

*D*OCUMENTARY STUDY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION OF 333 NORTH ROYAL AND 316
PRINCESS STREETS FOR NORTH ROYAL TOWNHOMES
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA



PREPARED FOR
THE FEDERAL CITY GROUP, INC.
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

BY
JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

DECEMBER 2013

**DOCUMENTARY STUDY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF
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NORTH ROYAL TOWNHOMES**

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Prepared for

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ABSTRACT

JMA (John Milner Associates, Inc.) conducted a documentary study and archaeological evaluation of the contiguous parcels at 333 North Royal Street and 316 Princess Street, Alexandria, Virginia for the proposed North Royal Townhomes. The parcels consist of two mid twentieth-century buildings that includes the former Royal Street Market and an approximately 90-by-40-foot (ft) paved parking lot with no vegetated open space area. The proposed development will include four townhomes, sidewalk improvements, and associated parking off the private alley. Alexandria Archaeology reviewed the proposed project and believed that the parcels may have been used as a place of worship and cemetery by local Catholics during the last quarter of the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth century. Therefore, there was a potential that graves could be present within the area covered by the paved parking lot. The purpose of the investigation was to determine if archaeological resources are present within the portion of the project area covered by the paved parking lot and to the extent possible, evaluate the significance of any deposits and/or features that might be discovered. The survey was designed to comply with the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards* (Alexandria Archaeology 2005), the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia* (VDHR 2011) and the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*. The investigation included historic background research on the prehistory and history of the project area and its vicinity as well as mechanical trench and test unit excavation.

The documentary study found no evidence that the project area was built upon before 1879. It appears to have remained unimproved until the late to mid nineteenth century. Eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century maps of the city show that the project area was located along Ralph's Gut or Oronoco Creek, a marshy tributary of the Potomac River which cut through the northwest portion of the property. It appears to have been filled by 1863 when an illustration of the city shows the project area as an open lot containing parked wagons (Mangus 1863). By 1879 a structure had been built on the property. This was torn down sometime between 1912 and 1921. It's likely that by 1946 the current structure at 333 North Royal Street was constructed and the Henry Miller Filling Station began operation. The filling station closed by 1952 and afterwards the building was used as a market or store.

Fieldwork for the archaeological evaluation included the mechanical excavation of two trenches using a backhoe and the hand excavation of two 3-by-3-ft test units within the area of the parking lot. Excavations showed that the project area covered by the paved parking lot contained only fill deposits above the natural sandy B horizon or subsoil extending to a depth of 4 to 8.5 ft below the paved surface and no intact surfaces, features, or graves were identified or are likely to be present. The majority of the area had been disturbed to 8.5 ft below the paved surface by the installation and removal of below-ground fuel tanks associated with the mid twentieth-century filling station. This modern disturbance event did not impact the 25-by-35-ft southern portion of the parking lot where a series of fill deposits covered the B horizon that was encountered at a depth of approximately 4.1 ft below the paved surface.

Excavations resulted in the recovery of one prehistoric Native American and 1,017 historic artifacts from these fill deposits. These showed that the fill deposits either date to the early twentieth century or that they are associated with the early to mid nineteenth-century filling of the project area and a later twentieth-century disturbance event.

Because Ralph's Gut/Oronoco Creek cut through the project area, it would have been ill-suited for use as a cemetery during the late eighteenth century. In addition, only two unsubstantiated twentieth-century sources attribute the intersection of Royal and Princess Streets as the location of a home or other structure where the first Catholic mass was conducted in secrecy, while an earlier 1854 source makes no mention of the intersection but provides similar information. No mention of a cemetery is made by either source. It wasn't until 1785 that it was no longer illegal to practice Catholicism in Virginia leaving a period of ten years before St. Mary's Church was established at the southern end of town on land still used currently as St. Mary's Cemetery. While it is possible Catholics began to bury their dead in the city during that period, it is unknown where this may have taken place. However, since that time, the ground surface within the parking lot portion of the project area has been drastically altered making it even less likely that graves are present. No further work is recommended.

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PUBLIC SUMMARY

JMA (John Milner Associates, Inc.) conducted a documentary study and archaeological evaluation of the contiguous parcels at 333 North Royal Street and 316 Princess Street, Alexandria, Virginia for the proposed North Royal Townhomes. The parcels consist of two mid twentieth-century buildings that includes the former Royal Street Market and an approximately 90-by-40-foot (ft) paved parking lot with no vegetated open space area. The proposed development will include four townhomes, sidewalk improvements, and associated parking off the private alley. Alexandria Archaeology reviewed the proposed project and believed there was potential that the parcels may have been used as a place of worship and cemetery by local Catholics during the last quarter of the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth century. Therefore, there was potential that graves could be present within the paved parking lot.

The purpose of the investigation was to determine if archaeological resources are present within the portion of the project area covered by the paved parking lot and to the extent possible, evaluate the significance of any deposits and/or features that might be discovered. The investigation included historic background research on the prehistory and history of the project area and its vicinity as well as mechanical trench and test unit excavation.

Two twentieth-century sources give the location of the earliest Catholic church in Alexandria as Royal and Princess Streets. One of these is a 1945 history of St. Mary's parish, which states:

Tradition, which holds a respected place in the mind of the Church, tells us that a log cabin was erected in Alexandria in 1772 at the corner of Royal and Princess Streets; and that in this cabin Holy Mass was celebrated and the Sacraments administered by priests who came over from Maryland. The names of these priests remain unknown; nor is it strange that the secret was well kept, in view of the penal laws which restricted Catholic activity in Virginia until 1785 (St. Mary's Church 1945: 17).

No source is provided for this tradition, nor an indication of which corner of Royal and Princess Streets the cabin was located. The first Catholic parish in Alexandria was St. Mary's, which was first located at Washington and Church Streets, where the Catholic cemetery is today.

An 1854 article in the *Baltimore Sun* provides additional information on the earliest Catholic services held in Alexandria. It gives the earliest church as a

rude old building, near the brick kilns, in which the crucifix was first reared, and where the first service was performed, may still be remembered by our oldest inhabitants. It contained four rooms, one of which being thus consecrated to the Most

High, was long known as the Roman chapel. This house was occupied by old Mrs. Cusack, who ever prided herself on keeping the premises in the best possible order. (*Baltimore Sun* 23 November 1854:4).

This article provides no other clues as to the location of this building, other than being near the brick kilns. It is not known where Alexandria's late eighteenth century brick kilns were located, so no further supposition can be made based upon this article.

While the property ownership and occupation record is not clear between 1777 and 1816, when the earliest Catholic church is most likely to have been in use, no one named Cusack is associated with the property at any time.

The documentary study found no evidence that the project area was built upon before 1879. It appears to have remained unimproved until the late to mid nineteenth century. Eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century maps of the city show that the project area was located along Ralph's Gut or Oronoco Creek, a marshy tributary of the Potomac River which cut through the northwest portion of the property. It appears to have been filled by 1863 when an illustration of the city shows the project area as an open lot containing parked wagons (Mangus 1863). By 1879 a structure had been built on the property. This was torn down sometime between 1912 and 1921. It's likely that by 1946 the current structure at 333 North Royal Street was constructed and the Henry Miller Filling Station began operation. The filling station closed by 1952 and afterwards the building was used as a market or store.

Fieldwork for the archaeological evaluation included the mechanical excavation of two trenches using a backhoe and the hand excavation of two 3-by-3-ft test units within the area of the parking lot. Excavations showed that the project area covered by the paved parking lot contained only fill deposits above the natural sandy B horizon or subsoil extending to a depth of 4 to 8.5 ft below the paved surface and no intact surfaces, features, or graves were identified or are likely to be present. The majority of the area had been disturbed to 8.5 ft below the paved surface by the installation and removal of below-ground fuel tanks associated with the mid twentieth-century filling station. This modern disturbance event did not impact the 25-by-35-ft southern portion of the parking lot where a series of fill deposits covered the B horizon that was encountered at a depth of approximately 4.1 ft below the paved surface.

Excavations resulted in the recovery of one prehistoric Native American and 1,017 historic artifacts from these fill deposits. These showed that the fill deposits either date to the early twentieth century or that they are associated with the early to mid nineteenth-century filling of the project area and a later twentieth-century disturbance event.

Because Ralph's Gut/Oronoco Creek cut through the project area it would have been ill-suited for use as a cemetery during the late eighteenth century. In addition, only two unsubstantiated twentieth-century sources attribute the intersection of Royal and Princess Streets as the location of a home or other structure where the first Catholic mass was conducted in secrecy, while an earlier 1854 source makes no mention of the intersection but provides similar

information. No mention of a cemetery is made by either source. It wasn't until 1785 that it was no longer illegal to practice Catholicism in Virginia leaving a period of ten years before St. Mary's Church was established at the southern end of town on land still used currently as St. Mary's Cemetery. While it is possible Catholics began to bury their dead in the city during that period, it is unknown where this may have taken place. However, since that time the ground surface within the parking lot portion of the project area has been drastically altered making it even less likely that graves are present. No further work is recommended.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

JMA (John Milner Associates, Inc.) conducted a documentary study and archaeological evaluation of the contiguous parcels at 333 North Royal Street and 316 Princess Street, Alexandria, Virginia for the proposed North Royal Townhomes. The parcels consist of two mid twentieth-century buildings that includes the former Royal Street Market and an approximately 90-by-40-foot (ft) paved parking lot with no vegetated open space area (Figure 1). The proposed development will include four townhomes, sidewalk improvements, and associated parking off the private alley. Alexandria Archaeology reviewed the proposed project and believed there was potential that the parcels could have been used as a place of worship and cemetery by local Catholics during the last quarter of the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth century. Therefore, there is a potential that graves may be present within the area covered by the paved parking lot. The purpose of the investigation was to determine if archaeological resources are present within the portion of the project area covered by the paved parking lot and to the extent possible, evaluate the significance of any deposits and/or features that might be discovered. The survey was designed to comply with the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards* (Alexandria Archaeology 2005), the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia* (VDHR 2011) and the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*. The investigation included historic background research on the prehistory and history of the project area and its vicinity as well as mechanical trench and test unit excavation.

JMA carried out the field investigation between 22 November and 4 December 2013. Charles Goode conducted the field investigation with the assistance of Cynthia Goode and Jared Prestenbach. Sarah Traum conducted the documentary study and prepared the historic background. Laboratory work was performed by Cynthia Goode. Charles Goode prepared the results and served as project manager. Sarah Ruch and Rob Schultz produced the graphics.

2.0 HISTORIC CONTEXT

2.1 REGIONAL PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

The prehistoric cultural sequence for Alexandria, Virginia, generally conforms to that defined for other areas in the Middle Atlantic region. The three major temporal periods are Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Woodland, which are based on the presence or absence of certain diagnostic artifacts (Dent 1995:8). This sequence is further divided into seven subperiods: Paleo-Indian (9500-8000 B.C.), Early Archaic (8000-6500 B.C.), Middle Archaic (6500-3000 B.C.), Late Archaic (3000-1200 B.C.), Early Woodland (1200-500 B.C.), Middle Woodland (500 B.C.-A.D. 900), and Late Woodland (A.D. 900 to Contact).

The earliest documented inhabitants of the Middle Atlantic region were highly mobile Paleo-Indian hunters who arrived around 9500 B.C. They came at a time of dramatic climate change during the transition from the Late Pleistocene to the Early Holocene, which was characterized by cooler and drier conditions with less marked seasonal variation. Research has shown that Paleo-Indian groups regularly exploited sources of cryptocrystalline lithic materials and the locations of these lithic sources influenced their annual settlement round. The diagnostic Paleo-Indian artifact is the basally fluted, lanceolate Clovis point. Several archeological sites including Meadowcroft Rockshelter in western Pennsylvania and Cactus Hill in southern Virginia have yielded evidence that implies an earlier occupation, possibly as early as 14,000 B.C. (Adovasio et al. 1990; McAvoy 1997; Johnson 1997).

Climate change continued during the Archaic Period. A stylistic shift of the temporally diagnostic artifacts occurs during the Early Archaic from the Clovis point to notched projectile-point forms. The reason behind this change in hafting technique is unclear, though it may be attributed to the introduction of the atlatl (spear thrower). Early Archaic settlement patterns were very similar to that of the Paleo-Indian period but by the Middle Archaic climate change and a shift away from reliance on high-quality lithic materials and towards more expedient materials prompted the greater exploitation of areas not previously utilized. The Late Archaic in the Middle Atlantic region is a period of intensification marked by the appearance of large settlements, increased and extended interaction networks, and greater regional integration.

The Woodland period in the Middle Atlantic region is marked by the introduction of ceramic technology. Settlement patterns during the Early Woodland were similar to the Late Archaic, with a continued focus on riverine and estuarine environments (Gardner 1982). During the Middle Woodland, the regional population grew as bands became more sedentary and participated in regional exchange networks. Continuity in site location between the Early Woodland and Middle Woodland suggests that earlier subsistence-settlement systems persisted in most areas.

At the start of the Late Woodland period, around A.D. 1000, horticultural practices were adopted by Middle Atlantic groups. Hunting, fishing, and gathering though were still important subsistence activities. With the adoption of horticulture, groups were able to store surplus crops

thus triggering the establishment of small permanent hamlets and larger villages. Settlements are typically protected by a stockade and the appearance of these fortifications has been attributed to an increase in warfare among Middle Atlantic groups during the Late Woodland period.

The increase in inter-group hostility and the need to protect food surpluses may correspond with shifting climatic conditions. Between A.D. 1300 and 1800 a shift to the colder conditions of the “Little Ice Age” occurred and these climatic changes may have resulted in a decrease in agricultural productivity (Stewart 1993:165; Rountree et al. 2007:3). The response may have been increased competition for available resources.

Large settlements and agricultural activities were primarily located on major floodplains because of the ease in clearing and working the soils, although forays into the uplands for hunting and gathering still took place. A stylistic shift from notched to triangular projectile points occurs during the Late Woodland period, indicating the introduction of the bow and arrow.

When Captain John Smith traveled up the Potomac River during late June of 1608, he documented several Native American settlements in the area that belonged to the Nacotchtank and the Tauxenents, also called the Taux or Toags and which was later Anglicized to Doeg (Dogue). The closest Nacotchtank village was *Assaomeck*, which was located near Hunting Creek, while the groups other settlements were located upstream in the area around present-day Washington, D.C. (Rountree et al. 2007:278). The closest Tauxenent village was *Namassingakent*, which was located north of the mouth of Dogue Creek (Rountree et al. 2007:276) (for which the Tauxenent name was *Epsewassen* [Harrison 1987:41]). The other Tauxenent settlements were located downstream on present-day Mason Neck and Belmont Bay. The Nacotchtanks and Tauxenents remained in the area until the end of the seventeenth century when pressured by advancing English settlement they abandoned their settlements and possibly moved in with other Native groups in Maryland or further to the south and west.

2.2 REGIONAL HISTORIC CONTEXT

2.2.1 SETTLEMENT TO SOCIETY (1607-1750)

The first permanent English settlement in North America was established by the Virginia Company of London at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607 (Salmon 1983). By 1625, the Virginia Company charter was revoked by the King and the land became a royal colony. Increasing population made the creation of counties and county governments necessary. In 1645, Northumberland County was established between the Rappahannock River and the Potomac River, enabling settlement in Northern Virginia (Netherton et al. 1978:8).

