

# James Bland Development Property (Block 3)

City of Alexandria, Virginia

WSSI #21548.06

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

## Results of Archeological Monitoring and Trench Excavations

August 2013

**Final Report: October 2013**

*Prepared for:*

GPB Associates, LLC (c/o EYA)  
4800 Hampden Lane, Suite 300  
Bethesda, Maryland 20814

*Prepared by:*

Jeremy Smith, MSc, RPA



5300 Wellington Branch Drive, Suite 100  
Gainesville, Virginia 20155

Tel: 703-679-5600 Email: [contactus@wetlandstudies.com](mailto:contactus@wetlandstudies.com)

[www.wetlandstudies.com](http://www.wetlandstudies.com)





# COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Douglas W. Domenech  
Secretary of Natural Resources

**Department of Historic Resources**  
2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, Virginia 23221

Kathleen S. Kilpatrick  
Director

Tel: (804) 367-2323  
Fax: (804) 367-2391  
TDD: (804) 367-2386  
[www.dhr.virginia.gov](http://www.dhr.virginia.gov)

September 25, 2013

Ms. Kimberly A. Snyder  
Vice President, Archeology Division  
Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.  
5300 Wellington Branch Drive, Suite 100  
Gainesville, VA 20155

Re: James Bland Development Property – Block 3 and Block 4  
City of Alexandria  
DHR File No. 2008-0695

Dear Ms. Snyder,

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) received additional information for our review and comment pursuant to the *Programmatic Agreement Between the City of Alexandria, GPB Associates LLC, the Alexandria Redevelopment and Housing Authority, and the Virginia State Historic Preservation Office Regarding the Redevelopment of the James Bland Public Housing City of Alexandria, Virginia* (Agreement) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

We have received the August 2013 draft archaeological monitoring report for Blocks 3 and 4 of the James Bland Development, submitted as addenda to the report entitled *Archeological Evaluation Report (Phase I Archeological Investigation) and Research Management Plan for the James Bland Development Property, City of Alexandria, Virginia* prepared by Thunderbird Archeology. Consistent with our previous comments on discoveries during monitoring, we concur that sites **44AX0211** (Block 3) and **44AX0224** (Block 4) are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. No further work is recommended for these sites or within Block 3 and 4.

Please provide a copy of this letter to your client and the consulting parties.

Sincerely,

M. Amanda Lee, Historic Preservationist  
Office of Review and Compliance

Administrative Services  
10 Courthouse Ave.  
Petersburg, VA 23803  
Tel: (804) 862-6416  
Fax: (804) 862-6196

Capital Region Office  
2801 Kensington Ave.  
Richmond, VA 23221  
Tel: (804) 367-2323  
Fax: (804) 367-2391

Tidewater Region Office  
14415 Old Courthouse Way  
2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
Newport News, VA 23608  
Tel: (757) 886-2807  
Fax: (757) 886-2808

Western Region Office  
962 Kime Lane  
Salem, VA 24153  
Tel: (540) 387-5443  
Fax: (540) 387-5446

Northern Region Office  
5357 Main Street  
P.O. Box 519  
Stephens City, VA 22655  
Tel: (540) 868-7029  
Fax: (540) 868-7033



## ABSTRACT

Archeological monitoring and trench excavations were conducted within a portion of the City of Alexandria block bounded by Montgomery, N. Alfred, First and N. Columbus Streets (Block 3). 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 between February and June of 2013 by Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

Archeological monitoring and trench excavations conducted within Block 3 of the James Bland Development property resulted in the identification of four previously unidentified archeological features and a remnant segment of an historic buried ground surface in the central portion of the project area, along N. Alfred Street. As a result, the limits of site 44AX0211 — a previously recorded domestic site with a primary occupation beginning in the late first quarter/early second quarter of the 19th century and continuing into the early 1880s located in the center of the project area — were expanded. After consultation with Alexandria Archaeology and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, the four new archeological features were not considered to be significant and no further archeological work was required beyond documentation.

As the discovery of the abovementioned additional archeological features identified during archeological monitoring of the project area were not considered significant by Alexandria Archaeology and the DHR, a revision to the National Register eligibility of site 44AX0211 was not warranted. Therefore, 44AX0211 is not considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and no further work is recommended for the site or within the project area.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>ABSTRACT</b> .....	i
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b> .....	iii
<b>LIST OF EXHIBITS</b> .....	v
<b>LIST OF PLATES</b> .....	v
<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	1
<b>PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS</b> .....	5
<b>Documentary Study</b> .....	5
<b>Phase I Archeological Investigation</b> .....	5
<b>Phase II Evaluation of Site 44AX0211</b> .....	8
<b>FIELD AND LABORATORY METHODS</b> .....	9
<b>Fieldwork</b> .....	9
<b>Laboratory</b> .....	9
<b>RESULTS OF ARCHEOLOGICAL MONITORING</b> .....	10
<b>Foundation Demolition Monitoring</b> .....	10
<b>Mechanical Trench Excavation</b> .....	14
<b>Trench 1</b> .....	14
<b>Trench 2</b> .....	18
<b>Trench 3</b> .....	21
<b>General Excavation Monitoring</b> .....	23
<b>SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS</b> .....	28
<b>REFERENCES</b> .....	31
<b>APPENDIX I</b> .....	35
<b>Resource Management Plan and Scope of Work, Block 3</b> .....	35
<b>APPENDIX II</b> .....	59
<b>Artifact Inventory</b> .....	59
<b>APPENDIX IV</b> .....	63
<b>Cultural Resource Form</b> .....	63



**LIST OF EXHIBITS**

Exhibit 1 : Portion of the 2007 ADC Northern Virginia Regional Map Showing the Location of Block 3 Project Area .....2

Exhibit 2 : Portion of the USGS 1994 Alexandria, VA-DC 7.5’ Topographic Quadrangle Showing the Location of Block 3 Project Area.....3

Exhibit 3 : April 2011 Natural Color Imagery Showing the Location of Block 3 Project Area .....4

Exhibit 4 : 1877, 1921, and 1931 Structures with the Probable Locations of the 1881 Block Residents.....6

Exhibit 5 : Overview of 2009 Phase I Investigation and 2012 Phase II Evaluation of Site 44AX0211 .....7

Exhibit 6 : Archeological Monitoring and Trench excavations within Block 3 .....11

Exhibit 7 : Features in Association with 1877 Structures, with 1921 Sanborn Overlay .....15

Exhibit 8 : Representative Soil Profile of Trench 1 .....16

Exhibit 9 : Representative Soil Profile of Trench 2.....19

Exhibit 10 : Representative Soil Profile of Trench 3 .....22

Exhibit 11 : Portion of the USGS 1994 Alexandria, VA-DC 7.5’ Topographic Quadrangle Showing Expanded Limits of Site 44AX0211 .....29

**LIST OF PLATES**

Plate 1: Representative View of Foundation Footer Removal, View to East..... 12

Plate 2: Plan of Feature 3-4..... 13

Plate 3: Feature 3-4, after Filling and Demolition, View to South..... 13

Plate 4: Overview of Trench 1, View to Northeast..... 17

Plate 5: Representative Soil Strata Profile of Trench 1, View to West ..... 18

Plate 6: Overview of Trench 2, View to Northwest..... 20

Plate 7: Representative Soil Strata Profile of Trench 2, View to North ..... 20

Plate 8: Overview of Trench 3, View to North..... 21

Plate 9: Representative Soil Strata Profile of Trench 3, View to West ..... 23

Plate 10: Representative View of General Excavation Monitoring, View to North..... 24

Plate 11: Feature 3-5, View to South ..... 25

Plate 12: Feature 3-6, View to West ..... 26

Plate 13: Feature 3-7, View to West ..... 26

Plate 14: Overview of Remnant Apb Stratum, View to Southwest..... 27



## 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.

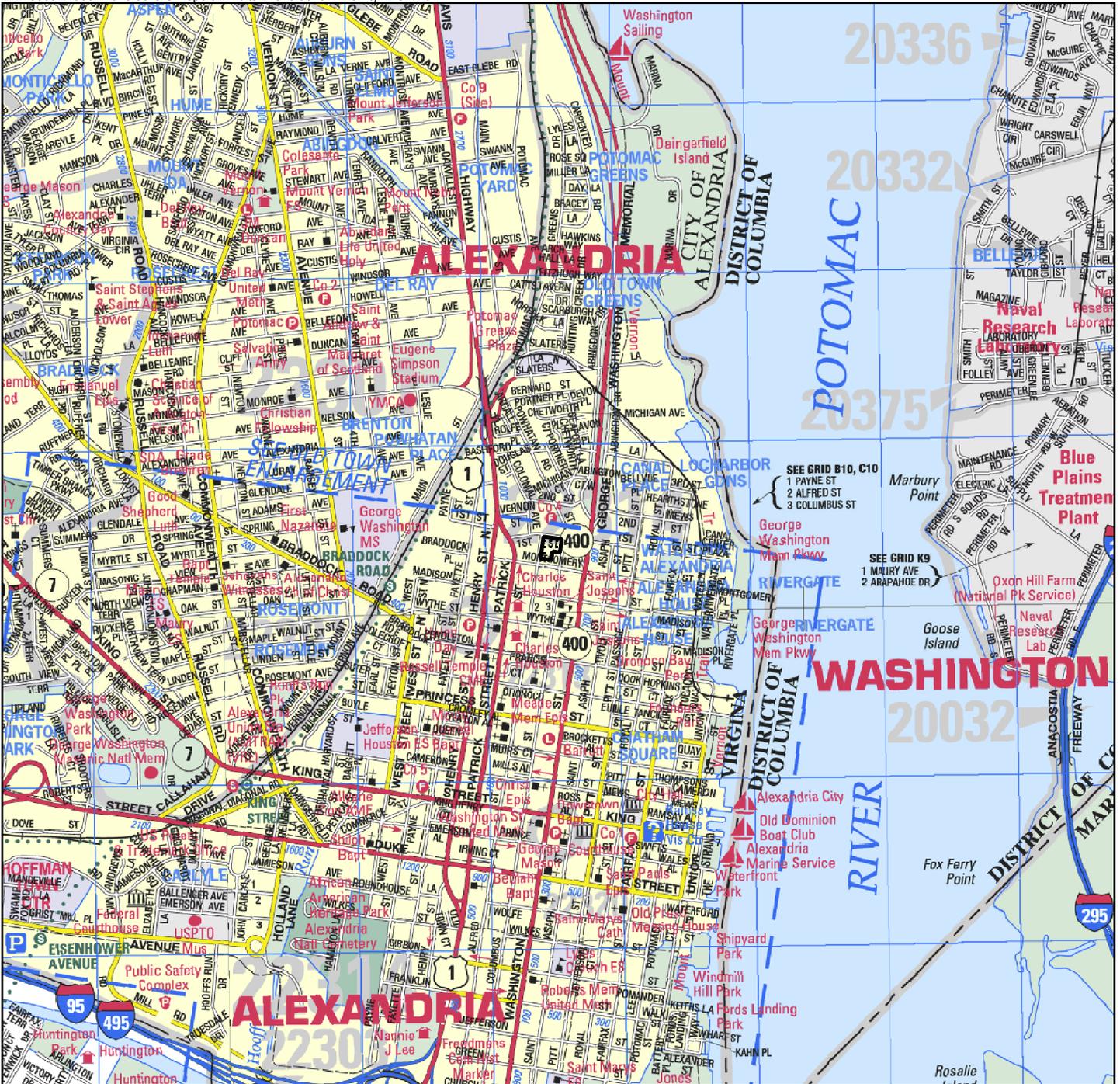
The addendum presents the results of archeological monitoring and trench excavations within Block 3 of the James Bland Development property, which is bounded by Montgomery, N. Alfred, First, and N. Columbus Streets (Exhibits 1-3). As the redevelopment of the James Bland property was subject to the U.S. 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 3 were considered to be contributing elements of this district. As part of the mitigation for the adverse effects to the historic district caused by the demolition of the buildings, the architecture of the public housing units was fully documented (Sipe and Snyder 2010).

The current work, conducted between February and June of 2013, was required under the stipulations of the 2009 Programmatic Agreement and followed a Scope of Work (SOW) approved by Alexandria Archaeology and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (Appendix I). John P. Mullen, M.A., RPA, served as Principal Investigator and Jeremy Smith, MSc, RPA, supervised the archeological monitoring. The goal of the monitoring was to locate and identify any potentially significant archeological resources that were not identified during the 2009 archeological site evaluation (Phase I investigation) or the 2012 Phase II archeological evaluation of site 44AX0211. The limits of site 44AX0211 were expanded as a result of the current investigations, due to the identification of three remnant brick foundation features and a remnant historic buried ground surface; these additional features are described in this report.

Fieldwork and report contents conformed to the guidelines set forth by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) as outlined in their 2011 *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (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*.

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.

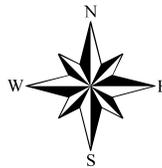




City of Alexandria



Project Area



0 2,000  
Feet  
Original Scale: 1" = 2,000'

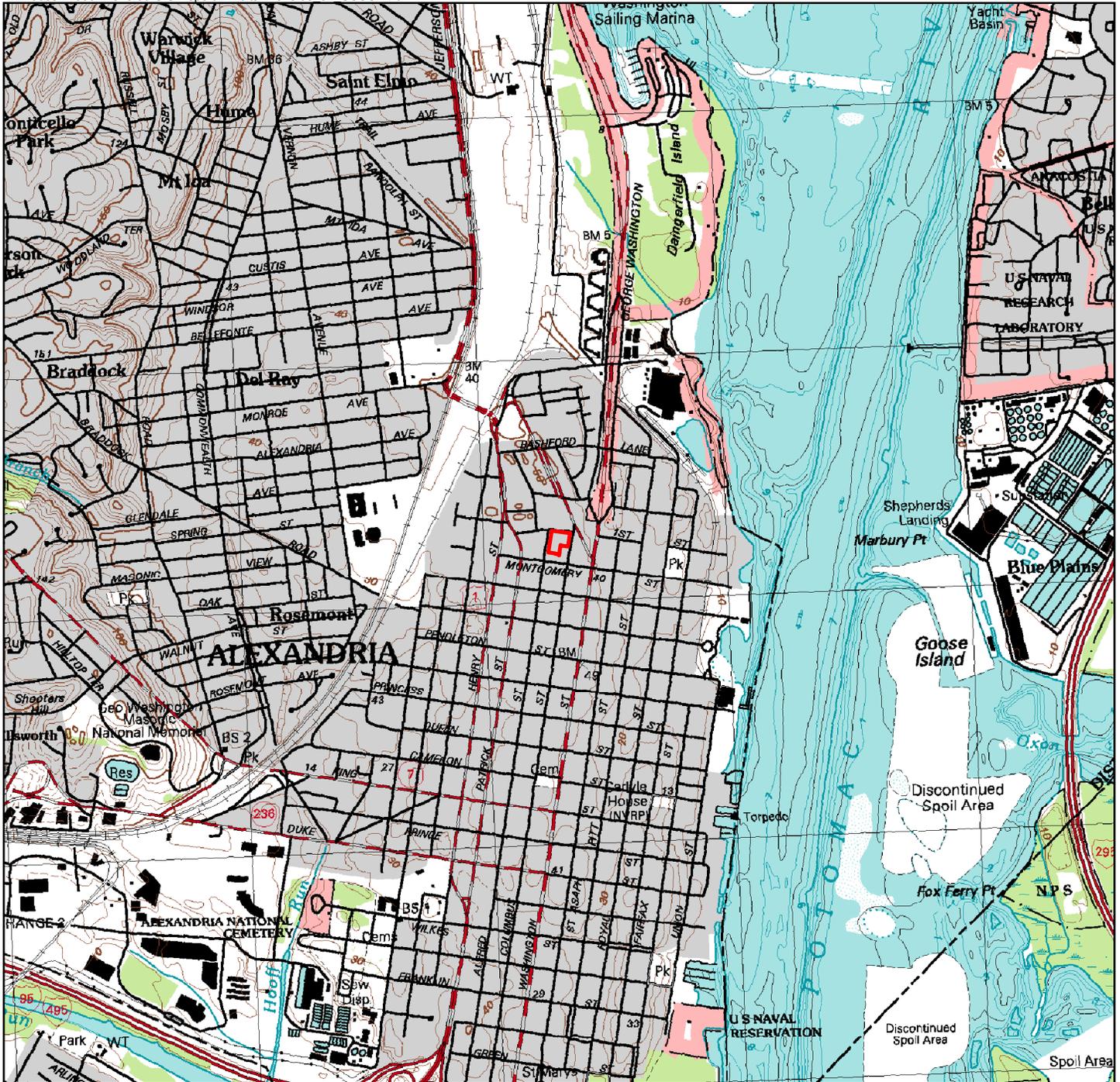
Copyright ADC The Map People  
Permitted Use Number 20711184

