SUMMARY REPORT
ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION,
INTERIM DRAINAGE PROJECT,
FORT WARD HISTORICAL PARK
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This summary report presents the results of archeological investigation conducted at Fort Ward Historical Park in Alexandria, Virginia (Attachment 1). The investigation was completed by The Ottery Group under a contract with the City of Alexandria. This survey was conducted within the footprint of a drainage project intended to alleviate groundwater issues experienced by the community bordering the eastern side of the park as well as to prevent erosion within the Oakland Baptist Church cemetery, a private property that is surrounded by Fort Ward Park. The project was performed in conjunction with larger archeological investigations within the park aimed at identifying cultural resources associated with the post-bellum African American community known as “The Fort.”

Fort Ward is notable as a site of the Civil War fortification associated with the ring of earthen forts constructed by the federal government between 1861 and 1862 to protect Washington, D.C. during the Civil War. Recent archeological investigations have focused on the African American community that developed within the park area following the Civil War and extending into the mid-twentieth century (Franz and Bodor 2011).

The Interim Drainage Project is a non-permanent drainage system that is intended to lessen or eliminate ponding following rains on properties adjacent to the park property, as well as to minimize erosion within the Oakland Baptist Church cemetery and the unmarked graves that extend southward from the cemetery property that is referred to as the “Old Graveyard.” The identification of several unmarked burials by the earlier archeological survey as well as oral history accounts of additional as yet undiscovered graves prompted the need for additional sensitivity in the construction of the drainage line. Where the drainage line parallels the “Old Graveyard” a wider area was investigated, extending from the drainage line location northward, including the removal of an asphalt road. This was done to ensure that the drainage line would not fall within the confines of the cemetery.

Because the footprint of the Interim Drainage Project is considered to be archeologically sensitive, the Office of Historic Alexandria requested that archeological testing be conducted prior to the installation of the drainage line. The Ottery Group conducted the testing between June 5 and August 22, 2011. Tom Bodor, RPA served as principal investigator for the Interim Drainage project. Karl Franz and Mary Furlong conducted the archeological testing. The report was prepared by Karl Franz with assistance from Lauren Schiszik.

The archeological testing consisted of mechanical excavation of soils along the footprint of the drainage line to the interface between the B₁ and B₂ horizons, an area where surficial disturbances such as tree roots and cut/fill episodes are minimal and where subsurface cultural features are most visible. The term B horizon represents the natural substrate, which is generally undisturbed by cultural activities which would appear as intrusions to the substrate identifiable as features. Subcategories of B₁ and B₂ represent vertical layers of the geological strata distinguishable by color or texture. The same strategy was also followed in areas of wider excavation in the vicinity of the “Old Graveyard.” Following the archeological investigation, an archeological monitor was present during all ground disturbing activities in order to ensure that the installation of the drainage line, which involved deeper excavation than was originally done, did not expose any unanticipated archeological deposits.
2.0 METHODS

The Ottery Group worked in conjunction with City Archeologists to develop a research design for the archeological work for the Interim Drainage Project at Fort Ward. The research design consisted of three components: archival research, field excavations, and laboratory analysis and reporting. All aspects of this investigation comply with the OSHA standards and the guidelines set forth in the City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards, the Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia, and the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

Archival research consisted of a review of technical reports, maps, and interview transcripts regarding the Civil War activities that have been documented at Fort Ward and the post-bellum occupation that grew up in the Fort Ward vicinity. The archival review was done in conjunction with a larger project, an updated version of the Cultural Resources Inventory of Fort Ward Park (Appler 2009; Palus et al. 2011).

Field excavation consisted primarily of mechanical stripping but some STP testing, hand-excavation, and metal detecting were also conducted. Mechanical stripping consisted of 4-foot wide backhoe trenches following the proposed route of the drainage line. Surveyors from the City of Alexandria delineated the proposed route prior to the beginning of fieldwork. Soil within the trenches was removed to the B₁ horizon/B₂ horizon interface, a depth where previous archeological investigations encountered subsurface features. Following the mechanical excavation, the exposed surfaces were manually cleaned with trowels in order to identify anomalous stains or cultural features. Features were mapped, photographed and their perimeters were recorded by city surveyors. Non-burial features were bisected and screened through ¼ inch mesh, with schematics of the feature in profile drawn. Features, burials, and metal detector “echoes” were designated with numbers that continue from those that were identified during previous archeological investigations of Fort Ward Park conducted by The Ottery Group.

