

James Bland Development Property (Block 5)

City of Alexandria, Virginia

WSSI #21548.09

Addendum to the November 2009 (Revised
February 2010) *Archeological Evaluation Report
(Phase I Archeological Investigation) and Research
Management Plan*

Final Report

May 2012

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ABSTRACT

Archeological monitoring and trench excavations were conducted within a portion of the City of Alexandria block bounded by Montgomery, N. Alfred, Madison and N. Patrick Streets (Block 5). The work followed the demolition of the circa 1954 James Bland Homes public housing units as part of the redevelopment of the city block. The archeological work was required under stipulations of a 2009 Programmatic Agreement between the City of Alexandria, GPB Associates LLC, the Alexandria Redevelopment Housing Authority and the Virginia State Historic Preservation Office. The work was conducted by Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

No buried surfaces or significant archeological features were located; however isolated artifacts were recovered from mixed and/or disturbed contexts in two locations.

One site (44AX0217) was recorded within the project area. The site consisted of a brick foundation remnant that was located near the intersection of Madison and N. Patrick Streets. The foundation is related to a mapped structure that dated circa 1948, and no artifacts, buried surfaces or other features were found in association.

Site 44AX0217 is not considered eligible to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criteria A or B, as there is no known association with significant events or individuals, or under Criterion C, in our opinion, as the architectural remains do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master. Because of the limited research potential and extensive disturbance surrounding the site, there is no remaining potential to yield additional significant archeological information and in our opinion, it is not considered eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D. No additional archeological work is recommended and Alexandria Archaeology has concurred with these recommendations.

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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.

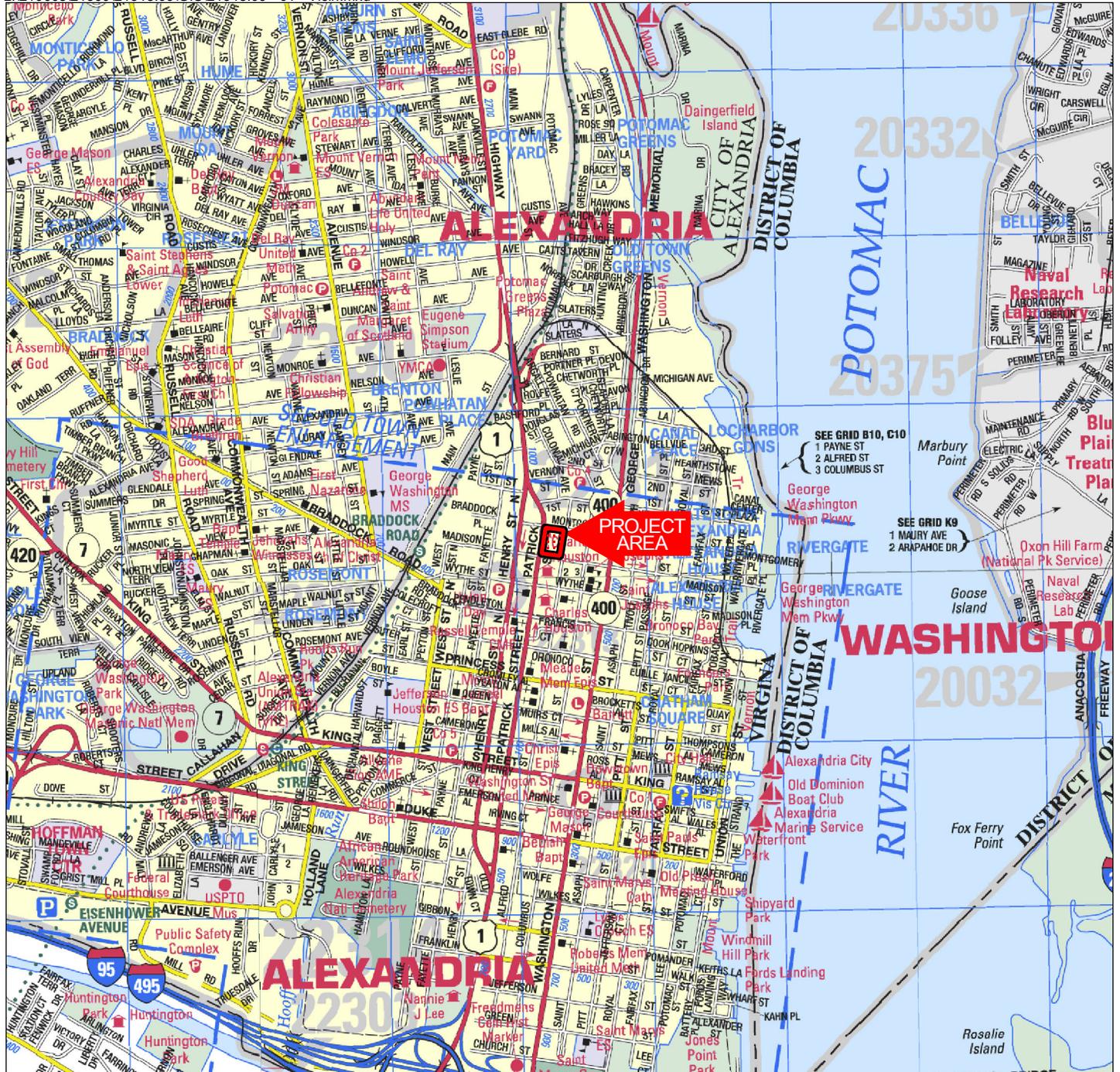
The addendum presents the results of archeological monitoring and trench excavations within Block 5 of the James Bland Development property, which is bounded by Montgomery, N. Alfred, Madison and N. Patrick Streets (Exhibits 1-3). As the redevelopment of the James Bland property was subject to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development environmental review process, compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act was required and a programmatic agreement (PA) 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 5 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, they were fully documented (Sipe and Snyder 2010).

The current work, conducted between January and April of 2012, was required under the stipulations of the 2009 Programmatic Agreement and followed a Scope of Work (SOW) approved by Alexandria Archaeology (Appendix I). 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 Jeremy Smith M.Sc., 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). Several isolated artifacts were recovered and one new archeological site, 44AX0217, described in this report was recorded.

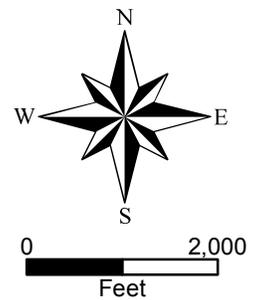
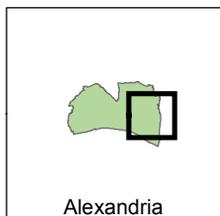
Fieldwork and report contents conformed to the guidelines set forth by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) for a Phase I identification level survey as outlined in their 2011 *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (DHR 2011) as well as the 2007 *City of Alexandria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

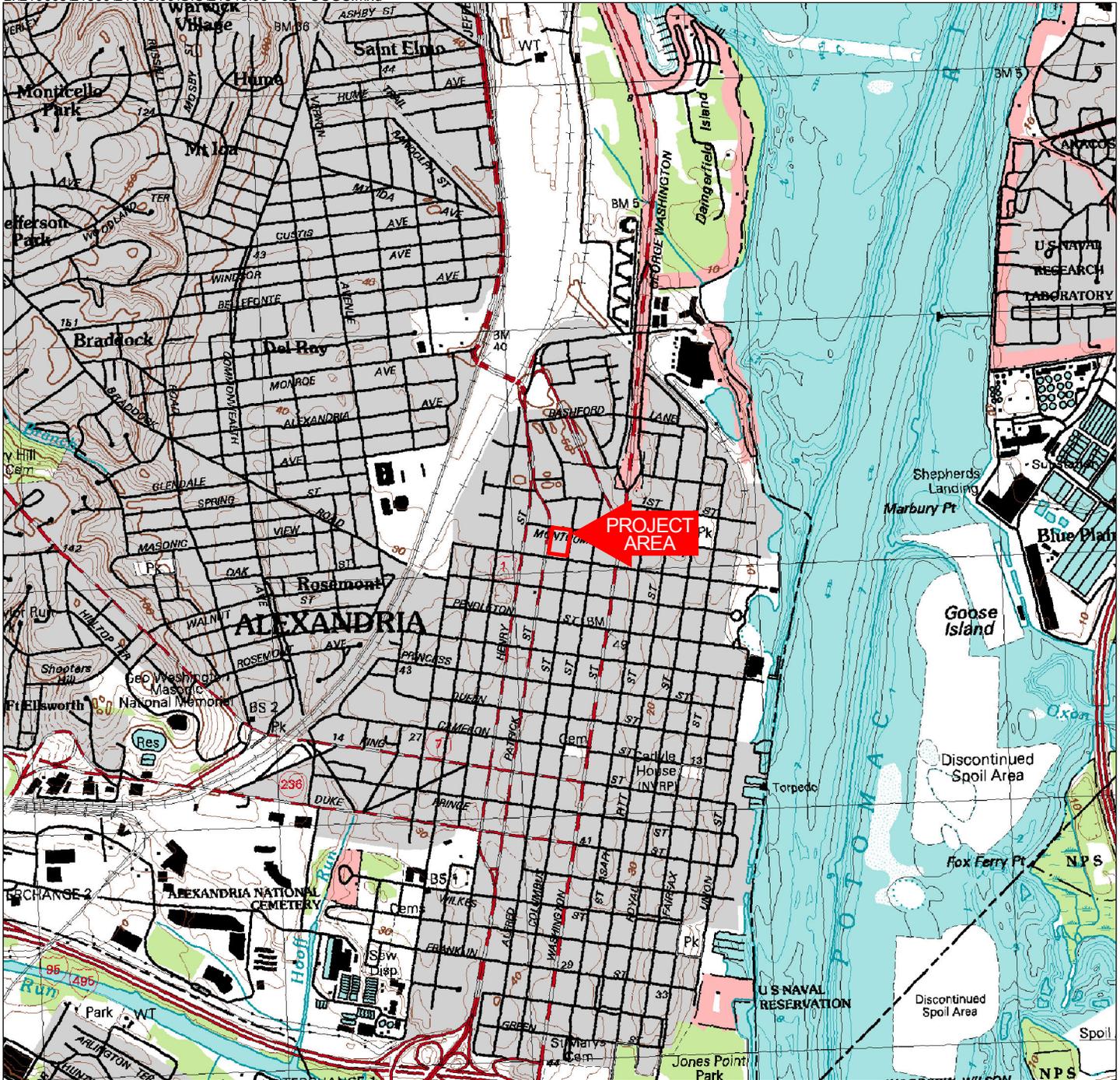
All artifacts, research data and field data resulting from this project are currently on repository at the Thunderbird offices in Gainesville, Virginia; the permanent repository is expected to be with Alexandria Archaeology.