### Exhibit 1 Vicinity Map

James Bland Development – Addendum to Phase I Archeological Investigation (Block 3)

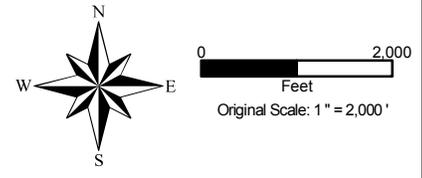
WSSI # 21548.06 - August 2013





 Project Area

Latitude: 38°48'54" N  
Longitude: 77°02'47" W



## Exhibit 2 USGS Quad Map - Alexandria, VA-DC-MD 1994

James Bland Development – Addendum to Phase I Archeological Investigation (Block 3)

WSSI # 21548.06 - U&A: 2013





 Project Area

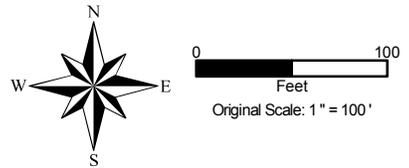


Photo Source: Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

### Exhibit 3 April 2011 Natural Color Imagery

James Bland Development – Addendum to Phase I Archeological Investigation (Block 3)

WSSI # 21548.06 - U&[ à^: 2013



## **PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS**

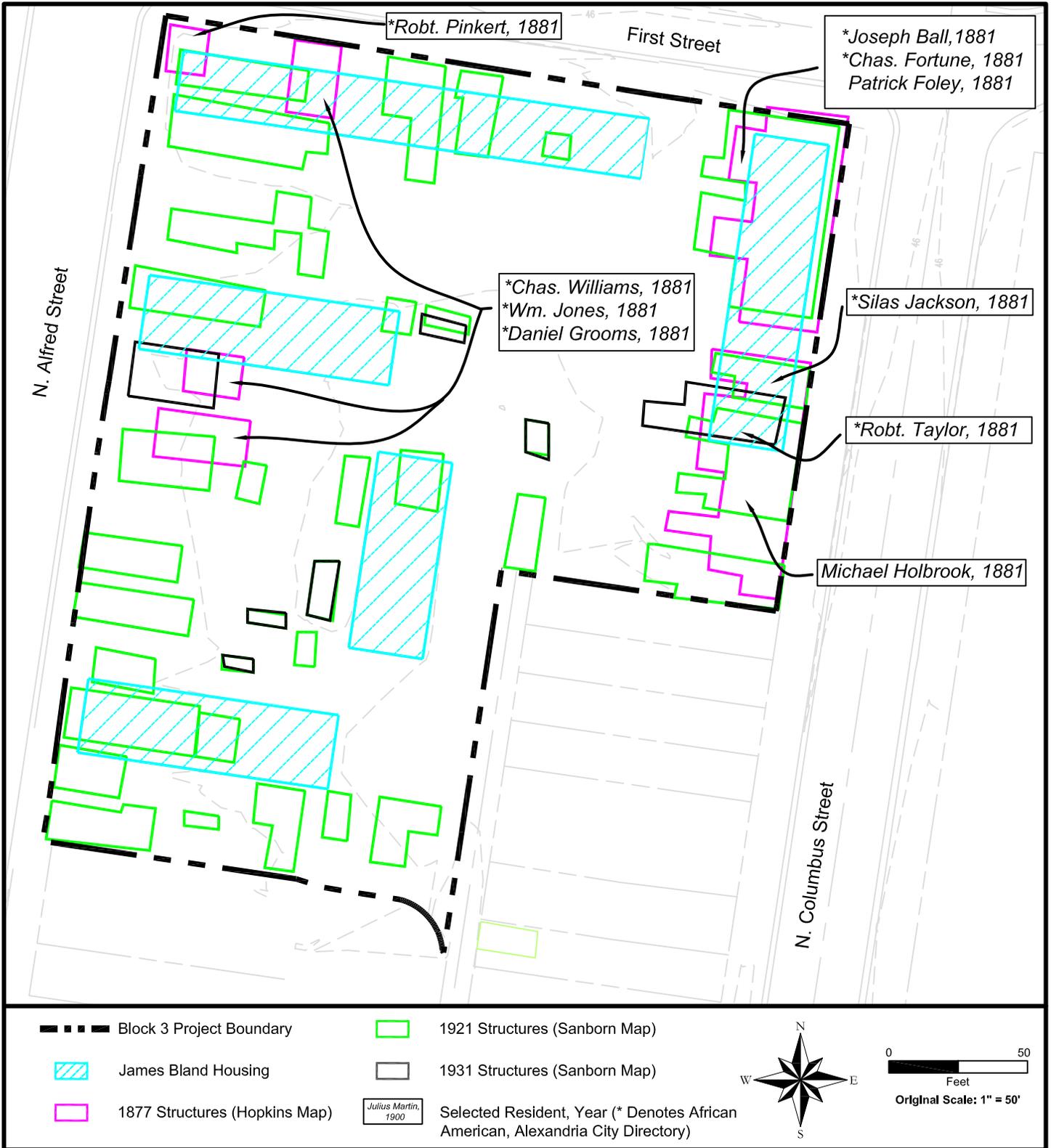
A Documentary Study (Sipe and Snyder 2010) and Phase I archeological investigation (Sipe 2010) had previously been conducted of five city blocks within the greater James Bland housing property. Additionally, a Phase II evaluation of site 44AX0211, located within Block 3 of the James Bland property, was conducted in November of 2012 (Smith and Carroll 2013).

### **Documentary Study**

The archival research conducted during the 2009 documentary study (Sipe and Snyder 2010) revealed that the earliest mapped buildings on the block are identified as 1877 Structures, as shown on the 1877 Hopkins Map of Alexandria, Virginia; buildings are shown near the northeast corner of the block along N. Columbus Street, in the northwestern portion of the block along First Street, and in the central-western portion of the block fronting on N. Alfred Street (Exhibit 4). Chataigne's Alexandria City Directory 1881-82 indicates that several dwellings within Block 3 were occupied by African American and white laborers by these dates. Although the directory does not include exact street addresses, it appears that some of these residents lived in structures shown on the 1877 Hopkins Map of Alexandria, Virginia; the likely dwelling locations for these residents are indicated on Exhibit 4. Buildings that appeared on the 1921 Sanborn map are identified on Exhibit 4 as 1921 Structures. Several of these are present at the mapped locations of the 1877 Structures, possibly representing continued use with additions and alterations of the earlier buildings at these locations and elsewhere on the block. Buildings that appeared only on the 1931 Sanborn map are also shown on the exhibit.

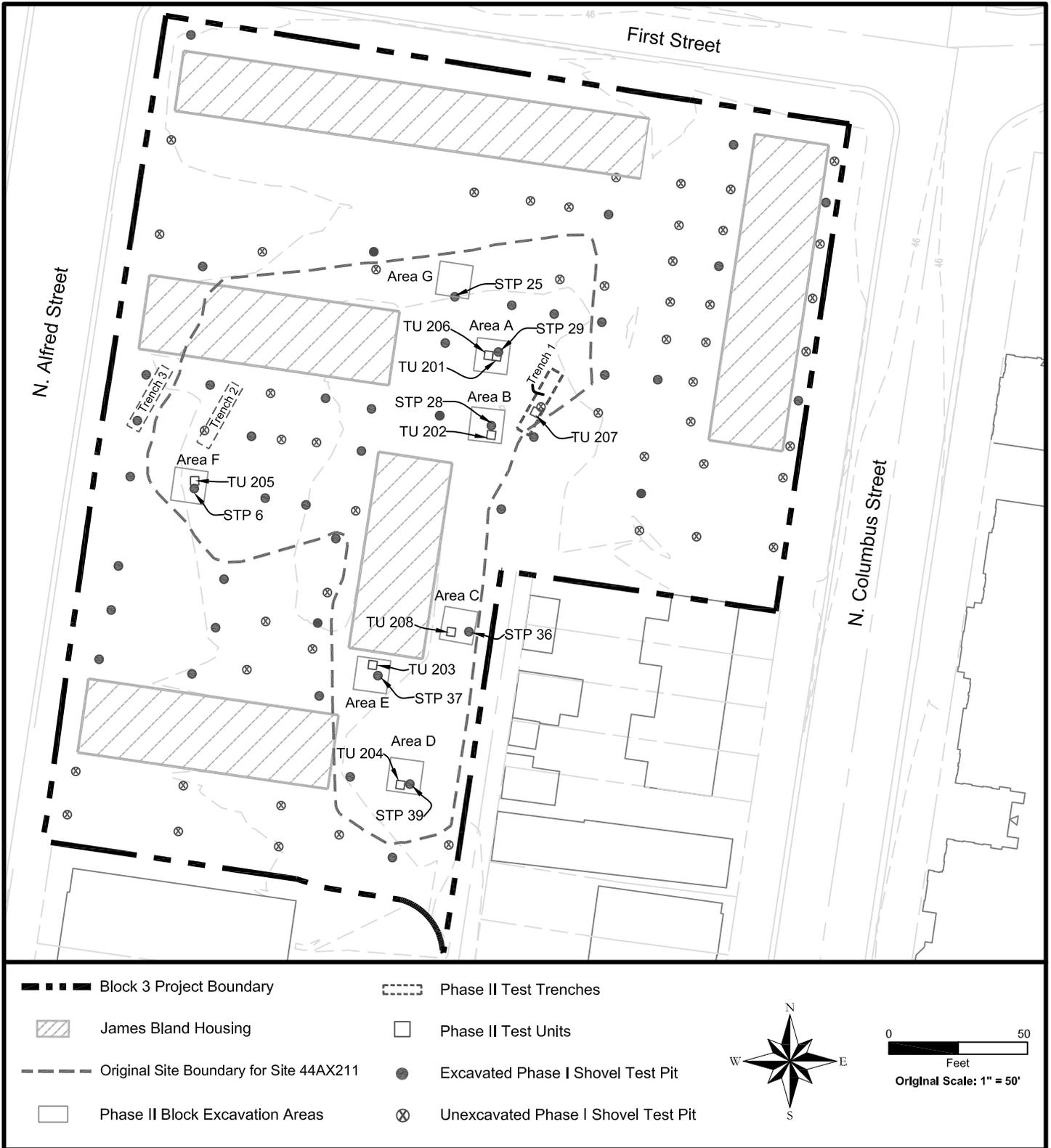
### **Phase I Archeological Investigation**

As mentioned above, a Phase I investigation of Block 3 was conducted in 2009 (Sipe 2010) (Exhibit 5). Shovel testing revealed that the urban fill horizons were present throughout much of the project area. The fill soils contained temporally mixed artifacts and were interpreted as disturbed urban fill contexts likely associated with grading and filling activities that occurred in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century when the James Bland Public Housing buildings were constructed, with subsequent excavation for the installation and maintenance of subsurface utilities. Although it was considered 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 fill contexts during the shovel testing program 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.



**Exhibit 4**

**1877, 1921, and 1931 Structures with the Probable Locations of the 1881 Block Residents**



### Exhibit 5

## Overview of 2009 Phase I Investigation and 2012 Phase II Evaluation of Site 44AX0211

However, a soil horizon identified as a buried plowed stratum (Apb) was identified in several STPs within Block 3 during the Phase I investigation, yielding a total of 171 artifacts dating from the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The historic period artifacts recovered within the Apb horizon of these units resulted in the recordation of one previously unknown archeological site in the central and southern portions of Block 3 — site 44AX0211. Additionally, two possible cultural features (Feature 3-1 and Feature 3-2) were recorded in shovel tests in the eastern portion of the site. As sites of this type have not been well studied in the City of Alexandria, particularly within the Parker-Gray Historic District (DHR 100-0133), Thunderbird Archeology concluded that site 44AX0211 may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion D and recommended that a Phase II archeological evaluation be carried out to determine the NRHP eligibility of the site. Alexandria Archaeology and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources concurred.

### **Phase II Evaluation of Site 44AX0211**

A Phase II archeological evaluation was conducted of site 44AX0211 in November of 2012 by Thunderbird Archeology (Smith and Carroll 2013) (see Exhibit 5). Site 44AX0211 had been significantly disturbed by the 1950s construction of the James Bland Homes. Deep modern/mixed fills were identified across most of the project area, overlying a buried 19<sup>th</sup> century historic surface; however, the Apb stratum was not present across the entirety of the site. Based on the Phase II data, the remnant portion of intact Apb horizon within the site was severely truncated; indicating that a large portion of the historic ground surface within the site had been completely destroyed and/or removed.

Archeological excavations at the site resulted in the recovery of an assemblage of 19<sup>th</sup> century artifacts indicative of a domestic occupation, likely associated with a nearby, domestic structure or structures; artifacts included historic ceramics, glass, metal, and miscellaneous artifacts such as brick, mortar, and faunal bone and shell. Based on the artifacts recovered from the Apb horizon, the entire assemblage supported an interpretation of a primary occupation at site 44AX0211 beginning in the late first quarter/early second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and continuing into the early 1880s. Furthermore, the remnant portions of the Apb stratum within the site appeared to be generally undisturbed since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, as the intrusion of temporally later artifacts within its matrix was minimal.

It was the opinion of Thunderbird Archeology that site 44AX0211 was not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A and B, as there was no known association with significant events or individuals. Archival research failed to identify the occupants of the site and the artifacts cannot be assigned to any known individual or dwelling.

Site 44AX0211 was also not considered eligible under Criterion C, as no architectural remains were identified within the site that embodied distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represented the work of a master.

Because of the limited research potential of the truncated Apb stratum and the extensive disturbances within and surrounding the site, there was little potential to yield additional significant archeological information and the site was not considered eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D. No additional archeological work was recommended. Alexandria Archaeology and DHR concurred with this recommendation.

## **FIELD AND LABORATORY METHODS**

### **Fieldwork**

The field methodology for the archeological investigation was specifically defined in the SOW for Block 3 (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.

Backhoe trenches were excavated beneath three of the circa 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.

### **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 foundation footer demolition and removal, trench excavation within the footprint of three of the former James Bland buildings, and general excavation monitoring across Block 3. The limits of site 44AX0211 - a previously recorded domestic site with a primary occupation beginning in the late first quarter/early second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and continuing into the early 1880s located in the center of the project area - were expanded as a result of the current investigations due to the identification of a brick lined well, three remnant brick foundation features, and a remnant historic buried ground surface (Exhibit 6).

