

James Bland Development Property (Block 1)

City of Alexandria, Virginia

WSSI #21548.04

*Addendum to the November 2010 Archeological
Evaluation Report (Phase I Archeological
Investigation) and Research Management Plan*

July 2011 (Revised May 2012)

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ABSTRACT

Shovel testing conducted during the 2009 Phase I investigation within Block 1 revealed disturbed filled contexts that contained temporally mixed artifacts. The urban fills found across Block 1 appear to be associated with significant grading and filling that likely occurred in the mid-20th century when the extant James Bland Public Housing buildings were constructed and with subsequent excavation for the installation and maintenance of subsurface utility lines. No artifacts were recovered from intact contexts and they were interpreted as secondarily deposited refuse. Therefore, the finds were not recorded as archeological sites following DHR guidelines.

However, due to the presence of extant buildings, impervious surfaces and impenetrable subsurface fills, the program of shovel testing was not adequate to identify all possibly significant archeological resources that may be present within the project area and archeological monitoring of all ground-disturbing activities within Block 1 was recommended. The archeological work was required under the stipulations of a 2009 Programmatic Agreement and followed a Scope of Work approved by Alexandria Archaeology.

Archeological monitoring and excavations within Block 1 of the James Bland property revealed that remnants of the original ground surface and portions of earlier building foundations were intact beneath the footprints of the 1954 Bland buildings. The foundations corresponded to the locations of rowhouse shown on historic maps from as early as 1877. In addition, two shallow pit features were also found in the center of the property, which were filled with brick rubble, mortar and oyster shell fragments. They appear to date from the 19th century. One pit feature was partially destroyed by the construction of the 1954 building. Finally, a buried ground surface that contained artifacts was located in the southwest corner of the city block. The structural remains of several rowhouses, associated remnant ground surfaces and other features were recorded as site 44AX0214.

The contexts at site 44AX0214 were limited. Although buried ground surfaces were identified, they were isolated remnants containing few artifacts and/or foundation remnants. No backyard strata, middens, privies or wells were encountered. Therefore, the definition of activity areas and comparative research data into the use of space, and lifeways of the occupants of this city block were limited. Alexandria Archaeology indicated that no additional archeological work was required beyond the documentation completed during the monitoring phase.

Because of the extensive disturbance surrounding the site and the limited research potential of the features, in our opinion, site 44AX0214 is not eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. No additional archeological work is recommended and Alexandria Archaeology has concurred with our eligibility recommendations.

The final repository for artifacts will be with Alexandria Archaeology. Electronic copies of notes, photographs and other records from the site will be also be curated with Alexandria Archaeology.

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INTRODUCTION

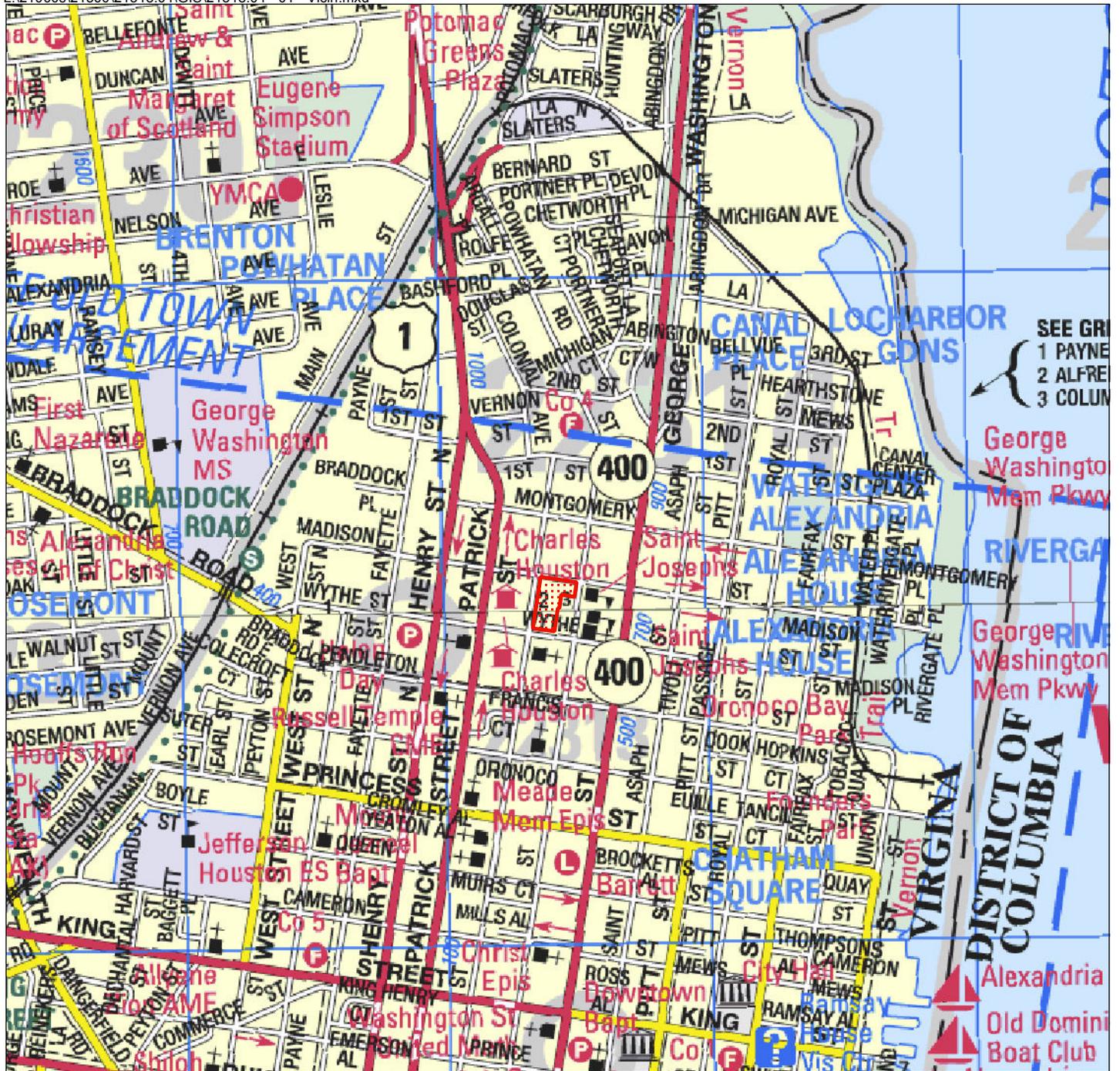
The following constitutes an addendum to the November 2009 (revised February 2010) report entitled, *Archeological Evaluation Report (Phase I Archeological Investigation) and Research Management Plan for the James Bland Development Property, City of Alexandria, Virginia (DHR File 2008-0695)*, which was prepared for GPB Associates, LLC by Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

The addendum presents the results of archeological monitoring and trench excavations conducted during the demolition of the buildings within Block 1 of the James Bland Development property, which is bounded by Madison, N. Columbus, Wythe and N. Alfred Streets (Exhibits 1-3). As the redevelopment of the James Bland property was subject to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development environmental review process, compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act was also required and a Programmatic Agreement was prepared and executed for the property.

The project area is situated within the Parker-Gray Historic District, which has been determined eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. The circa 1954 James Bland public housing units slated for demolition during redevelopment of Block 1 were considered to be contributing elements of this district (Exhibit 4). As part of the mitigation for the adverse effects to the historic district caused by the demolition of the buildings, the buildings were fully documented prior to their demolition.

The current work, conducted between April and November of 2010, was required under the stipulations of a 2009 Programmatic Agreement, as well as required by the City of Alexandria ordinance, and followed a Scope of Work (SOW) approved by Alexandria Archaeology (Appendix I). The work was conducted by John P. Mullen, M.A., RPA served as Principal Investigator and supervised the archeological monitoring, with the assistance of Archeologists Edward Johnson, Andrés E. Garzón-Oechsle and Boyd Sipe M.A., RPA. The goal of the monitoring was to locate and identify any potentially significant archeological resources that were not identified during the archeological site evaluation (Phase I investigation). One new archeological site, 44AX0214, was recorded within this city block; this site is described in detail later in the report.

Fieldwork and report contents conformed to the guidelines set forth by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) for a Phase I identification level survey as outlined in their 2009 *Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations* (DHR 2011), as well as the 2007 *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards* and the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*.

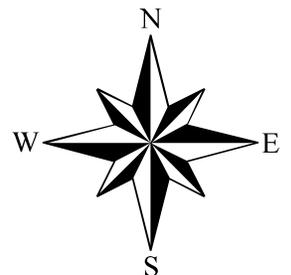


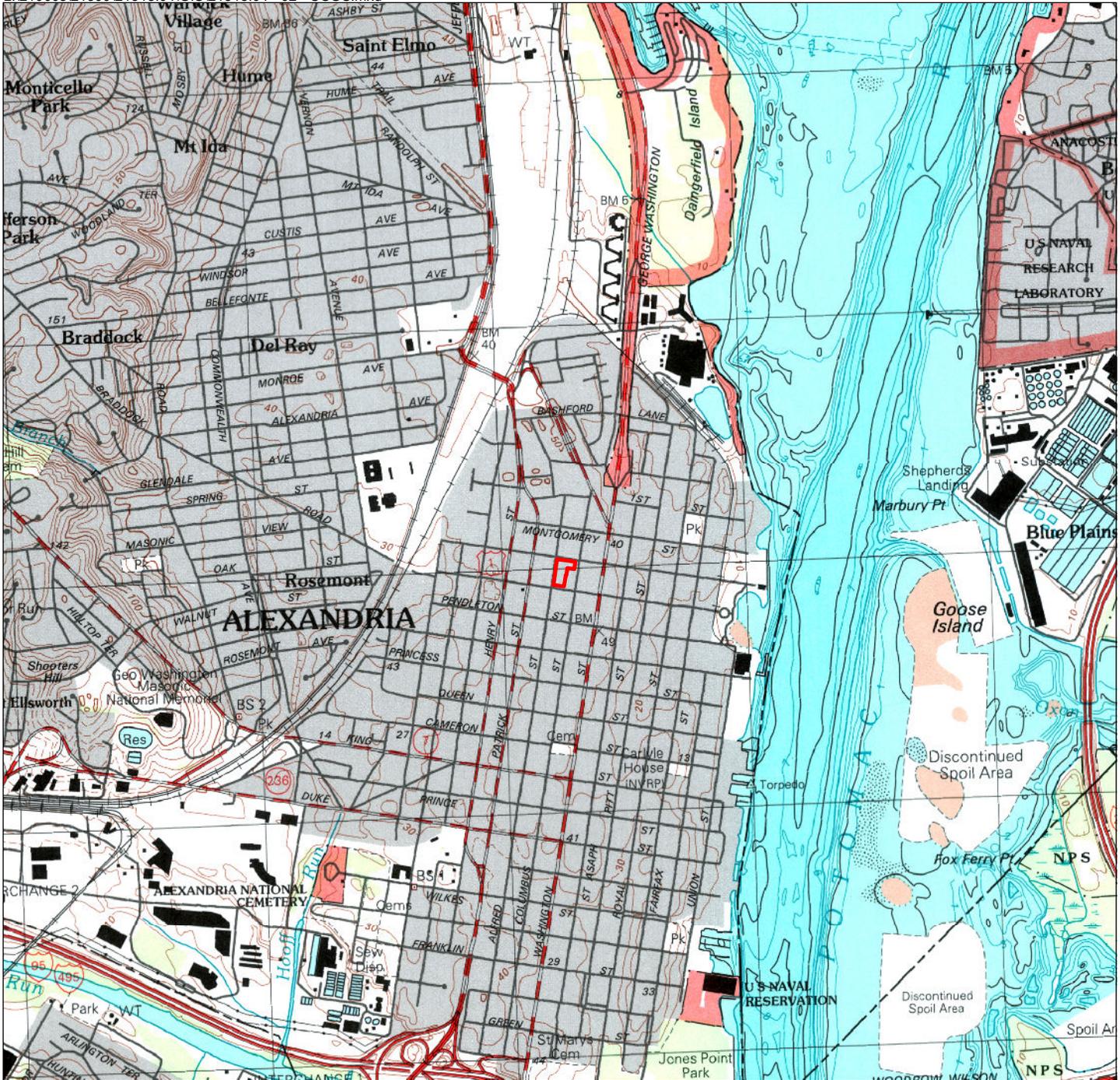
 Project Area



Vicinity Map
James Bland Phase I Addendum
 WSSI #21548.04
 Scale: 1" = 1000'

Copyright ADC The Map People
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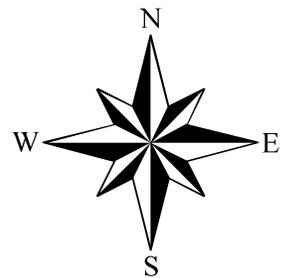




