ARCHEOLOGY, CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

THUNDERBIRD ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED

126 EAST HIGH STREET
WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA 22664

(540) 459-4017
(540) 459-4018

PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE PROPOSED 7 ACRE PARKING LOT, FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

By

William M. Gardner and Jennifer Schmidt

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First Baptist Church
2922 King Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22302

Prepared by:
Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc.
Woodstock, Virginia 22664

ABSTRACT

Phase I testing was carried out at the 7 acre area proposed for the construction of a parking lot along King Street within the City of Alexandria, Virginia. Subsurface testing revealed that most of the project area had been filled in to create level terrain for recreational facilities. The few artifacts recovered from the project area consisted of seven historic period finds from within the fill zones and an isolated prehistoric flake from the plowzone. No additional archeological work was recommended for the project.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstract i
Table of Contents iii
List of Figures iii
List of Plates iii
List of Tables iii
Introduction 1
Proposed Construction 1
Environmental Setting 1
Cultural Historical Background 3
Prehistoric 3
General Historic Background 8
The First Baptist Church Project Area 10
Previous Archeological Research 14
Field Methodology 14
Results of the Field Investigations 17
Summary and Recommendations 24
References Cited 25
Plates 29
Appendix I: Artifact Inventory 37
Appendix II: Phase I Proposal 41

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 : Portion of 1983 U.S.G.S. Alexandria, VA-DC-MD 7.5' Quadrangle Showing Project Area 2
Figure 2 : Portion of 1929 U.S.G.S. Alexandria, VA-DC-MD 7.5' Quadrangle Showing Project Area 4
Figure 3 : Portion of 1965 U.S.G.S. Alexandria, VA-DC-MD 7.5' Quadrangle Showing Land Alteration in Project Area 5
Figure 4 : Portion of Sommers' 1827 Plat of the Contemplated Turnpike Road Showing Project Area Vicinity 11
Figure 5 : Portion of Hopkins 1879 Map Showing Project Area Vicinity 13
Figure 6 : Western Section of Project Map Showing Proposed Parking Lot ... 18
Figure 7 : Representative Soil Profiles 19
Figure 8 : Central Portion of Project Map Showing Recreational Fields 21
Figure 9 : Southeast Portion of Project map Showing Picnic Area 23

LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1 : View of Artificially Constructed Soccer Field .....
Plate 2 : View of Artificially Constructed Soccer Field .....
Plate 3 : View of Artificial Slope Leading from Taylor Run to Soccer Field ....
Plate 4 : View of Volleyball Court .....
Plate 5 : View of Storm Debris in Northwest Corner of Project Area .....
Plate 6 : View of Picnic Area .....

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 : Previously Recorded Archeological Sites 15
Table 2 : Previously Recorded Standing Structures 16

PUBLIC INFORMATION SUMMARY

A Phase I, or investigative stage, archeological study designed to determine if any prehistoric or historic archeological remains existed was conducted during March, 1997, on a seven acre tract owned by the First Baptist Church of Alexandria and located adjacent to their church at 2932 King Street. The study was required by the historic preservations laws of the City of Alexandria. A preliminary look at the terrain on which the project was sited revealed low relief land forms overlooking Taylor Run, approximately 1.5 miles above its junction with Hunting Creek. Once the formal investigation got underway, the historic map study accompanying the Phase I revealed these so-called "flats" were artificial, the product of cutting and filling to create level terrain for the building of the church and its various associated playing fields and picnic areas. These findings were supported by the shovel testing. In areas which were not filled or graded, the slope was either too great for human occupation or the soil was so deflated through erosion that nothing was present. Historically, the area is located on King Street extended which reached what was to be the Baptist Church grounds at least by the Civil War, having terminated earlier in the vicinity of Shuter's Hill where the George Washington Masonic Memorial is located (earlier the late 18th century plantation of John Mills, Ludwell Lee, and Benjamin Dulany, all prominent planters. The First Baptist Church moved to its current location on May 9, 1954.

INTRODUCTION

This report represents the results of a Phase I archeological resources reconnaissance of a seven acre tract proposed for the construction of a parking lot for the First Baptist Church of Alexandria, 2932 King Street, City of Alexandria, Virginia. The work was carried out by the Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc. (TAA), of Woodstock, Virginia, for the First Baptist Church. Fieldwork was carried out in March of 1997. William M. Gardner, Ph.D., was Principal Investigator. Jennifer Schmidt acted as Field Supervisor. Janet Pinkham and Antonia Davidson served as Field Technicians. Joan M. Walker, Ph.D., acted as contracts manager and report editor. Jennifer Schmidt and D. Katharine Beidleman, M.A., conducted the background study. Kimberly Weinberg did the illustrations.

The archeological investigation was conducted in order to comply with the City of Alexandria Archeological Protection Ordinance No. 3413 which governs the protection of potentially significant historic properties. Fieldwork and report contents conformed to the guidelines set forth by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) for a Phase I reconnaissance level survey as outlined in the 1992 "Guidelines for Preparing Identification and Evaluation Reports for Submission Pursuant to Sections 106 and 110, National Historic Preservation Act, Environmental Impact Reports of State Agencies and the Virginia Appropriation Act, 1992 Session Amendments" as well as the "1990 City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards" and the "Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation".

The purpose of the survey was to locate any cultural resources within the impact area and to provide a preliminary assessment of their potential significance in terms of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. If a particular resource was felt to possess the potential to contribute to the knowledge of local, regional or national prehistory or history, Phase II work would be recommended. Consultation was maintained throughout the duration of the project with Alexandria Archaeology, the City of Alexandria's Archeological Office.

All notes, records and photographs resulting from this project area are currently on repository at Alexandria Archeology. All artifacts were discarded.

PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION

The planned development for the seven acre parcel under study includes the construction of an overflow parking area which will contain 133 parking spaces. In addition, a pre-existing gravel road which leads from the church across Taylor Run and continues into the project area will be widened from 12 to 22 feet. Plans for a 22 foot wide paved road which would branch off the existing road and be used as a Sunday only exit onto Bryan Road have been abandoned and no impact will occur in this area.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area is located in the Inner Coastal Plain near its junction with the Piedmont Uplands (Figure 1). The project area is situated atop a flat in a wooded area bordered by residential neighborhoods and city park land within the limits of the City of Alexandria. Taylor Run forms the northeastern boundary of the project area and is its primary drainage. Taylor Run runs into Hunting Creek about 1.5 miles south of the project area; Hunting Creek which empties into the Potomac River approximately 1.5 miles from its junction with Taylor Run..

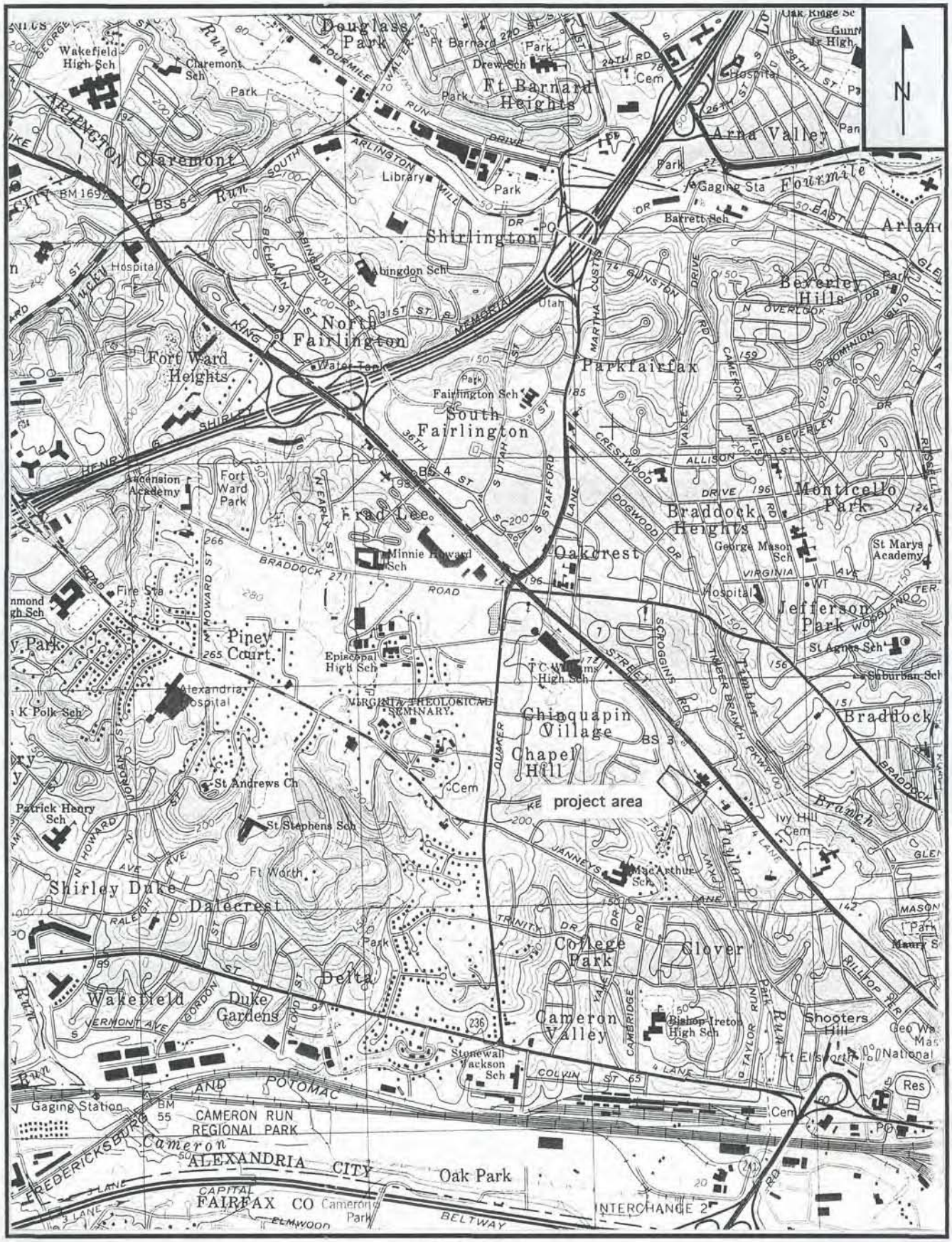

FIGURE 1
Portion of U.S.G.S. Alexandria, VA-DC-MD 7.5' Quadrangle Showing Project Area
(1965, Photorevised 1983)
Scale: 1:24000

As previously stated, Taylor Run forms the north/northeastern boundary of the project area. The northwestern and majority of the western boundary is owned by the City of Alexandria and is currently used as a park. The southwestern and southern boundaries consist of residential neighborhoods.