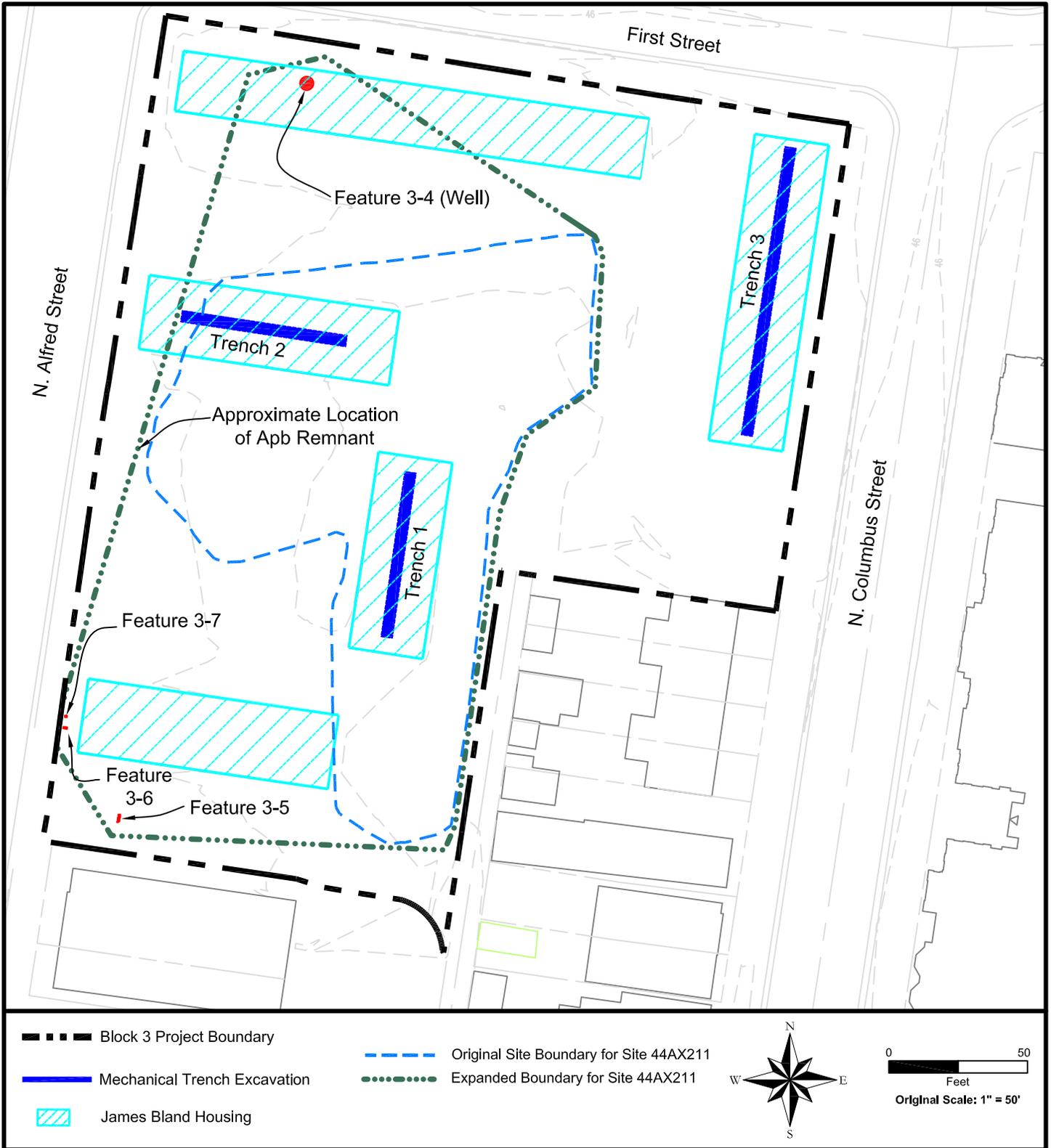
### **Foundation Demolition Monitoring**

Although the Phase I archeological testing conducted in 2009 revealed disturbed fills across the property, it was believed that undisturbed deposits beneath the concrete slab foundations of the buildings were possible. This hypothesis was confirmed during the 2010 archeological monitoring at the first block to be redeveloped,<sup>1</sup> where remnants of late 19<sup>th</sup> century brick foundations and an associated buried ground surface were identified beneath the buildings during exploratory trench excavations (Mullen 2011).

Generally, after the concrete slabs of the former James Bland buildings were removed, a coarse sand and pebble base, crisscrossed by sewer pipes and other utilities, was observed underlying each building. The buildings were found resting on cinderblock and concrete foundations; the concrete footers of the buildings were typically buried between three and six feet below the current ground surface (Plate 1).

---

<sup>1</sup> 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.



### Exhibit 6 Archeological Monitoring and Trench Excavations within Block 3



**Plate 1: Representative View of Foundation Footer Removal, View to East**

One cultural feature was identified during the demolition and removal of the concrete foundation slab of the James Bland building formerly located at 806-820 First Street. Recorded as Feature 3-4, the feature consists of a brick-lined well situated about 62 feet east of N. Alfred Street and 25 feet south of First Street (see Exhibit 6). The well measured approximately 4.9 feet in diameter on its exterior, with an interior measurement of about 4 feet, and consisted of a single row of dry laid bricks extending to unknown depths. However, the well was open to a depth of about 15 feet below the current grade, at which depth modern debris from the demolition of the former James Bland building was observed (Plate 2). The uppermost portion of the feature extended approximately 1.5-2.0 feet above the current grade of First Street, suggesting the well was not flush with the historic ground surface and likely had a surrounding superstructure.



**Plate 2: Plan of Feature 3-4**

In consultation with Alexandria Archaeology and the DHR, the well was filled with concrete to the base of the proposed construction grade (approximately five feet below the current ground surface) and the uppermost portion was removed. As the well was open to a depth of approximately 15 feet below grade, which is deeper than the depth of the proposed townhouse construction, the lower portion of the feature remains preserved (Plate 3).



**Plate 3: Feature 3-4, after Filling and Demolition, View to South**

Because formal excavations were not conducted within the well and no artifacts were recovered, the feature cannot be dated, although an examination of the 1877 Hopkins Map and the 1921 Sanborn Map indicates that the well likely dates to some point between the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the 1<sup>st</sup> half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, as structures are recorded on both maps in the vicinity of the feature location (Exhibit 7).

Chataigne's Alexandria City Directory 1881-82 identifies four possible residents of the two dwellings located in the immediate vicinity of the well on the 1877 Hopkins Map; all four were identified as African American. Robert Pinkert is recorded as the occupant of the dwelling located on the southeast corner of the intersection of N. Alfred and First Streets (937 N. Alfred Street) in 1881. The dwelling recorded to the east of 937 N. Alfred Street on the 1877 Hopkins Map was likely occupied by Charles Williams, William Jones, or Daniel Grooms; all three were recorded as laborers in the 1881 City Directory and could have potentially occupied the dwelling. The 1921 City Directory lists Burrell Pinkard as the occupant of the dwelling located at 937 N. Alfred Street.

### **Mechanical Trench Excavation**

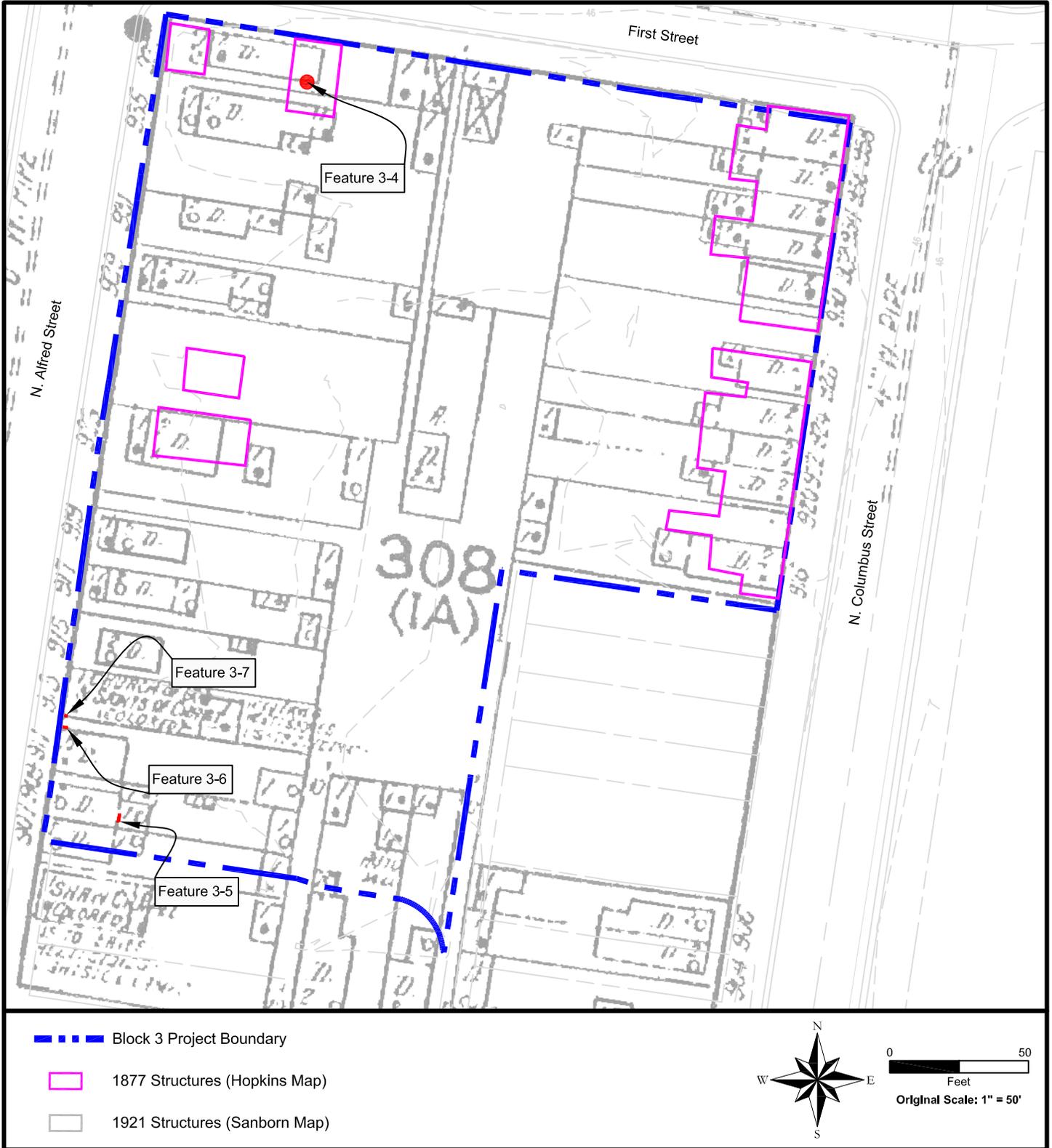
In consultation with Alexandria Archaeology, a series of informal trenches were mechanically excavated beneath the footprint of three of the Bland buildings in Block 3, after the buildings' demolition and after the removal of the associated concrete footers. Trench 1 was excavated beneath the building located at 919-925 N. Alfred Street, Trench 2 was excavated beneath 927-937 N. Alfred Street, and Trench 3 was excavated beneath the former building at 924-934 N. Columbus Street (see Exhibit 6).

All three trenches contained profiles consisting of mixed urban fill soils overlying subsoil; no buried historic surfaces were identified within the trenches and no cultural features were observed.

#### *Trench 1*

Trench 1 measured approximately 60 feet in length by 4 feet in width and was excavated along a generally north/south axis within the central portion of the building located at 919-925 N. Alfred Street (see Exhibit 6; Plate 4). As the building is situated within the recorded limits of site 44AX0211, the purpose of the trench excavation was to investigate potential intact buried historic ground surfaces at this location.

The soil profile of Trench 1 exhibited two fill levels overlying subsoil (B horizon), which was encountered at a depth of approximately 2.6 feet below surface in most of the trench; a representative stratigraphic profile of Trench 1 is shown on Exhibit 8 and Plate 5 and discussed below.

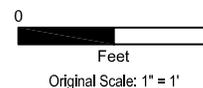
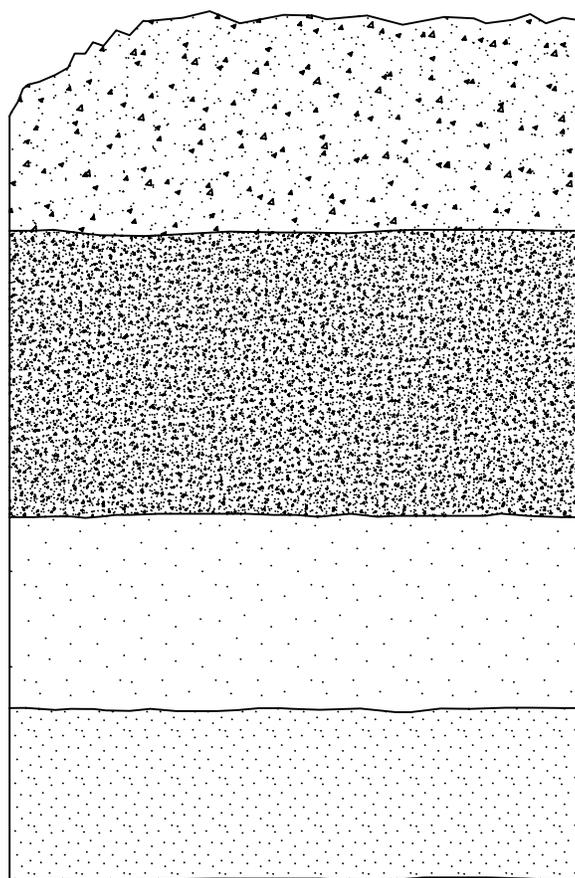


### Exhibit 7 Features in Association with 1877 Structures, with 1921 Sanborn Overlay

James Bland Development - Addendum to Phase I Archeological Investigation (Block 3)

WSSI #21548.06 - October 2013





-  Fill 1: 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam with 75% pebbles
-  Fill 2: 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy clay loam mixed with 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray fine sandy loam
-  B1 horizon: 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty clay loam
-  B2 horizon: 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow silty clay loam mottled with 10YR 6/3 pale brown silty clay loam

**Exhibit 8**  
**Representative Western Profile of Trench 1**

## Trench 1

- Fill 1 (Overburden): 0-1.2 feet below surface – [10YR 4/6] dark yellowish brown sandy loam with 75% gravel and pebbles
- Fill 2: 1.2-2.6 feet below surface – [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown sandy clay loam mixed with [10YR 6/2] light brownish gray fine sandy loam
- B1 horizon: 2.6-3.6 feet below surface – [10YR 6/6] brownish yellow silty clay loam
- B2 horizon: 3.6-4.5 feet below surface – [10YR 6/6] brownish yellow silty clay loam mottled with [10YR 6/3] pale brown silty clay loam



**Plate 4: Overview of Trench 1, View to Northeast**



**Plate 5: Representative Soil Strata Profile of Trench 1, View to West**

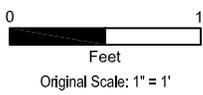
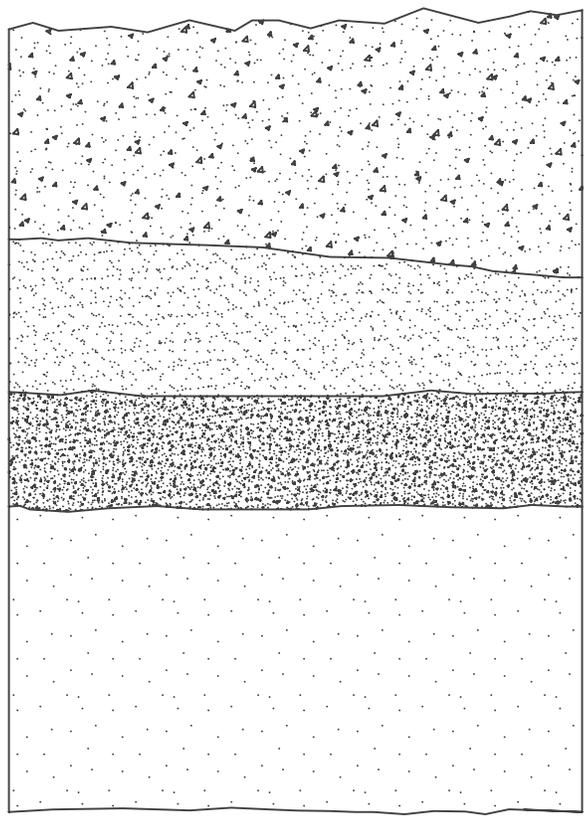
### *Trench 2*

Trench 2 measured approximately 60 feet in length and 4 feet in width and was excavated along a generally east/west axis within the footprint of the former James Bland building at 927-937 N. Alfred Street (see Exhibit 6; Plate 6). Similar to Trench 1, the purpose of the trench excavation was to investigate potential intact buried historic ground surfaces at this location within site 44AX0211.

The stratigraphic profile consisted of three fills overlying a B horizon, which was encountered at a depth of about 2.5 feet. A representative soil profile of Trench 2 is shown in Exhibit 9 and Plate 7.