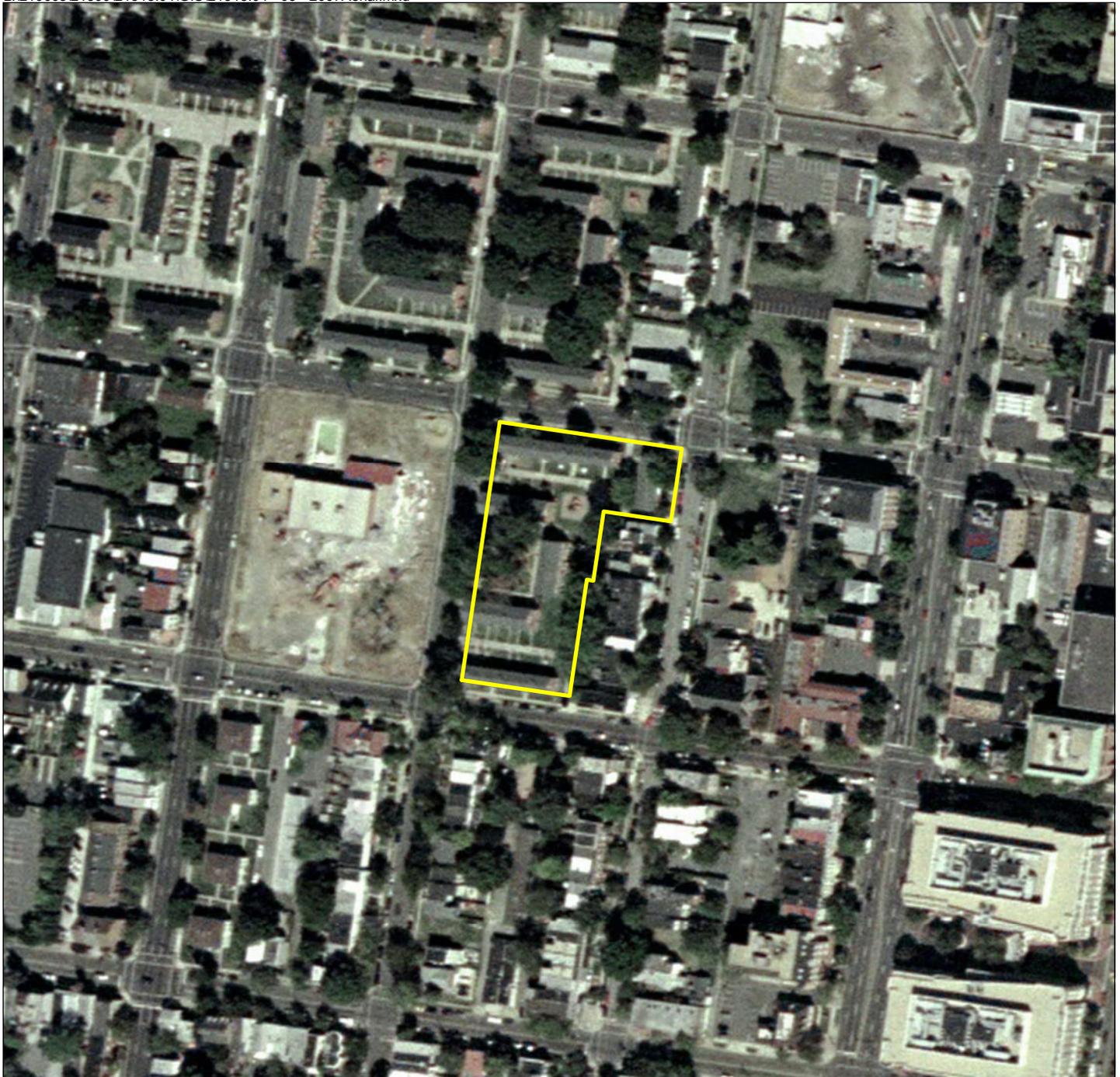
USGS Quad Map
Alexandria, VA-DC-MD 1994
James Bland Phase I Addendum
WSSI #21548.04
Scale: 1" = 2000'

 Project Area

Latitude: 38°48'51" N
 Longitude: 77°02'50" W
 Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): 02070010
 Stream Class: II
 Name of Watershed: Potomac River



Thunderbird Archeology
 by Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.



October 2007 Natural Color Imagery
James Bland Phase I Addendum
WSSI #21548.04
Scale: 1" = 200'

 Project Area

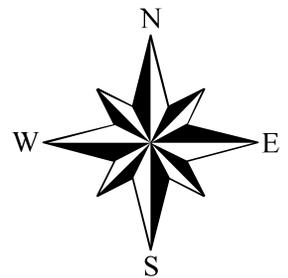


Photo Source: Aerials Express

Thunderbird Archeology
by Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

Exhibit 3



Present and Former Buildings within Project Area (Block 1)

James Bland Phase I Addendum - WSSI #21548.04

Scale: 1" = 50'

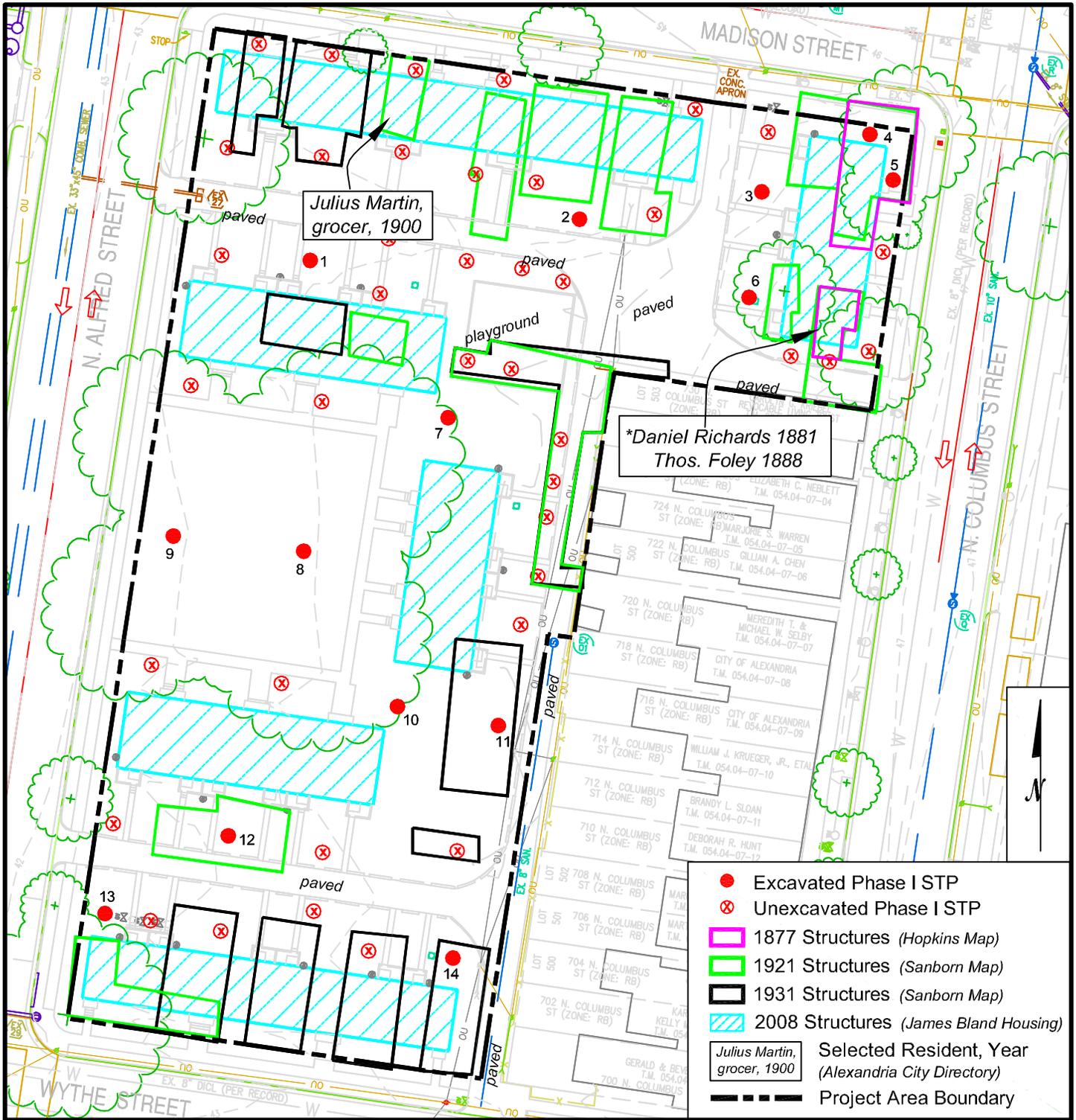
All artifacts, research data and field data resulting from this project are currently on repository at the Thunderbird offices in Gainesville, Virginia; the permanent repository is expected to be with Alexandria Archaeology.

BACKGROUND SUMMARY

A Phase I archeological investigation had previously been conducted on the property (Sipe 2010). The background research conducted during this study revealed that the earliest mapped buildings on the property dated to 1877 (see Exhibit 4). Archival research identified several early residents of Block 1 (Daniel Richards and Thomas Foley[©]) likely resided in these structures. Buildings also appeared on the 1912 Sanborn[©] Fire Insurance Map; these are present in the northeastern corner of the block, possibly representing continued use with additions and alterations of the earlier buildings at these locations; along Madison Street and in the central and southern portions of the block (see Exhibit 4). One of the 1921 mapped buildings in the northern portion of Block 1 was identified as the residence of Julius Martin, circa 1900. Martin, a white grocer, appears to have been one of the few residents of the project area in the late 19th and early 20th century who was not classified as a laborer in city directories. Exhibit 4 also indicates the locations of buildings within Block 1 that are shown on the 1931 Sanborn map.

Shovel testing conducted within Block 1 during a Phase I investigation of the property (Exhibit 5). This testing revealed that the urban fills present throughout Block 1 represent disturbed filled contexts. Artifacts were found temporally mixed (i.e. modern refuse and historic artifacts in the same context) throughout the shovel test pit profiles. It is possible that some of the finds originated from residences in the vicinity; however, it is equally possible that these finds have been secondarily deposited with fill soils brought into the project area from elsewhere. The urban fills found across Block 1 appear to be associated with significant grading and filling that likely occurred in the mid-20th century when the extant James Bland Public Housing buildings were constructed and with subsequent excavation for the installation and maintenance of subsurface utility lines. No intact historic contexts were identified within Block 1. As such, the artifacts within Block 1 were considered secondarily deposited refuse and were not recorded as archeological sites following DHR guidelines (DHR 2011). No additional work was recommended for these finds.

Due to the presence of extant buildings, impervious surfaces and impenetrable subsurface fills, the program of shovel testing was not adequate to identify all possibly significant archeological resources that may be present within the project area and archeological monitoring of all ground-disturbing activities within Block 1 was recommended.



**Project Map Showing Location of Phase I Testing
James Bland Phase I Addendum - WSSI #21548.04
Scale: 1" = 50'**

FIELD AND LABORATORY METHODS

As mentioned previously, the shovel testing was not adequate to identify all possibly significant archeological resources that may be present within the project area and archeological monitoring was required to look for potential significant archeological features.

Fieldwork

The field methodology for the archeological investigation was specifically defined in the Scope of Work (SOW) for Block 1 (see Appendix I). All ground-disturbing activities within the project area were monitored or directed by an archeologist. The fieldwork consisted of a combination of hand and mechanical excavation of the soils across the project area. Generally, the soils across the project area were removed to subsoil and the interface of the overlying fills with the underlying subsoil was carefully examined for the presence of features. The monitoring work was documented with digital photographs and field notes. Additionally, a project map showing the extent of monitored areas was updated on a daily or weekly basis.

Trench Excavations: Backhoe trenches were excavated beneath three of the ca. 1954 building concrete slab foundations, following the demolition of the superstructure. The trench excavation was conducted with a backhoe equipped with a flat-lipped (smooth) bucket. At least one representative soil strata column profile was sketched from each trench excavation.

Feature and Test Unit Excavations: Features were bisected and portions of the feature soils screened; or test units were hand excavated to investigate potentially significant archeological features and/or buried ground surfaces that were identified during the archeological monitoring. Vertical excavation was by natural soil levels or by arbitrary sublevels if determined necessary by the staff archeologist. Soil colors were described using the Munsell Soil Color Chart designations. Soils were screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth screens, in areas where full artifact recovery was deemed necessary. Artifacts were bagged and labeled by unit number and by soil horizon. The work was documented with field notes, sketch plans, and photographs.

Laboratory

All recovered artifacts were cleaned, inventoried, and curated in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards. Historic artifacts were separated into four basic categories: glass, metal, ceramics, and miscellaneous. The ceramics were identified as to ware type, method of decoration, and separated into established types, following South (1977), Miller (1992) and Magid (1990). All glass was examined for color, method of manufacture, function, etc., and dated primarily on

the basis of method of manufacture when the method could be determined (Hurst 1990). Metal and miscellaneous artifacts were generally described; the determination of a beginning date is sometimes possible, as in the case of nails.

The prehistoric artifacts were classified by cultural historical and functional types and lithic material. In addition, the debitage was studied for the presence of striking platforms and cortex, wholeness, quantity of flaking scars, signs of thermal alteration, size, and presence or absence of use. Chunks are fragments of lithic debitage which, although they appear to be culturally modified, do not exhibit clear flake or core morphology.

RESULTS OF ARCHEOLOGICAL MONITORING

The archeological work included the monitoring of concrete footer demolition and removal, trench excavation beneath three of the former James Bland buildings and general excavation monitoring across the entire project area for new building construction. Representative views of the archeological work are depicted in Plates 1-3.

Foundation Demolition and Trench Excavation

Although the Phase I archeological testing conducted in 2009 revealed disturbed fills across the property (see Exhibit 5); it was believed that undisturbed deposits beneath the concrete slab foundations of the buildings were possible. The concrete slab of the first building, located at 734-740 N. Columbus Street was removed, revealing a coarse sand and pebble base, crisscrossed by sewer pipes and other utilities. The building was found resting on a cinderblock foundation with concrete footers buried approximately three feet below ground surface.

Monitoring of the demolition and removal of the concrete footer in this location revealed that the ground surface beneath the James Bland building was not graded completely to subsoil prior to the 1954 construction. Remnants of the earlier historic ground surface and building foundations were located in a few isolated areas beneath the building footprint.

The buried ground surface, in the northeast corner and across the project area, appears to have been partially preserved in the narrow strip between the former James Bland buildings and the street faces. The portions of the yards behind the demolished ca. 1954 buildings; however, appear to have been more thoroughly disturbed by later 20th century use of the property (new utility construction, etc.).

Partial brick foundation walls were located at the corner of N. Columbus and Madison Streets, and in two additional locations on the block. The brick foundations correspond to the known location of dwellings depicted in historic maps (see Exhibit 5). A buried ground surface was associated with only one of these remnant foundations. In addition to the foundations, two small pit features were located within the central portion of the block. All features were recorded together as site 44AX0214 (Exhibit 6), described in greater detail below.