The 1965 photorevised version of the 1956 U.S.G.S. 7.5', Alexandria, Virginia quadrangle map indicates the project area is located on a high flat that slopes, in some places severely, down to Taylor Run. The high flat is currently used by the church as an open soccer field with in-place goal posts. The soccer field is covered with sand. A gravel road cuts through the project area, passing over Taylor Run by way of a culvert, and connecting the main church property with the field. The remainder of the project area contains mixed woods with mostly white oak and pines. These areas also show evidence of use as a park. A smaller flat in the southern corner of the project area contains picnic benches. There are two additional flats, closer to the bottom of the slope, which flank the existing road near the culvert. These are sand covered and used as a volleyball court and recreation areas. Multiple foot paths cross the project area.

Based on the size of the trees and ground vegetation, most of the project area has been cleared within the past 40-50 years. The largest trees are located close to the stream or on the northwestern boundary of the project area. Ground vegetation includes English ivy and many briar bushes around the perimeter of the ball field and the northeastern slope from the ball field down to Taylor Run. The wooded areas have a 50% ground cover with fallen leaves, pine needles and small ground plants. These slopes are badly eroded. The picnic area is covered with wood chips. An inspection of topographic maps show a dramatic change in the topography of this area within the last 40 years.

The U.S.G.S. 7.5' Alexandria, Virginia, Quadrangles from 1929, 1932, 1944 and 1947 clearly show that land alteration has occurred within the project area between 1947 and 1965. Figure 2, the 1929 U.S.G.S. 7.5' quadrangle shows the landforms in the early 20th century. The pre-1965 topographic maps show the project areas as sloping, with no large flats, down to Taylor Run. This is in contrast to the current topography shown on the 1965 map and observed within the project area which, today, is characterized by a number of artificially constructed large flats (Figure 3).

CULTURAL HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

The following presents an overview of the prehistoric cultural history of the area. Johnson (1986) divides the prehistoric chronology and adaptive patterns for the general area into the following (modified here slightly from the original):

Paleoindians or First Virginians	Foraging	ca. 9500-8000 B.C.
Hunter-Gatherer I	Foraging	ca. 8000-6500 B.C.
Hunter-Gatherer II	Foraging	ca. 6500-4000 B.C.
Hunter-Gatherer III	Foraging	ca. 4000-3000 B.C.
Hunter-Gatherer IV	Collecting	ca. 3000 B.C.-A.D. 800
Early Agriculturalist	Collecting-Gardening	ca. A.D. 800-1500/1600

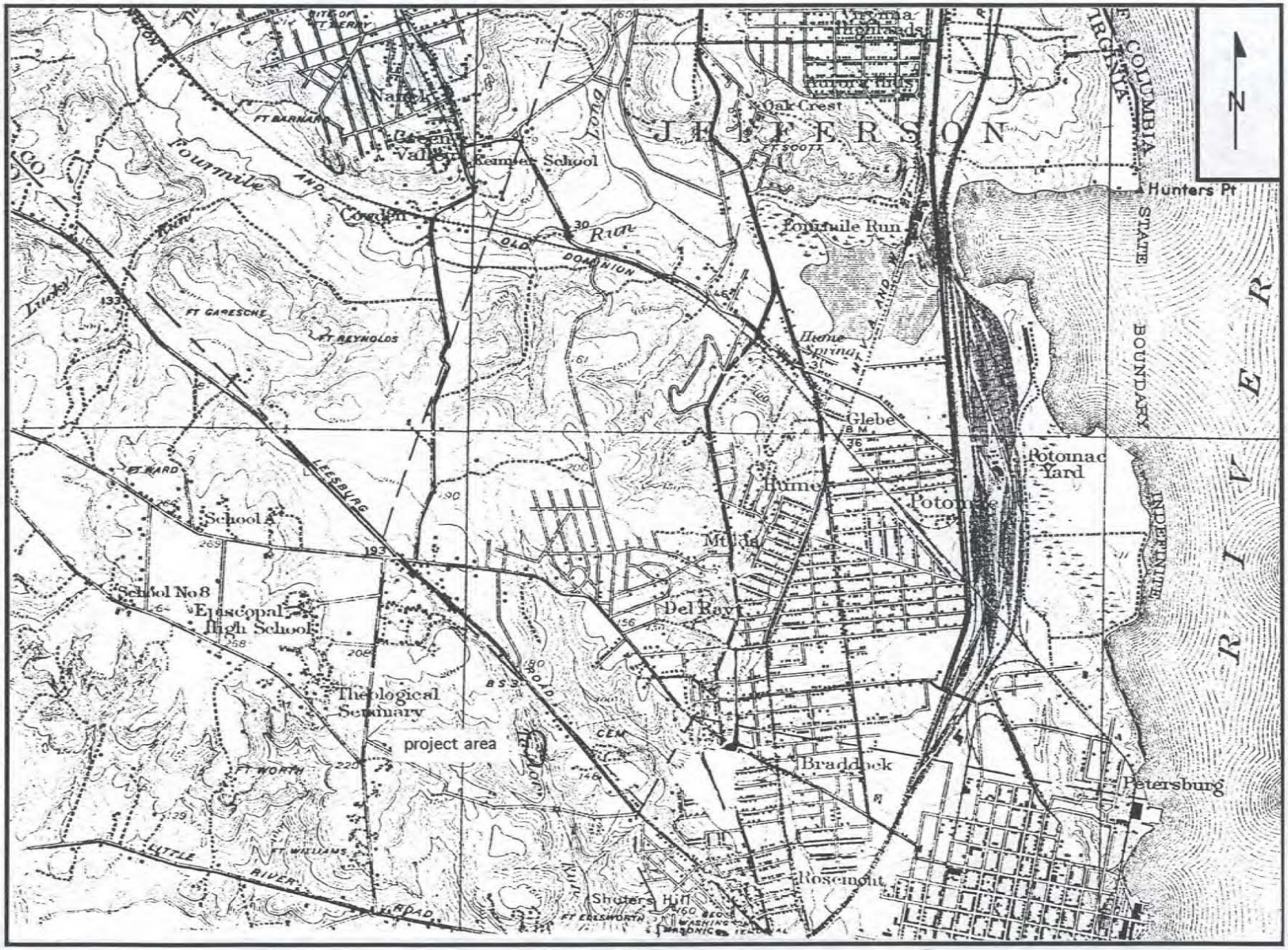

FIGURE 2
Portion of 1929 U.S.G.S. Alexandria, VA-DC-MD 7.5' Quadrangle Showing Project Area
Scale: 1:24000

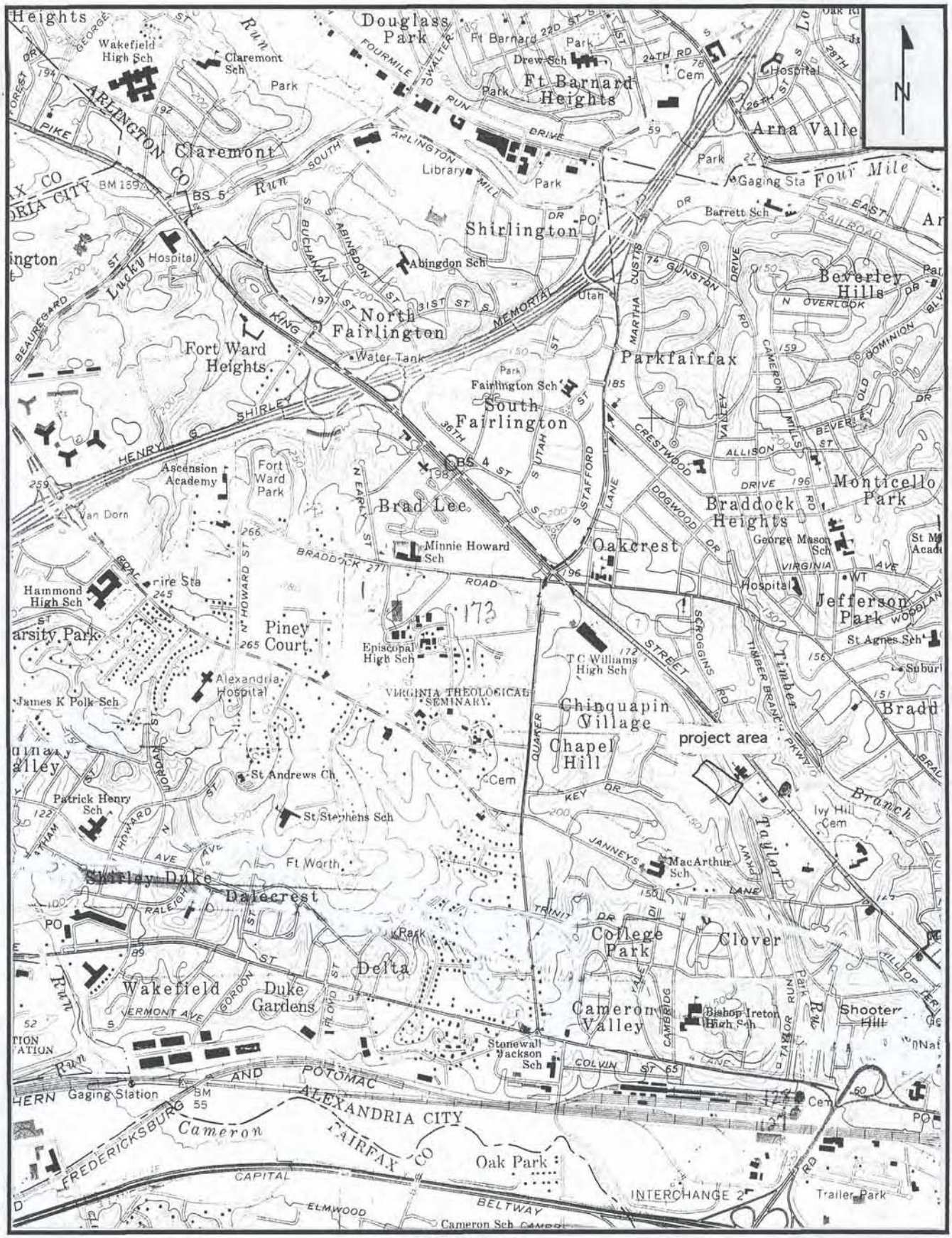

FIGURE 3
Portion of 1965 U.S.G.S. Alexandria, VA-DC-MD 7.5" Quadrangle
Showing Land Alteration in Project Area
Scale: 1:24000

Gardner's (c.f. Barse and Gardner 1982, Gardner 1980, 1985, 1987, 1989; see also Walker 1981) perspective varies somewhat:

PREHISTORIC CHRONOLOGY
(Revised from Gardner 1980)

(Years B. P.)

