



DOCUMENTARY STUDY
621 NORTH PAYNE STREET
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA



PREPARED FOR
ERKILETIAN COMPANIES
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

PREPARED BY
JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

JULY 2012

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PUBLIC REPORT

DOCUMENTARY STUDY 621 NORTH PAYNE STREET ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

JMA (John Milner Associates, Inc.) conducted a documentary study of the proposed site of the Payne Street Condos, 621 North Payne Street in Alexandria, Virginia. The proposed development site includes the entire Block 354, bounded by Payne, Wythe, Fayette, and Pendleton Streets. A 1950s one-story warehouse building that is a contributing resource of the Uptown/Parker-Gray Virginia Landmarks District currently occupies the entire block.

Research Questions and Methods

The research was designed to gather information to understand the historic context of the neighborhood; the land-use history of the block; and the potential for preserved archeological resources that may yield important information on the past. Several research questions were addressed including; how was the land used during the Civil War; was there domestic or industrial use of the land during the mid- late nineteenth century; was it occupied by African-Americans in the nineteenth or twentieth century; and did the construction of the current warehouse seal or destroy archeological resources?

The project team reviewed primary and secondary texts and maps to gather information on the project area. A JMA team member met with an Alexandria

Archaeology staff member to review documents on file there. The team member also sought other primary and secondary sources. Special attention was devoted to addressing the African-American occupation of the neighborhood and Civil War encampment.

Land-use History

Block 354 had been part of the city of Alexandria since the late eighteenth century but no development took place there until early twentieth century. It was a tract of land outside the developed part of the city that was included when the street grid of 1798 was established. This northwest area was one of the least developed parts of the city until the 1890s and was probably used as fields, pasture, or was just left vacant. By 1958, a warehouse occupied the entire block.

The northwest quadrant of the grid, the area which contains the block in question, appears to have been in one of the least developed sections of the city until the 1890s. Until that time, the block in question was part of a larger open area near the Alexandria County line that remained without any permanent buildings. This block in particular was among the last squares (the northern half of this block may have been, arguably, the very last) in the entire grid to be developed with buildings.

The blocks that were delineated in the city's 1798 survey but remained vacant were used in various ways in the early nineteenth century. From the War of 1812 forward, for instance, one block served as a parade ground for military exercises. Some were groves of trees, while others were outlying grounds of large estates. For one nearby estate (the Mason Estate, also called Bellee Aire or Colross), the block containing the main house had formally landscaped garden areas bounded by fences and garden walls, as shown in the 1863 bird's-eye-view map (Figure 1), while same map indicates that the land immediately north of the estate was open fields. The open area may have served as a meadow for the estate or as a field for raising hay or crops.

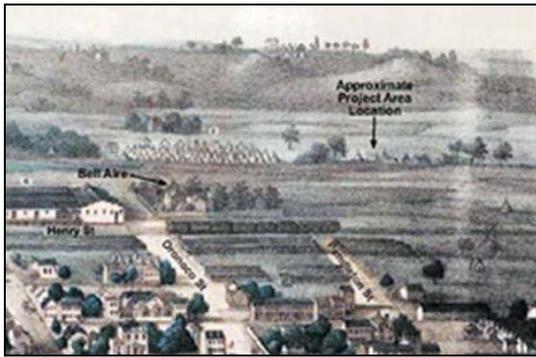


Figure 1. *Bird's Eye View of Alexandria* (Magnus 1863) showing approximate project area location with a small Union Army tent camp. To the south is a camp labeled 5 the "Pa. Reserves." The small building on Henry Street labeled 6 is the "Government Bakery." Belle Aire on the corner of Henry and Oronoco streets was the residence of the Mason estate, later called Colross.

Some of the other undeveloped blocks around the project site were probably held by speculators who were planning

to build buildings or awaiting future development projects, but it is difficult to distinguish between speculators and small-scale farmers in this environment. In any event, it appears that the open land continued in some kind of agricultural use until other developments occurred.

During the Civil War, land in and around Alexandria was used for military purposes. A number of the vacant blocks were used by the Union Army as encampment sites and as locations for war related buildings. The Sickel Hospital was built immediately south and west of Block 354, between Oronoco, Pendleton, North West and Fayette Streets. It overlapped the southern edge of Block 354 (Figure 2). Another structure built in this area during the Civil War was the Government Bakery, located two blocks southeast of Block 354. In addition to buildings constructed during the war, there were military camps in the area. Several regiments were camped on or near Block 354, including the 2nd New Jersey and the Pennsylvania Reserves.

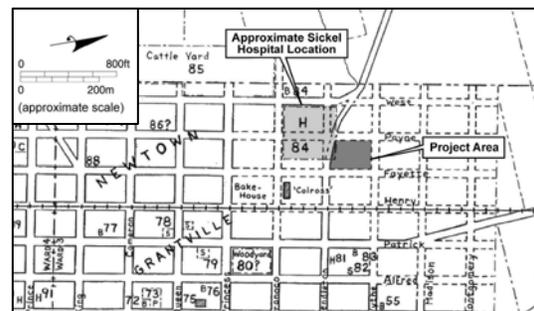


Figure 2. The Sickel Branch Hospital was located to the southwest of the project area and may have overlapped Block 354.

The United States Coast Survey Map from 1861 shows the 2nd New Jersey encamped in and around the project block (Figure 3). The block in question comprises nearly half of the area occupied at that time by New Jersey unit's encampment which covered approximately a two-block area, from North West Street to Fayette Street, between Pendleton and Wythe Streets. Magnus's *Bird's Eye View of Alexandria* (Figure 1) shows that the military facilities in the northwest quadrant of Alexandria had changed considerably by 1863. Although the Government Bakery is depicted, the Sickel Branch Hospital is not. The Bird' Eye illustration suggests that the Pennsylvania Reserves were camped adjacent to project block approximate location of the block. However, the view of the illustration is skewed; The Pennsylvania Reserves, who helped build the Sickel Hospital, were probably camped west of the project block (Magnus 1863).

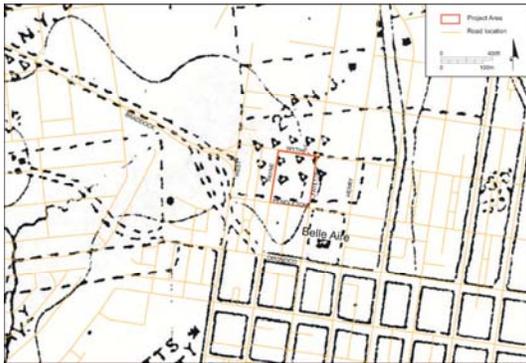


Figure 3. 1861 United States Coast Survey map showing location of 2nd New Jersey encampment.

Block 354 was shown on an 1877 map as the property of William N. Brown. Brown is listed in Chataigne's 1888-

1889 Directory of the City of Alexandria as one of the city's "Principal Farmers." Brown sold the north half of Block 354 and his children inherited the south half of the block. His daughter sold the south half of the block in 1898 and the property changed ownership several time during the early twentieth century. No development took place on Block 354 at this time.

A small residence was built on the block by at least 1921 (Figure 4). The house was 1½ story, frame, and an elongated rectangle apparently having a side-gabled roof, with an ell to the rear that was most likely a kitchen. It had a small front porch. The house type, a Virginia Tidewater cottage, is highly unusual in the Uptown/Parker-Gray area of the city.



Figure 4. 1921 Sanborn map showing the first sign of development on the block.

There were two outbuildings on the property also. In the 1930s, a greenhouse had been added to the property, but by 1941, the block had only one small house on it; the greenhouse and other outbuildings had been removed. The house was not owner-occupied but was rented to Martin Ford, an African-American laborer, in 1924. In later years, the house on this property was rented to other African Americans.

Block 354 could be referred to as the outer edge of three different African American neighborhoods (Figure 5). The fact that these neighborhoods came together at this point may be significant, as the city built Parker-Gray Elementary school, a facility for African American children just three blocks northeast of the block in question in 1920. In 1950, in recognition of the need for a high school for the African-American community, the city built Parker-Gray High School a block north of Block 354. This quadrant of the city had already grown into the largest of several African-American neighborhoods in Alexandria.

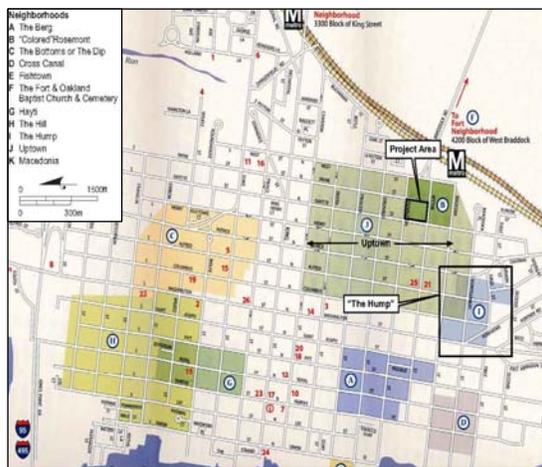


Figure 5. African-American neighborhoods in Alexandria.

The Neighborhood called The Hump, approximately four blocks northeast of the block in question, grew out of Cross Canal, an older neighborhood just north of the northeast corner of the 1798 street grid. The area known as The Hump was a small grid of houses in approximately the same location at the James Bland Public Housing Project which is found today between North Patrick, North Alfred, Wythe, and First Streets. The houses that existed in The Hump prior to 1940 were cleared away for construction of the James Bland Project and a slightly older, related project known as Samuel Madden Homes (EHT Tracerics 2003).

West of the block in question, a small neighborhood known as Colored Rosemont developed as an outgrowth of Rosemont, a new Alexandria suburb that was developing in 1890s, west of the city line and south of Braddock Road. The land for Rosemont was first assembled in 1887 when a land development company was formed for a new neighborhood to be named Spring Park (Maxwell and Massey 1991). Development happened slowly in the neighborhood, most houses being built after 1908, and by that time, the name had been changed to Rosemont. Colored Rosemont may have been so-called because of jobs that African-Americans living in the 600 and 700 blocks of North West Street and Payne Street had in households in Rosemont proper.

The area containing the block in question is also shown in some maps as being part of Uptown, a neighborhood that centered on the Queen Street business district, three blocks to the

south of the block in question. Uptown was the city's largest African-American neighborhood. Although several of the city's oldest African-American neighborhoods and institutions developed a few blocks south, east, and southeast of this area, across King and Washington Streets, Uptown was the core area of largest concentration of African-American citizens in the city, making the choice of this corner appropriate for the construction sites of Parker-Gray Elementary School in 1920 and Parker-Gray High School in 1950. Placing these school at the northern fringe of Uptown, on sites that touched the two smaller neighborhoods of The Hump and Colored Rosemont may have created a sense that the whole area had grown into one larger neighborhood, for which the most appropriate name would have been Uptown until the City's decision in 1984 to create a new city historic district naming it the "Parker-Gray Historic District" in honor of the two schools. As a result of this action, the whole area tends to be called by the modern neighborhood name "Parker-Gray" today (Necciai et al. 2009).

In the 1940s, Block 354 changed from a domestic property to an industrial one. The property was sold to Marshall Transfer Corporation in 1941, and later to another transfer company. Security Storage Company of Washington owned the property from 1942 to 2008. These companies may have built storage facilities or warehouses on the property. By 1958 a commercial warehouse occupied the entire block. Currently, there are plans to develop the block for

residential use by the 621 N. Payne Street, LLC organization.

Architectural Description

The current building at 621 North Payne Street is a large, cubic, flat-roofed, brick warehouse building that occupies an entire city block, between North Fayette and north Payne Streets, and between Wythe and Pendleton Streets (Figure 6). It is listed as contributing in the draft National Register Nomination for the Uptown/Parker-Gray Historic District, a nomination that has been approved by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources for submission to the National Register. The contributing status is based on the fact that the building was among the last examples of a large building constructed within the district for commercial purposes, using a combination of modern construction techniques and some elements of the Colonial Revival style. It is architecturally consistent with many other buildings built in the district in the last decade of the period of significance, which ends in 1959. Erected in two phases as a commercial warehouse, it has most recently been used by the United States governmental agencies such as the Government Printing Office and the Small Business Administration for storage of printed materials. The southern half is almost identical to the northern half.

Half of the building was constructed in 1951 and the other half in 1958, according to notations that appear on all Sanborn Fire Insurance maps since 1958. Each half is a "U"-shaped design consisting of a main wing on the North Fayette Street side and two narrow

wings that project toward North Payne Street; the composite design is shaped in plan like a backwards capital letter “E.” As a result, each half contains a courtyard that opens to North Payne Street. The building was constructed as brick walls laid in American bond over a 12-inch concrete block base, as noted on the 1992 Sanborn map. The foundation is partially exposed, poured-in-place, reinforced (ferrous) concrete. Within the walls, the structure is a frame of concrete posts and beams, with concrete floors and a concrete roof deck. The roof is flat, concealed behind a parapet. Brick pilasters were used to reinforce some of the exterior walls facing into the courtyards. All the window openings and/or louvered ventilation openings are covered with metal grates or expanded metal security covers with fasteners that resemble shutter hinges. Many windows have bars inside the glass in addition to the exterior security covers. Throughout the building, the window openings have rowlock sills. Along the edge of the parapet there is cast concrete coping in some places and metal coping in others.



Figure 6. The east side of 621 North Payne Street looking southwest along Fayette Street.

Archaeological Potential

There are two main implications for archeology from the historical research. One is the Civil War activities that took place on the project area. The other concerns the early to mid-twentieth century houses that may have been occupied by African-Americans.

Undisturbed archeological remains of Civil War camps typically include various military artifacts, plus fire pits, and possibly evidence of tent platforms or other kinds of temporary shelters. Archeological remains of the residential occupation from the twentieth century would include household trash in yard deposits and possibly features such as building foundations, pits and privies.

Some areas of the block have been disturbed to the extent that no archeological remains are expected. This includes the areas of the two courtyards on the west side of the block. Both courtyards have been excavated about 2 to 3 feet below the street level. If there were archeological remains of Civil War camps in this area, they have been destroyed.

The rest of the building has been built on slab in the 1950s. Well before the 1950s it was common practice to remove the topsoil from building sites so that the slab could be laid on a level surface of soil known to be stable. It is likely that any archeological remains from the Civil War or of the twentieth-century residential occupation have been destroyed also. It is possible that shaft features such as privies or pits that

penetrated into the subsoil would have been preserved.

