SAMUEL MADDEN HOMES DOCUMENTARY STUDY, 800 AND 900 BLOCKS OF N. HENRY STREET, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

September 2022

Prepared for:

Alexandria Archaeology
105 N. Union Street #327
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

Prepared by:

Emily L. Swain, MAA, RPA
John Gentry, MA

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Emily L. Swain, MAA, RPA
Stantec Consulting Services Inc.

and

John Gentry, MA
EHT Traceries, Inc.

Ralph Koziarski, PhD, RPA
Principal Investigator

Stantec Consulting Services Inc.
6110 Frost Place
Laurel, Maryland 20707

October 2022

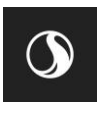
MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This report documents the results of a documentary study undertaken by Stantec Consulting Services Inc. (Stantec) and EHT Traceries, Inc. (Traceries) for the Samuel Madden Homes in the Uptown/Parker-Gray Historic District in Alexandria, Virginia. Alexandria Redevelopment and Housing Authority (ARHA), in partnership with Fairstead, Mill Creek Residential, and The Communities Group, plan to demolish the existing Samuel Madden Homes public housing complex and redevelop the properties into a mixed-use community with dedicated retail, amenities, parking, and residential space, as well as a planned early learning and childcare facility. The documentary and archaeological assessment is required by the City of Alexandria Department of Planning and Zoning Archeology Protection Code (Section 11-411). A Scope of Work for the Documentary Study and Archaeological Evaluation was provided to the Office of Historic Alexandria/Alexandria Archaeology (dated May 2022). The approach taken for the assessment and this report are in accord with the City of Alexandria's *Archaeological Standards* (Alexandria Archaeology 2021), the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' (VDHR) *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (VDHR 2017), and with the standards and guidelines set forth in the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeological and Historic Preservation* (Federal Register 1983).

Throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, documented improvements within the project area consisted of a small brick dwelling at Montgomery and Madison Streets that was constructed ca. 1820-1824. During the Civil War, the War Department operated a military railroad between Alexandria and Washington. The railroad ran along the western boundary of the site and U.S. Army infrastructure and encampments were possibly located either within the project area or in the immediate vicinity. Following subdivision of portions of the project area east of Old Georgetown Road during the 1890s, a small community of African Americans emerged on the north and south blocks during the early twentieth century. Working-class African American dwellings and community institutions were located within the project area up until World War II and the development of the Samuel Madden Homes, constructed in 1944-1945 through a partnership between local and federal housing authorities to house African American defense workers in Alexandria's Uptown neighborhood. After the war, the federal government transferred the ownership and management of the complex to the Alexandria Housing Authority, and it has operated as a public housing complex to the present.

Traceries and Stantec conducted background research (including archaeological site file review) and a review of prior disturbances of the Samuel Madden Homes properties. Based on these sources of information, the Samuel Madden Homes parcels have a moderate to high potential for the presence of archaeological resources, most likely associated the twentieth-century occupation of the parcels. Archaeological resources could include structure foundations and deposits of artifacts associated with the occupation of the structures. Finally, while construction of the Madden Homes and the installation of utilities have no doubt impacted archaeological resources within the parcel, several areas appear to be minimally impacted. Similar impacts have occurred on adjacent blocks and archaeological investigations have demonstrated the continued existence of resources at those locations. Additional archaeological investigations are recommended for the Madden Homes parcels prior to the proposed development.

Based on the limited success of shovel testing at the adjacent James Bland Homes properties, the recommended archaeological investigation technique is the strategic placement of several machine-excavated trenches across the parcels. These would be used to more efficiently remove fill deposits and expose potentially intact features and soil horizon. Their placements were determined by the digitized locations of structures depicted on historic Sanborn maps from 1912, 1921, and 1941 and the mapped location of utilities from the Existing Conditions plan. If potential buried land surfaces are present, shovel test pits (STPs) will then be excavated to determine the nature and extent of any archaeological deposits present. If intact soil horizons are noted in the STPs, test units will be excavated at the base of trenches to further expose the horizon and recover artifacts. The exposed surfaces of the trenches will also be examined for the presence of structural and non-structural features. If present within the Madden Homes parcels, such archaeological resources could yield information on the lives of African American tenants and homeowners in early twentieth-century Alexandria and the usage of the properties during the Civil War, among other topics.



PUBLIC SUMMARY

Alexandria Redevelopment and Housing Authority (ARHA), in partnership with Fairstead, Mill Creek Residential, and The Communities Group, plan to demolish the existing Samuel Madden Homes public housing complex and redevelop the properties into a mixed-use community with dedicated retail, amenities, parking, and residential space, as well as a planned early learning and childcare facility. The documentary and archaeological assessment is required by the City of Alexandria Department of Planning and Zoning.

Throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, only a small brick dwelling at Montgomery and Madison Streets constructed ca. 1820-1824 was present in the project area. During the Civil War, the War Department operated a military railroad between Alexandria and Washington. The railroad ran along the western boundary of the site and U.S. Army infrastructure and encampments were possibly located either within the project area or in the immediate vicinity. Following subdivision of portions of the project area during the 1890s, a small community of African Americans emerged on the north and south blocks during the early twentieth century. Working-class African American dwellings and community institutions were located within the project area up until World War II and the development of the Samuel Madden Homes, constructed in 1944-1945 through a partnership between local and federal housing authorities to house African American defense workers in Alexandria's Uptown neighborhood. After the war, the federal government transferred the ownership and management of the complex to the Alexandria Housing Authority, and it has operated as a public housing complex to the present.

Traceries and Stantec conducted background research and a review of prior disturbances of the Samuel Madden Homes properties. Based on these sources of information, the Samuel Madden Homes parcels have a moderate to high potential for the presence of archaeological resources. Archaeological resources could include structure foundations and deposits of artifacts associated with the occupation of the structures. Finally, while construction of the Madden Homes and the installation of utilities have no doubt impacted archaeological resources within the parcel, several areas appear to be minimally impacted. Similar impacts have occurred on adjacent blocks and archaeological investigations have demonstrated the continued existence of resources at those locations. Additional archaeological investigations are recommended for the Madden Homes parcels prior to the proposed development.

Based on the limited success of shovel testing at the adjacent James Bland Homes properties, Stantec recommends excavating machine-excavated trenches across the parcels. These would be used to more efficiently remove fill deposits and expose potentially intact features and soil horizon. Their placements were determined by the digitized locations of structures depicted on historic Sanborn maps from 1912, 1921, and 1941 and the mapped location of utilities from the Existing Conditions plan. If potential buried land surfaces are present, shovel test pits will then be excavated to determine the nature and extent of any archaeological deposits present. If intact soil horizons are noted, test units will be excavated at the base of trenches to further expose the horizon and recover artifacts. The exposed surfaces of the trenches will also be examined for the presence of structural and non-structural features. If present within the Madden Homes parcels, such archaeological resources could yield information on the lives of African American tenants and homeowners in early twentieth-century Alexandria and the usage of the properties during the Civil War, among other topics.

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ABBREVIATIONS

asl	above sea level
ac	acres
ARHA	Alexandria Redevelopment Housing Authority
AD	Anno Domini
BC	Before Christ
BP	Before Present
bs	below surface
cm	centimeter
GPS	Global Positioning System
ha	hectares
km	kilometer
m	meter
mi	mile
MT	machine trench
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
Stantec	Stantec Consulting Services Inc.
STP	shovel test pit
Traceries	EHT Traceries, Inc.
TU	test unit
USCB	United States Census Bureau
USDA NRCS	United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service
WSS	Web Soil Survey

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Under contract to EHT Traceries, Inc. (Traceries), Stantec Consulting Services Inc. (Stantec) conducted a documentary study for the redevelopment of the Samuel Madden Homes properties at the 899 and 999 North blocks of Henry Street in Alexandria, Virginia (Figure 1). The documentary and archaeological assessment is required by the City of Alexandria Department of Planning and Zoning Archeology Protection Code (Section 11-411). A Scope of Work for the Documentary Study and Archaeological Evaluation was provided to the Office of Historic Alexandria/Alexandria Archaeology (dated May 2022). The approach taken for the assessment and this report are in accord with the City of Alexandria's *Archaeological Standards* (Alexandria Archaeology 2021), the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' (VDHR) *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (VDHR 2017), and with the standards and guidelines set forth in the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeological and Historic Preservation* (Federal Register 1983).

1.1 PROPOSED UNDERTAKING

Alexandria Redevelopment and Housing Authority (ARHA), in partnership with Fairstead, Mill Creek Residential, and The Communities Group, plan to demolish the existing Samuel Madden Homes public housing complex and redevelop the properties into a mixed-use community. The ground floor space will include retail, amenities, and residential space, as well as a planned early learning and childcare facility in the South Building (Figure 2). Additional floors will be dedicated to residential space and will include management offices, exercise rooms, a pool, and indoor and outdoor community rooms. Interior courtyards will provide an open, private gathering space for residents. At least one level of underground parking is proposed for each building.

1.2 PROJECT AREA DESCRIPTION

The project area is located at the 899 and 999 North blocks of Henry Street in Alexandria, Virginia, and includes the existing Samuel Madden Homes public housing development. The properties are bound to the east by N. Patrick Street, to the south by Madison Street, to the west by N. Henry Street, and to the north by First Street (Figure 3). Montgomery Street bisects the project area. The properties are located within a mixed residential-commercial area of the north portion of the Old Town Alexandria neighborhood. The Potomac River and waterfront lie approximately 0.6 miles (mi) (1.0 kilometers [km]) to the east. US Route 1 passes on either side of the property along N. Henry and N. Patrick Streets and Interstate 95/495 and the Wilson Bridge are to the south.

The project area is at the north end of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) listed Uptown/Parker-Gray Historic District. Much of the land was vacant until the Civil War, when the Union Army likely occupied the area. A railroad extended down N. Henry Street and the Alexandria Branch Depot for the Quartermaster of Supplies was established nearby. No above-ground evidence exists for the military encampment; however, there is a potential for associated resources to be located archaeologically. Following subdivision of portions of the project area during the 1890s, a small community of African Americans emerged on the north and south blocks during the early twentieth century. It existed until the development of the Samuel Madden

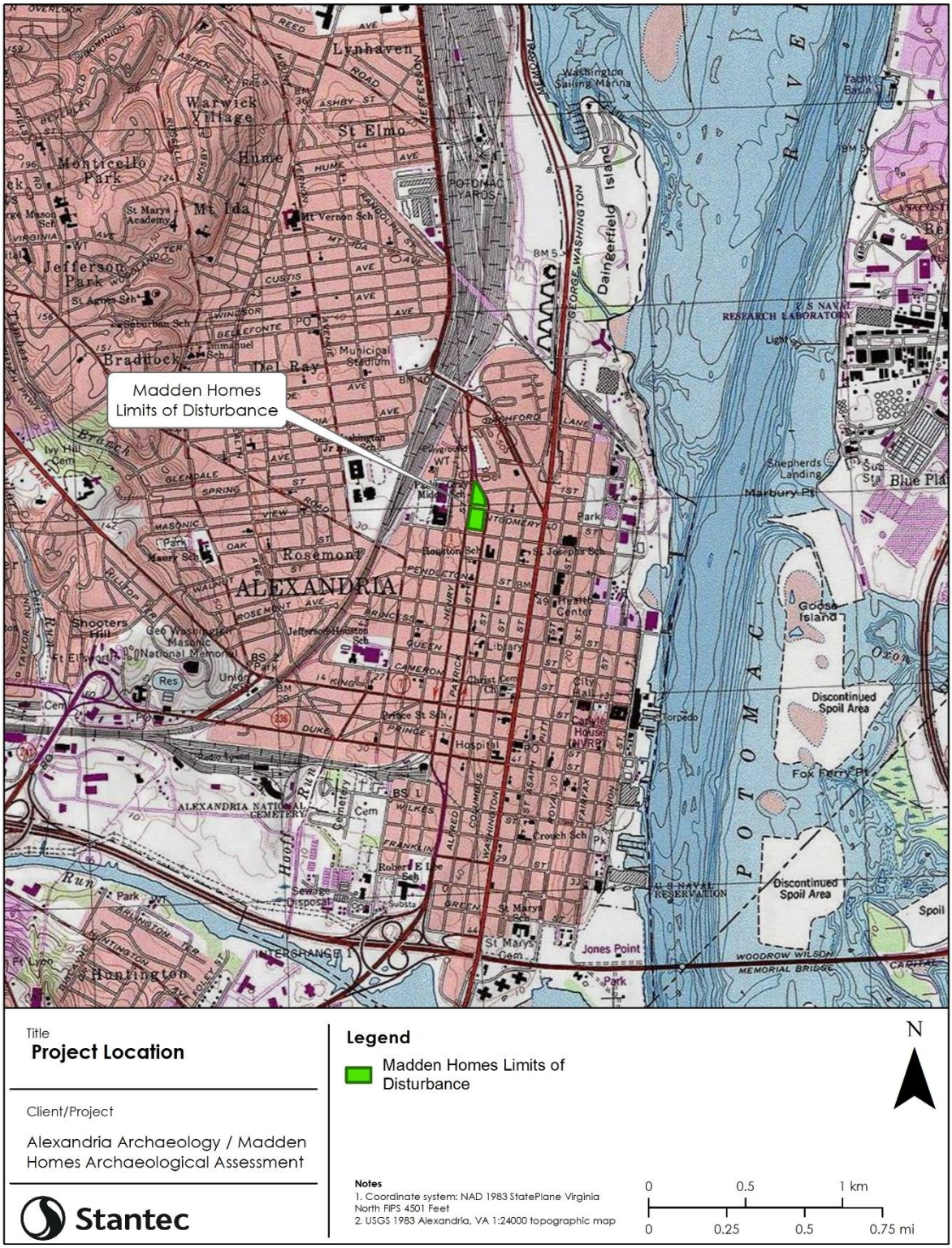

Figure 1. Alexandria, VA 7.5-minute quadrangles showing the general project location (base map from Esri 2022a).

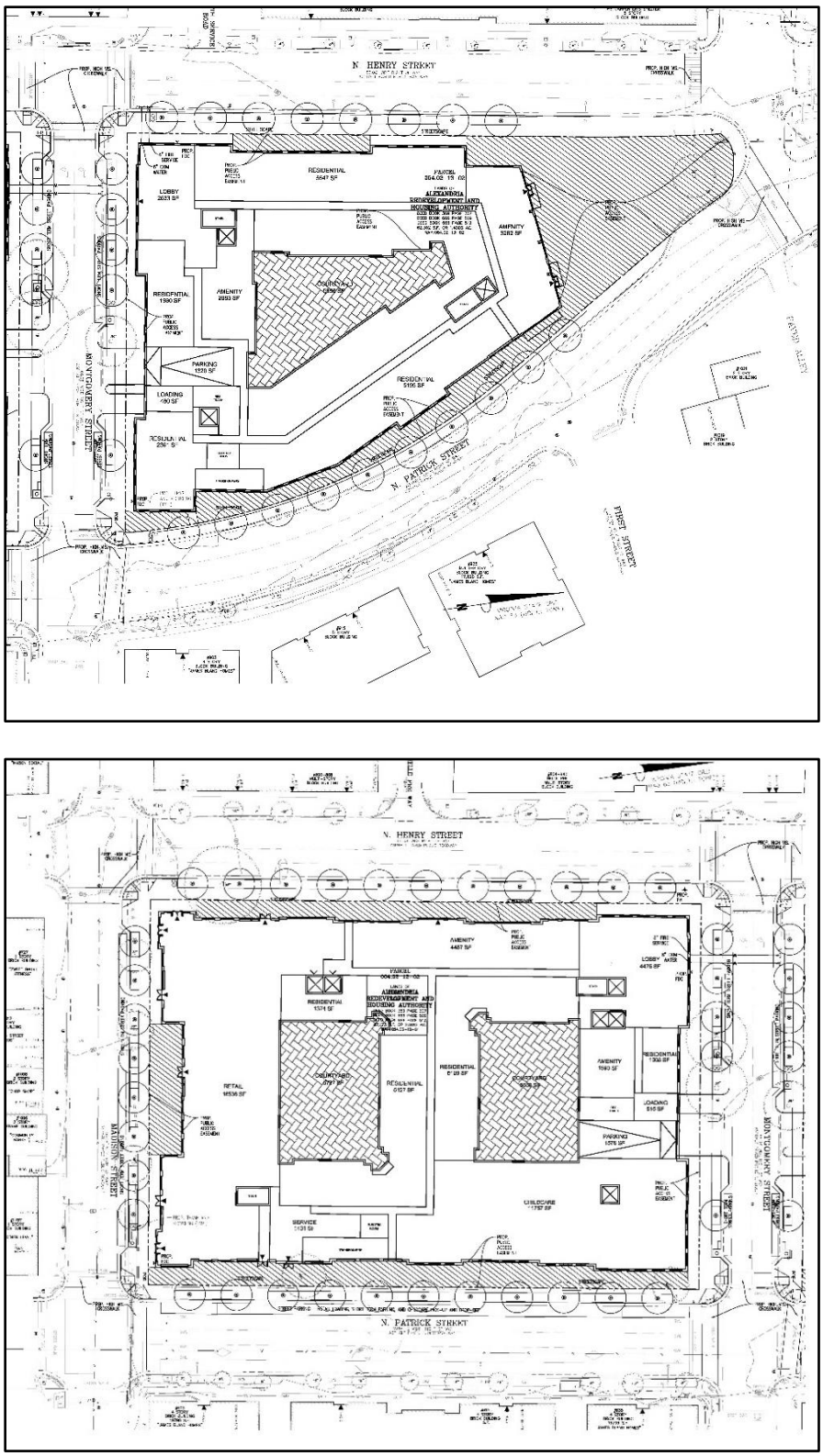

Figure 2. Proposed design plans for the North and South Buildings, respectively (plans provided by Bowman Consulting).

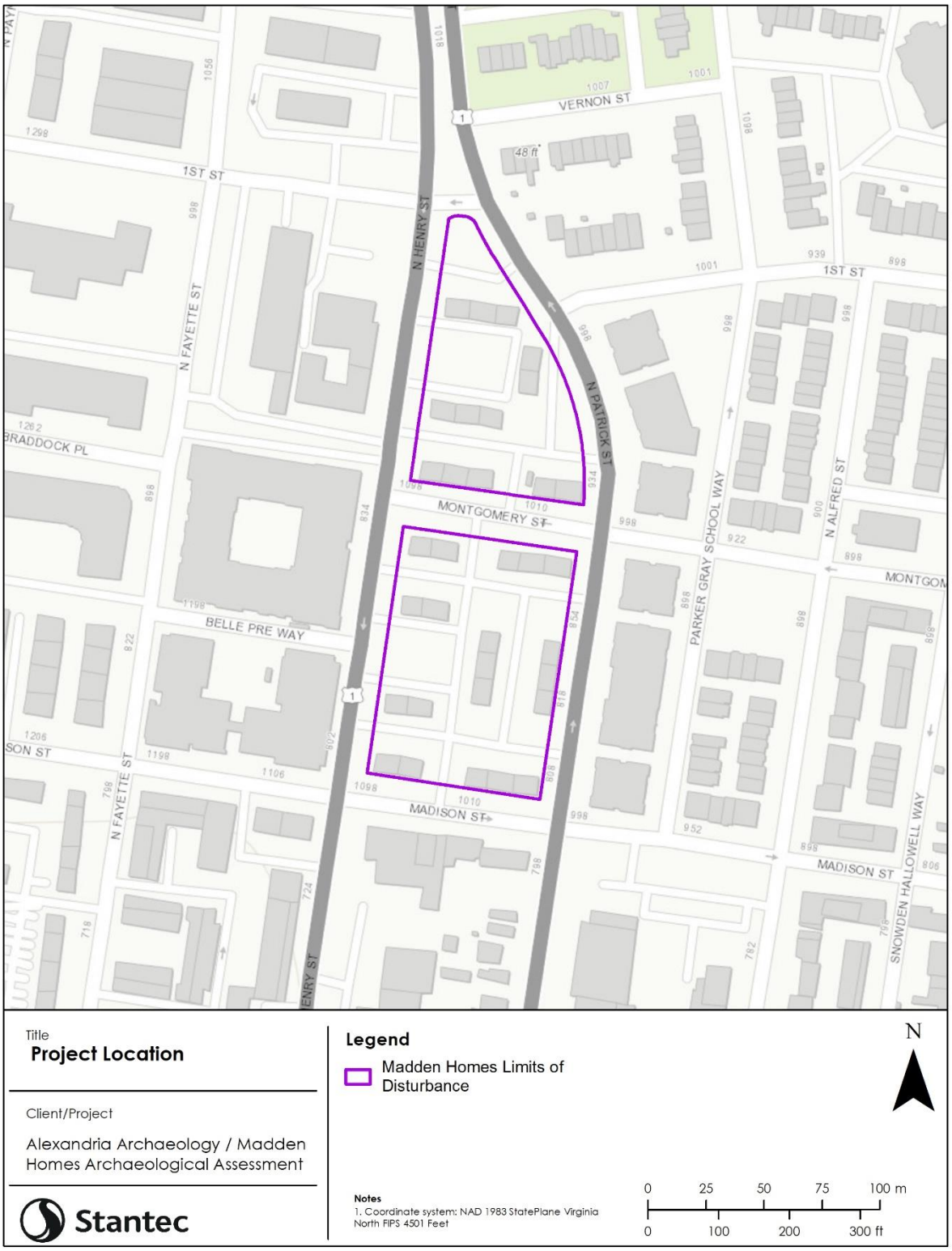

Figure 3. Project location (base map from Esri 2022b).

Homes, constructed in 1944-1945 through a partnership between local and federal housing authorities to house African American defense workers in Alexandria's Uptown neighborhood. Additionally, the proximity of the area to the Potomac River suggests there is a potential for Native America resources.

1.3 GENERAL SETTING

The Project area is located in the Lowland Subprovince of the Atlantic Coastal Plain Physiographic Province, an area characterized by flat, low relief along major rivers and Chesapeake Bay (Bailey 1999). In this area, the Lowland Subprovince consists of Cretaceous sediments (Figure 4; Virginia Department of Mines, Minerals, and Energy 2014). According to Virginia Energy's Geology Mineral Resources interactive map, the project area is underlain by the Shirley Formation, characterized by interbedded gravel, sand, silt, clay, and peat (Virginia Energy 2021). The Shirley Formation is of the Quaternary period, specifically Middle Pleistocene, and is composed of basal, gravelly sand that grades upward into a medium gray to reddish-brown fine to coarse sand, and an upper unit of light to medium gray clayey silt or clayey, silty fine sand (Johnson and Berquist 1989).

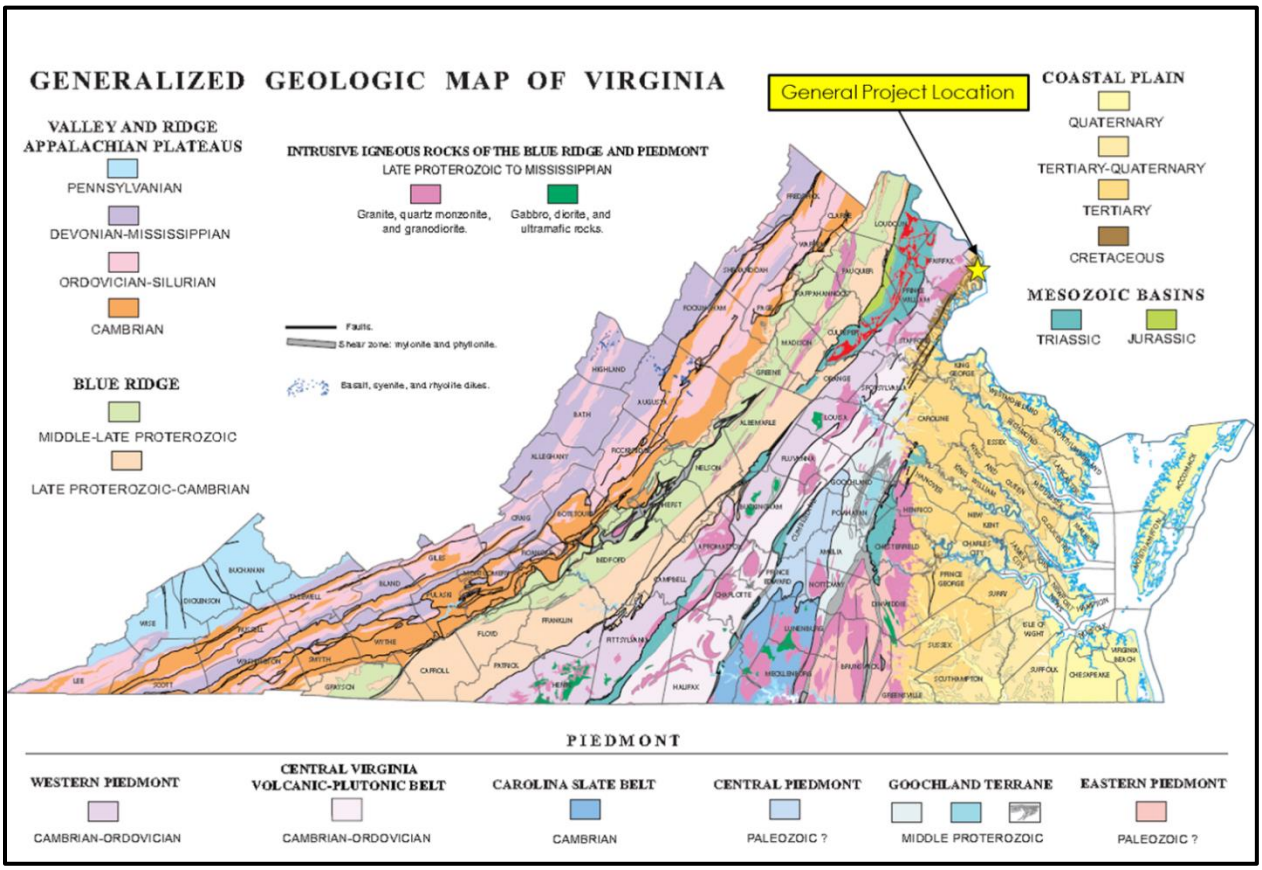

Figure 4. Virginia geologic regions (after Virginia Department of Mines, Minerals, and Energy 2014).

Soils within the Project area are classified as Urban land; however, nearby areas are mapped as Grist Mill sandy loam, 0 to 25 percent slopes, and Urban land-Grist Mill (USDA, NRCS 2022a). Grist Mill series soils are very deep, well drained soils found on uplands of the Coastal Plain

(USDA, NRCS 2022b). The parent material is marine sediments. Table 1 includes a typical Grist Mill series soil profile.

Table 1. Representative Grist Mill soil series profile

Horizon	*Depth (cm)*	*Depth (inches)*	*Description*
A1	0–15	0–6	Very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) loam
C1	15–43	6–17	Strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy clay loam
C2	43–102	17–40	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay loam
C3	102–114	40–45	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) sandy clay loam; mottled with light brownish gray (10YR 6/2)
2C4	114–132	45–52	Gray (2.5Y 5/1) clay; mottled with yellowish brown (10YR 5/6)
3C5	132–147	52–58	Yellowish red (5YR 4/6) clay
4C6	147–152	58–60	Grayish brown (2.5Y 5/2) sandy loam

1.4 REPORT ORGANIZATION

Following this introduction, the report is presented in six additional sections: Assessment Methods, Cultural Context, Previous Archaeological Investigations, Archaeological Resource Sensitivity Assessment, Summary and Recommendations, and References Cited. Qualifications of Key Personnel are presented in Appendix A.

2.0 ASSESSMENT METHODS

Archival and other background research were employed for the documentary study and archaeological site assessment of the Samuel Madden Homes project parcels. The primary objective of the assessment was to determine if archaeological sites are present within the Project area. This chapter describes the methods used at each step.

3.1 BACKGROUND AND ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Background research was conducted for both the archaeological assessment and documentary research for the Samuel Madden Homes project. Research conducted for the archaeological assessment included a review of the archaeological site files and reports on archaeological investigations conducted within 0.5 mi (0.8 km) of the project area. This research was conducted online using the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) V-CRIS database and the Office of Historic Alexandria/Alexandria Archaeology project files. The search consisted of a review of existing surveys and identified archaeological sites. This determined the level of previous identification studies and the nature of archaeological sites within the general project area. Contract reports documenting the results of previous archaeological investigations conducted in the general project area were reviewed, as were the VDHR archaeological site files. The archaeological site files were reviewed to determine whether any archaeological sites in or near the property had previously been registered with VDHR.

Sources for the historic context were acquired from Alexandria Archaeology and from the Special Collections Unit of the Alexandria Public Libraries' Barrett Branch. Acquired primary source materials at these locations included historical maps, lithographs, and photographs. Newspaper articles were acquired online through ProQuest research services. Secondary sources used for the study included general histories on Alexandria and documentary studies conducted for nearby archaeological investigations.

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3.0 CULTURAL CONTEXT

This section presents a general outline of precontact Native American and Euroamerican cultural development in the Mid-Atlantic region in general, and more specifically in northern Virginia. It is based on specific studies that form the sequence of regional Native American history and analysis of Historic period maps and documents that are presented below. These contexts provide an interpretive framework for defining the types of Native American and Historic period archaeological sites and remains that could be present in the Project LOD.

3.1 NATIVE AMERICAN CONTEXT

Precontact Native American chronology in Virginia is traditionally divided into three broad periods defined by environmental conditions and cultural manifestations of material culture, settlement systems, and social institutions. These broad periods are commonly known as Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland. Most archaeologists divide the Archaic and Woodland periods into Early, Middle, and Late components (Figure 5).

3.1.1 Paleoindian Period (12,000 – 9000 BC)

The Paleoindian period reflects a pattern of cultural adaptation based on environmental conditions marking the shift from the Late Pleistocene to the Early Holocene epoch (Figure 5). In this period of glacial retreat, the climate was probably three to eight degrees colder than at present, and vegetation initially consisted of spruce, pine, fir, and alder (Brush 1986:149; LeeDecker and Holt 1991:72). By the end of this period, vegetation patterns comprised a mosaic of microhabitats, with mixed deciduous gallery forests near rivers, mixed coniferous forests and grasslands in foothill and valley floor settings, and coniferous forests on high ridges (Custer 1984; Kavanagh 1982). Fauna, particularly megafauna was also impacted during this period, with between 33 and 35 large animal species becoming extinct (Boyd 2020:34). Archaeologists and paleontologists are still debating the extent to which humans contributed to this mass extinction event. Recent reanalysis of Clovis radiocarbon dates and an examination of current geomorphological studies support a predominantly climatic change explanation, though overhunting by humans like contributed to some degree (Boyd 2020:34).