Plate 1: Mechanical Stripping of Interim Drainage Line.
The western portion of the proposed drainage line route paralleled an area known to contain unmarked burials (Attachment 2). Due to concerns that the drainage line be placed entirely outside of the cemetery, additional mechanical stripping was conducted. The entire area north of the drainage line was stripped up to the previously suspected outer limits of the cemetery, including the removal of an asphalt drive.

The northern portion of the Interim Drainage Project consisted of above-ground pipe (see Attachment 2). As there would be no subsurface disturbance in this area, archeological testing was limited to shovel test pit (STP) excavation at 30-foot intervals along the route. The soil from the STPs was screened through ¼ inch mesh hardware cloth and all artifacts were retained by vertical stratum. Following excavation the thickness, color, and characteristics of the soil strata encountered were recorded and the tests were backfilled.

One area was excavated by hand. The location of a collection box at the head of an above-ground section of drainage pipe involved subsurface disturbance. The box was located immediately adjacent to the Oakland Baptist Church cemetery and in close proximity to a large oak tree. A 9.0-foot by 3.6-foot trench was dug in order to determine whether burials were present.

Limited metal detecting was conducted using City-approved metal detecting consultants. Metal detection conducted during the course of a previous archeological survey showed that the quantity of modern disturbances in the eastern part of the project area made it impossible to identify potentially significant deposits (Franz and Bodor 2011). Survey was limited to the areas outside of the former maintenance yard in order to determine if previously unidentified Civil War encampments or dumps were present within the project area that would otherwise go unnoticed. Each “hit” identified by the metal detectors was excavated and the location was surveyed in. Artifacts were bagged with the “hit” number.

Soils were replaced at the conclusion of the mechanical stripping. Archeological monitoring continued throughout the installation of the drainage line. During installation, a 3-foot wide backhoe trench was excavated within the previously removed 4-foot wide trench. Monitoring was conducted because the drainage line was installed at a depth below what was investigated by the stripping.
Upon completion of the fieldwork, all recovered artifacts were washed, sorted, and cataloged using the cataloging system developed by the Office of Historic Alexandria. The catalog was entered into a database based on a template provided by the Office of Historic Alexandria.

The artifacts and accompanying acid-free labels were placed in 2-mil or 4-mil, perforated polyethylene zip-lock bags. The site number and bag number were written on the exterior of bags with permanent black marker, and a provenience information acid-free label was inserted in each bag. Bags were then placed in archival-quality acid-free “Hollinger” boxes for curation. The artifacts will be permanently housed by the Office of Historic Alexandria.
3.0 RESULTS

This section details the results of the archeological investigations from the Interim Drainage Project at Fort Ward Historical Park. Archeological investigation was considered necessary due to the likelihood of encountering cultural deposits relating to the historic African American neighborhood that was present at the park in the late nineteenth and twentieth century as well as unmarked burials. Excavations were conducted in July and August of 2011.

HISTORICAL OWNERSHIP

African American land ownership in the vicinity of the project area was made possible following the Civil War by the dissolution of the lands of Philip Hooff, who had his property sold in Chancery Court. Burr Shorts purchased 10 acres including the project area in 1884. In 1898, two acres were sold to Clara Adams, one of the children of Burr Shorts (Attachment 3). Clara Adams subsequently deeded ¼-acre to the Falls Church School Board with the provision that the land be used for a school for local children. This property later was sold to the Diocesan Mission Society of Virginia around 1926. The school was then used as St. Cyprian’s Church. The structure was sold to John Lorenzo Claiborne in 1943, who rented it to Sgt. Lee Thomas Young. Sgt. Young purchased the property in 1947 and resided there until the property was purchased by the City of Alexandria in 1963. The remainder of the Clara Adams property was acquired in several pieces by Richard Ruffner.