Following the demolition of the buildings, and in conjunction with monitoring the removal of the concrete footers, a series of informal trenches were mechanically excavated beneath the footprint of three of the Bland buildings. Trenches 1-4 were excavated beneath the buildings located at 734-740 N. Columbus Street; Trench 5 was excavated beneath 727-737 N. Alfred Street; and Trenches 6 and 7 were excavated beneath the former building at 811-821 Wythe Street (see Exhibit 6). The results of testing within Trenches 1-4, Trench 5 and Trench 6 are discussed under the site 44AX0214 discussion; Trench 7 is discussed below.

Trench 7 measured 100 feet in length and was excavated across the former James Bland building fronting on Wythe Street (see Exhibit 6). The stratigraphy consisted primarily of fill horizons overlying subsoil (Plate 4); however, a possible buried plow zone (APB horizon) was found within the western end of the trench (Exhibit 7 and Plate 5):

Various Fills: 0- 24.0 inches below surface

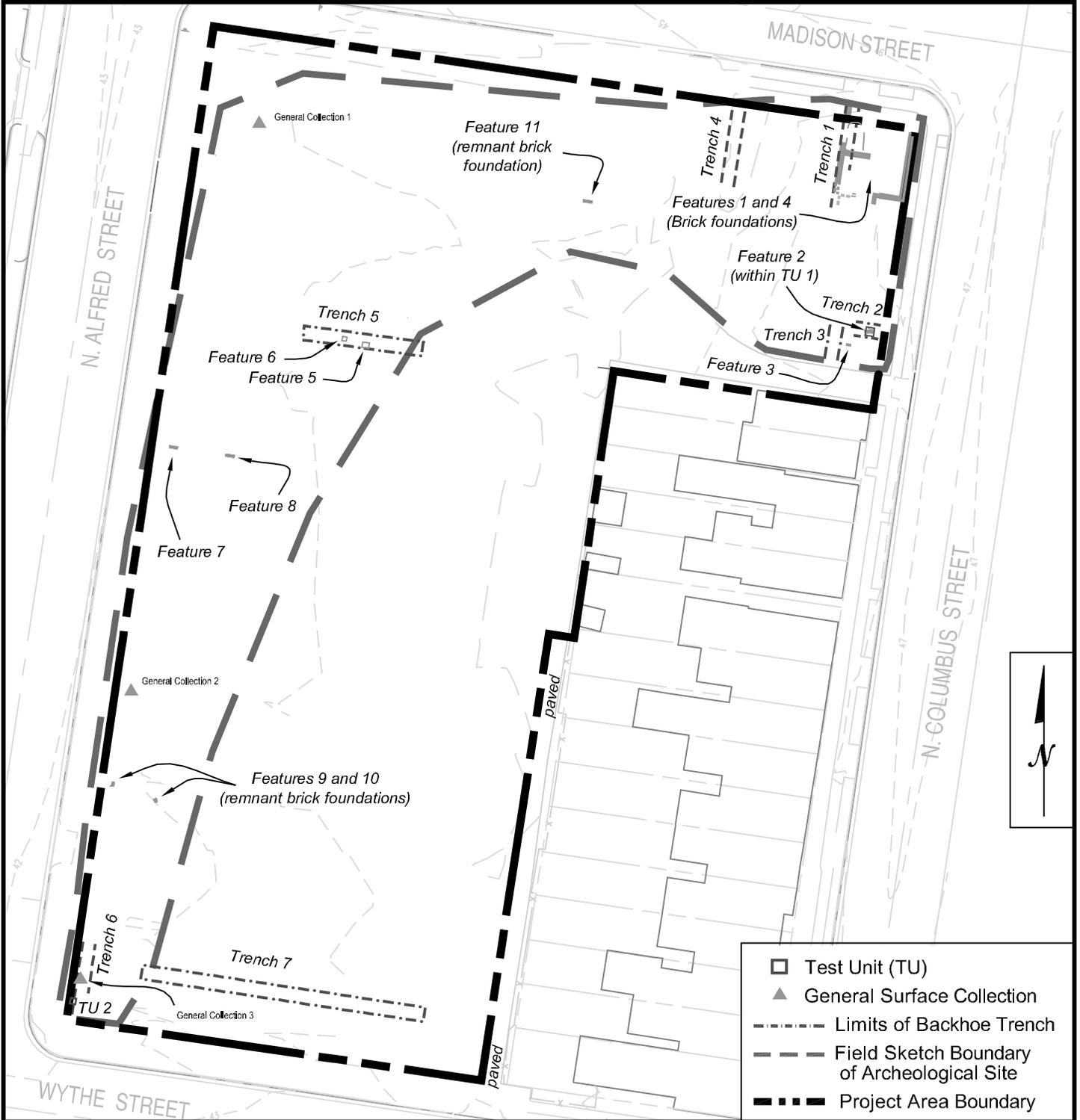
Fill 1 horizon: 24.0- 28.8 inches below surface: [2.5Y 5/3] light olive brown loose silty clay loam

Apb horizon: 28.8- 32.4 inches below surface: [2.5Y 5/4] light olive brown clay loam

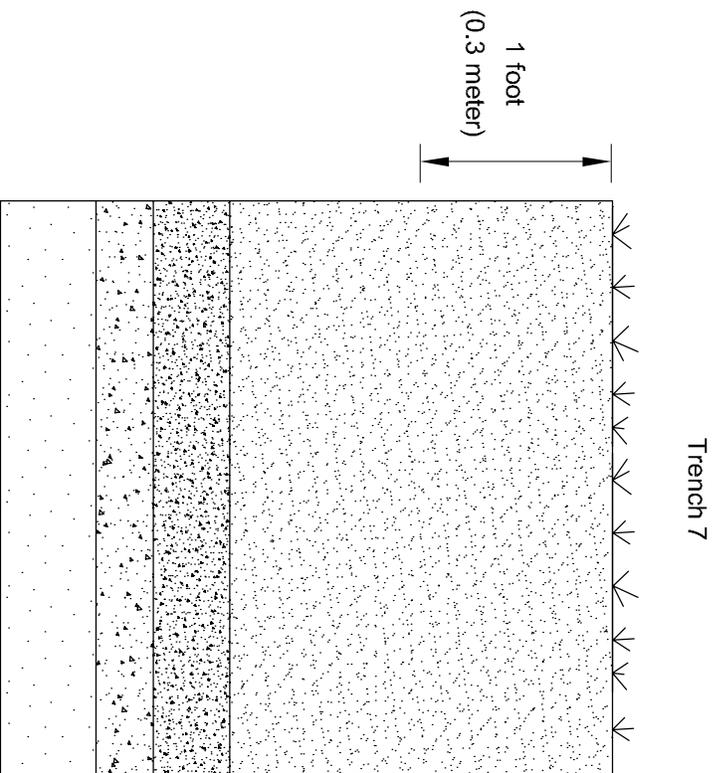
B horizon: 32.4- 36.0 inches below surface: [2.5Y 6/4] light yellowish brown mottled with [10YR 5/8] yellowish brown silty clay

No artifacts were observed in the profile within the buried ground surface; however, Trench 6 was opened to the west of Trench 7 in order to facilitate the excavation of a test unit into the buried ground surface. The results of Trench 6 are discussed at the end of the site discussion below.

The soils across the remainder of Trench 7 were too wet to safely allow close examination of the trench profile; however, the buried plow zone was not further observed. This foundation of this building was supported by numerous north-south footers, which apparently contributed to the absence of any further original ground surface beneath the building. Numerous whole condiment bottles were observed; these may have originated in a coal and cinder fill horizon during the excavation monitoring.



**Project Map Showing Initial Trenching, Cultural Features and Limits of Site 44AX0214
James Bland Phase I Addendum - WSSI #21548.04
Scale: 1" = 50'**



Trench 7

1 foot
(0.3 meter)

Various modern fill horizons

Fill 1 horizon: 2.5Y 5/3 light olive brown loose silty clay loam

App horizon: 2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown clay loam

B horizon: 2.5Y 6/4 light yellowish brown mottled with
10YR 5/8 yellowish brown silty clay

Representative Profile of Trench 7
James Bland Phase I Addendum - WSSI #21548.04
Scale: 1" = 1'

One bottle can be seen in profile in Plate 4, but this profile could not be safely examined. The origin of this fill layer is not clear, but was very similar in color, texture and contained similar artifacts (early 20th century condiment bottles) to the coal/ash/cinder layer found across the entire King Street site (site 44AX0202) excavated by Thunderbird Archeology in 2007 (Mullen et. al 2009).

Site 44AX0214

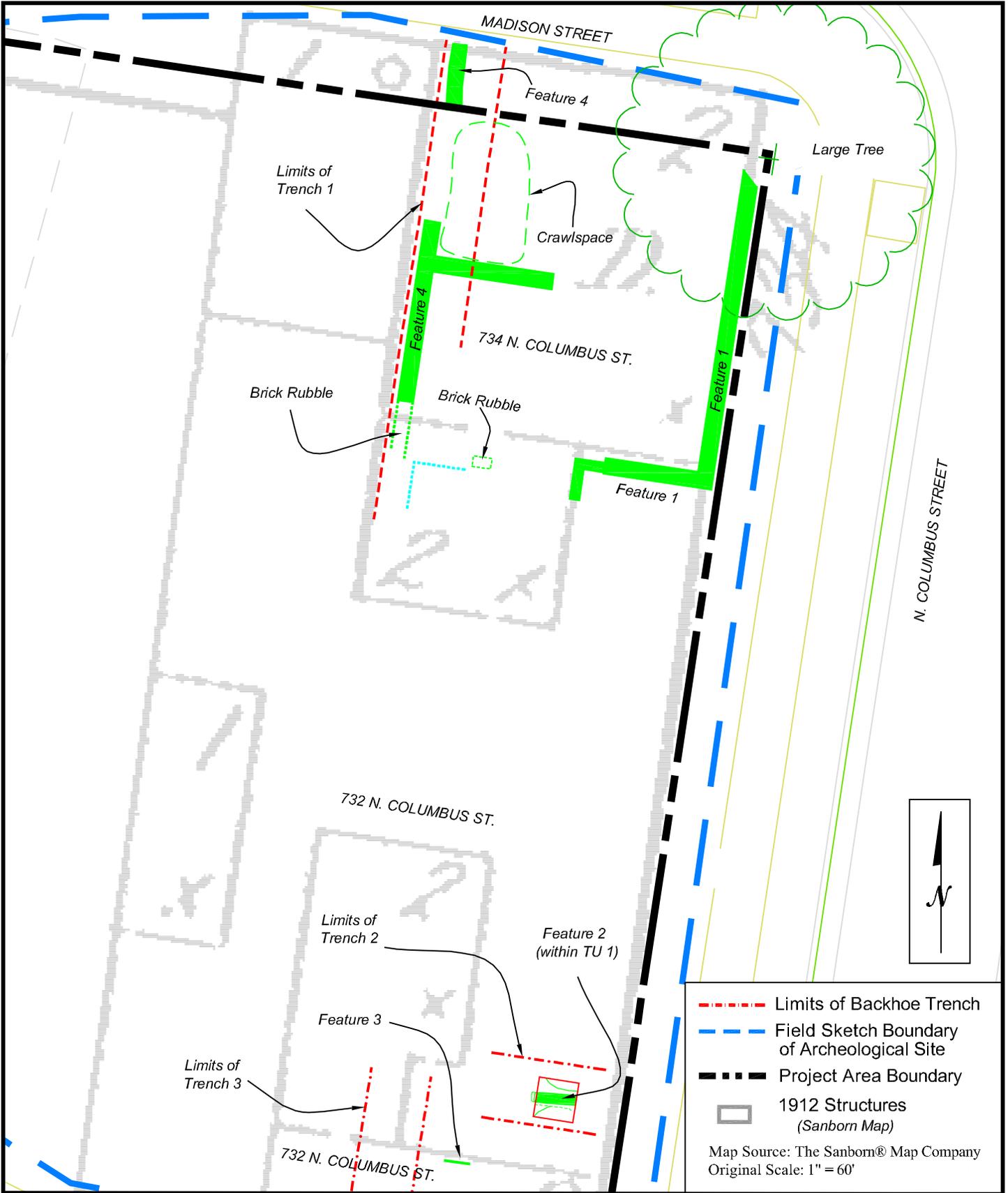
Site 44AX0214 represents the tangible evidence of historic occupation of this city block prior to the 1954 construction of the James Bland Homes public housing development. The site encompasses brick foundations associated with at least four former dwelling locations, two pit features, and a remnant buried ground surface (Apb horizon) containing artifacts. The site measures 352 by 245 feet and dates primarily to the 19th and early 20th century (see Exhibit 6).

Two prehistoric artifacts were also recovered during the general archeological monitoring at the site. A quartz Halifax side-notched type projectile point fragment was recovered from the northwest corner of this city block, and was designated General Collection 1 (see Exhibit 6). The projectile point fragment dates to the Middle Archaic (3500-2500 B.C.) time period. A second quartz biface fragment was recovered from General Collection 2 (see Exhibit 6), but could not be dated.

Features 1 and 4

Archeological monitoring of the building demolition within the northeast corner of the project area revealed that the subsoil was approximately three feet below the current grade. Several brick foundation walls were exposed during demolition of the modern concrete footers and the subsequent backhoe trenching within the northeast corner of the project area (see Exhibit 6). This corner of the project area - bounded by Madison Street to the north, N. Columbus Street to the east, and a public alley to the south - was eventually opened as Excavation Block 1 to expose the full extent of the brick foundations. The dwelling consisted of a least two rooms with a partial basement in the northern end (Exhibit 8). The building measures approximately 30 by 25 feet; however, the northern and southern exterior foundation walls of the dwelling were not located.

The eastern foundation wall was first exposed during the demolition/ removal of the modern James Bland building footer and was designated Feature 1 (Plate 6). This portion of the foundation appeared to be a corner of a building that was several courses deep. The north-south wall was three feet in length and the east-west wall, measured two feet, but extended into unexcavated areas at that time. This foundation corner was partially



Plan Map Showing Features 1, 2, 3 and 4 with 1912 Sanborn Map Overlay
James Bland Phase I Addendum - WSSI #21548.04
Scale: 1" = 10'

disturbed from the construction of the circa 1954 building and during the demolition, but as shown in the photographs was located only inches away from the modern concrete footer.