Dent (1995:132–133) suggests three distinct environmental zones can be identified within the Chesapeake Bay region in the Paleoindian period. The first zone consists of areas along the ancestral Susquehanna River and its tributaries, including those along the modern Potomac River. This zone is seen as providing ample resources to early inhabitants. The second zone, the Inner Coastal Plain region, lies to the west where resources were more diffuse. The third zone is the area where the Inner Coastal Plain transitions to the Piedmont region. Ecotonal diversity would have provided increased potential for subsistence resources while the area also contained ample lithic resources. Dent (1995:133–134) also suggests the area of the Chesapeake Bay region south of the James River in Virginia differed significantly from those areas to the north. The area south of the James River contained more temperate plant species and had larger wetland areas than did areas to the north, indicating the southern area had a more diverse ecosystem.

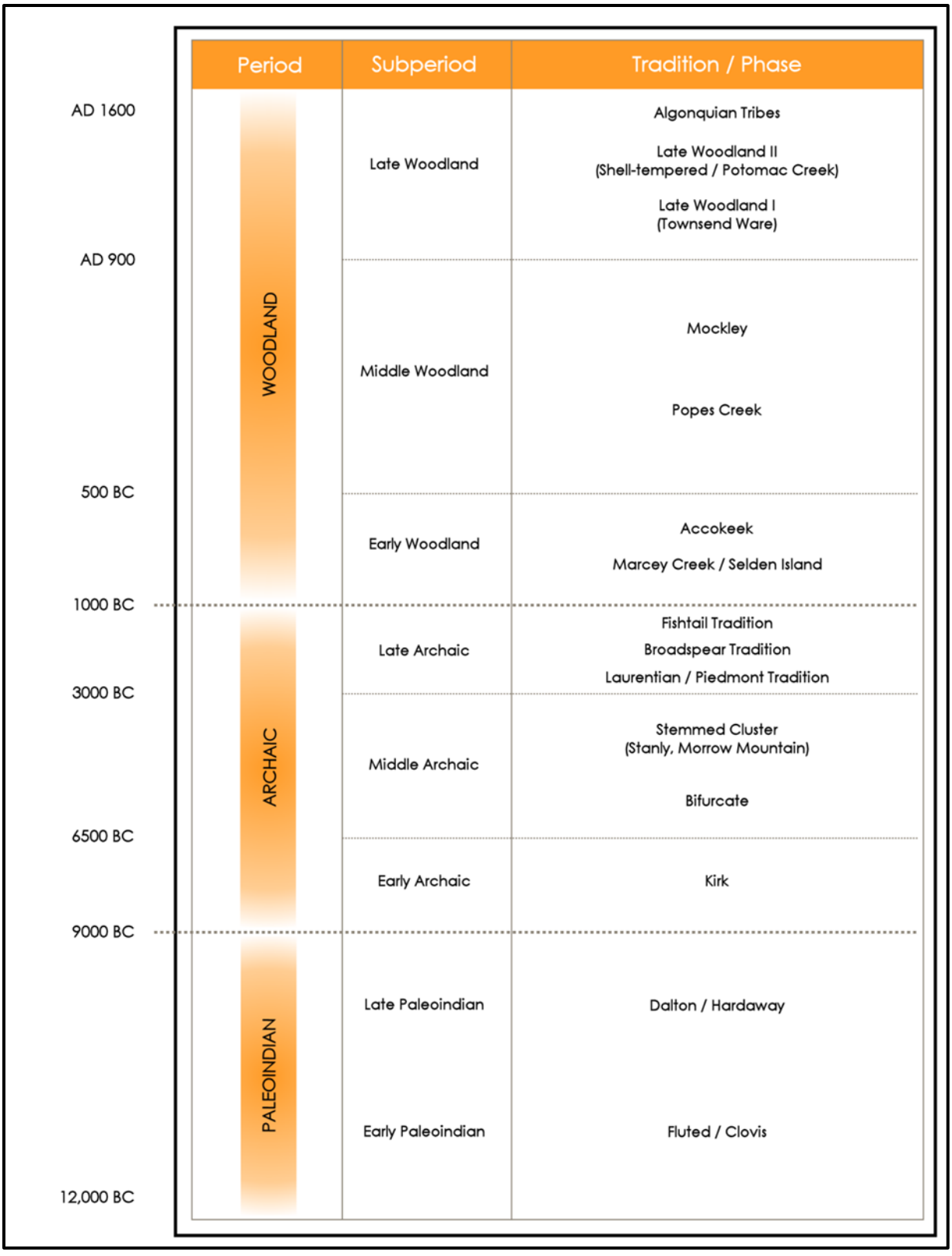


Figure 5. Regional pre-Contact Native American chronology of the northern Virginia area.

Traditional characterizations often suggest Paleoindian settlements consisted of small hunting camps associated with sources of high-quality lithic raw materials. Gardner (1983, 1989) identifies six different functional categories for Paleoindian sites in the nearby Shenandoah Valley: lithic quarries, reduction stations, quarry-related base camps, base-camp maintenance stations, hunting stations, and isolated point find spots. Custer (1984) suggests these site types may be applicable to the wider Mid-Atlantic region. Acquisition of high-quality lithics served as a focal point for this system, with a subsistence base of large game (moose, elk, and deer) hunting (Kavanagh 1982). In contrast, the Shawnee-Minisink site in Pennsylvania provides evidence for the exploitation of other foodstuffs (fish, edible seeds, and plants) as well (McNett 1985).

In contrast to the highly diverse site type model proposed by Gardner (1983, 1989) and accepted by Custer (1984), Dent (1995:137–138) suggests only two site types can be defined for the Chesapeake Bay region. Larger residential bases, often with multiple, distinct artifact loci, are situated along the ancestral Susquehanna River and its tributaries and along the western margin of the Inner Coastal Plain. These sites tend to be in areas where a higher diversity of resources would have been available to site inhabitants. The second site type is the "location." Locations are smaller sites, often located in less productive zones, at which few or specific tasks were being undertaken. While many locations in the Chesapeake Bay region are situated near wetlands, the most extreme example of these sites is the isolated find. Dent (1995:138) suggests this settlement system indicates a high degree of mobility in Paleoindian culture that perhaps was based on seasonal availability of resources and weather patterns. There is some indication site locations were selected to maximize solar warming while minimizing exposure to prevailing winter winds (Dent 1995:124). Dent (1995) further suggests sites deviating from this pattern may indicate an occupation in warm-season months.

In the archaeological record, early Paleoindian sites are usually characterized by the presence of large, fluted, lanceolate-shaped projectile points such as Clovis, while later Paleoindian components are identified with projectile point types such as Dalton and Hardaway (Dent 1995:124; Justice 1987). Clovis points have been found throughout North America. Most archaeologists suggest the preferred lithic materials for these projectile points were high-quality cryptocrystalline stones such as jasper and chert. Once again, Dent (1995) has questioned the applicability of these generalizations to the Chesapeake Bay region. In reviewing raw material types used at Paleoindian residential bases in the region, Dent (1995:124–127) notes lower-quality material comprises as much as 75 percent of these assemblages. Quartz, quartzite, silicified wood, slate, and jasper tend to dominate these assemblages. In contrast, high-quality cryptocrystalline materials dominate the location assemblages and are an especially dominant raw material for isolated finds. Paleoindian tool kits in the Chesapeake Bay region include such items as fluted bifaces, end and side scrapers, generalized bifaces, spokeshaves, gravers, awls, drills, denticulates, wedges, and cores (Dent 1995:124–127). Sites with high tool diversity such as these are most often associated with residential camps. Dent (1995:127) also notes utilized flakes are numerous at residential camps.

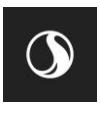
Paleoindian materials are rare along the Potomac River. In 1988, Turner (1989:80) noted fewer than five Paleoindian projectile points per county have been found in the Virginia counties bordering the Potomac River. The continuing Virginia Paleoindian fluted point survey documented eight additional points in Fairfax County, six in Loudoun County, and one in Prince William County, between 1988 and 2011 (Anderson et al. 2010). One reason for the paucity of

Paleoindian projectile points and sites in the region may be the rise in water levels, in part due to the melting of the glaciers and the subsequent inundation of low-lying areas. While site burial has long been recognized in floodplain and terrace contexts, more recently site burial in upland formations has been demonstrated to have occurred as well (Wagner 2012).

3.1.2 Early Archaic Period (9000 – 6500 BC)

The Pre-Boreal/Boreal climatic episode, dating from 8500 BC to 6700 BC, for the most part corresponds to the Early Archaic period (Figure 5). Glacial recession continued and deciduous forests expanded, possibly leading to a greater proliferation of game species during this period. This climatic period, and the cultural period as well, in many ways marks a transition from late Pleistocene to Holocene patterns. Summer temperatures became warmer while the winters continued to be wetter than at present. This resulted in an expansion of coniferous and deciduous trees at the expense of grasslands. Forest distribution consisted of pine and hemlock on slopes, mixed coniferous-deciduous forests in valley floors, and hydrophytic gallery forests along rivers (Carbone 1976; Kavanagh 1982:9). Kavanagh (1982:9) suggests that while little faunal evidence is available for this period, the environment most likely supported bear, deer, elk, and a variety of small game that were adapted to a northern climate. Evidence for this view comes from the Cactus Hill site (44SX202) faunal assemblage, which contains species that are still common in the region today (Whyte 1995). After 7000 BC, the spread of deciduous woodlands into upland areas, which had previously been predominantly spruce, hemlock, and pine forests, opened new habitats to be exploited by both animals and humans (Custer 1990).

Some researchers have emphasized the Early Archaic period in the Mid-Atlantic region demonstrates continuity in lifeways from the Paleoindian period, except for changes in projectile point styles (see Dent 1995). However, Dent (1995:167) notes our understanding of the Early Archaic period in the Chesapeake region still depends on information from sites outside this area. With that said, the most distinctive cultural characteristic of the Early Archaic period was the appearance of notched projectile points, most notably the corner-notched types such as the Kirk varieties along with the Palmer, Charleston, and Amos types (Dent 1995:168; Justice 1987). Other point types associated with the initial portion of the Early Archaic period include Hardaway, Kessel, Taylor, and Big Sandy, all side-notched types, although the Palmer Side-Notched type may be more common in the Northern Virginia region (Dent 1995:168; Fiedel et al. 2008:9; Justice 1987). These notched projectile points are more characteristic of the initial portion of the Early Archaic period, typically dating between about 10,000 and 8,500 years ago (Dent 1995:157, 168). Dent (1995:157) suggests the stone-tool assemblages associated with the notched projectile points have similarities with the earlier Paleoindian assemblages, including an emphasis on the use of a core-flake manufacturing process and especially scraper styles (Dent 1995:169–170). The prevalence of notched points may be due to the introduction of the atlatl (Barber 2020:47). Distinctive bifurcate base projectile points, including such types as LeCroy, St. Albans, and Kanawha, characterize the later portion of the period between approximately 9,000 and 7,250 years ago, with some types persisting into the Middle Archaic period (Dent 1995:156–157, 168). Unfortunately, few radiocarbon dates are available for Early Archaic sites in the Chesapeake region. The stone tools associated with these projectile points are less formal and more expedient and appear to evidence use of a bipolar reduction strategy (Dent 1995:157, 170). Utilized flakes also appear to be more common.



The use of high-quality lithic materials continued until the later portion of this period when quartz and quartzite increased in usage. Archaeological investigations in the Patuxent River drainage show most recovered Kirk points are made of rhyolite. This indicates either people traveled long distances to obtain preferred lithic raw materials or long-range trade networks had been established by this time (Steponaitis 1980:68). Alternately, Dent (1995:170) suggests the choice of lithic material changed during this period. Assemblages associated with the notched projectile points, generally in the initial portion of the Early Archaic period, tend to be made from nonlocal cryptocrystalline and metavolcanic materials (Barber 2020:46). The later bifurcate base projectile point assemblages more commonly are made from local materials, typically quartzite. Dent (1995:170) suggests this change may be related to an increasingly restricted social landscape that limited group mobility. Lastly, the first ground-stone tools are associated with the Early Archaic period, including flaked and ground axes, celts, abraders, and adzes (Dent 1995:170).

Early Archaic settlement systems and site locations appear to reflect a dichotomy in landscape use between ecologically diverse floodplains and less ecologically diverse areas, such as uplands. Settlement appears to include larger residential camps that are in ecologically diverse floodplain settings and smaller, short-term occupation camps found in less ecologically diverse areas (Dent 1995:165). This bifurcation between floodplain and upland settings continues through the Middle Archaic period and may suggest the initial reliance on aquatic resources. If so, this appears to signal an increasing shift toward a generalized use of many available food resources. Barber (2020:48) offers an alternative suggestion for the distribution of sites in Virginia, pointing out the settlement pattern in the state runs roughly north/south while cross-cutting drainages and is more suggestive of trade routes following the Blue Ridge Mountains and the Fall Line. Dent (1995:172) also views the widespread distribution of Early Archaic sites in the Chesapeake region as an effort to both feed and integrate peoples through the minimization of risk by information and resource sharing. In the Southeast, subsistence strategies included collection of mast species, seeds, and fruits; hunting of amphibians, reptiles, and mammals; and fishing (Dent 1995:165–166). This pattern is mirrored to some extent in the Chesapeake region (Dent 1995:172–173). It has been suggested the expansion of projectile point styles may be associated with the diversification of the Early Archaic subsistence base.

Dent (1995:163, 170) notes Early Archaic sites are generally multicomponent, suggesting in some instances this is due to frequent reoccupation. Increasingly predictable seasonal patterns may have promoted repeated visits to locations through greater resource predictability (Dent 1995:195). Hearths are more frequent and more formal than in the earlier Paleoindian period. They include more formal prepared hearths and less formal unprepared hearths, with prepared hearths more common in association with bifurcate point strata. Dent (1995:163, 198) suggests this change may reflect a shift in lifeways and cooking techniques in the Early Archaic period. The less formal hearths are often clusters of fire-cracked rock measuring less than 3.3 feet (1 m) in diameter and most likely represent dumps of boiling stones (Dent 1995:171).

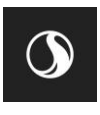
Several archaeological sites in the neighboring District of Columbia have yielded Early Archaic projectile points, although intact deposits dating to this period have not been found. McNett (1972:33) and Barse (2002) identify Kirk Corner Notched projectile points at the Potomac Avenue site (51NW22) and Fletcher's Boathouse site (51NW13), respectively. Both are located on floodplain formations of the Potomac River. Fiedel et al. (2008:9) also suggest some of the projectile points illustrated by Holmes (1897) date to the Early Archaic period.

3.1.3 Middle Archaic Period (6500 – 3000 BC)

The beginning of the Middle Archaic period coincides with the Atlantic climatic episode, a warm, humid period associated with a gradual rise in sea level led to the development of inland swamps (Barse and Beauregard 1994:9) (Figure 5). It was a time marked by increased summer droughts, sea level rise, grassland expansion into the Eastern Woodlands, and the appearance of new plant species (Carbone 1976:106; Hantman 1990:138). Mixed oak-pine and oak-hickory forest conditions encroached northward as warmer, periodically drier conditions became more prevalent (Egghart 2020a:54). The Chesapeake Bay was still developing into its modern iteration, with a relatively rapid development of the main stem occurring during the Middle Archaic period. The 8.2k Cold Event, a period of rapid cooling tied to a disruption to the North Atlantic thermohaline circulation caused by a sudden infusion of cold, fresh water to the ocean, could account for the significant drop in regional population during the early Middle Archaic period, which is marked by a substantial decrease in projectile point types and quantities and associated sites (Egghart 2016:133). Gardner (1982) suggests the climatic changes resulted in a zonally patterned floral and faunal species distribution across the region, leading to an increased emphasis on seasonal availability of resources.

Common tool types in Paleoindian and Early Archaic lithic assemblages, including unifacial tools and formal end scrapers, decreased in number during the Middle Archaic period (Dent 1995:175; Egloff and McAvoy 1990:64). Modified flakes increased in number, and projectile points and generalized bifaces, many of which appear to be multifunctional tools such as choppers and roughly flaked axes, became the dominant chipped-stone tool types (Dent 1995:175; Egghart 2020a:60). Lithic raw material was increasingly procured locally, with quartz and quartzite dominating in the Coastal Plain and quartz and metavolcanic stone such as rhyolite present in the Piedmont (Dent 1995:176; Egghart 2020a:63; Fiedel et al. 2008:10). The bifurcate tradition of projectile points, including the LeCroy, St. Albans, and Kanawha types, continued at this time, and ground-stone tools (axes, adzes, mauls, grinding stones, and nutting stones) also became widely used as subsistence and settlement patterns changed (Dent 1995:176). Middle Archaic ground-stone tools were completely pecked or ground, in contrast to those associated with the Early Archaic period (Dent 1995:176). The other significant marker of the Middle Archaic period is the stemmed projectile point style (Dent 1995:157). Stemmed projectile points dating to this period include the Stanly Stemmed/Neville, Morrow Mountain I and II, Guilford, and Piscataway types (Justice 1987). In general, these stemmed varieties date to the initial portion of this period, between about 8,000 and 6,000 years ago (Dent 1995:175). The Piscataway type is found late in this period, and at its earliest, dates to the transition from the Middle Archaic to the Late Archaic period (Kavanagh 1982:50). Side-notched projectile points dating to the later portion of the Middle Archaic period, from 6,000 to 5,000 years ago, include the Halifax, Otter Creek, and Brewerton types (Dent 1995:175; Justice 1987).

While many have characterized the Middle Archaic settlement system as something of an enigma, the riverine base camps/upland short-term camps of the Early Archaic period seem to have continued, although the system generally consisted of numerous small sites scattered across the landscape in the Chesapeake region (Dent 1995:165, 177). Middle Archaic sites in Maryland tend to cluster along tributaries of rivers and not in the estuarine sections of drainages (Steponaitis 1980). Settlements consisted of small base camps located in or near inland swamps that were convenient to seasonally available subsistence resources, as well as smaller temporary upland



hunting camps. In Virginia, features attributed to the Middle Archaic period are exclusively clusters of fire-cracked rock (Egghart 2020a:60). Researchers have noted few components dating to the Paleoindian and Early Archaic periods are present at Middle Archaic sites. Gardner (1989:34) suggests the local ecology of the Paleoindian and Early Archaic sites became increasingly less suited to the needs of Native American groups as climate and vegetation changed during the Middle Archaic period.

Outside the Chesapeake region, Middle Archaic sites have yielded evidence of prepared floors and post molds, some of the earliest direct evidence for the existence and nature of structures (Dent 1995:164). Formal cemeteries are also known. In the Chesapeake region, sites appear to represent a series of reoccupations. Formal hearths became more common in this period, and researchers have identified discrete activity areas at such sites (Dent 1995:176). Such activities often included tool manufacture or maintenance and subsistence and processing activities. Turning to subsistence, the greater variety of plant resources allowed for an increase in general foraging as a supplement to hunting, continuing a trend first detected at Early Archaic sites (Dent 1995:177; Kavanagh 1982:50). Dent (1995:177) suggests this Middle Archaic subsistence strategy represents a diffuse adaptation. However, Smith (1986) suggests populations became increasingly focused on the exploitation of specific resources such as mollusks or oysters.

A few sites in the District of Columbia have yielded diagnostic projectile points dating to the Middle Archaic period, but similar to the Early Archaic period, intact deposits are rare. In Prince George's County, Maryland, excavations at the Indian Creek V site (18PR94) uncovered Middle Archaic period projectile points from intact deposits, though the point types were initially placed in the preceding and succeeding periods (LeeDecker et al. 1991). An initial interpretation using palynologic evidence suggested the period was wetter than the preceding Early Archaic, possibly to the point where the site was uninhabitable due its proximity to wetlands (LeeDecker et al. 1991:275). However, Egghart (2020a:57) disagrees after reinterpreting the botanical remains recovered by flotation and placing some of the recovered projectile points (specifically Morrow Mountain II, Brewerton/Otter Creek, and Vernon/Halifax) into the Middle Archaic period.

3.1.4 Late Archaic Period (3000 – 1000 BC)

Dent (1995) views the Late Archaic period as a time when the region's occupants adapted to several environmental changes (Figure 5). The Late Archaic environment included a warmer and drier climate, a continued rise in sea level, the expansion of oak-hickory forests onto valley floors and hillsides, and the reappearance of grasslands (Carbone 1976:189; Egghart 2020b:72). In essence, the climate of the Late Archaic extends into modern times (Egghart 2020b:73). As well, the distribution of faunal species characteristic of the early Historic period was established at this time. For the Chesapeake Bay region, perhaps the most important change was the establishment of the estuary system, which resembled the modern system only near the end of the Late Archaic period (Dent 1995:199; Egghart 2020b:72). The rise in sea level reduced the gradient necessary for rivers, causing them to meander and cut multiple braided channels. These new cuts into the surrounding landscape exposed previously buried soils which were picked up by the wind during drier periods and spread across larger areas, burying floodplains and uplands alike under thick deposits of aeolian soils (Egghart 2020b:73).

Dent (1995:160) suggests the Late Archaic period can be divided into two time-based segments that may reflect the adaptation of groups to changes in the Chesapeake region environment. The earlier segment is characterized by a predominance of narrow-blade stemmed projectile points such as Bare Island, Lackawaxen, Clagett, Holmes, and Piscataway, along with a few side-notched types more characteristic of the Middle Archaic period such as Brewerton, Halifax, and possibly Otter Creek (Dent 1995:178–180). Dent (1995:180) suggests these narrow-blade varieties date to the period of approximately 3000–1500 BC. Beginning at 2200 BC, and thus overlapping with the last half of the narrow-blade tradition, is the broad-blade tradition, which continued to approximately 1000 BC (Dent 1995:181). Some researchers have designated this period as the Terminal Archaic (e.g., Fiedel et al. 2008:11; Kavanagh 1982). Characteristic of this tradition are types such as Savannah River, Susquehanna, Crispin, and Perkiomen, with derivatives such as Orient Fishtail and Dry Brook also present (Dent 1995:180). Dincauze (1976) suggests the narrow-blade tradition evolved in situ from local Middle Archaic populations while the broad-blade tradition was a result of diffusion from the Southeast. Dent (1995:201–202) appears to support this interpretation as well.

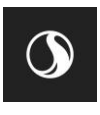
Turning to the remainder of the material culture assemblage associated with Late Archaic sites, Dent (1995:161–162, 181) notes broad similarities between the artifact assemblages of the two projectile-point traditions. Chipped-stone tools were made using both bipolar and bifacial reduction techniques, and projectile points were most likely multipurpose tools. The reliance on multipurpose tools appears to have reduced the diversity of Late Archaic tool types. Specific tool types include generalized bifaces, expedient flake scrapers, drills, perforators, and utilized flakes (Dent 1995:182). Drills and scrapers were often made from exhausted projectile points. In addition to formal chipped-stone tool techniques, production of expedient tools from flakes and crude cores appears to have increased (Klein and Klatka 1991:98). Lithic material varies by location, although an emphasis on local materials characterizes both traditions (Dent 1995:182). Throughout this period, quartz and quartzite were the most frequently used lithic materials, although rhyolite and argillite were occasionally used. Large quarries (such as the Piney Branch quarries in the District of Columbia) often centered on quartzite acquisition and appear to be associated with the broad-blade tradition (Dent 1995:203; Fiedel et al. 2008). Nonlocal materials, when present, appear to have been procured from “down-the-line” trading networks (Dent 1995:182). The use of ground-stone tools (adzes, celts, gouges, axes, manos, metates, mortars, net weights, and atlatl weights) also increased in the Late Archaic period and especially with the broad-blade tradition (Dent 1995:182). Larger ground-stone tools were likely used for grubbing, splitting large bones to expose marrow, and shaping fire-dugout canoes (Egghart 2020b:79). Steatite or soapstone bowls were also produced in the Chesapeake region, once again more so with the broad-blade tradition (Dent 1995:161, 182–183). Steatite came from distant and fixed quarry sites, requiring trade with other groups or trips into outside territories. Steatite vessels were prized for their ability to conduct heat evenly, allowing for slow cooking methods used to retain fats and other nutrients (Egghart 2020b:79). Slate gorgets also began appearing during the Late Archaic period, though their function and the reasons so many were deliberately broken is currently unknown.

Aside from projectile point styles, Dent (1995) stresses the greatest differences between the two traditions is in terms of settlement and site structure. Settlement patterns associated with the narrow-blade tradition consist of a large number of relatively small sites equally divided between riverine and upland locations, with wetlands, forests, diverse habitats near streams, and riparian

floodplain plant communities offering predictable resources (Dent 1995:185, 197). Because of this, the Inner Coastal Plain was more heavily occupied than the Outer Coastal Plain (Dent 1995:197). Such a strategy also effectively enhanced contact between groups and mitigated risk through information and resource sharing (Dent 1995:197). Sites that appear to be larger are most often the result of a palimpsest of frequent occupations by small groups, with the frequency of reoccupation associated with resource predictability (Dent 1995:199). Subsistence appears to have been based on forest mast, deer, and turkey (Dent 1995:187). Seasonal hunting and foraging continued, but exploitation of riverine resources rapidly became an important part of the subsistence base. Internally, narrow-blade tradition sites evidence a limited range of features, including discrete activity areas and scatters of fire-cracked rock (Dent 1995:184).

The broad-blade tradition reflects an adaptation to the increased availability of estuarine environments in the Chesapeake region, an adaptation referred to as an intensification effort (Dent 1995:188, 200). Dent (1995:205) characterizes this adaptational change as a shift to a logistically organized collector strategy. Dent (1995:201) suggests, like the broad-blade projectile points themselves, the adaptation for intensification (which allowed populations to take advantage of the stabilized, ecologically productive coastal areas) was imported into the Chesapeake region. Reflecting this change is a shift in site location emphasizing proximity to linear river valleys, enabling a population increase in part by a focus on estuarine subsistence resources, specifically fish and shellfish, in addition to seasonally determined mast use and hunting aspects (Dent 1995:186, 187, 201). Both site size and total number of sites increased, with sites as large as 2 ha (4.9 acres) present while smaller sites average 450 square meters (4,843.7 square feet) (Dent 1995:186). Dent (1995:186) characterizes this settlement system as representing an annual cycle of fusion and fission with settlements including multiband base camps, band camps, and microband foray sites. In contrast, Steponaitis (1986:285) views the settlement pattern of the Patuxent River area as unchanged throughout the entire Late Archaic period. Features associated with the sites also became more diverse. Formal hearths and platform hearths, perhaps having a fish-processing function, are increasingly common. Shell accumulations, pits, and burial pits have also been reported. Definite evidence for structures, though, is lacking (Dent 1995:185).

The archaeological record in the nearby District of Columbia documents an increase in site numbers for the Late Archaic period in contrast to the Early and Middle Archaic periods. Several sites in the Rock Creek/Potomac River area have significant Late Archaic components. One of the earliest recognized sites is 51NW1, the Piney Branch Quarry site, first identified by William Holmes. Reanalysis of points collected by Holmes identified a series of Susquehanna Broadspear points made of rhyolite (Fiedel et al. 2008). In the same region, Fiedel et al. (2008) located small but intensively occupied base camps along Maddox Branch containing Late Archaic components. Site 51NW158 is perhaps the best example, having yielded several Halifax, Lamoka, Holmes, and Savannah River points. Quartz and quartzite dominate the debitage assemblage, although rhyolite is also well-represented. Inashima (1985) also identified Vernon and Holmes or Bare Island points, suggesting the presence of a Late Archaic component at 51NW79. Closer to the Potomac River, McNett (1972:33) identified a series of small side-notched and square-stemmed points, as well as Piscataway points, as evidence for Late Archaic occupation at 51NW22. Finally, Fletcher's Boathouse (51NW13), at the confluence of Rock Creek and the Potomac River, yielded Lamoka, Wading River, Savannah River, and Susquehanna Broadspear points, but no intact deposits dating to this period (Barse 2002).

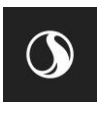


3.1.5 Early Woodland Period (1000 – 500 BC)

The Early Woodland period, roughly dated between 1000 BC and 300 BC, generally coincides with the Sub-Boreal climatic episode, which approximated modern conditions although attenuated cycles of climatic change have been identified (Carbone 1976) (Figure 5). Johnson and Peebles (1983) and Brush (1986) suggest forest composition was essentially similar to the modern conditions by this period, although differences in the frequency of species may have been present. Similarly, Eshelman and Grady (1986) suggest the region contained a modern array of faunal species at the time.

Culturally, ceramic manufacture and increased sedentism traditionally mark the beginning of the Early Woodland period. The earliest ceramic types found along the Coastal Plain of Maryland are the steatite-tempered Marcey Creek and Selden Island wares, which are associated with fishtail-type points, including Orient and Dry Creek. Some researchers characterize these ceramic types as "experimental" wares (e.g., Dent 1995:225; Wise 1975), and they can be described as trough- or bowl-shaped vessels with flat bottoms molded from slabs of clay (Dent 1995:225). The shapes are similar to earlier steatite bowls, suggesting a similar function in food preparation and storage (Egghart 2020c:101), though Egloff (1991) alternatively suggests the early ware types derived from Southeast pottery traditions. Sand- or crushed-quartz-tempered Accokeek wares later replaced Marcey Creek and Selden Island wares. These ceramics are associated with Calvert and Rossville point types (Wesler et al. 1981:183). Accokeek ware is the earliest example of this pottery technology on the Western Shore. By about 900 BC, coil production techniques began to be used, with globular vessels having cord- or net-impressed exterior surface decorations (Dent 1995:227). Aside from projectile points, much of the Early Woodland lithic assemblage is similar to the preceding Late Archaic period (Dent 1995:228; Egghart 2020c:111). However, Egghart (2020c:107) notes lithic raw material shifted back to more locally sourced deposits (typically quartz) and there was a reduction in the use of bifacial tool manufacturing techniques. There was a clear preference for small, stemmed or notched projectile points which could be manufactured from readily available pebbles. The most widely distributed projectile point from this period is the Piscataway type, a foliate to lozenge-shaped point form first described by Stephenson et al. (1963) at the Accokeek Creek site (18PR8) and a carryover from the Late Archaic period.