Summary and Recommendations

The documentary study of Block 354 using maps and primary and secondary documents concludes that the block was little used during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Although there was some occupation nearby, the first evidence of historic occupation was during the Civil War when Union military units camped on and around the block. Twentieth-century occupation began with the construction of two houses and two outbuildings, including a greenhouse in the southeast quadrant of the property. This occupation, documented on maps from 1921 to 1941, may have been occupied for 30 or 40 years, assuming they could have been built sometime after 1912 and abandoned as late as the 1950s when the warehouse was built.

Because of the construction techniques used, it is likely that any archeological deposits that resided in the upper levels of the soil were destroyed. There is a possibility that truncated shaft features or pits associated with the buildings may be preserved if they were dug sufficiently deep into the subsoil. The underground parking for the development project will remove any preserved archeological resources.

JMA recommends that the southeast quadrant of the project area be monitored during the demolition of the existing warehouse. If shaft features are found, JMA recommends testing to determine their contents and period of occupation. Such testing will allow the evaluation of their significance and their importance in understanding the lifeways of the early twentieth century African-Americans in Alexandria.

ABSTRACT

Erkiletian Companies retained JMA (John Milner Associates, Inc.) to conduct a documentary study of the proposed site of the Payne Street Condos, 621 North Payne Street in Alexandria, Virginia. The proposed development site includes the entire Block 354, bounded by Payne, Wythe, Fayette, and Pendleton Streets. A 1950s one-story warehouse building that is a contributing resource of the Uptown/Parker-Gray Virginia Landmarks District occupies the entire block.

The research is designed to gather information to understand the historic context of the neighborhood; the land-use history of the block; and the potential for preserved archeological resources that may yield important information on the past.

The project area may include resources related to Civil War buildings and military camps. There may also be evidence of the early twentieth century dwellings and outbuildings associated with African-American settlement on Block 354 before it became an industrial area in the late 1940s and 1950s.

JMA recommends that the southeast quadrant of the project area be monitored during the demolition of the existing warehouse. If shaft features are found, JMA recommends minimal testing to determine their contents and period of occupation. Such testing will allow the evaluation of their significance and their importance in understanding the lifeways of the early twentieth century African-Americans in Alexandria.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Erkiletian Companies retained JMA (John Milner Associates, Inc.) to conduct a documentary study of the proposed site of the Payne Street Condos, 621 North Payne Street in Alexandria, Virginia. The proposed development site, the project area for this documentary study, includes the entire block (Block 354) bounded by Payne, Wythe, Fayette, and Pendleton Streets. A 1950s one-story warehouse building occupies the entire block. This building is a contributing resource of the Uptown/Parker-Gray Virginia Landmarks District. (Figures 1-4).

The development will include two buildings separated by an alley. There will be street level retail and residential units above them. Parking will be below ground under the entire block.

This documentary study was conducted to comply with requirements of the City of Alexandria Archaeological Protection Plan. Investigations were guided by the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards* (Alexandria Archaeology 1996).

The research is designed to gather information to understand the historic context of the neighborhood; the land-use history of the block; and the potential for preserved archeological resources that may yield important information on the past. This report will present the research findings that inform the ground-impact showing locations of predicted archeological resources.

1.2 PROJECT TEAM

Charles D. Cheek served as project director, with the assistance of Donna J. Seifert. The documentary research was conducted between 13 and 16 April 2009 by Lynn D. Jones and Terry Necciai. Ms. Jones, Mr. Necciai, and Dr. Cheek drafted the report, and Sarah Ruch prepared the graphics. Kathryn Wood produced the final document with the assistance of Kerri Holland. Resumes of the key team members are included in Appendix II.

2.0 RESEARCH

2.1 RESEARCH QUESTIONS AND METHODS

The research focused on documenting the land-use history of the block and its place in Alexandria's history. Specific issues pursued include these questions:

- Was the project area used or occupied by prehistoric Native Americans?
- Is there evidence for Colonial or early nineteenth-century use of the land?
- How was the land used during the Civil War?
- Was there domestic or industrial use of the land during the mid- late nineteenth century?
- Was it occupied by African-Americans in the nineteenth or twentieth century?
- Did the construction of the current warehouse seal or destroy archeological resources?

The project team reviewed primary and secondary texts and maps to gather information on the project area. A JMA team member met with an Alexandria Archaeology staff member to review documents on file there. The team member also sought other primary and secondary sources, to address the list of document types outlined in the scope of work (p. 2). Special attention was devoted to addressing the African-American occupation of the neighborhood and Civil War encampment.

Research was conducted at the Barrett Library and at the Alexandria Courthouse, Clerk of the Circuit Court, in Alexandria, and in the files of Alexandria Archaeology. The types of resources consulted included deeds, wills, building permits, maps, city directories, and National Register nominations. National Register nominations consulted included the draft prepared recently for the Uptown/Parker-Gray Historic District, as well as those for the neighboring districts of Rosemont and the Town of Potomac. Other sources included brochures, maps, and similar materials issued by city agencies depicting African-American neighborhoods, as well as a limited number of historical documents retrieved through the Internet.

2.2 PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

A prehistoric context is not developed here because the project area is over 950 feet from the nearest water as indicated on the 1861 US Coast survey map. Typically about 90 percent of prehistoric sites are with 600 to 700 feet of water. This plus the fact that there are many better watered sites nearby which would have attracted settlement, suggests this location has a low probability for prehistoric sites. In addition, as discussed, later the likelihood of any resources being preserved is remote.



Figure 1. The west side of 621 Payne street looking northeast along Payne Street.



Figure 2. The east side of 621 Payne Street looking southwest along Fayette Street.



Figure 3. The south courtyard of 621 Payne Street looking east.



Figure 4. The north courtyard of 621 Payne Street looking east.

2.3 HISTORIC CONTEXT OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD

The block of land between North Payne, North Fayette, Wythe, and Pendleton Streets in Alexandria has been the site of one large building since 1951-1958. The southern half of the building was built in 1951, and the northern half was added in 1958. Prior to that time, the southern half of the block contained a single frame residence which was apparently built at some point between 1877 and 1921, plus a second frame residence that existed briefly alongside it, and one or two outbuildings. One of the outbuildings was a greenhouse in 1931. Notably, there do not appear to have been any buildings in this block prior to 1877. The residences and outbuildings that appear after 1877 occupied a parcel comprising approximately the southern half of the block (deeds refer to it consistently as half of the block, although differing parcel boundaries dividing the block are shown on the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps of 1921 and 1941, and the 1931 map shows the entire block as if it had been one parcel at that time). From the available maps, it appears that the parcel was vacant or agricultural land from the founding of Alexandria until at least 1877. After the house was constructed in the southern half of the block, the northern half continued to be shown as vacant on all known Sanborn maps until 1958.

2.3.1 PART OF ALEXANDRIA'S LATE 18TH CENTURY STREET GRID

The block was first outlined in the city's 1798 street grid (Figure 5) an expansion to the 1749 street grid (the grid had also been expanded in 1762-63). The block in question is located about 10 blocks northwest of the 1749 plat. Development in the western half of the expanded plat was concentrated along the streets that led to important roads into and out of the city, such as King and Duke Streets. The expansion covered a very large area and was ambitious in that a number of the blocks of land furthest away from the original plat and away from the most important streets remained vacant for most of the nineteenth century.

2.3.2 AMONG THE LEAST DEVELOPED SECTIONS OF THE CITY IN THE 19TH CENTURY

The block in question was apparently a tract of agricultural land, just outside the developed part of the city, almost touching what eventually became the city/county line. The revised street grid of 1798 was devised a few years after the town and adjoining area became part of the District of Columbia. Prior to being incorporated into the federal district, Alexandria was the seat of Fairfax County and the area west and north of it was all part of Fairfax County. After the formation of the federal district, the portion of the new district taken from Fairfax County was renamed Alexandria County (what is now Arlington County). That designation continued after the retrocession of the area back to Virginia in 1846-47, except that Alexandria was granted a city charter in 1852. The city became independent from the county in 1870. The city line appears to have been based on the surveyed area of the 1798 grid. The land immediately northwest of the city line was farm land until additions to the city were planned in the 1890s. These areas were incorporated into the Alexandria city limits in the first part of the twentieth century. The northwest quadrant of the grid, the area which contains the block in question, appears to

have been in one of the least developed sections of the city until the 1890s. Until that time, the block in question was part of a larger open area near the Alexandria County line that remained without any permanent buildings. This block in particular was among the last squares (the northern half of this block may have been, arguably, the very last) in the entire grid to be developed with buildings.

2.3.3 USES OF VACANT BLOCKS IN ALEXANDRIA IN THE 19TH CENTURY

The blocks that were delineated in the city's 1798 survey but remained vacant were used in various ways in the early nineteenth century. From the War of 1812 forward, for instance, one block served as a parade ground for military exercises. Some were groves of trees, while others were outlying grounds of large estates. For at least one estate (the Mason Estate, also called Bell Aire or Colross), the block containing the main house had formally landscaped garden areas bounded by fences and garden walls, as shown in the 1863 bird's-eye-view map (Figure 6), while same map indicates that the land immediately north of the estate was open fields. The 1877 Hopkins Atlas map (Figure 7) indicates that the Mason Estate included a second square of land to the north, beyond the landscaped area shown in the 1863 view. The open area may have served as a meadow for the estate or as a field for raising hay or crops. Some of the other undeveloped blocks around the project site were probably held by speculators who were planning to build buildings or awaiting future development projects, but it is difficult to distinguish between speculators and small-scale farmers in this environment. In any event, it appears that the open land continued in some kind of agricultural use until other developments occurred. The street grid was shown on various maps as if the streets had all been equally cleared, leveled, and paved (Figure 8) (Ewing 1845), but it is apparent in other maps that some of the streets in the northwest quadrant of the grid existed only on paper until the early twentieth century (Figures 6 and 7).

2.3.4 USES OF THE OPEN LAND DURING THE CIVIL WAR

During the Civil War, a number of the largely vacant blocks became used by the Union Army as encampment sites and as locations for buildings built for war uses. An example of the latter was the Sickel Branch Hospital, which stood immediately south and west of the block in question, between Oronoco, Pendleton, North West and Fayette Streets. The hospital complex may have extended into the southwest corner of the project block (Figure 9). Another example was the Government Bakery, two blocks southeast of the block in question. Built along existing railroad lines to provide provisions for Union troops, the Government Bakery was said to be the largest bakery in the world at the time (Brandes 1997).

The encampments, being mainly tents, may have changed over the course of the war, although several patterns are known from maps and other documents dating from the war.

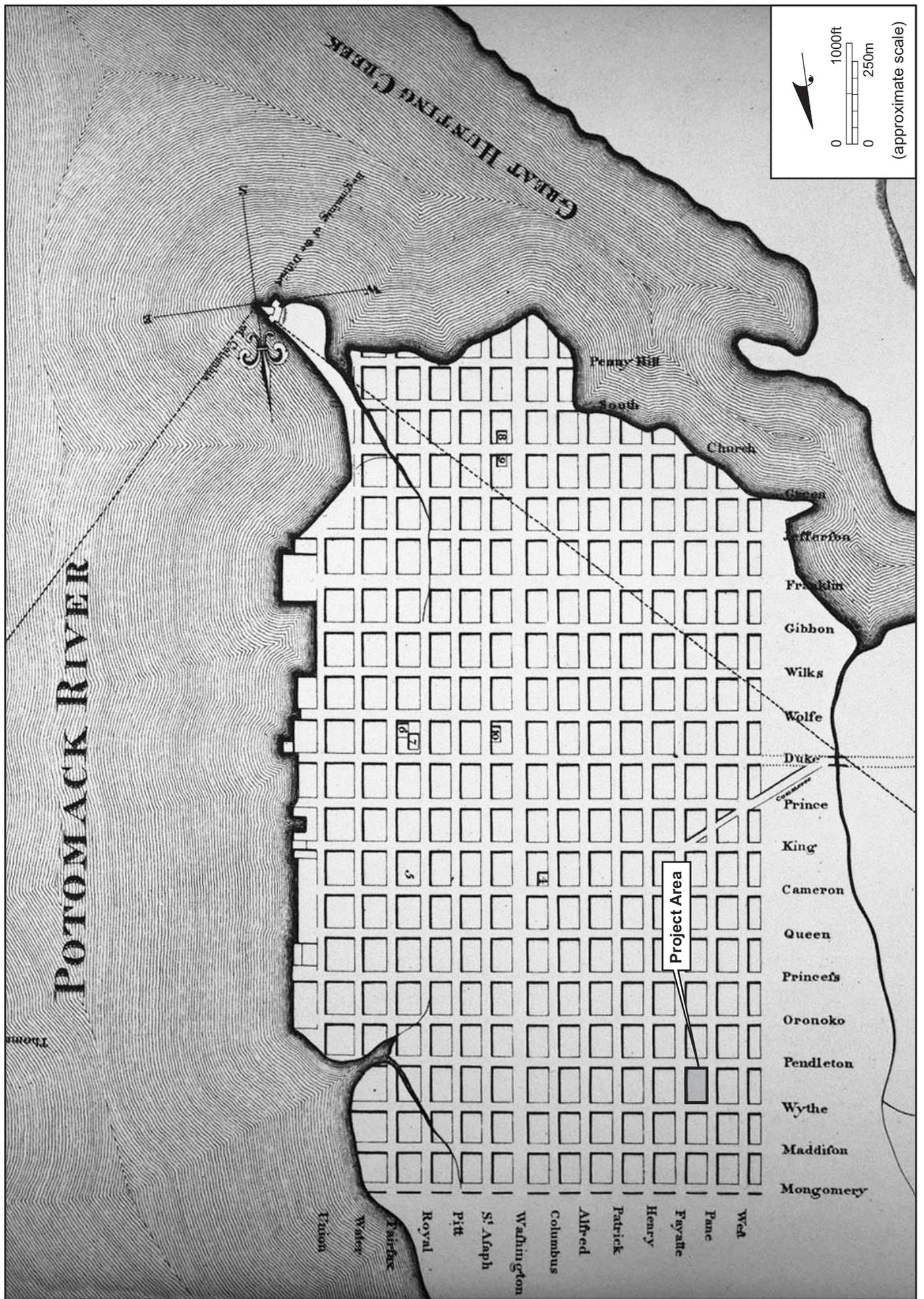


Figure 5. 1798 Street Grid of Alexandria (Gilpin 1798).