Copyright ADC The Map People
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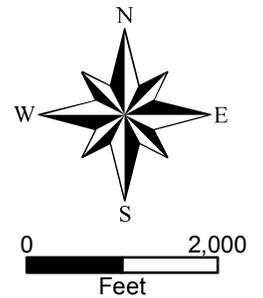
Vicinity Map
James Bland Block 5
WSSI #21548.09
Original Scale: 1" = 2000'





USGS Quad Map
Alexandria, VA-DC-MD 1994
James Bland Block 5
WSSI #21548.09
Original Scale: 1" = 2000'

Latitude: 38°48'50" N
 Longitude: 77°02'52" W
 Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): 020700100302, 020700100301
 Stream Class: II
 Name of Watershed: Potomac River
 COE Region: Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain





**April 2011 Natural Color Imagery
James Bland Block 5
WSSI #21548.09
Original Scale: 1" = 200'**

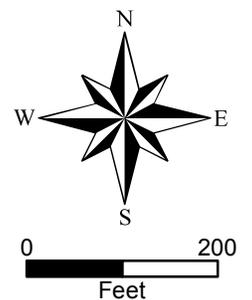
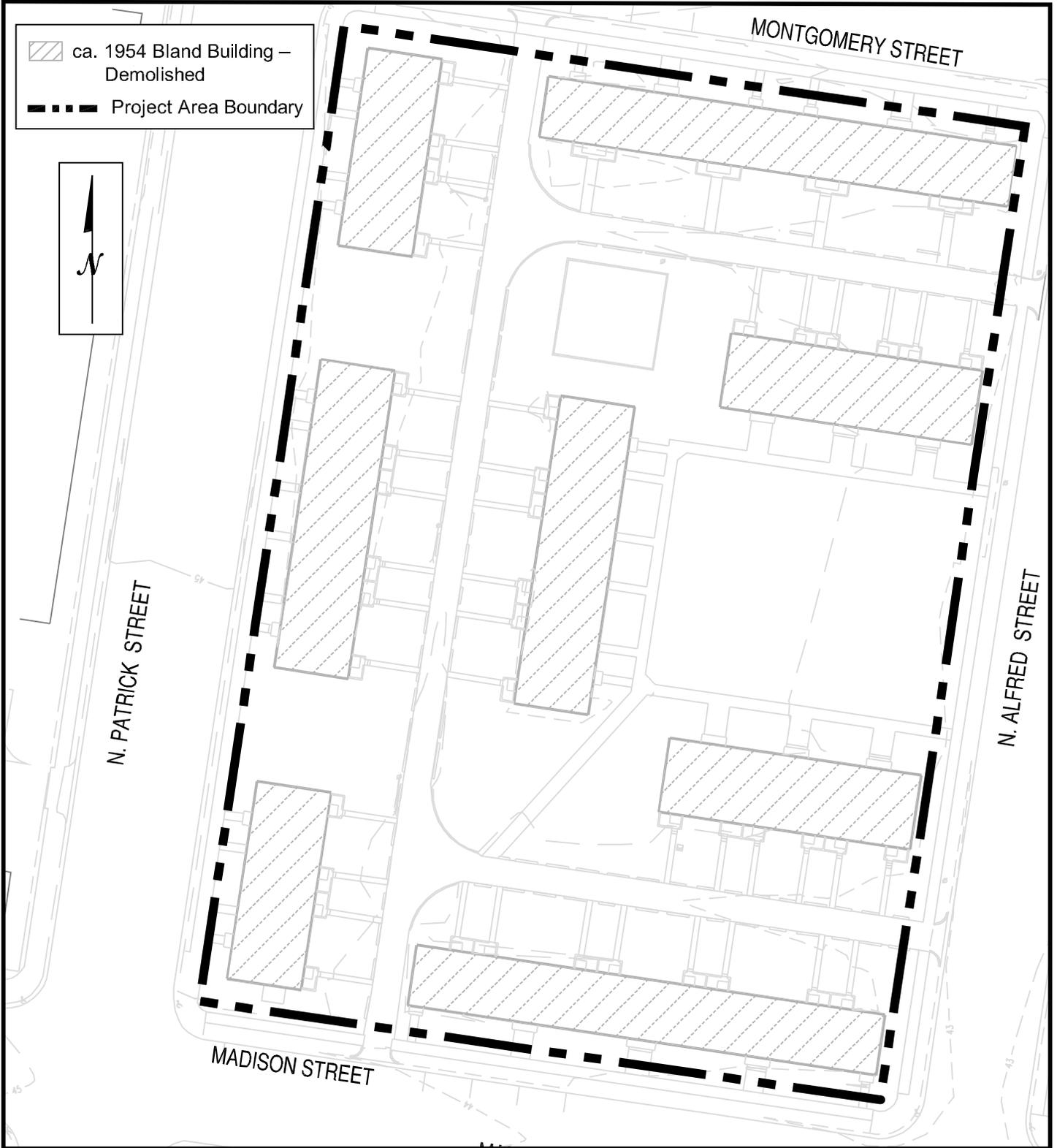


Photo Source: Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

Thunderbird Archeology
A Division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

Exhibit 3

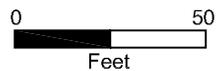


Location of Demolished James Bland Buildings

James Bland Block 5

WSSI #21548.09

Original Scale: 1" = 50'



PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

A Documentary Study (Sipe and Snyder 2010) and Phase I archeological investigation (Sipe 2010) had previously been conducted on the entire James Bland property.

Documentary Study

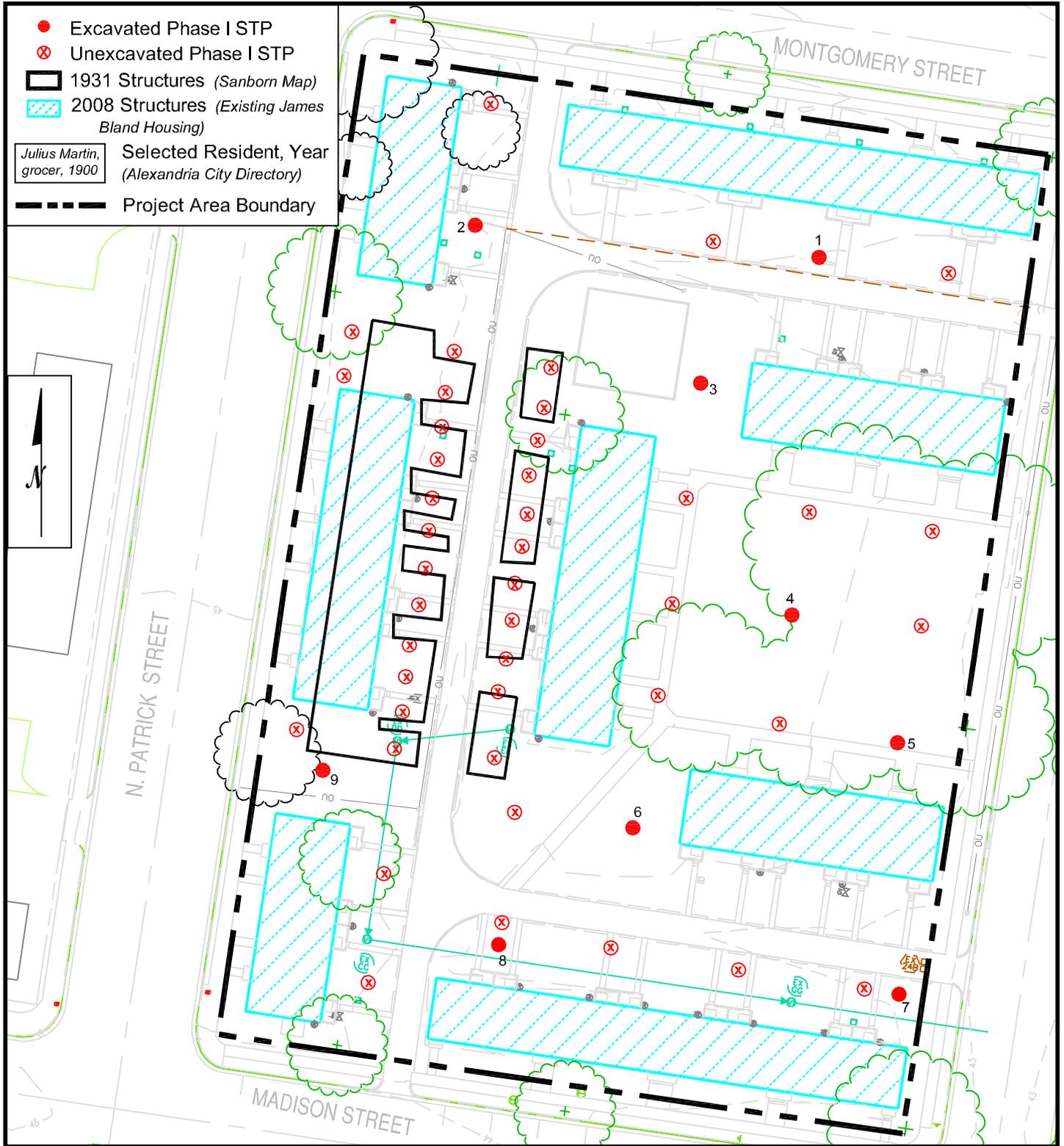
According to the archival research, the land containing Block 5 had been sold to various land speculators in the early 19th century, but by 1820, Hugh Smith owned both Block 5 (\pm 2 acres) and the \pm 3.25 acre block to the north (Sipe 2010:97-98). Smith was taxed in 1820 for the entire 5.25-acre parcel, which was assessed at \$750. It is unknown how Smith may have used the property but there is no evidence he resided within the project area. According to the Alexandria City property tax records, the estate of Hugh C. Smith retained ownership of the project area until at least 1878. Unfortunately, the will of Hugh C. Smith (Alexandria Will Book 7:134) was found only on very poor quality microfilm and was illegible.

The city square appears to have remained undeveloped until the early 20th century. Additional map and archival research conducted during the current study is described below.

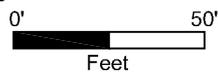
Phase I Archeological Investigation

The Phase I shovel testing of the Block 5 was conducted prior to the demolition of the James Bland Housing buildings (Exhibit 5). A total of 47 shovel test pits (STPs), designed to sample both the individual house lot and the block as a whole, were planned; 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.

Shovel testing revealed that urban fill horizons were present throughout the project area. The fill soils contained temporally mixed artifacts that were interpreted as disturbed urban fill contexts likely associated with grading and filling activities that occurred in the mid-20th century when the James Bland Public Housing buildings were constructed and with subsequent excavation for the installation and maintenance of subsurface utilities. Although it was possible that some of the finds originated from residences in the vicinity, it was equally possible that secondarily deposited fills had been brought into the project area from elsewhere in the city. Therefore, the cultural artifacts recovered from the shovel testing were considered secondarily deposited refuse and were not recorded as an archeological site in accordance with DHR guidelines (DHR 2011). No additional work was recommended for these finds.