Episode	Phase (projectile point)	Year B. P.
		Paleoindian
Late Glacial	Fluted (Clovis)	11,500
(-10,030)	Fluted (Mid-Paleo)	11,000
	Fluted (Dalton)	10,500
	Early Archaic	
Pre-boreal	Corner notched (Palmer)	10,000
(10,030-9,300)	Corner notched (Kirk)	9,500
Boreal	Side notched (Big Sandy-like)	9,200-9,000
(9,300-8,490)	Side notched (Kirk)	9,000
	Stemmed (Kirk)	9,000
(Transitional)	Bifurcate base (Lecroy)	8,500
		Middle Archaic
Atlantic	Stemmed (Stanly)	7,500
(8,490-5,060)	Contracting stemmed (Morrow Mountain I)	7,000
	Contracting stemmed (Morrow Mountain II)	6,500
	Lanceolate (Guilford)	6,000
	Corner/side notched (Halifax/Brewerton)	5,500
		Late Archaic
Sub-boreal	Stemmed (Savannah River)	5,000-4,500
(5,060-2,760)	Corner notched (Susquehanna)	5,000-4,500
	Stemmed (Holmes)	3,500-3,000
	Side notched (Hellgrammite)	3,500-3,000
(At this point, the chronological emphasis shifts to ceramics)		
		Early Woodland
	Soapstone temper (Marcey Creek)	3,000
	Soapstone temper (Seldon Island)	3,000
Modern (2,760-Present)	Sand temper (Accokeek)	2,750
		Middle Woodland
	Crushed rock/grit temper (Popes Creek)	2,500
	Shell temper (Mockley)	2,100
		Late Woodland
	Shell temper (Townsend/Rappahannock)	1,100
	Grit temper (Potomac Creek)	700

The major prehistoric time periods of import are: the Paleoindian-Early Archaic (circa 9200-6700 B.C.; the Archaic, circa 6800-1800 B.C.; the Transitional/Early and Middle Woodland, circa 1800 B.C.-A.D. 900; and the Late Woodland, circa A.D. 900-1600.

The first of these represents the period of initial human occupation of the region. Sporadic Paleoindian finds are reported on the Potomac, particularly around Bennings, just above the junction of the Anacostia and the Potomac, and along the Accotink and the Occoquan, but, overall, spearpoints of this time are uncommon in the local area (Gardner 1985). Early Archaic components show a slight increase in numbers, but it is during the Middle Archaic (Morrow Mountain and later) that prehistoric human presence becomes relatively widespread (Gardner various; Johnson 1986; Weiss-Bromberg 1987). Whereas the earlier groups appear to be more oriented toward hunting and restricted to a limited range of landscapes, Middle Archaic populations move in and out and across the various habitats on a seasonal basis. Diagnostic artifacts from upland surveys along and near the Potomac show a significant jump during the terminal Middle Archaic (e.g. Halifax) and beginning Late Archaic (Savannah River).

The most intense utilization of the region begins circa 1800 B.C. with the advent of the Transitional Period and the Savannah River Broadspear derivatives, which include the Holmes and other related points. In models presented by Gardner, this is linked with the arrival of large numbers of anadromous fish. These sites tend to be concentrated along the shorelines near accessible fishing areas which are up the tributaries to points above where these tributaries begin to constrict. The adjacent interior and upland zones become rather extensively utilized as adjuncts to these fishing base camps. In some instances, (c.f. Gardner et al 1995), cobble quarry and cobble quarry reduction stations prevail. The pattern of using seasonal camps continues. The same essential settlement pattern continues throughout the Early and Middle Woodland. The post-A.D. 900 Late Woodland change is precipitated by the advent of agriculture and, between A.D. 1350 and 1600, scattered agricultural hamlets coalesce into larger sites such as that found at Accokeek Creek (Stephenson et al 1963) and at Potomac Creek (Schmitt 1965).

The cultural diagnostics listed in the table above are simplified. For instance, Early Archaic side notched points are more common in the western part of the Middle Atlantic. There is also a formal overlap between terminal Middle Archaic side notched forms such as Brewerton and Halifax and the Early Archaic side notched types. The possibility also exists of overlap between either of these, particularly Halifax/Brewerton, and the presumed Early Woodland Vernon Side Notched. Indeed, it is not even clear if the latter exists is this area. Projectile point types certainly become more diverse in the Late Archaic. For instance, the large Savannah River Stemmed point can have an expanding stem, a straight stem, or a contracting stem. The same holds true for the derivative and later Holmes or small Savannah River Stemmed. By this latter period, circa post-1800-1200 B.C., the Fall Line of the Potomac appears to be a stylistic divide between the Piedmont oriented Susquehanna-Dry Brook-Fishtail-Vernon (?) sequence and the Savannah River Stemmed-Holmes-Calvert evolution.

Another misidentification can occur between smaller versions of the contracting stem Morrow Mountain point and the Early Woodland Rossville/Piscataway. A similar error in identification can happen between the contracting stem large Savannah River (which seems to be post-1800 B.C.) and Morrow Mountain.

Ceramics present less of a complex scene. The earliest ceramic series in the Piedmont and Upper Potomac Coastal Plain are the steatite tempered Marcey Creek Plain followed by Seldon Island Cordmarked, which is also tempered with steatite particles. The third phase of the Early Woodland is marked by the sand tempered Accokeek ware. Point styles vary,

but include the Holmes point and other stemmed variants descending from Savannah River Stemmed, as well as Orient Fish Tail and Hellgrammite which develop out of the Susquehanna Broadspears. The previous stylistic boundary in projectile points at the Fall Zone seems to continue although all of the ceramics cross this boundary. Shell middens become evident by Early Woodland III in the Lower Potomac Coastal Plain where the water was of sufficient salinity to support oyster populations.

The period after 500 B.C. is marked by the appearance of Albemarle Net Marked in Potomac Piedmont and Ridge and Valley and the related Popes Creek Net Impressed in the Coastal Plain. Shell tempered Mockley ware marks the Coastal Plain circa A.D. 200. The Potomac Piedmont may have been all but abandoned at this juncture. Point styles associated with the earlier ceramic phases are in the Rossville-Piscataway contracting stemmed genre. These are succeeded by small stemmed and notched points.

By A.D. 900, refined crushed rock tempered ceramics in the Albemarle/Shephard ware category show up in the Potomac Piedmont. In the latter part of the Early Agriculturalist period, limestone tempered and shell tempered (Keyser series) pottery successively dominate the areas along the Potomac from the Ridge and Valley through to the mouth of the Monocacy and the Fall Zone. In the Upper Potomac Coastal Plain, the Townsend/Rappahannock series evolves out of the Mockley series to be replaced circa A.D. 1350 by Potomac Creek. The groups associated with the Potomac Creek ceramic series appear to have evolved out of the Montgomery Focus in the Piedmont, only to have been pushed out by expansionistic groups in the interior. Triangular points are the norm for the entire Early Agriculturalist period. These groups appear to have been full time residents practicing agriculture. Village and hamlet locations were located around the mouths of creeks contiguous with broad floodplain locations; in this area, at the mouths of streams with good agricultural soil along the Potomac. The non-riverine or non-estuarine Woodland sites were short term occupations related to general foraging components of the subsistence system (c.f. Gardner 1982, 1985, Weiss-Bromberg 1987, Cissna 1990).

In early historic times, Indians were no longer resident, even along the Potomac, in most of the area at the time of Euroamerican settlement, although they were present in the area for the period up to circa A.D. 1700. The Dogue, who were related to the Piscataway, are generally considered to be the indigenous occupants of the region. The Potomac Piedmont may well have been vacant--a kind of no-man's land.

Most of the functional categories of sites away from major drainages are those of small base camps, transient camps, limited purpose camps and quarries. Site frequency and size vary according to a number of factors, e.g. proximity to major river or streams, distribution of readily available surface water, and the presence of lithic raw materials (Gardner 1987). The pattern of seasonally shifting use of the landscape begins circa 7000 B.C., when seasonal variation in resources first becomes marked. By 1800 B.C., runs of anadromous fish occur and the Indians spent longer periods of time along the estuarine Potomac (Gardner 1982, 1987). It is possible that some horticulture or intensive use of local resources appears between 1200-500 B.C. for, at this time, the seasonal movement pattern is reduced somewhat (Gardner 1982). However, even at this time and during the post A.D. 900 agriculture era, extension of the exploitative arm into the upland and inter-riverine areas through hunting, fishing and gathering remained a necessity.

General Historic Background

During the initial settlement of the Virginia Colony at James Forte (Jamestown) on the James River, Captain John Smith explored the lower shores of the Potomac River in June of 1608. Captain Smith's "Map of Virginia", as then known, supplies the first recorded

names of the numerous native villages along both sides of the Potomac River. The extensive village network was described as the "trading place of the natives" (Gutheim 1986:22, 23, 28). Captain Giles and Mary Brent are recognized as the earliest settlers in Northern Virginia, moving from Maryland to the north side of Aquia Creek in 1647 and patenting lands south of the Occoquan River, now in Prince William County, in 1651 (Harrison 1964:43-44).

The lands that became the city of Alexandria were originally part of the County of Fairfax. Fairfax County was established within the Northern Neck proprietary in 1742 from the parent counties of Westmoreland (1643), Stafford (1664), and Prince William (1730/31). Most of the early Northern Neck patents were issued during the Cromwellian period, or during the English Civil War, carried on from 1648, when Charles I was beheaded, through 1660, when Charles II regained the English throne. Between 1661 and 1677, the Northern Neck patents were required to be reaffirmed with the colonial government and no new patents were issued. Issuance of Northern Neck land patents was resumed in 1690; no longer being Crown lands, they were regulated by appointed proprietary agents of the Lord Fairfaxes.