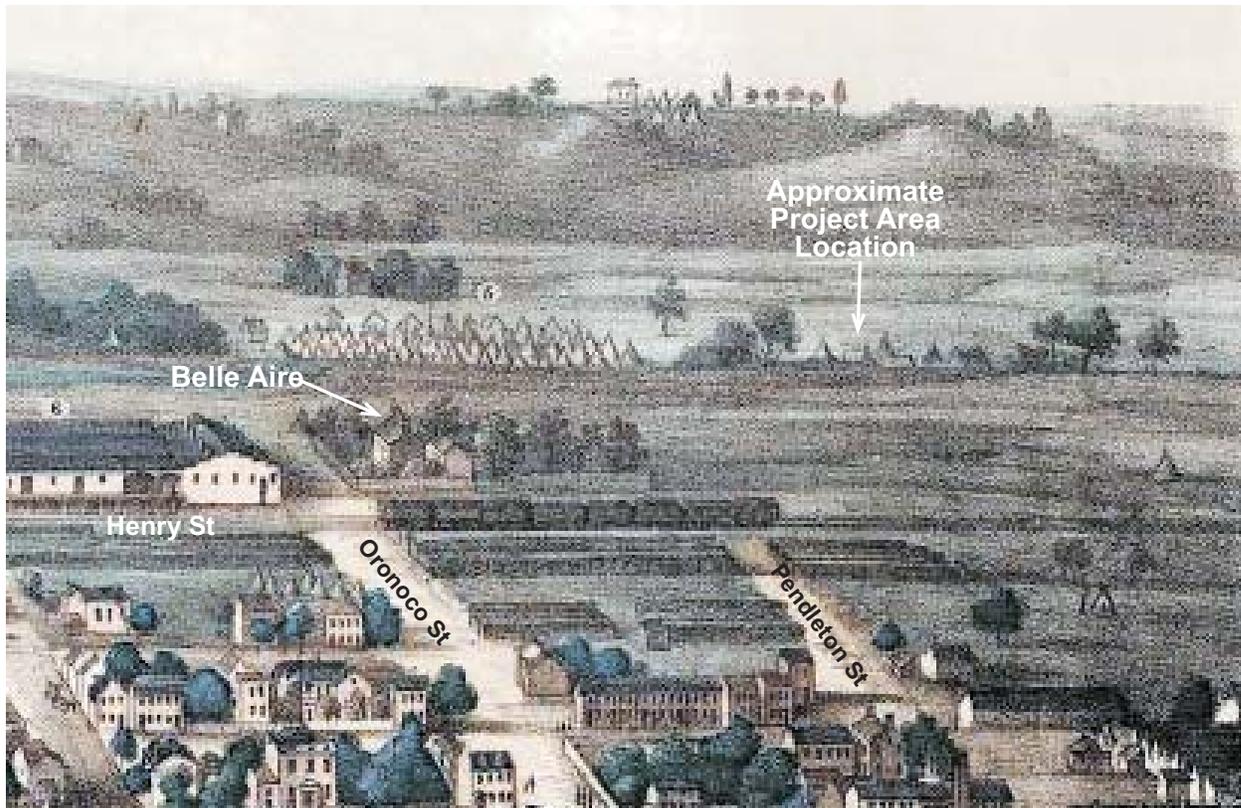


Figure 6. *Bird's Eye View of Alexandria* (Magnus 1863) showing approximate project area location with a small Union Army tent camp. To the south is a camp labeled 5 the "Pa. Reserves." The building on Henry Street labeled 6 is the "Government Bakery." Belle Aire on the corner of Henry and Oronoco streets was the residence of the Mason estate, later called Colross.

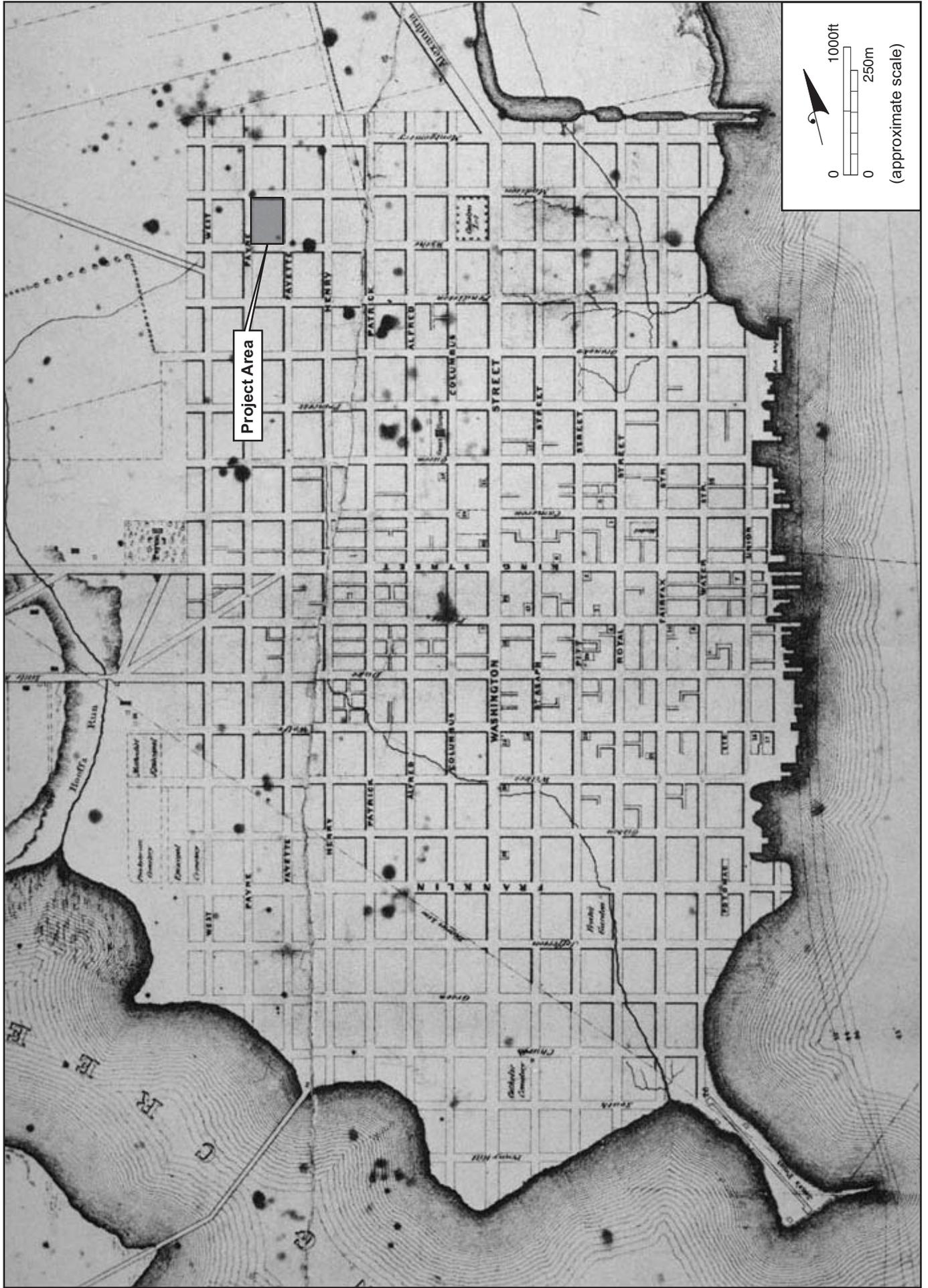


Figure 8. Detail of Plan of the Town of Alexandria, D.C. With Environs, 1845 (Ewing 1845).

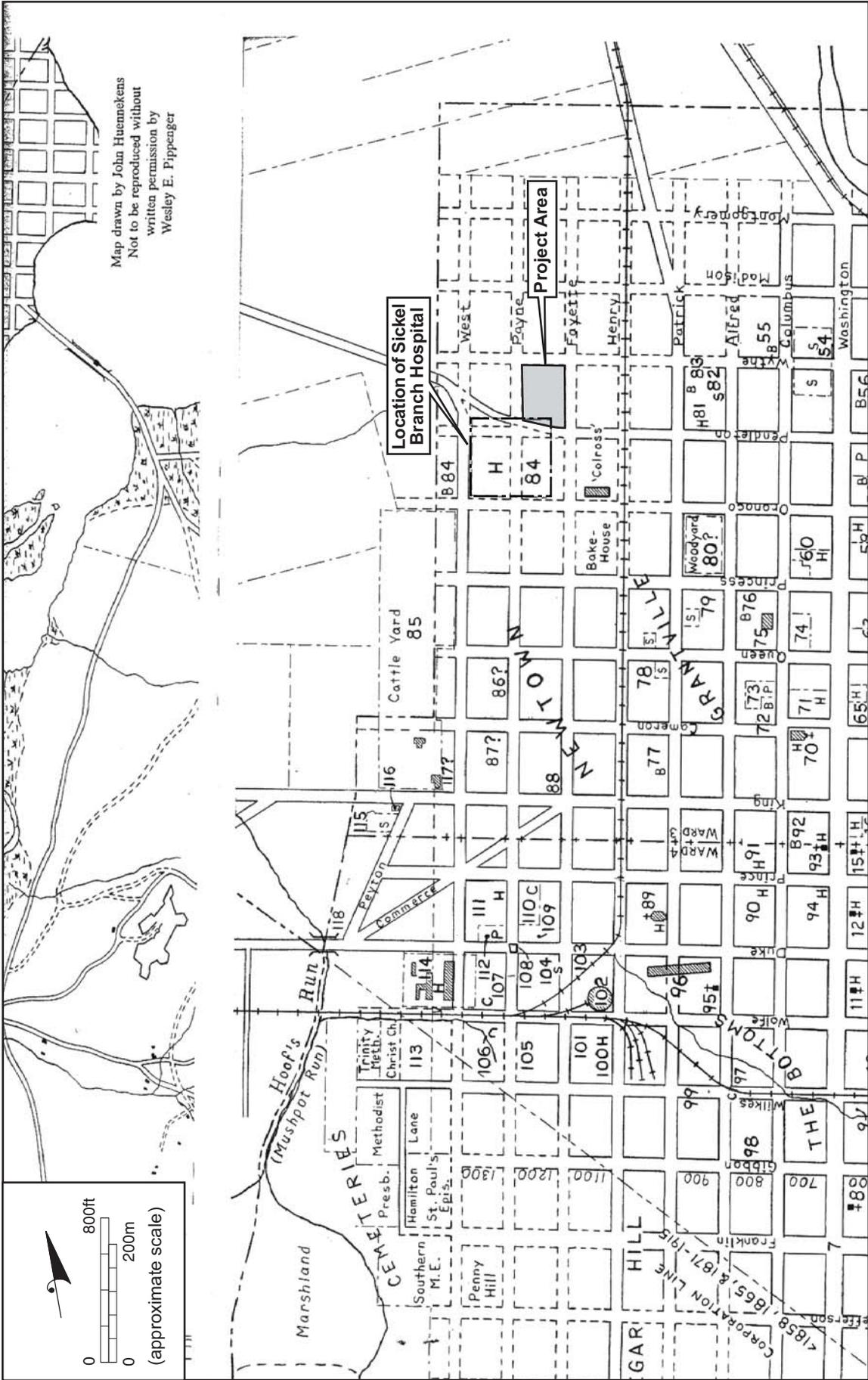


Figure 9. The Sichel Branch Hospital was located southwest of the project area but its area may have overlapped the south side of the project area (Huennkens n.d.).

V.P. Corbett's Map 1861 "Sketch of the Seat of War in Alexandria and Fairfax County" (Figure 10) shows a large Michigan unit encamped at Alexandria, at the outer edge of the 1798 grid, which occupied an area between what are now Duke and King Streets, several blocks southwest of this site (Corbett 1861). The United States Coast Survey Map (Figure 11), also prepared in 1861, shows the 2nd New Jersey encamped in and around the project block. The 2nd New Jersey, while attached to Kearney's Division, was placed in the area to guard the Alexandria and Orange Railroad and the surrounding area until March 1862, when the division advanced to the west (Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies [O.R.], Dryer's Compendium Vol. 3:1356). The block in question comprises nearly half of the area occupied at that time by New Jersey unit's encampment which covered approximately a two-block area, from North West Street to Fayette Street, between Pendleton and Wythe Streets.

Magnus's *Bird's Eye View of Alexandria* (Figure 6) shows that the military facilities in the northwest quadrant of Alexandria had changed considerably by 1863. Although the Government Bakery is depicted, the Sickel Branch Hospital is not. The project vicinity was, by then, occupied by the Pennsylvania Reserves (Magnus 1863). The Pennsylvania Reserves included the 30th - 42nd Infantry. It was the 33rd, 34th, 36th, and 37th Reserves, attached to Sickel's Second Brigade, 22nd Corp, who were camped in the project vicinity from April 1863 to February 1864 (O.R., Dryer's Compendium Vol. 3:1578-1580; Welcher 1989:559-561). In early 1863, the troops constructed the Sickel Hospital. In the spring of 1864, the Reserves joined the Rapidan Campaign and advance towards Wilderness, Virginia. The Pennsylvania Reserves encampment was located to the west of Block 354. The aspect of the *Bird's Eye View* is skewed and it appears that outlying support tents or officers' tents are seen in the approximate location of the project block (Figure 6). However, there is no evidence that the block was occupied by troops during 1863 and 1864.

The 1863 bird's-eye-view map also appears to indicate that the streets west of North Henry Street and north of Princess were not yet in use (Figure 6). Based on the way the streets are drawn as if they ended abruptly, the "paper street" rights-of-way do not appear to have been visible as they passed through larger fields of farm crops or grass in this quadrant of the city. However, on the west side of North West Street, the map shows several stands of trees. The trees appear to have been cleared to follow either North West Street or the city line (which was just west of North West Street), and openings appear to have been cut between the trees in line with the east-west streets (Magnus 1863).