Land in the colony was granted to individuals by the governor on the authority of the king. Much of the land became farms and larger plantations growing tobacco as the main crop. In 1742, Fairfax County was formed from part of Prince William County north of the Occoquan River (Netherton et al. 1978:8-10).

The town of Alexandria was formed on the west bank of the Potomac River on land that had been granted to Margaret Brent and to Richard Howson who sold his land to a Scotsman named John Alexander. The General Assembly directed that a town be established, with a public warehouse for the inspection, storage, and shipping of tobacco, on the north bank of Great Hunting Creek. In 1749, by official act, a 60-acre tract of land belonging to Phillip Alexander, John Alexander, and Hugh West was appropriated to form the town named Alexandria (Voges 1975:31-32). The town was surveyed and marked off into lots that were sold at public auction. The project area is located on Lot 24 of this plat (Figure 2). Early maps of the town show Ralph's Gut cutting through the project area.

2.2.2 COLONY TO NATION (1750-1789)

The town of Alexandria grew so rapidly that the trustees asked permission of the General Assembly to enlarge the town area and 46 additional lots were surveyed and sold at auction in 1763 (Voges 1975:38). In 1779, Alexandria was incorporated as a town, thus enabling the exercise of some self-government; its area extended west to include Washington Street.

2.2.3 EARLY NATIONAL PERIOD (1789-1830)

In the late eighteenth century, the town experienced a period of economic growth and development. There was extensive shipping and the attendant maritime trades, and manufacturing and retail operations expanded. In 1795, the Fairfax and Loudoun Turnpike Company was established to build a better road between Alexandria and the farms of western Fairfax County. This road, River Turnpike, was completed in 1806 and ran from the waterfront in Alexandria to the Little River in Aldie, Virginia, a distance of thirty-four miles (Netherton et al. 1978:146). Within the boundary of Alexandria the road kept its eighteenth-century name, Duke Street. It became the main transportation artery into Alexandria and was vital to development on the west side of town. The success of this turnpike led to the formation of several other turnpike companies. These included the Columbia Turnpike (today's Columbia Pike) and the Middle Turnpike (today called Leesburg Pike in Fairfax County and King Street in the City of Alexandria).

In 1789, Virginia ceded 10 square miles of land to the Federal Government to be used as the permanent seat of the government (Mitchell 1977). Boundaries for the new District of Columbia were established by President George Washington. This portion of Alexandria became part of the District in 1801 and the boundary crossed Duke Street at Hooff Run.

2.2.4 ANTEBELLUM PERIOD (1830-1860)

The land ceded to the District of Columbia was returned to Virginia in 1846 as Alexandria County, rather than a part of Fairfax County, as it had been prior to 1801. Six years later, in 1852, Alexandria was chartered as a city, making it politically and administratively independent of the county in which it was located. At this time the boundaries were again extended to the north and west (Salmon 1983).

2.2.5 CIVIL WAR (1861-1865)

At the beginning of the Civil War, Virginians voted to secede from the United States. Confederate leaders thought that Alexandria was not defensible, and on May 24, 1861, Federal

regiments crossed the Potomac River, entered Virginia and occupied Alexandria with little resistance. As the U. S. troops entered and occupied Alexandria, the Confederate forces retreated and abandoned their posts (Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies 1899, Series I, Volume II: 23-27).

After the battle of First Bull Run (First Manassas) in July 1861, the Union Army began to construct a series of forts surrounding Washington to defend the capital, including several in Alexandria. Within a one block radius of the project area were other Union army facilities, including stables in the 400 block of Queen Street, a U.S. Military Railroad depot (formerly the AL & H depot) and wagon shops on opposite sides of the 200 block of Princess Street (Pippenger 1995) (Figure 3).

2.2.6 RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1865-1917)

By the mid-nineteenth century, the project vicinity was developing into an African-American neighborhood, known as "the Berg." According to local lore, the name is an abbreviation of Petersburg, Virginia, where many residents had escaped from during the Civil War (Alexandria Convention and Visitors Association 2001: 16). This neighborhood remained largely African-American and including commercial, residential, and industrial uses through the mid-twentieth century. A railroad depot was found one block away at the northeast corner of Fairfax and Princess Streets (Sanborn 1885).

2.2.7 MODERN PERIOD (1914-PRESENT)

On the two blocks north of the project area the George Parker Homes (now Hopkins-Tancil Courts), a public housing complex for African-Americans, was built in 1942, between Princess, Fairfax, Royal, and Pendleton Streets.

2.2.8 HISTORY OF THE PROJECT AREA

The project area is within the Lot 24 of the original plan 1749 of Alexandria. The northwest corner of this lot was at the edge of Ralph's Gut, a marshy area including Oronoco Creek that emptied into the Potomac River near today's Pendleton and Lee Streets in Oronoco Bay Park (Figure 2). This half-acre lot was purchased on July 14, 1749 by William Munday, a "joyner" and carpenter (Ring and Pippenger 1995:14). Mr. Munday then conveyed this lot, and a negro girl named Lucy, in trust to John Dalton, an Alexandria merchant, to secure a £113.10 debt in February 1750 (Fairfax County Land Records [FCLR] C1:192). This lot reverted to the Trustees of Town of Alexandria, possibly because Mr. Munday failed to build the required building on the lot. In March 1752 the Town of Alexandria Trustees sold lot 24 and the adjoining lot to the east, 23, to Robert Dalton for £17 15 shillings (FCLR C1:308).

The next transaction was recorded in a deed book (FCLR F1:485) now missing. The following information is taken from the Fairfax Deed Book Index: Robert Dalton conveyed lots 23 and 24 in Alexandria to John Dalton in 1765 (Fairfax County Circuit Court nd). It is not clear what the relationship is between Robert and John Dalton.

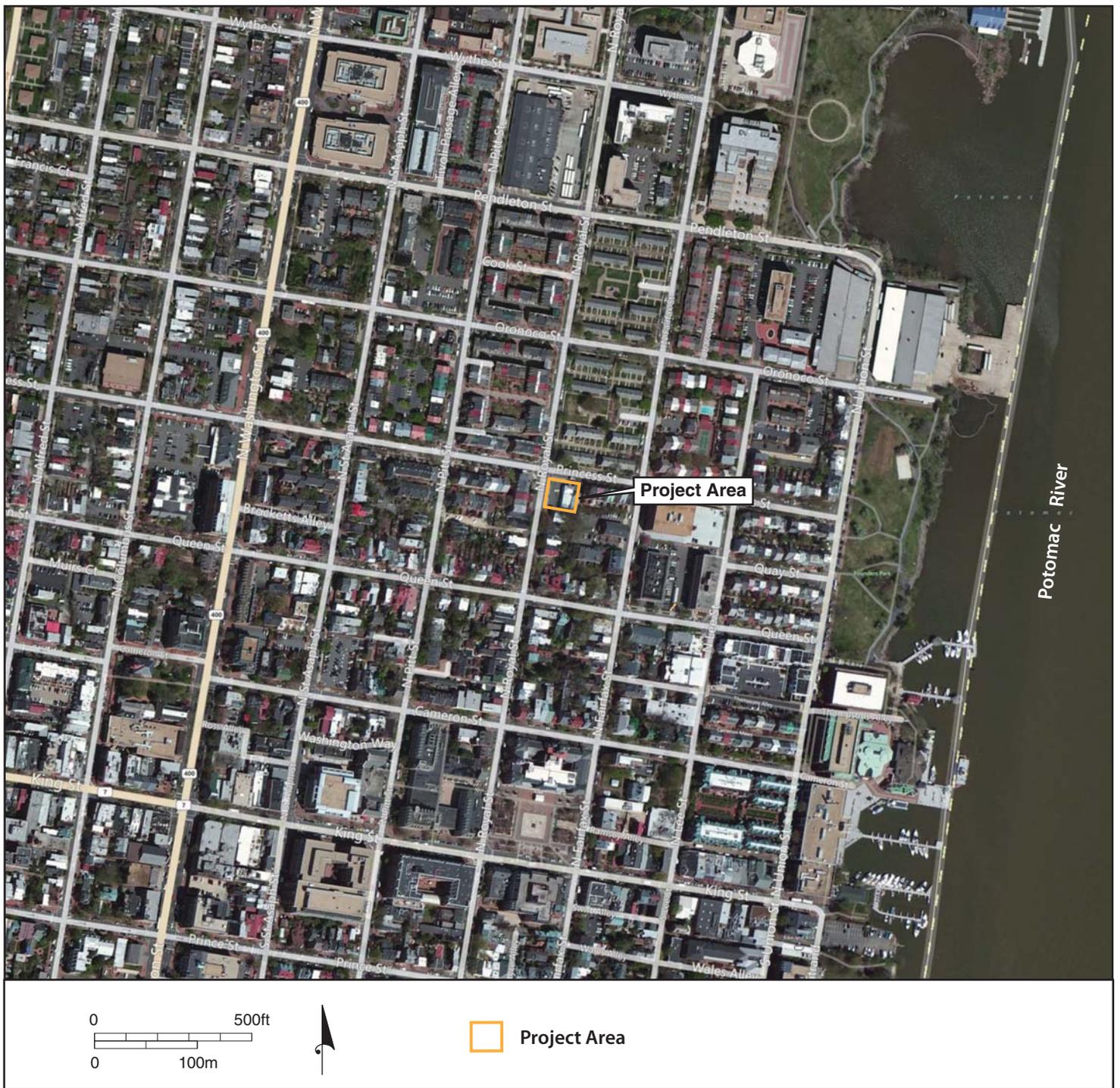


Figure 1. Aerial photograph showing the location of the project area.



Figure 3. Detail of Magnus' *Bird's Eye View of Alexandria, VA.*, showing the project area as an open lot with wagons (Magnus 1863).

John Dalton was a prominent merchant in late eighteenth century Alexandria and a business partner of John Carlyle. He also served as a trustee of the town of Alexandria. He owned much property in Alexandria and lived at 207 North Fairfax Street, one-and-one-half blocks southeast of the project area.

After John Dalton's death in 1777, his will devised two parcels, then occupied by Roger Chew, to Ann Longdon. Besides this real estate, Dalton left her the feather bed and furniture which she then used, £50, and £100, with the interest paid to her annually. The land and £100 was to pass to her two children, Ann and Robert, after her death (Fairfax County Will Records D1:17). The relationship between Ann Longdon and John Dalton is unknown. The will gives no further details about the real estate left to her and her children. There are no records indicating that John Dalton, or his estate, sold lots 23 and 24, so the assumption is made that these are the two lots given to Ann Longdon.

While there are no land records for Ann Longdon selling these two lots, an Ann Longdon and Mungo Dykes posted a £50 marriage bond in Fairfax County in November 1788 (Fairfax County Circuit Court 1788). A later Alexandria City Directories list Mungo Dykes as a carpenter living on Fairfax Street (Tallichet and Deneale 1986). Then in February 1790, Mrs. Mungo Dykes (Ann) died in Alexandria (*Alexandria Gazette* 11 February 1790:3). No land records were found for Ann Dykes, Mungo Dykes, or either of Ann's children conveying any part of lots 23 or 24. It appears that these two lots were transferred to other members of the Longdon family. They appear to be owned by Ralph Longdon, who died in December 1814 (*Alexandria Gazette* 23 December 1814:3). His real estate holdings were apportioned to his heirs in a chancery case which was decided in 1816 (Cox 1976:140).

After Ralph Longdon's death, lot 24 appears to have been subdivided into smaller parcels. The lot that includes the project area, the southwest corner of Royal and Princess Streets, had 20 feet of frontage along Princess Street and 85 feet along Royal Street. This parcel was owned by James Harris in 1841, but deeds were not able to be found indicating when and from whom he acquired the parcel (Alexandria City Land Records [ACLR] A3:349). In 1841 James Harris conveyed the project area and his household goods valued at \$1308.50, to Reuben Johnston and Cassius Lee, in order to secure a debt of \$1051.76 owed to several Alexandria merchants (ACLR A3:349). Harris defaulted on this debt and the parcel was sold at auction to Henry Daingerfield in July 1843 for \$150 (ACLR D3:6). The low purchase price seems to indicate that the parcel was unimproved. Henry Dangerfield was an Alexandria merchant who owned much land throughout the city. He died in 1866, leaving a widow Eliza, and several children. Eliza Dangerfield was allotted the lot including the project area, as part of her dower. The lot was valued at \$250 and is described as "lot at intersection of Princess & Royal st." (ACLR A4:131-151). Other parcels included in this inventory mention a house or building when they are present, so it is unlikely that this parcel included buildings in 1869, when the property division was made.

While the project area was owned by the heirs of Henry Dangerfield, it was built upon. The Hopkins 1879 Atlas of Alexandria shows an L-plan building built at the corner of Royal and Princess Streets (Figure 4) (Hopkins 1879). The 1885 Sanborn map of Alexandria provides a bit

more detail on this building. This map indicates it was used as a liquor store, stood one-and-one-half stories tall, and was of frame construction (Figure 5). (Sanborn 1885:4). Sanborn maps from 1891, 1896, 1902, 1907, and 1912 show this same building at the southwest corner of Royal and Princess Streets. By the 1891 map it was serving as a dwelling, a function it retained through the 1912 map (Sanborn 1891:5, Sanborn 1896:10, Sanborn 1902:8, Sanborn 1907:8, Sanborn 1912:8).

The project area remained in the hands of the Dangerfield family until July 20, 1911, when it was sold to H. L. Strider for \$130 (ACLR 61:301). A few days later Mr. Strider sold the parcel to Herbert and Walter Beach for an undisclosed amount (ACLR 61:303). The Beaches were brothers who operated a grocery store, lumberyard, and excavating business across Royal Street. The Beach brothers also purchased adjoining lots along Princess Street, giving them a large lot with approximately 80 feet of frontage on Princess Street and 83 feet along Royal Street. Herbert Beach died in 1927 and his brother Walter in 1933 (Alexandria City Will Books [ACWB] 4:423 and 7:84). Their property was left to their sister Irene Frazier and Walter's widow Agnes Beach. Agnes Beach retained the property at the southeast corner of Royal and Princess Streets, leaving it to her sister Eve Griffith in her will (ACWB 15:5). Mrs. Griffith then sold the property to George and Hanora Nalls for an undisclosed amount in August 1944 (ACLR 210:356). The 1945 Alexandria City Directory lists George Nalls as a professional bondsman who lived at 629 S Fairfax Street (Hill Directory Co. 1945:334).

The Sanborn maps from 1921 and 1941 show no buildings at the southeast corner of Royal and Princess Streets. The 1959 Sanborn map shows the present building, a one-story tall brick store (Sanborn 1959:7). The earliest mention of a building at 333 North Royal Street in the Alexandria city directories is in 1946 when the Henry Miller Filling Station is listed here (Hill Directory Company 1946). A filling station is listed at this address through 1952; afterwards the Princess Market is listed at this address (Hill Directory Company 1952, 1953).