Alexandria was established in 1749 on 60 acres of land owned by descendants of John Alexander, the third patentee of a 6,000 acre tract originally patented in 1658. Locally known as "Hunting Creek [tobacco] Warehouse", and later as "Belhaven", Alexandria, named for John Alexander, was a prosperous shipping and trading center for Fairfax County when it was incorporated as a town in 1779. Alexandria, then located in Fairfax County, was the second site of the Fairfax County Courthouse until it was ceded to the seat of the Federal Government in 1791 (Harrison 1964:60; The Virginia State Library 1965:16, 31; Sweig 1995:3). Although tobacco planting and the export of hogsheads of cured tobacco crops were the economic focus of Fairfax County during early colonial formation and settlement, the county's Northern Virginia planters had begun a major shift from the tobacco base to diversified grain crops by the 1760s (Gardner et al. 1995:31).

Alexandria officially became part of the District of Columbia on February 27, 1801 (Smith and Miller 1989:51). Fairfax County historians (Netherton et al. 1978:172) state that:

> "Despite the fact that Alexandria was part of the Federal District in the first half of the nineteenth century, it remained a commercial and cultural center for Fairfax County...being a seaport, Alexandria depended considerably on the decline and rise of the country's agricultural circumstances...."

The City of Alexandria began to suffer a long economic decline beginning about 1799 and lasting through about 1842. Contributing agricultural factors were depletion of soils and the division of plantations into smaller, barely supporting tracts of farmlands among the planters sons. Newly available western lands claimed by the United States by victory over the British in the Revolutionary War; the Ordinance of 1787 establishing the Northwest Territory, and the Virginia Military Bounty were set aside for settlement by Virginians and Kentuckians about 1800. This spurred the migration of third and fourth Fairfax County generations during the post-Revolutionary War period. Throughout the international conflicts following the Revolutionary War, Alexandria shipping was affected by the danger of French privateer ships, embargoes, and the War of 1812, followed by a long agricultural depression. On March 13, 1847 Virginia formally accepted the city of Alexandria as part of it's territory (Smith and Miller 1989:56).

In December of 1860 South Carolina seceded from the Union and Virginia as part of the "south" was soon to follow on April 17, 1861. A public referendum was held on May

23rd in which Alexandrians voted 958 for and only 106 against secession (Smith and Miller 1989:83). However, celebration was short lived; the next morning Union troops invaded the city and began a period of occupation that would last throughout the war. No major Civil War battles, except for this invasion by the North, were fought in the City of Alexandria, although it's railroads, waterways and roadways figured in major troop movements into and out of the Washington, D.C., area. Private homes and businesses were taken over by the occupying army. The city was used as a staging point for the campaign in Virginia. Alexandria's resources were exploited and it's railroads, waterways and roads were expanded to provide for army needs. Fort Ellsworth and Fort Williams were two of the batteries for the defense of Washington, D.C., and the training of Union troops that were installed close to the project area during this time. Northern businessmen entered the city and capitalized on the boom.

Following the Civil war, refugee Alexandrians returned to find a different city. In 1870, the City of Alexandria split from Alexandria County. Population growth caused an increase need for public services and other institutions such as schools. Residential development increased somewhat during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The late 19th century also saw a rise in the importance of Washington, D.C., as the Nation's capitol.

In 1915, the City of Alexandria annexed 866 acres of Arlington County and 450 acres of Fairfax County and in 1921, Alexandria County was re-named Arlington County (Henry et al 1988). The city of Alexandria annexed additional portions of Arlington County.

During World War II and the years following, the area began to move into the orbit of Washington, D.C. During the 1950s and 1960s, the population of Alexandria grew at a rapid pace with increased federal or federal-related jobs in Washington, D.C. region (Geddes 1867:28). By 1960, much of the growth of Virginia had occurred in the Hampton Roads and Arlington-Fairfax-Alexandria areas near large Federal installations (Virginia State Library 1965:100). During the past 30 years, this growth associated with the nation's capital has accelerated.

The First Baptist Church Project Area

The project area is located along King Street in the central part of the City of Alexandria. Before the construction of the Alexandria-Leesburg Turnpike (portions of which would eventually become King Street extended), King Street ended at the District Line, providing access only to the Mills/Lee/Dulany mansion at the top of Shuter's Hill. This structure was built circa 1781 by John Mills and bought by Ludwell Lee in 1786, and by Benjamin Dulany in 1799. All were prominent planters and the house on the hill gave a sweeping view of their fields and the city of Alexandria below.

In the early 19th century, the need for improved communication and commerce between Alexandria and the surrounding towns spurred the construction of turnpikes. In 1827, I.A. Sommer's "Plat of the Contemplated Turnpike Road from Alexandria to Difficult Run by way of Wiley's" showed that King Street was still not extended beyond Shuter's Hill and that the Leesburg Turnpike was planned, at least at this time, to connect Oronoco Street with Leesburg Road (Figure 4). An economic depression that gripped the city in the 1820s and 1830s delayed the construction of several turnpikes including the Alexandria-Leesburg Turnpike (Cromwell et al. 1989:13).

However, at least some portions of the Alexandria-Leesburg Turnpike were constructed by the Civil War as several maps of this vintage clearly show the turnpike as a extension of King Street. The scale of the early maps make it difficult to pinpoint the exact

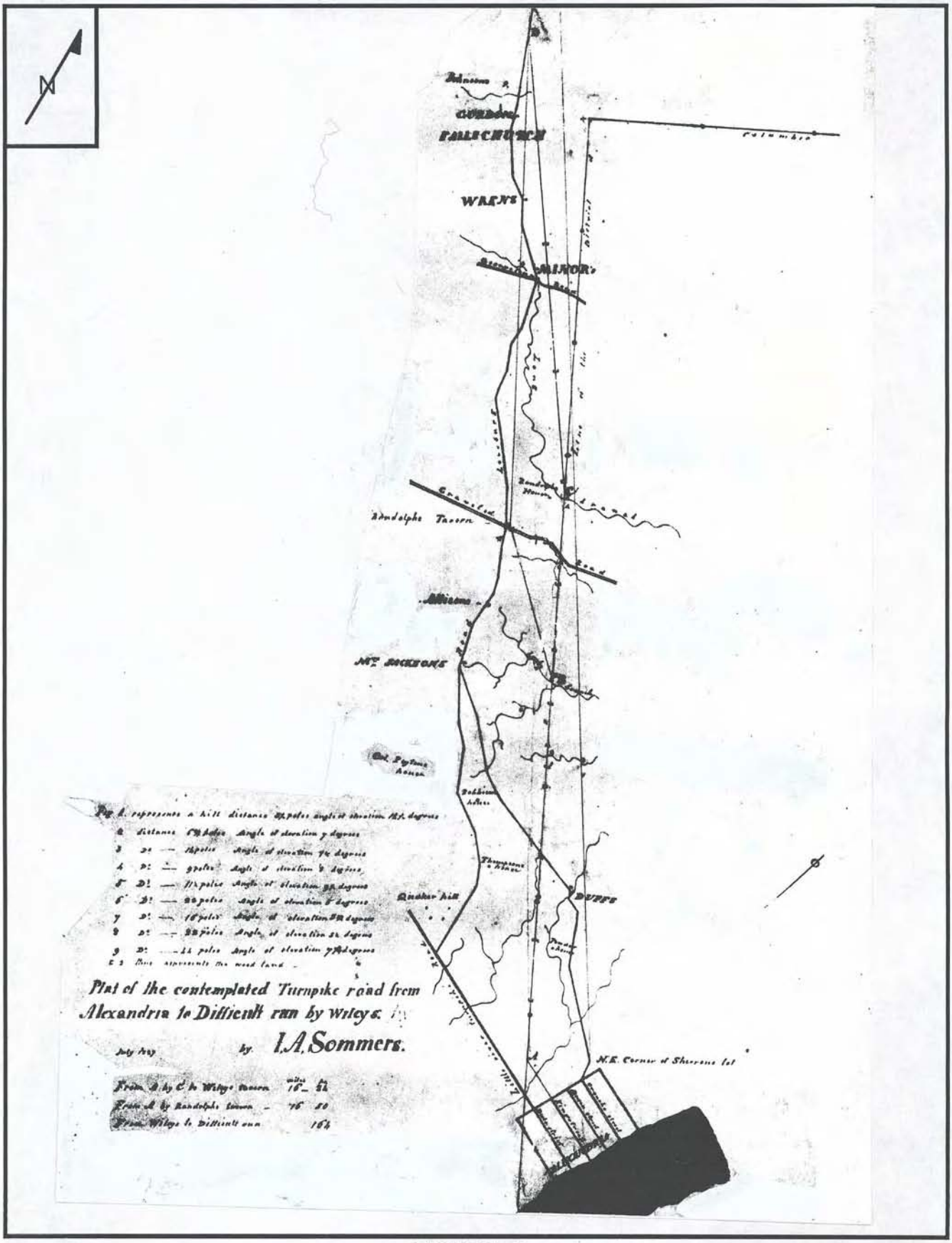

FIGURE 4
Portion of Sommers' 1827 "Plat of the Contemplated Turnpike Road..."
Showing Project Area Vicinity
(from Stephenson 1981:Plate 26) - No Scale

location of the First Baptist Church project area, although it appears that there were no buildings on the western banks of Taylor Run until the 1879 Hopkins Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington (Figure 5). This map shows two structures owned by Ian Page and Nelson Campbell that could have been located near or within the project area.

As the area in and around the District of Columbia grew, the need for suburban housing expanded in the early 20th century. The area containing what is now the Rosemont Historic District, located above Shuter's Hill on King Street, experienced a boom in construction of large stately homes with the introduction of trolley service along the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Trolley Line. There were strict rules to exclude "undesirables" from living in the area. Many stately homes from this development may still be seen on King Street extended.