Further excavation revealed that Feature 1 formed the eastern wall and southeast corner of the dwelling (see Exhibit 8 and Plates 7-8). The eastern wall ran parallel to N. Columbus Street for approximately 23 feet, and then turned westward and continued for another seven feet. The northeastern corner was located beneath a large tree and was not exposed.

The western foundation wall and partial basement or crawlspace was exposed during the removal of the fill overburden across Excavation Block 1 and was designated Feature 4 (see Exhibit 8 and Plates 9-10). The western wall was found in two sections. The northernmost section measured roughly five feet in length and extended northward under the sidewalk of Madison Street. The southern section measured roughly 17 feet in length, but ended in brick rubble stain. A central wall, dividing the dwelling into two rooms, extended from the western foundation for approximately nine feet (Plates 11-12). The basement or crawlspace on the northern end of the dwelling had been partially obliterated by the James Bland building construction (see Exhibit 8).

Trench 4 (20 by 4 feet) was excavated west of Feature 1 and 4 (see Exhibit 6). No additional features were located, but extensive 20th disturbance was documented within the trench (concrete footers, a gas line and other buried utilities).

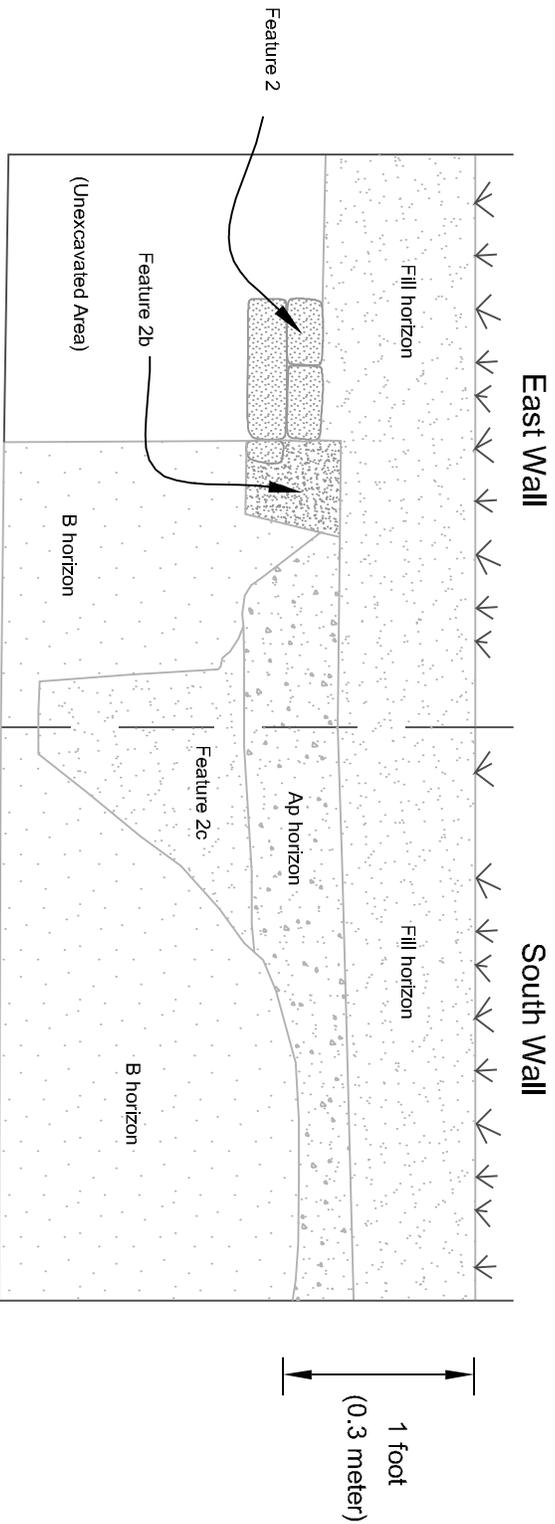
Five pearlware sherds and a bone fragment were recovered from the builder's trench in Feature 4.

The foundation appears to correspond to the location of the circa 1877 dwelling located at 734 N. Columbus Street (see Exhibit 4).

Feature 2/Test Unit 1

A brick foundation wall was exposed roughly 50 to the south of Feature 1 during the monitoring of the footer demolition in this portion of the project area (see Exhibit 6). Trench 2 was excavated to determine the extent of the foundation, designated Feature 2. The fill overburden was removed, revealing a remnant buried ground surface around the foundation. In consultation with Alexandria Archaeology, a three by three foot test unit was opened over the foundation. The overlying fills were removed without screening.

The soil profile of Test Unit 1 revealed a truncated Apb horizon over B horizon, all covered by fill overburden (Exhibit 9):



	Fill horizon: 2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown loose silty clay loam
	Apb horizon: 2.5Y 4/4 olive brown compact clay loam
	Feature 2b Fill: 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silty clay loam
	Feature 2c Fill: 2.5Y 5/3 light olive brown clay loam
	B horizon: 2.5 Y 6/4 light yellowish brown clay loam

**East and South Wall Profile of Test Unit 1 Showing Features 2, 2b and 2c
James Bland Phase I Addendum - WSSI #21548.04
Scale: 1" = 1'**

Fill overburden: 0- 9.6 inches below surface: [2.5Y 5/4] light olive brown loose silty clay loam
Apb horizon: 9.6- 13.8 inches below surface: [2.5Y 4/4] olive brown compact silty clay loam
B horizon: 13.8- 37.8 inches below surface: [2.5Y 6/4] light yellowish brown clay loam

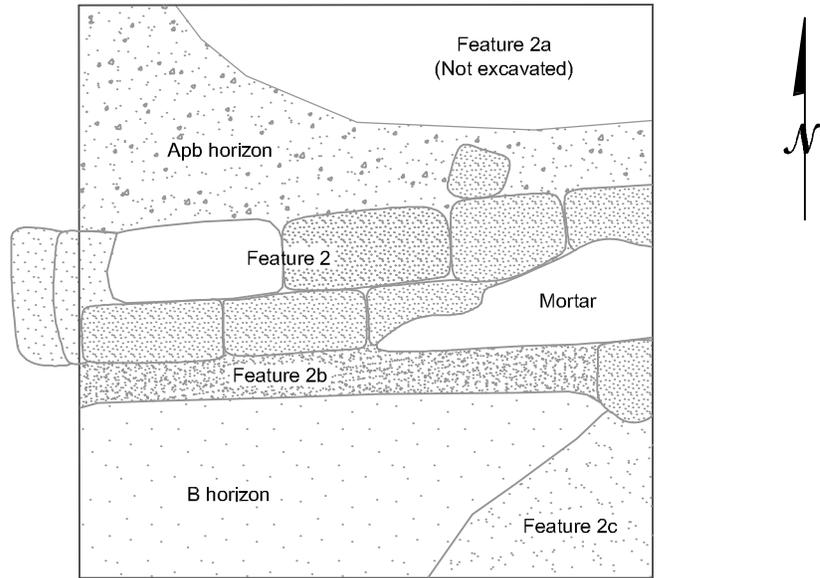
Feature 2 measured approximately three feet in length, and extended eastward into the unexcavated areas beneath the sidewalk paralleling N. Columbus Street (Exhibit 10 and Plate 13). The feature was one brick in width (0.7 feet) and only two courses remained (0.6 feet deep). A narrow builder's trench (Feature 2b) was observed along the east side of the wall. The builder's trench was filled with a 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silty clay loam and had straight sides and a flat base in profile (see Exhibit 9). Artifacts recovered from the fill include two pearlware sherds (1780-1830), an undated olive-green bottle glass sherd, five cut nail fragments, four unidentified nail fragments, and brick, cinder and mortar fragments.

Two additional features were indentified within Test Unit 1. A modern trash pit, intrusive from near the existing ground surface, was located in the northern edge of the test unit. The modern pit feature (Feature 2a) originated from the current ground surface and was filled with the same soil as that observed under the sod cap. The feature was not investigated further. Feature 2c was a post hole located in the southeastern corner of the test unit. The post hole extended one-foot into the subsoil and was filled with a 2.5Y 6/4 light yellowish brown clay loam. Recovered artifacts from the feature soil included one burned refined white earthenware sherd, three unidentified bottle sherds (one heat-melted), one cut nail fragment, one bone fragment, and one slag fragment.

The foundation wall (Feature 2) corresponds to the approximate location of the northern foundation wall of the circa 1877 dwelling located at 732 N. Columbus Street (see Exhibit 4). No other foundation walls from this building were located during the archeological block excavation.

Feature 3

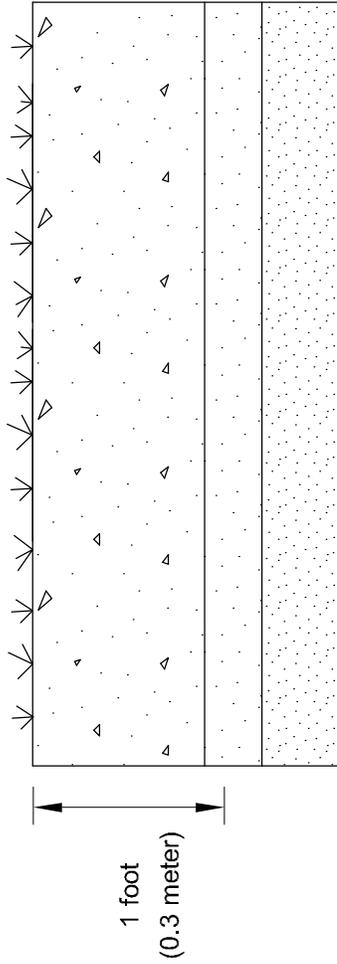
A third brick feature was located seven feet southwest of Feature 2 (see Exhibit 6). The feature was exposed in the profile wall of the southern footer demolition trench of the James Bland building. The footer demolition trench measured roughly 30 feet in length and was excavated adjacent to the existing concrete alley (see Exhibit 4). The feature consisted of a single row of stretchers resting on the subsoil (Plate 14). Trench 3 (10 by 4 feet) was opened adjacent to Feature 3 in order to expose additional features. The profile of Trench 3 also showed fills overlying a truncated plow zone and subsoil (Exhibit 11):



-  Apb horizon: 2.5Y 4/4 olive brown compact clay loam
-  Feature 2b Fill: 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silty clay loam
-  Feature 2c Fill: 2.5Y 5/3 light olive brown clay loam
-  B horizon: 2.5 Y 6/4 light yellowish brown clay loam

**Plan View of Test Unit 1 Showing Features 2, 2a, 2b and 2c
James Bland Phase I Addendum - WSSI #21548.04
Scale: 1" = 1'**

Trench 3



Various modern fill horizons

Apb horizon: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silt loam

B horizon: 2.5Y 6/4 light yellowish brown silty clay loam

1 foot
(0.3 meter)

Representative Profile of Trench 3
James Bland Phase I Addendum - WSSI #21548.04
Scale: 1" = 1'

Various Fills: 0- 10.8 inches below surface:

Apb horizon: 10.8- 14.4 inches below surface: [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish brown silt loam

B horizon: 14.4- 19.2 inches below surface: [2.5Y 6/4] light yellowish brown silty clay loam

Feature 3 was located in the southern end of the lot at 732 N. Columbus Street (see Exhibit 4). The function of the feature is unknown; it may have served as a curtain wall for a later addition to the dwelling, but no additional bricks were evident in this area. No artifacts associated with the feature were evident or recovered.

Features 5 and 6/Trench 5

Trench 5 measured 42 feet in length and was excavated across the former James Bland building at 727-737 N. Alfred Street (see Exhibit 6). The stratigraphy underneath the building footprint consisted of several fill horizons overlying a possible buried ground surface and subsoil (Exhibit 12 and Plate 15):

Fill overburden: 0- 12.0 inches below surface

Fill 1 horizon: 12.0- 18.0 inches below surface: [2.5Y 4/1] dark gray mottled with [2.5Y 5/1] gray ashy sandy loam

Fill 2 horizon: 18.0- 27.6 inches below surface: [10YR5/4] yellowish brown mottled with [10YR 5/1] gray silty clay

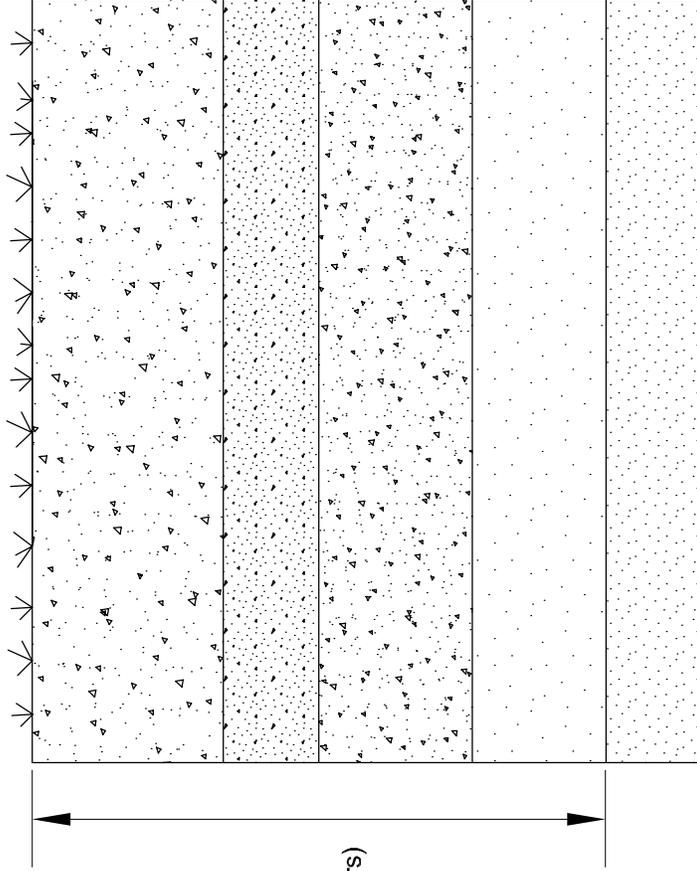
Apb horizon: 27.6- 36.0 inches below surface: [10YR 5/2] grayish brown silt loam mottled with manganese flecking and oyster shell fragments

B horizon: 36.0- 42.0 inches below surface: [2.5Y 6/3] light yellowish brown silty clay with mottles of [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown and [10YR 6/2] light brownish gray

Two features were exposed within Trench 5 (see Exhibit 6). Feature 5 was exposed across the floor of Trench 5 at a depth of approximately 1.5 feet below ground surface. The feature was square in plan and measured 2.0 by 2.4 feet. The majority of the feature was captured in profile, as it was not apparent in plan until exposed against subsoil in the trench floor (Plate 16). The feature intruded 2.4 inches into the subsoil and the bisection soils yielded one pearlware sherd, one burned refined white earthenware sherd and one slightly burned, undated bottle sherd.