2.2.9 THE EARLY CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ALEXANDRIA

Two twentieth-century sources give the location of the earliest Catholic church in Alexandria as Royal and Princess Streets. One of these is a 1945 history of St. Mary's parish, which states:

Tradition, which holds a respected place in the mind of the Church, tells us that a log cabin was erected in Alexandria in 1772 at the corner of Royal and Princess Streets; and that in this cabin Holy Mass was celebrated and the Sacraments administered by priests who came over from Maryland. The names of these priests remain unknown; nor is it strange that the secret was well kept, in view of the penal laws which restricted Catholic activity in Virginia until 1785 (St. Mary's Church 1945: 17).

No source is provided for this tradition, nor an indication of which corner of Royal and Princess Streets the cabin was located. The first Catholic parish in Alexandria was St. Mary's, which was first located at Washington and Church Streets, where the Catholic cemetery is today.

An 1854 article in the *Baltimore Sun* provides additional information on the earliest Catholic services held in Alexandria. It gives the earliest church as a

rude old building, near the brick kilns, in which the crucifix was first reared, and where the first service was performed, may still be remembered by our oldest inhabitants. It contained four rooms, one of which being thus consecrated to the Most High, was long known as the Roman chapel. This house was occupied by old Mrs. Cusack, who ever prided herself on keeping the premises in the best possible order. (*Baltimore Sun* 23 November 1854:4).

This article provides no other clues as to the location of this building, other than being near the brick kilns. It is not known where Alexandria's late eighteenth century brick kilns were located, so no further supposition can be made based upon this article.

While the property ownership and occupation record is not clear between 1777 and 1816, when the earliest Catholic church is most likely to have been in use, no one named Cusack is associated with the property at any time.

2.3 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS AND PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED HISTORIC RESOURCES IN THE VICINITY

There are 35 previously recorded archeological sites located within approximately one quarter mile of the project area (Figure 6; Table 1). Archeological sites consist of twelve single dwellings, eight sites with outbuilding locations and well, cistern, and privy features associated with multiple dwellings, taverns, and other businesses, one cemetery, one military campsite, one police station and jail, two taverns, two stores, one market, one sugar refinery, one brewery, one cotton factory or mill that also operated as a brewery, one warehouse and lumberyard, two wharves, and one indeterminate historic site. A single dwelling site, 44AX0066, also contained possible remains of a Woodland-period Native American camp. The historic sites date from the late eighteenth century through to the twentieth century.

Table 1. Previously recorded archaeological sites within approximately one quarter mile of the project area.

Site Number	Time Period	Site Type	Artifacts
44AX0001	3 rd quarter 18 th , 19 th , and 20 th century	Cistern, multiple dwellings, outbuildings, privy, well	Ceramics, glass, bone, shell, leather, fabric, metal, and wood
44AX0002	18 th through 19 th century	Gadsby Tavern	None collected
44AX0003	18 th through 19 th century	Carlyle House	None collected
44AX0033	19 th century	Market	Ceramics, glass, and modern metal
44AX0034	20 th century	Dwelling	Ceramics, glass, bone, and metal

Site Number	Time Period	Site Type	Artifacts
44AX0042	Indeterminate	No data-historic map projection	None reported
44AX0043	19 th century	Dwelling	None collected
44AX0044	Indeterminate	Store	None collected
44AX0045	19 th century	Cotton factory/mill and brewery	None collected
44AX0046	18 th century	Dwelling	None collected
44AX0047	2 nd quarter 19 th century	Dwelling, possible cistern	Hand-painted pearlware
44AX0048	4 th quarter 18 th , 19 th , and 20 th century	Lee-Fendell House, Possible privy	Ironstone chamber pot
44AX0049	2 nd and 3 rd quarter 18 th century	Dwelling	None collected
44AX0060	19 th and 20 th century	Dwelling	Ceramics, glass, shell, bone, and structural debris
44AX0066	Woodland period, 19 th and 20 th century	Indeterminate, dwelling	Quartz-tempered punctated sherd and quartz flakes, historic ceramics, glass, shell, bone, metal, and structural debris
44AX0072	19 th and 20 th century	Dwelling	ceramics, glass, shell, bone, metal, and structural debris
44AX0077	Indeterminate	Dwelling	None specified
44AX0079	2 nd half 19 th century	Multiple dwellings	None specified
44AX0081	18 th century	Wharf	White salt-glazed stoneware, pearlware, and Jackfield sherds, bottle glass, bone, and shell
44AX0091	4 th quarter 18 th and 1 st half 19 th century	Multiple dwellings	None specified
44AX0092	1 st quarter 19 th century	Three wells	None specified
44AX0093	1 st quarter 19 th century	Multiple dwelling, store, tavern/inn-eleven wells/privies	Associated with Mcknight and Gadsby Tavern, shoe store, and Cobmaker residences
44AX0094	4 th quarter 18 th and 1 st half 19 th century	Tavern	Ceramics, glass, and other artifacts associated with Arell's Tavern, coppersmith, tinsmith, and doctor's office
44AX0095	4 th quarter 18 th and 1 st half 19 th century	Ten wells/privies	Associated with Stabler Leadbeater Apothecary, George Hill tin and coppersmith, James Green cabinet shop, and another building
44AX0101	2 nd quarter 19 th and 2 nd quarter 20 th century	Jail, Police Station 1827-1987	None collected
44AX0109	18 th century	Multiple dwellings	None collected
44AX0116	18 th century	Dwelling	Amber bottle glass, milk glass, nails, bolts, screwdriver

Site Number	Time Period	Site Type	Artifacts
44AX0120	18 th and 19 th century	Warehouse and lumberyard	Banded yellowware, bottle glass, and brick, stone and timber structural remains
44AX0123	Indeterminate	Wharf	None collected
44AX0132	2 nd and 3 rd quarter 18 th century	Quaker cemetery	None collected
44AX0156	2 nd half 18 th and 1 st half 19 th century	Store-possible cabinet shop	None specified
44AX0170	19 th century	Sugar refinery	Pearlware, lead-glazed earthenware, porcelain, bottle glass, milk glass, metal, bone, and shell
44AX0180	19 th century	Multiple dwellings, privy, stable and harness shop	Pipes, buttons, shoes, structural items, Civil War ammunition, and remains of brick oven for bakery
44AX0196	4 th quarter 19 th century	Distillery-Robert Portner Brewing Company	Metal, shell, and bone from brick-lined well, cistern, and beer vault
44AX0208	4 th quarter 18 th century	French Infantry Campsite No. 16 July 1782	None collected

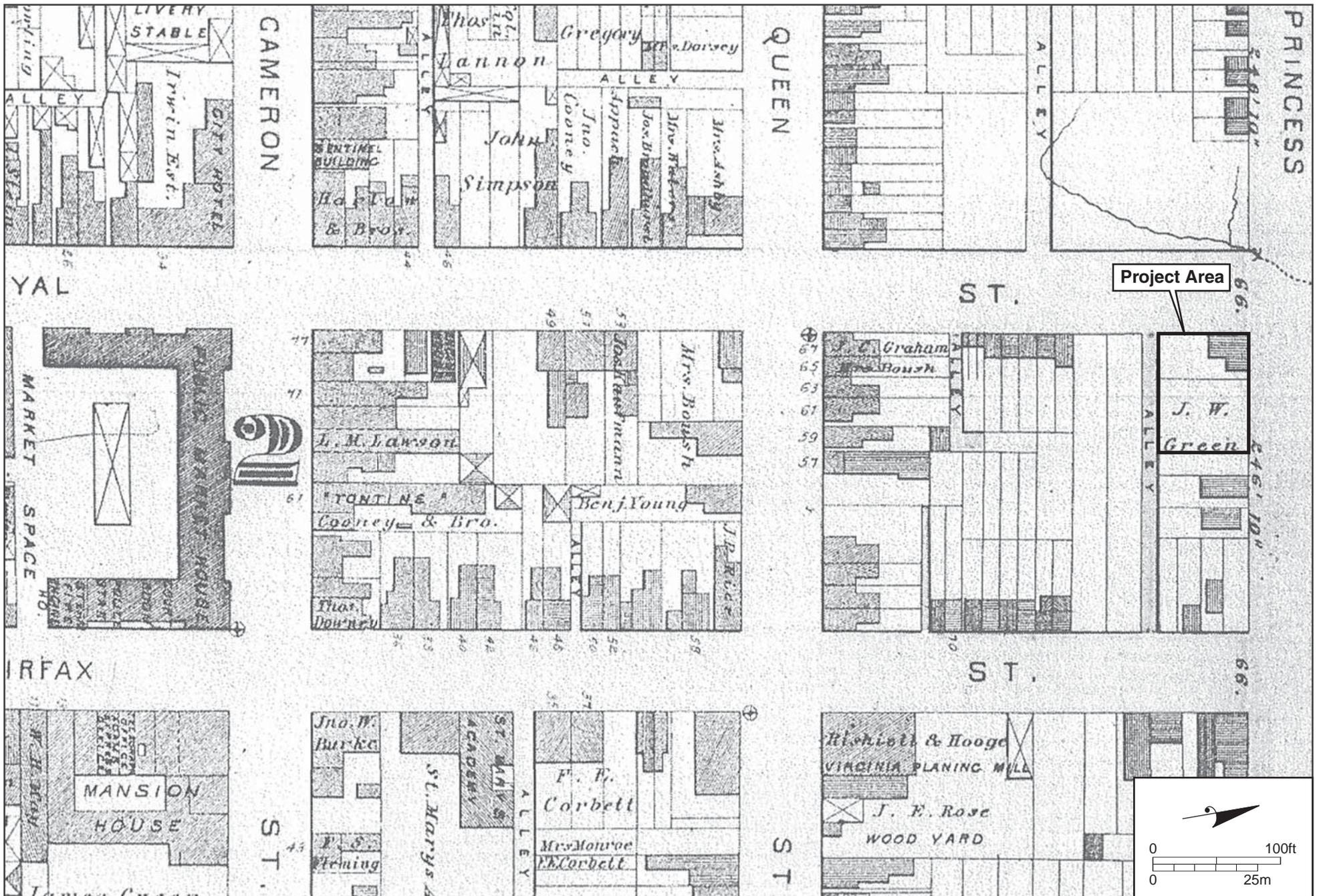


Figure 4. Detail of Hopkins' 1879 Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington, showing the project area (Hopkins 1879).

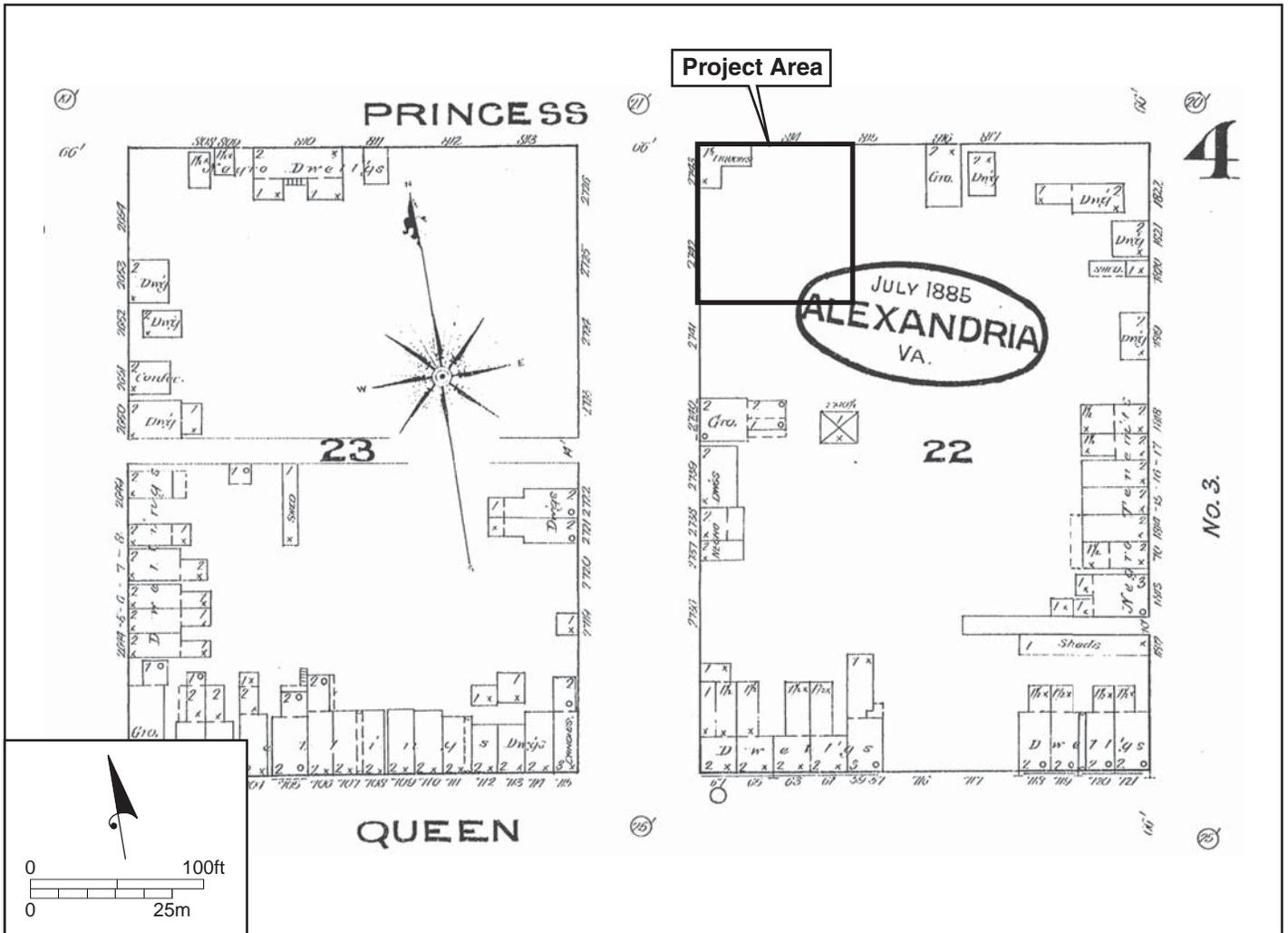


Figure 5. Detail of an 1885 map showing the project area (Sanborn Map & Publishing Company 1885).



Figure 6. Aerial photograph showing the previously identified archaeological sites within approximately one quarter mile of the project area.

3.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

The purpose of the documentary study and archaeological evaluation was to determine if archaeological resources are present within the portion of the project area covered by the 90-by-40-ft paved parking lot and to the extent possible, evaluate the significance of any deposits and/or features that might be discovered. The investigation was conducted in accordance with the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards* (Alexandria Archaeology 2005), VDHR's *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia* (VDHR 2011) and the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*. The investigation included historic background research on the prehistory and history of the project area and its vicinity as well as mechanical trench and test unit excavation.

3.1 DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH METHODS

Historic maps, deeds, wills, title documents, and previous cultural resources reports were consulted in order to gain an understanding of the property's history. Background research was limited to review of existing documentary information held by the following repositories: Alexandria Archaeology Museum; the Historical Records Room of the Fairfax County Circuit Court; Local History/Special Collection, Kate Waller Barrett Branch, Alexandria Public Library; and the Library of Congress. Deed records for the City of Alexandria and Fairfax County were also reviewed.