Researchers have suggested the Early Woodland settlement pattern reflects an intensification of the logistical-collector strategy adopted in the broad-blade tradition of the Late Archaic period (Dent 1995:230). It appears part of this intensification included increased sedentism, with larger sites at the junction of freshwater and brackish streams occupied for longer periods of time (Dent 1995:230; Mouer 1991). Features identified at the large base camps reflect the increased sedentism. The Early Woodland period provides the earliest evidence for food storage. Small food-storage pits are common, as are formal hearths with dense deposits of fire-cracked rock (Dent 1995:230). Other characteristics of the large base camps indicative of increased sedentism include dense midden deposits, including shell middens. However, few remains of structures have been identified (Dent 1995:230). Smaller resource-extraction camps were established seasonally in areas of high potential for the exploitation of numerous and differing resources to service these larger sites (Dent 1995:230; Egghart 2020c:114; Gardner 1982:60). Groups occupying the smaller seasonal base camps harvested anadromous fish in the spring and early summer and exploited estuarine resources in the fall and early winter.



Several sites with Early Woodland components have been investigated nearby in the District of Columbia, many in the Rock Creek/Potomac River locality. Inashima (1985) reports the recovery of Accokeek ceramics at 51NW79, while Fiedel et al. (2008) note their presence at sites 51NW51 and 51NW158 in Rock Creek Park. The Peter House (51NW103) and Whitehurst West (51NW117W) sites, located in the Whitehurst Freeway vicinity, yielded Accokeek ceramics and several Early Woodland projectile point types (Knepper et al. 2006). Along the Potomac River, Orient Fishtail points were found at the Fletcher's Boathouse site (Barse 2002) and Susquehanna Broadspear and Drybrook-like points were identified in a collection from the Potomac Avenue site (McNett 1972:33). The Howard Road site (51SE34) in the Anacostia neighborhood also yielded Accokeek ceramics and an Orient Fishtail projectile point (Louis Berger & Associates 1986). No intact Early Woodland deposits were found at any of these sites. More recently, excavations at the Wright Circle Site (Site 51SW22) on Joint Base Anacostia Bolling yielded 725 ceramic sherds (nearly all Accokeek) and 382 lithic artifacts from a large storage pit feature (Bedell et al. 2013). Calibrated AMS dates from a charred hickory nutshell recovered from the pit provide an age range of 2760 to 2720 cal BP (810 to 760 cal BC) (Bedell et al. 2013:63).

3.1.6 Middle Woodland Period (500 BC – AD 900)

Dent (1995:235) suggests the Middle Woodland was a period of technological homogenization visible in the decrease in projectile point type variability in the Chesapeake region. Nash (2020:150) suggest this represents a transition in hunting strategy from predominantly using atlatls to the wide-spread adoption of the bow and arrow. The impetus for this hypothesis is the steady replacement of the bifacial tool reduction method more common in the production of spearpoints and atlatl darts with the flake tool reduction method more common in the production of arrowheads. In contrast, a diversification of ceramic vessel sizes, forms, and styles of surface decoration, including net-, cord-, and fabric-impressed, characterizes the Middle Woodland period (Dent 1995:221). Wall thickness and temper size were reduced as the capacity of ceramics to react to differential heat and to cook different food sources was realized. Accokeek ceramics were still present during the early part of the Middle Woodland period and the temper used evolved from including a high percentage of aplastic inclusions to eventually being fully refined without inclusions (Nash 2020:126).

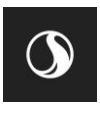
The major ceramic type in the region was the shell-tempered Mockley type (characteristic of the Mockley phase), which evolved from the sand-tempered Popes Creek type (Barse and Beauregard 1994:14; Dent 1995:221, 235) (Figure 5). Popes Creek ceramics typically date from about 2,500 to 1,800 years ago and are thick-walled and sand-tempered with net-impressed exteriors (Dent 1995:235–236). Projectile points associated with Popes Creek ceramics include Calvert and Rossville types, as well as unnamed stemmed types (Dent 1995:236). Mockley ceramics date from 1,800 to 1,100 years ago and are shell-tempered with cord- and net-impressed exteriors (Dent 1995:236). The assemblage recovered from the Fletcher's Boathouse Site (51NW13) provides the earliest evidence of Mockley ceramics, which were found in a pit feature along with Albemarle and Popes Creek sherds (Nash 2020:128). Fox Creek and Selby Bay projectile point types are associated with the Mockley ceramics (Dent 1995:237). The presence of non-local rhyolite, argillite, and jasper lithics at a few sites suggests local exchange networks might have operated between the Coastal Plain and areas in both western Maryland and at the New Jersey fall line (Barse and Beauregard 1994:15; Dent 1995:222, 237). There is some suggestion rhyolite was traded into the region in the forms of blanks and preforms (Dent 1995:237; Stewart 1992:21).

However, much of the stone-tool assemblage associated with the Middle Woodland period is similar to the preceding Early Woodland period, although bone tools are more common (Dent 1995:239).

Middle Woodland settlement continued the generalized pattern of seasonal aggregation and dispersal. In general, base-camp settlements located at freshwater/brackish water junctions, a common location for Early Woodland camps, were abandoned in favor of broad floodplain sites where maximal resource exploitation of tidal and non-tidal aquatic resources was possible (Davis et al. 1997; Dent 1995:222). Dent (1995:241) discusses the Popes Creek site (18CH74), which appears to represent a major settlement in the fall and winter seasons. The group would disperse in spring to take advantage of anadromous fish runs and to collect shellfish and hunt in the summer. Potter (1993) suggests smaller groups would seasonally congregate and disperse in the later portion of the period, culminating in larger, seasonally-congregating, village-sized groups. Custer (1989) identifies mortuary and exchange centers as additional elements of this system in the northern portion of the Chesapeake region. These sites tend to be in ecologically unproductive areas but are well-situated along potential lines of trade. Such sites are seen as indicators of increased regional interactions and the coalescence of distinct territories (Dent 1995:242).

Features associated with Middle Woodland sites include dense midden rings, shell middens, subterranean storage pits, storage pits reused as trash receptacles, hearths, roasting pits, and concentrations of fire-cracked rock (Dent 1995:240). However, structural remains are not well-represented in the archaeological record. Available evidence suggests houses had prepared floors, interior pits, and a pole-supported structure. Dent (1995:243) suggests the Middle Woodland subsistence strategy can be characterized as a mix of hunting, foraging, and agriculture. Many of the subsistence trends noted for the Early Woodland period continued into the Middle Woodland period, especially the large-scale exploitation of oysters and other shellfish (Dent 1995:242). Deer, turkey, small mammals, and other bird species were important as well. Nuts and seeds were collected, with the increased representation of seeds such as amaranth and chenopod at sites suggesting these species were intensively promoted and harvested (Dent 1995:243; Nash 2020:136). Analyses of human remains suggest an increase in carbohydrate consumption when compared with earlier populations, possibly reflecting the increased consumption of amaranth, chenopod, and wild rice (Dent 1995:243).

Changes in social systems, such as mortuary rituals, are represented in the region by the Ramp3 site (51NW117) in the District of Columbia (Knepper et al. 2006). An intact oval pit feature located at the site contained a cremation burial of a 40-year-old female and a large number of grave goods, including an elaborate incised antler comb, antler discs, perforated shark teeth, ground-stone pendants, a wooden bead, a phallic effigy, and Popes Creek ceramics. Radiocarbon assays securely date the feature to the Middle Woodland period. Knepper et al. (2006) suggest the artifacts and burial have similarities with those of the Kipp Island phase of New York and Ontario. The artifacts found with the Ramp3 burial are interpreted to show external influences on Middle Woodland populations in the Coastal Plain region, although whether these influences were due to diffusion or population movement is not known. Knepper et al. (2006) favor a movement of Proto-Algonquian speakers from the north into the Middle Atlantic region in the Middle Woodland period.



3.1.7 Late Woodland Period (AD 900 – 1600)

The single most important, and common, element across much of eastern North America in the Late Woodland period was the adoption of agriculturally based subsistence systems (Anderson and Mainfort 2002). In the Mid-Atlantic region, the establishment of a system of stable agriculture in the Late Woodland period led to the development of sedentary floodplain village communities, some of which were fortified by palisades (Turner 1992). For the Monocacy River Valley, Kavanagh (1983) notes four major changes occurred in the Late Woodland period: the appearance of large, permanent or semipermanent villages made possible by the cultivation of maize, beans, and squash; the presence of ceramics at numerous sites, including open camps and habitations; an intensification of riverine orientation through time; and a shift toward the use of local lithic resources, implying a breakdown in procurement networks. Hunting, gathering, and fishing were still practiced but to a lesser extent than before.

The predominant Coastal Plain ceramics of the period include the fabric-impressed Townsend series and the cord-marked Potomac Creek series (Figure 5). Given the similar distribution pattern as Middle Woodland Mockley ware, Townsend ceramics have frequently been viewed as a derivative of the earlier ware (Dent 1995:244). Townsend ware has been divided into four distinct types that appear to evidence both temporal and geographic variation, with some types continuing into the Contact period. Potomac Creek ceramics, abundant after AD 1300 on the western shore of the Chesapeake, are believed to have been made by Piscataway groups (Dent 1995:245). Dent (1995:245) emphasizes that while Late Woodland ceramic types have been shown to have a core area of use, their area of distribution is often larger. This dispersal is attributed to extensive interaction between regional groups. Triangular projectile points are almost exclusively associated with the Late Woodland period (Dent 1995:245). The stone-tool assemblage largely consists of local materials, with tools made from small expedient cores and flakes (Dent 1995:247). The tools include a variety of scrapers, perforators, choppers, and hoes, along with ground-stone items such as axes, mauls, mortars, pestles, grinding stones, and abraders (Dent 1995:248). Bone and antler points were also fashioned, as were other bone tools and ornaments. Clay tobacco pipes and copper beads and pendants are also attributed to the Late Woodland period (Dent 1995:249).

As across much of eastern North America, Late Woodland groups in the Chesapeake region were becoming increasingly sedentary. Late Woodland site patterns appear to consist of varying-sized larger sites surrounded by smaller sites, with the size and complexity of the larger sites increasing after about AD 1300 (Dent 1995:250; Means and Moore 2020:165). This site pattern may reflect a larger permanent village associated with smaller, resource extraction hamlets. Proximity to agriculturally stable soils might have influenced village location (Potter 1993). Refuse and shell middens can be substantial. While some subterranean storage facilities are found on Late Woodland sites, Dent (1995:249) suggests the period witnessed a shift toward the use of above-ground storage facilities such as warehouses and granaries. Domestic structures, though variable in size, were often circular and domed and included longhouses, semi-subterranean pit houses, and smaller, oval house structures (Dent 1995:249; Means and Moore 2020:166). Some of the variability might be explained by site function. Additionally, village settlements were often surrounded by a palisade, ditches, and/or trenches to protect inhabitants from outside incursions by enemies or wild animals who could damage crops and ruin harvests. Extensive excavations have been conducted at several palisaded village sites in the region include the Potomac Creek site

(44ST2), the Keyser Farm site (44PA1), the Cumberland site (18CV171), the Hughes site (18MO1), and the Barton site (18AG3) (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab 2010; Means and Moore 2020:166). One last site type is the ossuary. Ossuaries are places of secondary interment of large numbers of individuals and are often associated with nearby village sites (Dent 1995:255). Individuals were also interred in simple oval or circular pits within the village site (Means and Moore 2020:165).

In some respects, the Late Woodland subsistence pattern was similar to earlier periods. Faunal resources included deer, smaller mammals, ducks, turkey, other birds, oysters, other shellfish, turtle, and a variety of fish, especially anadromous species (Dent 1995:251; Means and Moore 2020:165). Deer were essential during this period, as they provided meat, skin, bones, antlers, and sinew, which was used for clothing, shelter, tools, and, in the case of sinew, fasteners (Means and Moore 2020:165). Nuts, starchy and oily seeds (amaranth and chenopod), and tubers were also important. The Potomac Creek site (44ST2) contained evidence for the consumption of wild rice and the edible roots of cattails (Rountree and Turner 2002:55). But the archaeological remains also suggest that fundamental changes to subsistence and diet occurred in this period. Eight-rowed flint variety maize was being grown as early as AD 825 in the region (Dent 1995:254), but recent research by McKnight and Gallivan (2007:186) suggests it was not widely adopted until much later. Interestingly, recent analyses of human skeletal remains show the inhabitants of the Coastal Plain ate less maize than inhabitants of the Piedmont and Ridge and Valley provinces. The exact reason for this discrepancy may be tied to the prevalence of other abundant natural resources in the Coastal Plain (Means and Moore 2020:166). Additional evidence for the growing of squash and beans has also been found (Dent 1995:254). Potter (1993) suggests the emphasis on tropical cultigens intensified after AD 1300.

It is unclear if early groups in the region banded together into recognizable tribes or similar groups. However, it is obvious trade routes existed in the region as ceramic traditions and similar settlement patterns can be found in distinct areas. The earliest major cultural historical group for the Potomac watershed was the Montgomery Complex, typified by Shepard ware ceramics and sites in Montgomery County, Maryland, and Loudon and Clarke Counties, Virginia. It appeared between AD 900 and 1150 and lasted until about AD 1450, when it was replaced by the Mason Island Complex, which is associated with Page ware ceramics and the Keyser Farm site (44PA1) in Page County, Virginia. Both complexes are marked by central village sites and small, dispersed farmsteads of hamlets. Analysis of archaeologically recovered organic material suggests horticultural activities were incorporated into a seasonal schedule heavily reliant on hunting, gathering, and fishing. The Mason Island Complex was likewise replaced with the Luray/Keyser Complex. Unlike the previous two complexes, settlement patterns within the Luray/Keyser Complex were larger, with palisaded villages in the upper Potomac Valley. Well known sites representing the Luray/Keyser Complex are the Hughes (18MO1) and Biggs Ford (18FR14) sites in Maryland and the Keyser Farm site (44PA1) in Virginia (Means and Moore 2020:166-168).

Further downstream along both sides of the Potomac River was the Potomac Creek Complex, dating between AD 1300 and 1600. The complex was first described by William Henry Holmes, a prominent advocational archaeologist during the late nineteenth century, using ceramics recovered from the Potomac Creek site (44ST2) in Stafford County, Virginia. Potomac Creek ware ceramics, characterized by cord marked or impressed surface treatments and crushed quartz or coarse sand temper, are the associated ceramics. Potomac Creek Complex village sites are notable

for their large ossuaries. The Potomac Creek site contained five ossuaries, while the Accokeek Creek site (18PR8) contained four ossuaries with an estimated 1400 individuals. The complex is connected to historically known Patawomeck tribes in Virginia and Piscataway tribes in Maryland (Means and Moore 2020:168).

After AD 1500, social and political activity increased among native tribes in Maryland and Virginia, and some researchers suggest an alliance of coastal plain Algonquian groups had formed prior to European contact (Potter 1993:151) (Figure 5). Dent (1995:267) identifies circa AD 1500 as marking the appearance of ranked societies known as chiefdoms in the Chesapeake region. There has been considerable debate among researchers as to the nature of Late Woodland social organization in this region prior to AD 1500. For instance, Turner (1992) characterizes the socio-political organization of groups settled on the Coastal Plain as ranked, while Hantman and Klein (1992) indicate archaeologists have interpreted Late Woodland societies of the Piedmont region as ranging from egalitarian to temporary hierarchies to chiefdoms. As noted here, with the transition to the Contact period, many of these issues were resolved.

3.2 HISTORIC PERIOD CONTEXT

3.2.1 Early Settlement

Throughout the late seventeenth and eighteenth century, the project area existed as unimproved land on the outskirts of the current boundaries of the city of Alexandria. The area currently comprising the city formed part of a 6,000-acre (2,428-ha) patent granted to Robert Howson in 1669. John Alexander purchased the patent acreage from Howson the same year. Alexander died ca. 1677, and ownership of a portion of his land passed to his descendant Robert Alexander, who settled in the area of present-day Alexandria during the late seventeenth century (Pulliam 2011:7-8).

In his will, Robert Alexander devised 400 acres (162 ha) on the Potomac River, which contains the project area, to his daughter Sarah. Sarah Alexander died without heirs, and by the mid-eighteenth century, the 400-acre (162-ha) tract had been divided between Robert Alexander's sons, John and Gerrard. During the period predating the formation of the city of Alexandria, large tracts carved out of the original patent were arranged to the north of Hunting Creek in broad strips extending west from the Potomac. The city was formally laid out in 1749; however, the original city lot layout only extended four and a half blocks to the west of the river, beyond which remnants of earlier eighteenth-century land divisions remained. In 1791, John Alexander's son, Charles, sold a 100-acre (40-ha) portion of the tract to Richard Conway of Alexandria (Fairfax County Land Records 1791, Deed Book [DB] W:414). The tract included the project area's north block and the upper half of the south block. The lower half of the south block would remain in the ownership of the Alexander family into the nineteenth century.

Richard Conway (1740-1806) was a wealthy Alexandria merchant who owned a wharf on the Potomac waterfront and imported a variety of goods, including Barbados rum, Lisbon wines, teas, sugar, salt, cloth, and other merchandise. Conway was also known as "Captain Richard Conway," and advertisements in the *Virginia Journal and Alexandria Advertiser* (*VJAA*) during the 1780s indicate he owned, chartered, and sold sailing ships (*VJAA*, 15 September 1785:1). Conway was a

town alderman (*VJAA*, 22 February 1787:2) and he sat on the Board of Directors of the Bank of Alexandria (*Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette*, 23 January 1800:2).

Richard Conway died in 1806 (*Alexandria Daily Advertiser* [*ADA*], 28 November 1806:2). In 1807, George Gilpin prepared a survey of the 100-acre (40-ha) property at the request of Conway's executors, William Herbert, Nicholas Fitzhugh, and Edmund Lee (Figure 6 and Figure 7). Importantly, the survey shows the tract in relation to the Alexandria street grid as it existed at the time. Gilpin surveyed two adjacent tracts, the 100-acre (40-ha) "River Tract No. 1" containing the project area, and "Shuters Hill Tract No. 2." The River Tract extended from Conway's wharf on the Potomac to present-day West Street, and the Shuters Hill Tract continued to the west of the River Tract, beyond the present-day Braddock Road Metro station. By the time of the 1807 survey, a 10-acre (4-ha) portion of the River Tract, located directly north of the project area, had been sold to John Manderville, while a 20-acre (8-ha) parcel to the west had been sold to John Gadsby. While the Gilpin survey depicts several improvements on the Shuters Hill Tract, including a "good house," garden, and barn, no buildings or structures are shown on the River Tract within the project area, suggesting it was unimproved land at the time of Conway's death in 1806. In the narrative accompanying the survey, Gilpin refers to the Shuters Hill Tract as being "well enclosed" and a mixture of pasture and woodland (Alexandria Land Records [ALR] 1813, DB Y:39). It is possible the project area was similar in character. Conway owned enslaved persons, who may have been present on the property, although the Gilpin survey does not depict or mention an enslaved quarter on either parcel. An advertisement appearing in the *Alexandria Daily Advertiser* in December of 1806 for the public sale of Conway's household possessions includes a reference to "three Negro men and two young women (the latter accustomed to housework), and one Negro child" (*ADA*, 12 December 1806:3).

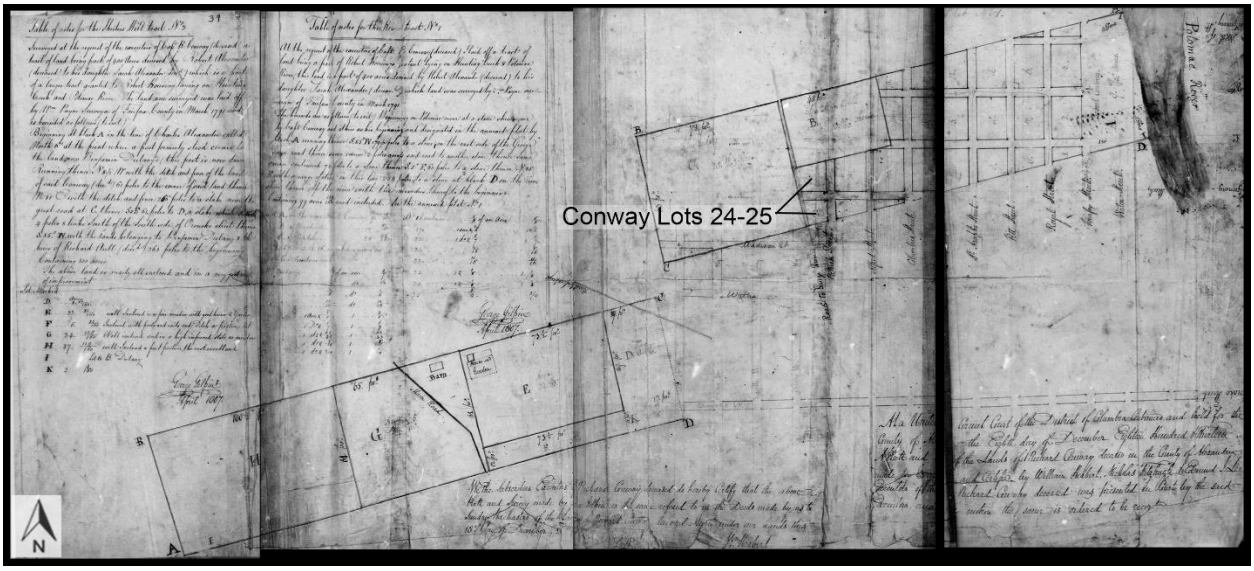


Figure 6. George Gilpin's survey of River Tract No. 1 (right) and Shuters Hill Tract No. 2 (left), 1807 (ALR 1813, DB Y:39).

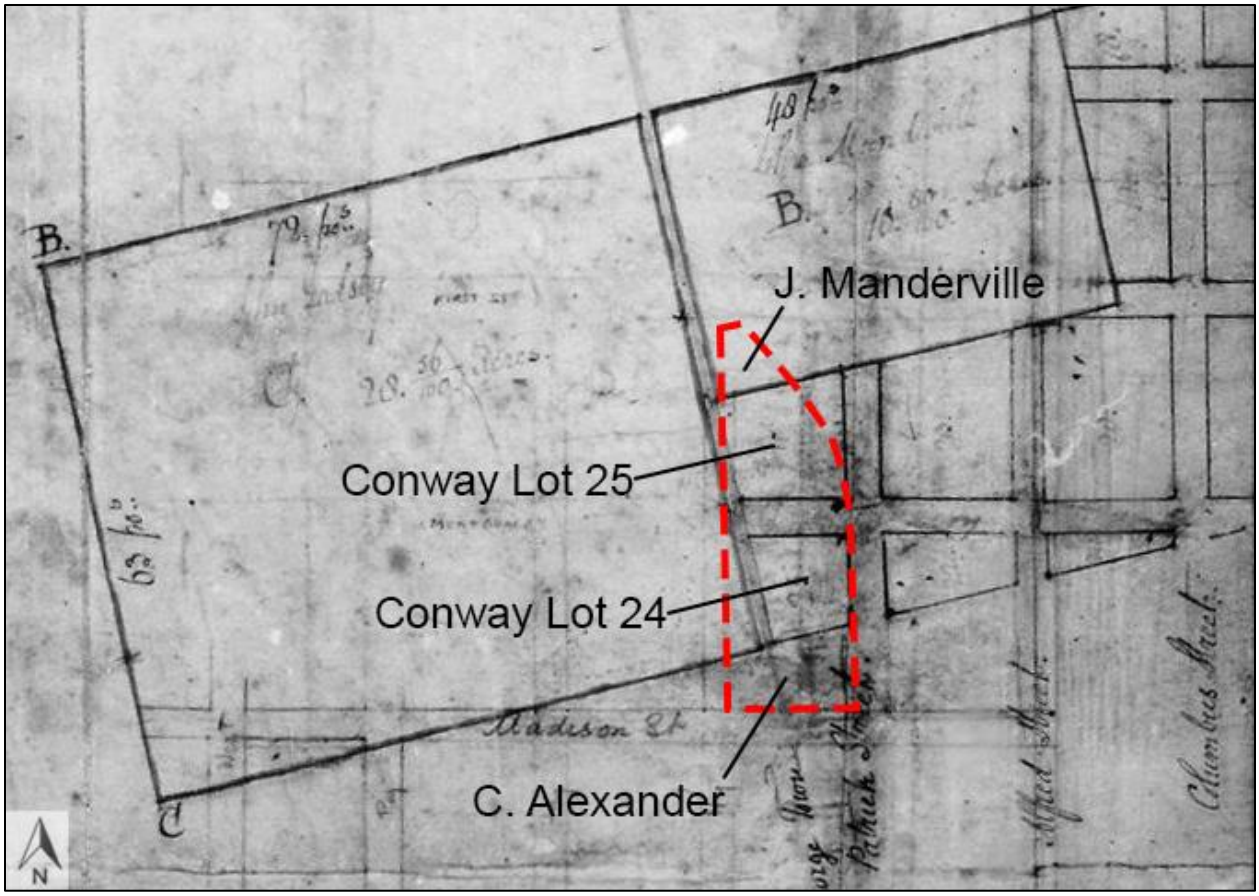


Figure 7. Detail from the Gilpin Survey, with project area and parcels annotated (ALR 1813, DB Y:39).

3.2.2 Early Nineteenth Century Land Divisions

The River Tract changed hands numerous times in the years following Richard Conway's death. In 1812, Herbert, Fitzhugh, and Lee sold Lots 24-25 of the River Tract, as marked on the Gilpin plat, to William Herbert, Jr. (ALR 1812, DB W:92). These two lots comprise most of the present project area, with Lot 25 lying north of Montgomery Street and Lot 24 lying to its south. William Herbert, Jr. in turn conveyed the property back to Nicholas Fitzhugh (ALR 1812, DB W:80). In 1815, Sarah Fitzhugh sold Lots 24-25 to Lewis Hipkins (ALR 1815, DB Z:150). Five years later, in 1820, Lewis and Mary Hipkins sold these properties to Adam Lynn (ALR 1820, DB K-2:326). The U.S. government took possession of Lots 24-25 in 1824, following court rulings against Adam Lynn for unpaid debts. The deed describes the property as "two lots of ground with a small brick house thereon," the first conclusive reference to improvements in the land records (ALR 1824, DB O-2:190). The deed from Hipkins to Lynn does not contain this reference, suggesting the house was constructed by Adam Lynn during his ownership, sometime between 1820 and 1824. Lynn, who owned numerous properties in Alexandria, most likely rented the house to a tenant. In 1830, Charles Scott of Alexandria purchased Lots 24-25 from the government at public auction (ALR 1830, DB S-2:430). In 1833, Scott bought an additional tract from Gustavus B. Alexander. This tract lay to the south of Conway Lot 24 and extended north of Madison Street from Patrick to Henry Streets (ALR 1833, DB U-2:647).

The Gustavus B. Alexander parcel comprised almost the entire lower half of the project area's south block. It had formed part of the land holdings of his late brother, Charles Alexander, who had owned fourteen squares in west Alexandria (part of the Alexander family's eighteenth-century holdings), located in the area bounded by Pendleton, Montgomery, Alfred, and West Streets, in addition to other property in the vicinity (Alexandria Property Tax Assessment [APTA] 1820, Property Tax Book, Ward 3:18). Charles Alexander died in 1814, and by 1820 Gustavus B. Alexander had taken ownership of the 1-acre (0.4-ha) parcel in the south block of the project area (APTA 1820, Property Tax Book, Ward 3:18).

In 1845, Charles Scott sold Conway Lots 24-25 and the parcel purchased from Gustavus Alexander to Hugh C. Smith of Alexandria in two transactions (ALR 1845, L-3:443, F-3:530). Hugh Charles Smith was a China and glass merchant in Alexandria, initially in partnership with his father Hugh Smith, and Thomas Smith, trading under the name Hugh Smith & Co. In 1830, the partnership dissolved, and Hugh Charles Smith assumed sole proprietorship of the firm (*Alexandria Gazette* [*AG*], 22 April 1830:2). Smith did not reside on the subject property, but rather, at Alfred and King Streets, and may have rented the dwelling built by Adam Lynn to a tenant (Cohen 1834:19). Hugh C. Smith died in 1855. In his will, dated 9 August 1854, he instructed that his estate be divided among his wife, children, and close associates (ALR 1854, Will Book Vol. 4-6:57). While litigation ensued in the Alexandria Circuit Court over the distribution of Smith's real estate, the subject property was held by his brother Richard C. Smith, executor of his estate, until it was sold after the Civil War.

3.2.3 Civil War Land Usage

During the Civil War, Alexandria served as an important supply center for the Union Army. In addition to the city's wharves on the Potomac, three existing rail lines serves the city at the start of the war. These included the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, running south to Lynchburg; the Alexandria, Loudoun, and Hampshire Railroad, running west to Leesburg; and the Alexandria and Washington Railroad, which extended to the Virginia end of the Long Bridge, where passengers would board carriages to take them across the river and into the city of Washington. The tracks of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad ran along Henry Street, west of the project are, to a roundhouse located near Duke and Henry Streets. To better connect Alexandria with Washington, the U.S. Military Railroad, a new War Department agency commanded by Brig. Gen. Herman Haupt, constructed a rail line in 1862 from Washington across the Long Bridge to connect with the railroads in Alexandria (Pulliam 2011:35-37, 41).