2.3.5 WILLIAM L. BROWN, A PROMINENT ALEXANDRIA FARMER

The project area is shown on the 1877 Hopkins Atlas map as the property of Wm. N. Brown (Figure 7). Brown is listed in Chataigne's 1888-1889 Directory of the City of Alexandria as one of the city's "Principal Farmers." Brown may have been a business partner or relative of owners of some of the neighboring parcels. He may also have been the same William N. Brown who owned property on King Street between Fairfax and

Royal Streets in 1853 (Brown is mentioned in an 1853 deed for the adjoining property, which was cited in a HABS Report files in 1968 when that building, the Harper-Buckingham-Berry Building, was demolished) (Cox 1975).

2.3.6 USES OF NEIGHBORING PARCELS IN 1877

The 1877 map (Figure 7) shows that the surrounding blocks belong to other important Alexandria citizens, some of whom apparently acquired them for investment while they lived elsewhere. The block diagonally to the southeast contained the estate known as Bell Aire (also known as Colross), an important early Alexandria house. Construction of the house was begun in 1800 by an Alexandria merchant (John Potts) who was unable to finish the project and put the house up for sale in 1801 (Necciai et al. 2009). Another merchant, Jonathan Swift, purchased it in 1803 and finished it. Swift served on Alexandria City Council where he was president of council from 1822 to 1823. He named the home Bell Aire, although he also referred to it as Grasshopper Hall, but it later came to be called Colross. After Swift's death in 1824, it was purchased by lawyer and judge Thomas Francis Mason, who also served on Alexandria City Council and was mayor of Alexandria from 1827 to 1830. Mason died in 1838, leaving the estate to his son. The Smoot family sold it in 1917 to another lumber merchant who used it as a lumber storage facility. In 1877, the block directly east of Wm. L. Brown's block was part of the Mason estate, although no buildings are shown on it (Figure 7).

In 1877, the blocks north and northwest of the Brown block each contained one residence, surrounded by land owned by one of Alexandria's most important African-American families. Each house is shown on the map with a small parcel delineated around it. While a name is shown for each house (Mich. Weeden and John Hunter), but the blocks belonged jointly to George and John Seaton. This was apparently George Lewis Seaton, a master carpenter, grocer, and real estate developer. At the time, he was one of the wealthiest African-Americans in Virginia. Born free, Seaton was an important figure in the development of the Freedman community and in negotiating the uneasy peace between whites and African-Americans after the war. George L. Seaton's brother, John Andrew Seaton, was a city alderman (Calvitt 1994).

South of the block in question, a single house is shown in 1877 on a block listed as the Samuel Miller estate, and the block south of it, which appears to be vacant, is shown as part of the Henry Daingerfield Estate. The block southwest of the Brown block is shown as if owned jointly by Wm. N. Brown and Francis L. Smith. This is apparently the same Francis L. Smith who was a prominent Alexandria landholder and Confederate sympathizer. Smith and Henry Daingerfield were married to sisters, two daughters of Mary Jaquelin Vowell, another prominent early Alexandrian. The Smith and Daingerfield families were involved in the unsuccessful efforts to help Gen. Robert E. Lee regain ownership of Arlington House after the Civil War (Smith 1866). The block west of the Brown block is shown as vacant land belonging to a Jas. E. McGraw in 1877 (Figure 7).

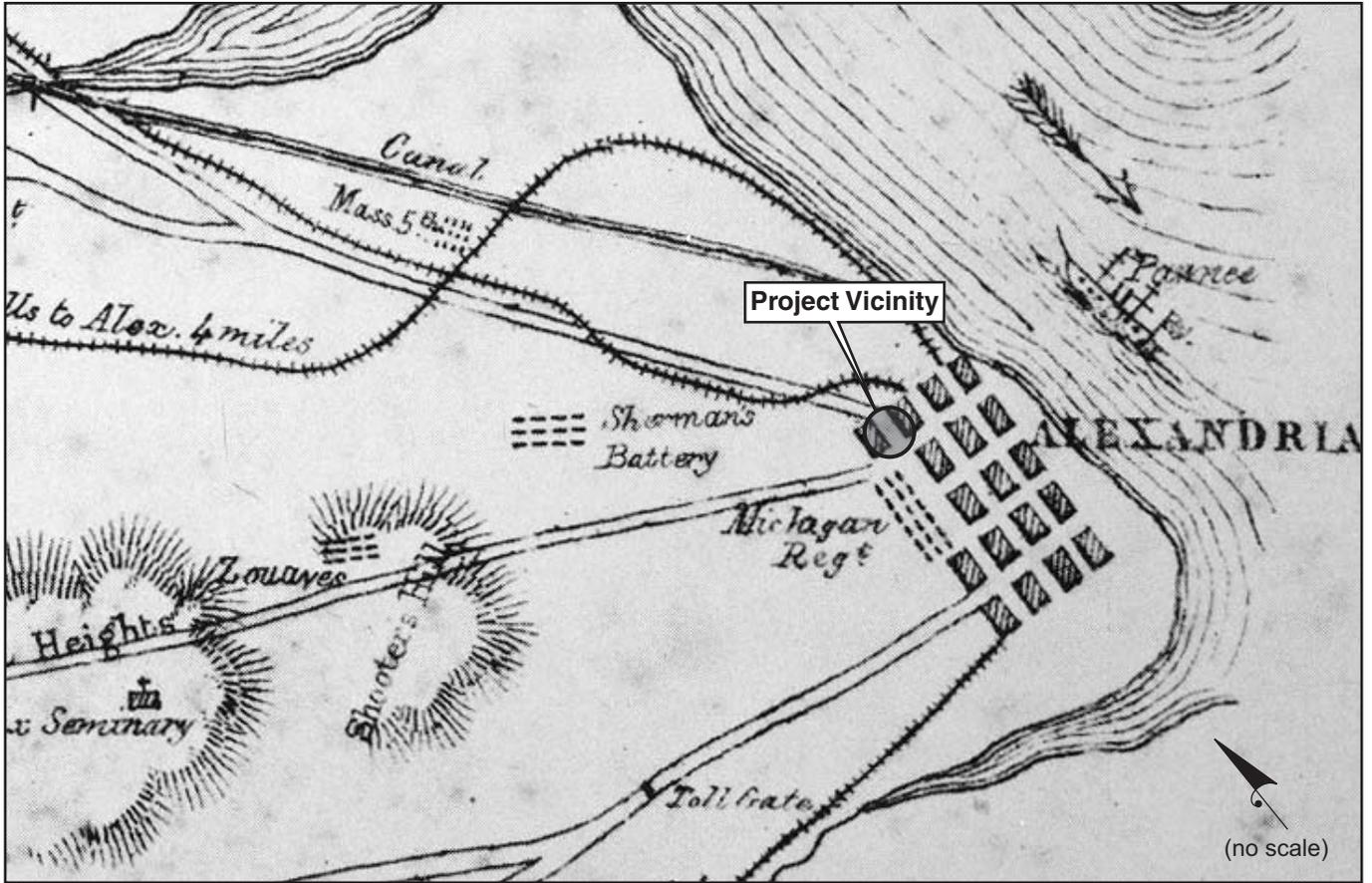


Figure 10. V.P. Corbett map of Alexandria (Corbett 1861)

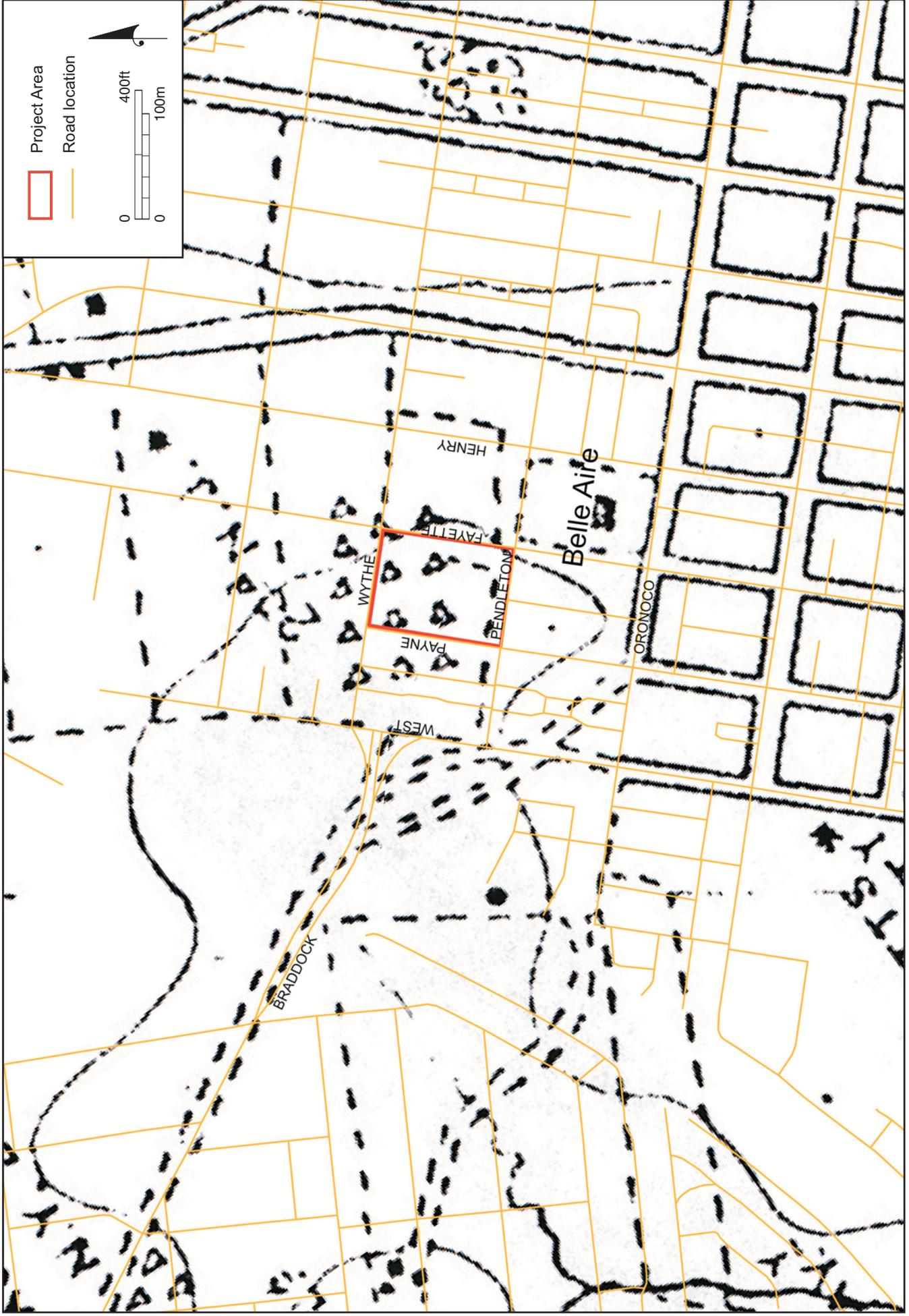


Figure 11. Detail of *Map of the ground of Occupation and Defense* (U.S. Coast Survey 1861) showing project area on georectified City of Alexandria GIS map.

2.3.7 LAST QUARTER OF THE 19TH CENTURY AND FIRST QUARTER OF THE 20TH CENTURY

There is less documentation of the block in question between 1877 and 1921. While the Hopkins Atlas of 1877 covers the entire city, the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps do not cover areas of the city where there are large areas of undeveloped land.

Sanborn maps have been checked for the years 1885, 1891, 1896, 1902, 1907, and 1912, but the block is not shown in these years. By 1912, several industrial plants had been built just north of Wythe Street along the two north-south railroads, and the Sanborn Map of that year shows them as inserts without showing the land between the plants and the rest of the city. The pedestrian and vehicular access to these plants was by way of North Henry Street. By contrast to North Henry Street, in place of a street name where the parallel public path of North Fayette Street would have been the map clearly has an indication (drafted linearly in what would be the street right-of-way) saying “vacant fields.” The Belle Pre Bottle Company and the Alexandria Glass Company were located to the northeast within three blocks of the block in question. An “Old Folks Home” is also shown on the Sanborn Map by that time, along Montgomery Street between North Henry and North Patrick Streets, two blocks northeast of the project site; the name is followed on the map by the parenthetical tagline “(Negro).” The block east of the project site (600 block of North Henry Street) is also shown in an insert on the map. It contained both the “B.F. Board Motor Truck Co.,” which had its own machine shop and wood shop, and the “Board Armstrong & Co. Vinegar” (plant), which had storage tanks and facilities for drawing, packing, and shipping as well as storage. The Rosslyn Brick Company, located further north along the Georgetown and Alexandria Road, was shown in another insert on the same page.

2.3.8 THE SURROUNDING AFRICAN-AMERICAN NEIGHBORHOODS

The block in question could be referred to as the outer edge of three different African-American neighborhoods (Figure 12). The fact that these neighborhoods came together at this point may be significant, as the city built Parker-Gray Elementary school, a facility for African-American children just three blocks northeast of the block in question in 1920. In 1950, in recognition of the need for high school facilities for the African-American community, the city built Parker-Gray High School within a block to the north of the block in question. This quadrant of the city had already grown into the largest of several African-American neighborhoods that were found in various parts of Alexandria. Both school sites were at the outer edge of the most developed residential blocks and commercial areas of the African-American community, but central to three or four African-American neighborhoods, as was also the case with the project area.

The most tenuous connection may be with the Neighborhood called The Hump, approximately four blocks northeast of the block in question, and Cross Canal, an older neighborhood just north of the northeast corner of the 1798 street grid. As a neighborhood, The Hump grew out of and next to Cross Canal. The area known as The Hump was a small grid of houses in approximately the same location at the James Bland

Public Housing Project which is found today between North Patrick, North Alfred, Wythe, and First Streets. The houses that existed in The Hump prior to 1940 were cleared away for construction of the James Bland Project and a slightly older, related project known as Samuel Madden Homes (EHT Tracerics 2003).

When development finally did happen to the west of North Fayette Street in the 500-800 blocks, it may have been driven as much by new developments outside the nineteenth century city line as it was by developments within the older areas of the city. West of the block in question, a small neighborhood known as Colored Rosemont developed as an outgrowth of Rosemont, a new Alexandria suburb that was developing in 1890s, west of the city line and south of Braddock Road. The land for Rosemont was first assembled in 1887 when a land development company was formed for a new neighborhood to be named Spring Park (Maxwell and Massey 1991). Development happened slowly in the neighborhood, most houses being built after 1908, and by that time, the name had been changed to Rosemont. Colored Rosemont may have been so-called because of jobs that African-Americans living in the 600 and 700 blocks of North West Street and Payne Street had in households in Rosemont proper.