It was necessary to conduct research in repositories in both Alexandria and Fairfax County. The Project Area was part of Fairfax County until 1789, and any relevant pre-1789 deeds or documents are filed at repositories in Fairfax County, while later documents are filed with the City of Alexandria.

3.2 FIELD METHODS

Field methods for the archaeological evaluation included the mechanical excavation by backhoe of one north-south oriented 72-by-5-ft trench down the center of the parking lot and one east-west oriented 14.5-by-5-ft trench within the southern portion of the parking lot. Before excavation began, approximately 0.5-ft of asphalt and concrete pavement were removed from the excavation area using a jackhammer by the Federal City Group, Inc. The trenches were excavated to the depth of natural subsoil or the B horizon. Trench profiles were photographed; but, because the depth of natural subsoil exceeded 4 ft below ground surface, the investigators did not enter the trenches or hand-map the profiles. Instead, profiles were recorded using a total station equipped with a data collector. Areas at either end of the east-west trench and the southern end of the north-south were left intact so that they might be reserved for use as potential test unit locations.

After trench excavation and recordation was completed, two 3-by-3-ft test units (TUs) were excavated by natural soil horizon, and interfaces were scraped to detect stains or other subsurface features (Figure 7). Excavated soils were screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth and artifacts were bagged according to stratigraphic level. Results were recorded on a standardized form and at least one soil profile was drawn for each TU to record stratigraphy. The excavated soil

horizons or stratigraphic units (SUs) within TUs were numbered and the provenience designation consists of the TU number followed by the stratigraphic unit number (e.g., TU 1.1).

The locations of excavation trenches, TUs, and other pertinent features were recorded using an electronic total station equipped with a data collector. Digital images document the field investigations.

3.3 LABORATORY METHODS

The artifacts recovered during field investigations were returned to JMA's Alexandria laboratory for cleaning and cataloging. The artifacts were washed. The cleaned artifacts were placed in re-sealable polyethylene bags labeled with provenience information. The bags were stored in an acid-free box labeled with provenience information. To the extent possible, JMA identified the recovered artifacts by type, material, function, and cultural and chronological association. Appendix I contains the artifact catalog. JMA will temporarily store the artifacts until the end of the project when they will be delivered to the appropriate owner or to a permanent curation facility as required. The associated field notes and maps will be deposited with the collection.

3.3 EXPECTED RESULTS

Because 333 North Royal Street operated as a filling station from 1946 to 1952 the paved parking lot portion of the project area was likely the location of the below-ground fuel storage tanks. If this is the case, a great deal of modern disturbance can be expected. There is a possibility that features and deposits associated with an earlier structure built ca. 1879 and demolished sometime between 1912 and 1921 may be present. No evidence was found to show the property was built on or improved prior to the late nineteenth century so no earlier deposits are expected. Two unsubstantiated twentieth-century sources do attribute the intersection of Royal and Princess Streets as the location of a house or structure where the first Catholic mass was performed in Alexandria in secrecy, but no mention of a cemetery is made. Though it is possible graves may be present within the parking lot portion of the project area, it's likely that they have been impacted by modern disturbance.



Figure 7. Test unit excavation in progress, facing southwest.

4.0 RESULTS

Fieldwork for the archaeological evaluation included the mechanical excavation of two trenches using a backhoe and the hand excavation of two 3-by-3-ft TUs within the area covered by the paved parking lot (Figure 8). Fieldwork began with excavation of Trench 1 which was 14.5-by-5-ft and oriented east-west within the southern portion of the parking lot. The excavation showed that the area was covered by a series of fill deposits over natural sandy B horizon or subsoil which was encountered at a depth of approximately 4.1 ft below the paved surface (Figure 9). The trench was then excavated to a depth of 8.5 feet below the paved surface confirming that the excavations reached the B horizon. Groundwater began entering the base of the trench soon after the sandy B horizon was exposed. The high water table and the alluvial character of the sandy subsoil that contained rounded river cobbles with smaller gravels may be related to the project area having been previously located along the edge of Ralph's Gut or Oronoco Creek. This was a marshy tributary of the Potomac shown on the 1749 and other eighteenth- and nineteenth-century plans of the city (Figure 2). No grave shafts were observed within the base of the trench within the B horizon.

Trench 2, which was 72-by-5-ft and oriented north-south, was excavated down the center of the parking lot beginning at the northern edge of Trench 1. Stratigraphy within the first three feet of the trench was similar to the strata observed in Trench 1. However, it showed that fill deposits were extending to a depth of 8.5 to 9.5 ft below the paved surface along the west side of the trench while the B horizon was reached at a depth of 4 to 5 ft below the paved surface along the trench's east side. Three feet north of Trench 1, two thick modern fill deposits were encountered that extended to a depth of approximately 8 to 9.5 ft below the paved surface lying directly above the natural subsoil (Figure 10). Further excavation showed that these deposits extended northward as far as the northern boundary of the parking lot. The top deposit consisted of yellowish brown fine sand that was approximately 4 ft thick at the southern end but tapered to a thickness of approximately 1 ft at the northern end. The underlying deposit consisted of gray sand containing modern debris from which a strong odor of fuel emanated. Like Trench 1, groundwater began entering the base of the trench soon after the sandy B horizon was exposed. This area was likely the location of the below-ground fuel tanks when it operated as the Henry Miller Filling Station from ca. 1946 to 1952. Their removal would have been required after the filling station was no longer in operation and these modern deposits are likely associated with that event.

Because Trench 1 was too deep to enter safely to record the stratigraphy, two TUs were excavated directly south of the trench so that vertical profiles of the southern portion of the parking lot area could be drawn and artifacts could be collected from the fill deposits for dating purposes. Before excavations began the backhoe removed approximately one foot of modern fill that was directly below the pavement. The test unit excavations confirmed that soils within the southern portion of the parking lot area consisted of a series of fill deposits that directly covered the B horizon (Figure 11-14).

SU 1 consisted of a thick, very dark grayish brown sandy loam fill deposit with brick fragments, coal, coal slag, and shell. Excavations resulted in the recovery of 357 historic artifacts; 146 from TU 1 and 211 from TU 2 (Table 2). A more detailed description of ceramic sherds recovered includes the Queen's pattern (1762-1785) and light-colored yellow (1775-1820) varieties of creamware; plain (1810-2013), molded (1810-2013), shell-edged (1810-1900), blue transfer-printed (1815-1915), brown transfer-printed (1820-1915), banded (1825-1890), polychrome hand-painted (1830-1875), and Flow Blue (1842-1910) varieties of whiteware; plain (1813-1900), molded, and annular varieties of ironstone; and refined black-glazed and unglazed varieties of redware. The recovery of the machine-made marble fragment indicates that this deposit dates to sometime after 1901 (Miller et al. 2000:9).

Table 2. Artifacts recovered from TU 1 and 2, SU 1

Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Other
3 creamware sherds	4 aqua blown-in-mold bottle fragments	1 cut nail fragment	3 unidentified brick fragments
1 pearlware sherd with underglaze blue painted floral motif (1779-1830)	3 amber blown-in-mold bottle fragments	11 wire nail fragments	3 coal fragments
34 whiteware sherds	2 clear blown-in-mold bottle fragments	59 unidentified nail fragments	7 bone fragments
49 ironstone sherds	12 olive green unidentified bottle fragments	1 Minié ball	1 calcined bone fragment
3 plain yellowware sherds	10 aqua unidentified bottle fragments	1 crown bottle cap	2 oyster shell fragments
4 domestic gray stoneware sherds	2 amber unidentified bottle fragments	1 small brass/copper tube	1 clam shell
4 redware sherds	21 clear unidentified bottle fragments	8 unidentified iron/steel objects	1 slate fragment
5 hard-paste porcelain sherds	4 amethyst unidentified bottle fragments		1 concrete fragment
1 under fired unidentified ceramic sherd	1 amber decorated/embossed fragment		
3 burnt unidentified white-bodied sherds	1 engraved/etched glass tableware bowl fragment		
3 tobacco pipe stem fragments	3 drinking glass rims		
2 tobacco pipe bowl fragments	1 lamp chimney fragment		
	79 window fragments		
	1 machine-made marble fragment		
112 total	144 total	82 total	19 total

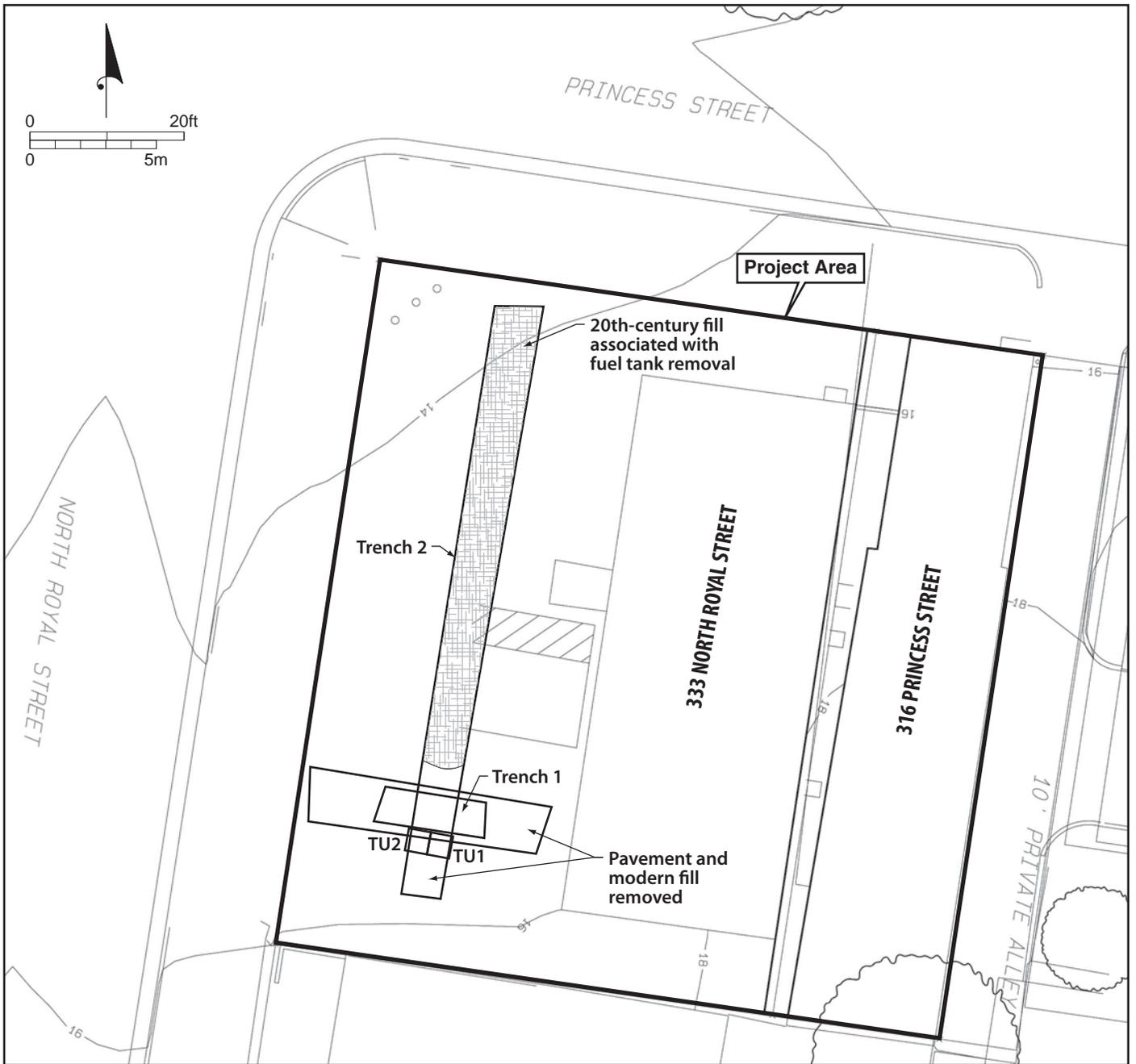


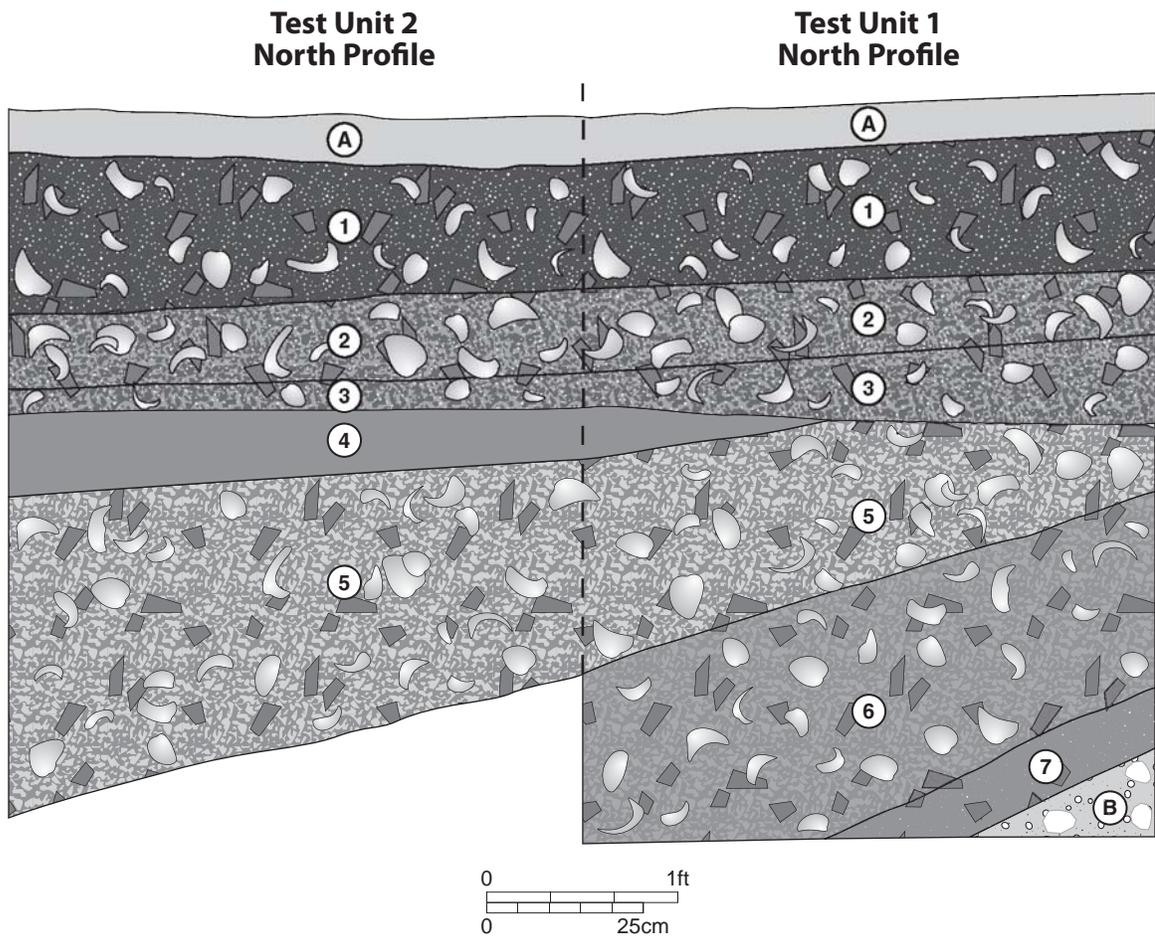
Figure 8. Map of the project area showing the existing conditions and the location of archeological excavation units.