### Trench 2

- Fill 1 (Overburden): 0-1.3 feet below surface – [10YR 4/6] dark yellowish brown sandy loam with 75% gravel and pebbles
- Fill 2: 1.3-1.9 feet below surface – [10YR 6/2] light brownish gray fine sandy loam
- Fill 3: 1.2-2.6 feet below surface – [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown sandy clay loam mixed with [10YR 6/2] light brownish gray fine sandy loam
- B horizon: 2.6-4.1 feet below surface – [10YR 6/6] compact brownish yellow silty clay loam



-  Fill 1: 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam with 75% pebbles
-  Fill 2: 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray fine sandy loam
-  Fill 3: 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy clay loam mixed with 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray fine sandy loam
-  B horizon: 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow compact silty clay loam

**Exhibit 9**  
**Representative Northern Profile of Trench 2**



**Plate 6: Overview of Trench 2, View to Northwest**



**Plate 7: Representative Soil Strata Profile of Trench 2, View to North**

### *Trench 3*

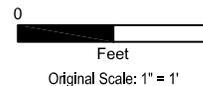
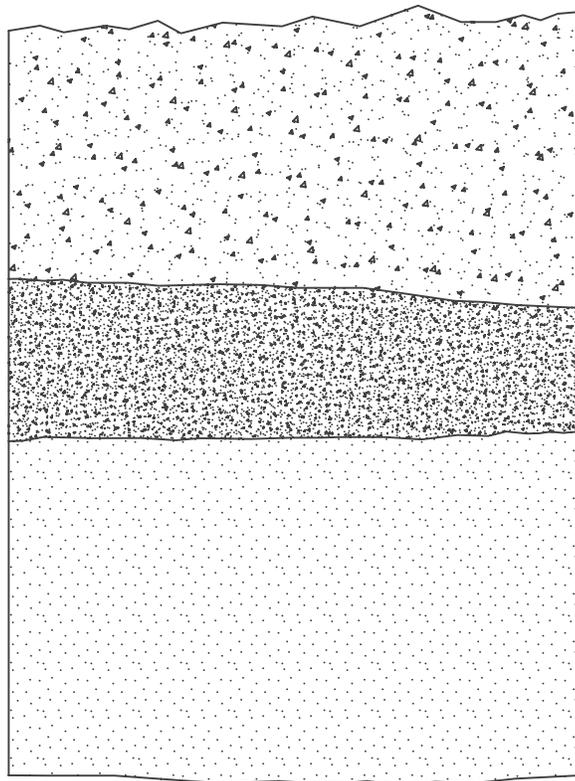
Trench 3 was excavated in the northeastern portion of the block beneath the former building located at 924-934 N. Columbus Street (see Exhibit 6). The trench measured approximately 110 feet in length by 4 feet in width and was excavated generally north to south across the entire interior of the building's footprint (Plate 8). As several dwellings were recorded in the northeast corner of the block on historic maps dating to the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the purpose of the trench excavation was to locate any remnant archeological features associated with these earlier buildings and/or to investigate potential intact buried historic ground surfaces at this location. Neither features nor intact ground surfaces were identified as a result of the trench investigation. Instead, Trench 3 exhibited two fill levels overlying sterile subsoil, which was encountered at a depth of about 2.1 feet; a representative stratigraphic profile of Trench 3 is depicted in Exhibit 10 and Plate 9.

### Trench 3

- Fill 1 (Overburden): 0-1.4 feet below surface – [10YR 4/6] dark yellowish brown sandy loam with 75% gravel and pebbles
- Fill 2: 1.4-2.1 feet below surface – [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown sandy clay loam mixed with [10YR 6/2] light brownish gray fine sandy loam
- B horizon: 2.1-4.5 feet below surface – [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown clay loam mottled with [10YR 6/3] pale brown clay loam



**Plate 8: Overview of Trench 3, View to North**



Fill 1: 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy loam with 75% pebbles



Fill 2: 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy clay loam mixed with 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray fine sandy loam



B horizon: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay loam mottled with 10YR 6/3 pale brown clay loam

**Exhibit 10**  
**Representative Western Profile of Trench 3**



**Plate 9: Representative Soil Strata Profile of Trench 3, View to West**

### **General Excavation Monitoring**

A representative view of the general archeological monitoring is depicted in Plate 10. No significant archeological features were encountered across the majority of the project area during general excavation monitoring; however, three portions of remnant brick foundation features were identified in the southwest corner of the project area: Features 3-5, 3-6, and 3-7 (see Exhibit 6). Additionally, a portion of a remnant Apb stratum was observed within a span of the western profile wall along N. Alfred Street.



**Plate 10: Representative View of General Excavation Monitoring, View to North**

Feature 3-5 was identified along the southern edge of the project area, just north of an extant concrete alley adjacent to the St. John Baptist Church, located off-site to the south (see Exhibit 6). Approximately three feet of the feature was observed in plan, extending generally north from the southern limits of excavation. It is unknown if the foundation originally extended farther north, as it was likely destroyed during the undercutting of fill soils within this portion of the block. Feature 3-5 consisted of two rows of stretchers resting on subsoil, with builder's sand, or decomposed mortar, observed between the bricks. The feature was at least four courses high, but the upper two courses appeared to be disturbed and knocked out of alignment (Plate 11). The south profile wall showed a clay fill, over a black fill, over an Apb, over subsoil.

No artifacts were observed within the Apb horizon above Feature 3-5; however, artifacts were recovered from the fill stratum directly above the Apb horizon. The artifacts included a mix of ceramics, glass, and miscellaneous artifacts such as bone, shell, slag, and plastic (Appendix II). Temporally diagnostic artifacts from this horizon included one sherd of automatic bottle machine glass (1910-present) and two sherds of light aqua bottle glass (post-1890). Based on the assemblage, the horizon appears to be a mixed/modern fill deposit likely associated with the 1954 construction of the James Bland buildings.



**Plate 11: Feature 3-5, View to South**

Feature 3-6 was found along the southwestern wall of the project area, approximately 50 north of the St. John Baptist Church, located off-site to the south, and just east of the sidewalk running north along N. Alfred Street (see Exhibit 6). Approximately 1.5 feet of the feature was observed in plan, extending generally east from the western limits of the construction excavation and consisted of one row and course of seven shiners, oriented north/south and sitting on subsoil (Plate 12). Above the feature, a black fill level containing large quantities of brick rubble was observed. No artifacts were seen or collected from Feature 3-6 contexts.

Feature 3-7 was found about 3.5 feet north of feature 3-6, also along the western wall of the construction excavation, along N. Alfred Street (see Exhibit 6). The feature consisted of three courses of bricks and extended approximately 9.6 inches east of the western wall of the construction excavations conducted within the project area (Plate 13). The lowermost course was comprised of two stretchers, oriented north/south and sitting on subsoil; the upper two courses were situated in the western wall and consisted of headers oriented east/west. Black fill soils with large brick rubble was observed directly above the feature. No artifacts were seen or collected from Feature 3-7 contexts.



**Plate 12: Feature 3-6, View to West**



**Plate 13: Feature 3-7, View to West**

The three remnant foundations generally correspond with the mapped location of three dwellings and a church located along N. Alfred Street on the 1921 Sanborn Map (see Exhibit 7); specifically the residences located at 907-911 N. Alfred Street and the Church of God & Saints of Christ located at 913 N. Alfred Street. An examination of the Alexandria City Directory from 1921 identified the occupants of the three dwellings, all were recorded as African American; Walter Robinson (a laborer) resided at 907 N. Alfred Street, Henry Carter (profession unknown) at 909 N. Alfred Street, and Henry C. Johnson (a porter) at 911 N. Alfred Street.

In addition to the abovementioned archeological features, a remnant portion of an Apb stratum was observed in the north-central portion of the project area, within an approximately three foot long span of the profile wall along the western limits of excavation, adjacent to N. Alfred Street (see Exhibit 6); the Apb was about 8.4 inches thick and seems to disappear to the north and south (Plate 14). Trowel scraping of the profile revealed unidentified nails, cinder, and oyster shell. A representative sample of artifacts was collected; temporally diagnostic artifacts included two sherds of whiteware (1820-1900+), two ferrous metal cut bolt fragments (post-1790), a pipe stem embossed with “\_Doug\_” (1750-19<sup>th</sup> century), and an aqua bottle base with a pontil scar (pre-1860); a complete inventory of artifacts is presented in Appendix II.

After consultation with Alexandria Archaeology and the DHR, the three remnant brick foundation features (Features 3-5, 3-6, and 3-7) were not considered to be significant and no further archeological work was required beyond documentation. The features were subsequently destroyed during general excavation activities within the project area.



**Plate 14: Overview of Remnant Apb Stratum, View to Southwest**

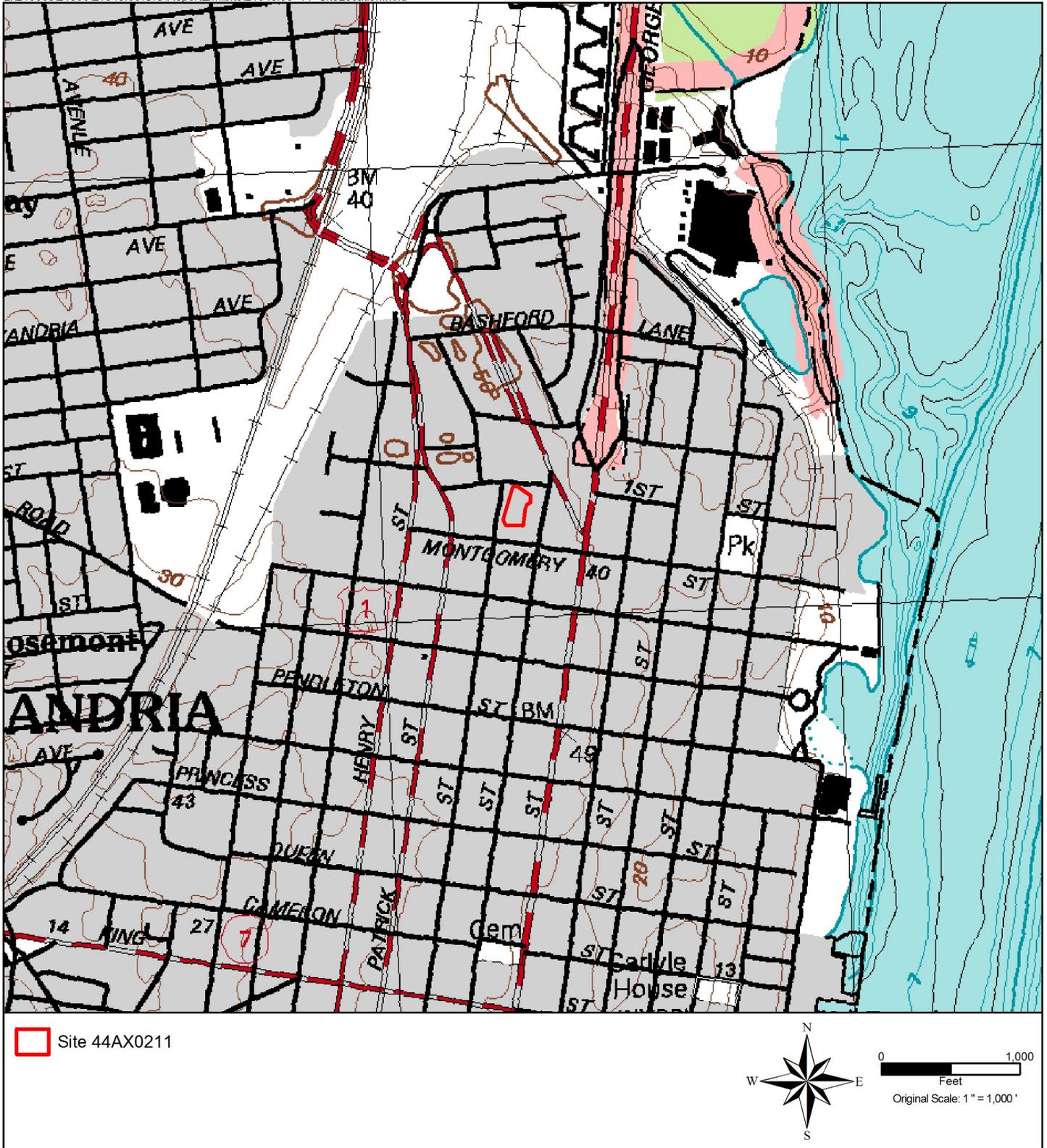
## SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Archeological monitoring and trench excavations conducted within Block 3 of the James Bland Development property resulted in the identification of four previously unidentified archeological features; a brick-lined well (Feature 3-4) likely dating to some point between the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the 1<sup>st</sup> half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and the remnant portions of three brick foundations (Features 3-5, 3-6, and 3-7) that likely date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Additionally, a remnant segment of an historic buried ground surface was identified in the central portion of the project area, along N. Alfred Street.

As a result of the identification of these additional archeological features and the buried historic ground surface, the limits of site 44AX0211 - a previously recorded domestic site with a primary occupation beginning in the late first quarter/early second quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and continuing into the early 1880s located in the center of the project area - were expanded to include the abovementioned archeological features (Exhibit 11). After consultation with Alexandria Archaeology and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR), the three remnant brick foundation features and brick-lined well were not considered to be significant and no further archeological work was required beyond documentation. As such, Features 3-5, 3-6, and 3-7 were subsequently destroyed during general excavation activities within the project area. As Feature 3-4 (well) was open to a depth of approximately 15 feet below grade, which is deeper than the depth of the proposed townhouse construction, the well was filled with concrete to the base of the proposed construction grade (approximately 5 feet below the current ground surface) and the uppermost portion was removed.

At the conclusion of the December 2012 (revised January 2013) Phase II evaluation of site 44AX0211, it was the opinion of Thunderbird Archeology that the site was not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A, B, C, and D and no further archeological work was recommended for the site; Alexandria Archaeology and the DHR concurred with the recommendations. As the discovery of the abovementioned additional archeological features identified during archeological monitoring of the project area were not considered significant by Alexandria Archaeology and the DHR, a revision to the National Register eligibility of site 44AX0211 was not warranted. Therefore, 44AX0211 is still not considered eligible for listing on the NRHP and no further work is recommended for the site or within the project area.

L:\21000s\21500\21548.06\Admin\03-ARCH\2013\_03\_08\_Block3MonitoringReport.docx



**Exhibit 11**  
**Revised extent of Site 44AX0211**  
**USGS Quad Map - Alexandria, VA-DC-MD 1994**

James Bland Development – Addendum to Phase I Archeological Investigation (Block 3)



## REFERENCES

Alexandria Archaeology

2007 *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards, January 1996 (Revised 2007)*.  
Office of Historic Alexandria, Alexandria, Virginia.

Department of Historic Resources (DHR)

2011 *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia*. Virginia State  
Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

Healy v. Sea Gull Specialty Co.

1915 US Supreme Court case 237 U.S. 479, 1915, Electronic document,  
[http://caselaw.lp.findlaw.com/cgi-  
bin/getcase.pl?friend=nytimes&court=us&vol=237&invol=479](http://caselaw.lp.findlaw.com/cgi-bin/getcase.pl?friend=nytimes&court=us&vol=237&invol=479), accessed June 6,  
2013.

Hurst, Gwen J.

1990 *U.S. Bottle Chronology*. B.P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Lust, Herbert C.

1914 *Supplemental Digest of Decisions under the Interstate Commerce Act, Volume 1*.  
The Traffic Law Book Company, Chicago, Illinois. Electronic document,  
[http://books.google.com/books?id=AXMpAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA142&lpg=PA142  
&dq=sea+gull+specialty+company&source=bl&ots=RoFkiQS\\_Fo&sig=cOU7xh  
Dn23\\_7xCDVWf23AACTDjE&hl=en&sa=X&ei=nVGSUeK6HvK14AONk4Dg  
BA&ved=0CEgQ6AEwAw#v=onepage&q=sea%20gull%20specialty%20compan  
y&f=false](http://books.google.com/books?id=AXMpAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA142&lpg=PA142&dq=sea+gull+specialty+company&source=bl&ots=RoFkiQS_Fo&sig=cOU7xhDn23_7xCDVWf23AACTDjE&hl=en&sa=X&ei=nVGSUeK6HvK14AONk4DgBA&ved=0CEgQ6AEwAw#v=onepage&q=sea%20gull%20specialty%20company&f=false), accessed June 6, 2013.

Magid, Barbara H., editor

1990 *Alexandria Archaeology Artifact Code Books*. Alexandria Archaeology  
Publications Number 11. Alexandria Archaeology Office of Historic Alexandria,  
City of Alexandria, Virginia.