The area containing the block in question is also shown in some maps as being part of Uptown, a neighborhood that centered on the Queen Street business district, three blocks to the south of the block in question. Uptown was the city's largest African-American neighborhood. Although several of the city's oldest African-American neighborhoods and institutions developed a few blocks south, east, and southeast of this area, across King and Washington Streets, Uptown was the core area of largest concentration of African-American citizens in the city, making the choice of this corner appropriate for the construction sites of Parker-Gray Elementary School in 1920 and Parker-Gray High School in 1950. Placing these school at the northern fringe of Uptown, on sites that touched the two smaller neighborhoods of The Hump and Colored Rosemont may have created a sense that the whole area had grown into one larger neighborhood, for which the most appropriate name would have been Uptown until the City's decision in 1984 to create a new city historic district naming it the "Parker-Gray Historic District" in honor of the two schools. As a result of this action, the whole area tends to be called by the modern neighborhood name "Parker-Gray" today (Necciai et al. 2009).

2.3.9 THE HOUSE AND GREENHOUSE ON THE SITE

A small residence was built on the block in question by at least 1921 (neither maps nor deeds have indicated that it was there before that date). The house was 1½ stories, frame, an elongated rectangle apparently having a side-gabled roof, with an ell to the rear that was most likely a kitchen (Figure 13) (Sanborn 1921). It had a small front porch. The house type is highly unusual in the Uptown/Parker-Gray area of the city. Although it does not appear in any documentation prior to 1921, the information shown in the plan would be consistent with an early Virginia proto-type, the Tidewater frame cottage with a kitchen ell under a catslide roof. It is likely that the house was built after 1880 using this

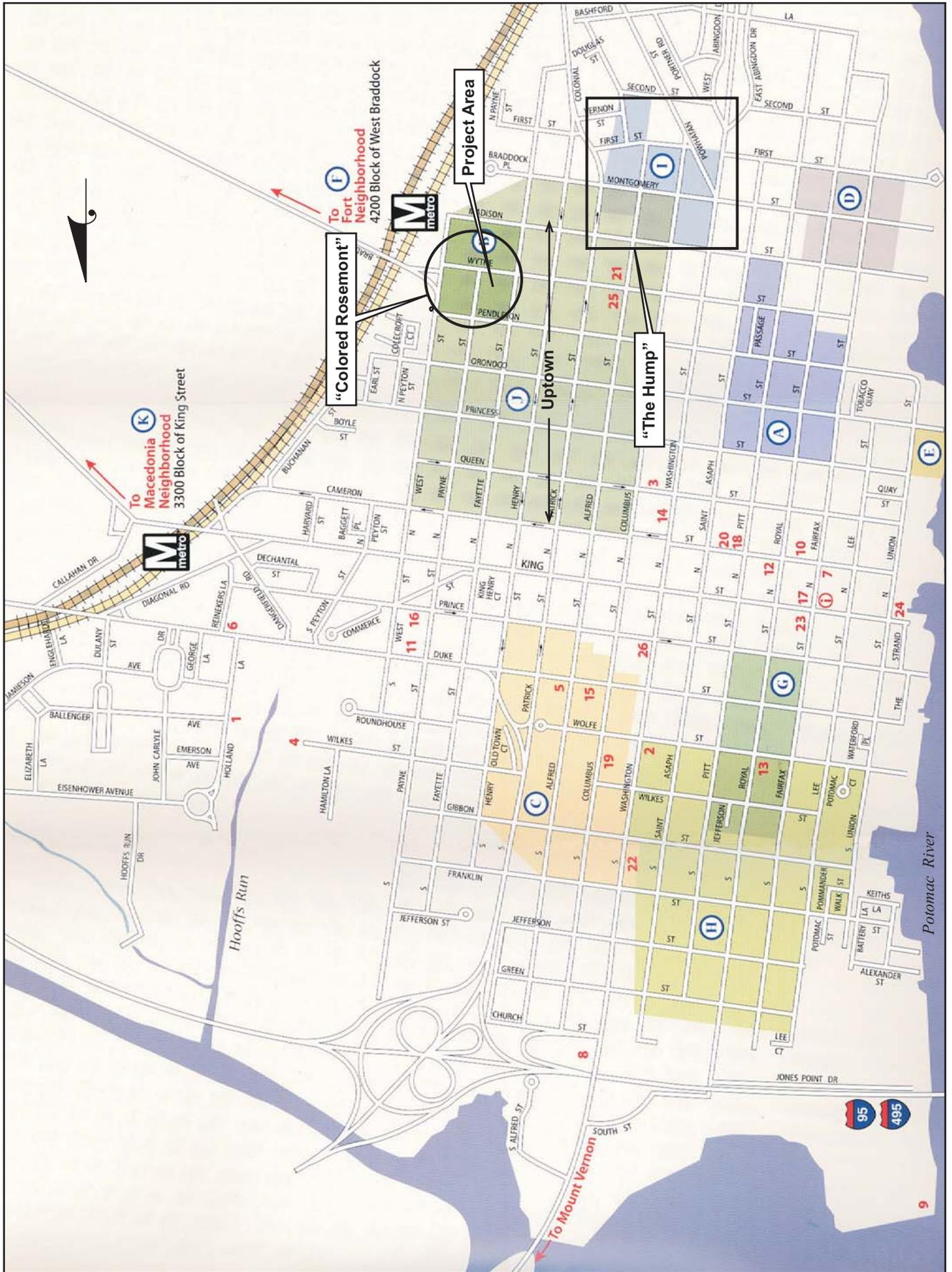


Figure 12. African American Neighborhoods in Alexandria (Anonymous n.d.).

traditional Virginia house form, or it is also possible that it was moved here from another location.

The 1921 Sanborn Map shows the house surrounded by two other buildings: a modest-sized building, apparently a barn of some kind, west of it, and a frame one-story house to the south at the street corner. The one-story house is rectangular except that a small room, possibly a kitchen or enclosed porch, has been added on its north side, away from the street.

By the time the 1931 Sanborn map was prepared, a greenhouse had been constructed north of the two houses and the small barnlike building to the west was gone. The greenhouse is a rectangle, about 20 by 30 feet, with a small one story room added to the west side, like a small ell (Figure 14). By the time the 1941 Sanborn map was prepared, the house sits by itself on the parcel (shown at that time as exactly half a city block) (Figure 15). African-Americans are shown living in these houses in city directories in 1924, 1932, and 1942. The names differ in each directory, so the houses may have been rented. In 1936, this address is listed as the property or residence of Hal L. Padgett. The 1936 Hill's Directory has asterisks to indicate residents of African-American race, and this property has no such asterisk.

In 1898, Verlinda A. Bull sold the south half of Block 354 to Louis C. Barley, who may have been her nephew (ADB 42/109). Barley was a judge of the Corporation Court who had an office on Royal Street and a house on Columbus Street (Richmond 1903). He did not live on or develop Block 354.

Two years after purchasing the south half of Block 354, Louis Barley sold the land to Robert Elliott (ADB 47/179). Elliott dealt in real estate, loans, and investments and had an office on Royal Street. His house was located on Duke Street in 1903 and in Braddock Heights in 1917 (Richmond 1903; Boyd 1917). Like Barley, Elliott did not live on the property and did not develop it. The south half of Block 354 was used by Elliott to secure \$1,000 to Eugenia E. Dudley in 1914, but there was a default in payment and the property was sold by trustee C. E. Nicol to C. E. Nicol, Jr. in February 1917 (ADB 66/64).

C. E. Nicol, Jr. sold the south half of Block 354 in 1918 to Thomas L. Carter and J. Brook Carter who were doing business as Carter Brothers (ADB 66/432). The Carter Brothers were real estate agents, rental agents, brokers, and loan agents with an office and house on King Street (Hill 1924). These were probably the owners who began to develop the south half of the block. A 1921 map shows a one-and-one-half story frame dwelling house and two other frame buildings on the property (Sanborn 1921; Figure 13). In 1924 the address of the house was 607 N. Fayette Street and it was being rented to Martin Ford, a black laborer (Hill 1924). In 1931, the house appeared the same as in 1921, but one of the outbuildings had been removed and a greenhouse had been added north of the dwelling house (Sanborn 1931) (Figure 14). Annie Daggs, an African-American, rented the house at 608 N. Fayette in 1932; this may be the house on Block

354 that was owned by the Carter Brothers although the address had changed slightly (Hill 1932).

By the 1940s, the south half of Block 354 changed from a domestic property to an industrial one. In 1941, the block had one small house on it; the greenhouse and other outbuildings had been removed (Figure 15). An African-American family lived at 608 N. Fayette Street, which may be the same house although the address is different than that on the map. In 1941, J. Brooke Carter, who owned the property (south half of Block 354), sold it to the Marshall Transfer Company (ADB 179/242). Marshall Transfer then sold the property to Victory Van Corporation in 1945 (ADB 217/301). Either of these two companies may have built a warehouse on the property. As shown on the 1958 map, the block is occupied by a commercial warehouse (Figure 16) (Sanborn 1958).

The Victory Van Corporation sold the property in 1963 to the Security Storage Company of Washington (ADB 583/415). At that time, the property was described as “all of that square of ground bounded by Payne, Pendleton, Wythe and Fayette Streets” (Figure 17) (Sanborn 1977) (ADB 583/415). It is not clear how Victory Van Corp. obtained the northern half of the block. All of the maps subsequent to the 1877 map show that the northern half of the block was undeveloped until 1958.

Since 1958 Block 354 has been put to industrial use as a warehouse. It was sold to the 621 N. Payne Street LLC by Security Storage in 2008 (ADB 080011821).

2.5 ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The current building at 621 North Payne Street is a large, cubic, flat-roofed, brick warehouse building that occupies an entire city block, between North Fayette and north Payne Streets, and between Wythe and Pendleton Streets. It is listed as contributing in the draft National Register Nomination for the Uptown/Parker-Gray Historic District, a nomination that has been approved by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources for submission to the National Register. The contributing status is based on the fact that the building was among the last examples of a large building constructed within the district for commercial purposes, using a combination of modern construction techniques and some elements of the Colonial Revival style. It is architecturally consistent with many other buildings built in the district in the last decade of the period of significance, which ends in 1959. Erected in two phases as a commercial warehouse, it has most recently been used by the United States governmental agencies such as the Government Printing Office and the Small Business Administration for storage of printed materials. The southern half is almost identical to the northern half.

Half of the building was constructed in 1951 and the other half in 1958, according to notations that appear on all Sanborn Fire Insurance maps since 1958. Each half is a “U”-shaped design consisting of a main wing on the North Fayette Street side and two narrow

wings that project toward North Payne Street; the composite design is shaped in plan like a backwards capital letter “E.” As a result, each half contains a courtyard that opens to North Payne Street (Figures 3 and 4). Each courtyard comprises a little over 25 percent of the footprint area of that half of the building. While the main, larger wing of each half of the building abuts North Fayette Street, the main man-door entrance is in one of the smaller wings facing toward North Payne Street, and 621 North Payne Street is used as the building’s address. However, the building has several other main-door entrances, several of which have recent signs indicating other addresses.

The building was constructed as brick walls laid in American bond over a 12-inch concrete block base, as noted on the 1992 Sanborn map (the map indicates “CIN. BL.,” or cinder block in the older half, but the use of the notation “CB” on the 1958 half of the building could indicate modern concrete block in that half). The foundation is partially exposed, poured-in-place reinforced (ferrous) concrete. Within the walls, the structure is a frame of concrete posts and beams, with concrete floors and a concrete roof deck. The roof is flat, concealed behind a parapet. Brick pilasters were used to reinforce some of the exterior walls facing into the courtyards.

The North Payne Street elevation has four individual façade designs, one for the short end of each of the narrow wings. The façade design of the wing just north of center has a centered entrance door flanked by three windows to each side in the first story and five corresponding bays of windows across the second story. The doorway has a cast concrete architrave, a detail used on many Alexandria buildings, notably many of the city’s residences built during and shortly after World War II. The wing at the Pendleton Street side of the building has two openings with windows or louvers, and the remaining two wings have no openings on this elevation (except for an exterior-to-exterior man-door leading from the sidewalk onto one of the loading docks).

The two courtyards have chain link fencing along the North Payne Street side, with a wide gate used daily at the center of each courtyard. Within each courtyard, a shed-roofed metal canopy, ell-shaped in plan, supported on metal columns, shelters and platform and loading dock garage door bays on two sides. The canopy is found in the southern and western sides of the courtyard in the northern half of the building (Figure 4), and in the northern and western side of the courtyard in the southern half (Figure 3). The southern portion of the canopy in the northern courtyard has an open gabled section at the center, apparently designed to create a higher area for loading unusually tall materials. The brick pilasters are found specifically on the long elevations facing into the courtyards where there are no loading dock platforms or canopies to provide additional stability.

Each remaining elevation of the building is different from all the others. The Pendleton Street elevation has 18 openings of varying sizes, including one loading dock bay with a roll-up garage door, one man-door, and a number of smaller openings with either windows or louvers. The North Fayette Street elevation has ten loading dock bays with

roll-up garage doors, plus one main-door (Figure 2). The Wythe Street elevation has no doors or windows.

All the window openings and/or louvered ventilation openings are covered with metal grates or expanded metal security covers with fasteners that resemble shutter hinges. Many windows have bars inside the glass in addition to the exterior security covers. Throughout the building, the window openings have rowlock sills. At the top edge of the parapet there appears to be cast concrete coping in some places and metal coping in others. An unusual feature of the building as a whole is that the two corners of the building on the Wythe Street side are angled at 45 degrees, the angled surface being between 8 and 15 feet in width, with no openings.