Figure 9. Photograph of Trench 1, south profile.



Figure 10. Trench 2 excavation in progress, facing north.



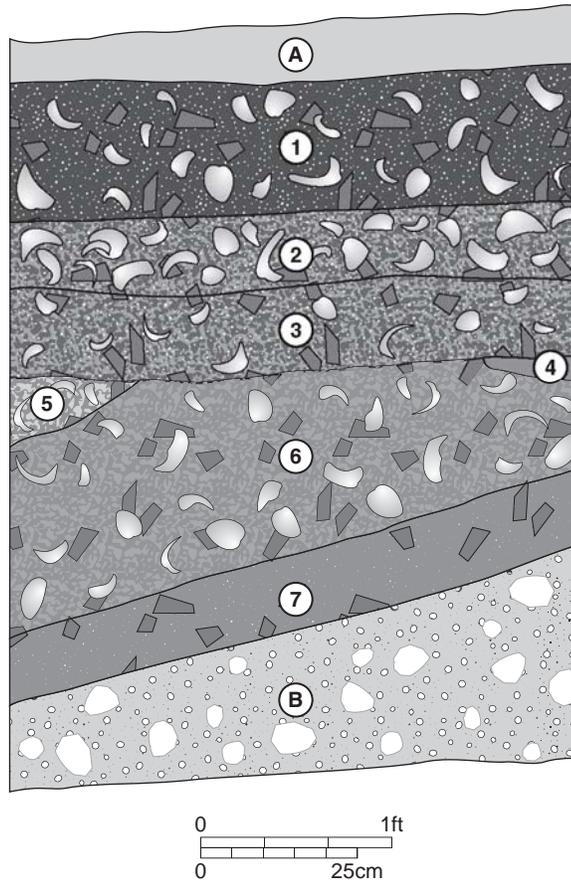
- A** Modern fill remnant; 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy clay loam; abrupt transition
- 1** 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam with brick fragments and shell; artifacts; abrupt transition; fill
- 2** 10YR 4/3 brown with 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam with brick fragments and large amounts of shell; artifacts; clear transition; fill
- 3** 10YR 4/3 brown with 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam with brick fragments and some shell; artifacts; abrupt transition; fill (continuation of 2)
- 4** 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown concreted iron; no artifacts; abrupt transition; fill
- 5** 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown with 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silt loam with brick fragments and shell; artifacts; abrupt transition; fill
- 6** 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown with 10YR 5/3 brown silt clay loam with brick fragments and shell; artifacts; abrupt transition; fill
- 7** 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown moist sand with brick fragments; no artifacts; abrupt transition; fill
- B** B Horizon; 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown moist sand with rounded cobbles and gravels; no artifacts

Figure 11. Test Units 1 and 2, north profile.



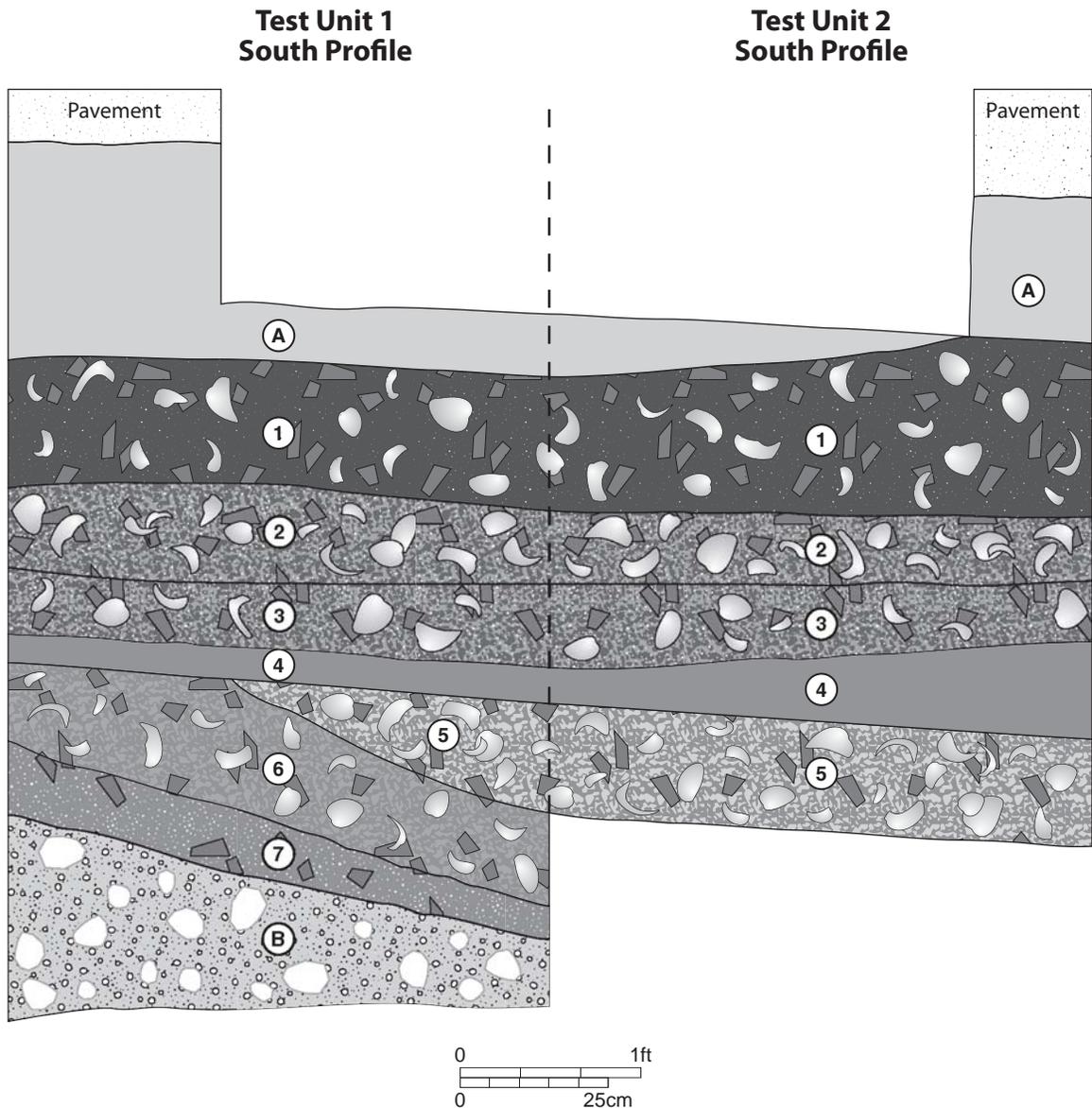
Figure 12. Photograph of Test Units 1 and 2, south profile.

**Test Unit 1
East Profile**



- A** Modern fill remnant; 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy clay loam; abrupt transition
- 1** 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam with brick fragments and shell; artifacts; abrupt transition; fill
- 2** 10YR 4/3 brown with 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam with brick fragments and large amounts of shell; artifacts; clear transition; fill
- 3** 10YR 4/3 brown with 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam with brick fragments and some shell; artifacts; abrupt transition; fill (continuation of 2)
- 4** 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown concreted iron; no artifacts; abrupt transition; fill
- 5** 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown with 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silt loam with brick fragments and shell; artifacts; abrupt transition; fill
- 6** 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown with 10YR 5/3 brown silt clay loam with brick fragments and shell; artifacts; abrupt transition; fill
- 7** 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown moist sand with brick fragments; no artifacts; abrupt transition; fill
- B** B Horizon; 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown moist sand with rounded cobbles and gravels; no artifacts

Figure 13. Test Unit 1, east profile.



- A** Modern fill remnant; 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy clay loam; abrupt transition
- 1** 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam with brick fragments and shell; artifacts; abrupt transition; fill
- 2** 10YR 4/3 brown with 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam with brick fragments and large amounts of shell; artifacts; clear transition; fill
- 3** 10YR 4/3 brown with 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam with brick fragments and some shell; artifacts; abrupt transition; fill (continuation of 2)
- 4** 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown concreted iron; no artifacts; abrupt transition; fill
- 5** 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown with 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silt loam with brick fragments and shell; artifacts; abrupt transition; fill
- 6** 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown with 10YR 5/3 brown silt clay loam with brick fragments and shell; artifacts; abrupt transition; fill
- 7** 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown moist sand with brick fragments; no artifacts; abrupt transition; fill
- B** B Horizon; 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown moist sand with rounded cobbles and gravels; no artifacts

Figure 14. Test Units 1 and 2, south profile.

SU 2 consisted of a brown with dark grayish brown sandy loam fill deposit with large amounts of shell and some possible machine-made brick fragments. Excavations resulted in the recovery of 117 historic artifacts; 53 from TU 1 and 64 from TU 2 (Table 3).

Table 3. Artifacts recovered from TU 1 and 2, SU 2

Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Other
1 blue transfer-printed whiteware sherd (1815-1915)	3 olive green unidentified bottle fragments	3 unidentified nails	4 possible machine-made brick fragments
1 annular whiteware sherd (1810-2013)	1 aqua unidentified bottle fragment	3 possible cooking vessel fragments	1 sand mortar fragment
10 plain white ironstone sherds (1813-1900)	4 window fragments	78 unidentified iron/steel fragments	2 bone fragments
1 blue transfer-printed ironstone sherd			
1 annular ironstone sherd with Willow pattern			
2 plain yellowware sherd (1830-1930)			
2 domestic gray stoneware sherds			
18 total	8 total	84 total	7 total

SU 3 was similar to SU 2 and appeared to be a continuation of that fill deposit but contained less shell along with possible machine-made brick fragments. Excavations resulted in the recovery of 84 historic artifacts; 48 from TU 1 and 36 from TU 2 (Table 4).

Table 4. Artifacts recovered from TU 1 and 2, SU 3

Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Other
18 plain white ironstone sherds (1813-1900)	3 unidentified frosted flat fragments	9 unidentified nail fragments	1 possible machine-made brick fragment
1 sponge-decorated ironstone sherd (1820-1930)	13 window fragments	1 possible cooking vessel fragment	17 bone fragments
1 annular ironstone sherd		1 unidentified brass copper object	

Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Other
3 burnt unidentified white-bodied sherds		16 unidentified iron/steel fragments	
23 total	16 total	27 total	18 total

SU 4 consisted of a level of concreted iron present within TU 2 and the western portion of TU 1, but not in the eastern portion of TU 1 (Figures 11-14). No identifiable artifacts were recovered from SU 4. SU 5 consisted of a dark grayish brown with yellowish brown silt loam fill deposit with shell, mortar, and possible machine-made brick fragments. The deposit dove in depth towards the west increasing in thickness. Excavations resulted in the recovery of 373 historic artifacts; 104 from TU 1 and 269 from TU 2 (Table 5). The recovery of a larger amount of artifacts from TU 2 is a result of the deposit's increasing depth and thickness. A more detailed description of ceramic sherds recovered includes plain (1740-1775) and scratch blue (1744-1775) varieties of white salt-glazed stoneware; the Queen's pattern (1762-1785) and light-colored yellow (1775-1820) varieties of creamware; plain (1779-1830), underglaze blue-painted floral motif (1779-1830), simple bands (1780-1840), Willow pattern transfer-printed (1790-1840), and hand-painted underglaze polychrome (1795-1830) varieties of pearlware; plain (1810-2013), annular (1810-2013), shell-edged (1810-1900), blue transfer-printed (1815-1915), banded (1825-1890), and polychrome hand-painted (1830-1875), varieties of whiteware; plain and Willow pattern transfer-printed (1760-2013) varieties of hard-paste porcelain; and unglazed and green-, brown-, reddish orange-, and refined black-glazed varieties of redware.

Table 5. Artifacts recovered from TU 1 and 2, SU 5

Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Other
1 plain white tin-glazed earthenware sherd (1640-1800)	1 olive green free-blown bottle fragment	24 unidentified nail fragments	1 possible machine-made brick fragment
1 agateware sherd (1740-1775)	4 olive green unidentified bottle fragments	1 thin copper alloy bar	4 sand mortar fragments
2 white salt-glazed stoneware sherds	1 clear unidentified bottle fragment	7 unidentified iron/steel objects	2 slate fragments
145 creamware sherds	1 cobalt blue unidentified bottle fragment		28 bone fragments
55 pearlware sherds	2 decorated/embossed fragment		3 calcined bone fragments
20 whiteware sherds	4 lamp chimney fragments		2 clam shell fragments
1 plain white ironstone sherd (1813-1900)	12 window fragments		
1 unidentified coarse earthenware sherd with mottled brown glaze			

Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Other
1 domestic brown stoneware sherd (1705-2013)			
1 industrial stoneware bottle sherd with light-brown glaze			
13 redware sherds			
1 sprig-molded soft-paste porcelain sherd			
14 hard-paste porcelain			
8 burnt unidentified white-bodied sherds			
10 tobacco pipe stem fragments			
3 tobacco pipe bowl fragments			
277 total	25 total	32 total	40 total

SU 6 consisted of strong brown with brown silt clay loam fill deposit with shell, mortar and possible machine-made brick fragments. Like SU 5 above, this deposit also dove in depth towards the west increasing in thickness. Excavation was halted at the top of this deposit within TU 2 because it extended to a depth greater than 4 ft. Excavation of the deposit was only conducted within TU 1. Excavations resulted in the recovery of 86 historic artifacts (Table 6). One prehistoric Native American quartz flake was also recovered. A more detailed description of ceramic sherds recovered includes clouded tortoiseshell (1740-1770), molded (1762-1820), the Queen's pattern (1762-1785), and light-colored yellow (1775-1820) varieties of creamware; plain (1779-1830), hand-painted underglaze polychrome (1795-1830), and embossed shell-edged (1823-1830) varieties of pearlware; and unglazed and refined black-glazed varieties of redware.

Table 6. Artifacts recovered from TU 1, SU 6

Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Other
1 white tin-glazed earthenware sherd with blue decoration (1700-1800)	1 unidentified olive green bottle fragment	6 unidentified nail fragments	1 sand mortar fragment
2 white salt-glazed stoneware sherds	3 window fragments	3 unidentified iron/steel fragments	19 bone fragments
23 creamware sherds		3 unidentified fragments	3 calcined bone fragment
7 pearlware sherds			1 oyster shell fragment

Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Other
5 redware sherds			1 quartz flake
1 plain hard-paste porcelain sherd			
3 bisque hard-paste porcelain sherds			
4 tobacco pipe stem fragments			
46 total	4 total	12 total	25 total

SU 7 consisted to a thin strong brown sandy fill deposit which contained only small unidentifiable brick fragments. It was directly over B horizon which consisted of yellowish brown moist sand with rounded river cobbles and smaller gravels. Like SU 5 and 6, these horizons were also dove in depth towards the west.

Based on the evidence and data gathered two possibilities are proposed for how and when the fill deposits within the 25-by-35-ft southern portion of the parking lot were formed. One possibility is that the fill deposits were formed during a single disturbance event in the early twentieth century. The recovery of the machine-made marble fragment in SU 1 indicates the deposit dates to after 1901 (Miller et al. 2000:9). The recovery of wire nails which become common after ca. 1885 and the crown bottle cap which was invented in 1892 also show that this deposit is likely from the early twentieth century. SU 2 and 3 appear to be the same single deposit. Based on the recovery of items other than possible machine-made brick, it could date anytime from the mid nineteenth to the early to mid twentieth century. SU 4 consisted of a deposit of concreted iron and no identifiable artifacts were recovered.

The dating of SU 5 and 6 is contingent on the presence of machine-made brick in those deposits. All brick from within the excavated portions of those deposits appeared to be machine-made in that they were not soft and had a uniform shape with clean straight sides and angles. The shape of hand-made brick can vary and is not as clean and uniform as machine-made brick. Machine-made bricks are also harder than hand-made bricks. Both the shape and hardness of machine-made brick is attributable to their pressing with a manual screw-press or a power-driven plunger instead of hand-pressing them into molds (McKee 1973:44-45). Large-scale production of machine-made brick in the United States did not begin until the 1870s (McKee 1973:44). If the brick from SU 5 and 6 is hand-made rather than machine-made the deposits could date to the early or mid nineteenth century based on the other artifacts recovered.

Between 1912 and 1921 the nineteenth-century L-plan building which existed on the property was demolished. It's possible that these deposits were formed during that event and that earlier cultural deposits that were present on the property at that time were disturbed and incorporated with the fill materials that were re-deposited. This hypothesis was tested by determining if it was possible to cross-mend any of the ceramics from the different deposits. Large amounts of Queen's pattern and light-colored yellow creamware were recovered from SU 1, 5, and 6. However, it was determined that none these or any of the other ceramics from the different

deposits were able to be cross-mended. Though this failed to further demonstrate that the southern portion of the parking lot area was filled with these deposits during a single event in the early twentieth century, it is still a possibility.

The other possibility is that SU 5, 6, and 7 date to the early or mid nineteenth century and are associated with the filling in of marshy areas in the vicinity. Mean Ceramic Dates (MCD) (a method of determining the age of an assemblage using the average manufacture date of the ceramics) for SU 5 and 6 were calculated which resulted in the dates 1806 for SU 5 and 1794 for SU 6. Maps of the city on up to 1845 show Ralph's Gut or Oronoco Creek, a tributary of the Potomac River, running through the northwest portion of the project area (Figure 2). Based on Mangus' *Bird's Eye View of Alexandria, VA.*, this marsh appears to have been mostly filled by 1863 (Figure 3). These fill deposits dove in depth towards the northwest which suggests that the topography may have once sloped down to a stream channel that was in that direction. This possibility would also account for the high water table and the alluvial character of the sandy subsoil that contained rounded river cobbles with smaller gravels.

The background research shows that the property remained unimproved and did not contain a structure until ca. 1879 during the Dangerfield ownership of the property. If SU 5, 6, and 7 are fill deposits associated with the filling in of the property during the early to mid nineteenth century, then SU 2, 3, and 4 may have been deposits used to cover over those deposits. SU 1, which was similar in color and texture to SU 5 and contained similar types of ceramics, may have been formed during the demolition of the L-plan building sometime between 1912 and 1921 or during the installation of the below-ground fuel tanks for the Henry Miller Filling Station in ca. 1946 when those early to mid nineteenth-century deposits were removed and were possibly deposited on the southern portion of the current parking lot area. Later on these tanks were removed creating the deep fuel-scented fill deposits that cover the majority of the parking lot area.

If these deposits are associated with the filling in of the property during the early to mid nineteenth century than this may have implications for future planning on the part of the city. It is not known if the filling was performed by the owners of the property or was part of a larger plan by the city to fill the entire marsh. If this was part of a larger civic improvement project initiated by the city, then it's a possibility that similar deposits can be expected in other areas in the vicinity that were once covered by this marsh.

Regardless of when the fill deposits were formed, excavations showed that the portion of the project area covered by the paved parking lot contained only fill deposits above the natural B horizon extending to a depth of 4 to 8.5 ft below the paved surface and no intact surfaces were identified or are likely to be present. It also shows that there is little potential that this was the location of a late eighteenth-century Catholic cemetery or for graves being present. Research shows that only two twentieth-century sources attributes the intersection of Royal and Princess Streets as the location of a log cabin built in 1772 where Catholic Mass was first conducted in the city. This was during a time when it was illegal to practice Catholicism in Virginia. No source for this information is provided in either account, but an 1854 Baltimore Sun article also

states that a building, in this case the home of Mrs. Cusack, was the location of the first Catholic service in Alexandria. However, it states only that the house was located near the brick kilns and there is no mention of the intersection of Royal and Princess Streets. The location of these early brick kilns is unknown. There is no mention of a cemetery in any of the accounts.

Research and excavations have shown that this area at that time period consisted of a poorly-drained marsh that was part of Ralph's Gut or Oronoco, which would have been ill-suited for use as a cemetery. In addition, it is unlikely that people would be buried within the yard of a home or other structure while Catholicism was being practiced in secrecy. It wasn't until 1785 that it was no longer illegal to practice Catholicism in Virginia leaving a period of ten years before St. Mary's Church was established at the southern end of town on land still used currently as St. Mary's Cemetery. While it is possible Catholics began to bury their dead in the city during that period, it is unknown where this may have taken place. However, since that time the ground surface within the parking lot portion of the project area has been drastically altered making it even less likely that graves are present. No further work is recommended.

5.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

JMA conducted a documentary study and archaeological evaluation of the contiguous parcels at 333 North Royal Street and 316 Princess Street, Alexandria, Virginia for the proposed North Royal Townhomes. The parcels consist of two mid twentieth-century buildings that includes the former Royal Street Market and an approximately 90-by-40-ft paved parking lot with no vegetated open space area. Alexandria Archaeology reviewed the proposed project and believed there was potential that the parcels could have been used as a place of worship and cemetery by local Catholics during the last quarter of the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth century. Therefore, there is a potential that graves may be present within the paved parking lot. The purpose of the investigation was to determine if archaeological resources are present within the paved parking lot and to the extent possible, evaluate the significance of any deposits and/or features that might be discovered. The investigation included historic background research on the prehistory and history of the project area and its vicinity as well as mechanical trench and test unit excavation.

The documentary study found no evidence that the project area was built upon before 1879. It appears to have remained unimproved until the late to mid nineteenth century. Eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century maps of the city show that the project area was located along Ralph's Gut or Oronoco Creek, a marshy tributary of the Potomac River which cut through the northwest portion of the property. It appears to have been filled by 1863 when an illustration of the city shows the project area as an open lot containing parked wagons (Mangus 1863). By 1879 a structure had been built on the property. This was torn down sometime between 1912 and 1921. It's likely that by 1946 the current structure at 333 North Royal Street was constructed and the Henry Miller Filling Station began operation. The filling station closed by 1952 and afterwards the building was used as a market or store.

Fieldwork for the archaeological evaluation included the mechanical excavation of two trenches using a backhoe and the hand excavation of two 3-by-3-ft TUs within the area covered by the paved parking lot. Excavations showed that the paved parking lot contained only fill deposits above the natural sandy B horizon or subsoil extending to a depth of 4 to 8.5 ft below the paved surface and no intact surfaces, features, or graves were identified or are likely to be present. The majority of the area had been disturbed to the depth of 8.5 ft below the paved surface by the installation and removal of below-ground fuel tanks associated with the mid twentieth-century filling station. This modern disturbance event did not impact the 25-by-35-ft southern portion of the parking lot area where a series of fill deposits covered the B horizon which was encountered at a depth of approximately 4.1 ft below the paved surface.

Excavations resulted in the recovery of one prehistoric Native American and 1,017 historic artifacts from these fill deposits. These showed that the fill deposits either date to the early twentieth century or that they are associated with the early to mid nineteenth-century filling of the project area and a later twentieth-century disturbance event.

Because Ralph's Gut/Oronoco Creek cut through the project area it would have been ill-suited for use as a cemetery during the late eighteenth century. In addition, only two twentieth-century sources attributes the intersection of Royal and Princess Streets as the location of a home or other structure where the first Catholic mass was conducted in secrecy, while an earlier 1854 source makes no mention of the intersection but provides similar information. No mention of a cemetery is made by any source. It wasn't until 1785 that it was no longer illegal to practice Catholicism in Virginia leaving a period of ten years before St. Mary's Church was established at the southern end of town on land still used currently as St. Mary's Cemetery. While it is possible Catholics began to bury their dead in the city during that period it is unknown where this may have taken place. However, since that time the ground surface within the parking lot portion of the project area has been drastically altered making it even less likely that graves are present. No further work is recommended.

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APPENDIX I

Artifact Catalog

333 North Royal and 316 Princess Street
 Archaeological Evaluation
 Artifact Inventory
 November – December 2013

Lot Number	Provenience	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Date Range
1	TU 1 SU 1	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	31		0-0
1	TU 1 SU 1	2	Wire Common Nail; Fragment	3		1850-2000
1	TU 1 SU 1	3	Nail; Unidentified	27		0-0
1	TU 1 SU 1	4	Brick, Fragment; Unidentified, Unglazed	3		0-0
1	TU 1 SU 1	5	Faunal; Bone	4	longbones	0-0
1	TU 1 SU 1	6	Faunal; Clam	1		0-0
1	TU 1 SU 1	7	Faunal; Oyster Shell Fragments	1		0-0
1	TU 1 SU 1	8	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Plain	1	rim sherd	0-0
1	TU 1 SU 1	9	Domestic Gray Stoneware; Plain Salt Glaze	1	hollowware body sherd	1705-1915
1	TU 1 SU 1	10	Creamware; Light-Colored Yellow	2	body sherds	1775-1820
1	TU 1 SU 1	11	Creamware; Queen's Pattern	1	plate rim	1762-1785
1	TU 1 SU 1	12	Whiteware; Flow Blue	1	flatware body sherd	1842-1910
1	TU 1 SU 1	13	Whiteware; Blue Transfer Print	1	body sherd	1815-1915
1	TU 1 SU 1	14	Whiteware; Plain	3	body sherds	1810-2000
1	TU 1 SU 1	15	Whiteware; Polychrome Hand Painted	1	body sherd	1830-1875
1	TU 1 SU 1	16	Whiteware; Shell Edge	1	body sherd	1810-1900
1	TU 1 SU 1	17	Ironstone; Plain White	17	3 footring, 3 flatware rims, body sherds	1813-1900
1	TU 1 SU 1	18	Ironstone; Annular	1	body sherd	0-0
1	TU 1 SU 1	19	Ironstone; Molded	1	body sherd	0-0
1	TU 1 SU 1	20	Redware; Refined Black Glaze	3	2 jug rims	0-0
1	TU 1 SU 1	21	Yellowware; Plain	1	body sherd	1830-1930
1	TU 1 SU 1	22	Unidentified Ceramic; Burnt White Body	1	burnt	0-0
1	TU 1 SU 1	23	Unidentified Ceramic; Indeterminate Ware	1	underfired	0-0
1	TU 1 SU 1	24	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Amber	3		0-0
1	TU 1 SU 1	25	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Clear	1		0-0
1	TU 1 SU 1	26	Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment; Amber	1	"...EF.../...HI..."	0-0
1	TU 1 SU 1	27	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua	3		0-0
1	TU 1 SU 1	28	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear	13		0-0
1	TU 1 SU 1	29	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green	5		0-0
1	TU 1 SU 1	30	Glass Tableware; Unidentified	1	drinking glass rim	0-0

Lot Number	Provenience	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Date Range
1	TU 1 SU 1	31	Storage, Metal; Crown Bottle Cap	1		1892-2000
1	TU 1 SU 1	32	Coal; Lump/Nugget	1		0-0
1	TU 1 SU 1	33	Unidentified Metal Object; Iron/Steel	5		0-0
1	TU 1 SU 1	34	Unidentified Metal Object; Brass/Copper Alloy	1	small tube	0-0
1	TU 1 SU 1	35	Projectile; Minié Ball	1		1852-0
1	TU 1 SU 1	36	Pipe Stem; 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1		1710-1750
1	TU 1 SU 1	37	Pipe Stem; 6/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1		1680-1710
1	TU 1 SU 1	38	Lamp Chimney, Glass; Crimped Edge, Machine Made	1		1879-0
2	TU 1 SU 2	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	2		0-0
2	TU 1 SU 2	2	Faunal; Bone	2	1 longbone	0-0
2	TU 1 SU 2	3	Domestic Gray Stoneware; Blue Decorated Salt Glaze	2	crook rim sherds	0-0
2	TU 1 SU 2	4	Whiteware; Blue Transfer Print	1	hollowware rim sherd	1815-1915
2	TU 1 SU 2	5	Whiteware; Annular	1	blue rim	1810-2000
2	TU 1 SU 2	6	Ironstone; Plain White	10	1 hollowware base sherd, body sherds	1813-1900
2	TU 1 SU 2	7	Ironstone; Annular	1	Mocha-dendritic or marbeled brown and blue	0-0
2	TU 1 SU 2	8	Ironstone; Blue Transfer Print	1	Willow pattern	0-0
2	TU 1 SU 2	9	Yellowware; Plain	2	mend	1830-1930
2	TU 1 SU 2	10	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua	1		0-0
2	TU 1 SU 2	11	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green	3	vitrified	0-0
2	TU 1 SU 2	12	Unidentified Metal Object; Iron/Steel	24		0-0
2	TU 1 SU 2	13	Cooking Vessel, Metal; Unidentified	3	possible vessel fragments	0-0
3	TU 1 SU 3	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	5		0-0
3	TU 1 SU 3	2	Nail; Unidentified	9		0-0
3	TU 1 SU 3	3	Faunal; Bone	9	5 ribs, 3 scapula, 1 unidentified	0-0
3	TU 1 SU 3	4	Ironstone; Plain White	10	1 rim, 9body sherds	1813-1900
3	TU 1 SU 3	5	Cooking Vessel, Metal; Unidentified	1	large iron fragment, possible cooking vessel	0-0
3	TU 1 SU 3	6	Unidentified Metal Object; Iron/Steel	12		0-0
3	TU 1 SU 3	7	Flat Glass; Unidentified	2	frosted	0-0
4	TU 1 SU 5	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	2		0-0
4	TU 1 SU 5	2	Nail; Unidentified	2		0-0
4	TU 1 SU 5	3	Mortar; Sand	3		0-0
4	TU 1 SU 5	4	Faunal; Bone	7	2 rib, 2 longbone, 3 unidentified	0-0