A second square feature was exposed in the floor of Trench 5 at an approximate depth of 2.5 feet below surface; the feature measured 1.2 by 1.2 feet (Plate 17). The feature was intrusive into the Apb horizon and had straight sides and a straight base in profile. One pearlware sherd, one refined white earthenware sherd, one potash (pre-1864) windowpane sherd, and six coal fragments were recovered from the east half bisection.

Trench 5



Fill overburden

Fill 1 horizon: 2.5Y 4/1 dark gray mottled with 2.5Y 5/1 gray ashy sandy loam

Fill 2 horizon: 10YR5/4 yellowish brown mottled with 10YR 5/1 gray silty clay

Apb horizon: 10YR 5/2 grayish brown silt loam mottled with manganese flecking and oyster shell fragments

B horizon: 2.5Y 6/3 light yellowish brown silty clay with mottles of 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown and 10YR 6/ light brownish gray

3 feet
(0.91 meters)

Representative Profile of Trench 5
James Bland Phase I Addendum - WSSI #21548.04
Scale: 1" = 1'

The features are located in approximate location of the rear lots of 820-824 Madison Street and appear to be associated with the outbuildings shown on historic maps (see Exhibit 4). The two-story dwelling located at 820 Madison Street first appears on the 1912 Sanborn map, and has a one-story outbuilding located along the rear property line. By 1931, the building at 822 and 824 Madison appears on the Sanborn map, also with a one-story rear outbuilding.

Feature 5 appears in profile to have originated within the Fill 1 horizon and intruded into the Fill 2 horizon and the Apb horizon; therefore, it postdates the buried plow zone horizon. It is possible that the feature may be a utility trench associated with the James Bland housing or, based on the size and apparent location, it is possible that the feature served as a small privy within the outbuildings shown on the Sanborn maps (although the soils were not dark in color). Feature 6 was interpreted as a possible post hole for one of the outbuildings. The artifacts recovered from the feature fills may have mixed with artifacts deposited within the original ground surface from an earlier occupation of the block.

Features 7 and 8

Two pit features were exposed in the southern profile wall of the central block excavation along N. Alfred Street (see Exhibit 6). In profile, Feature 7 measured 2.5 feet in width and 1.5 feet in depth (Plate 18). The feature has straight sides, a flat base and was filled with brick rubble fill. Feature 8 was located 20 feet to the south, and was similar in size and nature to Feature 7 but had been partially destroyed by a modern concrete footer from the former James Bland building in this location (Plate 19). One pearlware sherd (1780-1830) and one contact mold blackglass bottle sherd, base fragment (1810-1880) were recovered from the profile wall from Feature 7. The features are discovered within the general location of two circa 1941 dwellings located at 717 and 719 N. Alfred Street (see Exhibit 4); however, based on the recovered artifacts, the feature fill dates to the 19th century. Their function is unknown.

Features 9 and 10

Two brick foundation wall remnants were observed during construction excavation along the south-central portion along N. Alfred Street (see Exhibit 6 and Plates 20 and 21). The partial foundations measured only a few feet in length and depth. No cultural materials or intact ground surfaces were found in association with the foundations. The foundations were roughly located within the vicinity of several sheds that appear to the south on the 1912 and 1921 Sanborn maps (see Exhibit 4), but may also have been related to the James Bland building that was demolished in this location.

Feature 11

Feature 11 is a small remnant of a foundation that is located in the northern section of Block 1 (see Exhibit 6 and Plate 22). The foundation remnant was approximately two feet in length, 0.7 feet in width and was six courses deep (roughly 1.8 feet). The foundation was situated completely in subsoil. No cultural materials or intact ground surfaces were found in association with the foundation, which also is roughly located within the vicinity of a dwelling depicted on the 1921 Sanborn map (see Exhibit 4). The feature corresponds with the southeastern end of the dwelling located at 812 Madison Street.

Trench 6/Test Unit 2

A possible buried ground surface (Apb horizon) was located at the western end of Trench 7 (Plate 23); therefore, a second backhoe trench was opened in this area to explore the potential historic surface. Trench 6 measured roughly 25 feet in length and extended northward from the intersection of N. Alfred and Wythe Streets (see Exhibit 6). The stratigraphic sequence for Trench 6 consisted of a thin fill horizon capping an Apb horizon and a B horizon, all covered by fill overburden (Exhibit 13 and Plate 24):

Fill overburden: 0- 36.0 inches below surface: Various fills

Fill 1 horizon: 36.0- 38.4 inches below surface: [10YR 4/3] brown mottled with [2.5Y 4/4] olive brown silt loam

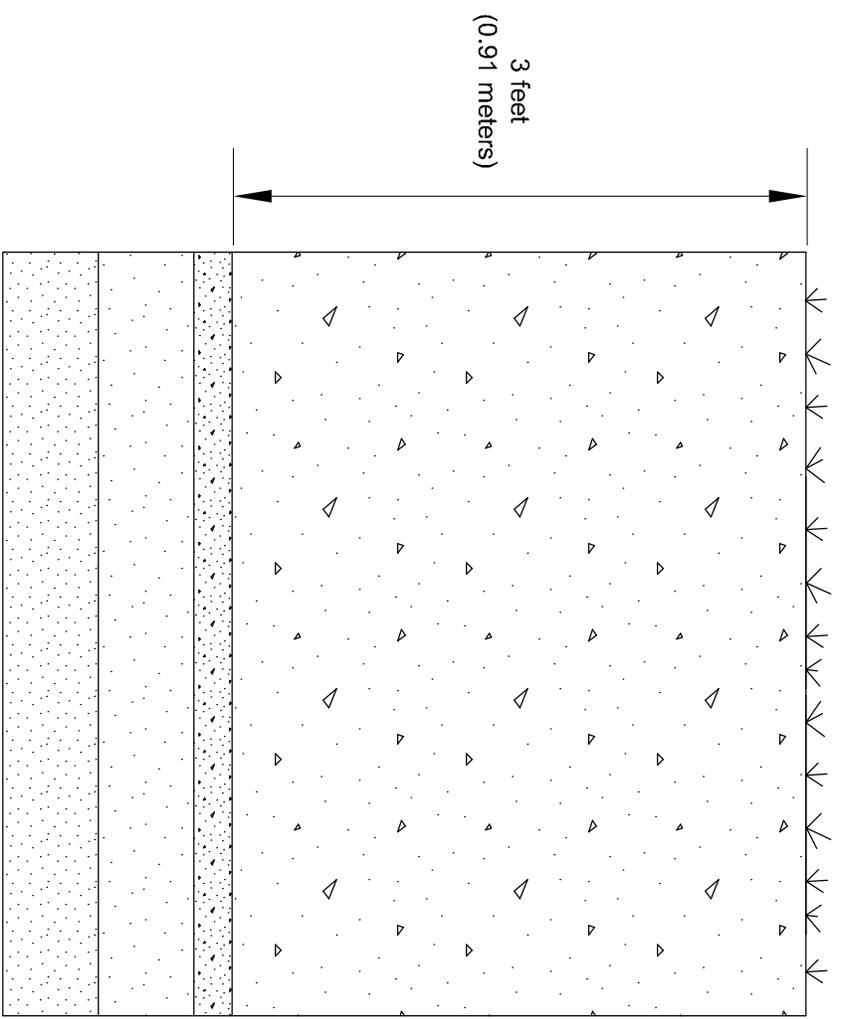
Apb horizon: 38.4- 44.4 inches below surface: [10YR 4/3] brown silty clay loam

B horizon: 44.4- 50.4 inches below surface: [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown mottled with [10YR 6/8] brownish yellow silty clay

Although no artifacts were observed in southwestern profile of Trench 7, artifacts were collected from the Apb horizon in two locations along N. Alfred Street (see Exhibit 6). The artifacts are summarized below; the full inventory is found in Appendix II. General Collection 2, which included two kaolin pipe stem fragments, two pearlware sherds (1780-1830) and one whiteware sherd (1820-1900+), was collected from the remnant buried surface exposed in the profile of the perimeter excavation to the north of Trenches 6 and 7. General Collection 3 was recovered at the interface of the Fill 1 horizon with the Apb horizon in the western profile of Trench 6, and included fourteen pearlware sherds (1780-1830) and nine yellowware sherds (1830-1940).

In an effort to obtain a more controlled sample of artifacts from this ground surface, a two-foot square test unit was excavated along the western wall of Trench 6 (see Exhibit 6 and Plate 25). The fill overburden was removed without screening; only the Fill 1 horizon and Apb horizon were screened for artifacts. Two pearlware sherds, seventeen

Trench 6



Fill overburden: Various fills

Fill 1 horizon: 10YR 4/3 brown mottled with 2.5Y 4/4 olive brown silt loam

App horizon: 10YR 4/3 brown silty clay loam

B horizon: 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown mottled with 10YR 6/8 brownish yellow silty clay

West Wall Profile of Trench 6
James Bland Phase I Addendum - WSSI #21548.04
Scale: 1" = 1'

yellowware sherds, and three unidentified ferrous metal fragments were recovered from the Fill 1 horizon. Only one unidentified flat ferrous metal fragment was recovered from the Apb horizon.

Based on the recovery of one unidentified metal fragment, the remnant buried plowzone (Apb horizon) identified in Trench 6 could not be definitively dated. The overlying fill horizon contained artifacts from temporally mixed contexts. The origin of this fill is unclear: although it was possible that the artifacts from Fill 1 originated from residences in the vicinity, it was equally possible that this was secondarily deposited fill, which had been brought into the project area from elsewhere. The site limits of 44AX0214 were expanded to include the artifacts recovered from the Apb horizon.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

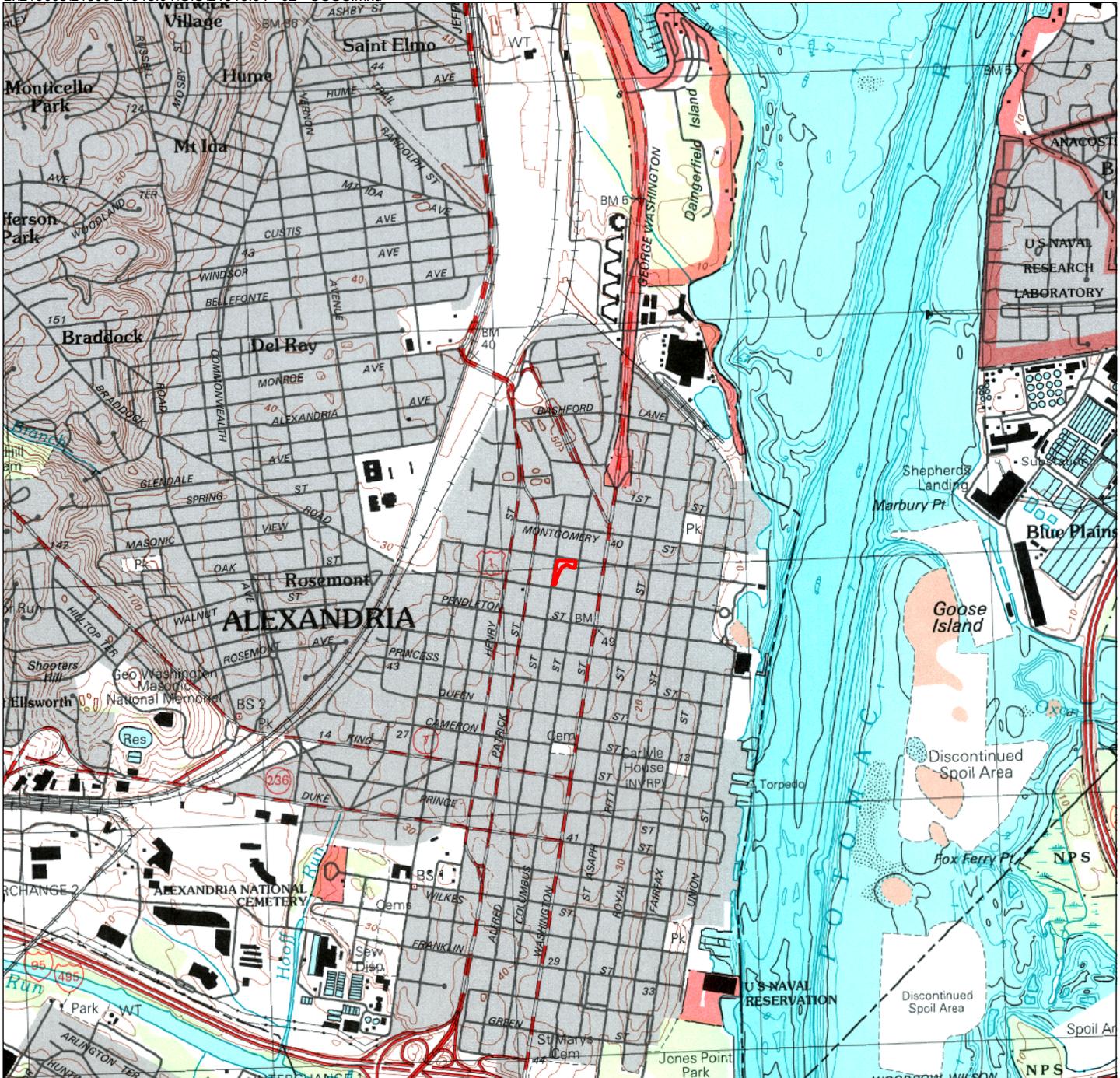
Archeological monitoring and excavations within Block 1 of the James Bland property revealed that remnants of the original ground surface and portions of earlier building foundations were intact beneath the footprints of the 1954 Bland buildings. The structural remains of two rowhouses were recorded in the corner of N. Columbus and Madison Streets. The brick foundations appear to match the location of two dwellings shown on the 1877 Hopkins Map. The rear yard area of these buildings; however, appears to have been more thoroughly disturbed by utilities construction associated with the James Bland buildings.

Architectural remains (foundations) that correspond to the approximate locations of several circa 1912 dwellings were also located in other parts of Block 1. Only one of these remnant foundations appears to be associated with a buried ground surface. In addition, two shallow pit features were found in the center of the property, which were filled with brick rubble, mortar and oyster shell fragments. These appear to date from the 19th century, as a pre-1860 bottle base and a whiteware sherd were recovered from the one of the pits. The second pit feature was partially destroyed by the 1954 construction of the Bland buildings. Finally, a buried ground surface (Apb horizon) that contained artifacts was located in the southwest corner of the city block.

The structural remains of the rowhouses, associated remnant ground surfaces and other features were recorded as site 44AX0214 (Exhibit 12). The contexts at site 44AX0214 were limited. Although buried ground surfaces were identified, they were isolated remnants containing few artifacts and/or foundations remnants. No backyard strata, middens, privies or wells were encountered and few artifacts were recovered. Therefore, the definition of activity areas and comparative research data into the use of space, and lifeways of the occupants of this city block were limited. Alexandria Archaeology indicated that no additional archeological work was required beyond the documentation completed during the monitoring phase.

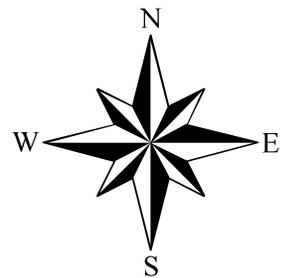
Because of the extensive disturbance surrounding the site and the limited research potential of the features at the site, in our opinion, site 44AX0214 is not eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. No additional archeological work is recommended and Alexandria Archaeology has concurred with our eligibility recommendations.

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44AX0214

USGS Quad Map
Alexandria, VA-DC-MD 1994
James Bland Phase I Addendum
WSSI #21548.04
Scale: 1" = 2000'



Latitude: 38°48'51" N
 Longitude: 77°02'50" W
 Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): 02070010
 Stream Class: II
 Name of Watershed: Potomac River

Thunderbird Archeology
 by Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

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PLATES



PLATE 1
Demolition of Superstructure, 806-820 Madison Street



PLATE 2
Demolition Monitoring of Concrete Floor and Foundations,
734-740 N. Columbus Street



PLATE 3
Representative Monitoring Across Block 1

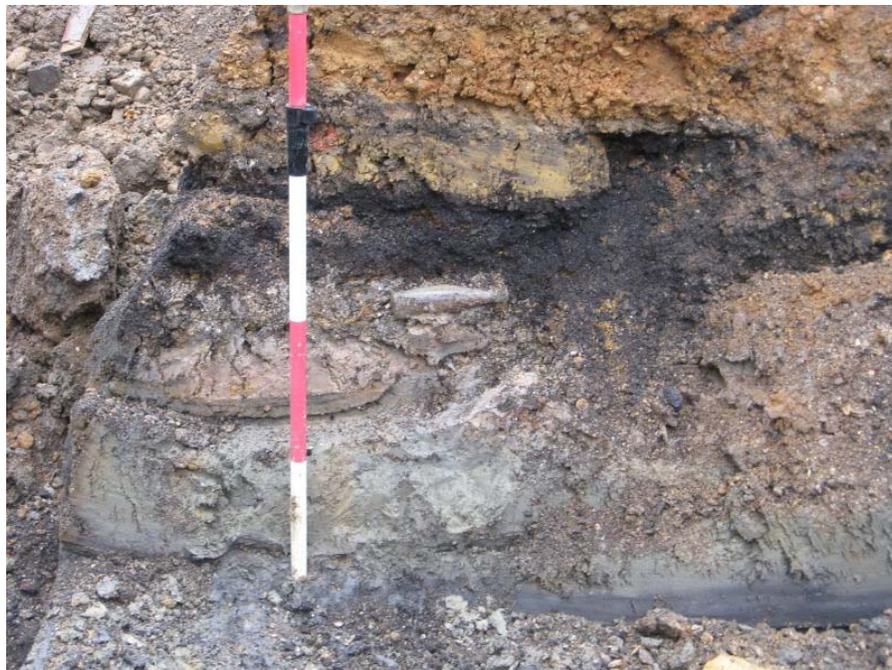


PLATE 4
North Wall Profile (Representative Section) of Trench 7
Showing Stratigraphy Beneath 811-821 Wythe Street



PLATE 5
South Wall Profile (Western Section) of Trench 7
811-821 Wythe Street



PLATE 6
Feature 1 and James Bland Building Concrete Footer
Facing Southeast



PLATE 7
Feature 1: Eastern Foundation Wall, Looking South



PLATE 8
Feature 1: Detail of Southeastern Foundation Corner



PLATE 9
Feature 4: Western Foundation Wall, View to the Northwest



PLATE 10
Feature 4: Northern End of Western Foundation Wall
Extending Toward Madison Street, Facing North



PLATE 11
Feature 4: Central Division Foundation Wall, Facing West



PLATE 12
Feature 4: Central Foundation Wall and, Partial Basement/Crawlspace, View to the South



PLATE 13
Plan View of Test Unit 1 Showing Feature 2, 2b and 2c



PLATE 14
Feature 3, View to the South



PLATE 15
 South Wall Profile (Representative Section) of Trench 5
 Showing Stratigraphy Beneath 727-737 N. Alfred Street



PLATE 16
 Plan View and Profile of Feature 5 in Trench 5, Facing South



PLATE 17
Plan View of Feature 6 in Trench 5,
View to the West



PLATE 18
Feature 7: Central Portion of Project Area
Along N. Alfred Street, Facing South



PLATE 19
Feature 8: Central Portion of Project Area
Along N. Alfred Street, Facing South



PLATE 20
Feature 9: South-Central Portion of Project Area
Along N. Alfred Street, Facing West



PLATE 21
Feature 10: South-Central Portion of Project Area
Along N. Alfred Street, Facing West



PLATE 22
Feature 11: Northern Portion of Project Area
Vicinity of Madison Street, Facing North



PLATE 23
West Wall Profile of Trench 6, Facing West



PLATE 24
West Wall Profile of Test Unit 2 within Trench 6, Facing West

APPENDIX I
Resource Management Plan and Scope of Work, Block 1



RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN and SCOPE OF WORK for

**BLOCK 1: (Alexandria City Map 054.04-07-01; Account No. 11723500);
Bounded by Madison, N. Columbus, Wythe, and N. Alfred Streets**

**JAMES BLAND DEVELOPMENT PROPERTY,
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**

INTRODUCTION

The James Bland Development property; comprises two entire city blocks and three partial city blocks bounded by First, N. Patrick, Madison, N. Alfred, Wythe and N. Columbus Streets in Alexandria, Virginia (Exhibit A). The project area is the site of the historic James Bland Homes (100-5033), a public housing project built by ARHA in two phases, with a four-block area constructed in 1954 and a final block (known as the James Bland Addition) constructed in 1959. The James Bland Homes project was preceded on the site by a World War II era trailer camp. The project area is also included within the Parker-Gray Historic District (100-0133), which has been determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Documentary Study

Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. of Gainesville completed a Documentary Study for this property in November of 2009.^a Documentary research indicated that members of the Alexander family owned the James Bland Development property from the late 17th century until the late 18th century. Various prominent citizens of the city, including Richard Conway, John Gadsby, Orlando Fairfax, and Thomas Veitch owned portions of the study area between the late 18th and mid 19th century, although they most certainly did not reside on these lands. Most of these individuals were documented slave owners and it is more likely that enslaved laborers or tenants used their lands during this period; Veitch was known to have engaged free African Americans as tenants on his lands to the west of the project area during the second quarter of the 19th century.

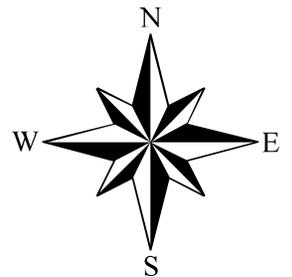
During the Civil War, Union troops occupying the city established various facilities to the south and east of the project area; these included the Washington Street Corral, barracks and other structures. No archival evidence for Civil War era activity within the project area was found, however, it is possible that refugee slaves may have settled in temporary shanty towns in the project area vicinity during this time period. Several buildings appear in the vicinity of the project area on Civil War era maps.



 Project Area

Vicinity Map
Resource Management Plan
WSSI #21548.03
Scale: 1" = 2000'

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Thunderbird Archeology
by Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

Exhibit A

By the third quarter of 19th century, residential development in the project area was certainly occurring. City directories and other archival sources from this period show that most residents of the project area were African American laborers; however Euro-American laborers and a few skilled workers, tradesmen and professionals were also present. In the early 20th century, the project area vicinity was the site of continued residential and industrial development in Alexandria. The project area developed primarily as an African American neighborhood throughout this period.

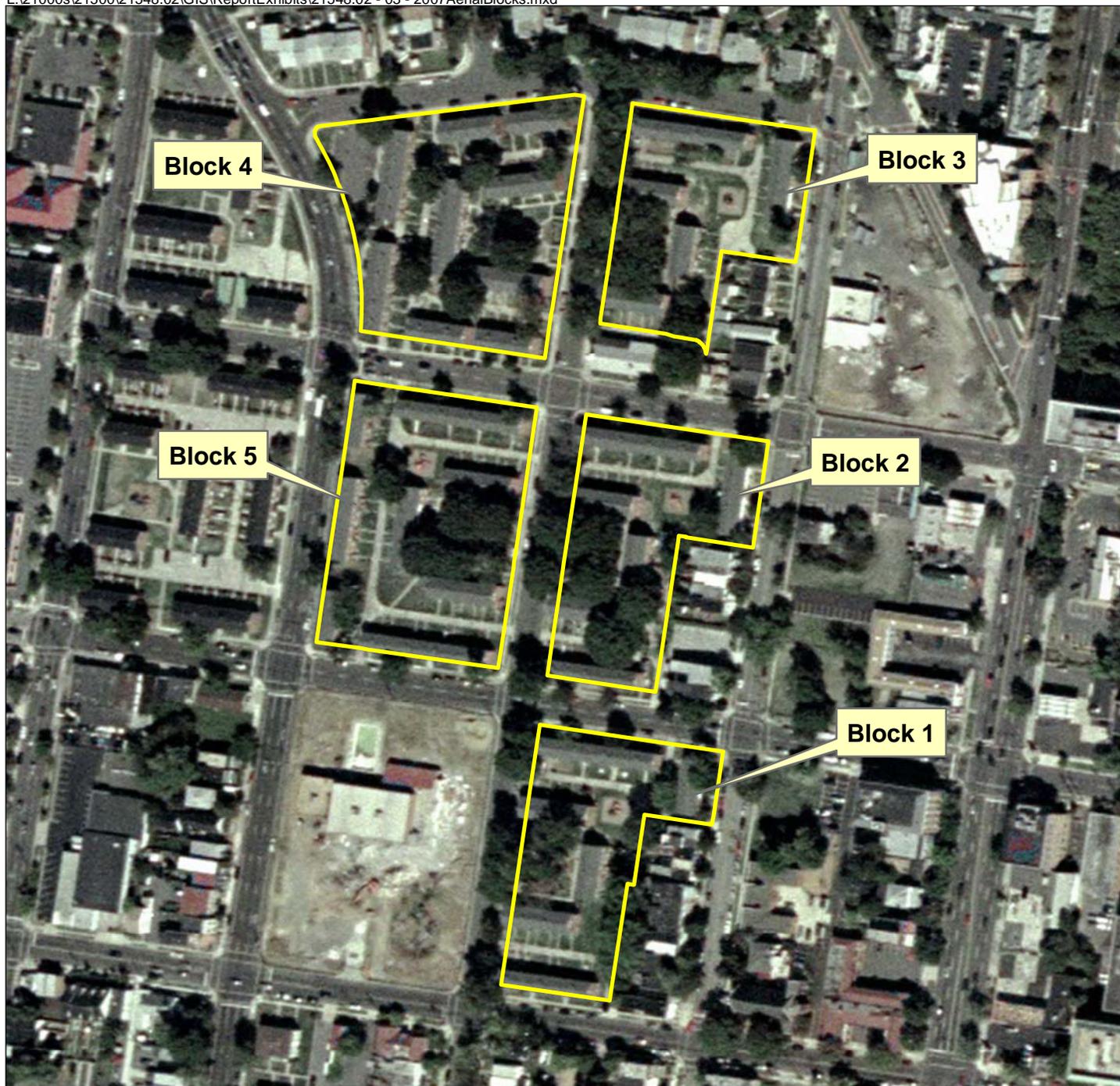
Based upon the results of the documentary study, the James Bland Development property was assessed with a moderate probability for the presence of prehistoric sites and a moderate to high probability for significant historic period archeological sites. A Phase I archeological survey of the property was recommended because 1) the project area has a moderate to high probability for the presence of archeological sites; 2) no clear evidence was found that the property has been significantly disturbed; and 3) demolition of the existing structures and planned redevelopment would impact the entirety of the project area to a depth that would likely disturb any present or potential archeological deposits or features.