Miller, George

1992 *Refinement of South's Types and Median Dates*. Manuscript at University of  
Delaware Center for Archeological Research, Newark.

Mullen, John

2011 *James Bland Development Property (Block 1). City of Alexandria, Virginia.  
Addendum to the November 2009 Archeological Evaluation Report (Phase I  
Archeological Investigation) and Research Management Plan. DHR 2008-0695*.  
Report prepared for EYA of Bethesda, Maryland by Thunderbird Archeology, a  
division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. of Gainesville, Virginia.

Sipe, Boyd

2010 *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.

Sipe, Boyd and Kimberly Snyder

2010 *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.

Smith, Jeremy and David Carroll

2013 *James Bland Development Property. Block 3: City of Alexandria, Virginia. Phase II Evaluation of Site 44AX0211. Final Revision, January 2013. 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.

South, Stanley

1977 *Method and Theory in Historical Archeology.* University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Illinois.

## Maps Referenced

Hopkins, Griffith Morgan

1877 *City Atlas of Alexandria, Ward 3* Philadelphia. Library of Congress Geography and Map Division, Washington, D.C.

Sanborn Insurance Company

1885-1959 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps™, Alexandria, Virginia. New York, New York.

United States Geological Survey

1994 *Alexandria, VA-DC-MD Quadrangle* (Topographic Map). 1:24,000. 7.5 Minute Series, U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.

## Public Records Consulted

Chataigne's Alexandria City Directory 1881-82

City of Alexandria/District of Columbia business directories

City of Alexandria building permits

City of Alexandria land tax records

City of Alexandria personal property tax records

Hill Directory CO's Incorporated Alexandria, VA.

United States Bureau of the Census



**APPENDIX I**  
**Scope of Work and Resource Management Plan, Block 3**





## **RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN and SCOPE OF WORK for**

**BLOCK 3 (Alexandria City Map 054.02-09-01; Account No. 11740500)  
Bounded by First, N. Columbus, Montgomery, 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.

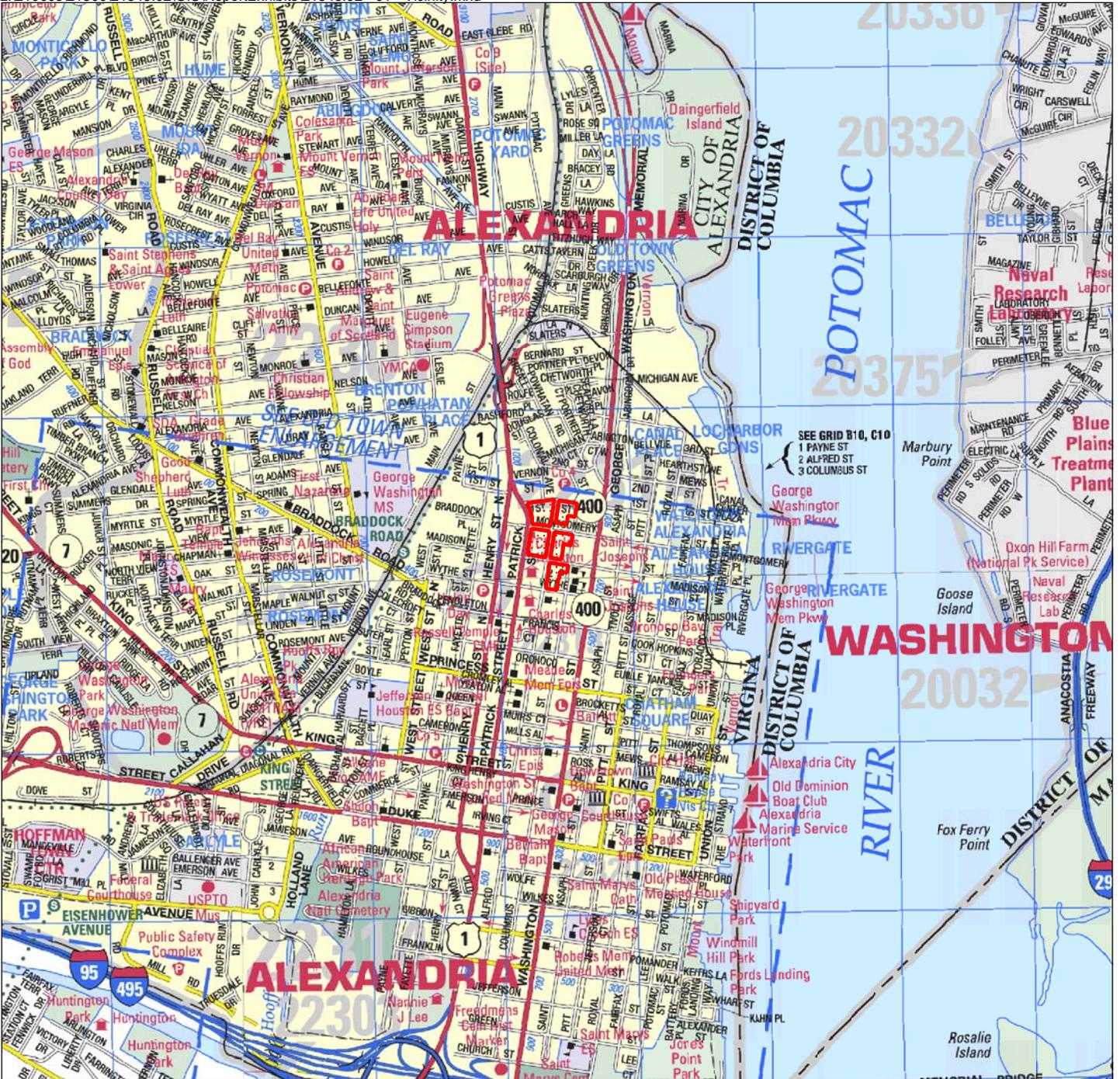
This Scope of Work is for Phase II evaluation of Site 44AX0211 and for archeologically monitoring of ground disturbing activities across the remainder of the block.

### **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.<sup>a</sup> 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.

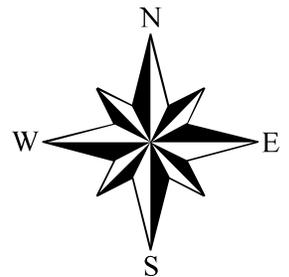
During the Civil War, Union troops occupying the city established various facilities to the south and east of the project area; these included the Washington Street Corral, barracks and other structures. No archival evidence for Civil War era activity within the project area was found,



 Project Area

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

Copyright ADC The Map People  
 Permitted Use Number 20711184



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.

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 40 shovel test pits (STPs) were excavated within Block 3 and resulted in the identification of one new archeological site, 44AX0211 (Exhibit C). The shovel testing was designed to sample both the individual house lot and the block as a whole, 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 found within Block 3 contained multiple fill horizons, which yielded a total of three prehistoric artifacts and 1976 historic and modern artifacts and faunal bone fragments. Additional finds including shell, brick, mortar, and slag were noted but not collected or curated. The typical soils within Block 3 contained temporally mixed artifacts, which 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



 Project Area

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

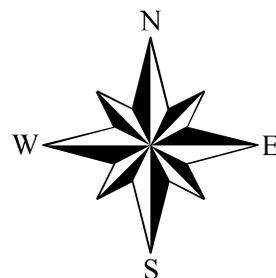
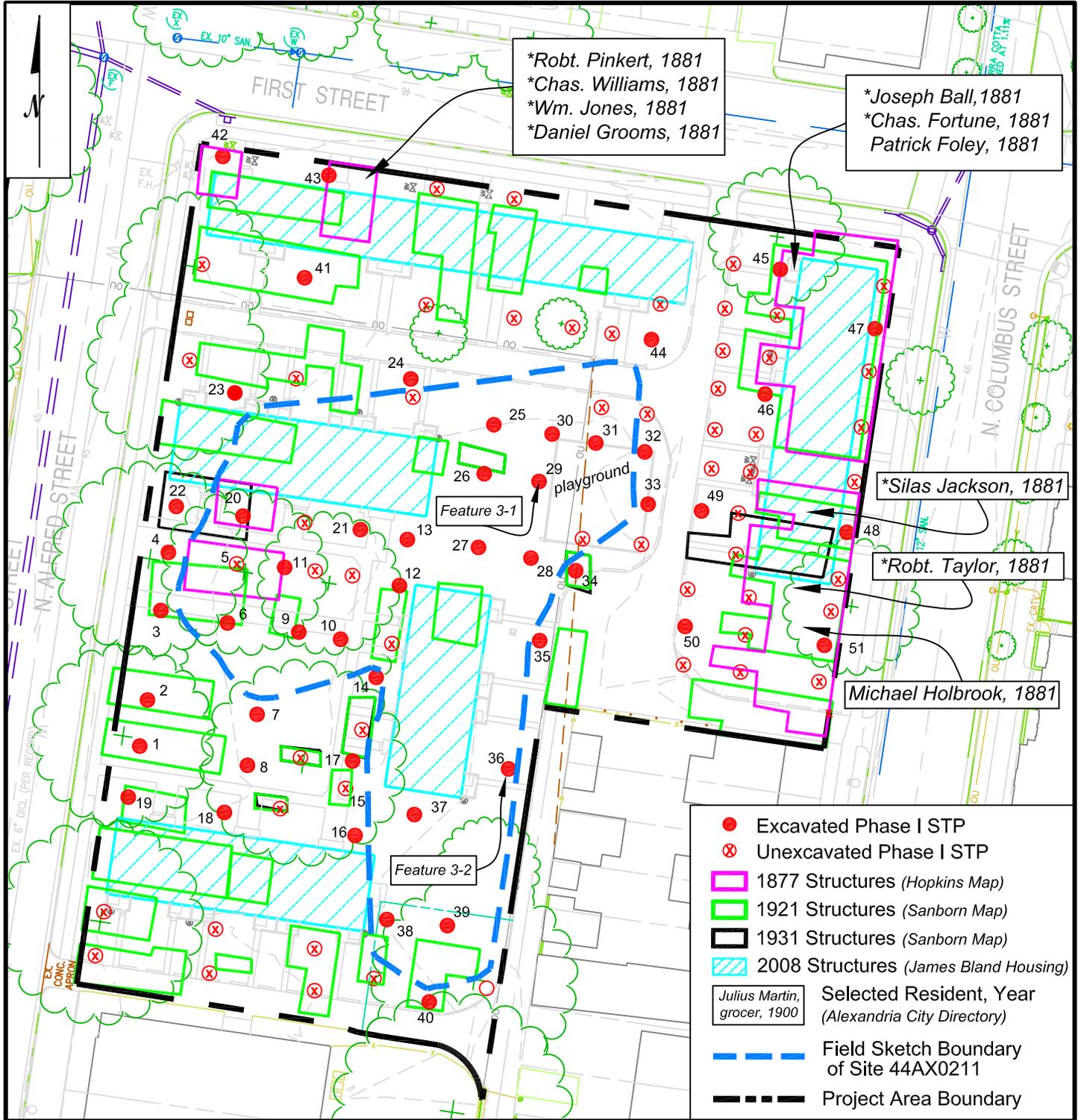


Photo Source: Aerials Express

**Thunderbird Archeology**  
by Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

**Exhibit B**



**Portion of Project Map Showing Details of Block 3 and Site 44AX0211**  
**James Bland Resource Management Plan - WSSI #21548.03**  
**Scale: 1" = 50'**

subsurface utility lines. Therefore, the artifacts from the disturbed fill deposits were considered secondarily deposited refuse and following DHR guidelines, were not recorded as archeological sites.<sup>b</sup> No additional work was recommended for these finds.

However, a truncated buried plow zone (Apb horizon) containing historic artifacts was identified beneath the fill horizons in several shovel test pits (Exhibit D) and was recorded as Site 44AX0211.

#### *Site 44AX0211*

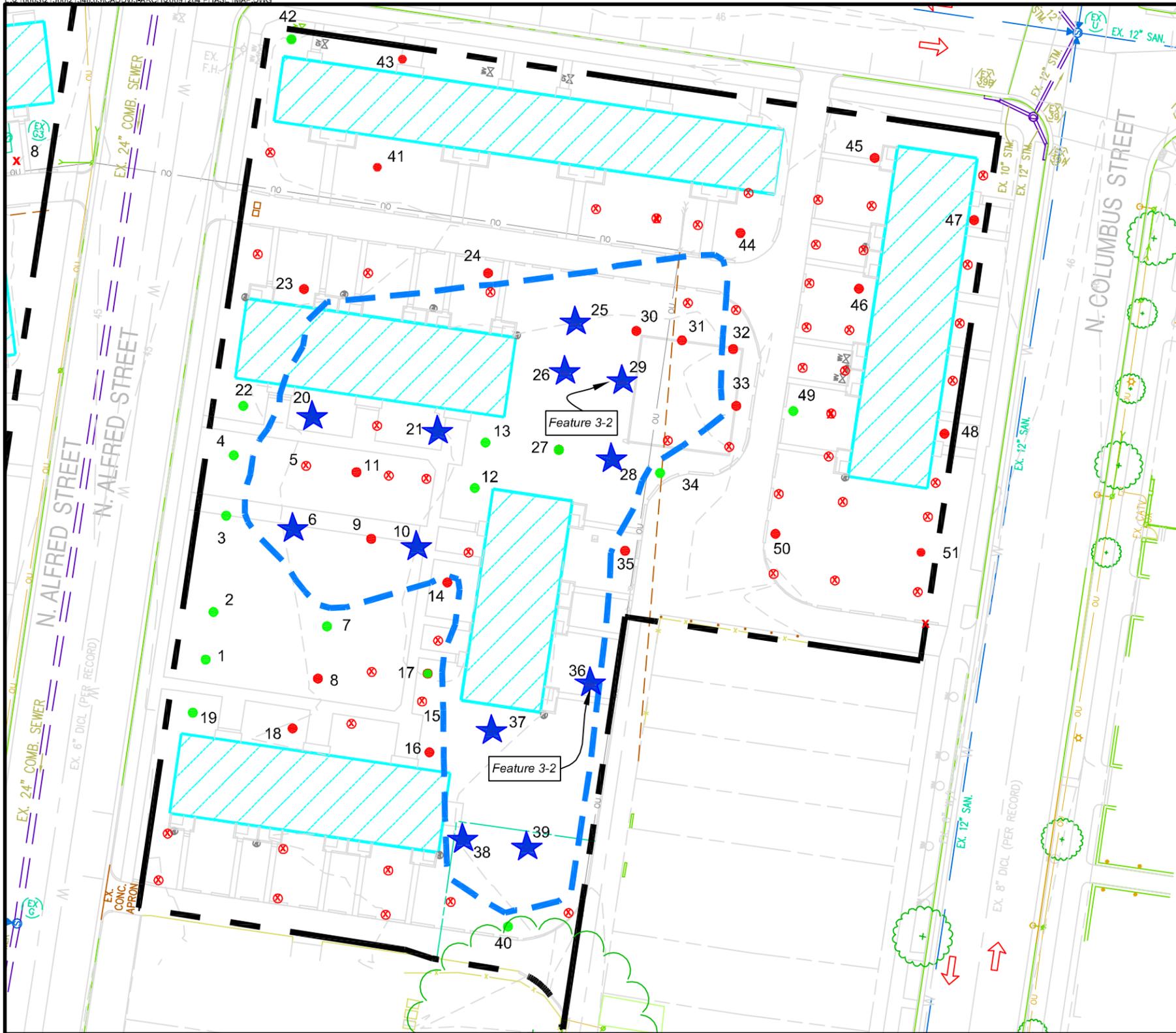
Site 44AX0211 is an historic period archeological site confined to the truncated plow zone buried under modern or late historic urban fill within the central and southern portions of Block 3 (see Exhibit C). The site measures approximately 205 by 150 feet and was defined by 13 positive shovel test pits.

The assemblage recovered from the buried plowed horizon within the site included historic ceramic artifacts dating from the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century through the late 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century; unidentified container glass fragments and container glass fragments dating from the early 19<sup>th</sup> through the 20<sup>th</sup> century; unidentified window glass fragments; wrought nails; cut nails (post 1790); unidentified nails and other ferrous metal objects, faunal bone and shell; and coal, brick, and mortar fragments. No clearly modern materials were recovered from the Apb horizon within the site, indicating that the soil level, or at least the extant portion of the Apb horizon was sealed and no longer receiving refuse prior to the modern era.