A detailed bird's eye view of Alexandria (Figure 8), published in 1863 by Charles Magnus, shows northwest Alexandria as rural in character and situated beyond the extent of urban development, with Union Army encampments in the vicinity of the project area. Unfortunately, the subject property is not included on the drawing, which ends on the north at Pendleton Street, but it does provide a sense of what the area was like at this time. To the south of the project area, along the railroad line, was the large U.S. Government Bakery. Constructed by the Union Army, it produced about 90,000 loaves of bread per day during the height of the war. Also located to the south of the project area, the Magnus bird's eye depicts what appears to be a large wood yard on upper Henry Street. A site plan (No. 3) prepared by the War Department in 1865 shows a Quartermaster's supply depot and wood yard in proximity to the military railroad, but it does not indicate adjacent

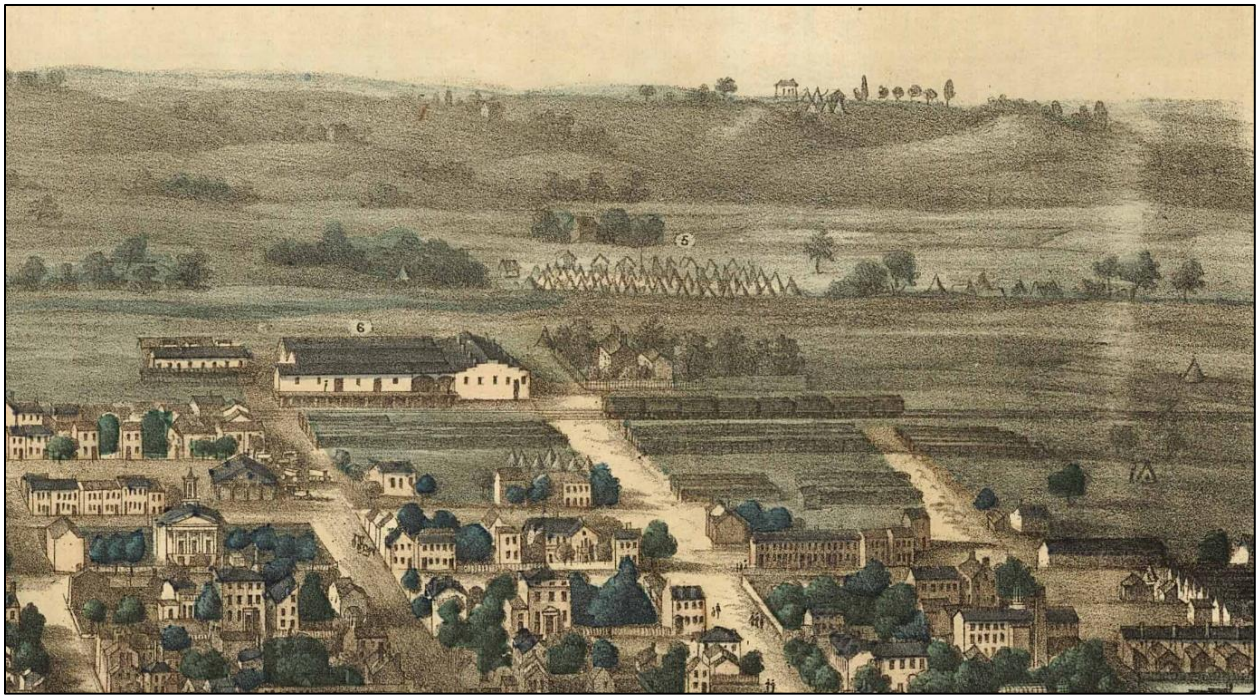


Figure 8. Detail from *Birds Eye View of Alexandria, Va*. The project area is not depicted (off image to right), but the drawing shows the character of the general area during the Civil War. The Government Bakery, near center, is annotated "6" (Magnus 1863).

city streets or other cartographic data other than a directional arrow to precisely geo-locate its position. The site plan depicts a diagonal eastern boundary for the dept that may be the line of Old Georgetown Road, suggesting the compound could possibly have been located within the project area (Figure 9 and Figure 10). A compound containing the hospital, stables, and barracks of Battery H of the 1st Independent Pennsylvania Artillery was located to the southeast of the project area, in the square bounded by Patrick, Alfred, Wythe, and Pendleton Streets.

Throughout the Civil War, the part of the project area located east of Old Georgetown Road remained under the ownership of Richard C. Smith, in addition to a small portion of the former Manderville property owned by John W. Green. Tax records indicate the Smith estate also owned the portions west of Old Georgetown Road (APTA 1870, Ward 3:28). It is unclear whether the dwelling constructed by Adam Lynn located on the north block served a military function during the war. With so much military activity in the immediate vicinity of the project area during the Civil War, it is not unreasonable to assume Union Army units may have camped or staged material on the Smith property. Twelve years after the end of the conflict, the Smith property is depicted on G. M. Hopkins' 1877 atlas of Alexandria (Figure 11). Aside from the small dwelling on the north block, no additional buildings or structures are shown within the project area. In 1873, the Orange, Alexandria, and Manassas and the Lynchburg and Danville Railroads were consolidated to form the Washington, Midland Virginia, and Great Southern Railroad, which ran along Henry Street (*AG*, 9 April 1873:2). These tracks had been removed by the 1940s.

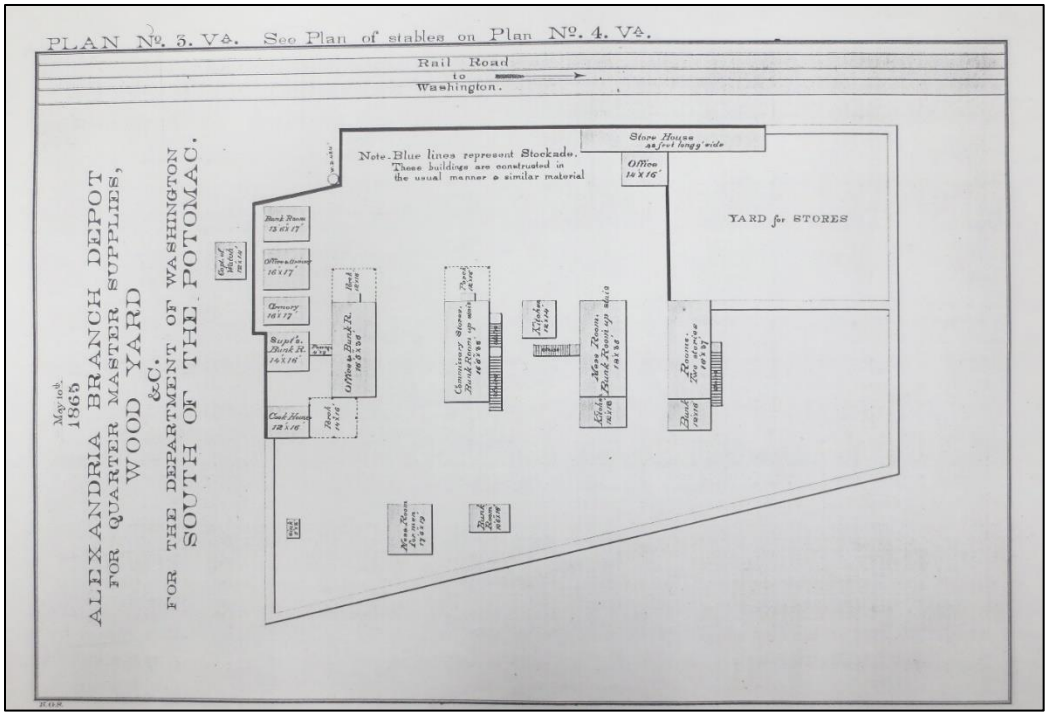


Figure 9. Alexandria Branch Depot for Quartermaster Supplies, 1865 (Alexandria Public Library).

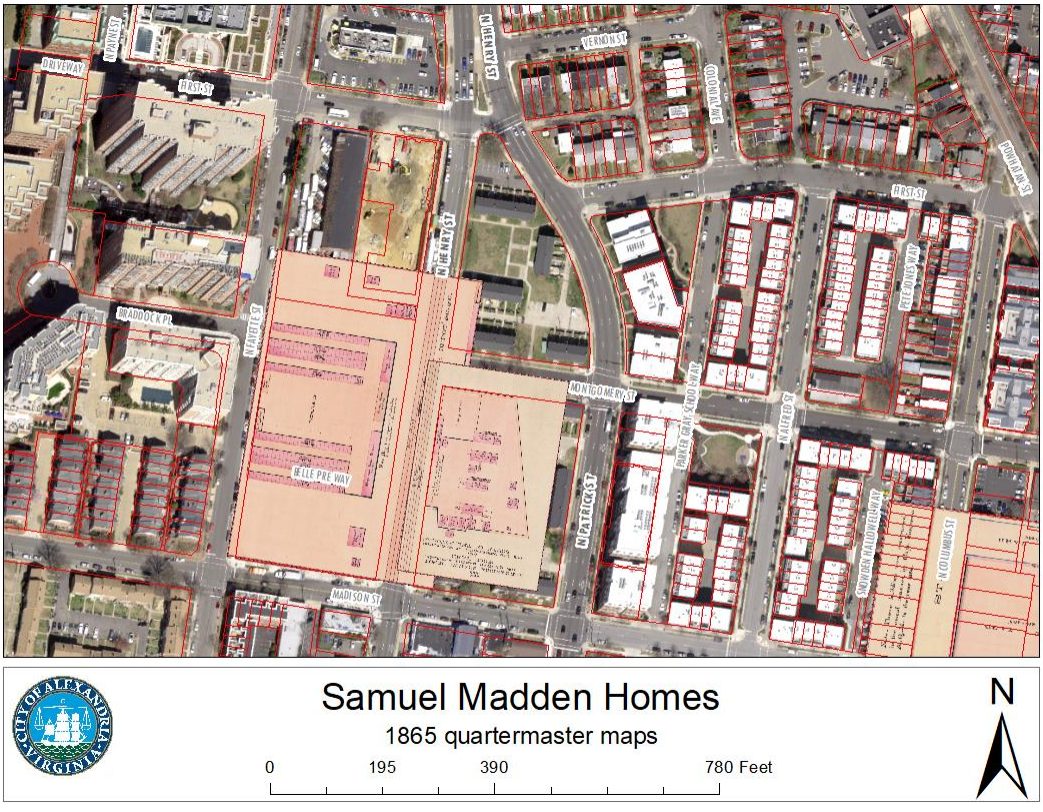


Figure 10. Overlay of potential Alexandria Branch Depot for Quartermaster Supplies location (map courtesy of Alexandria Archaeology).

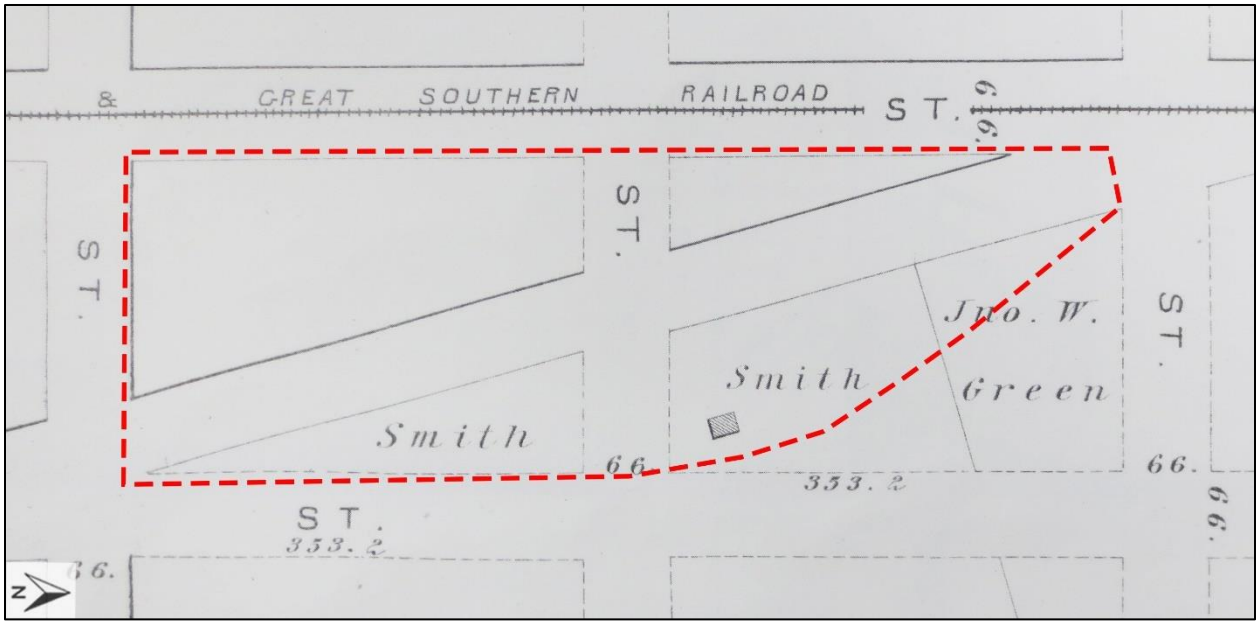


Figure 11. Detail from G. M. Hopkins' 1877 atlas, with project area annotated.

3.2.4 Late Nineteenth Century Subdivision and Ownership

The various properties constituting the project area changed hands several times after the Civil War and were subdivided during the 1890s. The project area remained largely unimproved throughout this period, except for the brick dwelling at the corner of Montgomery and N. Patrick Streets. In 1880, Richard C. Smith sold Conway Lots 24-25 to George and Mary Clifford (ALR 1880, DB N-9:501). The Cliffords conveyed the property to John B. and Charles C. Smoot in 1881 (ALR 1881, DB 10:12). The following year, in 1882, Richard Smith sold the parcel in the south half of the project area's south block to Charles Smoot (ALR 1882, DB 11:259). Charles Smoot owned a tannery at Washington and Wilkes Streets in partnership with his sons John, William, Henry, and J. Clinton Smoot. He lived on Wilkes Street, one block west of Royal Street and likely rented the dwelling on Conway Lot 25 to a tenant (Emerson 1882:138).

The ownership history of the properties becomes more complex from this point, and separate narratives emerge for the north and south blocks. In 1891, the heirs of Charles C. Smoot sold the portions of the project area's north and south blocks located east of Old Georgetown Road to J. K. M. Norton and Louis Barley (ALR 1891, DB 25:575). In 1893, Norton and Barley sold the property in the north block to Samuel M. Jones and Thomas H. Pickford (ALR 1893, DB 29:146) and the property in the south block to William H. Lawson (ALR 1893, DB 30:427). In April of 1893, Jones and Pickford subdivided their north block property into Lots 1-30 (Figure 12; ALR 1893, DB 30:148). In May of 1894, Lawson subdivided his property in the south block into new Lots 1-22 (Figure 13; ALR 1894, DB 32:183).

While most of the lots in the Jones and Pickford subdivision were transferred many times over the years, Lots 5-14 remained in the same families until the construction of the Samuel Madden Homes in 1944-45. In 1894, William Lawson sold Lot 5 to George H. Norton, a rector at St. Paul's

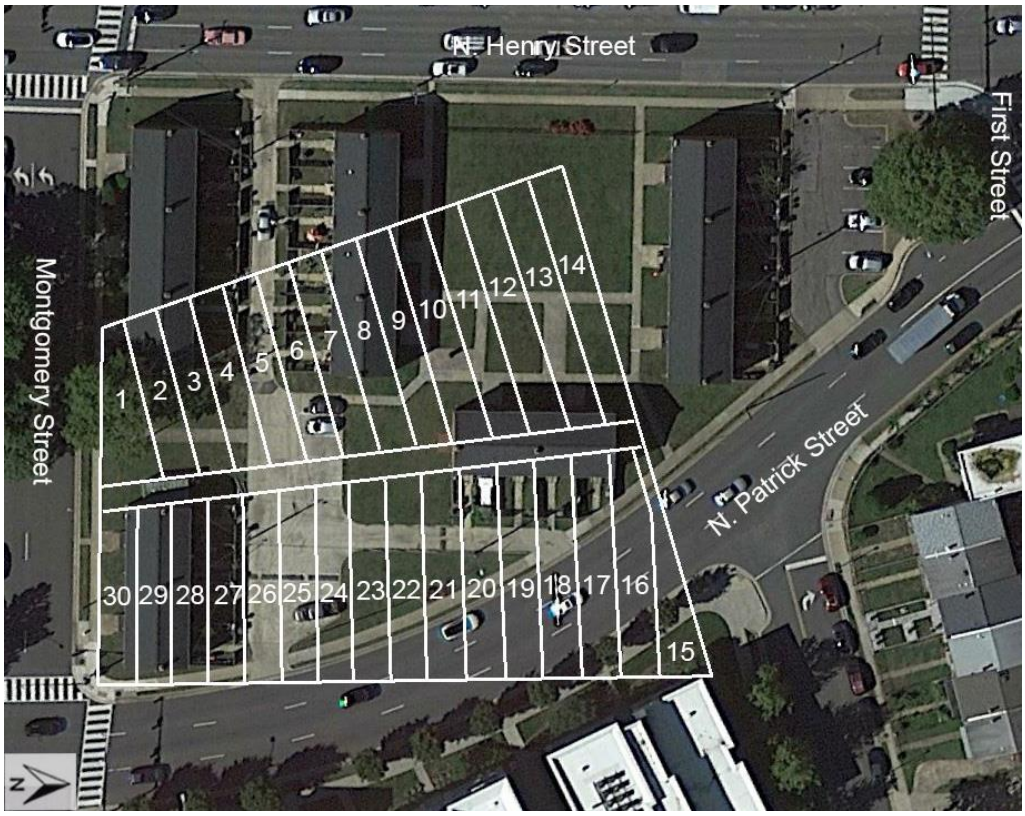


Figure 12. Jones and Pickford's 1893 subdivision (ALR DB 30, Folio 148), overlaid on Google Earth.

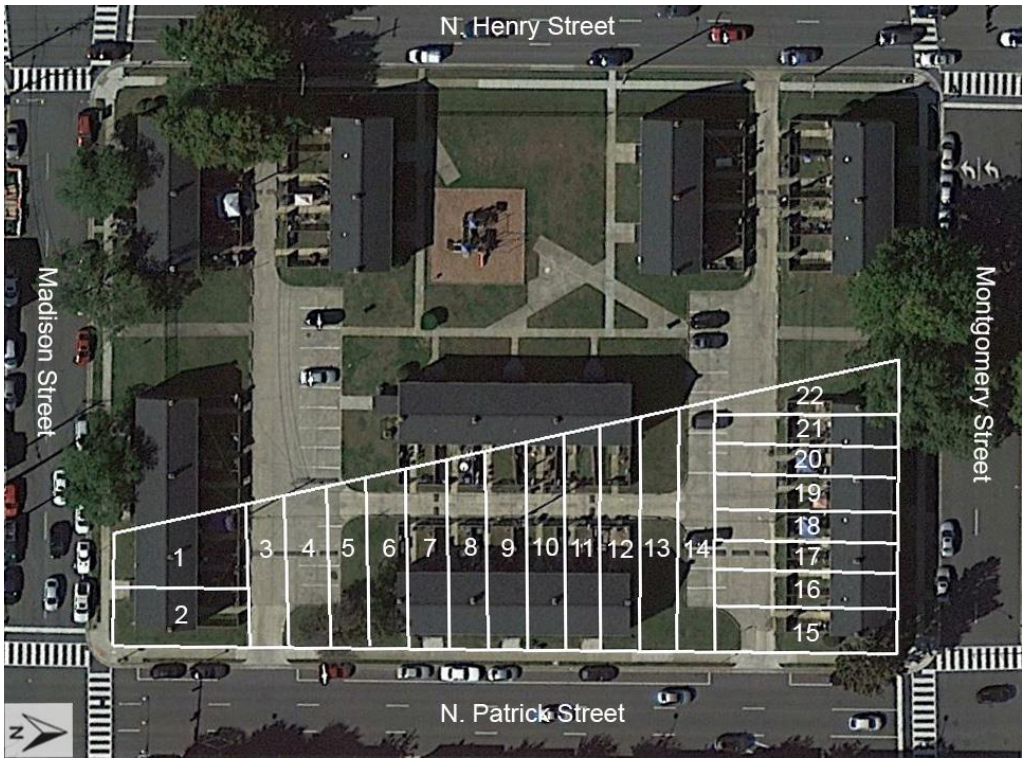


Figure 13. Lawson's 1894 subdivision (ALR DB 32, Folio 183), overlaid on Google Earth.

Episcopal Church (ALR 1894, DB 32:138). The lot remained unimproved and in the ownership of the Norton family up until it was transferred to the federal government in 1944. In 1895, the Alexandria Real Estate Investment Trust and Title Company sold Lot 5 to Robert Grimes, a tailor with a shop at 322 King Street (ALR 1895, DB 33:533). The unimproved lot was later conveyed to the federal government by Ann Grimes in 1944. Similarly, Parthea Kendrick of Washington, D.C. purchased Lots 7-14 from Lawson in 1894 (ALR 1894, DB 34:11). Like Lots 5 and 6, they were never improved and were sold to the federal government by the Kendrick family in 1944.

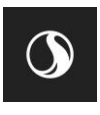
Charles Smoot owned the triangular strip of land bounded by Madison Street, Henry Street, and Old Georgetown Road, located west of the two new subdivisions. This land was never subdivided into individual building lots. In 1893, the heirs of Charles Smoot sold this parcel to Robert F. Knox and Henry C. Jones (ALR 1893, DB 31:342). Knox and Jones, in turn, conveyed part of it, a small unimproved parcel at the corner of Madison and Henry Streets, to Thomas L. and J. Brooke Carter in 1894 (ALR 1894, DB 33:103). The Carters were grocers with a store and dwelling at 1028 King Street (Richmond 1897:69-70).

3.2.5 Early Twentieth Century Ownership, Occupation, and Improvements

Lots in the north and south blocks began to change hands following the subdivisions by Jones and Pickford and Lawson. When the subdivisions occurred, the only improvement within the project area was the ca. 1820s brick dwelling at the corner of Montgomery and N. Patrick Streets. While several property transfers occurred within the two subdivisions in the decades after their creation, development in the project area remained low density and sporadic until the construction of the Samuel Madden Homes in 1944-45. The small cluster of dwellings and community institutions within the project area in the early 1900s were almost all inhabited or established by African Americans, who primarily rented their homes. A review of the 1900 Federal Census for Ward 3 reveals the N. Patrick and N. Henry Street corridors were inhabited by working-class African Americans, although there were working-class white households as well.

The project area was located on the northern edge of the Uptown neighborhood, one of four African American neighborhoods that emerged in Alexandria between 1790 and 1860. The Uptown neighborhood began prior to the Civil War as a small cluster of African American dwellings in northwest Alexandria. The neighborhood was centered at the intersection of N. Henry and Oronoco Streets, and it extended from N. Columbus Street on the east to N. West Street on the west, and from Montgomery Street on the north to Cameron Street on the south. The Uptown neighborhood grew in size and population during the mid-nineteenth century, particularly after Emancipation and during the early post-Civil War period. Along with the increase in population came the establishment of community institutions, which included schools, private clubs, libraries, and many African American churches. While primarily African American, the Uptown neighborhood was home to some white residents during the late nineteenth century and community institutions were segregated. These community institutions were established and backed by various parties, including the city government, philanthropists, and members of the local community (Winfree 2019:16-19).

In the early twentieth century, the project area was located on the less densely populated edge of the city, north of the central core of the Uptown neighborhood, near an industrial area that emerged in northwest Alexandria after the Civil War. Across Henry Street, to the west of the



railroad tracks, was the Belle Pre Bottle Company, a large complex of one-story frame buildings consisting of the main plant, storage sheds, workshops, and warehouses. It was located on the portion of the River Tract conveyed to John Gadsby in the early nineteenth century by the heirs of Richard Conway. The plant is shown on the 1912 fire insurance map published by the Sanborn Map Company, the first Sanborn map to include the project area (Figure 14). To its north, also west of Henry Street and the railroad tracks, was the Alexandria Glass and Bottle Factory, a large one-story frame building with associated secondary structures. To the east of the Project Area's north block, across N. Patrick Street, was the Rosslyn Brick Company, a large, multi-building complex consisting of an irregular-plan, one-story frame and brick kiln building, a brick-drying building with attached engine room, and an assortment of sheds and outbuildings. These three facilities, all located adjacent to the project area, would have created an industrial atmosphere in this corner of northwest Alexandria, along with the railroad siding that ran along N. Henry Street.

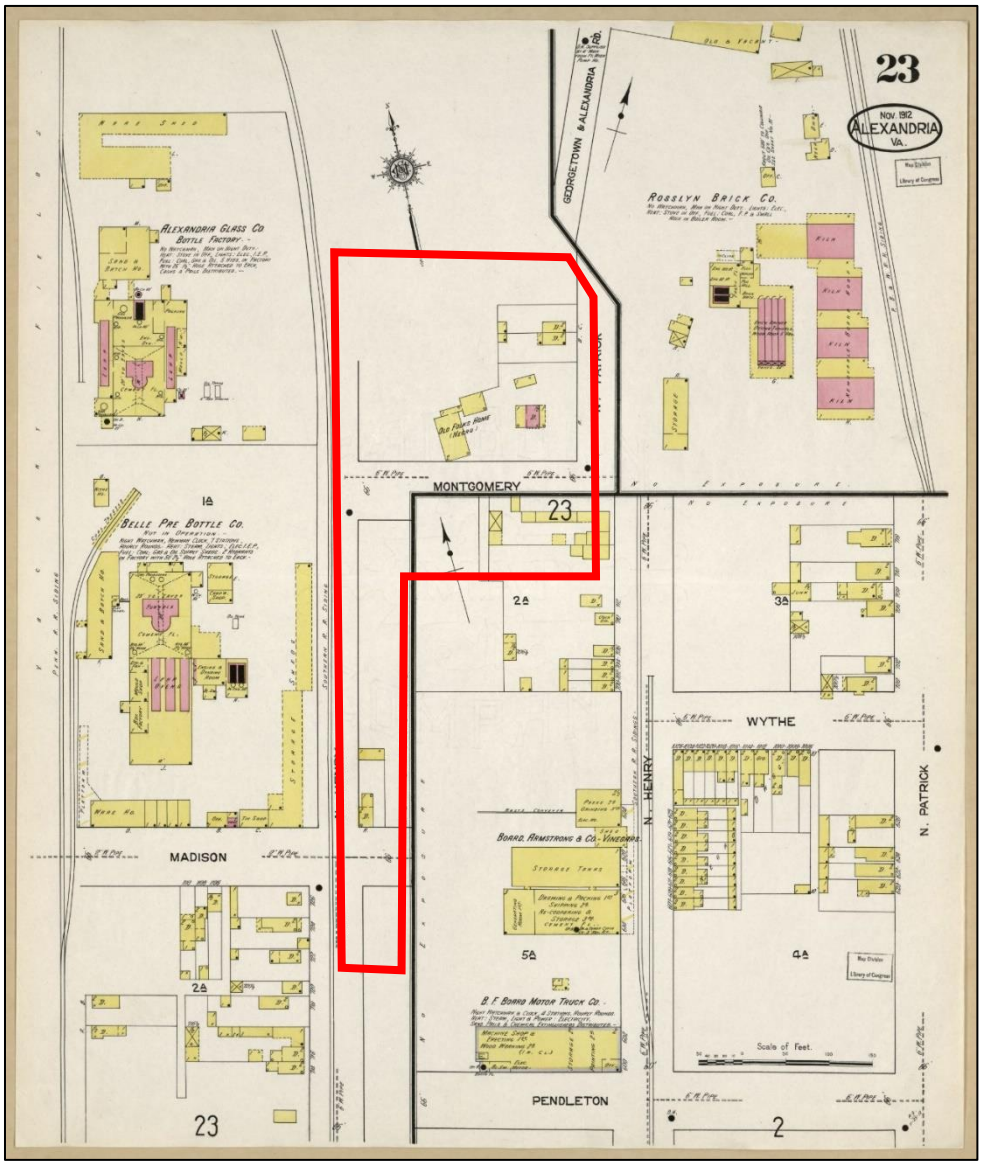


Figure 14. 1912 Sanborn map (Sheet 23) with portions of Project Area outlined in red.

The 1912 Sanborn map depicts houses and other improvements in the north and south blocks (Figure 14). In the north block, the map shows an "Old Folks Home (Negro)" on the north side of Montgomery Street. The African American "Old Folks Home," known as the McKinley Home, was located on Lots 1-4 of the 1893 Jones and Pickford subdivision. The building had originally housed the John Hay Normal and Industrial School, a vocational school established by a group of prominent Black Alexandrians, led by the Rev. Robert B. Robinson. The school had been incorporated by the State legislature in 1898, authorizing it to own 50 acres (20.2 ha) of land and property valued at $2,000. The school had separate boys and girls normal, primary, and industrial departments, a small chapel, and a kindergarten (*Evening Star* [*ES*] 5 February 1898:10). It was renamed the William McKinley Normal and Industrial School in 1902 (*AG*, 22 February 1902:4). The school had purchased the property from Michael B. Harlow in 1902 (ALR 1902, DB 48:68). Harlow was the secretary of the Alexandria Real Estate Investment Trust and Title Company, who had acquired the property from William Lawson in 1894 (ALR 1894, DB 33:7). The school existed for only a few years, however, and defaulted on a loan secured through a deed of trust several months after purchasing the property (ALR 1902, DB 50:408).

By the publication of the Sanborn map in 1912, ownership had again reverted back to Harlow, and the two-story frame building with attached wings was functioning as a home for African American seniors (Figure 14). According to the 1910 federal census, six African Americans, aged 49-76, were living at the "McKinley Home" as it was then known (U.S. Bureau of the Census [USBC] 1910, ED 6:9-B). They included the home's matron, Mary Quarles (53), William H. Richards (54), Daniel Taylor (75), Scott Dewitt (63), James Solomon (49), and Beverly Carter (60). In 1915, Elizabeth Lucas Jackson purchased the property for the establishment of the Elizabeth Lucas Jackson Home for the Aged and Infirm Colored People of Alexandria (ALR 1915, DB 65:12). However, this institution is not listed in the Alexandria city directories from this period and the building was functioning as a private residence by 1920.