**Location of 2009 Phase I Shovel Test Pits
James Bland Block 5
WSSI #21548.09
Original Scale: 1" = 50'**



ADDITIONAL ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

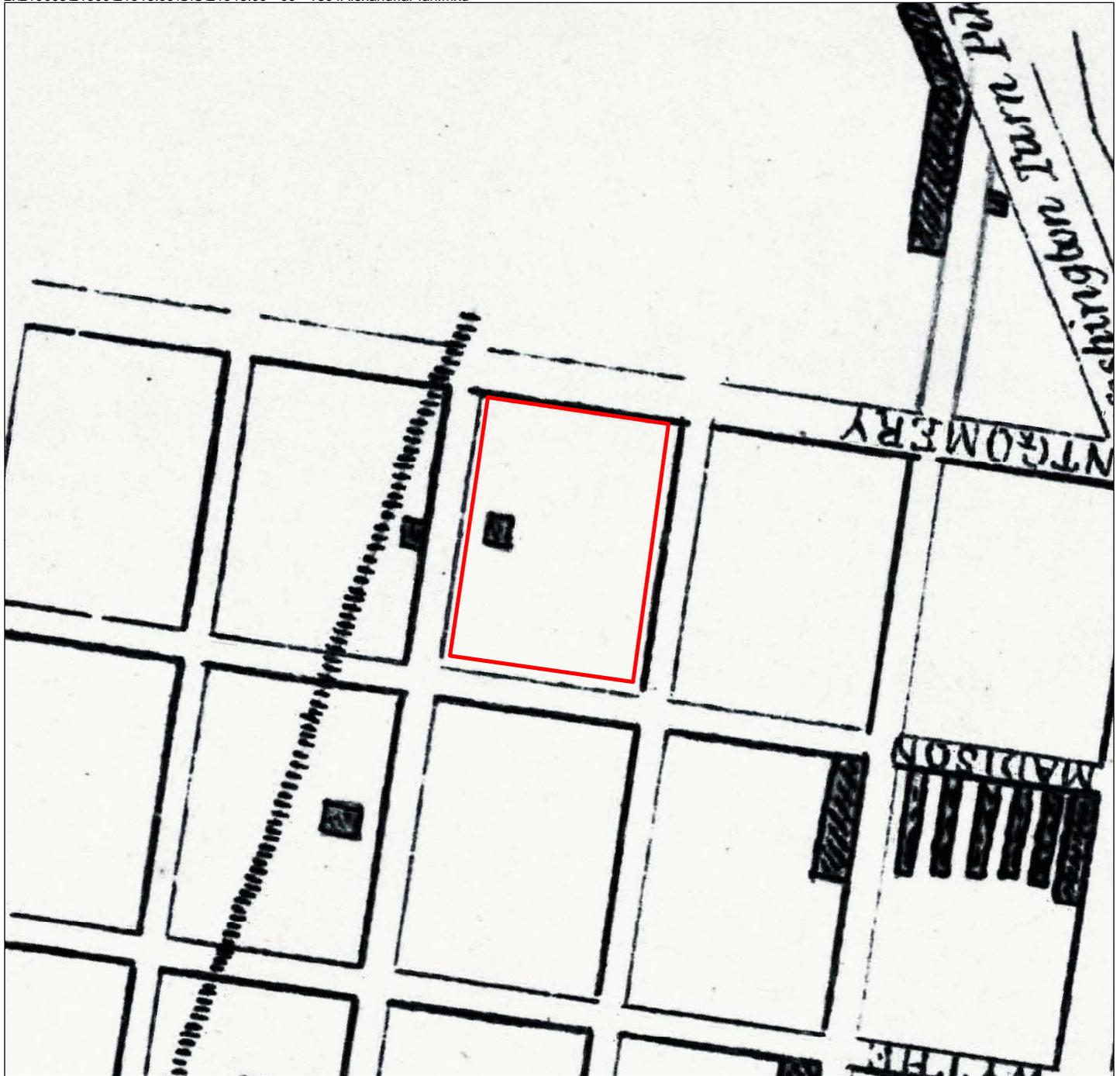
An 1864 plan map of the City of Alexandria shows one structure in the central portion of the block along Patrick Street (Exhibit 6), although the building is not (nor are any buildings) shown on the 1878 Hopkins Map of Alexandria (Exhibit 7). It may have been demolished by that time.

The first indication of large-scale development within the project area was in the late 1920s/early 1930s. The earliest building permit for this block was for 823 N. Patrick Street, dated June 24, 1927 (Sipe and Snyder 2010: 143). R. Nelson Welford is shown as the owner of the dwelling. According to the 1931 Sanborn map, twelve rowhouses with rear additions and back lot structures had been constructed along 817-839 North Patrick Street (Exhibit 8). Although the dwellings were of frame construction, the 1931 and 1941 Sanborn Maps indicate the rowhouses had masonry or cinder block ends and partition/division walls. The original building permits for the dwellings were not located; however, the owner Robert. S. Barrett, applied for a repair permit in 1935 to replace porch floor boards that has been damaged (rotted) by weather on four of the dwellings (819,829,833, 839 N. Patrick Street).

Two photographs from the Alexandria Library special collections show the dwellings along the 800 block of N. Patrick Street (Plate 1 and Plate 2). The photographs likely were taken sometime after 1949, as an aerial image from that year does not show the buildings on the corner of Patrick and Madison in the foreground (Exhibit 9).

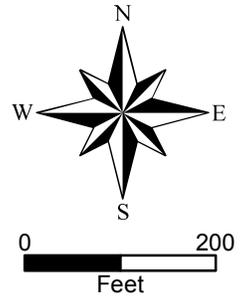
The 817-839 N. Patrick Street building is shown to contain twelve two-story, townhouse style units. The building's façade (west elevation) is fifteen bays long, with a rhythm of double entries and paired windows. The six paired entries were framed with pent roof shelters over the doors. The rear windows appear to have consisted of six-over-six, double-hung sash windows; the front windows are not clearly visible. The five masonry partition walls that subdivide every third unit (including the two end walls) are visible at the roofline in the photograph. The foundation is not visible, but the six sets of front steps appear to be poured concrete. Six chimney stacks are shown in the photographs of the rear lots. Six one-story shed style additions with catslide roofs along the rear of the building contained two single entries to each unit, with two single narrow windows.

By 1941, a one-story dwelling and associated rear outbuilding had been constructed at 917 Madison Street (see Exhibit 8). As depicted in the historic photograph, the dwelling at 917 Madison Street was a one-story front end gabled roof (see Plate 2). The outbuilding is absent from the photograph and had presumably been demolished.



 Approximate Location of Project Area

1864 Plan Map of the City of Alexandria, Virginia
James Bland Block 5
WSSI #21548.09
Original Scale: 1" = 200'

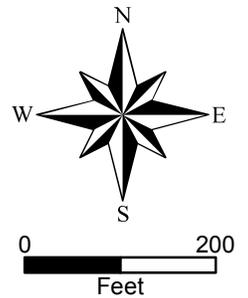


Map Source: NOAA's Office of Coast Survey Historical Map & Chart Collection "Plan of Alexandria" 1864.
 File name:32-1-1864
<http://historicalcharts.noaa.gov>

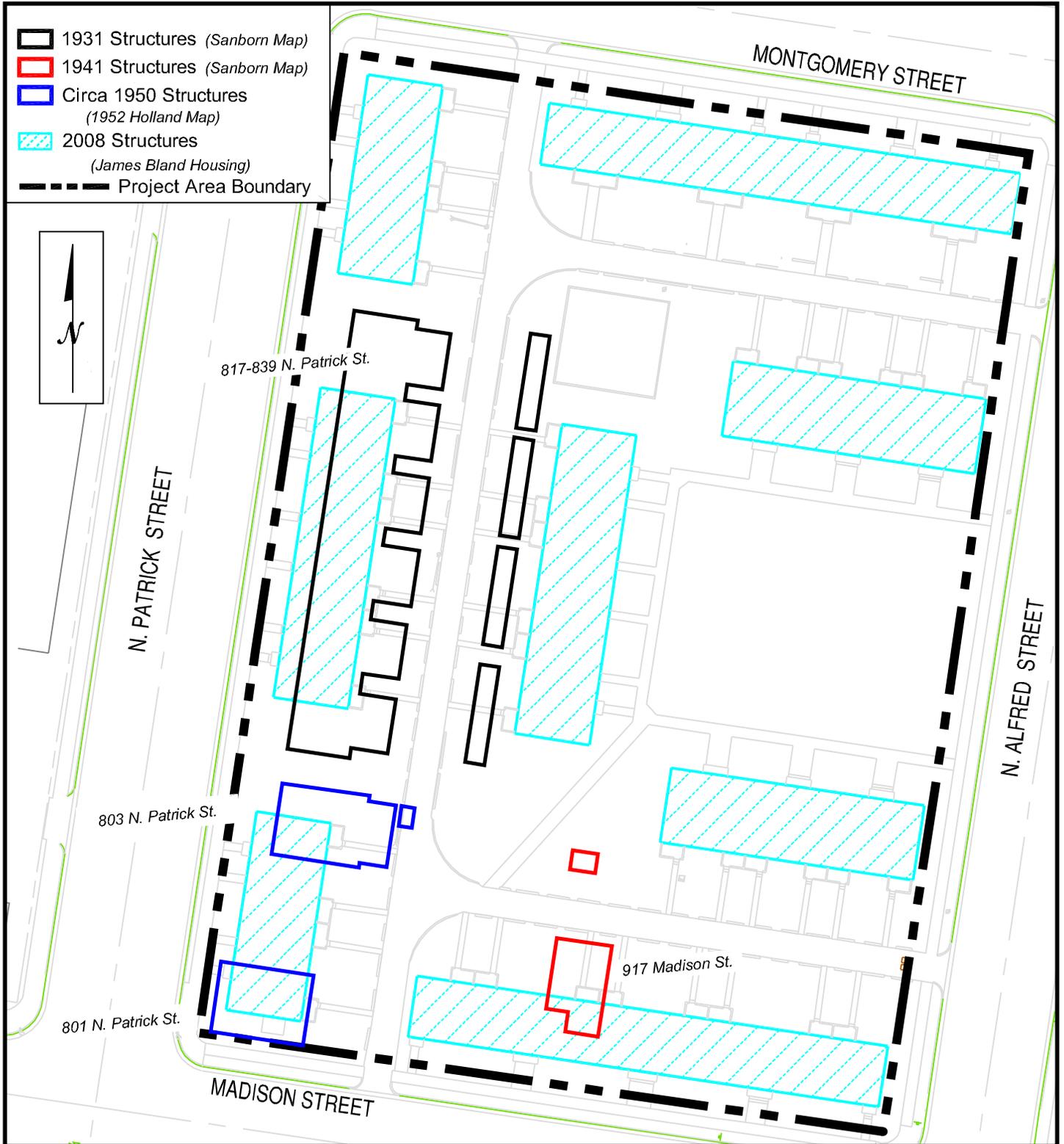


 Approximate Location of Project Area

**1877 Hopkins Map
 Alexandria, VA
 James Bland Block 5
 WSSI #21548.09
 Original Scale: 1" = 200'**



Map Source: Alexandria, Virginia - Ward 3.
 J.M. Hopkins, 1877.

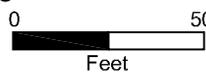


Location of Historic Structures

James Bland Block 5

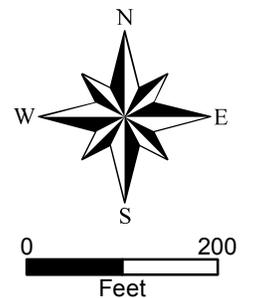
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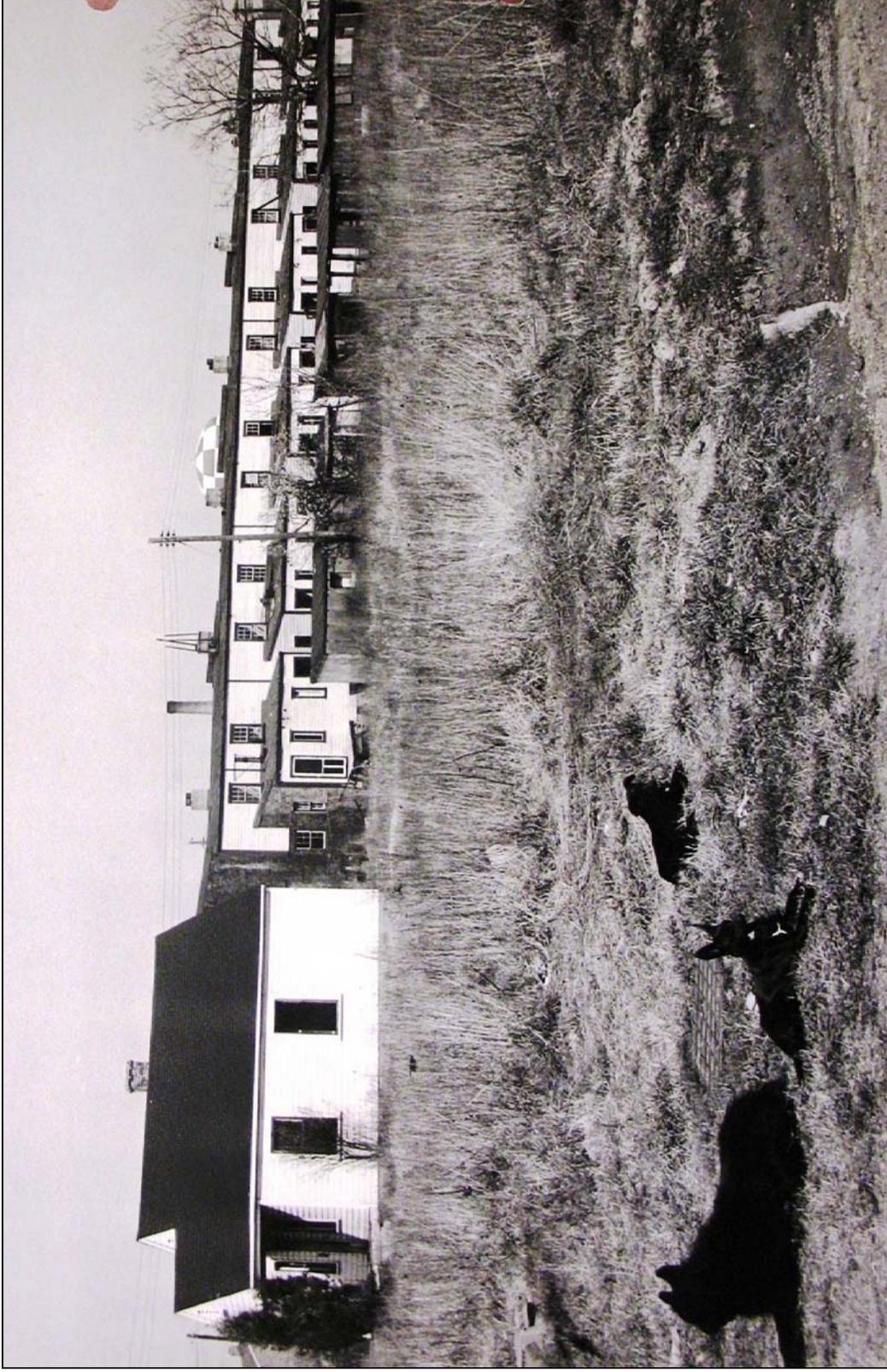
**March 1949 Black and White Imagery
Alexandria, VA
James Bland Block 5
WSSI #21548.09
Original Scale: 1" = 200'**