The following presents a brief history of the First Baptist Church. All information was taken from a Directory of Church Information (First Baptist Church of Alexandria 1997). The First Baptist Church was initially founded on April 16, 1803 when twelve individuals who were members of the pioneer Baptist church in Fairfax County submitted a request to be "constituted into a regular Baptist Church in the town of Alexandria". The request was granted and on April 22, the five men and seven woman signed a covenant and with $1,988.87 borrowed from Alexander Smith, one of the twelve, began construction of a meeting house.

The first pastor was Jeremiah Moore. Mr. Moore, originally a member of the Anglican faith, converted to the Baptist faith in the late 1760s. He was one of the most prominent traveling preachers of his time and was jailed three times for publicly preaching the tenets of the Baptist church. At this time, it was against the law to preach any doctrine other than the Church of England. During one of his trials, Pastor Moore was defended by Patrick Henry, who stated "Great God gentleman, a man in prison for preaching the gospel of the Son of God?". Moore was set free.

In 1790, the First Amendment to the Constitution was passed, establishing a doctrine of separation of church and state. Moore was instrumental in the passage of this amendment.

By 1811, the First Baptist Church membership grew to 54, however, four members were excommunicated in 1812. Also in 1812, church leaders were instrumental in the founding of Columbia College, now George Washington University.

The second pastor was John Paradise, who was followed by Spencer Cone who was a former actor. The church building was destroyed by fire in 1829 and the pastor, Samuel Cornelius, traveled the south on horseback raising money for a new church.

In the 1840s, the church was divided into two groups. One of the groups advocated missionary work while the second felt that it was unecessary. During this period of conflict, the pro-missionary members and the pastor met in the Lyceum across the street from the church while the anti-missionary group occupied the church. A court decision in favor of the pro-missionary group settled the matter and the church members were slowly reunited.

A new and larger church building was erected on Washington Street in 1853 and services were held in this location until June of 1862 when a military guard seied the structure for use as a hospital. The hospital function persisted until the war's end and the baptistry was used a a bathtub for sick and wounded soldiers.

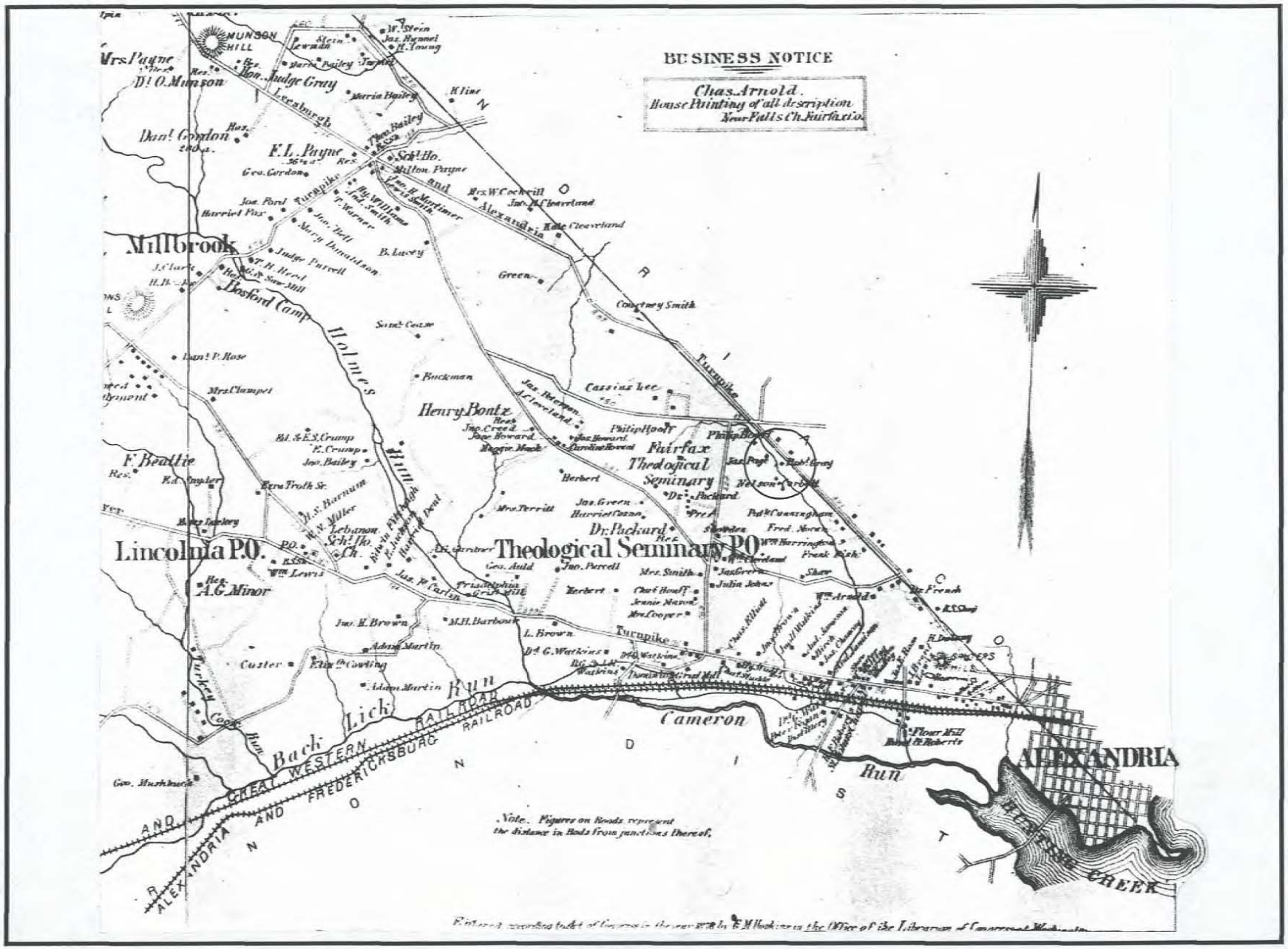

FIGURE 5
Portion of Hopkins' 1879 Map Showing Project Area Vicinity
(from Stephenson, 1981:Plate 79)
No Scale

The Washington Street structure was remodeled in 1887, 1892 and 1910. After World War II, the Washington Street location could no longer be expanded and the church moved. On May 9, 1954, the First Baptist Church of Alexandria moved from Washington Street to a much larger new building at 2932 King Street. The new building had been specifically designed to accommodate its growing membership of more than 2300. The church first appears in its present location on the 1956 U.S.G.S. 7.5' Alexandria, Virginia, Quadrangle.

PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Recorded sites within a mile of the project area include prehistoric sites, historic remains, cemeteries and standing structures. Fourteen archeological sites and nine standing structures (Tables 1 and 2) within one mile of the project area have been recorded with the Virginia State Department of Historic Resources.

Most of the prehistoric sites (3) were temporally undefined; 44AX17 contained a possible Archaic period component. Most of the historic period sites dated to the 19th century or later. The exceptions to this include 44AX122, with 18th and 19th century components, and 44AX175 (Shuter's Hill and Fort Ellsworth), which also contained an 18th century component. The majority of the structures also dated to the 19th century or later. The single exception to this is the District of Columbia boundary marker which dates to circa 1790. The boundary marker is on the National Register of Historic Places. The Ford House (100-165), which was occupied by Gerald Ford and his family until the Ford's moved into the White House, is also on the National Register as is the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary (100-123) and the Rosemont Historic District (100-137).

In 1988, a Phase I survey of a 2,112 foot long portion of King Street was conducted by Virginia Commonwealth University for the Virginia Department of Transportation. The work was undertaken in connection with the proposed widening of the north lane of King Street and the construction of a short parallel lane under the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad tracks (McLearen and Hoge 1988:1). The proposed widening began at the intersection of King Street and Russell Road and continued to the junction of King Street and Commonwealth Avenue. This survey consisted of a Phase I architectural investigation as well as a surface reconnaissance and archival search. The surface reconnaissance was used to delineate disturbed areas and to ascertain potential cultural resources. Historic period maps as well as other maps aided in the delineation (McLearen and Hoge 1988:10).

Four structures which were more than 50 years old were surveyed; these include the George Washington Masonic National Memorial (1923), Union Station, a structure which was used as an apartment building (mid to late 1930s) and a circa 1920 structure used as a single family dwelling (McLearen and Hoge 1988:15). A war monument, although less than 50 years old, was felt to be significant because of its historic importance (ibid). The Union Station was determined to be eligible for nomination to the National Register in 1980. The survey determined that the proposed construction would not visually or otherwise impact any of the structures.

The examination of historic maps and the walkover reconnaissance indicated few areas which might contain the potential for intact cultural remains were present east of the city park playground (McLearen and Hoge 1988:20). Historic maps indicated that a late 19th century structure may have been present west of the playground near the intersections of King Street and Russell Road and King Street and Sunset Drive. This was apparently demolished by the 1920s and deed research and testing was recommended to search for

remains of the structure (ibid). Additional work conducted on the project later led to the conclusion that the late 19th century structure was probably located outside of the proposed impact area and that modern disturbances have likely destroyed any associated remains within the impact area (Mouer and Harbury 1989). No additional archeological work was recommended.

In 1989, a Phase IA investigation was undertaken of the Eisenhower Avenue/Cameron Valley area (Berger 1989). This investigation consisted of archival work which would be used to provide a preliminary assessment of the cultural resource potential of the study area supplemented by a vehicular reconnaissance of the study area to identify buildings over 50 years old and to identify those structures which may be potentially significant (Berger 1989:1). This study concluded that the project area potentially included significant prehistoric and historic period archeological resources and recommended field testing. Twenty-nine standing structures and two complexes which were older than 50 years were also identified. Three of the structures and the two complexes were recommended for additional investigation (Berger 1989:i).

In 1991, Berger and Associates conducted a Phase IB study of five proposed alignments associated with the Clermont Avenue Interchange project (Berger 1991a). This study area had been subject to the Phase IA study discussed above. The Phase IB study determined that all five of the alignments cross areas that would be considered high probability for prehistoric and, possibly, historic period resources (Berger 1991a). Large amounts of fill were present in these areas and machine excavations were recommended to determined if intact resources were present. The only potentially significant standing structure within the study area was Cameron Station. A Phase II architectural assessment of Cameron Station was undertaken in 1991 as well (Berger 1991b).