Following the death of Harriet Shorts, widow of Burr Shorts in 1919, the remaining eight acres of property was passed to the children of Burr and Harriet Shorts. Amanda Clark inherited three acres that includes the western portion of the project area. Amanda Clark does not appear to have resided on the property, but rented it out. Of this, one acre was sold to the Diocesan Mission Society of Virginia in 1927. Richard Ruffner later acquired this tract in 1962. Another one-acre parcel was sold to Wallace Smith in 1930. This was later sold to Alfred Collins in 1937.

Structures associated with the various properties have appeared in aerial photographs and maps throughout the twentieth century. Interpolations of structures from the aerial photography are subjective due to low resolution, while the structures that appear on the 1962 City of Alexandria topographical map are more realistic (Attachments 4 and 5). Structures that appear in the immediate vicinity of the project area are the school/church/house that was most recently occupied by Sgt. Young, an outbuilding to that structure, and an outbuilding associated with the Alfred Collins property.

MECHANICAL STRIPPING

A total of 612 linear feet of drainage trench was removed for examination, totaling 2,448 square feet. Excavation depths ranged from 0.67-1.6 feet across the majority of the project area. One trench section in the southeastern corner of the project area was heavily disturbed by cut/fill soils and extended up to 3.25 feet deep. These disturbances are the result of topsoil mixing that occurred during the early twenty-first century use of the area as a nursery for the City of Alexandria and represent the highest undisturbed soils across the project area. The depths of soil disturbance observed during the mechanical stripping are consistent with the deposits observed during the previous archeological survey (Franz and Bodor 2011).

In the vicinity of the “Old Graveyard,” the mechanical stripping was expanded. An irregular area covering approximately 3,110 square feet was examined.
A total of six subsurface features were identified during the mechanical stripping (see Attachments 4-5; Attachment 6). All of the non-burial features encountered were mapped, bisected, and removed. City surveyors recorded the limits of each trench and the outline of each feature. Summaries of the features are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Features Identified During the Interim Drainage Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FEATURE</th>
<th>INTERPRETATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F31</td>
<td>Square post hole (possibly structural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F32</td>
<td>Backhoe bucket dip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F33</td>
<td>Pet burial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F34</td>
<td>Round post hole (fencepost)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F35</td>
<td>Removed tree stump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B23</td>
<td>Human burial</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feature 31**

Feature 31 was a rectangular stain encountered within the former maintenance yard (see Attachment 2). It measured 4.3 feet by 3.2 feet. Upon bisection, it showed to be shallow, only 0.3 feet thick, with straight sides and an undulating base. The feature was encountered at 1.0 feet below ground surface. Artifacts recovered from the feature matrix consisted primarily of modern clear and tinted bottle glass, which accounted for 9 of 20 artifacts. Also present within the feature fill were: aqua tinted window glass, a wire nail, a screw, part of a wooden stake, a rubber gasket, a plastic knob, a plastic button, a blue transfer-printed whiteware fragment, and an unidentified plastic fragment. The size and shape of the feature are consistent with a large post hole or trash pit, which was filled with yard debris, accounting for the presence of artifacts.

Plate 3: Feature 31 in Plan (Facing East).

The artifacts represent a mixture of twentieth century materials. The area is known to be the yard area of the Sgt. Young house, which was constructed as a school and church as early as 1898. The 1962 topographical map of Alexandria depicts an 18-foot by 12-foot rectangular outbuilding approximately 25 feet east of the Sgt. Young house (see Attachment 4). Oral histories suggest that the structure may have been a cabin (Appler 2009). Sgt. Young stated in interviews conducted by the Alexandria Legacies Project that there were “five small cabins” that were rented to soldiers and used...
as sheds on the ¼-acre property. Three such structures appear on the 1962 contour map (see Attachment 4). The presence of domestic artifacts suggests that the feature may be related to the period that the structure was used as a dwelling, from 1942-1963. The northeast corner of the structure is mapped 15 feet to the southwest of Feature 31. Feature 31 is similar in size and shape to Feature 6, encountered in the previous archeological survey, which is situated 20 feet to the south. It is possible that Features 6 and 31 represent shallow structural posts supporting the northeast and southeast corners of the outbuilding appearing on the 1962 map. Feature 6, which lies directly between the graves of Clara and Robert Adams, was not excavated but was recorded as a roughly square feature approximately two feet in diameter.