Two probable cultural features were identified in shovel test pits within the site; however neither feature could be dated or was fully investigated. The features, Feature 3-1 and 3-2 were present underlying the disturbed fill soils and cut through the historic plowed horizon (Apb) into subsoil. As Feature 3-1 was located in a shovel test pit that produced a relatively large assemblage of historic artifacts, it may represent a refuse pit of some type. Feature 3-2 may be related to utilities in the area.

#### *Artifact Distribution*

The assemblage of artifacts recovered from the buried plowed horizon within the site included a variety of refined and utilitarian ceramic artifacts dating from the late 18<sup>th</sup> through the late 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century, including one creamware sherd (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992); eight pearlware sherds (1780-1830, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992); 13 whiteware sherds (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992); and three yellowware sherds (1830-1940, Miller 1992). Other ceramic artifacts recovered from the site included a kaolin pipe bowl and stem fragment, three refined white earthenware sherds, two redware sherds and a gray and buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd.



STPs terminated/fill depth:

- 1 - fill to 6.6" below surface
- 2 - fill to 8.4" below surface
- 3 - fill to 21" below surface
- 4 - fill to 12" below surface
- 7 - fill to 15.6" below surface
- 12 - fill to 16.2" below surface
- 13 - fill to 21.4" below surface
- 17 - fill to 16.2" below surface
- 19 - fill to 14.4" below surface
- 22 - fill to 9" below surface
- 27 - fill to 16.8" below surface
- 34 - fill to 15.6" below surface
- 40 - fill to 19.2" below surface
- 42 - fill to 10.8" below surface
- 49 - fill to 18" below surface

STPs / depth of Apb horizons:

- 6 - Apb at 16.2" below surface
- 10 - Apb at 13.2" below surface
- 20 - Apb at 5.4" below surface
- 21 - Apb at 11.4" below surface
- 25 - Apb at 6.6" below surface
- 26 - Apb at 9.0" below surface
- 28 - Apb at 13.2" below surface
- 29 - Apb at 7.2" below surface
- 36 - Apb at 19.2" below surface
- 37 - Apb at 7.8" below surface
- 38 - Apb at 11.4" below surface
- 39 - Apb at 8.4" below surface

STPs / depth of subsoil (or fill exceeding deepest subsoil depth):

- 6 - subsoil at 21.6" below surface
- 8 - fill at 31.2" below surface
- 9 - subsoil at 13.2" below surface
- 10 - subsoil at 16.8" below surface
- 11 - subsoil at 15.6" below surface
- 14 - subsoil at 16.2" below surface
- 16 - subsoil at 14.4" below surface
- 18 - subsoil at 18" below surface
- 20 - subsoil at 10.2" below surface
- 21 - subsoil at 17.4" below surface
- 23 - fill at 27.6" below surface
- 24 - subsoil at 24" below surface
- 25 - subsoil at 10.8" below surface
- 26 - subsoil at 13.2" below surface
- 28 - subsoil at 18.6" below surface
- 29 - subsoil at 11.4" below surface
- 30 - subsoil at 14.4" below surface
- 31 - subsoil at 17.4" below surface
- 32 - fill at 32.4" below surface
- 33 - subsoil at 21.6" below surface
- 35 - subsoil at 18" below surface
- 37 - subsoil at 15" below surface
- 38 - subsoil at 14.4" below surface
- 39 - subsoil at 10.8" below surface
- 41 - subsoil at 13.2" below surface
- 43 - subsoil at 16.8" below surface
- 44 - subsoil at 10.8" below surface
- 45 - subsoil at 9" below surface
- 46 - subsoil at 13.2" below surface
- 47 - subsoil at 7.2" below surface
- 48 - subsoil at 7.2" below surface
- 50 - subsoil at 10.8" below surface
- 51 - subsoil at 7.2" below surface



	Unexcavated Phase I STP
	Phase I STP terminated within fill deposits
	Phase I STP with buried surface (Apb)
	Phase I STP with subsoil or fill deposits exceeding the deepest subsoil depth
	2008 Structures (James Bland Housing)
	Field Sketch Boundary of Site 44AX0211
	Project Area Boundary

Portion of Project Map Showing Depths of Soil Horizons within Block 3 and Site 44AX0211  
 James Bland Resource Management Plan - WSSI #21548.03  
 Scale: 1" = 40'

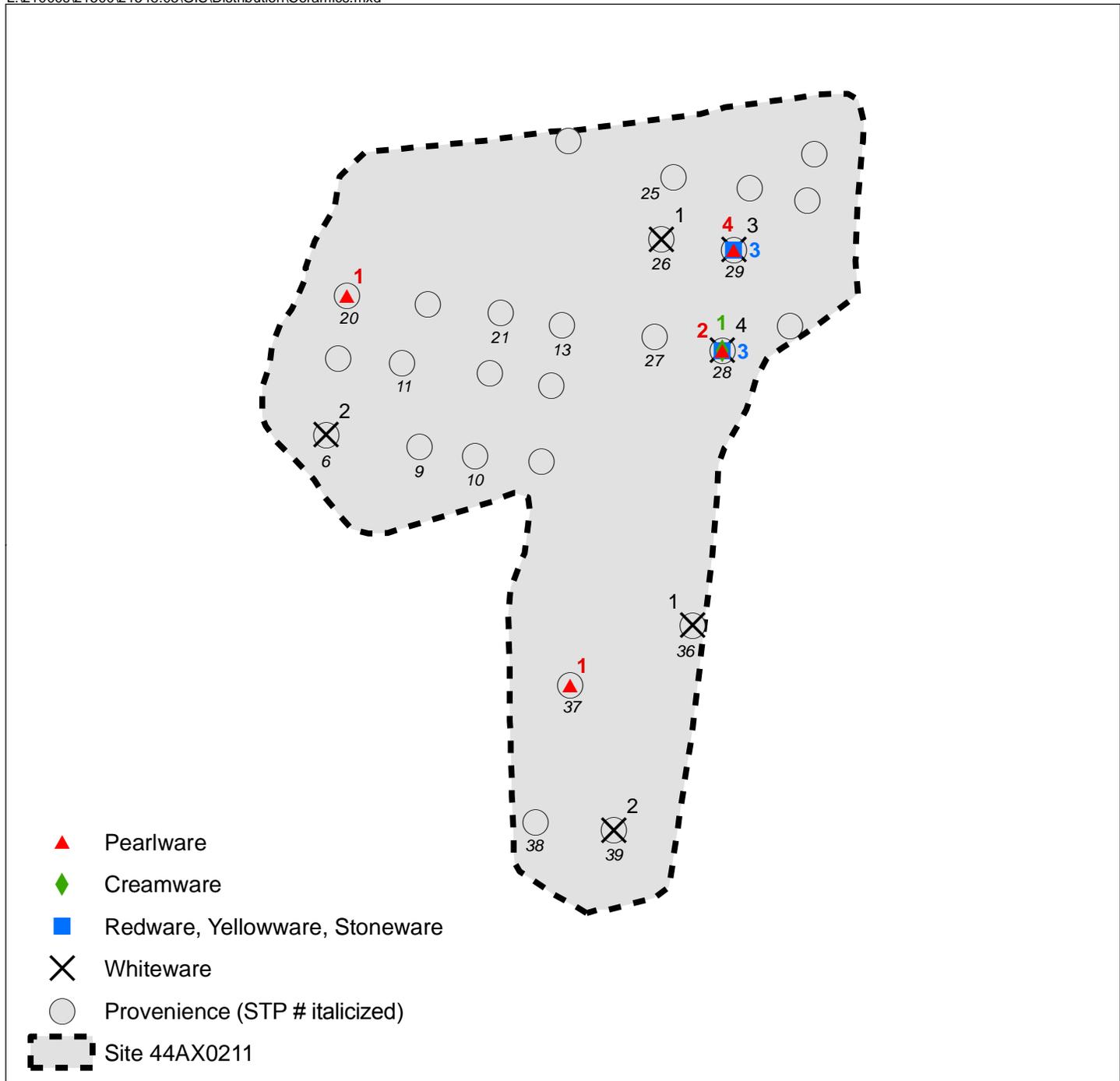
The distribution of selected types of ceramic artifacts within the site is shown in Exhibit E. A relatively dense concentration of historic ceramic finds is present in the northeastern portion of the site. Shovel test pits in this portion of the site produced one creamware sherd (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992); six pearlware sherds (1780-1830, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992), five whiteware sherds (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992). All of the utilitarian ceramic sherds recovered from the site, redware; stoneware; and yellowware (1830-1940, Miller 1992), originated in this concentration. Lesser concentrations are apparent along the western boundary of the site, where one pearlware sherd (1780-1830, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992) and two whiteware sherds (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992) were found; and in the southern portion of the site where one pearlware sherd (1780-1830, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992) and three whiteware sherds (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992) were found.

Glass artifacts recovered from the site included one contact mold bottle fragment (1810-1880); two clear manganese bottle/jar fragments (1880-1915); one white milk glass canning jar lid liner (1869-1941); 15 automatic bottle machine (ABM) bottle/jar fragments (1907-present); one Ball blue automatic bottle machine (ABM) canning jar fragment, (1909-1938); 43 bottle unidentified bottle/jar fragments, 33 unidentified glass fragments; one lamp chimney glass fragment; and three soda/lime soda windowpane fragments.

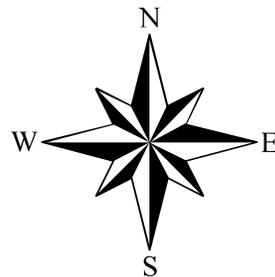
The distribution of glass artifacts within the site is shown in Exhibit F. Concentrations are, again, visible in the northern, western, and southern portions of the site; however the distribution is somewhat more diffuse and the quantities of artifacts within each concentration more even. The northeastern concentration contains a relatively large quantity of unidentified container glass fragments; additionally the one contact mold bottle fragment (1810-1880), the two clear manganese bottle/jar fragments (1880-1915), and the three windowpane fragments recovered from the site were found in this area. Only one fragment of 20th century automatic bottle machine (ABM) produced glass is included in this assemblage. The western and southern concentrations are very similar, both producing quantities of unidentified container glass fragments and 20th century automatic bottle machine (ABM) glass fragments.

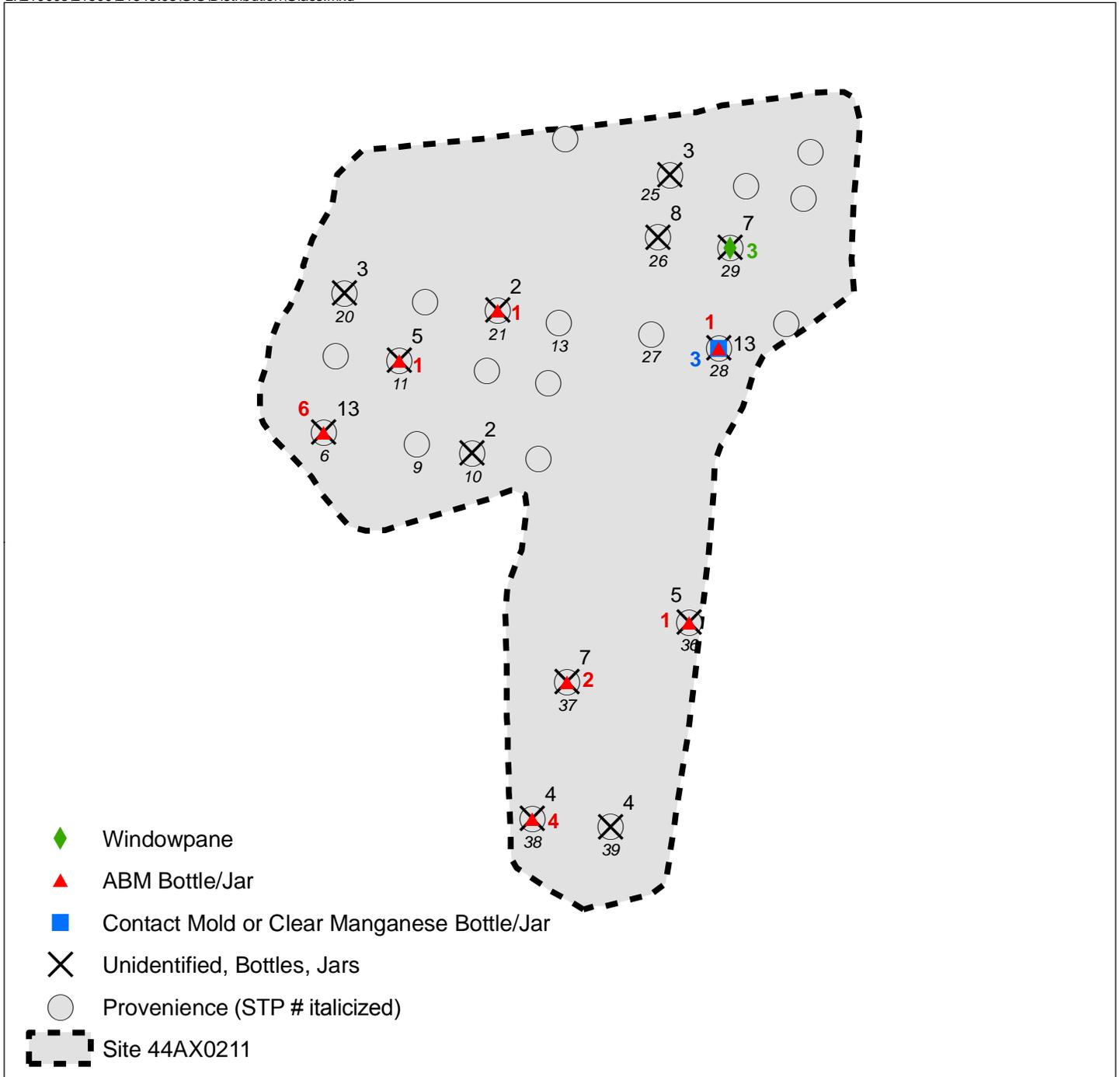
Metal artifacts included two wrought nails; three cut nails (post 1790); eight unidentified nails; one unfired lead .577 caliber Minie ball, for rifle or rifle musket (Civil War Era); and 15 unidentified ferrous metal objects.

The distribution of nails within the site is shown in Exhibit G. The nails occur within the previously described northeastern and western concentrations. No nails were found in the southern portion of the site. The northeastern concentration contained three cut nails (post 1790) and four unidentified nails; the western concentration included two wrought nails and three unidentified nails; and one unidentified nail was recovered in the central portion of the site. Most of the unidentified metal fragments were recovered in the western portion of the site. The .577 caliber Minie ball was recovered from STP 26, located within the northeastern concentration.