Map Source: USGS



**Plate 1: 800 Block of N. Patrick Street
View to Northeast (Kate Waller Barrett Branch Library Photo Collections)**



**Plate 2: 917 Madison Street and Rear View of 817-839 N. Patrick Street
View to Northwest (Kate Waller Barrett Branch Library Photo Collections)**

The permit to construct the building at 801 N. Patrick St. was dated August 31, 1948 and described a one-story cinderblock building that measured 24 by 32 feet. The building rested on a brick foundation and had a flat tin roof. The permit indicated that the building was to be used as a barber shop; however, it is shown as Cason's Delicatessen in Plate 1.

The original permit for 803 N. Patrick St. was not located; however, a total of \$400 in improvements was planned for the dwelling in 1943, and included repairs to the asbestos shingling, windows and doors, walls, and chimney. H.P. Thomas is listed as the owner of the house, which is shown as a gable-front frame dwelling with a pitched roof (see Plate 1). Neither 801 nor 803 N. Patrick St. is visible in the second photograph (see Plate 2).

According to the documentary research (Boyd and Snyder 2010), at the turn of the 20th century, approximately 70% of the occupants within the neighborhood surrounding the project area were African American (based on the 1899-1900 city directory) and most individuals were engaged as laborers. A review of the 1930 and 1940 census shows that all of the block residents were African American and were working in service-oriented jobs (Tables 1 and 2). Most of the men were employed as laborers, while female residents typically worked as maids or cooks. One individual was employed as a salesman for the Mutual Ice Company. None of the residents owned their houses within this city block.

Table 1: Block 5 Residents - 1930 Federal Census Records

ADDRESS	NAME	AGE	OCCUPATION	CHILDREN
819 N. Patrick	Hunter Harmon	38	Laborer, Wrecking Firm	
827 N. Patrick	Roosevelt Stewart	29	Helper, Merchant Plumber	James (7), Bertha (6), Clarence (4 ½)
	Kelsie J. Stewart	27	Cleaner, Lunch Room	
829 N. Patrick	Oscar Taylor	21	Truck Driver, Wholesale market	
	Mildred Taylor	18	Cleaner, Private home	
	Ella Green (mother-in-law)	48	Cook, Private home	
	Clarence Green (brother-in-law)	15	Odd jobs	
831 N. Patrick	Lee Russell	35	Laborer, Fertilizer Factory	
	Stella Russell	25		
833 N. Patrick	Henry White	24	Hastler helper, Potomac Yard	Elizabeth (6), Beatrice (4 11/12) Frank (2 2/12)
	Viola White	22		
837 N. Patrick	Robert Baker	42	Laborer, Ice Factory	James (11) John (9), Helena (7), Carrie (5), Earl (2 6/12)
	Laura Baker	29		
839 N. Patrick	Edward E. Slaughter	29	Laborer, Alexandria City	
	Leila Slaughter	22	Cook, Private Home	Isabella (6) Joseph (3 3/12) Mary (3 3/12)

Table 2: Block 5 Residents - 1940 Federal Census Records

ADDRESS	NAME	AGE	OCCUPATION	CHILDREN
911 [sic] Madison	Robert Jackson	33	Laborer, Contracting	Virginia (8) Mary (10), Annie (6), Robert (5), Donald (5)
	Imez Jackson	30		
	Charles Kelly (nephew)	17	Domestic, Private Home	
	Robert Kelly (nephew)	15	Domestic, Private Home	
	James Stephenson (boarder)	25	Helper on Truck, Yuengling Ale Company	
	Herbert Wright (boarder)	27	Hod Carrier for Plasterer	
817 N. Patrick	Lester Nash	34		Lester (13) Freddie (11), Floyd (9), Ardelius (7)
	Marie Nash	24	Housewife	
819 N. Patrick	William Louis	26	Laborer, City Work	William (4) George (3), Marion (1)
	Florence Louis	23		
821 N. Patrick	Dorothy Moore	37		
	Henry Green	33	Laborer, Building Contractor	Boarder
823 N. Patrick	William Moore	46	Laborer, Comico Product Co.	William (13), Gladys (12), Wilbert (9)
	Celestine Moore	32		
827 N. Patrick	Robert Williams	33	Truck Driver, Coal & Bldg Material Co.	
	Lucille Williams	33		
	Louis Harris (boarder)	19	Laborer, Cinderblock Factory	
829 N. Patrick	Joseph Hipps	27	Hod Carrier, Individual	Ella (one month)
	Rosa Webster	33		Edward (15), Jean (12)
	Milton Webster (son)	16	Order Boy, Meat Market	
831 N. Patrick	Abraham Lomax	37	Laborer, Chemical Plant	Theodore (17), Margaret (16), Henry (14)
	Ella Lomax	36		
	Ruby (daughter)	19	Waitress , Lunch Room	
	Ezekiel Ward (brother in law)	51	Laborer, Potomac Yards	
	Ernest Porter (cousin)	34	Cook, Restaurant	
833 N. Patrick	Tom Wilson	65	Mortar Mixer for Plasterer	
	Susie Wilson	55		
	Willie (daughter)	25	Cook, Private home	

Table 2 (continued): Block 5 Residents - 1940 Federal Census Records

ADDRESS	NAME	AGE	OCCUPATION	CHILDREN
835 N. Patrick	Dawson Earl	28	Janitor, Old Dominion Boat Club	Joseph (3), Betty (1)
	Jimmie M. (wife)	24		
839 N. Patrick	James Venson	41	Ice Salesman, Mutual Ice Co	Dolores (6), James (4), Juaneta (3)
	Lillian Venson	21		
	Tom Garner (father-in-law)	51	Janitor (for individuals)	
	Martha Garner (mother-in-law)			

FIELD AND LABORATORY METHODS

Fieldwork

The field methodology for the archeological investigation was specifically defined in the SOW for Block 5 (see Appendix I). All ground-disturbing activities within the project area were monitored or directed by an archeologist. Generally, the soils across the project area were mechanically 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.

Test Unit Excavations: Test units were hand excavated to investigate potentially significant 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

Any 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 by 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 for these artifacts is sometimes possible, as in the case of nails.

RESULTS OF ARCHEOLOGICAL MONITORING

The archeological work included the monitoring of concrete footer demolition and removal, trench excavation within the footprint of three of the former James Bland buildings and general excavation monitoring across Block 5.

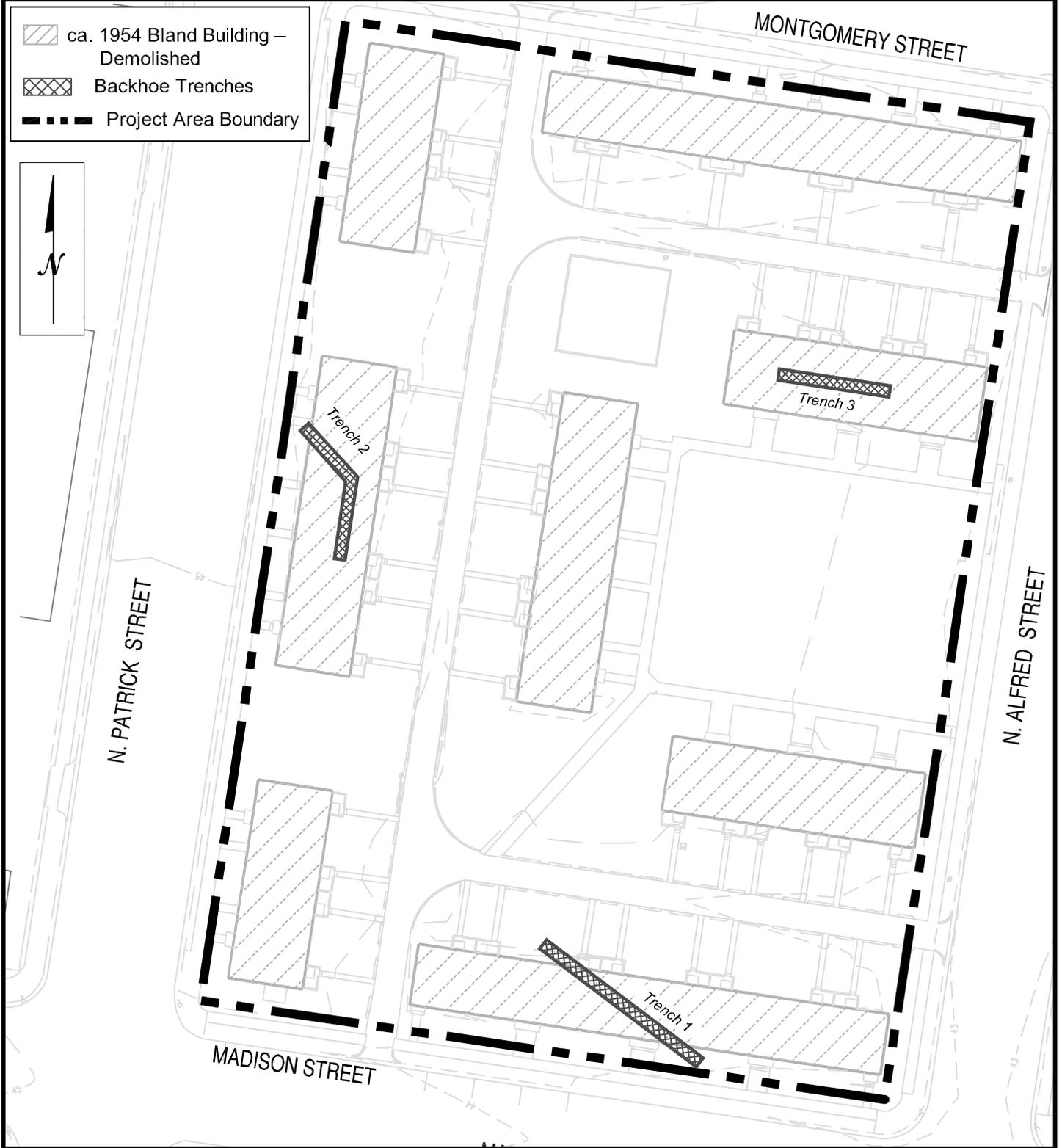
Foundation Demolition and Trench Excavation

Although the Phase I archeological testing conducted in 2009 revealed disturbed fills across the property (see Exhibit 5); it was theorized that undisturbed historic deposits existed beneath the concrete slab foundations of the 1954 James Bland Housing buildings. This hypothesis was confirmed during the 2010 archeological monitoring at the first block to be redeveloped,¹ where remnants of late 19th century brick foundations and an associated buried ground surface were identified beneath the buildings during exploratory trench excavations (Mullen 2011).