It is also possible that the feature dates to the later park usage of the property. Feature 31 is situated approximately 10 feet north of the limits of the property line that bounds the Sgt. Young house. This lessens the likelihood that it was linked to Feature 6 forming the corners of a permanent structure. Domestic debris from the Sgt. Young house would still have been present if the feature post dates the demolition of the house and could have easily mixed into the feature fill. There were no distinctly post 1963 artifacts present, making a definitive interpretation impossible.

**Feature 32**

Feature 32 was a roughly rectangular stain encountered within the former maintenance yard (see Attachment 2). It measured 3 feet wide and extended into the north wall of the trench. The trench was expanded to expose the entire feature. It did not extend much beyond what had initially been exposed and had a maximum width of 1.4 feet, with an irregular northern edge. The feature was encountered at 1.1 feet below ground surface. Upon bisection, the feature had vertical sides on the east and west axis and concave sides on the north and south axis and extended 0.3 feet into the B horizon. It also appeared intrusive into the disturbed topsoil layer. No artifacts were present within the feature matrix.

The feature was interpreted as a modern backhoe disturbance dating to the park era. The morphology of the feature suggests it was created in a single scooping motion. The profile of the trench indicates that the feature intrudes into the surrounding cut/fill soils that resulted from the use of the maintenance yard as a nursery during the 2000-2009 period.

Plate 4: Feature 32 in Plan (Facing North).
**Feature 33**

Feature 33 was a rectangular stain encountered in the expanded excavation north of the drainage line (see Attachment 2). It measured 3.25 feet by 2.15 feet. The feature was encountered at approximately 0.5 feet below ground surface.

Preliminary excavation into Feature 33 determined that it was an animal burial. Delineation of the feature indicated that it was a dog of intermediate size, although the Office of Historic Alexandria speculates that the burial may be a pig rather than a dog. The Ottery Group maintains that the exposed ribcage and forelegs are not consistent with porcine anatomy. No associated artifacts were present such as a collar. However, the excavation only extended to basic delineation and no attempt was made to disturb the remains. This means that a full identification was not possible, as parts of the skeleton that would allow for a definitive interpretation of the feature were not visible. It appears that part of the skeleton is missing or that the remains are in a curled position. Obscured or absent portions of the animal include the skull and jaw which would allow for identification of the breed, as well as the feet, which would determine whether there were paws or hoofs. The burial was encountered very close to the current ground surface. This is likely a result of grading associated with the construction of the asphalt path. The feature is situated within four feet of the existing paved road. Comparison of the topographic contours between 1962 and 2009 does not suggest that significant ground level change from erosion or construction is present, although there has been approximately one foot of elevation change (see Attachment 6).

The feature location corresponds with a structure depicted on the 1937 aerial photograph and the 1962 contour map (see Attachment 5). It appears that the animal burial was placed on the north side of the structure. The structure is mapped as a 12-foot square building of indeterminate function. In 1962, the property that the structure occupied was a 1-acre lot owned by Alfred Collins and part of the dissolution of the 3-acre tract owned by Amanda Clark. The house for the Collins lot is situated on the opposite side of the drainage and on the western edge of the property. Although no roads are indicated leading to the structure, a leveled culvert across the drainage in the location of the current asphalt drive suggests that the area was used for foot traffic. The structure could be a shed or a cabin. Analysis of a 1937 aerial photograph conducted by the Office of Historic Alexandria suggests that a larger, L-shaped structure may have occupied the space, but the low resolution of the images make determination of structure limits problematic, and the boundaries indicated in Attachment 5 are open to interpretation. No remains of the structures were encountered. This would suggest that it was not post-in-ground construction and was likely built on a sill or that grading for the construction of the asphalt drive removed traces of the outbuilding as well as impacting Feature 31. All of the structures were demolished following the City’s acquisition of the property in 1963.
Feature 34

Feature 34 was a circular stain measuring 1.0 foot in diameter encountered beneath the asphalt drive (see Attachment 2). The feature was encountered approximately 0.6 feet below ground surface and extended another .25 feet. Upon bisection the feature had vertical sides and a flat base. A 0.5 foot diameter wooden post was present within the feature. No artifacts were recovered from the feature.