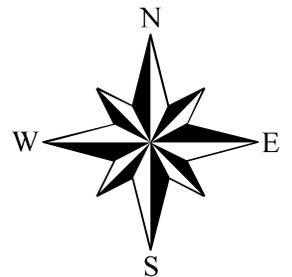


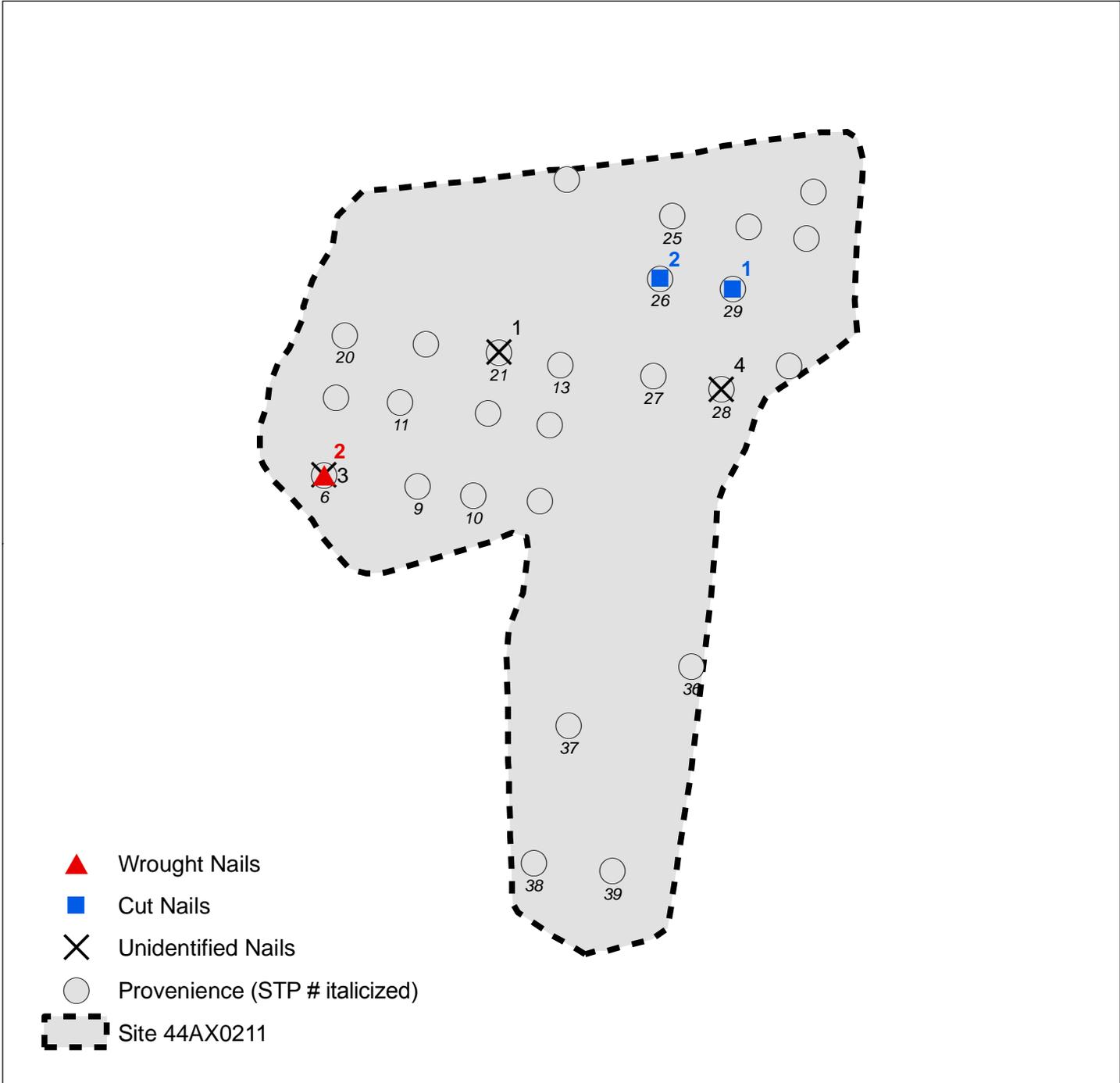
**Distribution Map  
Ceramic Artifacts  
James Bland Phase I - 44AX0211  
WSSI #21548.03  
Scale: 1" = 40'**



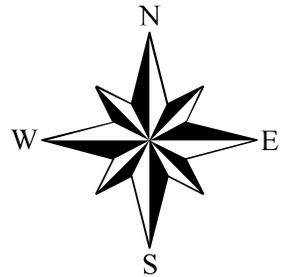


**Distribution Map  
Glass Artifacts  
James Bland Phase I - 44AX0211  
WSSI #21548.03  
Scale: 1" = 40'**





**Distribution Map  
Nails  
James Bland Phase I - 44AX0211  
WSSI #21548.03  
Scale: 1" = 40'**



Three faunal bone fragments were collected within the site and quantities of faunal shell; coal, brick, and mortar fragments were noted and discarded. The faunal bone was recovered from the western and northeastern portion of the site; the other miscellaneous material was generally recovered from across the site.

### *Recommendations*

Site 44AX0211 appears to contain material culture associated with the residents of this portion of the project area from the late 18th or early 19th century into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Additionally, there are indications that intact historic features are present in the site. Sites of this type have not been well studied in the City of Alexandria, particularly within the Parker-Gray Historic District (100-0133). It is our opinion that site 44AX0211 may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion D, as it may provide significant data relevant to the lifeways of residents of the City of Alexandria from the late 18th or early 19th century into the early 20th century. Phase II archeological evaluation of the site was recommended.

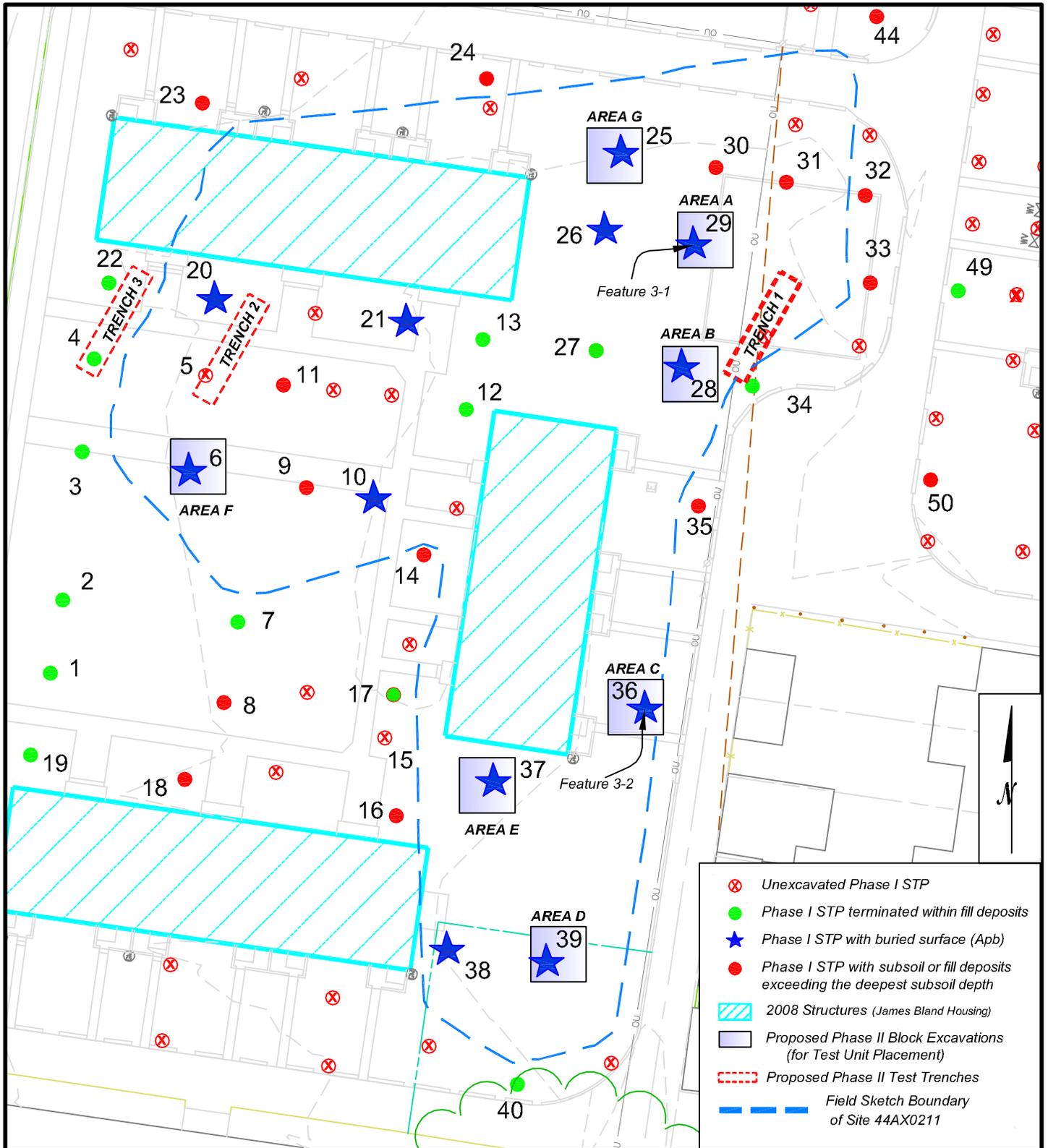
In addition, due to the presence of extant buildings, impervious surfaces and impervious subsurface fills, the program of shovel testing was not adequate to identify all possibly significant archeological resources that may be present within the project area and archeological monitoring of all ground-disturbing activities within Block 3 was recommended.

### **SCOPE OF WORK FOR PHASE II EVALUATION OF SITE 44AX0211**

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, rental of the backhoe will be a direct reimbursable to the client.** 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.<sup>c</sup>

### **Fieldwork**

Block Excavation: The initial stage of the Phase II archeological evaluation will be the Block Excavation in seven (7) locations that contained artifact concentrations or features identified during the Phase I investigations (Exhibit H). The project archeologist will direct the removal of the fill overburden from each 12-foot square block excavation to the level of the buried plowed horizon (A<sub>pb</sub>). Excavation will be conducted using a backhoe equipped with a flat-lipped (smooth) bucket. The purpose of the block excavation is to prepare the historic surface for the hand-excavation of test units, as described below.



**Proposed Phase II Testing Locations in Site 44AX0211**  
**James Bland Resource Management Plan - WSSI #21548.03**  
**Scale: 1" = 30'**

If potentially significant subsurface cultural features are located, the block excavations will be expanded as necessary to allow for evaluation. The features will be photographed, mapped, and made available for inspection by Alexandria Archeology. **This Scope of Work does not include data recovery at or mitigation of any deep shaft features, such as wells or privies, or treatment of human burials. Treatment of these significant archeological resources is discussed below.**

If machine excavations are not back filled at the end of a work day or at any time when an archeologist is not present, all required safety fencing and caution lights, etc. will be placed around the excavations.

Test Square Excavations: Hand-excavated test units (3 x 3 feet) will be used as part of this plan to test the Apb horizon exposed in the Excavation Blocks. Seven (7) to ten (10) test units are anticipated. At least one test unit will be placed over Feature 3-1 in Area A and at least one test unit will be placed over Feature 3-2 in Area C (see Exhibit G). At least one test unit will be placed in each of the three areas where no features were previously identified (Area B, Area D, and Area E; see Exhibit G). The remaining test unit(s) will be judgmentally placed within the areas based on information obtained from excavation of the initial units.

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; 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. Any features encountered will be mapped.

Mechanical Test Trench Excavations: The tertiary component of the Phase II research design plan consists of excavating three (3) exploratory backhoe trenches measuring 5 feet by 25 feet in predetermined locations within the site. The locations of the proposed test trenches (Trench 1, Trench 2, and Trench 3) are shown on Exhibit G. The trench locations have been selected to examine portions of the site where dense accumulation of rubble prevented shovel testing from reaching depths where the buried plowed horizon was encountered (Apb).

The purpose of these trenches will be to locate intact ground surfaces and subsurface features. At least one soil strata column profile will be drawn for every trench and photographs will be taken. In trenches where features occur, the excavations will be expanded if necessary to allow for safe hand excavation and evaluation. Trenches will be back filled after recordation of the soil profiles and evaluation and documentation of any features discovered. If machine excavations are not back filled at the end of a work day, all required safety fencing and caution lights, etc. will be placed around the excavations.

Feature Excavation: In the event that cultural features are identified in mechanical or manual excavations, sampling of such features may be necessary. Feature soils will be excavated stratigraphically by natural or cultural levels or by arbitrary sublevels if determined necessary by the project archeologist and the soil from each level will be separately screened through a 1/4-inch mesh. If warranted, three (3) liters of soil will be retained from each level for flotation screening and/or chemical analysis. The size and depth of features will be determined if at all feasible and no more than 25% of each identified feature will be excavated. Artifacts will be bagged by stratigraphic level and the work documented with field notes, sketch plans, profiles and digital photographs. All features encountered will be mapped, fully recorded and made available for inspection by Alexandria Archaeology. **This Scope of Work does not include data recovery at or mitigation of any deep shaft features, such as wells or privies.**

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 the Phase II Evaluation of Site 44AX0211, the concrete slab building foundations within the site 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.

### **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 Phase II evaluation, all original photographs, digital images, 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.*

## **Archeological Evaluation Report**

The Archaeological Evaluation Report will include the following: a summary of previous archeological work at the site; a map of the project area; a map with unit locations and significant features; a summary of the procedures; results of the field investigation and material culture analysis, including a distribution map or other graphics which indicate potentially significant archeological areas; an integration of the field and analysis data with the historical record; and recommendations for additional work, if needed.

The site will be evaluated for National Register eligibility and its record with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) will be updated with information gathered during the work. Copies of the updated registration forms will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology.

When completed, one copy of the Phase II archeological site evaluation of 44AX0211 report will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology as a draft for review. Once the report is approved by the City Archaeologist, revisions will be made, and four copies of it, one unbound with original graphics, will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology. The report will also be submitted on a CD. All site maps and drawings must be inked or computer-generated so as to produce sharp and clear images that will result in clear photocopies or microfilms. The spines of all bound reports will include the report title, firm name and date of completion.

## **Phase III Archeological Investigations**

If Site 44AX0211 is determined is eligible for the NRHP, a treatment plan will be included for Phase III Data Recovery at the site. Since it is not known if the preparation of a treatment plan will be necessary, it is not included in the overall budget at this time. If additional archeological work will occur at Site 44AX0211, the final preparation of the Phase II Archeological Evaluation Report may be delayed and integrated with the data recovery results. The previously described treatment plan would be submitted in lieu of the Phase II report in this case.

### **SCOPE OF WORK FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL MONITORING WITHIN BLOCK 3**

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).

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 the Phase II Evaluation of Site 44AX0211, additional 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.

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 archaeological 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 3\_Resource Management Plan.doc

---

<sup>a</sup> 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.

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

<sup>c</sup> 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**



## JAMES BLAND BLOCK 3 MONITORING ARTIFACT INVENTORY

### General Collection

#### Glass

- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, embossed "F.H. ...ON/1894.../1910/BOTTLERS/208-10-12 MASS. AVE. N.E./WASHINGTON, D.C./THIS BOTTLE/NOT TO BE SOLD", cup mold, base embossed "TRADE/MARK/F (inside diamond)/1910" (1910)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle, whole, improved tooled extract lip finish, embossed shoulder "SEA GULL BAKING POWDER", base embossed "THE SEA GULL SPECIALTY CO./2", cup mold, chilled iron mold, scratched, stained, patinated (1890-1910s)

### Site 44AX0211

#### **Fill Above Feature 3-5, Brick Foundation**

#### Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, handle fragment, brown hand painted decoration, hollow vessel
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, molded decoration and partial handle attachment, hollow vessel, stained

#### Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 2 light aqua cylindrical bottle sherds (mend), crown cap lip finish fragments, patinated (post-1890)
- 1 light aqua oval/rectangular bottle sherd, double ring lip finish, tooled, heavily patinated
- 1 light green bead - .8 cm diameter
- 2 unidentified light aqua spalls

#### Miscellaneous

- 3 bone fragments
- 1 oyster shell 2-hole sew through button - 1.3 cm diameter
- 1 plastic fragment, circular cap-like fragment
- 2 slag fragments, 1.3 grams

### **West Wall Block, Lot 10, Apb Remnant horizon**

#### Ceramics

- 1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, cobalt hand painted decoration, lug handle fragment, clear glazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, unidentified blue decoration
- 1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment, molded - 3/32 inch bore hole diameter
- 1 kaolin pipe stem fragment, maker's mark stamped "GLASGOW/McDUGA..." - 1/16 inch bore hole diameter (1750-19th Century)

- 1 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted decoration (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, rim and base fragment, hollow bowl fragment, 6.0 inch rim diameter, 3.0 inch base diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 aqua oval bottle sherd, base fragment, freeblown, open pontil, patinated (pre-1860)

Metal

- 2 ferrous metal cut bolt fragments (post-1790)

**APPENDIX IV**  
**Cultural Resource Form**



**CRM Events**

**Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance**

**Project Staff/Notes:**

The archeological work included the monitoring of concrete foundation footer demolition and removal, trench excavation within the footprint of three of the former James Bland buildings, and general excavation monitoring across Block 3. Archeological monitoring and trench excavations conducted within Block 3 of the James Bland Development property resulted in the identification of four previously unidentified archeological features; a brick-lined well (Feature 3-4) likely dating to some point between the 4th quarter of the 19th century and the 1st half of the 20th century and the remnant portions of three brick foundations (Features 3-5, 3-6, and 3-7) that likely date to the late 19th or early 20th century. Additionally, a remnant segment of an historic buried ground surface was identified in the central portion of the project area, along N. Alfred Street. The three remnant brick foundation features and brick-lined well were not considered to be significant and no further archeological work was required beyond documentation. As such, Features 3-5, 3-6, and 3-7 were subsequently destroyed during general excavation activities within the project area. As Feature 3-4 (well) was open to a depth of approximately 15 feet below grade, which is deeper than the depth of the proposed townhouse construction, the well was filled with concrete to the base of the proposed construction grade (approximately 5 feet below the current ground surface) and the uppermost portion was removed.