Lot Number	Provenience	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Date Range
4	TU 1 SU 5	5	Faunal; Clam	1		0-0
4	TU 1 SU 5	6	Faunal; Calcined Bone	3		0-0
4	TU 1 SU 5	7	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Plain	2		0-0
4	TU 1 SU 5	8	Creamware; Light-Colored Yellow	32	flatware and hollowware body sherds	1775-1820
4	TU 1 SU 5	9	Creamware; Queen's Pattern	7	plate rims, 3 mend	1762-1785
4	TU 1 SU 5	10	Creamware; Unidentified	5	brown glazed exterior	1762-1820
4	TU 1 SU 5	11	Pearlware; Plain	9	1 footring, body sherds	1779-1830
4	TU 1 SU 5	12	Pearlware; Transfer Print, Willow Pattern	4	flatware rim sherds	1790-1840
4	TU 1 SU 5	13	Pearlware; Transfer Print, Willow Pattern	4	hollowware body and rim sherds	1790-1840
4	TU 1 SU 5	14	Pearlware; Underglaze Blue Painted Floral Motif	5	not floral, geometric design	1779-1830
4	TU 1 SU 5	15	Pearlware; Simple Bands	2	brown bands	1780-1840
4	TU 1 SU 5	16	Whiteware; Shell Edge	4	blue embossed rim sherds	1810-1900
4	TU 1 SU 5	17	Redware; Refined Black Glaze	2		0-0
4	TU 1 SU 5	18	Redware; Unglazed	1		0-0
4	TU 1 SU 5	19	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Cobalt Blue	1		0-0
4	TU 1 SU 5	20	Unidentified Metal Object; Iron/Steel	1		0-0
4	TU 1 SU 5	21	Pipe Bowl Fragment; Ball Clay	1		0-0
4	TU 1 SU 5	22	Pipe Stem; 4/64th-Inch Ball Clay	2		1750-1800
4	TU 1 SU 5	23	Pipe Stem; 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	2		1710-1750
4	TU 1 SU 5	24	Pipe Stem; 6/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1		1680-1710
4	TU 1 SU 5	25	Lamp Chimney, Glass; Clear	1		0-0
5	TU 1 SU 5&6	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	2		0-0
5	TU 1 SU 5&6	2	Nail; Unidentified	2		0-0
5	TU 1 SU 5&6	3	Brick; Machine Made, Unglazed	2	large machine made brick fragments, sample	0-0
5	TU 1 SU 5&6	4	Mortar; Sand	1		0-0
5	TU 1 SU 5&6	5	Faunal; Bone	1	longbone	0-0
5	TU 1 SU 5&6	6	Soft-Paste Porcelain; Sprig Molded	1	sprig molded flatware	0-0
5	TU 1 SU 5&6	7	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Blue Decorated	1	hand-painted flatware	0-0
5	TU 1 SU 5&6	8	Domestic Gray Stoneware; Plain Salt Glaze	1	hollowware body sherd	1705-1915

Lot Number	Provenience	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Date Range
5	TU 1 SU 5&6	9	Pearlware; Plain	1	body sherd	1779-1830
5	TU 1 SU 5&6	10	Pearlware; Blue Transfer Print	1	body sherd	1784-1840
5	TU 1 SU 5&6	11	Pearlware; Underglaze Blue Painted Floral Motif	2	mend, flatware rim sherds	1779-1830
5	TU 1 SU 5&6	12	Pearlware; Shell Edge	1	rim sherd	1779-1830
5	TU 1 SU 5&6	13	Whiteware; Plain	4	3 body, 1 rim sherd	1810-2000
5	TU 1 SU 5&6	14	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green	2		0-0
5	TU 1 SU 5&6	15	Unidentified Metal Object; Iron/Steel	9		0-0
6	TU 1 SU 6	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	3		0-0
6	TU 1 SU 6	2	Nail; Unidentified	6		0-0
6	TU 1 SU 6	3	Mortar; Sand	1		0-0
6	TU 1 SU 6	4	Faunal; Bone	19	6 rib fragments, 1 scapula, 3 longbone, 1 with cut marks, 9 unidentified	0-0
6	TU 1 SU 6	5	Faunal; Oyster Shell Fragments	1		0-0
6	TU 1 SU 6	6	Faunal; Calcined Bone	3	flatbone fragments	0-0
6	TU 1 SU 6	7	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Plain	1	tiny sherd	0-0
6	TU 1 SU 6	8	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Bisque	3	1 hollowware body sherd, 1 hollowware footring sherd, 1 flatware footring sherd	0-0
6	TU 1 SU 6	9	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware; Overall Molded Salt Glaze	2	1 hollowware body sherd, 1 hollowware footring sherd	1740-1765
6	TU 1 SU 6	10	Tin-Glazed Earthenware; White Glaze w/Blue Decoration	1	hollowware body sherd	1700-1800
6	TU 1 SU 6	11	Creamware; Light-Colored Yellow	20	1 rim, 2 plate cross-section, 2 footring, 15 unidentified body sherds	1775-1820
6	TU 1 SU 6	12	Creamware; Clouded Tortoiseshell	1	hollowware body sherd	1740-1770
6	TU 1 SU 6	13	Creamware; Molded	1	beaded ring	1762-1820
6	TU 1 SU 6	14	Creamware; Queen's Pattern	1	flatware rim	1762-1785
6	TU 1 SU 6	15	Pearlware; Plain	3	1 flatware footring sherd, 2 unidentified	1779-1830
6	TU 1 SU 6	16	Pearlware; Hand-Painted Underglaze Polychrome	3	1 flatware body sherd with polychrome design, 2 with brown band	1795-1830
6	TU 1 SU 6	17	Pearlware; Embossed Shell Edge	1	flatware body with edge of embossing	1823-1830
6	TU 1 SU 6	18	Redware; Refined Black Glaze	1	large body sherd	0-0

Lot Number	Provenience	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Date Range
6	TU 1 SU 6	19	Redware; Unglazed	4	2 mend	0-0
6	TU 1 SU 6	20	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green	1	very vitrified flat green glass shard	0-0
6	TU 1 SU 6	21	Unidentified Metal Object; Iron/Steel	3		0-0
6	TU 1 SU 6	22	Unidentified Metal Object; Unidentifiable	3		0-0
6	TU 1 SU 6	23	Pipe Stem; 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	4		1710-1750
6	TU 1 SU 6	24	Flake 21-25mm; Quartz	1		0-0
7	TU 2 SU 1	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	48		0-0
7	TU 2 SU 1	2	Cut Common Nail; Fragment	1		1805-2000
7	TU 2 SU 1	3	Wire Common Nail; Fragment	8		1850-2000
7	TU 2 SU 1	4	Nail; Unidentified	32		0-0
7	TU 2 SU 1	5	Faunal; Bone	3		0-0
7	TU 2 SU 1	6	Faunal; Oyster Shell Fragments	1		0-0
7	TU 2 SU 1	7	Faunal; Calcined Bone	1		0-0
7	TU 2 SU 1	8	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Plain	4	1 hollowware base, 1 rim, 2 body	0-0
7	TU 2 SU 1	9	Domestic Gray Stoneware; Plain Salt Glaze	1	body sherd	1705-1915
7	TU 2 SU 1	10	Domestic Gray Stoneware; British Brown-Like Glaze	1	hollowware body sherd	0-0
7	TU 2 SU 1	11	Domestic Gray Stoneware; Black Glaze	1	hollowware rim sherd, black glazed interior	0-0
7	TU 2 SU 1	12	Pearlware; Underglaze Blue Painted Floral Motif	1	flatware body sherd	1779-1830
7	TU 2 SU 1	13	Whiteware; Flow Blue	1	body sherds	1842-1910
7	TU 2 SU 1	14	Whiteware; Blue Transfer Print	1	body sherds	1815-1915
7	TU 2 SU 1	15	Whiteware; Plain	21	body sherds	1810-2000
7	TU 2 SU 1	16	Whiteware; Molded	1	Queen's pattern rim sherd	1810-2000
7	TU 2 SU 1	17	Whiteware; Brown Transfer Print	1	body sherd	1820-1915
7	TU 2 SU 1	18	Whiteware; Banded	1	body sherd	1825-1890
7	TU 2 SU 1	19	Whiteware; Shell Edge	1	rim sherd	1810-1900
7	TU 2 SU 1	20	Ironstone; Plain White	27	body sherds, 1 with stamped maker's mark	1813-1900
7	TU 2 SU 1	21	Ironstone; Molded	3	molded rims	0-0
7	TU 2 SU 1	22	Redware; Unglazed	1	body sherd	0-0
7	TU 2 SU 1	23	Yellowware; Plain	2	body sherd	1830-1930
7	TU 2 SU 1	24	Unidentified Ceramic; Burnt White Body	2	body sherd	0-0
7	TU 2 SU 1	25	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Aqua	4		0-0
7	TU 2 SU 1	26	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment; Clear	1		0-0
7	TU 2 SU 1	27	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Aqua	7		0-0

Lot Number	Provenience	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Date Range
7	TU 2 SU 1	28	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Amber	2		0-0
7	TU 2 SU 1	29	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Amethyst	4		1880-1915
7	TU 2 SU 1	30	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear	8		0-0
7	TU 2 SU 1	31	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green	7		0-0
7	TU 2 SU 1	32	Glass Tableware; Engraved/Etched	1	bowl rim with flowers	0-0
7	TU 2 SU 1	33	Glass Tableware; Unidentified	2	drinking glass rims	0-0
7	TU 2 SU 1	34	Coal; Lump/Nugget	2		0-0
7	TU 2 SU 1	35	Unidentified Metal Object; Iron/Steel	3		0-0
7	TU 2 SU 1	36	Stone; Slate	1		0-0
7	TU 2 SU 1	37	Stone; Unidentified	1	concrete	0-0
7	TU 2 SU 1	38	Pipe Bowl Fragment; Ball Clay	2		0-0
7	TU 2 SU 1	39	Pipe Stem; 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1		1710-1750
7	TU 2 SU 1	40	Toy, Glass; Machine-Made Marble	1	half	1920-2000
8	TU 2 SU 2	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	2		0-0
8	TU 2 SU 2	2	Nail; Unidentified	3		0-0
8	TU 2 SU 2	3	Brick; Machine Made, Unglazed	4	sample	0-0
8	TU 2 SU 2	4	Mortar; Sand	1		0-0
8	TU 2 SU 2	5	Unidentified Metal Object; Iron/Steel	54		0-0
9	TU 2 SU 3	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	8		0-0
9	TU 2 SU 3	2	Flat Glass; Unidentified	1	frosted	0-0
9	TU 2 SU 3	3	Brick; Machine Made, Unglazed	1	sample-possibly machine-made	0-0
9	TU 2 SU 3	4	Faunal; Bone	8	ribs, some butchered, longbone	0-0
9	TU 2 SU 3	5	Ironstone; Plain White	8	1 hollowware rim, 2 hollowware body, 2 flatware base, 3 flatware body	1813-1900
9	TU 2 SU 3	6	Ironstone; Sponge Decorated	1		1820-1930
9	TU 2 SU 3	7	Ironstone; Annular	1	blue paint of an annular vessel	0-0
9	TU 2 SU 3	8	Unidentified Ceramic; Burnt White Body	3		0-0
9	TU 2 SU 3	9	Unidentified Metal Object; Iron/Steel	4		0-0
9	TU 2 SU 3	10	Unidentified Metal Object; Brass/Copper Alloy	1		0-0
10	TU 2 SU 5	1	Window Glass; All Thicknesses	10		0-0
10	TU 2 SU 5	2	Nail; Unidentified	22		0-0
10	TU 2 SU 5	3	Mortar; Sand	1		0-0

Lot Number	Provenience	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Date Range
10	TU 2 SU 5	4	Brick; Machine Made, Unglazed	1	sample-possibly machine-made	0-0
10	TU 2 SU 5	5	Faunal; Bone	21	longbones and ribs	0-0
10	TU 2 SU 5	6	Faunal; Clam	1		0-0
10	TU 2 SU 5	7	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Transfer Print	6	Willow pattern	1760-2000
10	TU 2 SU 5	8	Soft-Paste Porcelain; Sprig Molded	2	sprig molded exterior	0-0
10	TU 2 SU 5	9	Hard-Paste Porcelain; Plain	5		0-0
10	TU 2 SU 5	10	Domestic Brown Stoneware; Blue Decorated on Buff	1	hollowware body sherd	1705-0
10	TU 2 SU 5	11	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware; Scratch Blue	1	hollowware body sherd	1744-1775
10	TU 2 SU 5	12	White Salt-Glazed Stoneware; Plain	1	hollowware rim sherd	1740-1775
10	TU 2 SU 5	13	Industrial Stoneware Bottle; Light-Brown Glaze	1	brown glaze, thin hollowware body sherd	0-0
10	TU 2 SU 5	14	Tin-Glazed Earthenware; Plain White Glaze	1		1640-1800
10	TU 2 SU 5	15	Creamware; Light-Colored Yellow	93	2 footring, 1 rim, body sherds	1775-1820
10	TU 2 SU 5	16	Creamware; Pierced	1		1770-1815
10	TU 2 SU 5	17	Creamware; Queen's Pattern	7	2 mend, plate rims	1762-1785
10	TU 2 SU 5	18	Pearlware; Plain	8	1 stamped maker's mark	1779-1830
10	TU 2 SU 5	19	Pearlware; Hand-Painted Underglaze Polychrome	3	green and brown flatware rim and body	1795-1830
10	TU 2 SU 5	20	Pearlware; Hand-Painted Underglaze Polychrome	6	blue and orange-brown body sherds	1795-1830
10	TU 2 SU 5	21	Pearlware; Underglaze Blue Painted Floral Motif	14	multiple patterns, rim and body sherds	1779-1830
10	TU 2 SU 5	22	Whiteware; Blue Transfer Print	5		1815-1915
10	TU 2 SU 5	23	Whiteware; Plain	4		1810-2000
10	TU 2 SU 5	24	Whiteware; Polychrome Hand Painted	2	black hand-painted	1830-1875
10	TU 2 SU 5	25	Whiteware; Polychrome Hand Painted	1	floral body sherd	1830-1875
10	TU 2 SU 5	26	Whiteware; Banded	1	banded rim	1825-1890
10	TU 2 SU 5	27	Whiteware; Shell Edge	1	green embossed rim	1810-1900
10	TU 2 SU 5	28	Whiteware; Annular	2	brown annular bands	1810-2000
10	TU 2 SU 5	29	Ironstone; Plain White	1		1813-1900
10	TU 2 SU 5	30	Early Refined Earthenware; Agateware	1		1740-1775
10	TU 2 SU 5	31	Coarse Earthenware; Unidentified	1	mottled brown glaze	0-0
10	TU 2 SU 5	32	Redware; Brown Glaze	1		0-0
10	TU 2 SU 5	33	Redware; Green Glaze	1		0-0
10	TU 2 SU 5	34	Redware; Reddish Orange Glaze	8		0-0
10	TU 2 SU 5	35	Unidentified Ceramic; Burnt White Body	8	burnt	0-0

Lot Number	Provenience	Artifact Number	Artifact Description	Count	Comments	Date Range
10	TU 2 SU 5	36	Free-Blown Bottle Fragment; Olive Green	1	rim sherd, possible jug or case bottle	0-0
10	TU 2 SU 5	37	Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment; Clear	2	"...WI..." and ribbed	0-0
10	TU 2 SU 5	38	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Clear	1		0-0
10	TU 2 SU 5	39	Unidentified Bottle Fragment; Olive Green	4		0-0
10	TU 2 SU 5	40	Unidentified Metal Object; Iron/Steel	6		0-0
10	TU 2 SU 5	41	Stone; Mica	2		0-0
10	TU 2 SU 5	42	Pipe Bowl Fragment; Ball Clay	2	1 with 5/64th inch hole	0-0
10	TU 2 SU 5	43	Pipe Stem; 5/64th-Inch Ball Clay	4		1710-1750
10	TU 2 SU 5	44	Pipe Stem; 6/64th-Inch Ball Clay	1		1680-1710
10	TU 2 SU 5	45	Lamp Chimney, Glass; Clear	3		0-0
10	TU 2 SU 5	46	Miscellaneous, Metal; Unidentified	1	thin copper alloy bar	0-0
11	Trench 2	1	Faunal; Bone	1	butchered longbone	0-0
11	Trench 2	2	Whiteware; Plain	3	flatware	1810-2000
11	Trench 2	3	Glass Tableware; Opaque Blue	1	bowl, clear glass shot with strands of opaque blue	0-0
Total Count:				1,055		

APPENDIX II

Qualifications of Investigators



CHARLES E. GOODE, RPA

Principal Archeologist
John Milner Associates, Inc.
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EDUCATION

M.A.	The Catholic University of America	Anthropology	2003
B.A.	The American University	Anthropology	1995

EXPERIENCE PROFILE

Charles Goode specializes in Middle Atlantic prehistoric archeology, African-American archaeology, and soils. He has eighteen years experience in cultural resource management. He has 14 years experience directing fieldwork and has been involved in investigating prehistoric Native American sites as well as historic-period sites dating from the mid-eighteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. He has experience in analyzing both prehistoric lithic and ceramic assemblages. He has investigated enslaved African-American occupations at numerous Northern Virginia domestic sites, the headquarters and work camp of an eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century logging company in the Dismal Swamp of Virginia, and has also investigated the early nineteenth-century farmstead of a free African-American woman in Carroll County, Maryland. He has eight years experience operating professional surveying equipment and has coordinated with surveying teams to ensure the accurate recordation of artifacts and features on several key projects. Since joining John Milner Associates, Inc., Mr. Goode has supervised fieldwork and has participated in report preparation for projects in Maryland, Virginia, Washington, D.C., North Carolina, and Indiana.