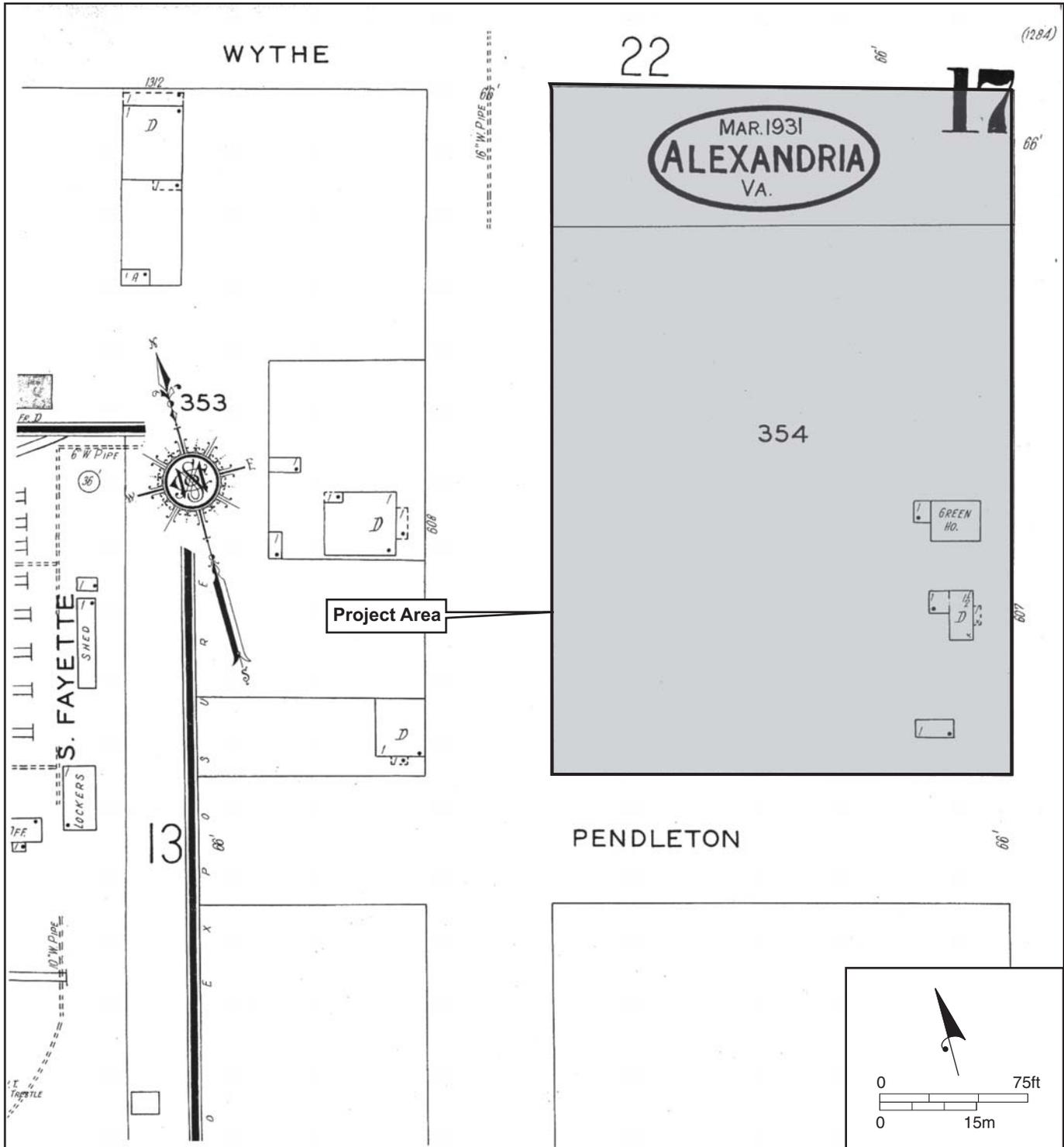


Figure 14. A greenhouse had been added to the property by 1931 (Sanborn 1931).

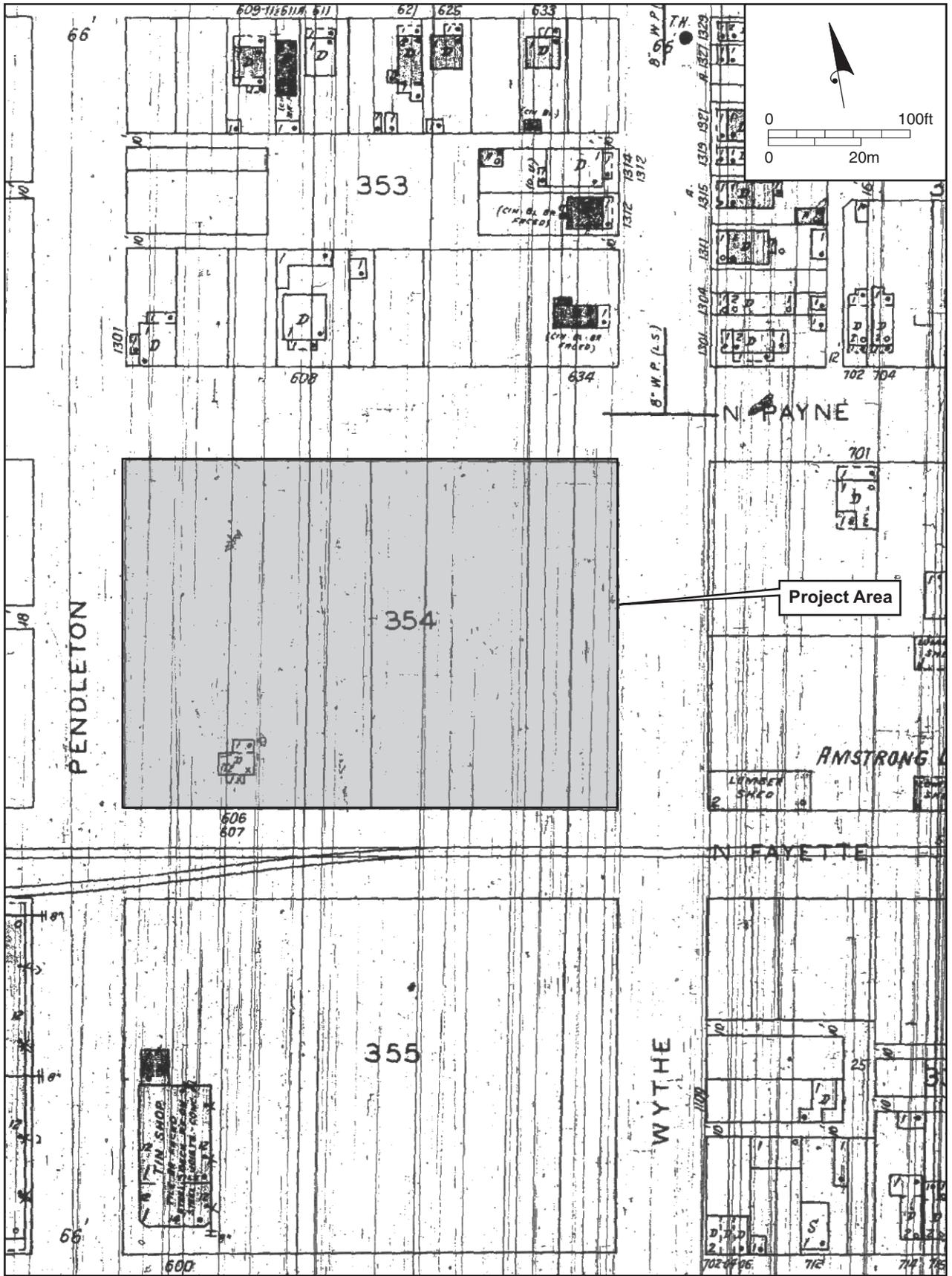


Figure 15. Several buildings had been removed (Sanborn 1941).

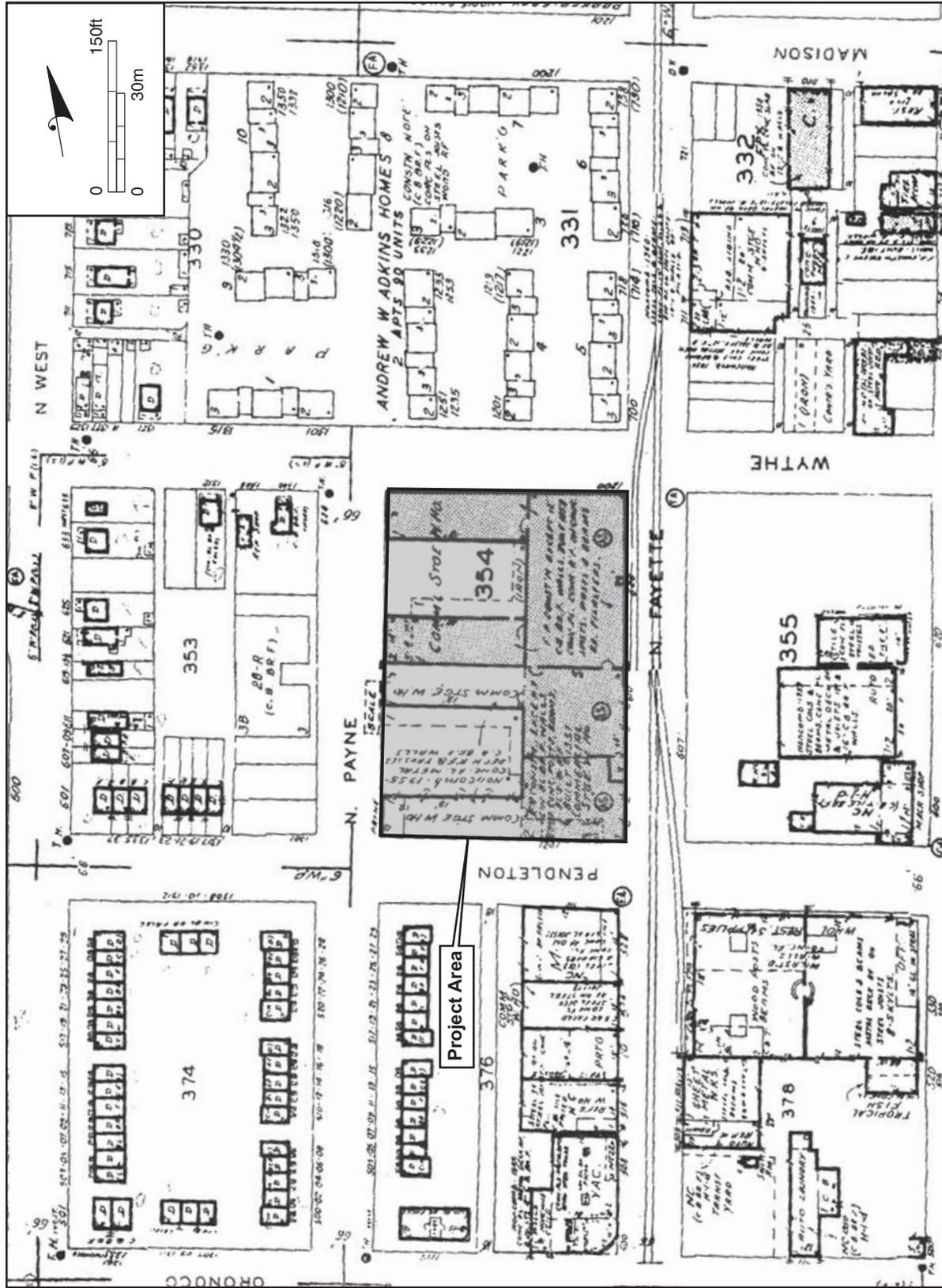


Figure 17. Two warehouses continue to take up the entire block (Sanborn 1977).

3.0 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE PROJECT AREA

There are two main implications for archeology from the historical research. One is the Civil War activities that took place on the project area. The other concerns the early to mid-twentieth century houses that may have been occupied by African-Americans.

The maps and images from the Civil War period show that Union military units occupied the project area (Figures 6, 9, and 11). There may also be evidence of the hospital that occupied the next block southeast of the project area. Two houses, an outbuilding and a greenhouse, occupied the southeastern area of the block (Figure 18, 19, and 20). The main house is evidenced from at least 1921 to 1941; the other buildings had shorter life spans. The main house was occupied by African-American families.

These houses were owned by investors, but were rented and occupied by African-Americans before the block became an industrial area. There was a greenhouse on the property in 1931 and may be related to the growing of vegetables or flowers for sale. During the early twentieth century the surrounding blocks were subdivided and lots were sold or rented to African-Americans. It is not clear why this block was not developed further, but the evidence shows only a small portion of block developed.

Undisturbed archeological remains of Civil War camps typically include various military artifacts, plus fire pits, and possibly evidence of tent platforms or other kinds of temporary shelters. Archeological remains of the residential occupation from the twentieth century would include various household trash in yard deposits and possibly features such as building foundations, pits and privies.

Some areas of the block have been disturbed to the extent that no archeological remains are expected. This includes the areas of the two courtyards on the west side of the block (Figures 21 and 22). Both courtyards have been excavated about 2 to 3 feet below the street level. If there were archeological remains of Civil War camps in this area, they have been destroyed.

The rest of the building has been built on slab in the 1950s. Well before the 1950s it was common practice to remove the topsoil from building sites so that the slab could be laid on a level surface of soil known to be stable. It is likely that any archeological remains from the Civil War or of the twentieth-century residential occupation have been destroyed also. It is faintly possible that shaft features such as privies or pits that penetrated into the subsoil would have been preserved. We currently do not know when sewer services were extended to this area of the city, but typically the poorer sections of a city do not get such service until other areas do. So it is likely there was an outhouse on the property.



Figure 18. Overlay showing the location of buildings on the 1921 Sanborn map on 2009 Google Earth aerial.



Figure 19. Overlay showing the location of buildings on the 1931 Sanborn map on 2009 Google Earth aerial.



Figure 20. Overlay showing the location of buildings on the 1941 Sanborn map on 2009 Google Earth aerial.



Figure 21. The south courtyard on Payne Street showing the courtyard is graded below the road surface.



Figure 22. The north courtyard on Payne Street showing the courtyard is graded below the road surface.

4.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The documentary study of Block 354 using maps and primary and secondary documents concludes that the block was little used during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Although there was some occupation nearby, the first evidence of historic occupation was during the Civil War when Union military units camped on and around the block. Twentieth-century occupation began with the construction of two houses and two outbuildings, including a greenhouse in the southeast quadrant of the property. This occupation, documented on maps from 1921 to 1941, may have been occupied for 30 or 40 years, assuming they could have been built sometime after 1912 and abandoned as late as the 1950s when the warehouse was built.

Because of the construction techniques used, it is likely that any archeological deposits that resided in the upper levels of the soil were destroyed. There is a slight possibility that truncated shaft features or pits associated with the buildings may be preserved if they were dug sufficiently deep into the subsoil. The underground parking for the development project will remove any preserved archeological resources.