**Project Review File Number:** No Data  
**Sponsoring Organization:** No Data  
**Organization/Company:** WSSI / TA (DSS)  
**Investigator:** Smith, Jeremy  
**Survey Date:** 6/1/2013

**Survey Description:**

(November 2009) The primary field methodology consisted of the manual excavation of shovel test pits (STPs). The shovel testing strategy was designed to sample different location types within each lot as well as between lots, allowing for an examination of the usage of space both by individual households, between households and between neighborhoods. The planned shovel test pit locations within the project area were based on historic map projection and current conditions. A 40 foot interval shovel test grid was used for the placement of shovel test pits in portions of the project area that appeared to have been undeveloped based on historic map projection. When field conditions allowed, additional shovel test pits were excavated at close intervals in the vicinity of STPs that yielded artifacts if additional testing was deemed necessary to establish the presence or significance of historic or prehistoric cultural resources at the location. The number of shovel test pits was reduced in areas found to contain significant disturbance or deep fills, which precluded hand excavation.

November 2012, WSSI/TA:

The initial stage of the Phase II evaluation was the mechanical removal of an approximately 12-foot square area overburden fill soils in seven specific locations that contained buried plowed horizons (Apb), artifact concentrations, or features identified during the 2009 Phase I investigation to expose and prepare the previously recorded buried historic surfaces for the hand-excavation of test units; a total of eight 3 by 3 foot square test units (TUs) were excavated within Apb contexts during the Phase II evaluation. Three 5 by 25 foot exploratory backhoe trenches were excavated within the site, in locations where dense accumulations of rubble had prevented Phase I shovel testing from reaching the depths at which the buried historic surfaces were encountered elsewhere in the site. Additionally, supplemental historic documentary research was conducted of the city block and site environs.

June 2013 (WSSI/TA)

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.

Backhoe trenches were excavated beneath three of the circa 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.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Dwelling, multiple	11/1/2009	(November 2009) The site is located at the James Bland Homes, a public housing project built by ARHA (Alexandria Redevelopment and Housing Authority) in two phases, with a four-block area (containing the site) 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.
Dwelling, multiple	11/1/2012	Initial stages of the James Bland Block 3 buildings demolition have begun. All tenants have been removed and the buildings are unoccupied.

**Threats to Resource:** Development  
**Site Conditions:** 75-99% of Site Destroyed, Subsurface Integrity  
**Survey Strategies:** Historic Map Projection, Subsurface Testing  
**Specimens Collected:** Yes  
**Specimens Observed, Not Collected:** No

**Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:**  
 (November 2009) Artifact Assemblage

## Archaeological Site Record

## Ceramics

2 kaolin  
 6 hard paste porcelain  
 1 creamware (1762-1820)  
 8 pearlware (1780-1830)  
 13 whiteware (1820-1900+)  
 3 refined white earthenware  
 2 redware  
 1 stoneware  
 3 yellowware (1830-1940)

## Glass

43 bottle, bottle/jar  
 1 lamp chimney  
 1 bottle, contact mold (1810-1880)  
 2 bottle/jar, clear manganese (1880-1915)  
 1 white milk glass canning jar lid liner (1869-1941)  
 15 bottle, bottle/jar, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)  
 1 Ball blue canning jar, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1909-1938)  
 33 unidentified glass  
 3 windowpane, soda/lime soda

## Metal

1 lead Minie ball (Civil War)  
 2 nail, wrought  
 3 nail, cut (post-1790)  
 8 nail, unidentified  
 15 unidentified ferrous metal

## Miscellaneous

3 bone  
 brick fragments, charcoal fragments, coal fragments, mortar fragments, and faunal (oyster) shell noted and discarded

## 2012 Phase II Artifact Inventory:

## Ceramics

16 hard paste porcelain  
 1 hard paste porcelain button  
 1 hard paste porcelain toy lid  
 18 kaolin pipe bowls and stems  
 3 kaolin spalls  
 1 creamware (1762-1820)  
 150 pearlware (1780-1830)  
 87 whiteware (1820-1900+)  
 7 ironstone (1840-1900+)  
 23 refined white earthenware  
 6 Rockingham/Bennington (1800-1900+)  
 14 yellowware (1830-1940)  
 10 redware  
 17 stoneware

## Glass

86 bottle, bottle/jar, tableware  
 1 stopper  
 7 bottle, contact mold (1810-1880)  
 1 tableware, pressed (1827-present)  
 2 bottle/jar, clear manganese (1880-1915)  
 18 bottle, bottle/jar, tableware, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)  
 1 bottle, duraglas (1940-present)  
 97 unidentified glass  
 10 windowpane, potash (pre-1864)  
 2 windowpane, potash/soda (pre-1864)  
 1 windowpane, soda/potash (pre-1864)  
 1 windowpane, lime soda (1864-present)

## Metal

1 brass buckle  
 1 brass key  
 1 fork  
 1 lead .44 caliber revolver bullet  
 44 nail, cut  
 5 nail, wire  
 47 nail, unidentified  
 1 notched washer  
 2 unidentified brass  
 56 unidentified ferrous metal  
 3 wire

## Miscellaneous

73 bone  
 1 bone finial or handle  
 123 brick  
 5 clam shell

21 coal  
4 daub  
1 fish scale  
117 oyster shell  
3 plastic  
55 slag  
8 slate  
1 unidentified material button  
Prehistoric  
2 chert raw material

June 2013- WSSI/TA (monitoring/44AX0211)

**Ceramics**

1 kaolin pipe bowl  
1 kaolin pipe stem  
3 hard paste porcelain  
1 stoneware  
2 whiteware (1820-1900+)

**Glass**

1 bead  
4 bottle  
1 bottle/jar, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)  
2 unidentified glass

**Metal**

2 bolt, cut (post-1790)  
3 nail, wire (1890-present)

**Miscellaneous**

3 bone  
1 oyster shell button  
1 plastic  
2 slag

**Summary of Speciment Observed, Not Collected:**

No Data

**Current Curation Repository:** WSSI, Gainesville, VA

**Permanent Curation Repository:** No Data

**Field Notes:** Yes

**Field Notes Repository:** WSSI, Gainesville, VA

**Photographic Media:** No Data

**Survey Reports:** Yes

**Survey Report Information:**

James Bland Development Property (Block 3) City of Alexandria, Virginia  
Addendum to the November 2009 (Revised February 2010) Archeological Evaluation Report (Phase I Archeological Investigation) and Research Management Plan  
Results of Archeological Monitoring and Trench Excavations  
June 2013

-----  
"2013

Jeremy Smith, David Carroll  
James Bland Development Property Block 3: City of Alexandria, Virginia: Phase II Archeological Evaluation of Site 44AX0211"  
-----

SIPE, BOYD

NOVEMBER 2009

PHASE I ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION ARCHEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT AND RESEARCH MANAGEMENT PLAN  
FOR THE JAMES BLAND HOMES,  
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

**Survey Report Repository:** DHR, WSSI/TA Gainesville VA, WSSI, Gainesville, VA, WSSI/TA

**DHR Library Reference Number:** AX-142

**Significance Statement:** No Data

**Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:** No Data

**Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :** No Data

**Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:** No Data

**Event Type: Boundary Increase**

**DHR ID:** 44AX0211

**Staff Name:** Smith, Jeremy

**Event Date:** 6/1/2013

**Staff Comment**

Archeological monitoring and trench excavations conducted within Block 3 of the James Bland Development property resulted in the identification of four previously unidentified archeological features; a brick-lined well (Feature 3-4) likely dating to some point between the 4th quarter of the 19th century and the 1st half of the 20th century and the remnant portions of three brick foundations (Features 3-5, 3-6, and 3-7) that likely date to the late 19th or early 20th century. Additionally, a remnant segment of an historic buried ground surface was identified in the central portion of the project area, along N. Alfred Street.

As a result of the identification of these additional archeological features and the buried historic ground surface, the limits of site 44AX0211 - a previously recorded domestic site with a primary occupation beginning in the late first quarter/early second quarter of the 19th century and continuing into the early 1880s located in the center of the project area - were expanded to include the abovementioned archeological features.

**Event Type: DHR Staff: Not Eligible**

**DHR ID:**

44AX0211

**Staff Name:**

Archaeological Subcommittee, N.R. Evaluation Team

**Event Date:**

2/6/2013

**Staff Comment**

This historic site, evaluated for significance under Criterion D, was found to be not eligible for listing in the National Register with a total of 19 points. The committee concurred with the consultant's recommendation. Site 44AX0211 is an historic artifact scatter associated with the domestic occupation of the parcel during its transition from rural to urban use. Pockets of an historic plowzone with intact 19th century deposits and posthole features remain buried under modern fill soils associated with the construction of the surrounding apartment buildings in the 1950s. Given the extent of prior disturbance, this site is unlikely to yield information important to our understanding of the history of Alexandria.

**Event Type: DHR Staff: Not Eligible**

**DHR ID:**

44AX0211

**Staff Name:**

Archaeological Subcommittee, N.R. Evaluation Team

**Event Date:**

2/6/2013

**Staff Comment**

No Data

**Event Type: Survey:Phase II/Intensive**

**Project Staff/Notes:**

The city block and site area have been significantly disturbed by the construction of the James Bland Homes; deep modern/mixed fills were present across most of the project area, overlying a buried 19th century historic surface that was the focus of the current investigations. The Apb stratum was not present across the entirety of site 44AX0211, likely as a result of the abovementioned disturbances; instead, it was localized in 12 specific locations, seven of which were investigated during Phase II excavations. One cultural feature, Feature 3-3, in addition to the two features previously recorded (Features 3-1 and 3-2); Feature 3-3 was interpreted as a post hole and associated post mold. Feature 3-1, located approximately 30 feet north of Feature 3-3, was investigated further during the Phase II evaluation and was similarly interpreted as a post hole and associated post mold. Based on the artifacts recovered from Features 3-1 and 3-3, the two features appear to date to the 19th century and are likely associated with the occupation of site 44AX0211. Since no additional post holes were identified, any further interpretive potential beyond their temporal affiliation is limited. However, an examination of 19th century maps suggest the posts may be associated with a lot line. Feature 3-2 was associated with the installation of modern utilities and/or disturbances from the construction of the extant James Bland building to the west. Archeological excavations at site 44AX0211 resulted in the recovery of an assemblage of 19th century artifacts indicative of a domestic occupation, likely associated with a nearby, domestic structure or structures. Based on the artifacts recovered from the Apb stratum, the entire assemblage supports an interpretation of a primary occupation at site 44AX0211 beginning in the late first quarter/early second quarter of the 19th century and continuing into the early 1880s. The archeological investigations identified three concentrations of historic artifacts within the site: one in the northeastern portion of the site, another in the western portion of the site, and the third in the southern portion of the site. While it is likely the artifacts are related to these dwellings, it is equally possible they are associated with other unrecorded structures within the central lots; however, this remains speculative as no archival evidence showing dwellings or their occupants within the central portion of the block has been recovered to date. Two lots on the property fall entirely or nearly entirely within the site: Lots 2 and 3, located centrally on the block and accessible from the street only by alleys indicated on the plats. Documents indicate that Lot 3 may have remained vacant until at least 1881, as the lot remained unsold until that year when its ownership was transferred to the granddaughter of Patrick McFarlane. Lot 2 was purchased circa 1871 by Israel Marvel (Marble) and subsequently sold to Addison Price whose family likely lived there from 1872 onward. Although the archeological evidence indicates an occupation date range beginning in the late first quarter/early second quarter of the 19th century and continuing into the early 1880s, almost no evidence for occupation was seen in the documents before the middle of the 19th century. It is clear, however, that the owners did not live on the property and at least some portions of the block were used for farming for at least a brief period in the early 1830s. The most intense occupation of the block began in the 1850s. Census records indicate that the original residents of the neighborhood were working class Irish immigrants, but the ethnic demographic rapidly changed as the Civil War brought an influx of African American refugees to Alexandria. Regardless of ethnic background, the residents of the neighborhood, including the occupants of site 44AX0211, continued to find employment in local industry and the block residents remained solidly working class throughout the latter part of the 19th century. Based on the above discussion, it is the opinion of Thunderbird Archeology that site 44AX0211 is not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion A and B there is no known association with significant events or individuals.

Archival research failed to identify the occupants of the site and the artifacts cannot be assigned to any known individual or house lot at this time. Site 44AX0211 is also not considered eligible under Criterion C, in our opinion, as no architectural remains were identified within the site that embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master. Because of the limited research potential of the truncated Apb stratum and the extensive disturbances within and surrounding the site, there is no remaining potential to yield additional significant archeological information and, in our opinion, site 44AX0211 is not considered eligible to the NRHP under Criterion D. No additional archeological work is recommended in association with the site; however, as stipulated in the 2009 Programmatic Agreement and the approved Scope of Work, an archeologist is required to monitor the removal of the concrete slab building foundations of three extant buildings within the project area.

<b>Project Review File Number:</b>	No Data
<b>Sponsoring Organization:</b>	No Data
<b>Organization/Company:</b>	WSSI / TA (DSS)
<b>Investigator:</b>	Smith, Jeremy
<b>Survey Date:</b>	11/1/2012
<b>Survey Description:</b>	No Data
<b>Threats to Resource:</b>	No Data
<b>Site Conditions:</b>	No Data
<b>Survey Strategies:</b>	No Data
<b>Specimens Collected:</b>	No Data
<b>Specimens Observed, Not Collected:</b>	No Data
<b>Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:</b>	No Data
<b>Summary of Speciment Observed, Not Collected:</b>	No Data
<b>Current Curation Repository:</b>	No Data
<b>Permanent Curation Repository:</b>	No Data
<b>Field Notes:</b>	No Data
<b>Field Notes Repository:</b>	No Data
<b>Photographic Media:</b>	No Data
<b>Survey Reports:</b>	No Data
<b>Survey Report Information:</b>	No Data
<b>Survey Report Repository:</b>	No Data
<b>DHR Library Reference Number:</b>	No Data
<b>Significance Statement:</b>	No Data
<b>Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:</b>	No Data
<b>Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :</b>	No Data
<b>Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:</b>	No Data

### Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

#### Project Staff/Notes:

Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions Inc.(WSSI) of Gainesville, Virginia conducted a Phase I archeological investigation of the James Bland Development property; comprising 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. The work was carried out in October and November of 2009.

<b>Project Review File Number:</b>	No Data
<b>Sponsoring Organization:</b>	Private Developer
<b>Organization/Company:</b>	Thuderbird Archeology / WSSI (DSS)
<b>Investigator:</b>	Sipe, Boyd
<b>Survey Date:</b>	11/1/2009
<b>Survey Description:</b>	No Data
<b>Threats to Resource:</b>	No Data
<b>Site Conditions:</b>	No Data
<b>Survey Strategies:</b>	No Data
<b>Specimens Collected:</b>	No Data

<b>Specimens Observed, Not Collected:</b>	No Data
<b>Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:</b>	No Data
<b>Summary of Speciment Observed, Not Collected:</b>	No Data
<b>Current Curation Repository:</b>	No Data
<b>Permanent Curation Repository:</b>	No Data
<b>Field Notes:</b>	No Data
<b>Field Notes Repository:</b>	No Data
<b>Photographic Media:</b>	No Data
<b>Survey Reports:</b>	No Data
<b>Survey Report Information:</b>	No Data
<b>Survey Report Repository:</b>	No Data
<b>DHR Library Reference Number:</b>	No Data
<b>Significance Statement:</b>	No Data
<b>Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:</b>	No Data
<b>Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :</b>	No Data
<b>Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:</b>	No Data