Therefore, in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology, a series of informal trenches were mechanically excavated beneath the footprint of three of the Bland buildings in Block 5 after the buildings' demolition and prior to the removal of the associated concrete footers. Trench 1 was excavated beneath the building located 901-915 Madison Street; Trench 2 was excavated beneath 813-823 N. Patrick Street; and Trench 3 was excavated beneath the former building at 830-840 N. Alfred Street (Exhibit 10).

All three trenches contained profiles consisting of mixed urban fill soils overlying subsoil. A possible buried ground surface (Abp horizon) was identified in Trench 1, but was determined to be a fill horizon. No buried surfaces were identified within the other two trenches.

¹ Block 1 of the James Bland Redevelopment property is located within the Alexandria city block bounded by Madison, N. Columbus, Wythe and N. Alfred Streets.



Location of Machine Trenches and Demolished James Bland Buildings

James Bland Block 5

WSSI #21548.09

Original Scale: 1" = 50'



Trench 1

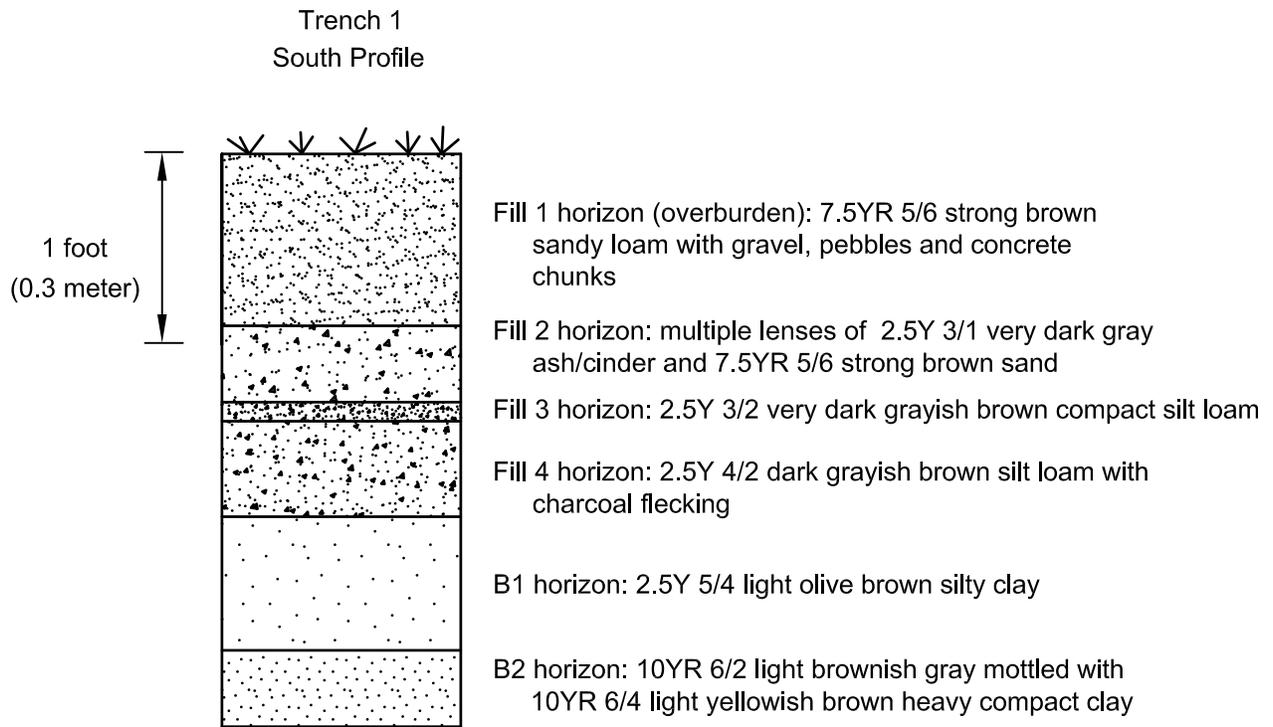
Trench 1 measured approximately 70 feet in length and was excavated diagonally across the central portion of the Madison Street building, with the trench ends falling outside the building's footprint (see Exhibit 10 and Plate 3). The trench was designed to locate evidence of the circa 1941 dwelling in this location. The soil profile exhibited multiple fill horizons overlying subsoil at a depth of approximately 1.8 feet in most of the trench. A ten-foot section of the profile in the center of the trench, however, exhibited what appeared to be a truncated buried historic plow zone (Apb horizon) at a depth of approximately 1.5 feet below ground surface. The possible buried surface was located only in the southern wall of the trench; the profile is shown in Exhibit 11 and Plate 4.

Trench 1

- Fill 1 horizon (Overburden): 0-0.9 feet below surface – [7.5YR 5/6] strong brown sandy loam with gravel, pebbles and concrete chunks
- Fill 2 horizon: 0.9-1.3 feet below surface – [2.5Y 3/1] very dark gray ash/cinder and 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sand thin layers of black ash/cinder and sand
- Fill 3 horizon: 1.3-1.4 feet below surface – [2.5Y 3/2] very dark grayish brown compact silt loam
- Fill 4 horizon (Possible Apb horizon): 1.4-1.9 feet below surface – [2.5Y 4/2] dark grayish brown silt loam with charcoal flecking
- B1 horizon: 1.9-2.6 feet below surface – [2.5Y 5/4] light olive brown silty clay
- B2 horizon: 2.6-3.0 feet below surface – [10YR 6/2] light brownish gray mottled with [10YR 6/4] light yellowish brown heavy compact clay

No features were found; however, two historic artifacts were observed in the profile wall that appeared to originate within the potential buried ground surface (Apb horizon). An informal 3 foot by 3 foot test unit was excavated to recover the artifacts. The uppermost fills of Test Unit 1 were removed without screening, exposing the top of the potential Apb horizon across the unit. The soil was carefully excavated and screened for artifacts (Table 3 and Appendix II). Most of the artifacts were burned and could not be dated.

Upon closer examination, this stratum was determined to be a fill horizon (Fill 4) because of the abrupt color and texture differences between this stratum and the underlying subsoil, and because the interface with the underlying subsoil was uncharacteristically sharp, which is more indicative of grading and filling activities and not agricultural plowing.



**Representative Soil Profile From Test Trench 1
James Bland Block 5
WSSI #21548.09
Original Scale: 1" = 1'**





Plate 3: Overview of Excavation of Trench 1



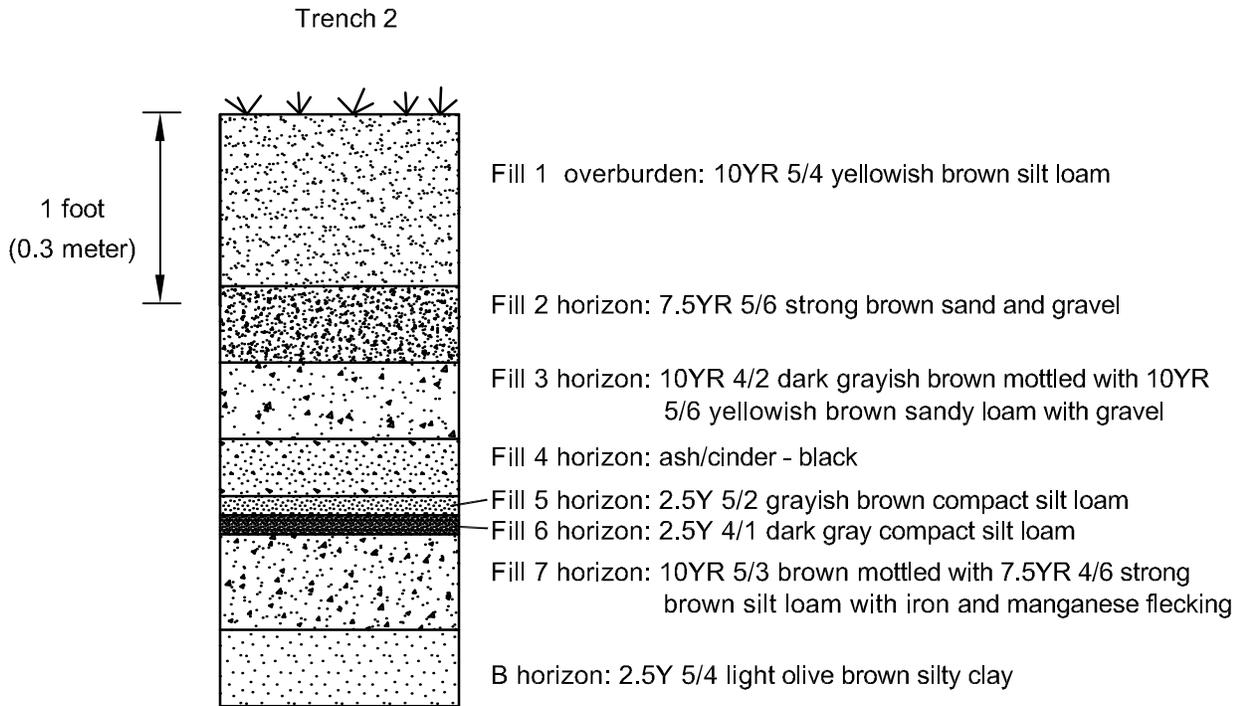
Plate 4: South Profile of Trench 1 Showing Possible Buried Plow Zone

Table 3: Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 1, Trench 1

Artifact Type	Fill 4 horizon
Ceramics	
hard paste porcelain	1
refined white earthenware	12
redware	2
Glass	
tableware	1
unidentified glass	5
Metal	
spike	1
unidentified ferrous metal	1
Miscellaneous	
asbestos shingle	1
bone fragment	2
brick	14
charcoal	4
cinder	1
oyster shell	7
slate	1
Total Test Unit 1	53

Trench 2

Trench 2 measured approximately 50 feet in length and was excavated within the footprint of the center James Bland building at 813-823 N. Patrick Street (see Exhibit 10 and Plate 5). The trench was excavated diagonally from NW to SE across the western edge of the building and then ran directly south along the middle of the building. The stratigraphy consisted of various fills overlay subsoil (B horizon). The subsoil varied in depth across the floor of the trench from approximately 1.3 to 2.5 feet below ground surface. A representative soil profile of Trench 2 is shown in Exhibit 12 and Plate 6. No buried ground surfaces or cultural features were located.