JMA recommends that the southeast quadrant of the project area be monitored during the demolition of the existing warehouse. If shaft features are found, JMA recommends minimal testing to determine their contents and period of occupation. Such testing will allow the evaluation of their significance and their importance in understanding the lifeways of the early twentieth century African-Americans in Alexandria.

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- 1941 *Fire Insurance Map of Alexandria, VA.* Sanborn Map Company, New York. Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC.
- 1958 *Fire Insurance Map of Alexandria, VA.* Sanborn Map Company, New York. Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC.
- 1977 *Fire Insurance Map of Alexandria, VA.* Sanborn Map Company, New York. Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC.
- 1992 *Fire Insurance Map of Alexandria, VA.* Sanborn Map Company, New York. Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC.
- Smith, Francis L.
- 1866 *Letter from Francis L. Smith to Robert E. Lee, June 14th.* Accessed on line April 2009 at <<http://home.wlu.edu/~stanleyv/14jun66.htm>>.
- United States Coast Survey
- 1861 *Map of the ground of Occupation and Defense of the division of the U.S. Army in Virginia.* U. S. Coast Survey, Washington, DC.
- The Virginia African American Heritage Program
- n.d. Black Rosemont. *African American Heritage.* The Virginia African American Heritage Program, The Virginia Foundation for the Humanities, Charlottesville, VA, accessed online April 2009 at <http://www.aaheritageva.org/search/sites.php?site_id=477>.

APPENDIX I

Chain of Title

Chain of Title

Grantee	Deed, Date	Grantor	Comments
621 N Payne Street LLC	080011821 6-30-2008	Security Storage Company of Washington	Square of ground bounded by Payne, Pendleton, Wythe and Fayette Streets
Security Storage Company of Washington	583/415 1-1-1942	Victory Van Corporation	Square of ground bounded by Payne, Pendleton, Wythe and Fayette Streets
Victory Van Corp.	217/301 6-4-1945	Marshall Transfer Corp.	South half of the square of ground bounded by Payne, Pendleton, Wythe and Fayette Streets
Marshall Transfer Corp.	179/242 9-22-1941 Will Book 10/287	J. Brooke Carter	South half of the square of ground bounded by Payne, Pendleton, Wythe and Fayette Streets
Thomas L. Carter & J. Brooke Carter, dba Carter Bros.	66/432 1-7-1918	C. E. Nicol, Jr. (Charles Edgar Nicol, Jr.)	South half of the square of ground bounded by Payne, Pendleton, Wythe and Fayette Streets
C. E. Nicol, Jr.	66/64 2-24-1917	C. E. Nicol, Trustee	South half of the square of ground bounded by Payne, Pendleton, Wythe and Fayette Streets
C. E. Nicol, Trustee	1- 20- 1914	Robert Elliott	South half of the square of ground bounded by Payne, Pendleton, Wythe and Fayette Streets
Robert Elliott	47/179 6-16-1900	Louis C. Barley & Bessie S. Barley	South half of the square of ground bounded by Payne, Pendleton, Wythe and Fayette Streets
Louis C. Barley	42/109 5-28-1898	Verlinda A. Bull	South half of the square of ground bounded by Payne, Pendleton, Wythe and Fayette Streets
Verlinda A. Bull	25/346 4-2-1891	William H. Brown & wife Mary	South half of the square of ground bounded by Payne, Pendleton, Wythe and Fayette Streets
William Henry Brown & Verlinda Ann Bull	Will Book 1, Corporation Court, p. 561 7-14-1890	William N. Brown	All his real estate
William N. Brown	19/127 registered 9-5-1887; sale took place on 12-21-1872	Anthony W. Armstrong, Commissioner	A square of ground . . . bounded by Pendleton, Wythe, Fayette, and Payne Streets.

APPENDIX II

Qualifications of Investigators



LYNN DIEKMAN JONES

Laboratory Supervisor/Project Archeologist
John Milner Associates, Inc.
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(703) 642-1837 (fax)
ljones@johnmilnerassociates.com

EDUCATION

M.A.A.	University of Maryland	Anthropology	1993
B.A.	University of Maryland	Anthropology	1990

EXPERIENCE PROFILE

Lynn Jones holds a Master of Applied Anthropology degree from the University of Maryland and has had 18 years experience in archaeology of the Mid-Atlantic region. She has been involved in investigating prehistoric Native American sites as well as historic period sites dating from the early eighteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. Ms. Jones has experience in directing fieldwork, supervising laboratory processing, and doing documentary research. Ms. Jones is well acquainted with the curation standards and guidelines recommended by various states, the federal government, and the National Park Service. Since joining John Milner Associates, Inc., Ms. Jones has conducted documentary research, supervised fieldwork and overseen the laboratory processing and preparation for curation of a number of projects in the District of Columbia, Maryland, Kentucky, Indiana, and Virginia.

KEY PROJECTS

- 2008 Documentary research, artifact analysis, and contributed to report for Phase III archeological data recovery for Runway 4, Dulles International Airport. Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority, Washington, DC.
- 2007 Documentary research and contributed to report for the National Museum of the U. S. Army project. Tetra Tech, Inc., and U. S. Corps of Engineers.
- 2007 Documentary research and contributed to report for the Oakton Park project. Chevy Chase Bank.
- 2006 Documentary research, field reconnaissance survey, and contributed to report for the MediCorp proposed hospital location. Paciulli, Simmons & Associates.
- 2005 Documentary research and contributed to report Carr Homes Quaker Ridge project. Carr Homes, Alexandria, VA.
- 2005 Documentary research and contributed to report for Virginia Theological Seminary faculty housing project. Cole and Denny, Alexandria, VA.
- 2005 Documentary research and report contributions, Phase II Archeological Investigations for the Fourth Runway, (Task 6/7), Washington Dulles International Airport, Fairfax County, Virginia. Parsons Management Corporation and the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority.

- 2005 Documentary research and report contributions, Phase II Archeological Investigations for the Crosswind Runway, (Task 5), Washington Dulles International Airport, Fairfax and Loudoun Counties, Virginia. Parsons Management Corporation and the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority.
- 2004 Documentary research and contributed to report for Marine Base Quantico archeological investigations. EDAW, Alexandria, VA.
- 2003 Fieldwork, documentary research, and contributed to report for National Zoological Park Asia Trail project. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- 2003 Documentary research and contributed to report for Dulles International Airport, CASP project, Task 2, and Task 3 projects. Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority, Washington, D.C.
- 2003 Directed fieldwork and authored report for St. Mary's College Athletic Fields project. St. Mary's College of Maryland, St. Mary's City, MD.
- 2003 Documentary research and contributed to report for the MAGLEV project. Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration, Baltimore, MD.
- 2003 Monitoring and report on the Boonsboro Streetscape Project, US40 Alt. Boonsboro. Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration, Baltimore, MD.
- 2002 Documentary research and contributed to report for the old Patent Office Building project, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- 2002 Documentary research and co-authored report on nine properties in Fell's Point, Baltimore, MD, for the Society for the Preservation of Federal Hill and Fell's Point.
- 2000 Field Supervisor/Laboratory Supervisor. Supervised fieldwork, laboratory processing and co-authored report for Phase I survey at Todd's Inheritance, Baltimore County, MD.
- 1999 Field Supervisor/Laboratory Supervisor. Supervised the excavation and processing of artifacts for the Northampton Slave Quarters Site. Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Prince George's County, MD.
- 1996 Supervised fieldwork and authored report. Slayton House site, an eighteenth-century townhouse in Annapolis, Maryland. Historic Annapolis Foundation.
- 1994 Assistant Site Director. Supervised excavation at the Bordley-Randall House site, an eighteenth-century house in Annapolis, Maryland, for Historic Annapolis Foundation and the University of Maryland Field School in Urban Archaeology.
- 1991 Assistant Site Director and contributed to site report. Supervised excavation of ground-floor slave quarters of the Charles Carroll of Carrollton. Archaeology in Annapolis Project for the Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Inc., restoration organization.

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Author or co-author of 42 cultural resource reports, three scholarly publications, and several papers presented at professional meetings and conferences.

Terry A. Necciai, RA

Historical Architect and Preservationist

Education

BArch Carnegie-Mellon University

5-year Professional Bachelor's of Architecture Degree, with second major in Creative Writing (Poetry) 1981

One year as a Masters of Architecture student in Small Town Design and teaching assistant, Mississippi State University

1985

Professional Licensing

Registered Architect in Pennsylvania

Qualify as a Historical Architect under 36CFR61

Experience Profile

Terry Necciai, a registered architect with 25 years' experience in the practice of community-based historic preservation, has worked in many different capacities on local and regional heritage projects. As a Main Street Manager, serving three small towns for 2-3 years each, he has years of active experience in community education efforts. His work as an architect has focused on documenting and evaluating historic properties, preparing numerous historic structure reports and National Register nominations. He has listed or assisted in listing 55 properties in the National Register, including: 16 historic districts, 17 farms or farmhouses, 10 houses, four banks, three ethnic churches, two multi-purpose commercial buildings containing theaters, a grist mill, a railroad station, a post office, a school, the nation's first cremation facility, and a large landscaped cemetery with 20,000 burial sites. He was sole or primary author for 22 of these nominations.

Mr. Necciai has co-authored five historic structure reports and has been sole author of two others, with a special interest in dating buildings by history of building materials. He has also prepared seven successful Historic Preservation Investment Tax Credit certifications. He has specialized experience with ethnic heritage sites, industrial sites, vernacular landscapes, and early Appalachian rural properties.

Mr. Necciai has taught historic preservation at several different levels. At the university level, he taught an introduction course on the topic as adjunct faculty at Carnegie-Mellon University for two semesters. He has taught numerous non-credit classes at the community college level and has led educational workshops for local historical societies, Main Street Programs, chambers of commerce, public school groups, and a variety of special interest groups.



▲ Parker-Gray/Uptown Historic District

Project Experience

- 2006-08 Parker-Gray/Uptown Historic District—Project manager of team preparing National Register nomination for a district of approximately 1,600 buildings in Old Town Alexandria. The Areas of Significance are Architecture, African American Ethnic History, and Social History of the Segregation Era. (In progress)
- 2007 Fairmount Historic District—Project manager of team preparing a survey of historic buildings and National Register nomination for a district of approximately 550 buildings in the Fairmount neighborhood of Richmond, Virginia. (In progress)
- 2006 Hannas Town Visitors Center—Museum Consultant, through JMA, to architect Donald Lettrich of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, who is designing a new visitors/interpretive center and research and meeting facility for a reconstructed log village that represents the original county seat of Westmoreland County before it was burned in a 1783 conflict.

Terry A. Necciai, RA

Historical Architect and Preservationist

- 2006 Laura Ratcliffe House Historic Structure Report—Sole author of report on the home of a young woman who acted as a spy for Confederate troops, assisting J.E.B. Stuart and John Mosby during the Battle of Dranesville. The project involved detailed analysis of various building components to determine the sequence of construction. Laura Ratcliffe, a great granddaughter of the founder of the City of Fairfax and a cousin on two sides to the Lee family, was related in many ways to the owners of a half dozen adjoining farms surrounding the house, just south of Herndon, Virginia. Historic research for the project involved review of all the court documents relating to these adjoining properties to sort out the history of the family and of the house.
- 2006 Drennen House Historic Structure Report—Part of a team of five JMA staff members who prepared the report on this sprawling Antebellum house, home of one of the founders of Van Buren, Arkansas, and one of the oldest houses in the western part of the state, at the gateway to Oklahoma. Drennen had served as Indian Agent to the Cherokees and Choctaws who passed by the house during the Trail of Tears. The farm also had enslaved servants before the Civil War. It is being restored by the University of Arkansas as a place to interpret the story of John Drennen as well as local slavery and the importance of the area to the story of Native American relocation. Mr. Necciai's role in this project was to analyze and date building materials to determine the sequence of the house, including framing/joinery, doors, window glass, and finished wood profiles.
- 2005 Carr's Hill Historic Structure Report—Authored history section for this study of the first story entertainment rooms of the President's House at the University of Virginia, designed in part by architect Stanford White in the months before he was murdered. The research involved reviewing all of the university's archives on the construction of the house and its maintenance over the years in order to determine which design features are original and of them, which were designed by McKim, Mead, and White, to evaluate alternatives for structural upgrade and restoration.
- 2005 Phoenix Bank of Nansemond—Part of a team of three that prepared a Historic Structure Report on this 1921 storefront building built as Suffolk, Virginia's only African American-owned bank of the pre-Depression era.
- 2005 National Register Nomination for former District of Columbia Corrections Institution at Lorton, Virginia—Part of a team preparing the nomination for the Workhouse, Reformatory, and Penitentiary at Lorton for Fairfax County. Prepared all descriptions for inventory of individual buildings and wrote the Section 7 Descriptive Narrative. Various parts of the property are being rehabilitated by several different organizations.

Project Experience Prior to Joining JMA

- 2004 Charleroi Historic District National Register Nomination—Prepared draft National Register nomination for historic district in glass industry boom town founded in 1890 in Pennsylvania, as sole author. Most of the 1,700 buildings in the district were built between 1890 and about 1915.
- 2000-03 Meyersdale and Somerset Offices of Somerset Trust Company—Two Classical Revival style historic bank buildings from 1903-1906, recently restored to serve as bank facilities after decades of other uses. Wrote successful National Register nomination for Meyersdale building and successful Tax Credit Certifications on both historic bank buildings. Each project received a preservation award from the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.
- 1999 Madeleine's Garden at the LeMoyne House—Designed accessible garden and accessible entrance at this National Historic Landmark, an Underground Railroad site and home of a nationally known Abolitionist.
- 1999 Fort Ligonier Gift Shop renovations—Redesigned entry sequence and gift shop at this museum built to interpret an important eighteenth century fort.
- 1999 Penn Craft Community Center—Served as architect for complete rehabilitation of factory building to serve as community center in a 1930s self-help village.
- 1994-99 Bethel AME Church—Served as grant writer and architect for several small restoration projects, and wrote National Register Nomination.