Phase I Archeological Investigation

Thunderbird Archeology conducted a Phase I archeological investigation of the James Bland Development property for Eakin & Youngintob Associates of Bethesda, Maryland. The work was conducted in October and November of 2009 and was in compliance with all federal, state and local guidelines. The fieldwork and report contents were also in compliance with the City of Alexandria Archaeological Protection Code and followed a Scope of Work approved by Alexandria Archaeology. The Phase I fieldwork was organized by city block for ease of discussion (Exhibit B).

A total of 51 shovel test pits (STPs), designed to sample both the individual house lot and the block as a whole, were planned within Block 1 (Exhibit C). However field conditions, such as the presence of marked and unmarked utilities, tree obstructions, and the predicted presence of fill impasses, dictated the actual number of STPs that were completed. The typical soil profile seen within the 14 STPs that were excavated within Block 1 revealed multiple fill horizons. A total of 459 historic and modern artifacts and faunal bone fragments were recovered from these fill soils. Additional finds including shell, asbestos, brick, coal, concrete, mortar, plastic, polystyrene, rubber and slag were noted but not collected or curated. No intact historic or prehistoric surfaces or features were identified.

The soils within Block 1 contained temporally mixed artifacts and were interpreted as disturbed urban fill contexts likely associated with grading and filling activities that occurred in the mid-20th century when the extant James Bland Public Housing buildings were constructed and with subsequent excavation for the installation and maintenance of subsurface utility lines.



 Project Area

Blocks 1 - 5 Key Map
October 2007 Natural Color Imagery
Resource Management Plan
WSSI #21548.03
Scale: 1" = 200'

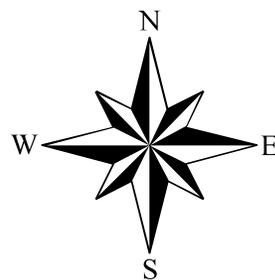
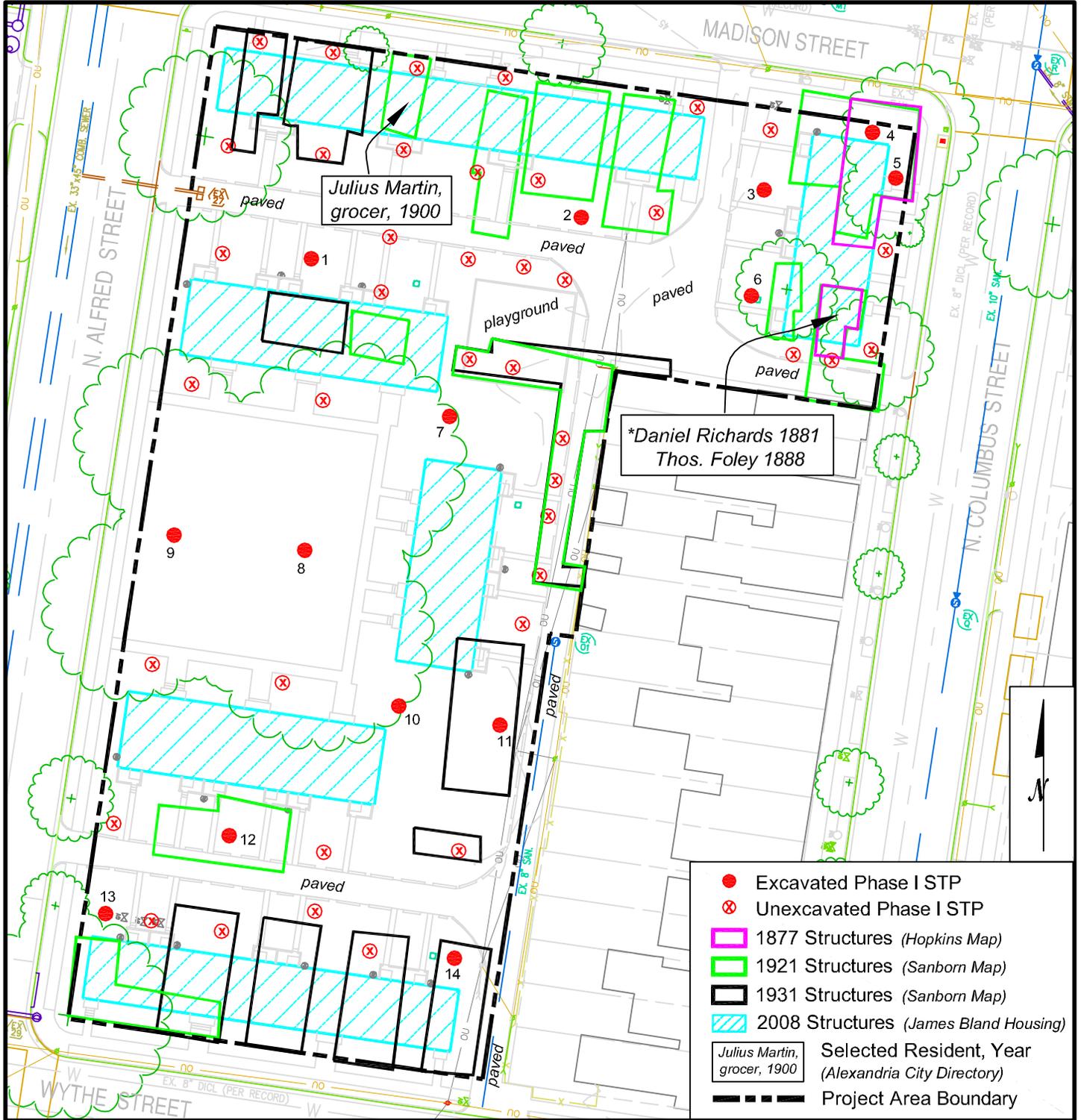


Photo Source: Aerials Express

Thunderbird Archeology
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Exhibit B



**Portion of Project Map Showing Details of Block 1
James Bland Resource Management Plan - WSSI #21548.03
Scale: 1" = 50'**

Therefore, the artifacts within Block 1 were considered secondarily deposited refuse and following DHR guidelines, were not recorded as archeological sites.^b No additional work was recommended for these finds.

However, due to the presence of extant buildings, impervious surfaces and impervious subsurface fills, the program of shovel testing was not adequate to identify all possibly significant archeological resources that may be present within the project area and archeological monitoring of all ground-disturbing activities within Block 1 was recommended.

SCOPE OF WORK FOR ADDITIONAL ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Both the documentary research and the Phase I archeological work indicated the possibility that deep shaft features, such as wells or privies, may have been preserved beneath the urban fills, and archeological monitoring was recommended. The goal of the monitoring will be to locate and identify any potentially significant archaeological resources that were not identified during the archeological site evaluation (Phase I investigation).

This scope of work will be implemented in coordination with demolition/construction activities on the property; therefore an Archaeological Preservation Certificate from Alexandria Archaeology will not be needed. **The client will be responsible for submitting Erosion & Sediment control plans and Health & Safety Plans for the work, the rental of safety equipment and fences, and will provide a backhoe outfitted with a smooth-bladed bucket for the archeological investigations if necessary.** All aspects of these investigations will adhere to OSHA regulations and will comply with the City of Alexandria Archaeological Protection Code, as well as all appropriate state and federal guidelines.^c

Fieldwork

Archeological Monitoring: An archeologist shall monitor all ground-disturbing activities within the project area that are necessary to prepare the site for planned redevelopment and new construction. This includes the removal of building foundations, asphalt parking areas, concrete alleys and sidewalks, and underground utilities. Particular attention will be made to the removal of the concrete slab building foundations and the removal of any subsurface architectural elements of the buildings (see explanation below). The archeological monitoring will be conducted in concert with the development construction schedule.

The depth of the proposed monitoring will be limited to the shallower of: the interface of the overlying fills with the underlying subsoil or the depth of the proposed construction impacts. The excavation of the soils shall be conducted in such a manner to allow the archeologist to examine the soils for features. Excavation will be temporarily halted if intact features are identified and their potential significance will be evaluated; however demolition may continue in other areas of the property during the feature evaluation. **Evaluation of the features may involve additional mechanical trenching or hand-excavation, as described below.**

If a feature is found to be potentially significant by the project archeologist, all construction activity within a one hundred (100) foot radius of the discovery will be halted, and the developer and Alexandria Archaeology will be notified of the discovery. The project archeologist will determine and clearly mark the extent of the discovery and implement measures to protect the discovery from looting and vandalism. Determinations of significance and initial recommendations regarding treatment will be made in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology. The project archeologist will notify the SHPO and other consulting parties of the discovery describing the measures that have been implemented.

The monitoring work will be documented with digital photographs and field notes maintained in a daily logbook. Additionally, the archeologist will regularly update a project map showing the extent of monitored areas.

Building Foundation Demolition: Although Phase I archeological testing revealed disturbed fill contexts across the property; there is a possibility of undisturbed deposits beneath the concrete slab foundations of the buildings. A representative number of concrete slab building foundations (not to exceed three) will be carefully removed during demolition, affording the project archeologist the opportunity to examine the soils through the informal excavation of mechanical trenches. At least one representative soil strata column profile will be sketched of the walls of each trench excavation. Once disturbance has been confirmed beneath the representative foundation slabs, additional test trenches will not be necessary within Block 1 or across the remainder of the project area.

Mechanical Trench Excavations: If warranted, mechanically excavated trenches will be used as part of this plan to test potentially significant archeological features. Excavation should be conducted using a backhoe equipped with a flat-lipped (smooth) bucket and the soils should be excavated in 1-2 foot increments, affording the archeologist the opportunity to examine stratigraphy and potential features.

Feature Excavations: If warranted, manually excavated test units (3 x 3 feet) will be used as part of this plan to test potentially significant archeological features and/or buried ground surfaces found during monitoring. The test units will be excavated stratigraphically by natural or cultural levels or by arbitrary sublevels if determined necessary by the project archeologist. Representative soil profiles will be drawn using the Munsell Soil Color Chart designation. .

The soil will be screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth screens if full artifact recovery is deemed necessary for evaluative purposes; recovery of artifacts may not be essential in the evaluation of certain features; this will be determined by the project archeologist in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology. Artifacts will be bagged and labeled by unit number and by soil horizon. The work will be documented with field notes, sketch plans, and photographs. *Since it is not known if the test units will be necessary, they will be budgeted on a per-square basis and are not included in the overall budget at this time.* **This Scope of Work does not include data recovery at or mitigation of any deep shaft features, such as wells or privies. Treatment of these significant archeological resources is discussed below.**

Laboratory Work and Curation

Archeological artifacts recovered from the project area will be cleaned, stabilized (if necessary), cataloged, labeled and packaged in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards. Organic materials that may require conservation may be recovered; however, this treatment plan does not include conservation services. Conservation may be added as an additional service.

At the conclusion of the project, all original photographs, negatives, slides, digital images, cassette tapes, videotapes, copies of historical documents, field notes and forms, other field records, as well as the artifacts if they are to be donated to the City, will be delivered to Alexandria Archaeology. Archeological collections recovered as a result of the Alexandria Archaeology Resource Protection Code must be curated at a facility that meets Federal standards for archeological curation and collections management as described by 36CFR Part 79. The Alexandria Archaeology Storage Facility meets these standards, and the property owner is encouraged to donate the artifact collection to the City for curation. The archeological consultant is responsible for arranging for the donation of the artifacts with the owner and will deliver the artifacts and signed forms to the appropriate storage facility.

Additional Documentary Research

Previously completed archival research should allow for the association of any significant archeological deposits found with particular historic occupants of the project area. If significant historic period archeological resources are found and previous completed documentary research is insufficient to establish a historic context for such resources, additional documentary research will be conducted for the lot or lots where such resources occur.

The archival research shall include, but will not be limited to, a search of deeds, plats, title documents, probate and other court records; tax and census records; business directories; published and unpublished manuscripts of first-hand accounts (such as letters, diaries, and county histories); newspaper articles; and photographs that might assist in identifying the historic occupants of the property, illuminating historic land use, and providing context for the archeological discoveries. Details of this research will be utilized in the analysis of the resource and will be included in the final report. *Since it is not known if additional documentary research will be necessary, it is not included in the overall budget at this time.*

Results of Archeological Monitoring

Reports documenting the progress of archeological monitoring within the project area will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology at the conclusion of work on each block. Each report will be in the form of a memorandum or letter report and will contain a brief description of the monitoring results and digital photographs documenting the work. Interim reports (management summaries) following the discovery of any significant cultural features during the monitoring work may also be submitted.

If the archeological monitoring results in the discovery of significant features that will require additional archeological work, the letter report will include a Resource Management Plan. The Resource Management Plan will present a strategy, scope of work (including a map indicating locations of proposed work in relation to completed tests). All archeological sites discovered will be evaluated for National Register eligibility and will be registered with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Copies of the registration forms will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology.

Data Recovery and Mitigation of Significant Archeological Resources

This Scope of Work does not include data recovery at or mitigation of any significant archeological resources that might be found within the project area. If data recovery is the selected treatment option, a specific data recovery plan must be prepared in consultation with DHR, Alexandria Archaeology, and other consulting parties. The plan shall specify, at a minimum, the following:

- the property, properties, or portions of properties where site-specific data recovery plans will be carried out;
- the portion(s) of the site to be preserved in place, if any, as well as the measures to be taken to ensure continued preservation;
- any property, properties, or portions of properties that will be destroyed or altered without data recovery;
- the research questions to be addressed through data recovery, with an explanation of their relevance and importance;
- the methods to be used in analysis, data management, and dissemination of data, including a schedule;
- the proposed disposition of recovered materials and records;
- a site protection plan detailing steps to be taken to ensure the protection of the resource during data recovery efforts (e.g. security, fencing, patrols, etc.); and
- proposed methods of disseminating the results of the work to the interested public and/or organizations who have expressed an interest in the data recovery.

Data recovery plan(s), shall be consistent with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Documentation (48 FR 4434-37)* and the DHR's *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia: Additional Guidance for the Implementation of the Federal Standards Entitled Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines (48 FR 44742, September 29, 1983) 1999, rev. 2003* and shall take into account the ACHP's publications, *Recommended Approach for Consultation on*

Recovery of Significant Information from Archaeological Sites (1999; revised 2002) and *Section 106 Archaeology Guidance* (June 2007), or subsequent revisions to or replacements of these documents.