The McKinley/Jackson Home on Montgomery Street was an example of the segregated community institutions established by African Americans in Alexandria during the early twentieth century, enabled through the support of prominent citizens such as Elizabeth Lucas Jackson. Born in 1861, she was the wife of African American businessman Washington N. Jackson, owner of the Hotel Jackson at King and Peyton Streets, one of the city's first large Black hotels. The hotel provided lodging to African Americans visiting Alexandria and served as a boarding house for local residents. In addition, Washington N. Jackson operated a grocery store at 200 N. Payne Street and owned large real estate holdings in Alexandria. Washington N. Jackson married Elizabeth Lucas in 1885. The Jacksons were members of several Alexandria churches, including the Third Street Baptist Church, where Washington Jackson was a trustee for many years. He was a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Building Association of Baltimore, and he and his wife acted as private financial lenders to members of Alexandria's African American community at a time when it was difficult for Black citizens to obtain bank loans (Winfree 2019:63-64). Elizabeth Lucas Jackson died in 1932. The Jacksons lived at 331 N. Payne Street at the time of her death (Virginia Department of Health 1932). Washington Jackson later resided at 429 N. West Street until his death in 1939 (Winfree 2019:63-64).

In the north block, the 1912 Sanborn also depicts three dwellings: a brick one-and-a-half-story dwelling at the corner of Montgomery and N. Patrick Streets and two attached frame dwellings

on N. Patrick Street. These dwellings were in the east half of the Jones and Pickford subdivision on lots that changed hands many times during the early twentieth century but were owned in 1912 by Sarah C. Watkins (ALR 1909, DB 53:447). The brick house depicted on the 1912 Sanborn (1001 Montgomery Street) may have been the same brick dwelling built by Adam Lynn in the 1820s and depicted on the 1877 Hopkins map. In 1912, it was inhabited by George W. Brown, an African American "plasterer" (Hill Directory Company [Hill] 1912:75). The frame houses at 912-14 N. Patrick Street were inhabited in 1912 by Nimrod Pollard and Morris Holmes, both African American laborers (Hill 1912:164; USBC 1910, ED 6:8-B).

In the south block, the 1912 Sanborn shows a two-story frame dwelling at the corner of Henry and Madison Streets, with a fenced yard and a one-story frame back building. The dwelling, addressed at the time as 1029 Madison Street, was occupied in 1912 by William Harper, a lineman with the Alexandria County Lighting Company, and William and Edward Littlejohn, both construction workers (APTA 1912, Ward 3:65). All were African American (Hill 1913:148, 191).

The project area is depicted in much the same way on the 1921 Sanborn map (Figure 15). The former home for senior and disabled African Americans on the north side of Montgomery Street was still extant but was functioning as multiple private residences, addressed 1005 and 1007 Montgomery Street. The 1921 map shows the east wing from the 1912 map as a separate, detached dwelling, with two new, small frame outbuildings nearby. Henry Vaughn was living at 1005 Montgomery Street (Hill 1921:406). He was an African American laborer with a large household that included his wife, three children, and four boarders. The 1007 Montgomery Street property was still owned by Elizabeth Lucas Jackson, who did not reside there, but rather at 331 N. Payne Street. Instead, Charles Jackson, an African American railroad worker, resided there with his wife, nine children, and one boarder (USBC 1920, ED 6:9-B). The one-story brick dwelling at the corner of Montgomery and N. Patrick Streets, 1001 Montgomery Street, was inhabited by Smith Miller, an African American employee at a local glass works, and his family. The Belle Pre Bottle Company, located west of Henry Street, was purchased by the Old Dominion Glass Company in 1913, and this is likely where Miller worked (*AG*, 20 October 1913:2). African American laborer Thomas Irving was living in the frame house at 912 N. Patrick with his wife and step-children. Next door, at 914 N. Patrick, was African American laborer Frank Smith with his family and several boarders. These houses were still owned by Sarah C. Watkins. In the south block, the frame dwelling at 1023 Madison Street was still inhabited by William Littlejohn and his wife Cora (USBC 1920, ED 6:9-B, 10-A). The property was still owned by the Carters.

By 1930, some of the African Americans living in the project area had purchased the properties they inhabited. William F. Fields, an African American janitor, lived at 1001 Montgomery Street with his wife and extended family (USBC 1930, ED 101-7:4-A). Fields had purchased the property, Lots 25-30 in the Jones and Pickford subdivision, from Emma W. Evans in 1921 (ALR 1921, DB 73:220). Evans had acquired the property from Thomas Watkins in 1915 (ALR 1915, DB 64:199). Charles Dunn, an African American whose occupation is listed in the city directory as "helper" lived at 1005 Montgomery Street (Hill 1930:182). The property, Lots 1-4 of the Pickford and Jones subdivision, was still owned by Elizabeth Lucas Jackson, although no Jacksons are recorded as living there. The two frame dwellings previously documented at 912-914 N. Patrick are not listed in the city directory, suggesting that they had either burned or been demolished. In the south block, African Americans Nolan and Mary Easter lived at 1023 Madison Street with their three children. Nolan Easter was an employee at a local ice plant (USBC 1930, ED 101-7:4-A). The

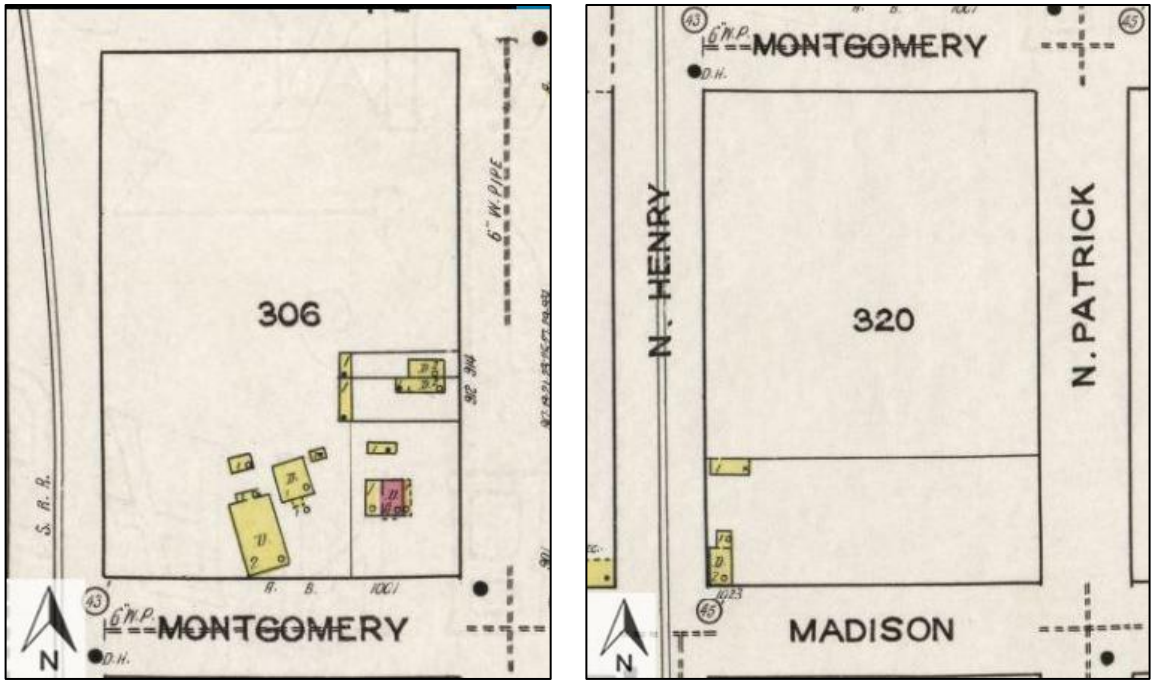


Figure 15. Detail from 1921 Sanborn map (Sheet 21), showing the north block (left) and south block (right).

Easters owned the property at the corner of Madison and Henry Streets, having purchased it from the Carters in 1925 (ALR 1925, DB 82:293).

Several changes had occurred in the north block by the publication of the 1941 Sanborn map (Figure 16). Gone were the two frame dwellings at 912-914 N. Patrick Street and the one-story brick dwelling at 1001 Montgomery Street had been replaced by a two-story frame house. The new house at 1001 Montgomery Street was inhabited by Walter Herring, an African American laborer, and his wife Beulah (Hill 1942:199). The Herrings owned the property, Lots 25-30 of the Jones and Pickford subdivision, having purchased it in 1938 (ALR 1938, DB 147:512). A one-story frame dwelling on the north side of Montgomery Street, shown on the 1921 map, was still extant and now addressed as 1003 Montgomery Street. Horace Jordan (African American, no occupation) lived there with his wife and children (USBC 1940, ED 101-8:9-B). By 1941, the two-story frame dwelling had been replaced by a one-story frame church, the United House of Prayer, addressed on the map as 1005 Montgomery Street and in the 1942 city directory as 1007 Montgomery Street (Hill 1942:663). The church is not listed in the 1940 city directory (Hill 1940), indicating it was likely built c. 1940-1941. The church property and the residence at 1003 Montgomery Street were owned at the time by the estate of Elizabeth Lucas Jackson, who had died in 1935.

Figure 16. Detail from 1941 Sanborn map, (Sheet 23) showing the north block (left) and south block (right).

In the south block, the one-story frame dwelling with frame back building depicted on the 1921 map was still extant, but with a large, fenced yard labeled "junkyard." (Figure 16, right). The 1942 city directory lists the Madison Junk Company at 1023 Madison Street, as well as John Nelson. Nelson (African American) was an employee of the company (Hill 1942:307, 659). As shown on the 1941 Sanborn (Figure 16), Old Georgetown Road had been closed by this time, by order of the City Council. In 1942, the owners of the two unimproved parcels in the south block, the Suburban Club Ginger Ale Company of Washington and Walter S. Smith, transferred property to straighten the boundaries between these two parcels (ALR 1942, DB 185:584).

This small grouping of African-American-owned or inhabited dwellings, businesses, and institutions existed in the project area just prior to the development of the Samuel Madden Homes. As has been described, it arose during the first decade of the twentieth century, shortly after the subdivision of the north and south block properties east of Old Georgetown Road. The dwellings and other buildings were grouped on the north side of Montgomery Street, the west side of N. Patrick Street, and the north side of Madison Street. The residents were working class, mostly laborers and industrial workers, with large families in some cases, as well as boarders. A home for senior and disabled African Americans, the McKinley Home, existed on Montgomery Street c. 1915-1920, after which it transitioned to use as private residences, and was replaced by a United House of Prayer Church c. 1940. Most of the project area, however, remained undeveloped until the construction of the Samuel Madden Homes.

3.2.6 Samuel Madden Homes

The Samuel Madden Homes was developed by the Federal Public Housing Authority (FPHA) for African American defense workers in 1944-1945. The project was named for Rev. Samuel Madden, pastor of the Alfred Street Baptist Church from 1863-1896. Local architect Joseph H. Saunders, Jr., who maintained offices at 815 King Street, was hired to design the project, and engineering services were provided by the Wilberding Company, Inc., of Washington, D.C. The Housing Authority of the City of Alexandria had a substantial amount of control over the project, soliciting bids, approving plans, and supervising the construction (EHT Traceries 2003:9-10). The project, VA-4-3, consisted of 166 housing units on five blocks, located in Sections A (three blocks) and B (two blocks). The subject property, comprising Section B, originally contained 66 dwelling units and occupied two blocks bounded by First, Madison, N. Henry, and N. Patrick Streets.

Planning for Sections A and B was underway by January of 1944 (EHT Traceries 2003:9). The largely undeveloped location was situated on the edge of the established African American Uptown Parker-Gray neighborhood and near the Parker Gray High School at N. Patrick and Wythe Streets, established in 1920. This area of the city still contained several empty squares and afforded opportunities for additional public housing developments (Figure 17).

In July, the federal government took possession of the five blocks of land selected for the development (ALR 1944, DB 210:23). More than 100 property owners were involved. Planned at this stage was a residential development consisting of four, six, and eight-unit buildings of brick and cinder block construction (Figure 18 and Figure 19 and Figure 20).

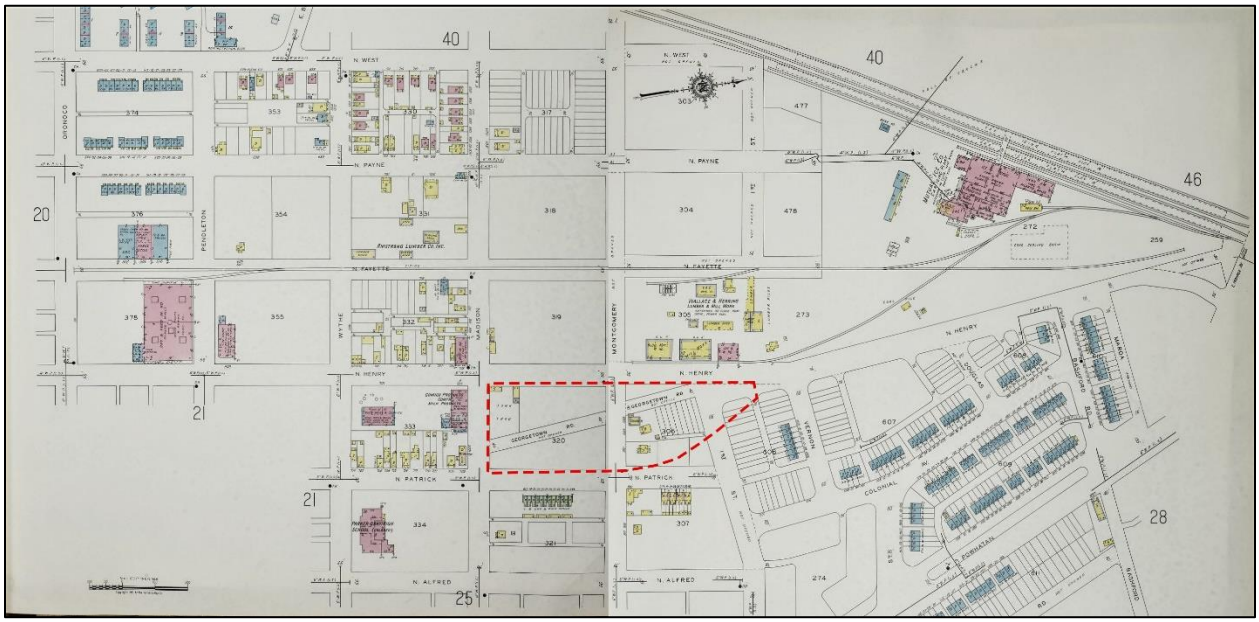


Figure 17. The 1941 Sanborn map (Sheets 23 and 27), showing the north end of the Uptown Parker-Gray neighborhood just prior to the development of the Samuel Madden Homes.

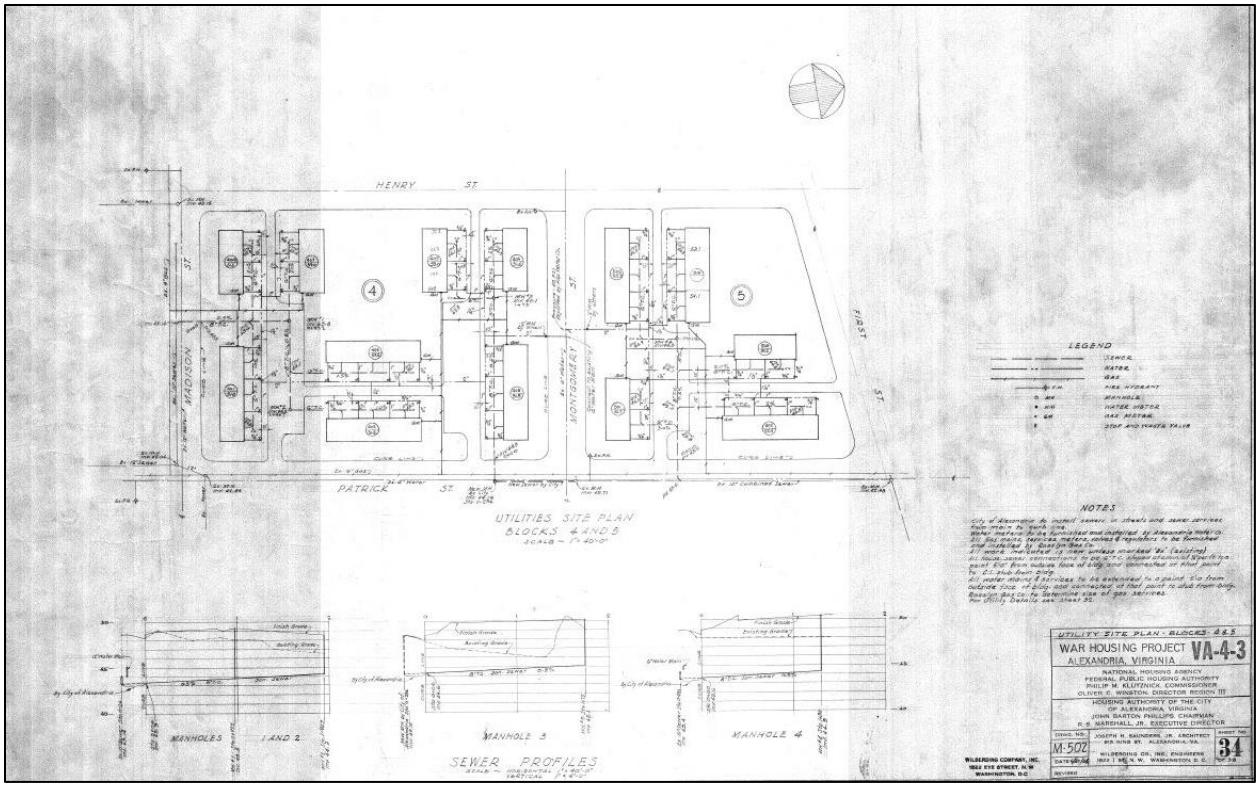


Figure 18. Site plan prepared by Joseph H. Saunders, Jr., 1944 (Alexandria Redevelopment Housing Authority [ARHA]).

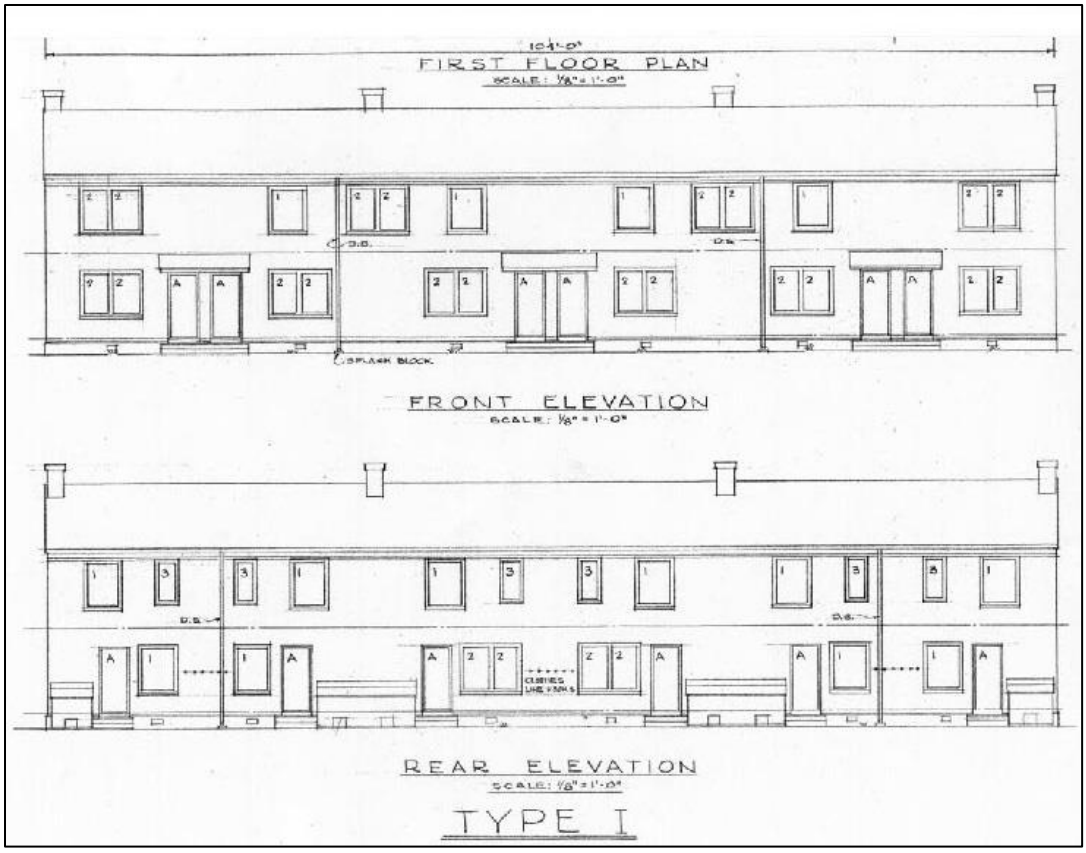


Figure 19. Elevation drawings, 1944 (ARHA).

Figure 20. Rear elevation, typical six-unit building, 2022 (EHT Traceries).

By July 1944, bids in excess of the $716,000 appropriated for the project had been received by the Alexandria Housing Authority, acting as agent for the FPHA. Alexandria officials were attempting to change the building specifications, or obtain additional funds, so that work could begin on schedule (*ES*, 29 July 1944:12). The 51 African American families who were displaced by the construction of Sections A and B were moved to temporary trailers on N. Alfred Street between Madison and Montgomery Streets (*Washington Post* [*WP*], 30 July 1944:M4). The buildings in Section B were completed in 1945.

The Samuel Madden Homes Sections A and B were built to house war workers for as long as necessary without regard to income, with the understanding the projects would be converted to low-income public housing after the war. In a finding issued after the end of World War II, on 26 February 1946, President Truman declared FPHA projects such as the Samuel Madden Homes were no longer needed for their original intended purpose, and the development was converted to low-income public housing in May of 1947 (Baker 1952:M16). In 1953, the FPHA sold the properties to the Alexandria Redevelopment and Housing Authority (ARHA) (ALR 1953, DB 369:307). At the time, Samuel Madden Homes was one of five public housing developments being operated by the ARHA, the others being Cameron Valley, Chinquapin Village, John Roberts Homes, and the George W. Parker Homes.

The south block of Samuel Madden Homes Section B retains all of its original buildings. The northern end of the north block was reconfigured in 1965-1966 during the realignment of N. Patrick and First Streets (Figure 21 and Figure 22). The six-unit building, today 929-939 N. Henry Street, was moved to its present location at the time of the street realignment.

3.2.7 Rev. Samuel W. Madden

The Rev. Samuel W. Madden, in whose honor the Samuel Madden Homes were named, was an important African American religious leader in Alexandria during the late nineteenth century. Madden was born to free parents in Culpepper County, Virginia in 1829. In 1847, at the age of eighteen, he moved to Baltimore, where he worked as a schoolteacher. While there, he joined the Saratoga Street Baptist Church and served as the church clerk. Madden lived in Baltimore until 1855, when he moved to Allegheny City, Pennsylvania to attend the Western Theological Seminary, graduating at the age of twenty-six. He returned to Baltimore and briefly married, although his first wife died prematurely in 1859. He preached at the Nineteenth Street Baptist Church in Washington, D.C. for several years before returning to Alexandria in 1863 to serve as pastor of the First African Baptist Church, one of the city's oldest African American congregations, later known as the Alfred Street Baptist Church. Activities during his first year at the church are unknown, as the building was being used as a Union Army hospital during this period and services had been suspended. In 1864, Madden received a commission from the War Department to become the chaplain of the Freedmen's Hospital in Washington, D.C. (Wallace 2003:49-51).

After the war, Madden continued as pastor of the First African Baptist Church. During his tenure as pastor, the congregation grew, and the church participated in international missionary activities organized by the Virginia State Baptist Convention. In addition, Rev. Madden helped establish the Bethlehem Baptist Church at Gums Springs in Fairfax County (Wallace 2003:63). In 1867, Samuel Madden married Matilda A. Jones of Washington, D.C. She was a graduate of Oberlin College and after her marriage to Rev. Madden, she became a teacher at the Hallowell

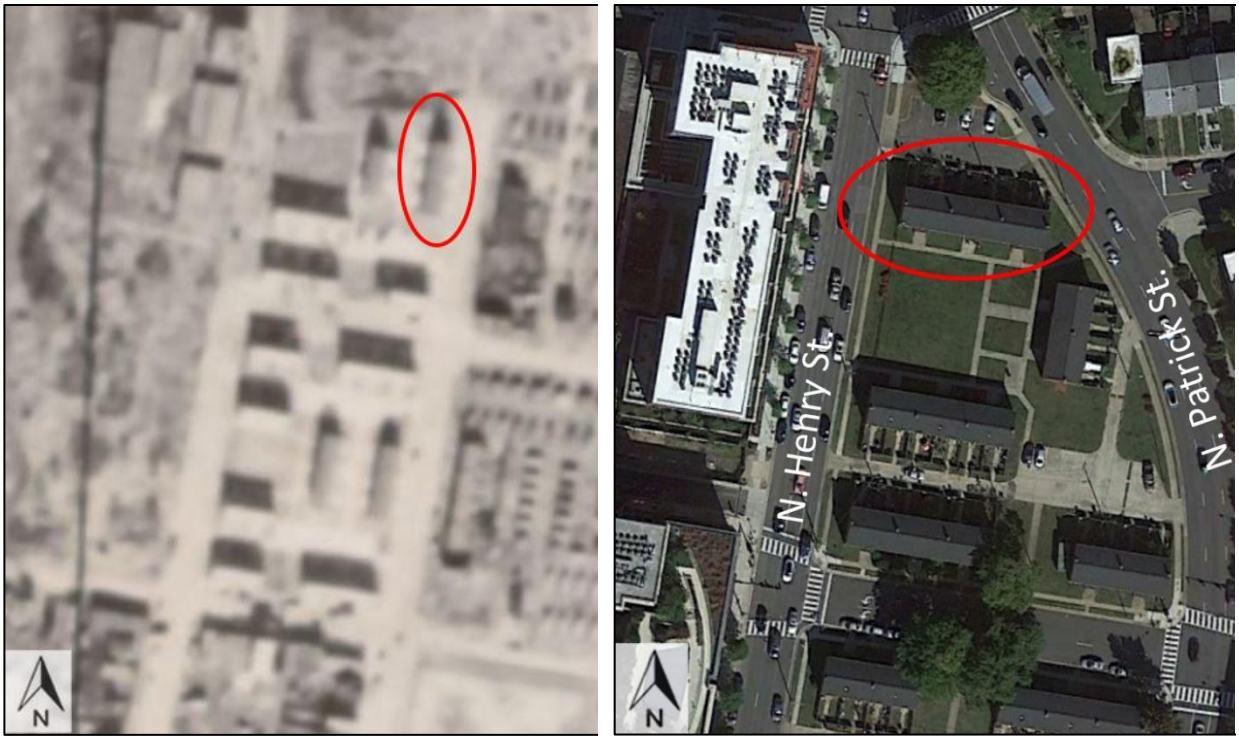


Figure 21. 1946 U.S. Army aerial photo (left) and current satellite image (right, Google Earth). Note the change in building location within the north block, annotated.

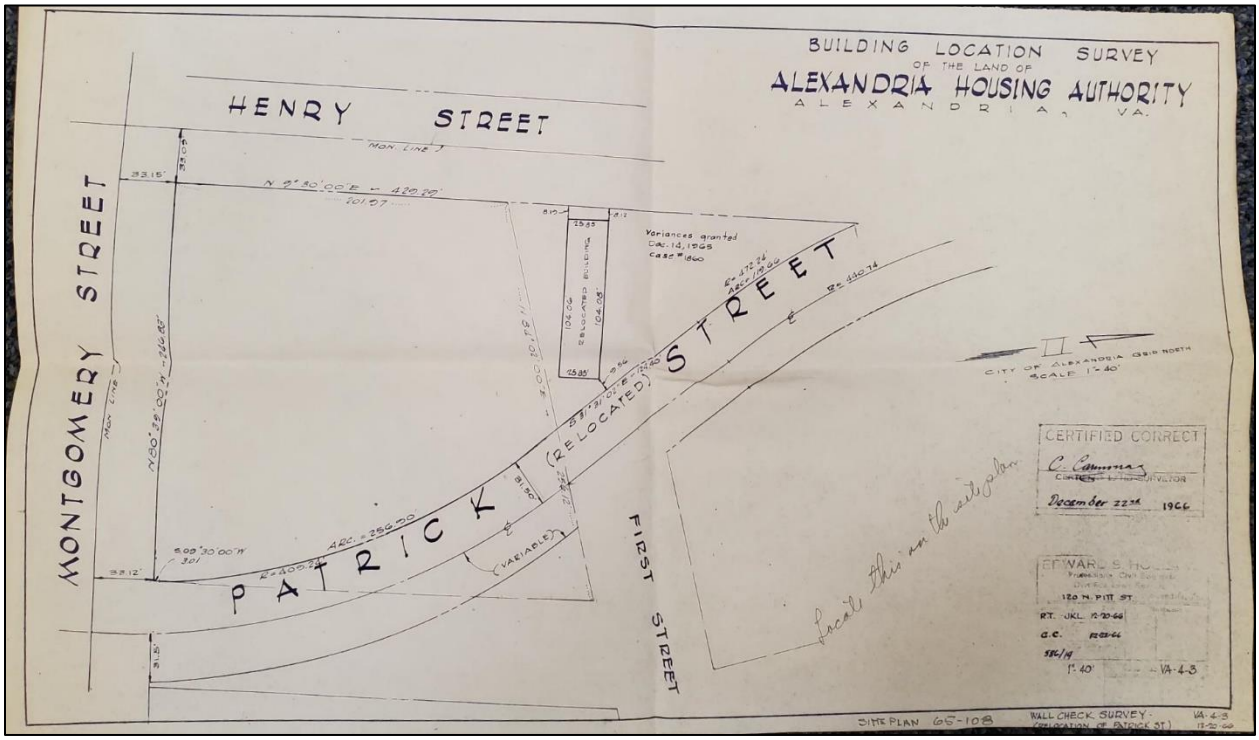


Figure 22. Building location survey, 1966 (Alexandria Archives and Records Center).

School for Girls, one of two segregated schools in Alexandria set up by the Freedmen's Bureau after the Civil War (Winfree 2019:417). During the 1880s, the First African Baptist church changed its name to the Alfred Street Baptist Church and constructed a new church building, replacing an earlier c. 1855 structure. Rev. Madden and his wife took up residence on S. St. Asaph Street, a few blocks from the church (Wallace 2003:63-66). They were the parents of nine children, named Willis, Alfred, Samuel, Osceola, Jessie, Jeanie, Elliot, Edith, and Ann. The Rev. Samuel Madden died on June 28, 1896. In his obituary, the Washington *Evening Star* called him "one of the most respected colored men in this city" (*ES*, 29 June 1896:7).

Rev. Madden's son, Samuel W. Madden, Jr., was a graduate of Howard University and a local schoolteacher and community activist in Alexandria. He was among a group of local African Americans whose advocacy for improved educational facilities for Black children in Alexandria led to the creation of the Parker-Gray Elementary School in 1920. Prior to the school's opening, two dilapidated elementary schools established after the Civil War by the Freedmen's Bureau, the Hallowell School for girls, where his mother taught, and the Snowden School for boys, served the city's African American children. Led by Rev. S. B. Ross, pastor of the Third Street Baptist Church, a group of alumni of the Hallowell and Snowden Schools, which included civil-rights attorney Samuel Tucker, Samuel Madden, Jr., Blanche Taylor, and Henry T. Taylor, along with the Teacher's Association, mounted a successful campaign in persuading the city to build the Parker-Gray Elementary School. Samuel Madden, Jr. and his wife, Susie P. Madden, were among the school's first teachers (Alexandria Public Schools 1983). They lived in the Uptown neighborhood, at 128 N. West Street (Hill 1932:230). In the late 1930s, Madden helped form the Hopkins House Association, a local benevolent aid association for the local African American community funded by the United Way (Winfree 2019:1).

The federal housing project VA-4-3 was named in honor of the Rev. Samuel W. Madden. The project was being referred to as the Samuel Madden Homes at the time of its opening in July of 1945 (*ES*, 9 July 1945:12). The name does not appear on the original drawings prepared by Joseph Saunders in 1944. The Alexandria City Council made all final naming decisions at this time, acting on the recommendations of the Alexandria Housing Authority. Precedent existed for naming African American war worker projects after important local figures in Black history, given the naming of the George Parker Homes in 1942 after the Rev. George W. Parker. Parker (1831-1875) was a contemporary of Rev. Madden who helped establish the first Freedmen's Bureau Schools in Alexandria, served as pastor of the Third Street Baptist Church from 1863-1875, and was the first African American to serve on the Alexandria City Council (Winfree 2019:393).

3.2.8 Architect Joseph Saunders, Jr.

Joseph H. Saunders, Jr. (1914-1985) was a well-known Alexandria-based architect who worked primarily in Virginia and the greater Washington, D.C. area. Saunders was born in Richmond and was raised in Newport News, Virginia, where his father, Dr. Joseph H. Saunders, was the longtime superintendent of public schools (*WP*, 14 September 1985:B4). Joseph Saunders, Jr. studied architecture at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, receiving his B.S. degree in 1934 and M.S. in 1935. In 1937, Saunders won a scholarship to pursue graduate work in architecture at Harvard University (*Daily Press* [*DP*], 9 September 1937:2). There, he studied for two years under Walter Gropius and Marcel Breuer, eventually graduating with an M. Arch. in 1939. Between 1933 and 1941, Saunders practiced with several architectural firms. In Virginia, he worked as a draftsman

at the firms Baskerville & Son in Richmond and Milton R. Grigg in Charlottesville, and was chief architect at Williams, Coile, and Pipino in Newport News. While at Harvard, he worked at the Cambridge, Massachusetts firm of Gropius and Breuer. Saunders also briefly spent time at architecture firms in Savannah, Georgia and New Orleans, Louisiana after completing his graduate work at Harvard (Koyl 1962:614).

Saunders established his own practice, Joseph Saunders and Associates, in Alexandria in 1942. He joined the AIA in 1948 and was director of the Virginia state chapter from 1952-1955 (Koyl 1962:614). In 1958, he employed architect Charles Almond Pearson, Jr. (1914-2001), who later became Saunders' partner in the firm from 1961 to 1973 (EHT Traceries 2003:9-10). Saunders retired in 1980, and sold his firm, known at the time as Saunders, Cheng, and Appleton. Joseph H. Saunders, Jr. died in 1985. Throughout his career, he was active in a number of local civic organizations (*WP*, 14 September 1985:B4). He served as chairman of the Alexandria Citizens Postwar Employment Committee during the mid-1940s (*WP*, 17 December 1944:M4). In 1945, he was architectural advisor on a committee planning a war memorial in Alexandria (WP, 15 June 1945:11). In addition, Saunders was elected president of the Virginia State Junior Chamber of Commerce in 1947, and he served as the consulting architect for the design of the organization's national headquarters in Tulsa, Oklahoma in 1951. Saunders was a visiting critic at the University of Virginia School of Architecture in 1955 (*DP*, 11 May 1947:8B; Koyl 1962:614).

Joseph H. Saunders, Jr. designed a range of building types during his career, including public housing, institutional buildings, schools, churches, and commercial developments. In addition to the Samuel Madden Homes, he is documented as the architect of the James Bland Homes (1954, 1959, demolished) and the community center at Chinquapin Village (1943, demolished) (*ES*, 16 July 1943:B1, 13 February 1954:A25). Like the Samuel Madden Homes, the James Bland Homes consisted of two-story, brick, Colonial Revival-Style buildings arranged around landscaped courtyards. Saunders' design for the Samuel Madden Homes is also similar to that of the George W. Parker Homes (1942) except for a slight variation in the site plan. Instead of the rigid west-east linear orientation of the Parker Homes, each of the two blocks in the Samuel Madden Homes featured two buildings turned along the north-south axis. The result was the three interior buildings of each block faced onto a small grassy courtyard, adhering to the garden apartment planning principles that dominated multi-family construction in the private sector during the period. Saunders also departed from the George W. Parker Homes by providing narrow alleyways and parking areas behind the dwellings (EHT Traceries 2003:10-11).

In addition to his public housing work, Saunders undertook a number of projects in the Alexandria area during the 1940s. In 1943, he designed a new prefabricated, demountable school that was located on Old Glebe Road near the present site of the Charles Barrett Elementary School. The school, funded through an allotment of Lanham Act funds, was built for the children of families in the privately-developed Parkfairfax housing development for white defense workers (*WP*, 16 August 1943:B1). Saunders designed the Colonial Revival-Style fire station at 2801 Cameron Mills Road in Alexandria (Figure 23), which was constructed in 1945 (*WP*, 25 February 1945:M2).

Figure 23. Firehouse at 2801 Cameron Mills Rd., Alexandria (Google 2022).

One of his most recognized and lauded commissions in northern Virginia was the Church of St. Clement at 1701 N. Quaker Lane (1949). The church (Figure 24) was one of two Episcopal Churches in the United States selected for exhibition at the 56th triennial meeting of the Episcopal Church in San Francisco in 1949. The church also won a Washington Board of Trade award for Excellence in Architecture in 1949 and was the first church in the Washington area to receive this honor. The awards jury was composed of prominent architects Pietro Belluschi, John Root, and Louis Skidmore. The Church of St. Clement was also featured in *Virginia Record*, published by the state chapter of the AIA, in 1957, as well as the television talk show *We the People* in 1949, and the 1954 book Churches and Temples by Paul Thiry (*Virginia Record* [VR] 1957:25). The church, still extant, is more modernist in appearance than much of Saunders' prior work in Alexandria executed in the Colonial Revival Style, and he would further explore the various aesthetic trends of the postwar Modern Movement in subsequent commissions of the 1950s and 1960s.

Joseph Saunders undertook many design projects during the postwar building boom in the Washington area. These included several important institutional commissions such as the Piedmont Sanitorium in Burkeville, Virginia (1950), the Catawba Sanitorium in Roanoke, Virginia (1953, with Brown, Wells, and Meagher of Roanoke), and the National Education Association Headquarters at 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W. in Washington, D.C. (1957, demolished) (Koyl 1962:614). The Piedmont Sanatorium, pictured in Architectural Forum in 1952, was a concrete clad, International-Style building with long wings fenestrated with ribbon windows, and semicircular exterior stairwells at the end elevations (Architectural Forum 1952:76). Saunders followed a similar approach for the Catawba Sanitorium (Figure 25). The NEA headquarters (Figure 26), was an eight-story International-Style building with an exterior of Georgia marble, aluminum, and green-tinted glass (*WP*, 23 October 1953:20). Saunders demonstrated his fluency in the International Style with other projects such as the hospital building on Seminary Road in Alexandria that he designed in 1957 (currently the Inova Alexandria Hospital) and the Blair Towers Apartments in Silver Spring, Maryland (1959) (*ES*, 11 January 1957:A17, 7 August 1959:C13).

Figure 24. Church of St. Clement, 1701 N. Quaker Lane, Alexandria (Google 2022).

Figure 25. Catawba Sanitorium, Roanoke (*Virginia Record*, February 1957).

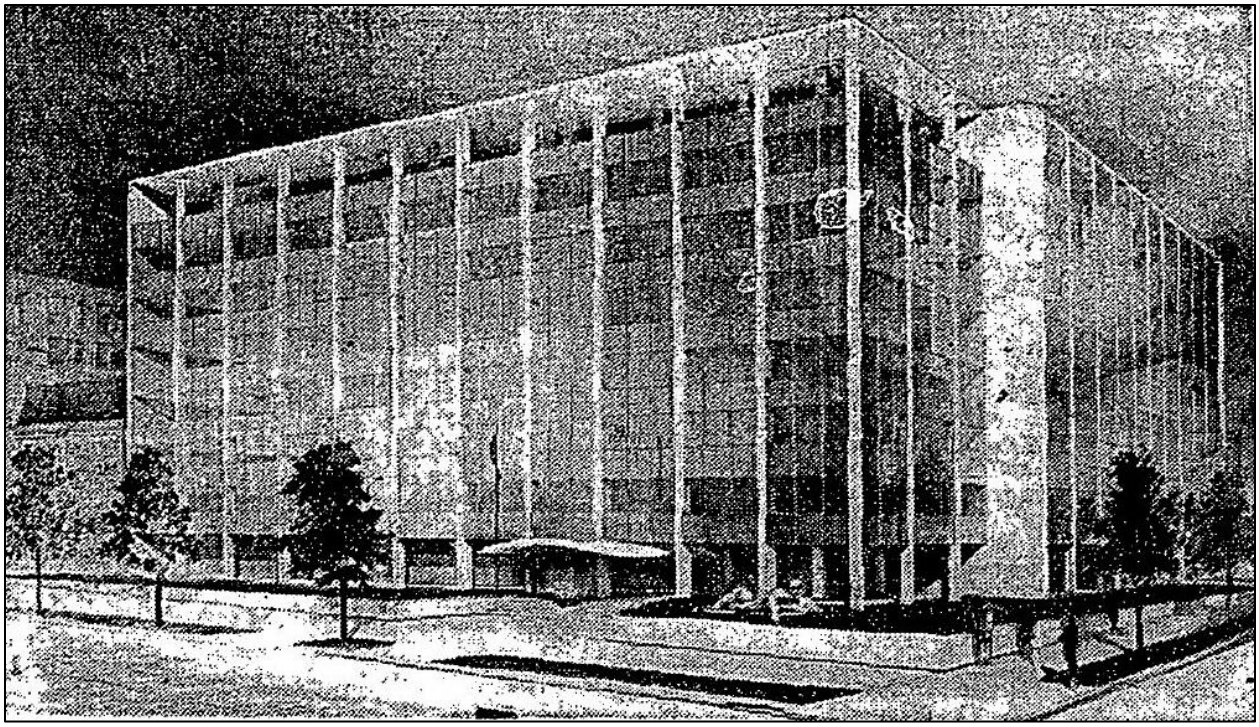


Figure 26. Saunders' drawing for the NEA headquarters (*WP*, 23 October 1953:20).

The explosive postwar growth experienced in Virginia presented Saunders with numerous commercial projects during the 1950s, including the Bradlee Branch of the First Citizens National Bank in Alexandria (1955), the Willow Lawn Shopping Center in Richmond (1957), and the White Oak Shopping Center in Silver Spring (1958) (*ES*, 18 April 1958:B20; *VR*, November 1955:11, February 1957:20). While the two shopping centers appear to have been fairly typical of the period, the Bradlee Branch Bank in Alexandria (demolished, formerly located in the Bradlee Shopping Center at King Street and Braddock Road) was featured in Virginia Record, and combined aspects of the International-Style with natural stone cladding (Figure 27). In 1958, Saunders prepared designs for the Congregational Christian Church at 8410 Little River Turnpike, Annandale, Virginia, a modernist church design with glazed elevations and a distinctive, folded roofline (*ES*, 5 September 1958:D10). Indicative of his growing status in the Washington area, Saunders was one of seven panelists in a 1955 public forum entitled "Homes and Schools of the Future," moderated by the Washington Memorial Chapter of the AIA. Other panelists included architects Harry Ormston, Grosvenor Chapman, Joseph Miller, David Yerkes, Ronald Senseman, Rhees Burket, and John McLeod (*ES*, 2 May 1955, A15).

Saunders continued to design large commissions in the Alexandria and Arlington areas during the 1960s. He designed the Seminary Hill Apartments (1960, demolished) at Seminary Road and Shirley Highway, designed for Community Builders, Inc. (*ES*, 4 June 1960, B7). Also in 1960, Saunders was announced as the architect for five buildings on the campus of George Mason College (today George Mason University) in Fairfax, designed in association with Anderson, Beckwith, and Haible of Boston (*ES*, 14 January 1960:B2). The buildings, Krug Hall, the Finley East and West Buildings, Fenwick Library, and the Lecture Hall, are still extant and were the earliest buildings developed on the Fairfax Campus (George Mason University 2022). In 1966,

Figure 27. Bradlee Branch, First Citizens National Bank, Alexandria (*VR*, November 1955).

Saunders designed a branch of the First Citizen's National Bank of Alexandria at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, for which he received a Washington Board of Trade Award (Ruvinsky 1967:D1).

Saunders designed the Alexandria Courthouse at 520 King Street. His initial 1976 design, although approved by the City Council, aroused considerable opposition for its modernistic design, its mix of retail uses, and its placement off King Street behind a courtyard. At the request of the City, Saunders redesigned the complex in a modernized Colonial Revival Style to blend with the surrounding historic architecture of downtown, although the courtyard element was retained (Axelrod 1977:C1). The firm continued to design in a modernistic style during this period, however, with projects such as the Kings Park Library in Burke, Virginia (1972) (*ES*, 15 October 1972:D4).

Within the overall context of Joseph Saunders' career, the Samuel Madden Homes represents one of his earlier projects in Alexandria, and it demonstrates the modest and cost-effective interpretation of the Colonial Revival Style that marked other wartime government projects, such as the prefabricated school building at Old Glebe Road (1943, demolished) and the community center at Chinquapin Village (1943, demolished). Despite their traditional form and use of brick cladding, the buildings are modern and functional, lacking excessive historicist ornamentation, and the site planning is in keeping with the Garden City approach that influenced other public housing projects of the era. After the war, Saunders began to explore the modernist aesthetic through celebrated private sector and institutional commissions such as the Church of St. Clement in Alexandria (1949) and the National Education Association headquarters in Washington (1958).

3.3 PUBLIC HOUSING IN WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA

3.3.1 African American Public Housing in the District of Columbia

The Samuel Madden Homes, while developed during World War II to house defense workers, represented a continuation of efforts to provide multi-family housing for African Americans in the greater Washington area during the twentieth century. Across the Potomac, an apartment building boom occurred in Washington, D.C. during the early 1900s, and large-scale real estate developers built many new apartment buildings in northwest D.C. While most were developed for white occupancy, a few, such as the Whitelaw Apartments at 1839 Thirteenth Street NW, were constructed by and for African Americans. By the late 1920s, however, many African Americans in the District still lived in squalid, substandard housing without indoor plumbing (Bird 2010:64-65).

The New Deal ushered in new home-building programs in the U.S. to meet the housing shortage being experienced in numerous American communities. Housing advocates such as Edith Elmer Wood, Catherine Bauer, Helen Alfred, and Mary Simkovitch helped establish the guiding philosophy of public housing in the U.S. in arguing the government had a moral obligation to provide decent affordable housing for the poor. The Public Works Administration (PWA), established in 1933, undertook slum clearance and the development of affordable housing in U.S. cities. The PWA allocated approximately half of its housing for African Americans and required that they feature the same amenities as those built for whites. These projects consisted of small-scale, one- to two-story buildings with playgrounds and social services (Wright 1988:220-26).

Race and segregation were important issues that shaped New Deal housing programs, and housing authorities had to conform to the existing patterns of racial segregation in the communities they operated within. The Federal Housing Administration (FHA), created by the National Housing Act of 1934, supported the construction of an estimated 11,000 housing projects during its first ten years of existence. The FHA created affordable housing for millions of Americans, and its Rental Housing Division helped develop hundreds of low-rise garden apartments nationwide, including many examples in northern Virginia, such as Colonial Village (1935-1941) and the Buckingham Community (1937-1942), both in Arlington. These apartment projects served as influential templates for later defense worker projects in the greater Washington area (Bobeczko and Longstreth 2010:159-175). Nevertheless, the FHA also contributed to racial segregation and housing inequality through its lending criteria, which largely refused to insure mortgages in or near African American neighborhoods (Wright 1988:258).

The first public housing project in Washington for African Americans, Langston Terrace (1935-1938) was developed by the Public Works Administration and Alley Dwellings Authority. Designed by African American architect Hillyard Robinson, Langston Terrace contained 274 units on a 13-acre (5-ha) site located at Benning Road NE and the Anacostia River. Robinson, a Columbia University-trained architect who traveled extensively in Europe, modeled the design on European approaches to public housing design and Langston Terrace featured modern, streamlined buildings and superblock planning. Building on the success of Langston Terrace, other projects followed. Mayfair Mansions (1942-1946) was a large-scale garden apartment project in Northeast Washington designed by architect Albert I. Cassell, a faculty member at Howard University and a Cornell graduate. It was one of the few projects for African Americans

to be financed through FHA-backed loans (Bird 2010:68-73). These and other projects served as important precedents for the development of defense worker housing for African Americans in the Washington area during World War II.

3.3.2 The Alexandria Housing Authority

In the 1930s, the city of Alexandria struggled with a significant housing crisis. An influx of both white and Black residents to the area for New Deal jobs, and later during World War II for defense mobilization, strained the capacity of the city's existing housing stock. Unlike many other southern cities, Alexandria had an established history of African American property ownership. By the time of the construction of the Samuel Madden Homes, African American neighborhoods in Alexandria included The Hump, Cross Canal, The Berg, Colored Rosemont, Uptown, The Bottoms/The Dip, Hayti, The Hill, and Fishtown. The allotment of federal funds for slum clearance and public housing during the New Deal marked the beginnings of a twentieth-century public works program that would reshape race and housing in Alexandria and other American cities (Moon 2016:33, 35-36).

Following the passage of the National Housing Act of 1937, the Alexandria City Council requested the Works Progress Administration prepare a study of housing in the city, which found 23 percent of the city's housing stock to be substandard (Moon 2016:36-37). The State of Virginia formally established the Alexandria Housing Authority (AHA) in 1939 as a public agency under the Housing Authority Law of 1938. Creation of the AHA came as a result of work done by the local Council of Social Agencies and the Alexandria Woman's Club. The City of Alexandria appropriated $3,000 to fund the Authority, pending anticipated financial assistance from the United States Housing Authority (USHA), established under the 1937 National Housing Act (Thunderbird 2016:30). By 1940, AHA was planning to build about 200 units of low-income housing and either raze or rehabilitate an equal number of homes. In 1941, the Authority condemned 240 homes and began construction of two segregated housing facilities: the white-only John Roberts Homes in the racially mixed Uptown neighborhood, and the African American George Parker Homes in The Berg (Moon 2016:39).

3.3.3 World War II Defensive Housing

The construction of defense worker housing in Alexandria during World War II continued the earlier efforts undertaken by the AHA to improve housing for the city's African American residents. In 1940, mobilization for World War II triggered a major population migration of individuals seeking employment in the various defense industries throughout the United States. This resulted in a critical housing shortage that threatened wartime productivity and thereby hindered the national war effort. Due to its proximity to Washington, D.C. and defense plants, the City of Alexandria experienced a tremendous population increase during World War II. Constructed in 1918, following the armistice that concluded World War I, the Naval Torpedo Station in Alexandria (Figure 28) was reactivated in 1939 in anticipation of the American declaration of national emergency and subsequent mobilization. At the height of the war effort in 1945, the Alexandria Torpedo Station, one of seven factories engaged in the manufacture of torpedoes, employed over 5,000 people, a substantial percentage of the city's population. As seen nationally, the factory and other war-related industries in the area created a housing shortage in Alexandria (EHT Traceries 2003:7).

Figure 28. Alexandria Torpedo Factory, undated (City of Alexandria).

In response to this national housing problem, Congress in 1940 authorized the USHA to use public funds earmarked for low-income public housing projects to construct 20 housing projects for defense workers. Shortly thereafter, the National Defense Housing Act, or the Lanham Act named for Senator Fritz G. Lanham, was signed into law by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The Act authorized the Federal Works Agency (FWA) to construct housing for "persons engaged in national defense activities and their families" (EHT Traceries 2003:6).

In February 1942, Executive Order 9070 established the National Housing Agency (NHA) to implement and administer the construction of defense housing projects. To streamline the process, defense housing activities previously undertaken by sixteen different agencies were reassigned to the Federal Public Housing Authority (FPHA), a sub-agency of the NHA. Although the FPHA preferred temporary housing such as trailers, a number of permanent defense housing projects were constructed, generally for family occupancy. The FPHA emphasized cooperation with state and local government agencies, as well as accommodation of African American defense workers, a demographic that had been largely ignored under the previous agencies. By 1944, 11.2 percent of all public defense housing units were reserved for Black occupancy. After the war, African American defense housing made up the majority of the 1.9 percent of public defense housing projects disposed to local housing authorities for use as low-income housing (EHT Traceries 2003:7).

There was a wide range of housing units being developed, including both permanent and temporary multi-family and dormitory units. The majority of public housing provided during World War II was of temporary construction such as plywood dormitories and metal trailers. In

assigning housing, priority was given to in-migrant government defense workers, as classified under preference standards developed by the NHA. Additionally, the practice of racial segregation created the need for two types of defense housing for whites and African Americans, respectively. By early 1942, only 3,499 of the over 33,185 public housing units then built, under way, or planned were for African American war workers and their families. There were also 275 trailer units being provided for these workers, located on sites in both the Arlington and Alexandria areas (Jones 1942:A21).

The first projects developed for defense workers in Alexandria included Chinquapin Village (1941) and Cameron Valley (1942) for whites, and Ramsey Homes (1942) for African Americans, in addition to two temporary trailer parks. The Alexandria Housing Authority continued to build additional public housing projects during the mid-1940s that provided housing but also furthered the segregation of the city. In 1945, the AHA and FPHA completed the Samuel Madden Homes, with Section A located in the Berg, and Section B (subject property) in the Uptown Parker-Gray neighborhood. These projects helped alleviate the housing shortage for African Americans, although more work was needed to fully address the problem (Moon 2016:41-42). Below are brief descriptions of World War II-era defense and public housing projects constructed in Alexandria and nearby in Arlington. The descriptions begin with the earliest projects and are listed in chronological order.

John Roberts Homes (1941)

The John Roberts Homes, completed in 1941, was the first public housing project constructed in the Uptown Parker-Gray area of Alexandria (Figure 29). Developed for white families, it was located in the block bounded by Oronoco Street, E. Braddock Road, N. West Street, and the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad (Battiata 1982:C1). The project consisted of 23 frame buildings containing between four and ten units. The John Roberts Homes was demolished in 1982 for the building of the Colecroft Station residential development (Thunderbird 2016:34).

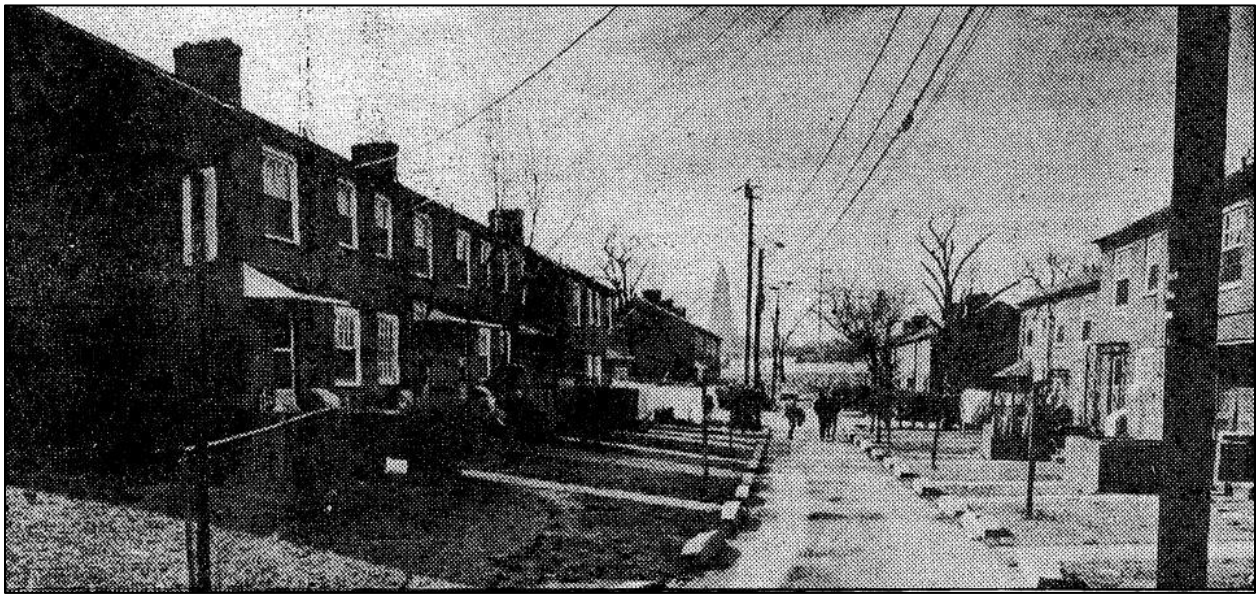


Figure 29. John Roberts Homes (*WP*, 9 February 1982:C1).

Cameron Valley (1942)

Cameron Valley was constructed c. 1942 to house white defense workers. The project, located on Duke Street in Alexandria, was designed by architects Kastner and Hibbens and made use of experimental precast concrete modular construction techniques in which slabs were used for the floors, walls, and roofs of the one-story dwellings (Figure 30). The project was the focus of a 1987 replacement housing program, funded through a Community Development Block Grant, in which ARHA sought to replace all 264 dwellings, either by rehabilitation or new construction. Sixty of the original homes were rebuilt on-site, 50 were rehabilitated, and the remainder were replaced (Thunderbird 2016:34, 47-48).

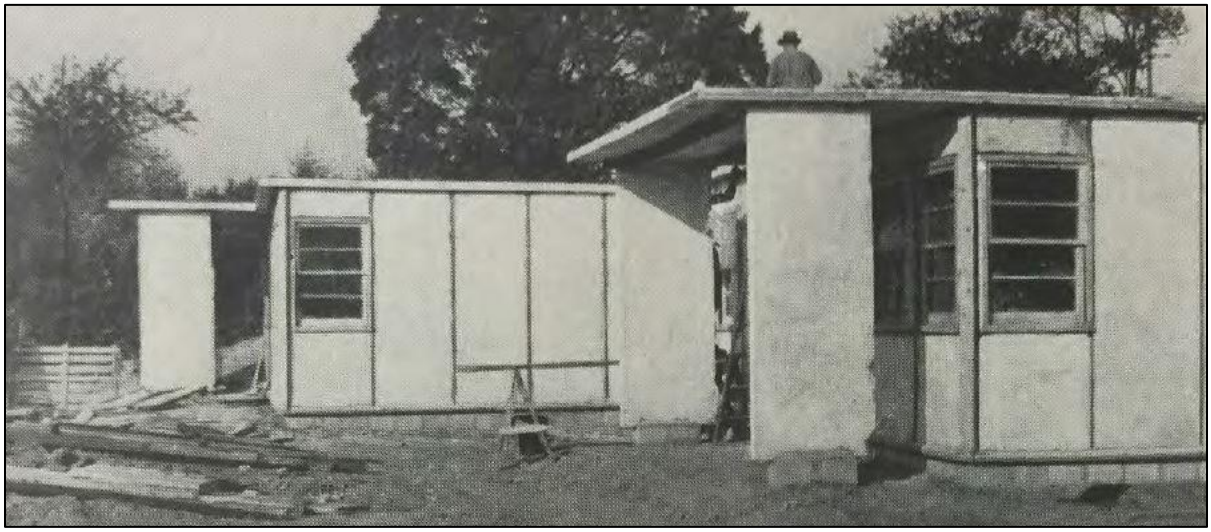


Figure 30. Cameron Valley under construction (*Architectural Record*, March 1942:58).

George Parker Homes (ca. 1942)

The George Parker Homes (Figure 31) is located on two blocks bounded by Fairfax, Royal, Pendleton, and Princess Streets. The two-story simplified Colonial Revival-Style brick buildings are very similar in design to those of the Samuel Madden Homes, and, although unconfirmed, were likely designed by Joseph Saunders. The George Parker Homes was constructed for African American defense workers c. 1942 and after the war the development was subsequently transferred to ARHA for use as low-income public housing for African Americans. The Parker Homes was renamed the Hopkins-Tancil Courts in the 1980s (Thunderbird 2016:34). Along with the Samuel Madden Homes, Section B, it is probably the best surviving example of low-rise public housing from this era in Alexandria.

Figure 31. George Parker Homes, typical building facade (Google 2022).

Ramsey Homes (1942)

The Ramsey Homes (Figure 26) was completed in 1942 to provide housing for African American defense workers. The complex, formerly located on N. Patrick Street between Wythe and Pendleton, was originally designed and constructed in a vernacular modern style. ARHA purchased the homes in 1953 and maintained them as affordable housing units. Between 1964 and 1979, ARHA added walled patios, removed the building's skylights, and constructed new hipped roofs, altering the buildings' style. In 1995, Colonial Revival elements were added, and original chain-linked fencing, a paved playground, and plantings were removed (Thunderbird 2016:i). The buildings were demolished in 2018 and replaced with higher density affordable housing.

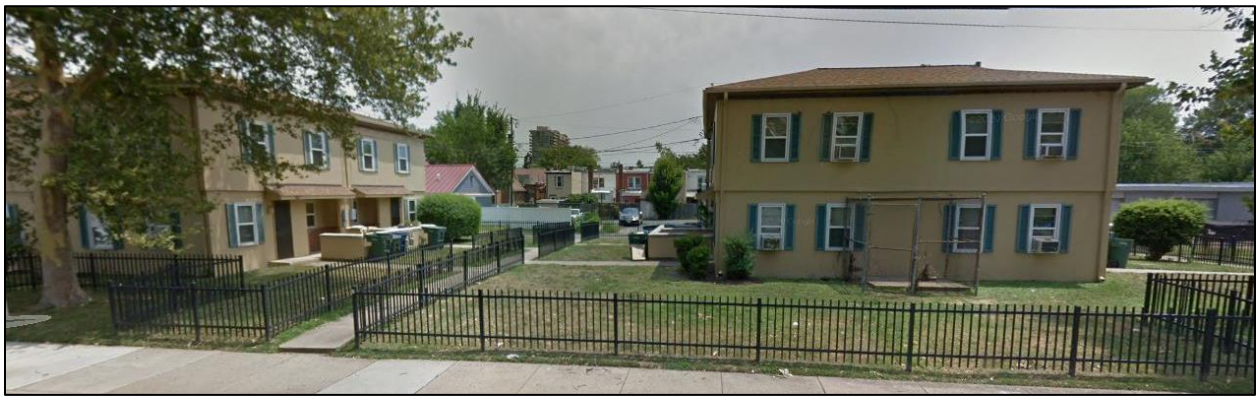


Figure 32. Ramsey Homes, typical building facade (Google 2022).

Arlington Farms (1943)

Arlington Farms, one of the largest and most publicized defense worker projects in northern Virginia, was a group of ten dormitory buildings located near the Pentagon, constructed to house 6,000 white female workers. Arlington Farms was developed in 1942-1943 by the Public Buildings Administration using funds authorized for dormitories under the Lanham Act. It was the largest of eight similar dormitory projects being built throughout the District of Columbia and at Suitland, Maryland. Arlington Farms was designed to be a self-contained community, with a cafeteria and lounge included in each building, in addition to an infirmary and large recreation center. The two-story dormitory buildings were rapidly constructed, with fiber board exterior cladding and concrete stairwells that were designed to function as emergency shelters (Rogers 1942:A1). The Arlington Farms dormitories were demolished after the war.

Fairlington (1943)

The Fairlington housing development (Figure 33), located at King Street and N. Quaker Lane in Arlington, was one of the largest public housing projects constructed in the greater Washington, D.C. area by the Defense Homes Corporation (DHC). The DHC was created in 1940 under the Lanham Act as part of the coordinated federal program to provide housing in areas affected by the military mobilization. The Fairlington, designed by architect Kenneth Franzheim, along with the contemporary McLean Gardens and Naylor Gardens in the District of Columbia, were developed primarily for office workers at the newly completed Pentagon. These Colonial Revival-Style garden apartment complexes were similar to earlier FHA-backed New Deal apartment developments in northern Virginia constructed during the 1930s. Like the earlier FHA projects, they incorporated superblock planning with two to three-story buildings arranged to facilitate views, natural lighting, and ventilation (Chamberlain 2010:181-83). The Fairlington was developed for white workers and their families. When completed in January 1943, it contained 3,460 units (*ES*, 18 October 1942:A22). The Fairlington Historic District (VDHR 000-5772), listed in the National Register of Historic Places and Virginia Landmarks Registry, is considered one of the best surviving examples of defense worker housing in the greater Washington area.

Figure 33. Fairlington, typical building facade (Google 2022).

George Washington Carver Homes (1943)

The George Washington Carver Homes (1943, demolished) was formerly located at South Queen Street and Thirteenth Road in Arlington. Like the Samuel Madden Homes, it was developed by the FPHA for African Americans. The side-gabled Colonial Revival-Style buildings were very similar to those of the Samuel Madden Homes, and they were grouped around a central courtyard. The project included a community building with a recreation room, small library, and health clinic (Rau 1943:B1). In addition to housing defense workers, the Carver Homes also temporarily housed medical and dental students at Howard University in 1943 who were assigned to the Army's 2515th Service Unit as part of a specialized training program initiated during World War II (*ES*, 27 June 1943:B4). The FPHA sold the Carver Homes in 1948 during the postwar disposal of its properties (Mathison 1948:B1). The site has been redeveloped with new townhomes.

Pickett, Shirley, Stuart, and Early Homes (1943)

The FPHA constructed several temporary housing projects in 1943 for white defense workers in Arlington. They included: the George Pickett Homes at Columbia Pike and S. Courthouse Road; the Henry G. Shirley Homes at S. Lang Street and Glebe Road; the J. E. B. Stuart Homes at Sixteenth and S. Lynn Streets; and the Jubal Early Homes at Twentieth and Fern Streets (*ES*, 13 November 1943:B1). The Pickett and Shirley Homes consisted of one-story, single-family dwellings with moderately-priced one-, two-, and three-bedroom units. The Stuart and Early Homes projects also consisted of one-story buildings with affordably priced efficiency and one-bedroom units. Units in these four projects were reserved for those meeting the requirements of indispensable, in-migrant war workers and their families (*ES*, 9 August 1943:B1). These temporary housing developments were all demolished after the war and the sites redeveloped.

Paul Laurence Dunbar Homes (1944)

The Paul Laurence Dunbar Homes (1944), located at 3500 S. Kemper Drive in Arlington, were also constructed to house African-American defense workers and were very similar in design to the Carver and Samuel Madden Homes, in keeping with the FHA-influenced approach that dictated public and defense housing projects of the era. The FPHA sold the property in 1948 to a resident's association (Dunbar Mutual Housing Association) as part of its disposal of public housing projects in the Washington area (Mathison 1948:B1). The site has been redeveloped in recent years with new townhomes.

Samuel Madden Homes, Section A (1945)

Section A of the Samuel Madden Homes was developed ca. 1944-1945 to house African American defense workers. Adjacent to the George Parker Homes, it occupied two blocks bounded by Pendleton, Princess, Royal, and Pitt Streets. The dwellings (Figure 34), identical to those built in Section B, were designed by architect Joseph Saunders. Section A of the Samuel Madden Homes was demolished in 2005 and replaced with Chatham Square, a mixed-income residential development (Thunderbird 2016:35).

Figure 34. Samuel Madden Homes, Section A (Chatham Square).

James Bland Homes (1954-1959)

While not a defense housing project, the James Bland Homes was nevertheless a large public housing project for African Americans in Alexandria. The James Bland Homes (Figure 35) was constructed between 1954 and 1959, and named for James Alan Bland, a nineteenth-century African American musician and songwriter. The complex was located on three blocks bounded by Wythe, First, N. Alfred, and N. Columbus Streets. It consisted of 194 housing units, contained in two-story, brick, Colonial Revival-Style buildings arranged around courtyards. While initially an integrated development, it became almost entirely African American after its completion. ARHA redeveloped the site between 2008 and 2014 as the Old Town Commons, containing 134 affordable housing units and 245 market rate units (Thunderbird 2016:35).

Figure 35. James Bland Homes (Google 2022).

Defense Housing Design and the Garden City Movement

The Samuel Madden Homes, Section B, is an example of a garden apartment complex, an approach to multi-family residential site planning that was in wide usage during the twentieth century. During the first half of the twentieth century, particularly after World War I, the development of purpose-built apartment buildings and public housing in the greater Washington, D.C. area was greatly influenced by the Garden City Movement. The Garden City Movement was inspired by the writings of Ebenezer Howard, a late nineteenth-century English housing reformer, who articulated the theoretical basis of the movement in advocating for the creation of low-density residential settlements within the rural landscape as an alternative to the crowding and other problems associated with urban living (Howard 1965:45–50). The garden apartment form first appeared in America during the 1920s as an application of the principles of the Garden City Movement to multi-family housing. Garden apartment buildings, constructed as part of multi-building complexes, are notable for their low-rise form, their placement within a landscaped setting, and the absence of the ornate lobbies and elevators seen in the mid- and high-rise apartment buildings of the era (Goode 1988:183–86).

Garden Apartment townhouses and complexes appeared in a variety of locations in and around Alexandria during the first half of the twentieth century. They include large noteworthy examples such as Fairlington (1942-1947, NRHP listed) and the adjoining Parkfairfax (1941-1943), both located approximately one mile (1.6 km) north of Old Town, and the Gunston Hall Apartments, located in the southwest quadrant of Old Town. Also located in Alexandria are several other large garden apartment developments that are considered to be stand-alone neighborhoods, in addition to several smaller developments scattered around the city. Garden apartments in Alexandria are primarily of brick construction and most were designed in the Colonial Revival Style (Necciai and Drumond 2007:283).

Other housing developments inspired by the Garden City Movement in the Uptown Parker-Gray Historic District were not designed facing into large, shared, landscaped gardens or courtyard spaces like in the case of the Samuel Madden Homes but instead featured low-density rowhouses set back from the street behind front gardens that in some cases are enclosed with fences. Examples include the houses in the 400 block of North Henry Street (c. 1940), which reflect the English garden apartment model in their front yard landscaping, with fences defining a separate garden space in front of each unit (Figure 36). The block bounded by Oronoco, Pendleton, N. West, and N. Payne Streets contains rows of 51 attached, brick, two-story, Colonial Revival-Style garden apartment buildings oriented towards their respective streets, and collectively enclose a central landscaped courtyard. The buildings, which are fairly uniform in design, were built between c. 1940 and 1958 (Necciai and Drumond 2007:182, 283). Surviving public housing developments such as the Samuel Madden Homes (Figure 37) and George Parker Homes are representative of garden city planning, as seen in the orientation of some of the buildings around shared interior courtyards. Both projects also exhibit the simplified Colonial Revival aesthetic that was used for garden apartments throughout the greater Washington, D.C. area during the 1940s and 1950s. The demolished Ramsey Homes also communicated the Garden City influence in the way in which the buildings were surrounded by open, landscaped greenspace.

Figure 36. 400 block of N. Henry Street (Google 2022).

Figure 37. Samuel Madden Homes, south block, 2022 (EHT Traceries).

3.3.4 Postwar Public Housing in Alexandria

During the 1940s and 1950s, the AHA constructed new units and acquired housing units previously built for the war effort. The agency was renamed the Alexandria Redevelopment and Housing Authority (ARHA) in 1953 and by 1956 and was granted the authority to issue bonds (Thunderbird 2016:30-31). In addition, the passage of the revised Housing Act of 1954 required cities to develop a master plan with community support, establish standards for structural integrity and hygiene of housing developments, and allowed federal funds to be used for non-residential urban renewal projects. The City of Alexandria completed the first two requirements during the late 1950s, drafting a Minimum Housing Hygiene Ordinance and a development master plan. The Prince Street Shopping Center project, which proposed the wide-scale demolition of historic resources in Alexandria's commercial core, was abandoned following local objections, and the Gadsby Urban Renewal Project was scaled back in scope in light of similar concerns. The James Bland Homes (demolished) was a public housing project developed between 1954 and 1959 to the east of Samuel Madden Homes Section B on multiple blocks bounded by First, N. Patrick, Madison, N. Alfred, Wythe, and N. Columbus Streets. The buildings were inhabited almost entirely by African American residents in the years following its completion (Moon 2016:45-49).

After the war, in 1947, the federal government transferred the Samuel Madden Homes to ARHA, and it functioned as a low-income public housing complex for African Americans. Working-class African Americans lived in Section B of the Samuel Madden Homes during this period. Among them were Theodore and Daisy Lloyd, who lived at 1020 Montgomery Street from c. 1947-1950

(Hill 1947:313, 1950:214). They were the parents of Earl Lloyd, the first African American to play in the National Basketball Association. However, Earl Lloyd did not live in the Samuel Madden Homes as he was attending West Virginia State College at the time. A review of the 1950 federal census (USCB 1950) and the 1959 Alexandria city directory (Hill Directory Company 1959) shows that while some residents were short-term occupants, others lived in the building for extended periods (Table 1). Their occupations reflect the diversity of the area economy, and range from laborers, industrial workers, and delivery drivers to military personnel, teachers, and service-sector employees. All residents at the time were African American.

Table 2. Residents of the Samuel Madden Homes, Section B.

Name	Address	Occupation	1950 Census?
Adams, Richard and Irene	833 N. Henry	Driver	
Banks, Roscoe and Rita	913 N. Henry	Cook	
Barnes, Tom T.	811 N. Henry	N/A	
Bourne, Kenneth O. and Estelle	920 N. Patrick	Electrician, Naval Research Lab	
Bowling, Walter L. and Ruth	814 N. Patrick	Employee at Krispy Kreme Donuts	
Boyd, Thelma H.	916 N. Patrick	N/A	
Brown, Clifford and Loetta	812 N. Patrick	Cement Finisher	Y
Brown, Lonnie and Mattie	1018 Montgomery	Laborer	
Carter, M. Edward and Seline	829 N. Henry	Driver, Naval Research Laboratory	Y
Cason, William	831 N. Henry	Sky Captain, Washington National Airport	Y
Chiles, Samuel and Maragaret	809 N. Henry	Laborer	
Cleveland, Susan A.	918 N. Patrick	Finisher at Ft. Meyer	Y
Comfort, Amon S. and Dora	1011 Madison	Driver, Metal Distributors	
Davis, Geneva G.	1005 Madison	N/A	Y
Day, George W. and Hilda	1003 Madison	Exterminator	
Donatto, Ernest J. and Ruby	813 N. Henry	Laborer	
Douglas, Blanche	1007 Montgomery	N/A	
Ford, Gladys B.	1000 Montgomery	Employee at Kelly's Laundry	
Gillum, Hubert and Mary	1021 Montgomery	Employee at Krispy Kreme Donuts	
Haley, Harry and Odessa	917 N. Henry	Laborer at Helms Concrete Pipe	Y
Harris, Julie	1008 Montgomery	N/A	
Hart, Walter and Mary	835 N. Henry	Laborer	
Helms, Jason N. and Deloris	1023 Madison	"bmo" Engineering Research & Development Lab	
Hernandez, Romero and Virginia	1001 Montgomery	U. S. Army	
Hipps, Joseph and Rosena	919 N. Henry	"chkr QMO"	Y
Jarrett, William E. and Betty	1022 Montgomery	Helper	
Jett, David N. and Lula	909 N. Henry	Janitor, City Health Dept.	
Johnson, Carrie	1023 Montgomery	N/A (widow)	
Johnson, Fletta M.	1013 Montgomery	N/A (widow)	
Johnson, Neal and Shirley	1004 Montgomery	Storekeeper	
Knight, James W. and Leslie	817 N. Henry	"mtce wkr Eug Simpson & Bro"	Y
Madison, Patricia	822 N. Patrick	Employee at Ft. Belvoir	
Martin, Willie M. and Ruth	915 N. Henry	Boiler Operator	
Matthews, James C. and Emma	925 N. Henry	Laborer	
Nelson, Charles H.	820 N. Patrick	U. S. Air Force	
Nelson, William N. and Lelia	927 N. Henry	Driver with Timberman's Drug Store	
No Return	819 N. Henry	N/A	
No Return	1021 Madison	N/A	
No Return	1016 Montgomery	N/A	
Odie, James and Maxie	912 N. Patrick	Janitor	
Peques, James	921 N. Henry	N/A (not listed in main section)	
Peterson, George L. and Mary	1015 Montgomery	Helper	Y
Putman, Edward and Betty	1019 Madison	Driver with Helen's Pastry Shop	
Reaves, William J., Jr. and Ruth	1010 Montgomery	Driver	
Reed, Lester C. and Helena	911 N. Henry	U. S. Air Force	

Table 2. Residents of the Samuel Madden Homes, Section B.			
Roberts, Clarence and Flora	1005 Montgomery	Laborer	Y
Robinson, Charles and Marion	816 N. Patrick	Janitor at Belleview Apartments	Y
Robinson, Clayton H. and Sallie	1003 Montgomery	Guard at Ft. Belvoir	Y
Ross, Marjorie S.	1017 Montgomery	Maid at Mt. Vernon Elementary School	Y
Roy, James A. and Drusilla	923 N. Henry	N/A	
Samuels, Ollie V.	1019 Montgomery	Maid at Mt. Vernon Elementary School	Y
Saunders, John E. and Dorothy	827 N. Henry	Laborer at City Dept. of Public Works	
Scott, Elwood H. and Bertha	818 N. Patrick	Driver with Fannon Coal	Y
Scott, George M. and Mary	821 N. Henry	Driver with Fannon Coal	Y
Shepherd, Ruth G.	914 N. Patrick	Maid	
Slaughter, Seymour and Jane	1007 Madison	Railroad Laborer	Y
Smith, Clyde and Lena	825 N. Henry	Janitor at City Hall	
Stanford, Keith	823 N. Henry	N/A	
Taylor, Carter R. and Margaret	1020 Montgomery	Fireman at Ft. Belvoir	Y
Thomas, Raymond and Mamie	1002 Montgomery	Brick Layer	Y
Thompson, Maggie S.	815 N. Henry	N/A (widow)	Y
Washington, Fannie M.	1009 Madison	N/A (widow)	Y
Watts, Eugene and Bernice	1001 Madison	Porter at Royal Economy Super Market	
Worthy, Robert and Marie B.	1006 Montgomery	Laborer; Maid	Y
Wright, Geneva W.	922 N. Patrick	Maid at Busy Bee Child Care	

Source: USBC (1950) and Hill (1959)

3.3.5 Public Housing and the Civil Rights Movement

During the postwar phase of the Civil Rights Movement, African Americans in Alexandria organized to protest housing segregation and displacement caused by urban renewal. Nonresidential projects undertaken during the 1950s included the development of Fort Ward Park and T. C. Williams High School, both located on Alexandria's west side. Black families had been displaced during the development of these urban renewal projects, and by the early 1960s, the city's African American residents were publicly criticizing the city's urban renewal plans. The Seminary, another African American neighborhood in west Alexandria, was slated for redevelopment in the late 1950s. Marion I. Johnson, president of the Seminary Civic Association and Vice President of the Alexandria Council on Human Relations, led the effort to protest the displacement of African Americans. The efforts of Johnson and others resulted in the city designating a section of the Mudtown Urban Renewal Project for the construction of a middle-class African American residential community. Public Housing in Alexandria during the early 1960s continued to be segregated, however, and African American-owned properties continued to be selected for urban renewal. In response to protests, the Alexandria City Council created the Human Rights Ordinance in 1962, which set up a Human Rights Commission to address the concerns of citizens seeking recourse. In 1963, the Parkfairfax, one of Alexandria's largest apartment complexes, allowed African Americans to rent units for the first time. Despite the passage of the Civil Rights Act in 1964, which required all federally funded housing projects to desegregate, ARHA continued to maintain the status quo. In light of protests and local activism, the city passed a fair housing ordinance in 1967. Six months later, the Fair Housing Act of 1968 explicitly barred racial discrimination in all aspects of home purchasing and leasing (Moon 2016:52-59).

The City established a Housing Office in 1975, and increasingly received federal Community Development Block Grants, which funded infrastructure development and anti-poverty programs in affordable housing areas. In 1972, ARHA and the City jointly adopted Resolution 99, under

which the city agreed to maintain units or engage in one-for-one replacement for any units that were removed from its affordable inventory. The agreement was enacted to limit the elimination of existing housing resulting from public development. Resolution 830 superseded Resolution 99 in 1982 to incorporate publicly assisted housing occupied by the elderly and disabled persons. Since inception, the primary mission of the ARHA has been to provide sanitary and safe dwelling accommodations to persons of low income at affordable rents in the city. Today, ARHA's annual operating costs and capital funding for the upkeep and maintenance of ARHA properties are primarily funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The city appoints the nine members of the ARHA Board of Commissioners (Thunderbird 2016:30-31).

4.0 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

A review of archaeological surveys on VDHR' online V-CRIS database system and from Alexandria Archaeology indicates no previous archaeological investigations have occurred within the Madden Homes LOD; however, a number of archaeological investigations have occurred within a 0.5-mi (0.8 km) research radius of the LOD. Additionally, 39 archaeological sites have been registered within the research radius; none are within the LOD.

4.1 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS NEAR THE PROJECT AREA

The earliest investigations conducted within the research radius were by Alexandria Archaeology. In 1979 and 1982, they conducted excavations at the tidelock and basin (44AX0004) at the eastern end of the Alexandria Canal (44AX0028), which operated from 1843–1886 (Department of Planning and Community Development and Alexandria Archaeology 1989). Using the visible eastern end of Lift Lock No. 1, they successfully located the entirety of Tidal Basin No. 1, which was lined with coping stones. Wood planking from the floor of the basin were preserved as well beneath fill deposits. The Lock and Basin have been preserved and are listed in the NRHP. In 1990, Alexandria Archaeology partnered with Doell & Doell for excavations at the NHRP-listed Lloyd House (44AX0034) at 220 North Washington Street (Doell & Doell 1990). Limited excavations occurred as part of an effort to document the property's history, existing condition, and archaeological resources. The archaeological investigations identified a planting bed, a stone path, and a bricked area within the backyard. In 2001, a historic structure report was prepared for the property prior to its conversion into administrative offices for the Office of Historic Alexandria (Dennée 2001).

Several projects were conducted for the Virginia Department of Transportation within the research radius. The earliest was a Phase IA survey for the proposed Braddock Road improvement conducted by P.A.C. Spero & Company in 1992 (Simpson et al. 1992). No subsurface excavations occurred as part of the project, which determined the project area was heavily disturbed and the potential for archaeological resources was low. In the early 1990s, Parsons Engineering Science, Inc. (Parsons) conducted Phase IA/IB terrestrial and underwater archaeological investigations for the Woodrow Wilson Bridge improvement study (Stevens et al. 1996). The survey was conducted in Maryland and Virginia within several proposed right-of-way alternatives and identified two archaeological sites, neither of which is within 0.5 mi (0.8 mi) of the Madden Homes LOD. URS Greiner Woodward Clyde conducted a supplemental historic architectural survey for the Woodrow Wilson Bridge improvement project in 1999 (URS 1999).

In the late 1990s, Parsons performed Phase I and II archaeological investigations at the Robert Portner Brewery site (44AX0196; Dennée 2002; Parsons Engineering Science 2002). Machine trenching during both investigation phases identified 56 features associated with the brewery including interior and exterior wall foundations, beer vaults, and wells or cisterns. The site was later destroyed by construction.

In 2002, Karell Archeological Services, Inc. conducted archaeological investigations for a proposed addition to 111 N. Alfred Street which will affect site 44AX0096, the Sugar House factory (Koski-Karell 2002). Alexandria Archaeology conducted initial excavations at the site in the late 1980s and early 1990s (Barr et al. 1994) and identified brick foundations and artifact assemblages

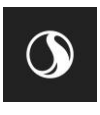
associated with the sugar house. Excavations for the proposed addition identified brick footings for a former porch, a brick foundation, brick paving, and a circular brick shaft.

R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. (Goodwin) completed a series of archaeological investigations at the Colross Site (44AX0197) between 2004 and 2006 (Sanders et al. 2012). Machine excavations removed fill deposits to expose potentially intact A-horizon soils which were then systematically shovel tested. An empty burial vault and foundations and features associated with the Colross domestic complex were also exposed, with limited additional excavations conducted within the cistern and well. The site was later destroyed by construction.

Starting in 2007, Thunderbird Archeology (Thunderbird) conducted archaeological investigations directly west of the Madden Homes LOD at the former location of the Belle Pre Bottle Company glassworks (44AX0215; Flahive and Sipe 2007; Mullen and Smith 2012). Due to contamination of the site associated with the glassworks, archaeological investigations were limited to documentation of features and soil profiles within the glass factory footprint. Identified features included foundations, floors, structural piers, remnants of the ventilation system, post holes, and earthen features. Additional excavations were also conducted outside the factory footprint at the location of the former office for the glassworks. The site was later destroyed by construction.

Starting in 2009, Thunderbird carried out archaeological investigations for the James Bland Homes, a five-block public housing community located directly east and southeast of the Madden Homes LOD. The initial Phase IA documentary study and archaeological assessment assigned a moderate probability for the presence of pre-Contact archaeological sites and a moderate to high probability for Historic period archaeological sites (Sipe and Snyder 2010). The subsequent Phase I archaeological investigation identified significant disturbance and deep modern or late historic fills across much of the project area (Sipe 2010). However, two archaeological sites (44AX0211 and 44AX0212) were identified, and additional excavations were recommended following the demolition of the existing 1950s public housing buildings. Following demolition of the existing buildings, Thunderbird returned in 2012 and 2013 to determine if intact features or deposits were present within the public housing building footprints (Mullen 2012a, 2012b, 2012c; Smith 2013a, 2013b). Portions of the five blocks contained intact deposits and features associated with late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century residences. Three additional archaeological sites (44AX0214, 44AX0217, and 44AX0224) were identified. None of the five archaeological sites were determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and all were later destroyed by construction.

The Louis Berger Group, Inc. performed an archaeological investigation for the Lee-Fendall House Garden restoration project in 2011 (Shellenhamer and Bedell 2011). The house is listed in the NRHP. Previous investigations conducted by Alexandria Archaeology in 1976 and 1986 identified evidence for former outbuildings within the garden (Myers 1976; Norville and Cressey 1995), and Shephard (2008) conducted a soil-probe survey of the yard. The 2011 project specifically focused on identifying landscape features associated with the Cazenove family ownership of the property in order to re-create the garden to the property's primary period of significance (1850-1870). The investigations resulted in the identification of features and deposits dating to the targeted time period, as well as earlier deposits.



Starting in 2011, Thunderbird carried out Phase IA and IB archaeological investigations on the Old Town North property in anticipation of the planned development of the project area (Mullen 2011; Mullen and Rose 2013). Research conducted for the Phase IA archaeological assessment determined the property was formerly a mix of residential and commercial development and had the potential to yield significant archaeological resources. Phase IB archaeological investigations included construction monitoring of footer/foundation demolition of existing buildings and the excavation of an early twentieth-century brick well discovered during the monitoring. The well and a bottle concentration were registered as archaeological site 44AX0218, which was later destroyed by construction.

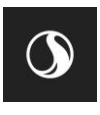
Thunderbird conducted machine trench excavations within Landbay L of Potomac Yard in 2011 (Johnson and Bryant 2012). Trenches were placed to locate potential remnants of late nineteenth-century structures. However, deep modern fill deposits were identified, and no archaeological resources were found. The same year, Thunderbird conducted investigations for the North Parkway LLC property at 532 N. Washington Street (Mullen 2013). Excavations resulted in the identification of site 44AX0213, which consisted of brick foundations and intact deposits containing late eighteenth- through mid-nineteenth-century artifacts. The site was partially destroyed by construction.

Starting in 2011, Thunderbird undertook a series of archaeological investigations for the Braddock Gateway property (Baicy 2019; Sipe and Rotenstein 2011). The initial Phase IA archaeological assessment identified the property as the former site of the Mutual Ice Company Potomac Yard plant and determined there is a low potential for archaeological resources pre-dating the ice company's use of the property. Phase I/II archaeological investigations conducted in 2019 resulted in the identification of archaeological site 44AX0223, which consists of an Apb horizon containing late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century artifacts potentially associated with the Fendell family occupation of the property. The site was later destroyed by construction.

John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) performed an archaeological investigation within Block 354 following the demolition of a twentieth-century warehouse in 2012 (Holland et al. 2012). During demolition, archaeologists identified a truncated brick-lined well tentatively associated with a mapped early twentieth century dwelling. Machine trenches excavated following removal of the warehouse's concrete floor determined grading for construction of the warehouse had removed any historic yard surfaces associated with the earlier residences within the block. No archaeological resources were identified.

In 2012 and 2013, URS undertook a series of archaeological investigations at the Jefferson-Houston School (Crowl and Schwarz 2014; Schwartz 2012). Documentary research identified the property as the former location of the Thomas Baggett Slaughterhouse (44AX0219), which operated from ca. 1873–1887. Archaeological excavations identified the brick foundation of the structure, which extended to a basement level. Additionally, possible post features, burned and/or decayed layers of wood, possible brick partitions, a brick-lined well, and large iron panels were identified. After documentation, the upper portions of the site were destroyed through grading and construction and the lower portions were filled and preserved in place.

In 2013, JMA conducted Phase IA/IB archaeological investigations for the proposed North Royal Townhomes at 333 North Royal Street and 316 Princess Street (Goode and Traum 2013; Jones et



al. 2012). Alexandria Archaeology requested the project based on the potential for a late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century cemetery in a portion of the project area. Documentary research indicated the property was undeveloped until the early twentieth century. Archaeological excavations discovered modern disturbance from the installation and removal of mid-twentieth century gas tanks and the early to mid-nineteenth century filling of Ralph's Gut/Oronoco Creek. No evidence for a cemetery was found, and no archaeological resources were identified.

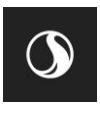
Goodwin conducted Phase IA/IB archaeological investigations for the proposed Braddock Metro Place development in 2013 (Child 2013; Sanders 2011). The initial Phase IA determined only the southern and western portions of the project area had the potential for intact archaeological deposits. Machine trench excavations during Phase IB investigations revealed the project area was severely disturbed during the late twentieth century when the property was graded and leveled with fill deposits. No archaeological resources were identified.

AECOM carried out Phase I archaeological surveys for the proposed Potomac Yard Metrorail Station in 2013 and 2016 (Albright et al. 2013; Lawrence 2016). The discontiguous APE for the project extended from Slaters Lane in the City of Alexandria to approximately 33rd Street in Arlington. Only the southern tip of the APE between Slaters and Norfolk Lanes is within the 0.5-mi (0.8-km) research radius. No archaeological investigations were conducted within this portion of the APE.

Starting in 2013, Goodwin undertook Phase IA/IB archaeological investigations at 511 Oronoco Street (Child et al. 2018; Williams 2013). The initial Phase IA archaeological assessment identified a moderate potential for archaeological resources. The Phase IB archaeological survey discovered an isolated pocket of late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century domestic refuge in one machine trench. A second machine trench revealed historic grading to subsoil. No additional archaeological investigations were recommended due to the isolated nature of the historic deposits.