Representative Soil Profile From Test Trench 2

James Bland Block 5

WSSI #21548.09

Original Scale: 1" = 1'

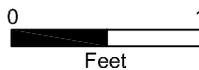




Plate 5: Overview of Trench 2 Excavation



Plate 6: Representative Profile of Trench 2

Trench 2

- Fill 1 horizon (overburden): 0-0.9 feet below surface – [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown silt loam
- Fill 2 horizon: 0.9- 1.3 feet below surface – [7.5YR 5/6] strong brown sand and gravel
- Fill 3 horizon: 1.3-1.7 feet below surface – [10YR 4/2] dark grayish brown mottled with [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown sandy loam with gravel
- Fill 4 horizon: 1.7-2.0 feet below surface – ash/cinder - black
- Fill 5 horizon: 2.0-2.1 feet below surface – [2.5Y 5/2] grayish brown compact silt loam
- Fill 6 horizon: 2.1-2.2 feet below surface – [2.5Y 4/1] dark gray compact silt loam
- Fill 7 horizon: 2.2-2.7 feet below surface – [10YR 5/3] brown mottled with [7.5YR 4/6] strong brown silt loam with iron and manganese flecking
- B horizon: 2.7-3.1 feet below surface – [2.5Y 5/4] light olive brown silty clay

Trench 3

Trench 3 was excavated in the northeastern portion of the block beneath the former building at 830-840 N. Alfred Street (see Exhibit 10). The trench was approximately 40 feet in length and was excavated west to east across the center of the building footprint (Plate 7). This trench showed two to three fill horizons overlying sterile subsoil that was extremely compact, as depicted in Exhibit 13 and Plate 8.

Trench 3

- Fill 1 horizon (overburden): 0-1.5 feet below surface – heavily mottled mixed fill - sandy clay loam with gravel and cobbles
- Fill 2 horizon: 1.5-1.9 feet below surface – [2.5Y 5/2] light brownish gray mottled with [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown very compact silty clay loam with iron flecking and leaching
- B horizon: 1.9-2.4 feet below surface – [2.5Y 6/4] light yellowish brown extremely compact silty clay loam

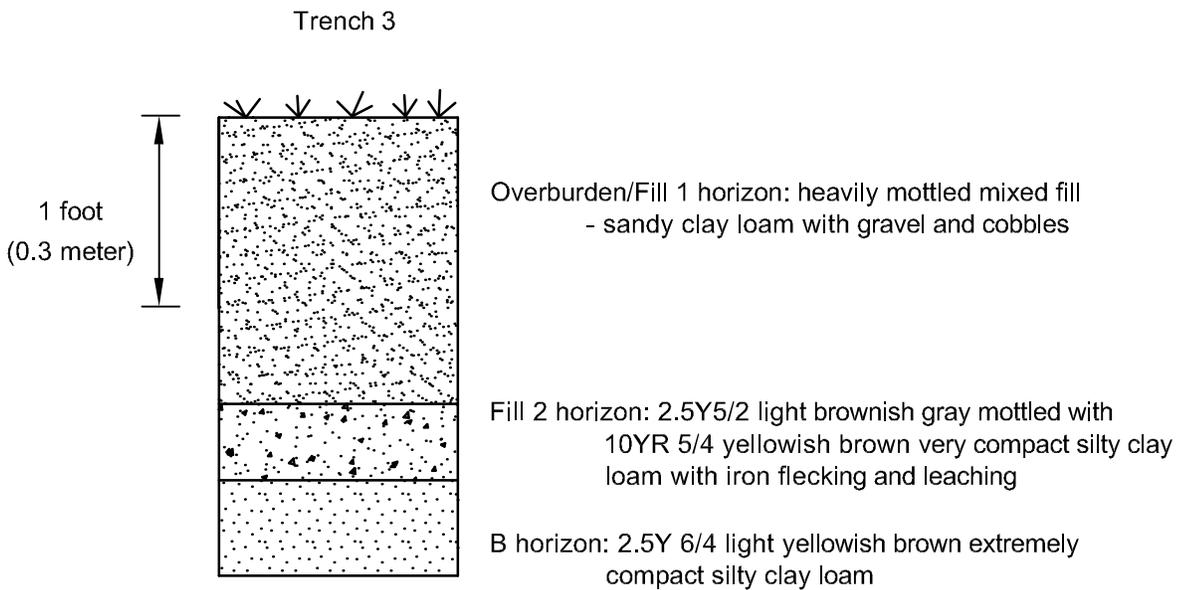
Modern bottle glass was observed at the base of the deepest fill, but was not collected. No archeological features were observed. Subsoil was reached at approximately 2.4 feet below the current ground surface.



Plate 7: Overview of Trench 3 Excavation



Plate 8: Representative Profile of Trench 3



Representative Soil Profile From Test Trench 3
James Bland Block 5
WSSI #21548.09
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

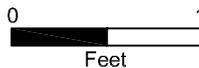




Plate 7: Overview of Trench 3 Excavation



Plate 8: Representative Profile of Trench 3

General Excavation Monitoring

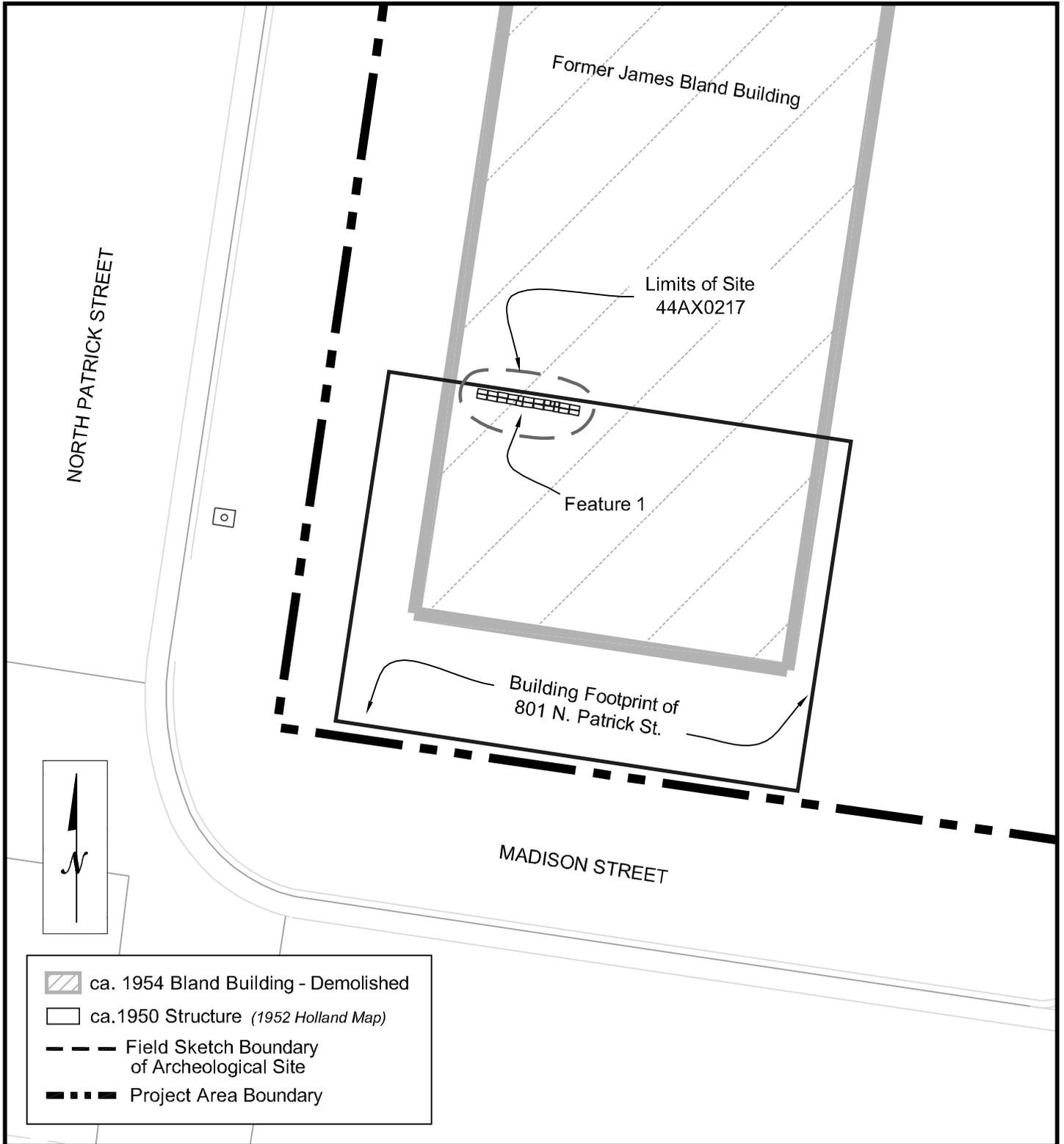
Representative views of the general archeological monitoring are depicted in Plates 9-12. No features were encountered across the majority of the project area; however, one remnant brick foundation was exposed in the southwest corner of the city block and was recorded as site 44AX0217 (Exhibit 14 and Plate 13).

One isolated artifact was recovered from the general excavation monitoring within Block 5 (Appendix II). The nearly complete greenish-aqua cylindrical bottle was recovered from a utility line excavation and came from mixed and disturbed contexts. The contact mold bottle (1840-1880) was embossed on the front with "R.P. COOK". Although bottles with a post mold base were manufactured until the 1910s, the end manufacturing date for this bottle was determined to be 1880.

Site 44AX0217

The brick foundation was located 25 feet west of N. Patrick Street and ran perpendicular to Madison Street. The foundation remnant, designated Feature 1, was approximately seven feet in length and was 0.7 feet in width. The builder's trench on either side of the foundation was filled with concrete/cement with large pebbles (see Exhibit 15 and Plate 14). Only one course of bricks remained and was resting on subsoil. The foundation did not extend further to the east or west and apparently had been disturbed by previous excavation. No other foundations or additional archeological features were found in association with the foundation.

The foundation corresponds with the mapped location of a structure on the corner of N. Patrick and Madison Streets (see Exhibit 8 and Plate 1). The permit to construct the building was dated August 31, 1948, and was described as a one-story cinderblock building resting on a 9-inch brick foundation. The building measured 24 by 32 feet and was had a flat tin roof. According to the city building permit, the building was to be used as a barber shop, but as indicated in the photograph, it was later used as delicatessen/grocery store.



Location of Site 44AX0217 and Feature 1
James Bland Block 5
WSSI #21548.09
Original Scale: 1" = 50'

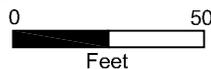




Plate 9: Representative View of Building Demolition



Plate 10: Representative View of Footer Demolition



Plate 11: Representative View of General Excavation Monitoring



Plate 12: Representative View of General Excavation Monitoring



Plate 13: Overview of Feature 1 Foundation within Site 44AX0217



Plate 14: Feature 1 (North Foundation Wall of 801 N. Patrick Street) Facing West

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Archeological monitoring and trench excavations conducted within Block 5 of the James Bland Development property resulted in the identification of one new archeological site, site 44AX0217, in the southwest corner of the project area (Exhibit 15). Several isolated artifacts were recovered, but no other features were located within Block 5.

Although historic artifacts were recovered from a test unit excavated in the location of the mapped dwelling at 917 Madison Street, the origin of this remnant fill horizon is not clear. It is possible that the artifacts from the Fill 4 horizon were associated with the occupants of the dwelling along Madison Street; however, it was equally possible that they were disturbed and then became secondarily deposited artifacts or were brought into the project area from elsewhere. The fill horizon was only present in one isolated area in the trench profile and has little interpretive value.