The feature is interpreted as a fencepost. It is not clear what the fence would enclose as no other posts were found to line up with it and the feature does not appear to line up with any historic property lines. One feature identified as a possible fencepost was found during the previous archeological survey. Feature 16 was a circular stain of similar size that was not excavated. It is located approximately 50 feet to the north of Feature 34. It is not likely that the two features are
related. Feature 16 was encountered in the process of the mechanical stripping of a large area. More than 10 linear feet of were exposed in a direct line south of Feature 16 as part of the trench excavation without encountering additional posts.

**Feature 35**

Feature 35 was a rectangular stain measuring 6.0 feet by 4.0 feet encountered beneath the asphalt drive (see Attachment 2). The western boundary of the feature was not established. The feature was filled with loose black gravel. The feature was identified in plan only and was not excavated.

The feature was interpreted as an excavated tree. Several trees were encountered beneath the asphalt road. Feature 35 appears to be the place where a stump was removed during road construction and filled with loose cold-patch asphalt.

![Plate 7: Feature 35 in Plan (Facing East).](image)

**Burial 23**

Burial 23 was a grave that was encountered in the expanded stripping area between the drainage line and the asphalt drive (see Attachment 2). It was a hexagonal stain that measured 3.0 feet at the longest point and 1.25 feet at the footboard. The feature was encountered approximately 0.5 feet below ground surface.

The burial consisted of the foot section of an adult sized hexagonal-shaped coffin. Only the floor of the coffin remained, defined by the organic stain left after the wood decayed. No human remains or coffin hardware were present. The burial was found immediately adjacent to the asphalt drive at the base of the gravel roadbed (Attachment 7).
While it is likely that the burial was impacted by the construction of the asphalt road, the burial was interred unusually shallowly (see Attachment 6). The C horizon soils that were encountered in association with graves found in the previous archeological investigation were not present. Prior to the construction of the asphalt road the burial could not have been interred deeper than two feet.

Plate 8: Burial 23 in Plan (Facing North).

**STP TESTING**

The northern segment of the Interim Drainage line consists of above-ground pipe that extends along the eastern park boundary to an outfall at a storm drain. A total of 396 linear feet of drain line is planned. Of this, 108 feet fall outside of the park property. As there will be no subsurface disturbance along this route, no mechanical stripping was conducted.

A single line of STPs was excavated at 30-foot intervals between the northeastern corner of the Oakland Baptist Church cemetery and the outfall point (see Attachment 2). A total of nine STPs were excavated. The terrain slopes sharply to the northwest. All of the tests contained a similar profile consisting of a shallow 10YR 3/3 dark brown eroded A horizon above a compact, cobbly 10YR5/4 yellowish brown substrate. The A horizon ranged from 0.4 to 0.7 feet thick. No artifacts were recovered from any of the STPs.

**HAND EXCAVATION**

The southernmost point of the above-ground drainage line begins at a collection box that will be buried below ground surface. A hand excavated trench was placed in the vicinity of the collection box point (see Attachment 2). The rectangular trench extended southwest from the southeast corner of the Oakland Baptist Church cemetery, measuring approximately 9.0 feet by 3.6 feet. The trench was excavated to the B1/B2 interface approximately 1.0 feet below ground surface. No subsurface features were encountered.
METAL DETECTION

A nonsystematic metal detector survey was conducted in the expanded mechanical stripping area (see Attachment 2). Due to scheduling conflicts, the metal detection was done following the replacement of soil that was stripped off instead of prior to, which would have been more productive. Regardless, several “echoes” were encountered. The metal detector was calibrated to ignore small iron objects such as nails in favor of more substantial artifacts. An exception to this was in the vicinity of Burial 23, where an effort was made to find any coffin hardware.