Since it is not known if the preparation of treatment plans will be necessary, these are not included in the overall budget at this time.

Human Burials

This Resource Management Plan and SOW does not include excavation within any burial shafts that might be located on the project area. Treatment of all human remains and associated funerary objects encountered during the course of archeological work described herein shall be consistent with the ACHP "Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Burial Sites, Human Remains and Funerary Objects" (<http://www.achp.gov/docs/hrpolicy0207.pdf>). If excavation in burial shafts is required a permit must be obtained from the SHPO for the archaeological removal of human remains in accordance with the provisions of the Virginia Antiquities Act, Section 10.1-2305 of the Code of Virginia and with the final regulations adopted by the Virginia Board of Historic Resources and published in the Virginia Register of July 15, 1991.

L:\21000s\21500\21548.03\Admin\03-ARCH\011010Revisions\Block 1_Resource Management Plan.doc

^a Sipe, Boyd and Kimberly Snyder 2009 *Draft Documentary Study and Archeological Resource Assessment for the James Bland Homes, City of Alexandria, Virginia*. Report prepared for EYA of Bethesda, Maryland by Thunderbird Archeology, a Division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. in Consultation and with Contributions from History Matters, L.C. of Washington, D.C.

^b Department of Historic Resources (DHR) 2009 *Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Virginia*. Virginia State Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

^c Department of Historic Resources (DHR) 2009 *Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Virginia*. Virginia State Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

Department of Historic Resources (DHR) 2003 *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Surveys in Virginia. Additional Guidance for the Implementation of the Federal Standards Entitled Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines*. Virginia State Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

United States Department of Interior (DOI) 1983 *Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines*. Federal Register 48 (190): 44716-44742.

APPENDIX II
Artifact Inventory

BLOCK 1 ARTIFACT INVENTORY

SITE 44AX0214

General Collection 1

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz projectile point fragment, proximal, Halifax side-notched type, Middle Archaic (3500 - 2500 B.C.)

General Collection 2, Lot 3, West Wall Profile, possible Apb horizon

Ceramics

- 2 kaolin pipe stem fragments - 5/64 inch diameter hole
- 1 pearlware sherd, molded handled fragment (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified polychrome floral decoration (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz biface fragment

General Collection 3, Lot 43, SW Corner Profile, possible Apb horizon

Ceramics

- 13 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherds, undecorated, base fragment (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 yellowware sherds, undecorated (1830-1940, Miller 1992)
- 3 yellowware sherds, white annular decoration (1830-1940, Miller 1992)
- 4 yellowware sherds, white annular decoration, blue rim band decoration, rim fragments (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Test Unit 1, Apb horizon

Ceramics

- 1 grey bodied coarse stoneware sherd, rim fragment, brown and clear salt glazed interior, clear glazed exterior
- 2 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, burned

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched

Miscellaneous

- 1 mortar fragment, 2.3 grams
- 2 oyster shell fragments, 6.4 grams

Test Unit 1, Feature 2b (Builder's Trench)

Ceramics

- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated

Metal

- 5 cut nail fragment (post-1790)
- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment
- 4 unidentified nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment, 1.0 grams
- 1 cinder fragment
- 2 mortar fragments, 5.6 grams

Test Unit 1, Feature 2c

Ceramics

- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, burned

Glass

- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated, slightly heat melted

Metal

- 1 cut nail fragment (post-1790)
- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment

Miscellaneous

- 1 bone fragment
- 1 slag fragment, 0.2 grams

Test Unit 2, Fill 1 horizon

Ceramics

- 2 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 8 yellowware sherds, undecorated (1830-1940, Miller 1992)
- 9 yellowware sherds, white annular decoration (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Metal

- 3 unidentified ferrous metal

Test Unit 2, Apb horizon

Metal

- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, flat

Feature 7, South Wall Profile

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, molded decoration, rim fragment (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 olive amber blackglass cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold, base fragment, kick-up, scratched, patinated (1810-1880)

Trench 1, Feature 4b (Builders Trench)

Ceramics

- 5 pearlware sherds, undecorated, stained/burned (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Miscellaneous

- 1 bone fragment

Trench 5, Apb horizon @ 10'

Glass

- 1 aqua bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...IN../...ENT..", paneled, patinated (post-1850)

Trench 5, Feature 5

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, burned

Glass

- 1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, slightly burned

Trench 5, Feature 6, East Half Bisection

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, stained
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified green decoration, rim fragment

Glass

- 1 windowpane sherd, potash (pre-1864)

Miscellaneous

- 6 coal fragments

APPENDIX III
Cultural Resource Forms

City/County: Alexandria

Survey Strategy: Historic Map Projection
Observation
Subsurface Testing

Site Condition: 75-99% of Site Destroyed

Threats to Resource: None

Survey Description:

[May 2011] The archeological fieldwork followed an approved SOW from Alexandria Archaeology. All ground-disturbing activities, including the removal of building foundations, asphalt parking areas, concrete alleys and sidewalks, and underground utilities, were monitored by an archaeologist. Excavation was temporarily halted when intact features were identified and their potential significance evaluated through additional mechanical trenching or hand-excavation.

Building Foundation Demolition: Machine backhoe trenches were excavated beneath three building footprints. At least one representative soil strata column profile was sketched of the trench wall.

Feature Excavations: When warranted, hand excavated test units were used to test potentially significant archeological features and/or buried ground surfaces found during monitoring. The test units were excavated stratigraphically by natural or cultural levels or by arbitrary sublevels. Representative soil profiles were drawn using the Munsell Soil Color Chart designation. Soils were screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth screens, when full artifact recovery was deemed necessary for evaluative purposes as determined by the project archeologist in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology. Artifacts were bagged and labeled by unit number and by soil horizon. The work was documented with field notes, sketch plans, and photographs.

Archeological artifacts recovered from the project area were cleaned, cataloged, labeled and packaged in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards. Archeological collections will be curated at a facility that meets Federal standards for archeological curation and collections management as described by 36CFR Part 79.

CURRENT LAND USE

Land Use: Domestic **Example:** Dwelling, multiple **Dates of Use:** 2011/04/99

Comments/Remarks:

The site (now destroyed) lies underneath new mixed-income residential property that includes townhomes and apartment buildings.

SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES

Specimens Obtained? Yes **Specimens Depository:** Thunderbird Archeology/WSSI - Gainesville, VA

Assemblage Description:

City/County: Alexandria

[May 2011]

Ceramics

- 2 kaolin
- 28 pearlware (1780-1830)
- 1 whiteware (1820-1900+)
- 5 refined white earthenware
- 26 yellowware (1830-1940)

1 stoneware

Glass

- 3 bottle
- 4 bottle/jar
- 1 bottle, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 windowpane, potash (pre-1864)

Metal

- 6 nail, cut (post-1790)
- 4 nail, unidentified
- 6 unidentified ferrous metal

Miscellaneous

- 2 bone
- 1 brick
- 1 cinder
- 6 coal
- 3 mortar
- 2 oyster shell
- 1 slag

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz biface fragment
- 1 quartz projectile point fragment, Halifax side-notched type, Middle Archaic (3500 - 2500 B.C.)

Specimens Reported? Yes

Assemblage Description--Reported:

Field Notes Reported? Yes Depository: Thunderbird Archeology/WSSI - Gainesville, VA

REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES

Report (s) ? Yes Depository: Thunderbird Archeology/WSSI - Gainesville, VA

DHR Library Reference Number:

Reference for reports and publications:

2011. Addendum to the November 2009 Archeological Evaluation Report (Phase I Archeological Investigation) and Research Management Plan, James Bland Development Property, City of Alexandria, Virginia. DHR 2008-0695 WSSI #21548.04

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY

Photographic Documentation?	Depository	Type of Photos	Photo Date
Not Evaluated	Thunderbird Archeology/WSSI - Gainesville, VA	Digital	2010/99/99

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS

Cultural Resource Management Event:	Other	Date: 2010/04/99
--------------------------------------------	-------	-------------------------

City/County: Alexandria

Organization and Person:

Organization: Thunderbird Arch **First:** John **Last:** Mullen

Sponsor Organization:

DHR Project Review File No:

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

The site is located within the City of Alexandria block bounded by Wythe, N. Columbus, Madison and N. Alfred Streets, and represents tangible evidence of the earlier historic occupation of this block prior to the 1954 construction of the James Bland public housing development.

The site was identified during archeological monitoring of demolition of the circa 1954 James Bland public housing buildings and the subsequent construction at the block, and encompasses brick foundations associated with at least four former dwelling locations, two pit features, and a remnant buried ground surface (Apb horizon) containing artifacts. The site measures 350 by 240 feet and dates to the 19th and early 20th century.

Discussions of significance the site were made in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology and all features were documented. The majority of the site was extensively disturbed from the post 1954 James Bland construction and occupation, and only isolated pockets of remnant foundations and buried ground surfaces were identified. Because of the extensive disturbance, the site was not considered to be potentially eligible to the NRHP. The site is now covered by newly constructed townhouses.

INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION

Individual Category Codes:

Owner of property

Honorif: **First:** Unknown **Last:** Unknown

Suffix:

Title:

Company/ EYA

Agency:

Address: 4800 Hampden Lane, Suite 300

City: Bethesda **State:** Maryland **Zip:** 20814

Phone/Ext: - -

- -

Notes:

Ownership Type: Private

Government Agency:

APPENDIX IV
Qualifications of Principal Investigator



Firm Association

Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. (WSSI)

Project Assignment

Principal Investigator

Years of Experience

With this firm: 7

With other firms: 14

Education:

M.A. in Anthropology, The Catholic University of America

B.A. in Anthropology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

Registrations & Certifications

Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA)

HAZWOPER Hazardous Materials Technician Training (40-Hours)

Associations:

Council of Virginia Archaeologists

Society for American Archeology

Middle Atlantic Archeological Conference

Specializes in cultural resource management in Northern Virginia and the greater Middle Atlantic region. He has conducted all phases of archeological research for Sections 106 and 110 compliance projects, primarily within Virginia, and has experience in the analysis of prehistoric and historic artifact assemblages. Mr. Mullen currently serves as Principal Archeologist and manages projects from the proposal stage to the completion of final reports.

Mr. Mullen reviews products from the department, provides QA/QC of field and office procedures, and assists with training program for employees. He has continued responsibility for management of projects including client contact, scheduling, and budgeting. Mr. Mullen also meets/consults with the SHPO, various federal, state and local agencies and clients concerning the effect of projects on historic resources.

Mr. Mullen's relevant experience includes:

Phase I And II Archeological Investigations of Site 51SW021, Mary E. Switzer Building Improvements - Washington, D.C.

Mr. Mullen served as Principal Investigator, conducted the fieldwork and co-authored the report for the archeological investigations of Site 51SW021, which consisted of the architectural remnants of several row houses located in the northern end of Lot 17, Square 535, within the District of Columbia. The majority of the artifacts from the site were recovered from disturbed contexts or from architectural features with limited research potential. No buried ground surfaces or significant soil features were located. Because of the extensive disturbance surrounding the site and the limited research potential of the features at the site, was not recommended eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D.

Lynbrook at Mark Center – City of Alexandria, Virginia

Mr. Mullen conducted archival research and authored the Documentary Study for this project. His research showed the property was owned for generations by the Terrett family in the 18th and 19th centuries, prior to the subdivision of the estate in 1851. Subsequent to the subdivision, the study area was contained within two parcels: a 204-acre parcel purchased by Turner Dixon and owned by his descendants until the mid 20th century; and a smaller 36 acre parcel, which passed through numerous landholders up to the 20th century. The parcel remained agricultural until the land was developed into a residential neighborhood by Catherine and Mark Winkler in the last half of the 20th century. A Phase I Archeological survey was also conducted on the parcel.

**John P. Mullen, M.A., RPA
(continued)**

**Associations
(continued):**

Archeological Society of
Virginia

Washington Association of
Professional Anthropologists

King Street Properties – City of Alexandria, Virginia

Mr. Mullen supervised the Phase I, II and III investigations of a 0.61 acre property and co-authored the report. Initial investigations located over 32 cultural features deeply buried beneath late 19th and early 20th century fills. The contexts and cultural materials associated with the 19th century occupation of the parcel were designated as site 44AX0202. The Phase III involved mechanized block excavation along with additional test unit excavation and the sampling of features. Finally, archeological monitoring of the removal of 100% of the soils within the property resulted in the discovery and excavation of a 19th century well feature.

**I-95/I-395 HOV/BUS/HOT Lanes Project, Northern Portion -
Arlington, Fairfax, Prince William, and Stafford Counties and the
City of Alexandria, Virginia**

Mr. Mullen served as a Senior Supervisor for a Phase I Archeological Investigation of the ±36-mile long I-95/I-395 HOV/BUS/HOT Lanes Project. Responsibilities included overseeing the work of individual teams of archeologists assigned to work in different portions of the APE. Twenty-one previously recorded archeological sites and two historic resources were either wholly or partially located within the Area of Potential Effect for this project; fifteen of the previously recorded archeological sites had been destroyed. Twenty new archeological sites were recorded during this survey. Of these sites, two were recommended for avoidance or Phase II evaluation.

Lorton Workhouse Property - Fairfax County, Virginia

In accordance with a MOA and Fairfax County Proffered Conditions, archeological studies were required prior to the approval of any proposed construction site plans for adaptive reuse within the District of Columbia Workhouse and Reformatory Historic District (VDHR 029-0947), which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Mr. Mullen served as Principal Investigator and co-authored the report for the Phase I and II archeological investigations of Site 44FX3247. The Phase I archeological investigations within the APE resulted in the identification of Site 44FX3247, which encompassed the standing buildings and subsurface features associated with the Lorton Workhouse complex. Phase II investigations were conducted on one feature located during the initial Phase I testing, but no further archeological work was recommended on the property. The entire site, 44FX3247 is considered eligible as a contributing resource under Criterion A to the Historic District.