KEY PROJECTS

- 2013 Principal Archeologist. Directed fieldwork and co-authored report and addendum for cultural resources investigation for the Dulles Loop-Route 606 project, Loudoun County, Virginia. The Virginia Department of Transportation, Fredericksburg, Virginia.
- 2013 Principal Archeologist. Directed fieldwork and authored report and addendum for Phase I investigation of a section of the proposed Tall Cedars Parkway, Loudoun County, Virginia. ECS Mid-Atlantic, LLC, Chantilly, Virginia.
- 2012 Principal Archeologist. Directed fieldwork for the investigation of burials at the Contrabands and Freedmen’s Cemetery Memorial, Alexandria, Virginia. Garcete Construction Company, Inc., Bladensburg, Maryland.
- 2012 Principal Archeologist. Directed fieldwork and co-authored report for archeological evaluation associated with the proposed Chapel of the Ages, Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia. Advanced Project Management, Inc., Chantilly, Virginia, and the Virginia Theological Seminary, Alexandria, Virginia.

- 2011 Principal Archeologist. Directed fieldwork and co-authored management summary for Phase I investigation for two bridge replacements over Norfolk Southern Railway on Route 623, Prince Edward County, Virginia. The Virginia Department of Transportation, Lynchburg, Virginia.
- 2011 Principal Archeologist. Directed fieldwork and co-authored report for a survey and assessment for St. Elizabeths Hospital East Campus transportation improvements that included exploratory subsurface testing for evidence of Fort Snyder, Washington, D.C. CH2M HILL, Metairie, Louisiana.
- 2010 Principal Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored the report for Phase I archeological identification survey for a bunkhouse at the Great Dismal Swamp National Wildlife Refuge, Suffolk, Virginia. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Hadley, Massachusetts.
- 2010 Principal Archeologist. Directed fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase III archeological investigations of Site 51NW224, Nebraska Avenue Complex (NAC), Washington, D.C. Summer Consultants, Inc., McLean, Virginia.
- 2010 Principal Archeologist. Co-authored report for Phase I Testing along the Dismal Swamp Canal and Building Assessment of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company Toll House, Chesapeake City, Virginia and Camden County, North Carolina. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Norfolk District.
- 2009 Project Archeologist. Co-authored report for Phase I Archaeological Identification Survey for a Headquarters Complex at Occoquan Bay National Wildlife Refuge, Woodbridge, Prince William County, Virginia.
- 2009 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork at Site 44PW1836 and co-authored report for Phase II archeological evaluation of Shipping Point Battery 1 (44PW1836) and Battery 2 (44PW1830), Marine Corps Base Quantico, Prince William County, Virginia. EFA-Chesapeake, Washington, D.C., and NEPA Coordination Section, Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Branch, Marine Corps Base Quantico, Quantico, Virginia.
- 2008 Project Archeologist. Co-authored report for Phase II cultural resources investigation of Sites 44FX1928, 44FX1929, and 44FX3253, Fairfax Village, Fort Belvoir, Virginia. Clark Realty Capital, LLC, Fort Belvoir, Virginia.
- 2008 Project Archeologist. Co-authored report for archeological overview study for James River and Presquile National Wildlife Refuges, Prince George and Chesterfield Counties, Virginia. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Hadley, Massachusetts.
- 2007 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork at Site 44ST928 and co-authored report for Phase II evaluative testing at Sites 44PW917 and 44PW928, Marine Corps Base Quantico, Prince William and Stafford Counties, Virginia. EFA-Chesapeake, Washington D.C., and NREAB, Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Virginia.
- 2007 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase III archeological data recovery of the Elizabeth Lowry Site (18CR226), Carroll County, Maryland. Maryland Department of Transportation.
- 2006 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase III archeological data recovery of Sites 44LD538 and 44LD539, Washington Dulles International Airport, Loudoun County, Virginia. Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority.
- 2006 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase I archeological survey of the Cub Run sewer upgrade, Fairfax County, Virginia. Whitman, Requardt, and Associates, LLP, Fairfax Station, Virginia.

- 2005 Project Archeologist. Conducted reconnaissance survey and co-authored report for archeological assessment for the 11th Street Bridges Environmental Impact Statement, Washington, D.C. CH2M Hill, Washington, D.C., and New Orleans, Louisiana.
- 2005 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase II archeological investigations for the proposed Fourth Runway, Washington Dulles International Airport, Fairfax and Loudoun Counties, Virginia. Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority.
- 2005 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase II archeological investigations for the Crosswind Runway, Washington Dulles International Airport, Fairfax and Loudoun Counties, Virginia. Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority.
- 2004 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase I archeological investigations for the NOAA Property Adjacent to Runway 4, Washington Dulles International Airport in Fairfax and Loudoun Counties, Virginia. Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority.
- 2003 Project Archeologist. Assisted in supervising fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase I archeological investigations for Crosswind Runway, Washington Dulles International Airport in Fairfax and Loudoun Counties, Virginia. Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority.
- 2003 Project Archeologist. Co-authored report for Phase I archeological investigations for Runway 4, Washington Dulles International Airport in Fairfax and Loudoun Counties, Virginia. Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority.
- 2003 Field Supervisor. Phase III data recovery excavations at 44LD834, an African-American slave site in Loudoun County, Virginia, dating to late eighteenth century for Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc., and Pulte Homes Corporation of Fairfax, Virginia.
- 2002 Field Supervisor. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase III archeological data recovery investigations of 44FX2485 and 44FX2487, two unplowed, upland prehistoric lithic workshops in Lorton, Virginia, for Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc., and Pulte Home Corporation of Fairfax, Virginia.
- 2001 Field Supervisor. Phase I archeological investigations of the circa 450 acre Loudoun County Reserve Property, Loudoun County, Virginia including the delineation of the nineteenth-century Creighton Family Cemetery, for Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc., and Toll Brothers of Dulles, Virginia.
- 2001 Field Supervisor. Phase II archeological investigations of 44FX2485 and 44FX2587, two unplowed, upland prehistoric lithic workshops in Lorton, Virginia, for Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc., and Pulte Home Corporation of Fairfax, Virginia.
- 2000 Field Supervisor. Phase I archeological study of circa 1300 acres proposed for development as part of the Brambleton Planned Community, Loudoun County, Virginia, for Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc., and Brambleton Group, L.L.C. of Dulles, Virginia.
- 1999 Project Archeologist. Supervised fieldwork and co-authored report for Phase I survey along Rt. 15 and Interstate 270 from Frederick to Gaithersburg, Maryland, proposed widening for John Milner Associates, Inc., and the Maryland State Highway Administration.

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Mr. Goode has directed the fieldwork for 111 projects and is co-author of 70 cultural resources reports. He has authored 1 scholarly article and presented 7 papers at professional meetings.



SARAH GOODE TRAUM

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EDUCATION

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

EXPERIENCE PROFILE

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

KEY PROJECTS

- 2011 Documentary research and historic context for Phase Ib Archeological Survey for the Virginia Avenue Tunnel Railroad Project for CSX Transportation, Inc. Washington, D.C. AMEC Earth & Environmental, Inc., Nashville, TN.
- 2011 Documentary research and historic context for archeological investigations for the Radnor Heights Substation and Transmission Line, Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall, Arlington, VA. Department of the Army Headquarters Joint Base Myer-Henderson Hall (Fort Myer) Fort Myer, VA and Dominion Virginia Power, Richmond, VA.
- 2010 Documentary research and historic context for Phase I archeological identification survey for a bunkhouse at the Great Dismal Swamp National Wildlife Refuge, Suffolk, Virginia. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Hadley, Massachusetts.
- 2010 Documentary research and historic context for Phase I Testing along the Dismal Swamp Canal and Building Assessment of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company Toll House, Chesapeake City, Virginia and Camden County, North Carolina. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Norfolk District.
- 2009 Historic context, documentary research, reconnaissance and intensive architectural survey, and effects analysis for Route 250 Bypass Interchange at McIntire Road, Charlottesville, VA. Rummel, Klepper & Kahl.

- 2009 Reconnaissance architectural survey and historic context for the Allegany Wind Power Project, Cattaraugus County, NY. Everpower Global Corporation.
- 2009 Documentary research and effects evaluation for proposed Tompkins Basin Travel Camp, Fort Belvoir, VA. Paciulli, Simmons & Associates, Ltd.
- 2009 Documentary research and historic context for Phase I/II archeological investigations at Site 44ST1041, Marine Corps Base Quantico, Stafford County, VA. EFA-Chesapeake.
- 2009 Documentary research and historic context for Phase II archeological investigations at Site 44FX1711, Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, VA. SpecPro Environmental Services, LLC.
- 2008 Documentary research and historic context for Documentary Study for 3510-3618 Wheeler Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia. HDR Architecture, 1101 King Street, Suite 400, Alexandria, Virginia
- 2008 Documentary research and historic context for documentary study of 3 parcels in Alexandria, VA. Tall Cedars Development Co.
- 2008 Documentary research and historic context for Phase IA archeological assessment of the ABC site, Alexandria, VA. Erkiletian Companies.
- 2008 Documentary research and historic context for Phase I archeological investigations of 396.45 acres of timber compartments and survey of 50 homesites, Marine Corps Base Quantico, Prince William and Stafford Counties, VA. EFA-Chesapeake.
- 2008 Historic context and documentary research for archeological overview study of the James River and Presquile National Wildlife Refuges, Prince George and Chesterfield Counties, VA. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- 2008 Documentary research and historic context for Phase II archeological evaluation of Site 18PR427, Suitland Collections Center, Suitland, MD. architrave p.c. architects.
- 2008 Documentary research and historic context, Riverside Park Master Plan, Lynchburg, VA. Lynchburg Parks and Recreation.
- 2007 Documentary research and historic context, archeological evaluation at 1323 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA. Harambee CEDC.
- 2007 Historic context and documentary research, Phase I and II archeological investigations, Warrenton Training Center, Culpeper County, VA. Warrenton Training Center, Station D.
- 2007 Historic context, architectural reconnaissance survey and significance evaluation of 138 resources at the National Zoological Park's Front Royal facility, Warren County, VA. Smithsonian Institution.
- 2007 Historic context, architectural reconnaissance survey and significance evaluation of 78 resources at the National Zoological Park's Rock Creek Facility, Washington, D.C. Smithsonian Institution.
- 2007 Reconnaissance architectural survey and historic context, Patrick Henry College, Loudoun County, VA. Patrick Henry College.

- 2007 Reconnaissance and intensive architectural survey, historic context, and documentary research Phase II archeological investigations, Cobbs Creek Reservoir, Cumberland County, VA. Troutman Sanders.
- 2007 Documentary research and historic context, cultural resources investigations of selected areas within Forest Compartments 6, 22, and 23 at Marine Corps Base Quantico, Prince William County, VA. EFA-Chesapeake.
- 2007 Intensive architectural survey forms on four buildings contributing to the Washington Dulles International Airport Historic District, Loudoun County, VA. Parsons Management Consultants.
- 2007 Documentary research, historic context, and significance evaluation, Laurel Hill Gardens, Fairfax County, VA. Fairfax County Park Authority.
- 2006 Documentary research, architectural survey, and significance evaluation, National Register Nomination, District of Columbia Workhouse and Reformatory Historic District, Lorton, Fairfax County, VA. Fairfax County Department of Planning and Zoning.
- 2005 Documentary research and historic context, Phase I archeological survey and reconnaissance architectural survey, replacement of Bidle Road bridge over Catoctin Creek, Frederick County, MD. Wilson T. Ballard Co.
- 2004 Documentary research and historic narrative for Bull Run Marina Regional Park resource inventory, Fairfax County, VA. Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority.
- 2004 Documentary research and historic context for Phase I and Phase II archeological investigations, Quantico Marine Corps Base, Prince William and Stafford Counties, VA. EDAW Inc.
- 2003 Documentary research and historic context of Washington Monument, Monument Lodge, and Survey Lodge, Washington, D.C. National Park Service.
- 2003 Documentary research and historic context for Phase I/II archeological evaluation, Bruce Park, Scottsville, VA. Town of Scottsville, VA.
- 2002 Documentary research and historic context for the Donaldson-Steuart House, 10 Francis Street, Annapolis, MD. Historic Annapolis Foundation.
- 2001 Documentary research of Parole Shopping Center as part of NEPA environmental assessment, Annapolis, MD. Andrew Garte and Associates.
- 2001 Documentary research and reconnaissance architectural survey, Salem County, NJ. New Jersey Historic Preservation Office. Cultural Heritage Research Services, Inc.
- 2001 Revised Historic Resources Survey and Criteria of Effects Evaluation, Expressway Improvement Project, S.R. 0309, Section 100, Montgomery County, PA. Gannett Fleming. Cultural Heritage Research Services.
- 2000 State-level recordation of section of Lehigh Canal, City of Allentown and Lehigh County, PA. Gannett Fleming. Cultural Heritage Research Services.
- 1997 Historic Resources Survey of 10 buildings, Ithaca, NY.

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Ms. Traum is the author or contributor to sixty-nine (69) cultural resource reports and two (2) National Register Nominations.