DONNA J. SEIFERT

Senior Associate
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EDUCATION

Ph.D.	University of Iowa	Anthropology	1977
M.A.	University of Iowa	Anthropology	1975
B.A.	Lawrence University	Anthropology	1972

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

- 2004 OSHA 40-Hour Hazardous Materials Site Worker Course
- 1996 OSHA Hazardous Materials Site Worker Annual Recertification
- 1994 Health and Safety Training for Hazardous Waste Site Supervisors
- 1994 OSHA 40-Hour Hazardous Material Site Worker Course

- 1999 Registered Professional Archeologist

EXPERIENCE PROFILE

Donna J. Seifert graduated from Lawrence University and earned an M.A. and a Ph.D. from the University of Iowa. She has 38 years of experience in historical archeology that includes research on sites of the French, English, and Spanish colonial sites. Her recent work has focused on nineteenth-century rural sites in Maryland and Virginia and urban sites in the District of Columbia. Dr. Seifert is a Senior Associate and Principal Archeologist for JMA. Her JMA project experience includes 20 years directing and managing inventory, evaluation, and data recovery projects on historic sites in the East. In 1992, Dr. Seifert took a leave of absence from JMA for professional development to spend six months with the National Park Service, reviewing National Register nominations and determinations of eligibility for archeological properties. Dr. Seifert also has extensive experience reviewing and editing archeological texts. She has been responsible for the final preparation of both research reports and juried manuscripts submitted for publication. She has served as special publications editor for the Society for Historical Archaeology (1984-1985), editor of *Virginia Archaeologist* (1988-1989), and associate editor of *Historical Archaeology* (1985-1999). Dr. Seifert’s research interests include the archeology of cities and gender in historical archeology.

KEY PROJECTS

- 2009 Intensive Archeological Identification Study of the Proposed Location of a Theatre Addition, Booker T. Washington National Monument, Hardy, Franklin County, Virginia. National Park Service.

- 2008 Phase II archeological evaluation of the Old Cumberland Jail Site 44CM102, Cumberland Courthouse, Cumberland County, VA. Project manager for evaluation of significance and effects.
- 2008 Identification and evaluation of cultural resources and effects analysis for Route 250 Bypass at McIntire Road, Charlottesville, VA. Project manager for identification, evaluation, and effects analysis. Rummel, Klepper & Kahl (in progress).
- 2007 St. Mary's College of Maryland, preservation master plan, St. Mary's College, MD. Responsible for archeological component of the master plan.
- 2007 Phase I archeological investigations, Oakton Community Park, Oakton, Fairfax County, VA. Project manager for identification survey.
- 2007 National Zoological Park comprehensive facilities master plan, Rock Creek campus, Washington, D.C., and Front Royal campus, Warren County, VA. Project manager for archeology, historic architecture, and cultural landscape components of the master plan.
- 2006-2008 Phase III archeological data recovery of Sites 44LD538 and 44LD539, Washington Dulles International Airport. Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority, Washington, DC. Project manager for investigations of two historic sites.
- 2005-2006 Survey, evaluation, and documentation, proposed Red Line, Baltimore City and Baltimore County, Maryland. Rummel, Klepper & Kahl, LLP; and the Maryland Transit Administration. Project manager for architectural survey and evaluation of resources along multiple alternatives.
- 2005 Phase II archeological investigations for the proposed Crosswind Runway, Dulles International Airport. Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority, Washington, DC. Project manager for evaluations of six archeological sites.
- 2004 Phase I documentary investigations and archeological investigations, U.S. Patent Office Building, Washington, D.C. Project manager for primary-document research and assessment of archeological potential of the interior courtyard.
- 2003 Phase I archeological investigations for the Asia Trail I and II projects, Smithsonian Institution National Zoological Park, Washington, D.C. Project manager for archeological identification survey of proposed new trails.
- 2003 Significance and effect evaluation, historic architectural resources, Baltimore-Washington MAGLEV Project, Washington, D.C.; Prince George's, Anne Arundel, and Baltimore Counties; and Baltimore, Maryland. KCI Technologies and the Maryland Transit Administration. Project manager for identification and evaluation of architectural resources within the selected alternative. Participated in agency and public meetings.
- 2000 Cultural resources investigations, proposed construction of double track for the north half of the Central Light Rail, Baltimore and Baltimore County, Maryland. Rummel, Klepper & Kahl, LLP; and the Maryland Transit Administration. Project manager for inventory of archeological and architectural resources in the proposed new area of potential effect for double track.
- 1998 Phase III archeological data recovery, Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of the American Indian, Mall Museum site, Washington, D.C. Venturi, Scott Brown.

Project manager for archeological excavations on the National Mall; prepared technical document and selected source material for Smithsonian web site.

- 1995 Archeological data recovery, Square 530, Washington, D.C. Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington Metropolitan Field Office, Washington, D.C. TAMS Consultants. Project manager for Phase III excavations; prepared technical and public reports.
- 1992 Archeological evaluation and cultural landscape evaluation, Monocacy National Battlefield, Frederick County, Maryland. EDAW, Inc., and National Park Service, Denver Service Center, Eastern Applied Archeology Center. Project manager for archeological evaluation.
- 1991 Phase II historic architectural investigations, U.S. Route 29 Corridor Study, Charlottesville and Albemarle County, Virginia. Sverdrup Corporation and Virginia Department of Transportation. Project manager for architectural evaluation.
- 1989-1990 Phase III archeological data recovery, 51NW82, Great Plaza, Federal Triangle, Washington, D.C. TAMS Consultants and the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation. Principal archeologist for archeological investigations; contributed to technical report and prepared public document.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

- 2005 Sin City. Volume Editor. *Historical Archaeology*, 39(1).
- 2000 Mary Ann Hall's First-Class House: The Archaeology of a Capital Brothel. Elizabeth Barthold O'Brien and Joseph Balicki, co-authors. In *Archaeologies of Sexuality*, Robert A. Schmidt and Barbara L. Voss, editors. Routledge, London and New York
- 1996 Mrs. Starr's Profession. In *Images of the Recent Past: Readings in Historical Archeology*, C.E. Orser, Jr., editor. Altimira Press, Walnut Creek, California.
- 1995 *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*. National Register Bulletin 21. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, National Register of Historic Places, Washington, D.C.
- 1994 Neighborhoods and Household Types in Nineteenth-Century Washington, D.C.: Fanny Hill and Mary McNamara in Hookers Division (with C.D. Cheek). In *Historical Archaeology of the Chesapeake*, P.A. Shackel and B.J. Little, editors. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C.
- 1991 Within Sight of the White House: The Archaeology of Working Women. In *Gender in Historical Archaeology*, edited by D.J. Seifert. *Historical Archaeology* 25(4):82-108.

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Dr. Seifert is author or co-author of more than sixty (60) cultural resources reports, editor of more than one hundred (100) cultural resources reports; author, co-author, or editor of eleven (11) scholarly articles, monographs, and books; two (2) book reviews; and twenty (20) papers presented at professional meetings.



CHARLES D. CHEEK

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Cultural Resources Department
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ccheek@johnmilnerassociates.com

EDUCATION

Ph.D.	University of Arizona	Anthropology	1971
M.A.	University of Arizona	Anthropology	1970
B.A.	The Catholic University of America	Sociology	1966

EXPERIENCE PROFILE

Charles D. Cheek received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Arizona and has 40 years’ archeological experience. Much of Dr. Cheek’s early career was spent in the archeology of the Southern Plains and in Mesoamerica, but for the past 30 years he has focused on the Middle Atlantic region of the United States. Since joining John Milner Associates, Inc., he has directed various cultural resources surveys for transportation corridors in urban and rural contexts in Virginia and Maryland. Additional projects include archeological excavations at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine; a program of archeological, historical, and architectural data recovery at the Quintana Thermal Baths in Ponce, Puerto Rico; archeological data recovery at the Great Plaza, Federal Triangle, Washington, D.C. and for several other D.C. projects; three colonial sites in Boston associated with the Central Artery Project, the early 19th-century occupation over the African Burial Ground in New York City, and other cultural resources surveys and evaluations for state and federal agencies and private clients. His broad-based archeological training has provided the necessary background to undertake both historic and prehistoric archeological investigations, and he is the author or co-author of several professional articles in both sub-fields.

KEY PROJECTS:

- 2011 Project Manager. Transportation Improvements for the South Parcel of the East Campus of St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C., CH2MHILL and DC Department of Transportation.
- 2010-11 Project Manager. Monitoring demolition/construction for Payne Street Condominiums, Alexandria, VA. Erkiletian Companies, Alexandria, VA.
- 2009 Project Manager. Documentary Study, Payne St Condominiums, Alexandria, VA. Erkiletian Companies, Alexandria, VA.
- 2009-2011 Lead Historic Preservationist. Manager of the historic preservation team for the Master Plan Amendment: North Campus Parcel for the Department of Homeland Security Consolidation at St. Elizabeths, Washington, D.C. Leo A. Daly, Washington, D.C., and GSA.

- 2008 Principal Archeologist-Analyst. Conducted analysis and authored report for Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of two historic sites (12PM350 and 12PM3627) for the Proposed Rockies Express Pipeline – East (REX East) Project Vermillion, Parke and Putnam Counties, Indiana. Natural Resource Group, Inc., Minneapolis, MN.
- 2006-07 Project Manager. Church Hill Streetscape Archeological Monitoring, MD 19 (Main Street) and Walnut Street, MD 213 To MD 19a and MD 19 to Eastern Town Limit, Queen Anne’s County, Maryland. Maryland State Highway Administration.
- 2006-2002 Project Manager and Principal Archeologist. Phase I and Phase II Archeological Survey of the Point of Rocks MARC Station Parking Lot Expansion, Point of Rocks, Maryland. Identification and evaluation of six lots including removal and reburial of four abandoned graves. Rummel, Klepper & Kahl, Baltimore, MD, and Maryland Transit Authority, Baltimore, MD.
- 2006-1997 Principal Archeologist. Managed the analysis and report editor and author on the non-mortuary use of the African-Burial-Ground Occupation, Data Recovery, Foley Square Project, New York, New York. General Services Administration, Region 2, and Edwards and Kelcey, New Jersey.
- 2006-1995 Project Manager of seven successive open-end contracts for archeological and architectural history services for the Maryland State Highway Administration. Conducted over 100 task orders. Acted primarily as project manager but also as Principal Investigator.
- 2005-06 Project Manager. Reconnaissance Survey of Parcels 39:60 and 39:62 for Cemetery Identification, MediCorp Proposed Hospital Location, Stafford County, Virginia. Paciulli, Simmons & Associates, Fairfax, VA.
- 2005 Project Manager. Summers Cemetery Identification, Cottage Farms Property, Fairfax County, VA. Mr. Mark Wynn, Cottage Farms, 41325 Red Hill Road, Leesburg,
- 2005 Principal Investigator. Research on the Location of the Newman Cemetery (18GA65), US 219: I-68 to PA Line, Garrett County, Maryland. Archeological Report No. 339. Maryland State Highway Administration.
- 2005 Project Manager. Ground-Penetrating Radar Survey, Billy Ward’s Cemetery (18MO622), Kruhm Road, Burtonsville, Montgomery County, Maryland. Archeological Report No. 338. Maryland State Highway Administration
- 2002 Project Manager and Principal Archeologist. Phase I/II investigations of an unmarked cemetery in the area of the proposed North Post Regional Community Support Center, Fort Belvoir, Virginia. Fort Belvoir, Fairfax County, VA.
- 2002-1999 Phase III archeological data recovery, site 51NW126, Lot 12, Square 406, Washington, DC. Architrave P.C., Architects, Washington, DC, and General Services Administration, National Capital Region, Washington, DC.
- 2002 Project Manager and Principal Archeologist of the Phase 3 excavation and relocation of the 30-grave Tate family cemetery, Hanover County, Virginia. Hanover County, VA. Public Works Department, Hanover County, VA.
- 2001-2000 Project Manager and Principal Archeologist. St. Anne’s Church Cemetery Project. Monitoring of water line for unmarked graves and the excavation of the graves. St. Anne’s Vestry, Annapolis, MD.

- 2000 Project Manager. Archeological testing, 108 Franklin Street, Battery Heights, Alexandria, MD. Lawrence N. Brandt, Inc., Washington, D.C.
- 1999 Project Manager. Phase I and 2 archeological survey and evaluation, National Park Service property at Crescent Lawn, Canal Place, City of Cumberland, Allegany County, MD. National Park Service, C&O Canal National Historic Park and the Baltimore Corps of Engineers.
- 1998-1997 Project Manager. Phase I Archeological Survey of the Waterfront and Gudelski Parcels and Phase II Evaluation of Five Sites in the Waterfront Parcel, National Harbor Development Project, Prince Georges County, MD. The Peterson Companies, Fairfax, VA.
- 1995-1996 Project Manager and Principal Archeologist. Archeological Data Recovery Excavations at the Site of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington Metropolitan Field Office, Square 530, Washington, D.C. (senior author). TAMS Consultants, Inc., and the General Services Administration.
- 1995-1996 Project Manager. Data recovery at Hord's Mill, a Late Woodland site and a historic industrial site on the dam site for the Hunting Run Reservoir, Spotsylvania County. Hays Seay Mattern & Mattern, Inc., and Spotsylvania County.
- 1995-1996 Principal Archeologist. Archeological monitoring at the Townes of Slater's Village, Alexandria, Virginia. The Holliday Corporation, Washington, D.C.
- 1994-1995 Project Manager. Phase II archeological investigations of ten sites for the Hunting Run Reservoir and Motts Run Filtration Plant, Spotsylvania, Virginia. Hays Seay Mattern & Mattern, Inc. and Spotsylvania County.
- 1994-1992 Project Manager and Principal Archeologist. Data recovery, Mill Pond, Paddy's Alley, and Cross Street Back Lot sites, The Big Dig, Boston, Massachusetts. Bechtel/Parsons Brinckerhoff and the Massachusetts Highway Department.
- 1992 Project Manager and Principal Archeologist. Review and synthesis of archeological documentation, Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Baltimore, Maryland. National Park Service, Denver Service Center-Eastern Applied Archeology Center.
- 1988-1991 Project Manager and Principal Archeologist. Phase II & III archeological investigations of the site of the International Cultural and Trade Center/Federal Office Building Complex (now Reagan Building), Federal Triangle, Washington, D.C. TAMS Consultants, Inc.
- 1988 Project Manager. Phase IA archeological assessment of the Southern Plaza Project Area, Alexandria, Virginia. Gates, Hudson & Associates.

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES:

Dr. Cheek is author or co-author of over one hundred forty (160) cultural resources reports, thirty (30) scholarly articles and monographs, two (2) book reviews, and sixty-five (65) papers presented at professional meetings.