Thunderbird initiated archaeological investigations at the ABC-Giant property in 2013 (Mullen and Carroll 2013). The Phase IA archaeological assessment determined the property was at the southern end of the Alexandria Canal turning basin and was the location of a late nineteenth-century lime kiln owned by Emmanuel Francis and a mineral spring known as Spa Spring. Goodwin conducted archaeological excavations at the property in 2017, which was registered as archaeological site 44AX232 (Child et al. 2017). Excavations determined portions of the canal turning basin retained integrity beneath fill soils deposited after initial grading removed the upper portion of the turning basin. The locations of the lime kiln, Spa Spring, and Spa Creek culvert were severally disturbed. The site was later destroyed by construction.

In 2016, Stantec conducted Phase I/II archaeological investigations at the Cotton Factory site (44AX0045) prior to construction of an annex building (Swain et al. 2017). The existing building was constructed in 1847 as a cotton factory and was used for various industrial purposes before being converted into a residential building. Various outbuildings previously existing to the east of the building. Machine trench excavations within the proposed annex footprint exposed a cut stone and brick foundation, engine platform and wheel well, and brick floor. The features are associated with the Cotton Factory steam engine house. These features were destroyed by construction;



however, structural elements from additional buildings associated with the Cotton Factory may still be preserved beneath the undisturbed parking lot.

Starting in 2016, Thunderbird carried out a series of archaeological investigations for the Ramsey Homes project (Smith and Carroll 2016; Thunderbird 2016, 2019). The project area included a portion of archaeological site 44AX0160, a Civil War-era military barracks site. Phase I/II archaeological investigations recovered additional evidence for site 44AX0160, which was occupied from the late first quarter/early second quarter of the nineteenth century into the early twentieth century. However, no intact deposits were identified. Phase III data recovery investigations included monitoring the demolition and removal of existing above ground structures and fill deposits, followed by mechanical trenching, test unit excavations, and feature mitigation. The portion of the site within the project area was later destroyed by construction.

Thunderbird undertook a series of excavations for the planned Sunrise Senior Living facility between 2017 and 2019 (Mullen and McMullen 2019; Thunderbird 2017, 2018). Initial Phase I excavations uncovered nineteenth-century foundations and a cistern beneath the parking lot at 400 North Washington Street. The features were inadvertently registered as two archaeological sites, 44AX0239 and 44AX243, which have the same boundaries. Further investigations in the parking lot identified intact Apb deposits containing a low-density, nineteenth-century artifact assemblage, as well as additional foundation walls. The cistern was also systematically tested, which determined it was likely contemporaneous with the nineteenth-century house and was filled in the 1930s. The site was later destroyed by construction.

Goodwin conducted a Phase I archaeological survey for the WMATA Royal Street bus garage project. Following demolition of the garage, Goodwin excavated machine trenches in the projected location of rear yard areas behind former N. Pitt Street rowhouses demolished prior to construction of the mid-twentieth-century addition to the bus garage. Site 44AX0244 was assigned to the potential buried mid-nineteenth- to twentieth-century land surface. The site was later destroyed by construction.

Finally, Thunderbird recently conducted archaeological investigations at the Alexandria Glass Works site (44AX0249) for the proposed Aspire Alexandria senior living facility, located directly west of the Madden Homes LOD (Mullen 2022). Excavations following removal of the existing commercial/industrial structure uncovered evidence of the ca. 1905 glassworks, which was destroyed by fire in the late 1910s. The site was recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP and was destroyed by construction.

4.2 PREVIOUSLY RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES NEAR THE PROJECT AREA

No archaeological sites have been recorded within the Madden Homes LOD. Thirty-nine archaeological sites have been recorded within the 0.5-mi (0.8-km) research radius of the LOD (Table 3). The previous archaeological investigations and recorded sites indicate the high potential for archaeological deposits and features in the Uptown/Parker-Gray District of Alexandria, especially for Historic period resources from the eighteenth through twentieth centuries. Excavations to the east of the project area for the redevelopment of the James Bland Homes public housing community, which was contemporaneous with the Samuel Madden

Table 3. Previously recorded archaeological sites within 0.5-mi research radius.

Site No.	*Site Name*	*Site Type*	*Period*	*Comments*
44AX0004	Alexandria Canal and Tidelock	Canal, Canal lock	19th century	NRHP Listed
44AX0028	Alexandria Canal	Canal	19th century	
44AX0034	–	Single dwelling	20th century	Lloyd House
44AX0043	–	Single dwelling	19th century	
44AX0045	–	Factory	19th century	Cotton Factory; Civil War prison; partially destroyed by construction
44AX0048	Lee-Fendall House	Multiple dwellings	18th–20th century	NRHP Listed
44AX0072	–	Single dwelling	19th–20th century	
44AX0079	–	Multiple dwellings	1850–1899	
44AX0083	–	Single dwelling	1850–1924	
44AX0084	–	Factory	1900–1924	Old Dominion Glass Works
44AX0096	–	Single dwelling, Factory	18th–20th century	Sugar Factory; dwelling by 1847; partially destroyed by construction
44AX0099	–	Canal	1850–1874	Alexandria Canal turning basin
44AX0101	Alexandria Jail	Jail, Police station	19th–20th century	
44AX0132	–	Cemetery	1725-1774	Old Quaker cemetery
44AX0145	–	Single dwelling, Store	–	F.J. Travers Fish Market
44AX0147	–	–	1800–1849	
44AX1060	Ramsey Homes	Military base/facility	1850–1874	Civil War barracks; partially destroyed by construction
44AX0169	–	Time capsule	1925–1949	City Bicentennial time capsule
44AX0170	-	Refinery	19th century	Sugar refinery
44AX0196	Robert Portner Brewery	Distillery	1875–1899	Destroyed by construction
44AX0197	Colross	Single dwelling	18th–20th century	Destroyed by construction
44AX0208-001	French Infantry Campsite No. 16	Temporary camp	1775–1799	Not verified archaeologically
44AX0208-002	Campsite No. 8 Lauzun's Legion	Temporary camp	1775–1799	Not verified archaeologically
44AX0209	French Wagon Train Camp No. 1	Temporary camp	1775–1799	Not verified archaeologically
44AX0211	–	Trash scatter	1800–1924	Destroyed by construction
44AX0212	–	Multiple dwellings	1900–1949	Destroyed by construction
44AX0213	–	Single dwelling	19th century	Partially destroyed by construction
44AX0214	–	Multiple dwellings	19th–20th century	Destroyed by construction
44AX0215	Belle Pre Bottle Company	Factory	1900–1949	Destroyed by construction
44AX0217	–	Store	1925–1974	Destroyed by construction
44AX0218	–	Well	1900-1949	Destroyed by construction
44AX0219	Townsend Baggett Slaughterhouse	Multiple dwellings; Meat house	19th-20th century	Partially destroyed by construction
44AX0223	–	Historic scatter; Lithic scatter	–	Destroyed by construction
44AX0224	–	Multiple dwellings	19th–20th century	Destroyed by construction
44AX0232	Alexandria Canal Turning Basin & E. Francis Lime Kiln	Lime kiln; Canal	1843-1886	Destroyed by construction
44AX0239	400 North Washington Street	Multiple dwellings	19th century	Destroyed by construction
44AX0243	–	Multiple dwellings	19th century	Same site boundaries as 44AX0239; destroyed by construction
44AX0244	629-621 N. Pitt St	Multiple dwellings	1890-1942	Destroyed by construction
44AX0249	Alexandria Glass Works	Factory	20th century	Destroyed by construction

Homes, identified evidence for late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century residences that stood on the property prior to construction of the public housing community in the 1950s. Directly to the west, excavations uncovered several features associated with the early twentieth-century Belle Pre Bottle Company glassworks and the Alexandria Glass Works. While only one previously recorded site has a Native American component, it is possible archaeological resources from this period could exist in the project area.

Many were identified during limited archival and archaeological investigations conducted in the 1970s and 1980s for various grant or city projects. Others were identified during compliance archaeological investigations mandated by the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards* (Alexandria Archaeology 2021). Two sites (44AX0004 [Alexandria Canal and Tidelock] and 44AX0048 [Lee-Fendall House]) are listed in the NRHP. Additionally, site 44AX0034 is associated with the NHRP-listed Lloyd House but has not been evaluated for contribution to the listing. Five sites identified during the James Bland project (44AX0211, 44AX0212, 44AX0214, 44AX0217, and 44AX0224) were determined not eligible for listing prior to being destroyed by construction. Eligibility determinations have not been made for the remaining 31 registered sites, 15 of which have been at least partially, if not completely, destroyed by construction.

Four sites (44AX0004, 44AX0028, 44AX0099, and 44AX0232) relate to the Alexandria Canal, which operated from 1843–1886. Site 44AX0232 is additionally associated with the E. Francis lime kiln, which he operated along the south bank of the canal turning basin from 1868–1886. Three sites (44AX0208-001, 44AX0208-002, and 44AX0209) are temporary camps from the Revolutionary War; none have been archaeologically verified and are based on general map projections. Other sites include a cemetery, a brewery, three glass works, a factory, a jail/police station, Civil War barracks, a sugar refinery, a store, a well, a city bicentennial time capsule, six single dwellings, and eight multiple dwellings. The multi-type sites include a property with a factory and later single dwelling, a property with a meat house and later multiple dwellings, a property which served as a store and a single dwelling, and one with both undetermined Historic and Woodland period components.

4.3 SUMMARY

The previous archaeological investigations and recorded sites indicate the high potential for archaeological deposits and features in the Uptown/Parker-Gray District of Alexandria, especially for Historic period resources from the eighteenth through twentieth centuries. Excavations to the east of the project area for the redevelopment of the James Bland Homes public housing community, which was contemporaneous with the Samuel Madden Homes, identified evidence for late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century residences that stood on the property prior to construction of the public housing community in the 1950s. Directly to the west, excavations uncovered several features associated with the early twentieth-century Belle Pre Bottle Company glassworks and the Alexandria Glass Works. While only one previously recorded site has a Native American component, it is possible archaeological resources from this period could exist in the project area.

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5.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE SENSITIVITY ASSESSMENT

The archaeological resource sensitivity assessment of the Samuel Madden Homes parcels was based on the following sources of information:

1. The land use history of the parcels, including historical map research
2. Soil survey data
3. Results of nearby archaeological investigations and characteristics of nearby archaeological sites

The land use history of the Madden Homes parcels was presented in Section 3.2, while soil data were summarized in Section 1.3. Section 4 presents an overview of several archaeological investigations that have been conducted in the vicinity of the project area and the characteristics of numerous nearby archaeological sites. Using information derived from all three sources, this section provides an assessment of the potential for and likely nature of archaeological resources within the Samuel Madden Homes project area.

Three attributes are available for the assessment of archaeological resource potential within the Samuel Madden Homes parcels—most importantly the land-use history, but also the results of nearby archaeological investigations, and finally, an estimate of prior impacts, in this instance, mainly associated with construction of the Samuel Madden Homes and the associated installation of underground utilities. Table 4 presents a summary of the implications of these attributes for the presence, nature, and integrity of archaeological resources within the Samuel Madden Homes parcels.

Table 4. Archaeological site potential assessment attributes.

Attribute	*Site Probability Implications*	*Reasoning*
Land-Use History	Moderate to High	Historic structures mapped within the LOD as early as 1830s. Union Army facilities in the immediate area and potential for Civil War usage of the property.
Nearby Investigations	High	Demonstrated presence of 19th-century and early 20th-century features, intact surfaces, and artifact deposits
Subsurface Impacts	Moderate to High	Existing underground utilities (gas, water, sewer, and communication) at rear of structures; no utilities mapped in large grassy squares along N. Henry Street

Perhaps the most important aspect of the archaeological site potential is the prior land-use history of the Samuel Madden Homes parcels. Research suggests the parcels were unoccupied throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, apart from a small brick dwelling constructed ca. 1820-1824 at Montgomery and Madison Streets. During the Civil War, the project LOD was in an area of intense military activity, along a military railroad, and in the vicinity of Union Army encampments, storage yards, and the government bakery, and was likely occupied by military personnel at times during the Union Army's presence in Alexandria between 1861-1865. Following subdivision of portions of the project area east of Old Georgetown Road during the

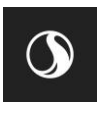
1890s, a small community of African Americans emerged on the north and south blocks during the early twentieth century. Working-class African American dwellings and community institutions were located within the project area up until World War II and the development of the Samuel Madden Homes, constructed in 1944-1945 through a partnership between local and federal housing authorities to house African American defense workers in Alexandria's Uptown neighborhood. After the war, the federal government transferred the ownership and management of the complex to the Alexandria Housing Authority, and it has operated as a public housing complex to the present.

Nearby archaeological investigations also provide some level of information as to subsurface integrity and potential resources within the Madden Homes parcels. The most relevant are the investigations conducted by Thunderbird for the James Bland Homes, a five-block public housing community located directly east and southeast of the Madden Homes LOD. Initial Phase I archaeological investigations identified significant disturbance and deep modern or late historic fills across much of the project area, with intact deposits only encountered in the center of Block 3 (Sipe 2010). In Blocks 4 and 5, located across N. Patrick Street from the Madden Homes LOD, subsoil was identified in fewer than half of the excavated shovel test pits (STPs). Identified fill deposits extended to at least 2.6 ft (77 cm) below surface in Block 4 and to at least 2.4 ft (73 cm) below surface in Block 5. Following demolition of the existing buildings, Thunderbird excavated a series of machine trenches in each block to determine if intact features or deposits were present within the public housing building footprints (Mullen 2012a, 2012b, 2012c; Smith 2013a, 2013b). Excavations in Block 4 encountered intact surfaces in the western portion of the block and brick foundations and a brick-lined well along Montgomery Street. No intact deposits or features were identified in Block 5.

Investigations conducted by Thunderbird for the Ramsey Homes, located two blocks south of the Madden Homes parcels on the east side of N. Patrick Street, included shovel test pits and test units (Smith and Carroll 2016). Apb-horizon soils were identified in three-quarters of the STPs and in five of the six test units (TUs) excavated. Overlying fill deposits ranged in thickness from 0.7 to 1.4 ft (21 to 43 cm). The Ramsey Homes were completed in 1942, with construction distributing fill deposits over the Abp horizon. The artifact assemblage suggests an occupation from the late first quarter/early second quarter of the nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. No features were identified during the investigations.

The project area included a portion of archaeological site 44AX0160, a Civil War-era military barracks site. Phase I/II archaeological investigations recovered additional evidence for site 44AX0160, which was occupied from the late first quarter/early second quarter of the nineteenth century into the early twentieth century. However, no intact deposits were identified. Phase III data recovery investigations included monitoring the demolition and removal of existing above ground structures and fill deposits, followed by mechanical trenching, test unit excavations, and feature mitigation. The portion of the site within the project area was later destroyed by construction.

At the Belle Pre Bottle Company site (44AX0215), located directly west of the Madden Homes LOD, Thunderbird documented foundations, floors, structural piers, remnants of the ventilation system, post holes, and earthen features preserved beneath fill deposits (Mullen and Smith 2012). Due to asbestos contamination from the glassworks, hand excavations outside the footprint of the



glassworks were limited to a small area around the old office building and tin shop. No intact land surfaces associated with the usage of glassworks were identified. Similar excavations occurred at the Alexandria Glass Works site (44AX0249), located north of the Belle Pre Bottle Company site (Mullen 2022). Again, these investigations identified brick foundations and other features beneath fill deposits and did not encounter intact land surfaces.

Finally, while areas may have the potential for the presence of archaeological resources, subsurface impacts could destroy any such deposits. Two sources of subsurface impact might be most damaging to urban archaeological resources: demolition and rebuilding and the installation of utilities. Historic maps consulted for this project show limited development occurred on either parcel prior to construction of the Samuel Madden Homes in 1944-1945. Sanborn maps from the first half of the twentieth century show structures at the corner of Madison and N. Henry Streets in the south block and along Montgomery and N. Patrick Streets in the north block. All structures were demolished prior to construction of the Madden Homes, and several are at least partially beneath the existing footprints of the Madden Homes structures. It is unclear how much grading and associated disturbance occurred during the demolition and construction activities. However, ground disturbance did occur for the installation of subsurface utilities. The Existing Conditions plan identified gas lines on the rear side of the buildings and sewer lines present beneath the parking areas. Electric and communication lines are presumable part of the overhead utility lines running from the streets to utility poles near the structures. Water lines are not depicted on the Existing Conditions plan, nor does it appear the location of all underground utilities are marked. However, it appears the grassy courtyard area in both parcels are free of utilities.

The Samuel Madden Homes LOD has a moderate to high potential for archaeological resources, particularly those associated with the twentieth-century African American community which existed there until construction of the Madden Homes. Such resources could include structural foundations, privies, and deposits of artifacts associated with each structure. Additionally, potential intact deposits associated with the Civil War usage of the properties may be present in the grassy courtyard areas, which appear to be the least disturbed areas. These deposits could include earthen features associated with temporary structures or artifact deposits. Fill and existing hardscapes may have preserved such resources. Additionally, intact features or deposits may be present beneath the footprint of the existing structures, as demonstrated at the adjacent James Bland Homes. Finally, while demolition, construction, and installation of utilities have no doubt impacted archaeological resources within the parcels, such impacts appear to be concentrated around the existing structures. Once again, similar impacts have occurred at other parcels in the vicinity and archaeological investigations have demonstrated the continued existence of resources.

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6.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Alexandria Redevelopment and Housing Authority (ARHA), in partnership with Fairstead, Mill Creek Residential, and The Communities Group, plan to demolish the existing Samuel Madden Homes public housing complex in the Uptown/Parker-Gray Historic District in Alexandria, Virginia and redevelop the properties into a mixed-use community. Stantec and Traceries provided archival and archaeological services for this effort. The proposed project will include the construction of new buildings on each block with dedicated retail, amenities, parking, and residential space, as well as a planned early learning and childcare facility. The documentary and archaeological assessment is required by the City of Alexandria Department of Planning and Zoning Archeology Protection Code (Section 11-411). A Scope of Work for the Documentary Study and Archaeological Evaluation was provided to the Office of Historic Alexandria/Alexandria Archaeology (dated May 2022). The approach taken for the assessment and this report are in accord with the City of Alexandria's *Archaeological Standards* (Alexandria Archaeology 2021), the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' (VDHR) *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (VDHR 2017), and with the standards and guidelines set forth in the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeological and Historic Preservation* (Federal Register 1983).

6.1 RESULTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

Current plans indicate construction activities will occur in the entirety of both blocks. Most of the disturbance will be for the construction of a seven-story structure with two levels of below-grade parking in the southern block and a six-story structure with a single level of below-grade parking in the northern block. Apart from a small brick dwelling constructed ca. 1820-1824 at Montgomery and Madison Streets, the parcels were unimproved during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. During the Civil War, the War Department operated a military railroad between Alexandria and Washington. The railroad ran along the western boundary of the site and U.S. Army infrastructure and encampments were possibly located either within the project area or in the immediate vicinity. Following subdivision of portions of the project area during the 1890s, a small community of African Americans emerged on the north and south blocks during the early twentieth century. Working-class African American dwellings and community institutions were located within the project area up until World War II and the development of the Samuel Madden Homes, constructed in 1944-1945 through a partnership between local and federal housing authorities to house African American defense workers in Alexandria's Uptown neighborhood. After the war, the federal government transferred the ownership and management of the complex to the Alexandria Housing Authority, and it has operated as a public housing complex to the present.

The Samuel Madden Homes LOD has a moderate to high potential for archaeological resources, particularly those associated with the twentieth-century African American community which existed there until construction of the Madden Homes. Such resources could include structural foundations, privies, and deposits of artifacts associated with each structure. Additionally, potential intact deposits associated with the Civil War usage of the properties may be present in the grassy courtyard areas, which appear to be the least disturbed areas. These deposits could include earthen features associated with temporary structures or artifact deposits. Fill and

existing hardscapes may have preserved such resources. Additionally, intact features or deposits may be present beneath the footprint of the existing structures, as demonstrated at the adjacent James Bland Homes. Finally, while demolition, construction, and installation of utilities have no doubt impacted archaeological resources within the parcels, such impacts appear to be concentrated around the existing structures. Once again, similar impacts have occurred at other parcels in the vicinity and archaeological investigations have demonstrated the continued existence of resources.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

Current plans indicate both parcels will be heavily impacted by demolition of the existing Madden Homes and construction of the proposed multi-use community. Both activities have the potential to disturb unidentified archaeological resources associated with the earlier twentieth-century occupation of the parcels or its potential use by the Union Army during the Civil War. As such, an archaeological investigation of the parcels is recommended.

Based on the limited success of shovel testing at the adjacent James Bland Homes properties, the recommended archaeological investigation technique is the strategic placement of several machine-excavated trenches across the parcels. These would be used to more efficiently remove fill deposits and expose potentially intact features and soil horizon. Proposed locations for machine-excavated trenches are depicted in Figure 38 and Figure 39. Their placements were determined by the digitized locations of structures depicted on historic Sanborn maps from 1912, 1921, and 1941 and the mapped location of utilities from the Existing Conditions plan. If potential buried land surfaces are present, STPs will then be excavated to determine the nature and extent of any archaeological deposits present. If intact soil horizons are noted in the STPs, TUs will be excavated at the base of trenches to further expose the horizon and recover artifacts. The exposed surfaces of the trenches will also be examined for the presence of structural and non-structural features. If present within the Madden Homes parcels, such archaeological resources could yield information on the lives of African American tenants and homeowners in early twentieth-century Alexandria and the usage of the properties during the Civil War, among other topics.

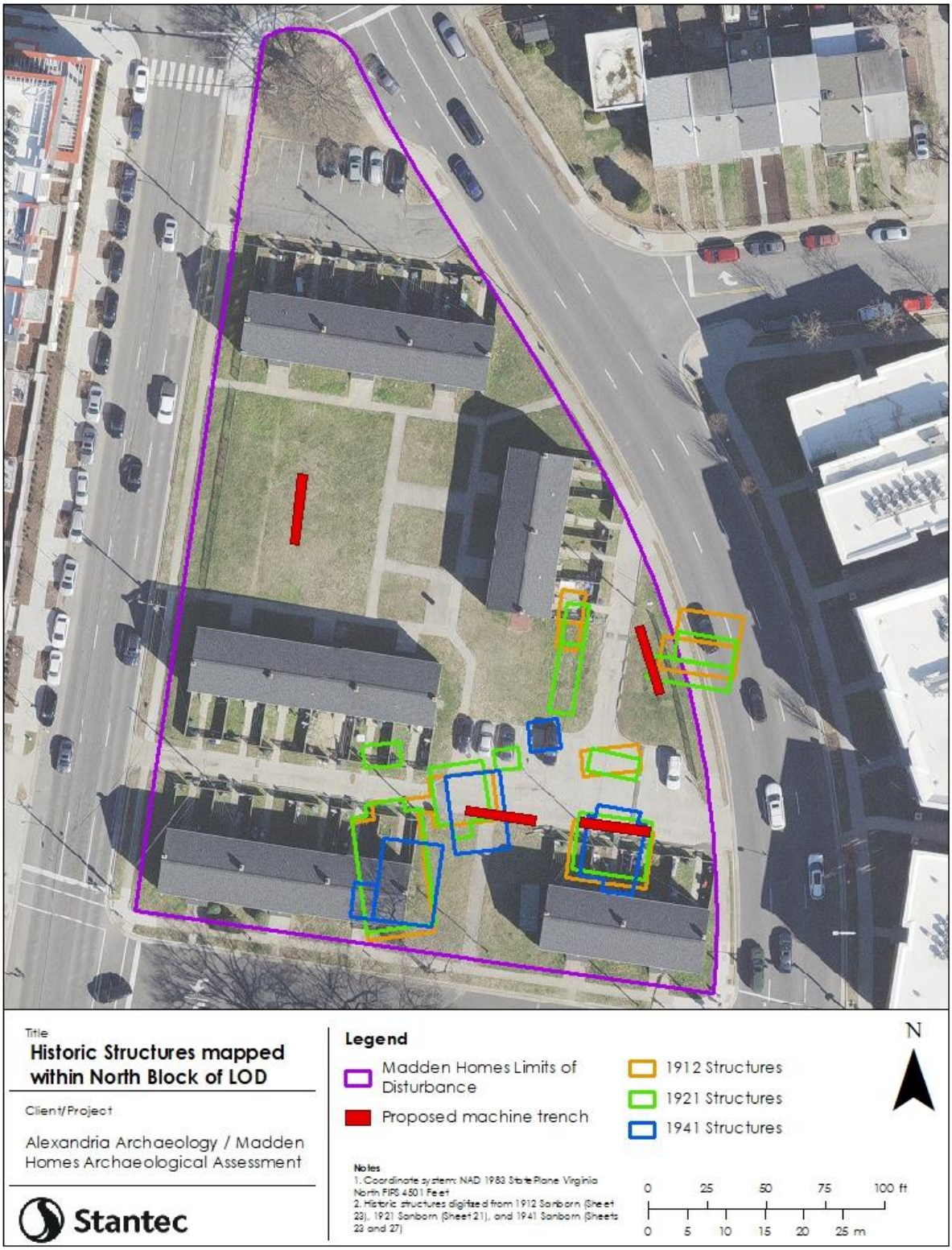

Figure 38. Proposed machine trench locations in north block (base map from V-CRIS 2021 aerial imagery).

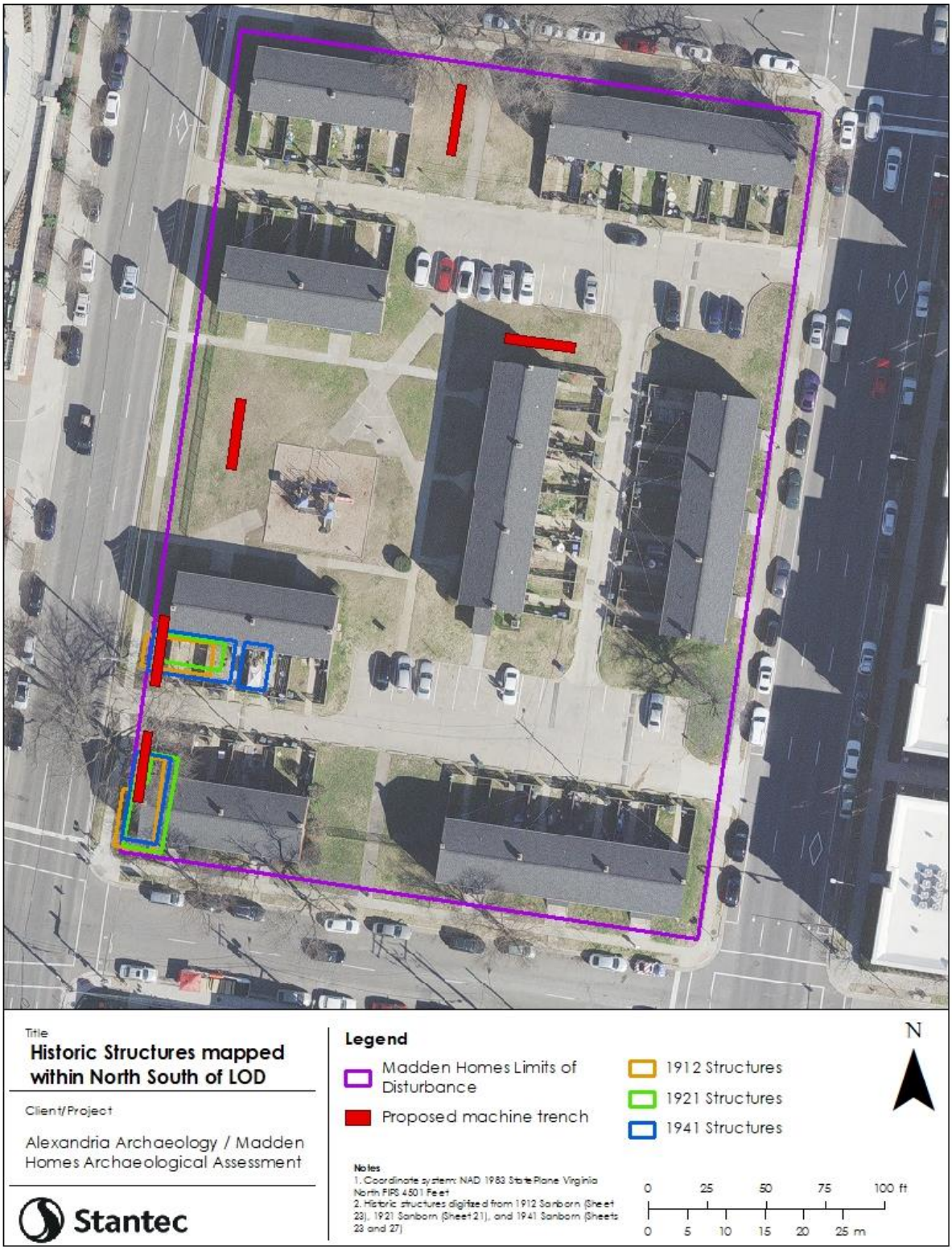

Figure 39. Proposed machine trench locations in south block (base map from V-CRIS 2021 aerial imagery).

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APPENDIX A / QUALIFICATIONS

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EMILY L. SWAIN, MAA, RPA. Archaeologist
MAA, Applied Anthropology, University of Maryland, 2010
BS, Anthropology/Archaeology, Mercyhurst University, 2007
Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA)

Ms. Swain joined Stantec in 2015 and has 15 years of archaeological experience in Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Puerto Rico, and Washington, DC. She has performed and supervised fieldwork, artifact analysis, archival research, GIS-based research and analysis, and report production for all phases of archaeological investigation. She also has experience in NEPA and Section 106 compliance, preparing documents such as Environmental Assessments and Environmental Impact Statements.

RALPH KOZIARSKI, PhD, RPA. Principal Investigator
PhD, Anthropology, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, 2012
MA, Anthropology, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, 2004
Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA)

Dr. Koziarski has 17 years of experience in cultural resources management and exceeds the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Archaeology (prehistoric and historic) and History. He has extensive experience in the design, management, and technical execution of hundreds of historical and archaeological investigations, and faunal analyses and has overseen and participated in archaeological and environmental assessment and compliance projects across in the Mid-Atlantic, Pacific Northwest, Desert Southwest, Great Lakes/Midwest, Plains, and Southeast. He has experience working with federal, state, tribal, and municipal governmental clients and with private sector developers and historic preservation interest groups.