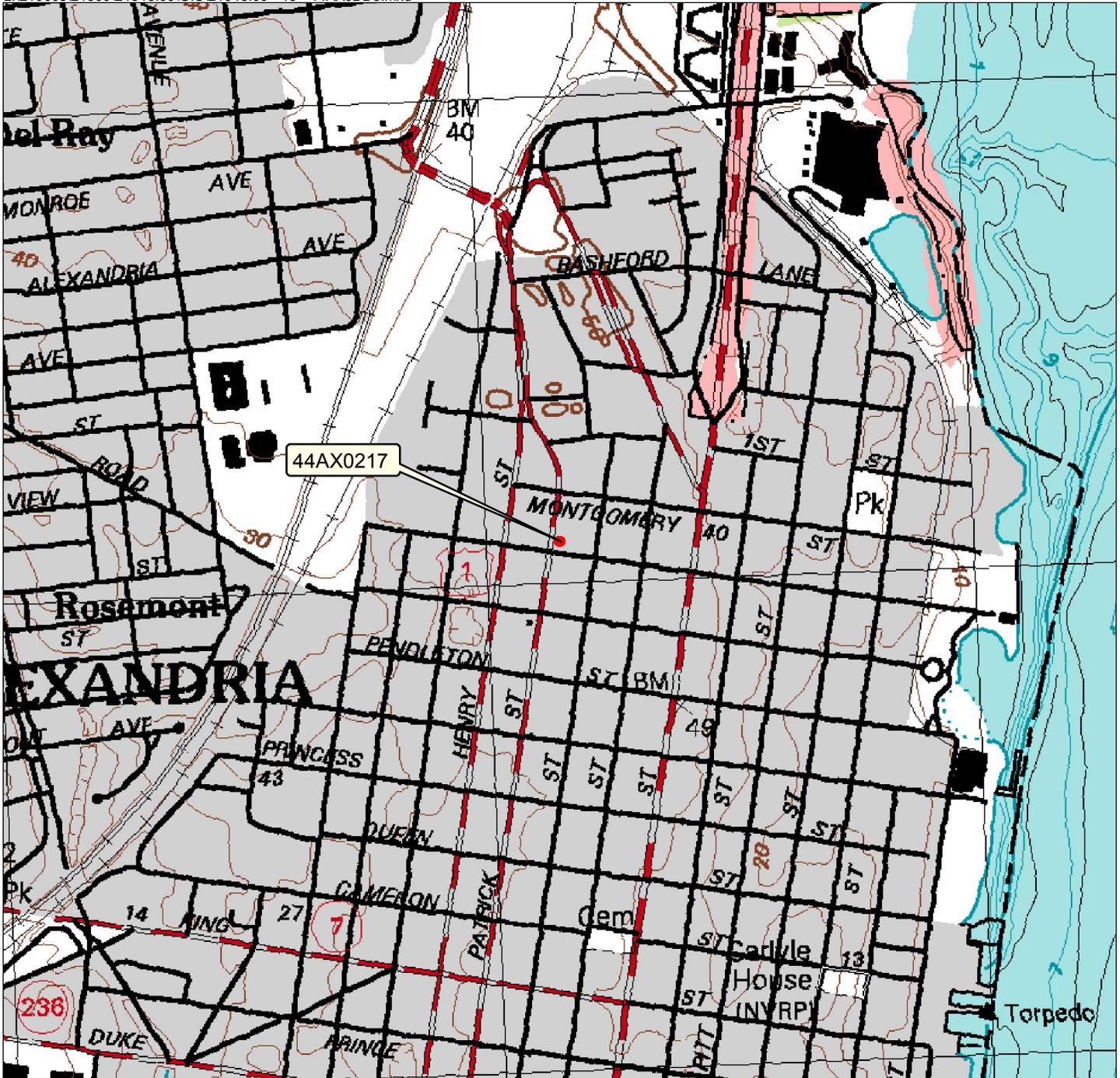
One additional isolated whole bottle was recovered during archeological monitoring of subsurface utility demolition. The bottle dates from the late 19th century, but was recovered from mixed and disturbed contexts.

Site 44AX0217 was a foundation remnant that was related to a mapped structure and was not associated with any artifacts. The site encompasses one brick foundation remnant and measures approximately 5 by 10 feet. The circa 1948 foundation remnant has little research value and was not considered to be significant. Alexandria Archaeology indicated that no additional archeological work was required beyond the documentation completed during the monitoring phase.

Site 44AX0217 is not considered eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A or B, as there is no known association with significant events or individuals or under Criterion C, in our opinion, as the architectural remains do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master. Because of the extensive disturbance surrounding site 44AX0217, there is no remaining potential to yield additional significant archeological information. In our opinion, it is not considered eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D.

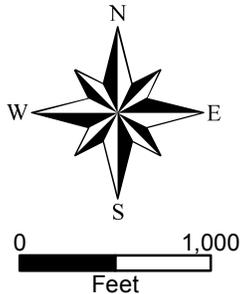
No additional archeological work at the site or within the project area is recommended.

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 Location of Site
 Latitude: 38°48'48" N
 Longitude: 77°02'54" W

Location of Site 44AX0217
USGS Quad Map - Alexandria, VA-DC-MD 1994
James Bland Block 5
WSSI #21548.09
Original Scale: 1" = 1000'



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APPENDIX I
Resource Management Plan and Scope of Work, Block 5



RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN and SCOPE OF WORK for

**BLOCK 5 (Alexandria City Map 054.02-11-01; Account No. 11740000);
Bounded by Montgomery Street, N. Alfred Street, N. Patrick Street and Madison Street**

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

INTRODUCTION

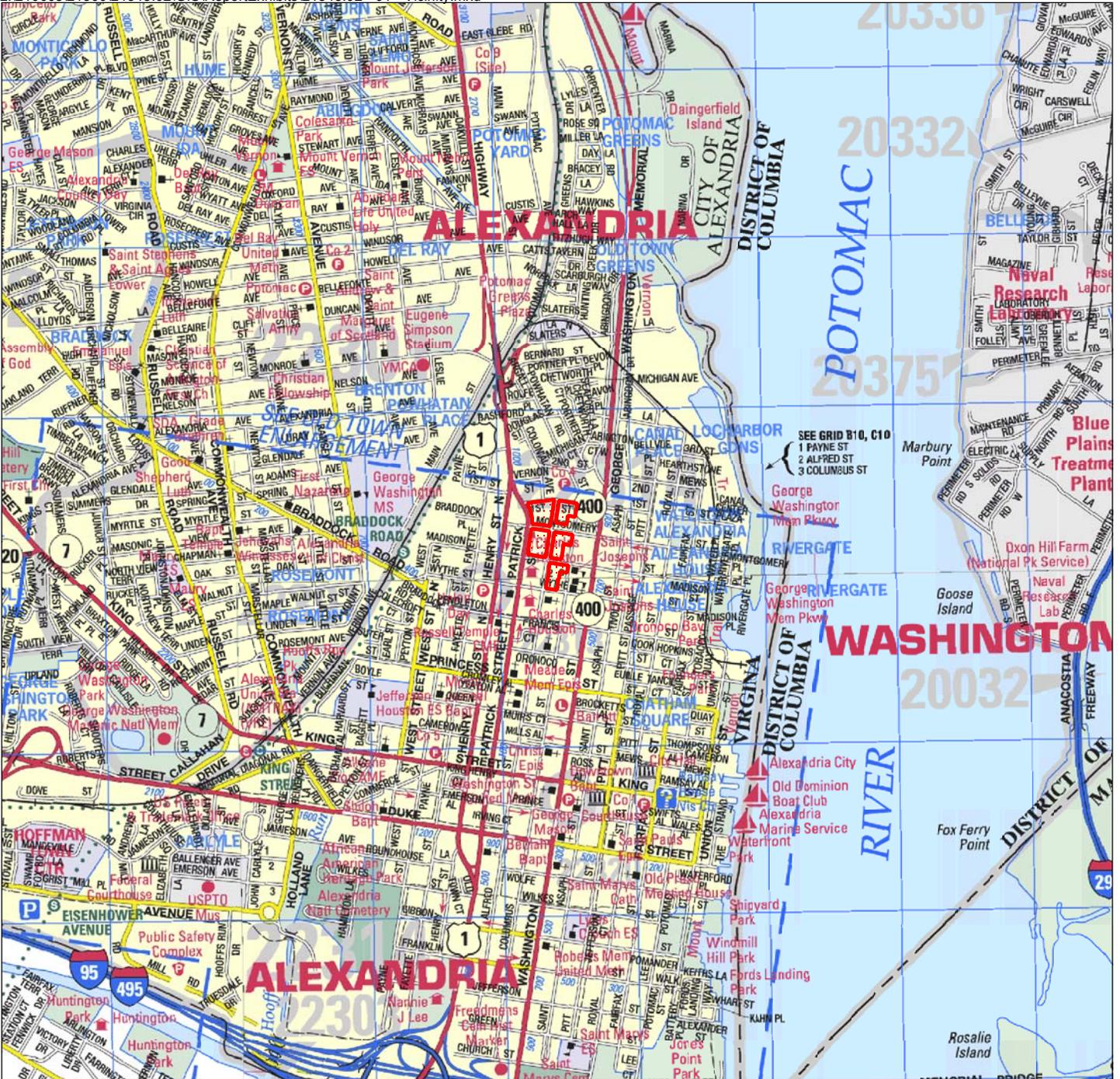
The James Bland Development property; comprises two entire city blocks and three partial city blocks bounded by First, N. Patrick, Madison, N. Alfred, Wythe and N. Columbus Streets in Alexandria, Virginia (Exhibit A). The project area is the site of the historic James Bland Homes (100-5033), a public 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.

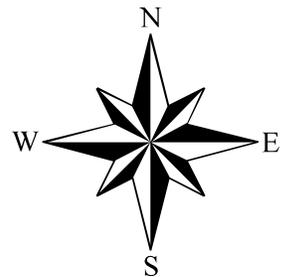
During the Civil War, Union troops occupying the city established various facilities to the south and east of the project area; these included the Washington Street Corral, barracks and other structures. No archival evidence for Civil War era activity within the project area was found, however, it is 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.