TABLE 1

Site No. 44AX	Site Name	Cultural Affiliation	Date(s) Surveyed
17	Gloria's Site	Archaic?	1979
19	Dip Block II	mid 19th century	1989
20	Twin Elm	prehistoric	1989
26	G. Shields	prehistoric	1991
28	Cameron Station Military Reservation	ca. 1942	1991
118	3449 Duke Street	19th century	1989
122	2915 King Street	18th/19th century	1989
127	Alexandria Business Center	19th/20th century/prehistoric	1990
128	Bloxham Family Cemetery	19th century	1990
144	Miller House	19th/20th century	1991
150	Oakland Baptist Church	19th/20th century	1991
168	Mount Ida House	19th/20th century	1993
173	Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary	19th/20th century	1993
175	Shuter's Hill and Fort Ellsworth	18th and 19th century	1995

TABLE 2

Structure No. 100-	Name	Cultural Affiliation	Date(s) Surveyed
1	Alms House	early 19th century	1968
14	Fort William	19th century	1985
123	Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary in Virginia	19th/20th century	1980
125	Cranford	historic	1981
128	George Washington Masonic Memorial	ca. 1923	1988
137	Rosemont Historic District	19th/20th century	1985
165	Ford House	ca. 1955	1985
166	406 Highland Place	ca. 1870	1991
00-22	DC Boundary Stones	ca. 1790	1991

FIELD METHODOLOGY

The initial step in the reconnaissance was a pedestrian survey of the project area in order to observe land features (disturbances, surface visibility, etc.) and to better assess high potential locations. This was followed by shovel testing to locate any cultural remains present within the area, either prehistoric or historic. Shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated at varying intervals, depending upon the likelihood that the particular area being tested would contain cultural materials. The areas directly impacted by the construction of the parking area were to be tested at 7.5 meter (25 foot) intervals. Thirty two shovel tests were excavated within the project area.

All high and moderate probability areas were tested at 15 meter (50 foot) intervals or less. High probability areas are those areas which are well drained with minimal relief. Medium probability areas were considered to be areas with less than 10 degrees of slope. Low probability areas consisted of locations which were poorly drained, on steep slopes or previously disturbed. Low probability areas were walked over but generally were not shovel tested. Some low probability areas which appeared to have been previously disturbed were tested to verify this fact. When artifacts were found, the intervals between STPs was reduced.

Shovel test units measured at least 12 inches (30 by 30 cm) square. Vertical excavation was by natural soil levels, excavation stopped when well developed B horizons too old for human occupation, gleyed soils, gravel, water, etc. were reached. In some areas, c.f. the soccer field, the land surface appeared to have been graded and filled. The soils in the units in these areas consisted of a series of fill zones. The lower fill zones consisted of an impenetrable layer of pebbles and cobbles. B horizon soils were not reached in these units. The units with the layer of cobbles include STPs 1-8. Other areas, e.g. in the vicinity of STP 14, the ground surface had also been altered. Excavations in these areas were directed towards a verification of the presence of deep fill zones and the units were not excavated to sterile soils because of the depth of the fill zones and the extent of the ground disturbance.

Soil horizons observed at the site were classified according to standard pedological designations, e.g. Ao (a surface organic mat which is recent in age), Ap (a plowzone which

is historic but which can incorporate prehistoric horizons as a result of erosion and deflation), Ab (a buried organic horizon which can be either historic or prehistoric), E (an eluviated or leached organic horizon which is almost always prehistoric), B1 (a macroscopically inorganic zone not disturbed by cultivation which is always prehistoric), etc. All soil was screened through 1/4 inch hardware mesh screens. Artifacts were bagged and labeled by unit number and by soil horizon. Soil profiles were made of representative units and the colors were described using the Munsell soil color designations.

Artifacts were curated according to Alexandria Archeology curation standards. .All artifacts were cleaned, inventoried, and curated. Historic artifacts were separated into four basic categories: glass, ceramics, metal and miscellaneous. The ceramics were identified as to ware type, method of decoration, vessel type (if possible) and separated into established types. The dates from the ceramics were based on Miller's (1991 and 1992) refinement of South's types. The glass was examined for color, method of manufacture, function, etc., and dated primarily on the basis of method of manufacture, when the method could be determined. The dates for manufacturing methods are based primary upon the patent dates for individual technological advances. Metal and miscellaneous artifacts were generally described; the determination of a beginning date was sometimes possible, as in the case of nails.

RESULTS OF THE FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

The surface reconnaissance revealed that there had been significant alterations made to the land surface prior to this survey. Several artificially elevated areas or flats were present. One of these, currently used as a soccer field, is located in the southwestern corner of the project area. The soccer field was covered with sand (Figure 6 and Plates 1 and 2). A drainage ditch containing concrete and fallen trees was present below the western slopes of the raised/filled area. A number of concrete/cement fragments were visible on the northern slopes (Plate 3). A foot path and a gravel path were present on the eastern slope.

Because the flat proposed for the parking lot appeared to be artificial, the initial step in the field investigations was the excavation of a single diagonal row of twelve shovel test pits across the proposed parking area to verify the presence of fill soils. These units were placed at 7.5 meter (25 foot) intervals (Figure 6). All of the shovel tests exhibited significant fill horizons. Because of the severe alteration of the original ground surface in this area, no additional test units were excavated.

The cobbles and rocks in the lower fill zones prevented excavations from going deeper into the B horizon and augering was impossible.

A typical soil profile is seen in STP 4 (Figure 7):

Fill horizon 1: 0-1.8 inches (0-4.6 cm) below surface - [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown sand

Fill horizon 2: 1.8-3 inches (4.6-7.6 cm) below surface - [10YR 7/3] very pale brown fine sand

Fill horizon 3: 3-4.8 inches (7.6-12 cm) below surface - [7.5YR 4/6] strong brown clayey sand with rocks and cobbles

Fill horizon 4: 4.8-7.8 inches below surface - [10YR 5/8] yellowish brown sandy clay with rocks and cobbles

Fill horizon 5: 7.8-10.8 inches below surface - [10YR 7/2] light gray, [7.5YR 5/8] strong brown and [10YR 6/8] brownish yellow heavily mottled compact clay with sand, some cobbles and rocks

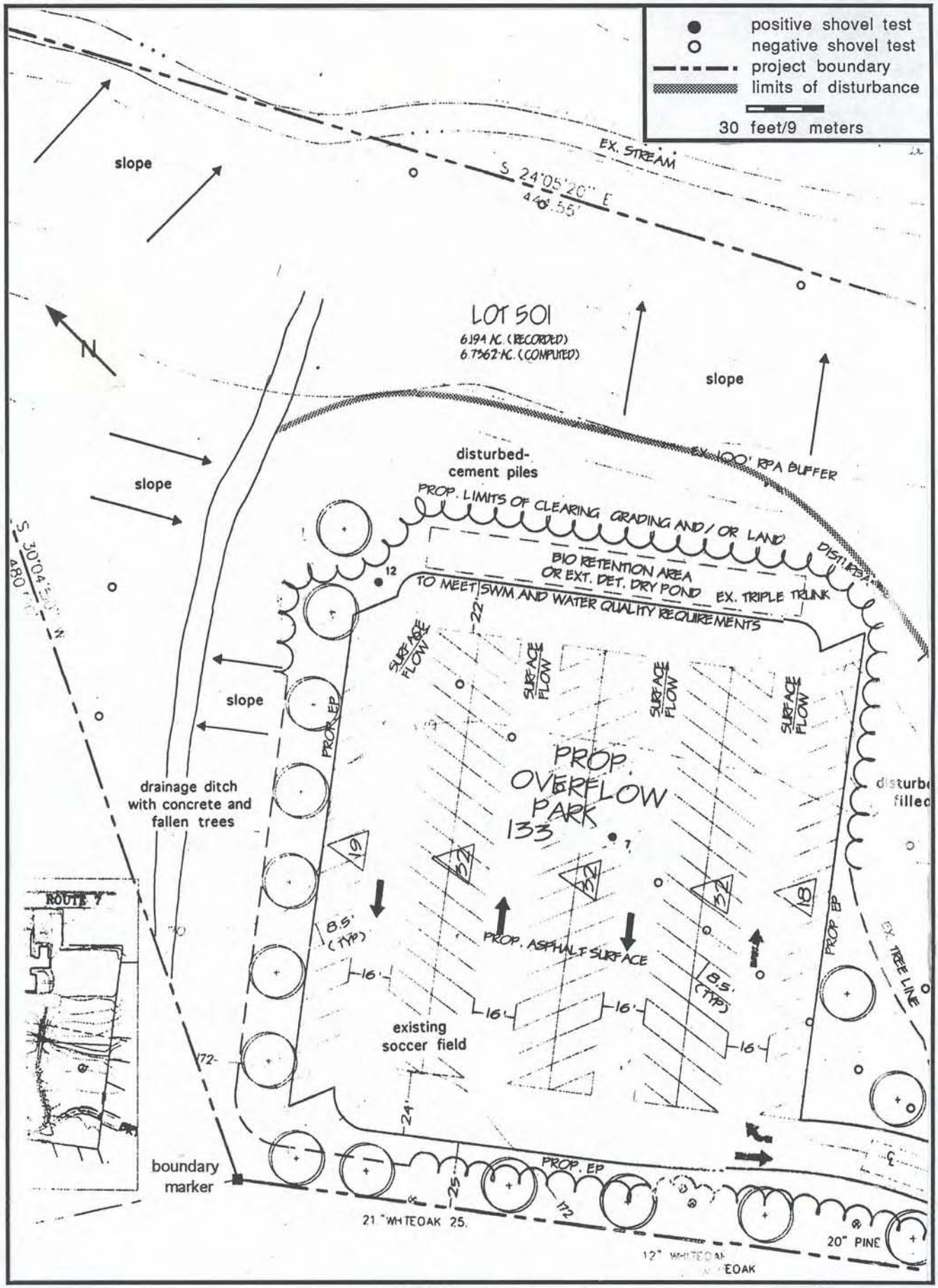

FIGURE 6
Western Section of Project Map Showing Proposed Parking Lot

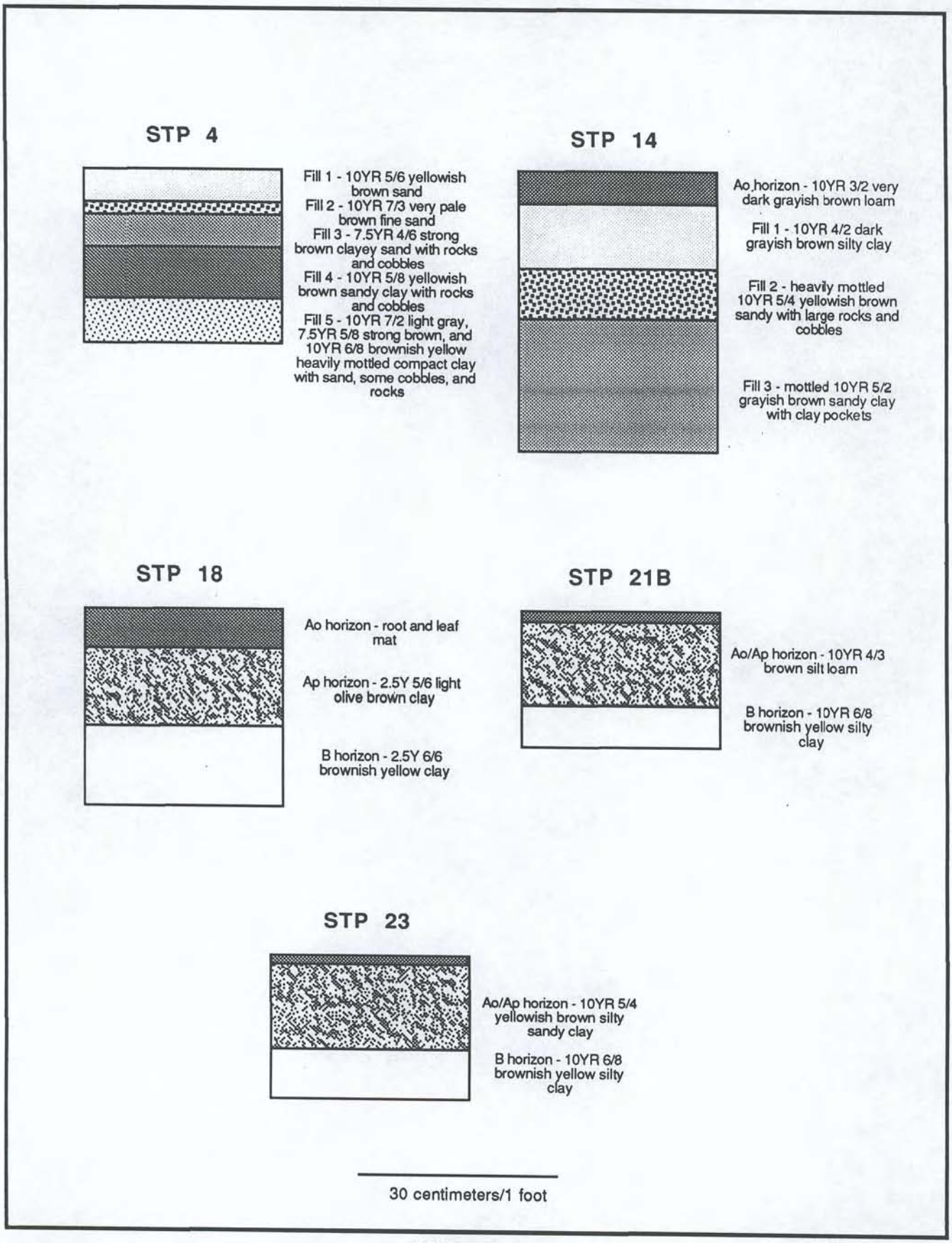

FIGURE 7
Representative Soil Profiles

Excavations in this unit were halted at 10.8 inches below the surface because of impenetrable cobbles.

Two of the shovel tests in this area produced artifacts. STP 7 yielded a bottle glass fragment (post 1940) and a lead pellet from the second fill horizon. A single whiteware sherd (1820-1900+) was recovered from the first fill horizon in STP 12.

The soil profile in STP 7, which contained artifacts in the fill horizons, was similar to that seen in STP 4 and consisted of three fill zones. The first fill zone was a very pale brown sand with pebbles and cobbles which was 2.4 inches (6 cm) thick. This was underlain by a yellowish brown sandy clay with pebbles and cobbles to 7.2 inches (18.3 cm) and a heavily mottled light gray and yellowish brown clay to a depth of 10.2 inches (26 cm) below surface, at which point the excavations reached an impassable fill zone containing many cobbles.

STP 12 exhibited an Ao horizon (0-1.8 inches/4.6 cm below surface) overtop two fill zones. The first fill zone was a mottled light gray, pale brown and yellowish brown sand which extended to 6 inches (15 cm) below the ground surface. This was underlain by a yellowish brown sandy clay with pebbles and cobbles to 10.8 inches (27.4 cm).

Although the published church history does not specifically mention the construction of the ball field and picnic area to the southwest of Taylor Run, the 1965 U.S.G.S. 7.5' Alexandria, Virginia, Quadrangle shows a high large flat area within the project area that seems to match the current topography. Retired church musician, Isaac A. Keith, III, related to us during the survey that fill was brought in from the construction of the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Bridge and other public work projects and laid by the city. This helped the church create the soccer field and picnic areas. Maintenance of the playing field has obviously been on-going as organic horizons (Ao horizon, etc.) have not developed atop the fill.

Two additional recreational fields, one of which was used for volleyball, were present northeast of the soccer field (Figure 8 and Plate 4). These also appeared to be located on artificial flats and much of the topography along the floodplain appeared to be unnatural. Because significant fill zones were expected, shovel tests were placed in this area at intervals ranging from 50 to 100 feet (15 to 30.5 meters) in those areas which were sufficiently flat.

The soil profiles in the units confirmed the presence of fill. STP 14 presents an example (Figure 7):

Ao horizon: 0-1.8 inches (0-4.6 cm) below surface - [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown loam
Fill horizon 1: 1.8-6 inches (4.6-15 cm) below surface - [10YR 4/2] dark grayish brown silty clay
Fill horizon 2: 6-9.6 inches (15-24.4 cm) below surface - heavily mottled [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown sand with large rocks and cobbles
Fill horizon 3: 9.6-18 inches (24.4-45.7 cm) below surface - mottled [10YR 5/2] grayish brown sandy clay with clay pockets

The shovel tests placed in this area verified the presence of deep fill zones. Because the ground surface in this area had been heavily altered, in situ artifact bearing horizons were not expected and the excavations in the fill zones were stopped at 18 inches below surface.

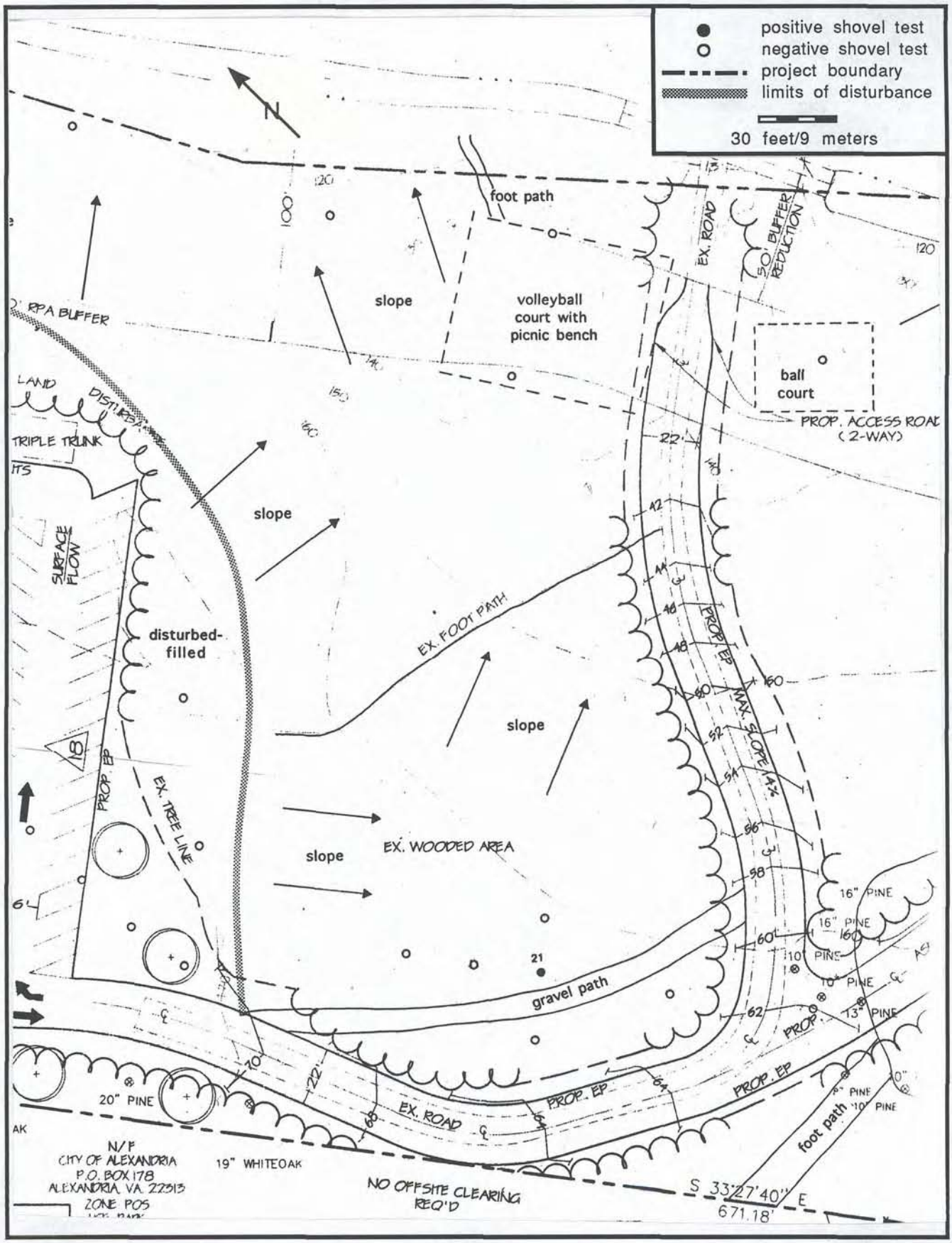

FIGURE 8
Central Portion of Project Map Showing Recreation Fields

Seven shovel tests were placed along the floodplain area; none yielded artifacts.

The fill zones in the units nearest to the Taylor Run floodplain may represent the fill that was brought in around 1972 to improve the access over Taylor Run and to prevent erosion of the ball fields and picnic area (Gaines 1988:42-3).

Although the area sloped somewhat, two shovel tests were placed west of the ditch adjacent to the soccer field where the ground surface appeared unaltered. Because of the slope and because of large areas containing fallen trees and debris from recent storms (Plate 5), only two shovel tests could be excavated in this area (Figure 6).

The profiles in these units consisted of a deflated plowzone over subsoil. A typical soil profile can be seen in STP 18 (Figure 7):

Ao horizon: 0-2.4 inches (0-6 cm) below surface - root and leaf mat
Ap? horizon: 2.4-7.2 inches (6-18 cm) below surface - [2.5Y 5/6] light olive brown clay
B horizon: 7.2-12 inches (18-30.5 cm) below surface - [2.5Y 6/6] brownish yellow clay

No artifacts were recovered from these units.

Five shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot intervals in a small flat area near a gravel path and north of the existing road in the southern portion of the project area (Figure 9). Some of the units in this area contained a series of fill horizons similar to those seen at the soccer field. Some of the units, however, contained a thin organic horizon directly atop subsoil. It appears from the profiles that the area has been graded in some areas and filled in others. Only a single shovel test, STP 21B, exhibited undisturbed, although deflated, soils (Figure 7):

Ap? horizon: 0-6 inches (0-15 cm) below surface - [10YR 4/3] brown silt loam
B horizon: 6-8.4 inches (15-21 cm) below surface - [10YR 6/8] brownish yellow silty clay

Four modern (post 1940) bottle fragments and a quartz flake were recovered from STP 21. Radial testing at 25 foot intervals out from this unit failed to produce additional artifacts.

The soil profile in STP 21 consisted of a plowzone to 2.9 inches (7.3 cm) below the surface. This was underlain by a B horizon which was excavated to 9.6 inches (24.4 cm) below surface.

Although the eastern portion of the project area was generally sloping, a small flat was present in the southeastern corner of the project area. This area was currently used for picnics (Plate 6). Six shovel tests were placed on the flat at 50 foot intervals (Figure 9); none yielded cultural materials.

The typical soil profile for this area can be seen in STP 23 (Figure 7):

Ao/Ap? horizon: 0-6.6 inches (0-17 cm) below surface - [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown silty sandy clay
B horizon: 6.6-9.6 inches (17-24.4 cm) below surface - [10YR 6/8] brownish yellow silty clay

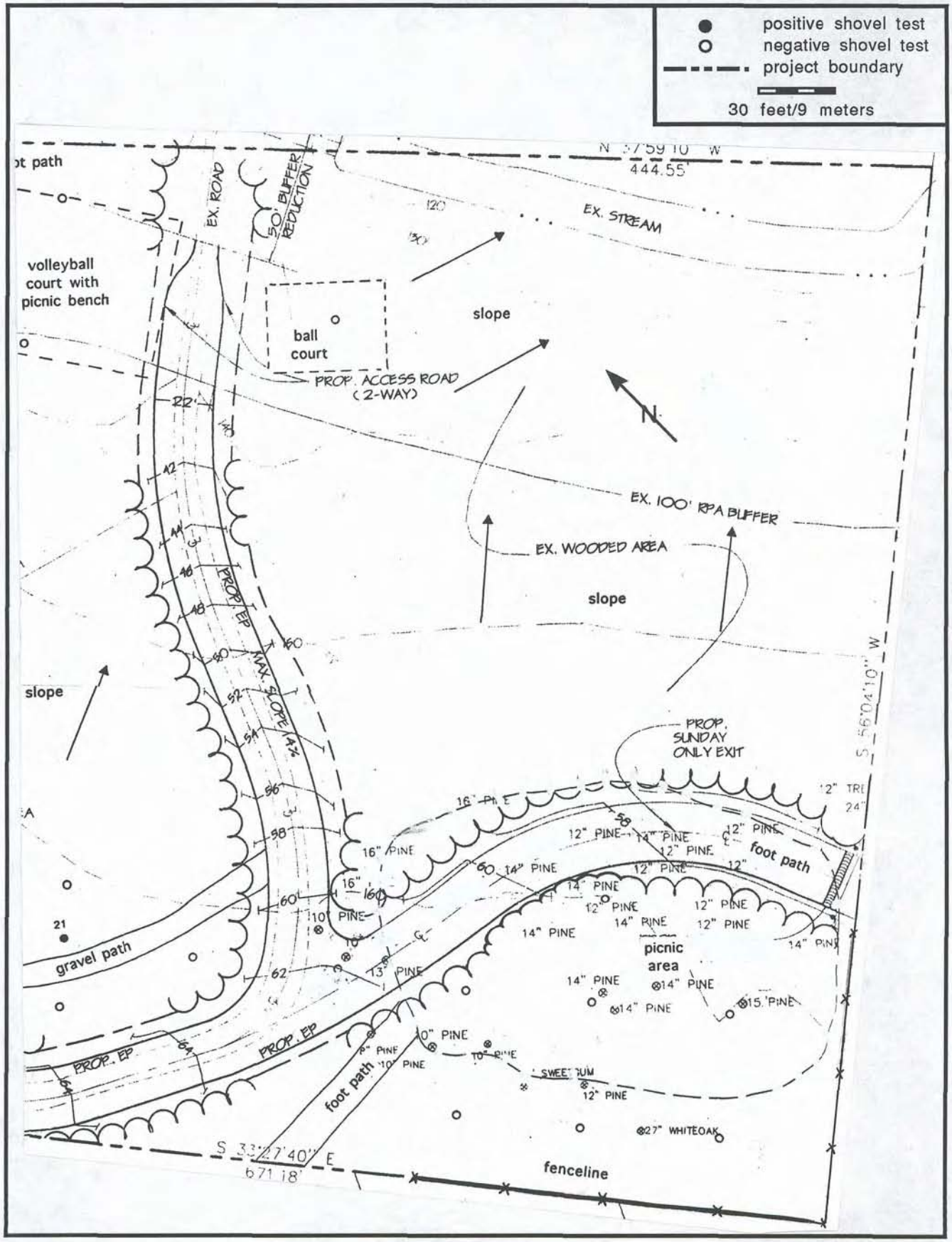

FIGURE 9
Southeast Portion of Project Map Showing Picnic Area

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Phase I testing of a seven acre tract along Taylor Run within the City of Alexandria revealed that significant ground alteration had occurred in connection with the past construction of recreational facilities. Most of the project area contained fill zones imported in the 1950s. These fill zones created "flats" which historic maps indicate did not exist previously. Those portions of the project area which did not contain significant fills exhibited deflated soils. Only four post-1940 bottle glass fragments and a single quartz flake were recovered from *in situ* soil horizons. Testing in the vicinity of the unit which produced the quartz flake did not recover additional artifacts. No significant cultural resources were found in the project area and no additional archeological work is recommended.

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PLATES

PLATE 1
View of Artificially Constructed Soccer Field

PLATE 2
View of Artificially Constructed Soccer Field

PLATE 3
View of Artificial Slope Leading From Taylor Run to Soccer Field

PLATE 4
View of Volleyball Court

PLATE 5
View of Storm Debris in Northwest Corner of Project Area

PLATE 6
View of Picnic Area

APPENDIX I
Artifact Inventory

All artifacts were discarded because they were recovered from non in-situ archeological contexts.

STP 7, Fill 2 horizon

Glass

1 amber bottle glass fragment with duraglass stippling (post 1940)

Miscellaneous

1 lead pellet

STP 12, Fill 1 horizon

Ceramic

1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

STP 21, Ao/Ap horizon

Glass

4 amber bottle glass fragments with duraglass stippling (post 1940)

Prehistoric

1 quartz flake

APPENDIX II
Phase I Proposal

PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH PARKING LOT AND ROAD, CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

Methodology

The initial portion of the project will involve Phase I background and archival work which includes an examination of the site files at the offices of Alexandria Archeology and/or the Virginia Department of Historic Resources to determine if known archeological sites/standing structures are located within or near the project area. This phase also involves an examination of historic maps to determine if any structures were located within the project area in the past. Local libraries will be visited to determine if anything is noted in the local histories about the project area.

The proposed Phase I field methodology involves the use of surface reconnaissance, shovel testing and bucket augering, if necessary, in order to locate and define boundaries of archeological sites. Shovel tests will be 30 cm or more in diameter and up to one meter deep, depending on the nature of the sediments. Test pits will be excavated every 25 feet or less in those areas which are to be immediately affected by the proposed parking lot and road construction. Shovel tests will be excavated at greater intervals outside the immediate impact area in order to provide a context in which to interpret any archeological materials found. The testing interval in those areas which will not be subject to disturbance will depend upon the topography, including slope and aspect, and the proximity to any archeological materials found during the course of the survey. Areas are extensively disturbed, poorly drained or steeping sloping will be examined by surface reconnaissance only.

All soils excavated will be screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth. Boundaries of any discovered sites will be determined. All recovered artifacts will be bagged according to shovel test location and depth, or soil horizon. Representative soil profiles will be drawn. Test units, site boundaries, etc. will be located on U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute quadrangle maps and/or appropriate project maps. Pace and compass maps of sites will be made. A datum will be established to mark locations of sites and features. A Virginia Department of Historic Resources site form will be completed for any site discovered during the course of the investigations and a site number will be obtained.

Prehistoric artifacts will be classified according to lithic material type, debitage, cores, bifaces, tools, projectile point type, etc. Debitage will be further analyzed on selected attributes such as presence/absence of cortex, number of dorsal flake scars and length/width (on whole flakes). Prehistoric pottery will be classified according to type. Projectile points and pottery will provide the basis for the prehistoric cultural chronology. Historic artifacts will be separated by materials and function and further classified into cultural historic type. Where warranted, artifacts will be mapped according to various function classes to determine if there is intra-site variability.

Consultations with Alexandria Archeology staff will be undertaken throughout the project and all results and recommendations will discussed with them prior to submission of the report.

A standard archeological report following the City of Alexandria, VDHR and federal guidelines and requirements will be written. All the data will be placed into existing regional paleo-environmental and cultural models. Recommendations regarding additional archeological work will be made, with appropriate justifications.