A total of 19 artifacts was recovered by the metal detector survey (Attachment 8). Of these there was only one that was datable to the 19th century. A Minié ball was recovered. The majority of the artifacts appear to be machine parts, probably related to the unidentified structure that appears on the 1962 contour map. A list of artifacts recovered is presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Artifacts Recovered by the Metal Detector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARTIFACT NUMBER</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Iron flange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Machined white metal- unidentifiable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Lead ingot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>US Lincoln-head penny- date not readable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Iron pipe cap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Minié ball- fired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Lead alloy fuse part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Aluminum fence cap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Electrical wire contact point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Iron chock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Iron railroad spike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Window sash hinge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Tin milk bottle lid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>Copper alloy electrical wiring cap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Lead washer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MONITORING

Following the archeological survey, soil was backfilled into all of the trenches. An archeological monitor was present for the construction phase of the Interim Drainage Project. This was done partly to ensure that the burial features were not adversely impacted. This was a concern due to the close proximity of the features to the only available ingress into the project area. The other reason that an archeologist was on hand was to be able to halt construction in the event that an unanticipated find was made.

A temporary asphalt road was placed in the location of the paved drive that was removed during the archeological testing. This was done to allow equipment and materials to be brought into the project area. The trenches that were excavated for the construction phase of the Interim Drainage Project were dug using a 3-foot wide bucket, ensuring that the final trench would not extend into unexamined soils. The trenches were removed to a greater depth than the archeological excavation because of the need for a negative slope.

No archeological features or artifacts were encountered during the construction phase of the project.

Upon the completion of construction, the temporary road was removed. The area was filled, brought to a level grade, and seeded. There are no plans to repave the former drive. The burial locations were staked off during the infilling of the area and the graves were marked with a circle of cobbles. No plans have been developed as of this report regarding permanent fencing of the burial areas.
5.0 CONCLUSIONS

The Fort Ward Interim Drainage project examined a total of 5,600 square feet of area. Of this, 2,450 square feet fell within the route of the drainage line, and 3,100 feet were exposed in areas designated to have high potential for encountering archeological resources associated with the “Old Graveyard,” a nineteenth century cemetery known to contain unmarked graves. Approximately 50 square feet of potential disturbance area was also examined. The survey encountered six subsurface features. Of these four were interpreted as being associated with the African American community that lived in the project area during the 100 years between the Civil War and the purchase of the land by the City of Alexandria for use as a park. One was a burial associated with the “Old Graveyard.” This burial was encountered extremely close to the ground surface and had been impacted by the construction of the asphalt drive that leads up to the project area. An animal burial, interpreted as a pet, was encountered adjacent to a mapped outbuilding from the Alfred Collins property. Like the human burial, this was encountered close to the ground surface and may have been impacted by construction activities. A large rectangular feature, possibly a post from an outbuilding associated with the Sgt. Young property dates from the period of 1943-1963. A fencepost was encountered that may also relate to the outbuilding on the Alfred Collins property, although no artifacts were recovered from the excavation to suggest that. Other subsurface features include a backhoe bucket intrusion associated with the use as a nursery, a tree removal dating to the construction of the asphalt drive.

The two burial features are considered to be archeologically significant features and efforts were made to preserve them in place. It is recommended that future use of the area account for the existence of these features and that they should be avoided. The boundaries of the “Old Graveyard” should be expanded to include the human burial and any future plans for interpretive materials should include signage indicating the presence of human burials and recommendations for respectful behavior there. Additionally, the maintenance staff at Fort Ward should consult with the Office of Historic Alexandria to develop groundskeeping activities that would reduce additional impacts on the burials. No such restrictions are recommended for the remainder of the project area.
5.0 REFERENCES

Appler, Doug

Franz, Karl and Thomas Bodor

Palus, Matt, Mary Furlong, and Thomas Bodor
Attachment 1: Fort Ward Park.
Attachment 2: Fort Ward Interim Drainage Project Area.
Attachment 3: 2009 Aerial with Historic Property Boundaries.
Attachment 4: Feature 31 Relative to Previously Identified Feature 6 and Mapped Cabin Location.
Attachment 5: Features 33-35 Relative to Mapped Locations of Structures.
Attachment 6: Changes in Topography within the Project Area between 1962 and 2009.
Attachment 7: Burial 23 in Relation to Previously Identified Burial Locations.
Attachment 8: Location of Artifacts Identified by Metal Detector. Civil War Era Artifacts Depicted in Orange.