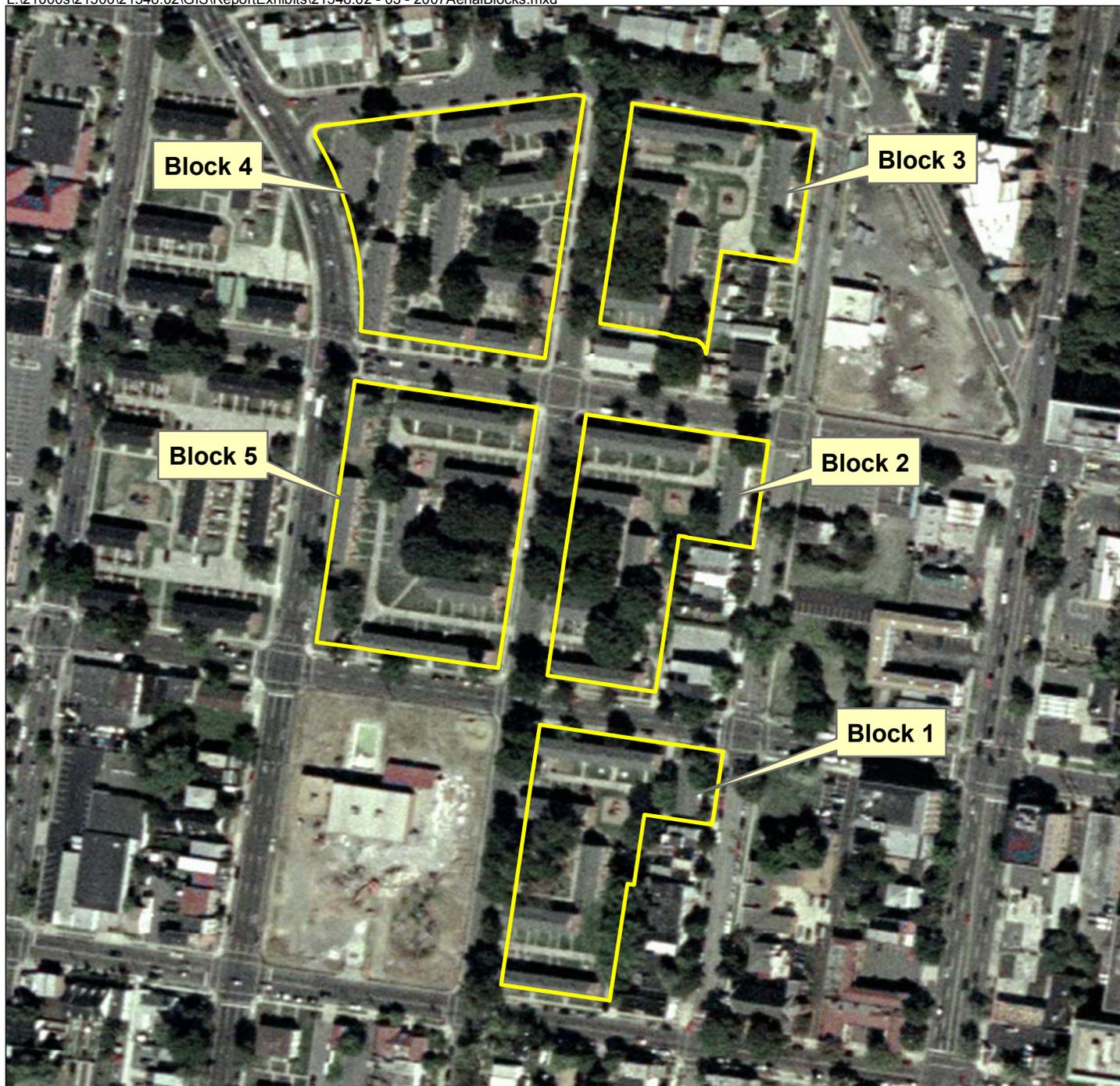
Based upon the results of the documentary study, the James Bland Development property was assessed with a moderate probability for the presence of prehistoric sites and a moderate to high probability for significant historic period archeological sites. A Phase I archeological survey of the property was 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 47 shovel test pits (STPs), designed to sample both the individual house lot and the block as a whole, were planned within Block 5 (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 12 STPs that were excavated within Block 5 revealed multiple fill horizons. A total of one prehistoric artifact and 247 historic and modern artifacts including faunal bone fragments were recovered from fill soils in shovel test pits within Block 5. Additional finds including faunal shell, asphalt, brick, mortar, and plastic were noted but not collected or curated. No intact historic or prehistoric surfaces were identified.

The soils within Block 5 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. Therefore, the artifacts within Block 5 were considered secondarily deposited refuse and following DHR guidelines, were not recorded as archeological sites.^b No additional work was recommended for these finds.



 Project Area

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

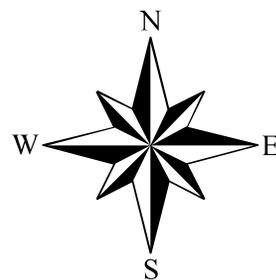
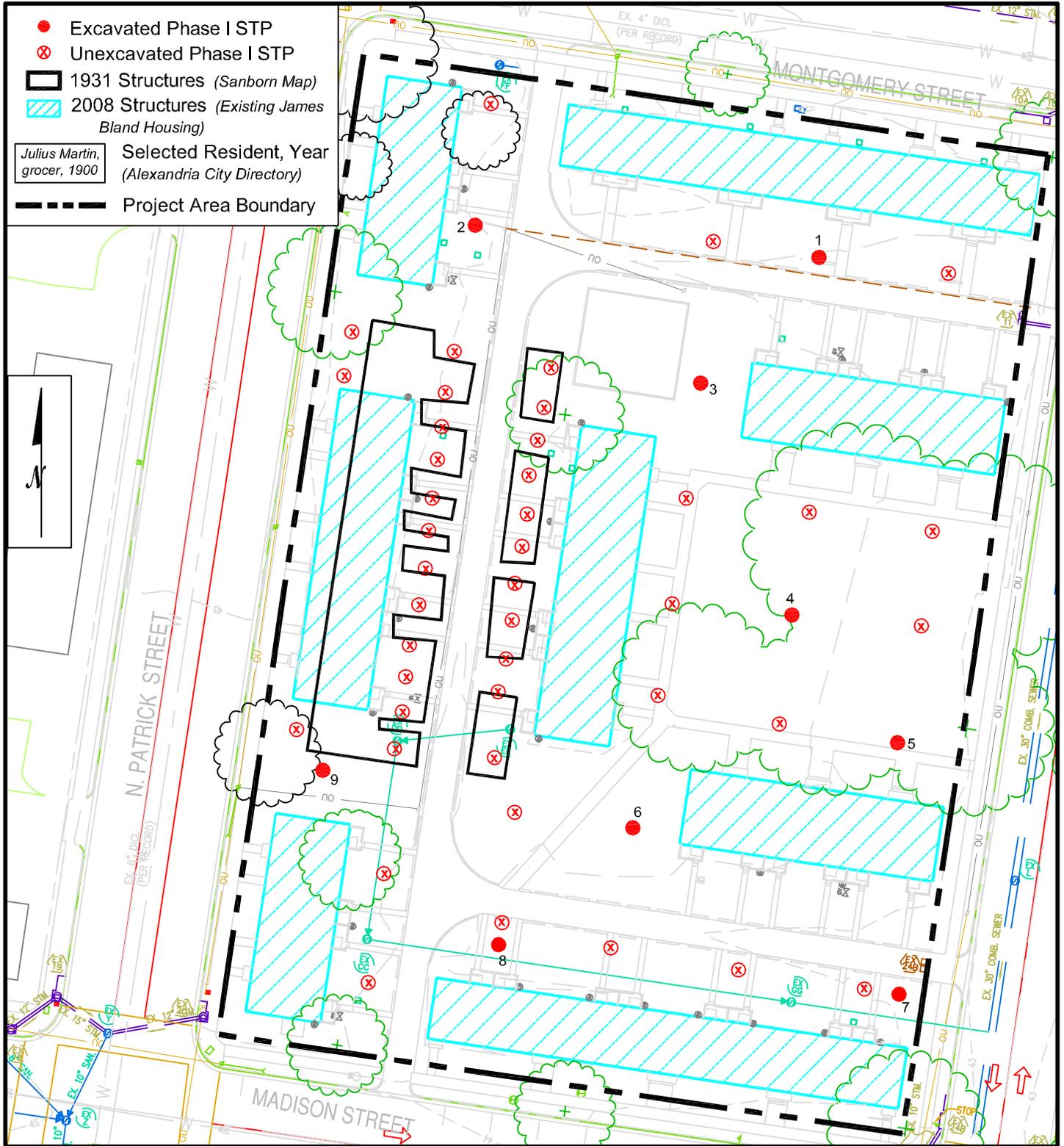


Photo Source: Aerials Express

Thunderbird Archeology
by Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

Exhibit B



Portion of Project Map Showing Details of Block 5
James Bland Resource Management Plan - WSSI #21548.03
Scale: 1" = 50'

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 5 was recommended.

SCOPE OF WORK FOR ADDITIONAL ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Both the documentary research and the Phase I archeological work indicated the possibility that other features, such as wells or privies, may have been preserved beneath the urban fills. 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. 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. If warranted based on the results of archeological monitoring and excavations within Block 1, 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 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.

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^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 Archaeological Investigations in Virginia*. Virginia State Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

^c Department of Historic Resources (DHR) 2009 *Guidelines for Archaeological 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

JAMES BLAND BLOCK 5 MONITORING ARTIFACT INVENTORY

General Surface Collection

Glass

- 1 greenish-aqua cylindrical bottle, almost whole (missing portion of lip finish), tooled lip finish fragment, slug plate embossed "R.P. COOK", contact mold, post mold base with iron or improved pontil, nipple on base, patinated (1840s-1880)

Test Unit 1, Fill 4 horizon

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, blue hand painted decoration, burned
- 1 redware sherd, black glazed
- 1 redware sherd, black glazed interior and exterior
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified blue decoration
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, burned
- 10 refined white earthenware sherds, undecorated, burned

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical tableware sherd, unidentified embossing, stained
- 5 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat, patinated

Metal

- 1 ferrous metal spike fragment
- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment

Miscellaneous

- 1 asbestos shingle fragment (discarded in lab)
- 1 bone fragment
- 14 brick fragments, 23.7 grams
- 4 charcoal fragments
- 1 cinder fragment
- 7 oyster shell fragments, 42.8 grams
- 1 slate fragment
- 1 tooth fragment

APPENDIX IV
Cultural Resource Form

City/County: Alexandria

Threats to Resource: Development
Demolition

Survey Description:

[2012 Mullen] All ground disturbing activities within the project area were monitored or directed by an archeologist. Generally, the soils across the project area were mechanically 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.

The brick foundation representing the site was observed during the general excavation monitoring in the southwest corner of the city block. The foundation did not extend further to the east or west and had apparently been disturbed. No other features were observed in association with the foundation.

CURRENT LAND USE

Land Use: Domestic **Example:** Dwelling, multiple **Dates of Use:** 2012/04/01

Comments/Remarks:

The city block that contains the site is currently being redeveloped into a mixed-income residential property that includes townhomes and apartment buildings.

SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES

Specimens Obtained? **Specimens Depository:**

Assemblage Description:

Specimens Reported? No

Assemblage Description--Reported:

Field Notes Reported? Yes **Depository:** WSSI, Gainesville, VA

REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES

Report (s) ? Yes **Depository:** WSSI, Gainesville, VA

DHR Library Reference Number:

Reference for reports and publications:

Documentary Study and Archeological Resource Assessment for the James Bland Homes, City Of Alexandria, Virginia. Final Revision, February 2010. DHR 2008-0695. Report prepared for GPB Associates, LLC of Bethesda, Maryland by Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. of Gainesville, Virginia. Boyd Sipe and Kimberly Snyder.

Report (s) ? Yes **Depository:** WSSI, Gainesville, VA

DHR Library Reference Number:

Reference for reports and publications:

James Bland Development Property (Block 5) City of Alexandria, Virginia. Addendum to the November 2009 (Revised 2010) Archeological Evaluation Report (Phase I Archeological Investigation) and Research Management Plan. John Mullen and David Carroll. May 2012

City/County: Alexandria

Report (s) ? Yes Depository: WSSI, Gainesville, VA

DHR Library Reference Number:

Reference for reports and publications:

Archeological Evaluation Report (Phase I Archeological Investigation) and Research Management Plan for the James Bland Development Property, City of Alexandria, Virginia. November 2009. Revised January 2010. DHR 2008-0695. Report prepared for EYA of Bethesda, Maryland by Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. of Gainesville, Virginia. Boyd Sipe.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY

Photographic Documentation?	Depository	Type of Photos	Photo Date
Yes	WSSI, Gainesville, VA	Digital	2012/04/01

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS

Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance	Date: 2012/04/01
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Organization and Person:

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

Sponsor Organization:

DHR Project Review File No: 2008-0695

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

The site encompasses one brick foundation remnant and measures approximately 5 by 10 feet. The circa 1948 foundation remnant was related to a mapped structure and was not associated with any artifacts; it has little interpretive value and is not considered to be significant. Alexandria Archaeology indicated that no additional archeological work was required beyond the documentation completed during the monitoring phase.

The site is not considered eligible to the NRHP under Criteria A or B, as there is no known association with significant events or individuals or under Criterion C, in our opinion, as the architectural remains do not embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master. Because of the extensive disturbance surrounding the site, there is no remaining potential to yield additional significant archeological information. In our opinion, it is not considered potentially eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D.

INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION

Individual Category Codes:

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

Suffix:

Title:

Company/

Agency:

Address:

City: **State:** **Zip:**

Phone/Ext:

Notes:

Ownership Type: Private

City/County: Alexandria

Government Agency: