

James Bland Development Property (Block 4)

City of Alexandria, Virginia

WSSI #21548.07

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:

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COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

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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,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "M. Amanda Lee".

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

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ABSTRACT

Archeological monitoring and trench excavations conducted within Block 4 of the James Bland Development property resulted in the identification of six previously unidentified archeological features: the remnant portions of five brick foundations that likely date to the late 19th or early 20th century and a brick-lined well dating to some point between the 4th quarter of the 19th century and the 1st half of the 20th century and infilled at some point in the mid-20th century. Additionally, three remnant segments of an historic buried ground surface (Apb) were identified in the southern portion of the project area along Montgomery Street and in the western portion of the property along N. Patrick Street; the Apb appears to date to the 19th century, possibly to sometime between 1820 and 1864, based on minimal artifactual data.

The discovery of these archeological features resulted in the recordation of one new archeological site — site 44AX0224. After consultation with Alexandria Archaeology and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, the remnant brick foundation features, brick-lined well, and remnant buried ground surfaces were not considered to be significant and no further archeological work was required beyond documentation during demolition. As such, the brick foundation features were subsequently destroyed during general excavation activities within the project area. As current construction plans called for the upper portion of the brick-lined well to be destroyed, approximately eight feet of the well was mechanically removed in shallow increments under the direction of a staff archeologist down to the base of proposed impacts; the mid-20th century fill soils observed at the top of the feature continued as a single stratum to the base of impacts.

As the discovery of the abovementioned archeological features identified during archeological monitoring of the project area were not considered significant by Alexandria Archaeology and the DHR, site 44AX0224 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.

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INTRODUCTION

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

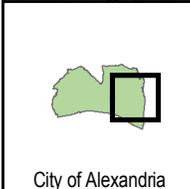
This addendum presents the results of archeological monitoring and trench excavations conducted during the demolition of the buildings within Block 4 of the James Bland Development property, which is bounded by Montgomery, N. Patrick, First, and N. Alfred Streets (Exhibits 1-3). As the redevelopment of the James Bland property was subject to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development environmental review process, compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act was also required and a Programmatic Agreement was prepared and executed for the property.

The project area is situated within the Parker-Gray Historic District, which has been determined eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. The circa 1959 James Bland public housing units slated for demolition during redevelopment of Block 4 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 buildings were fully documented prior to their demolition.

The current work, conducted between March and June of 2013, was required under the stipulations of a 2009 Programmatic Agreement, as well as required by the City of Alexandria ordinance, and followed a Scope of Work (SOW) approved by Alexandria Archaeology (Appendix I). John P. Mullen, M.A., RPA served as Principal Investigator and Jeremy Smith, MSc, RPA, supervised the archeological monitoring, with the assistance of Archeologists Daniel Osborne and Kevin Gibbon, MSc, RPA. The goal of the monitoring was to locate and identify any potentially significant archeological resources that were not identified during the archeological site evaluation (Phase I investigation). One new archeological site, 44AX0224, was recorded within this city block; this site is described in detail later in the report.

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

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



 Project Area

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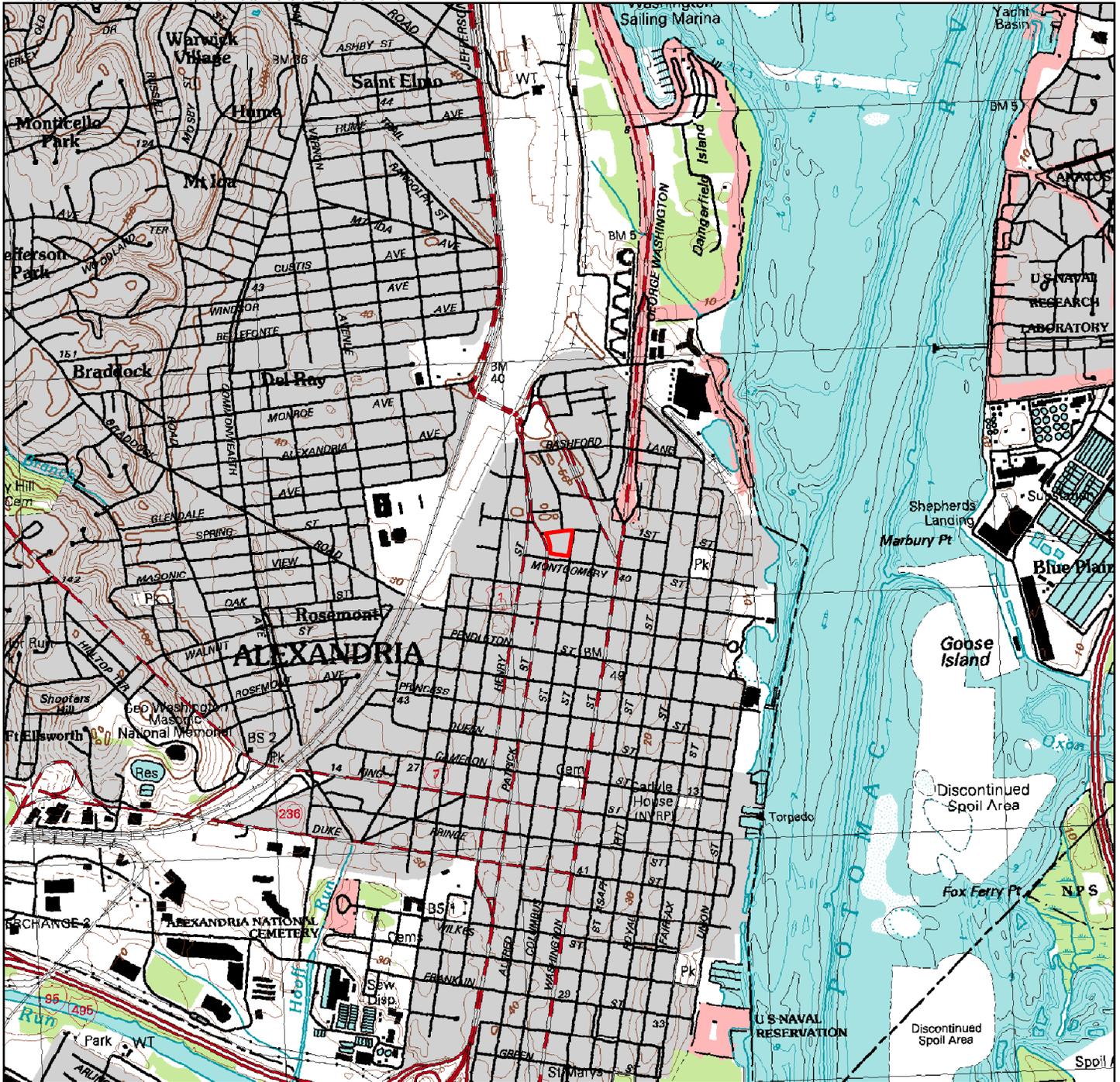
Exhibit 1 Vicinity Map

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 Project Area

Latitude: 38°48'54" N
Longitude: 77°02'51" W

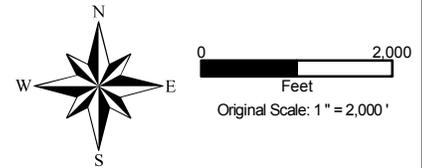


Exhibit 2 USGS Quad Map - Alexandria, VA-DC-MD 1994

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 Project Area

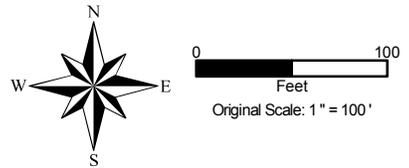


Photo Source: Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

Exhibit 3 April 2011 Natural Color Imagery

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BACKGROUND SUMMARY

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

Documentary Study

The archival research conducted during the 2009 documentary study revealed that the earliest mapped buildings on the block first appeared on the 1921 Sanborn map; these are identified as 1921 Structures on Exhibit 4. These buildings are located in the southwestern quadrant and northwest corner of the block along N. Patrick Street and in the northeastern portion of the block facing N. Alfred Street. Buildings that first appeared on the 1931 Sanborn map are identified on Exhibit 5 as 1931 Structures. Archival research identified the residence of an African American laborer named Burleigh Pinkard within Block 4, along N. Alfred Street, in 1900. This indicates that this structure was likely built in the late 19th century, between circa 1877 and 1899, as no structures were shown on maps dating to 1877.

Phase I Archeological Investigation

As mentioned above, a Phase I archeological investigation had previously been conducted of the property (Sipe 2010) (see Exhibit 5). Shovel testing conducted within Block 4 revealed that the urban fills present throughout the block represent disturbed filled contexts. Artifacts were found temporally mixed (i.e. modern refuse and historic artifacts in the same context) throughout the shovel test pit profiles, likely dating from the late 18th/early 19th century through the late 19th or 20th century. It was considered possible that some of the finds originated from residences in the vicinity; however, it was equally possible that these finds had been secondarily deposited with fill soils brought into the project area from elsewhere. The urban fills found across Block 4 appeared to be associated with significant grading and filling that likely occurred in the mid-20th century when the James Bland Public Housing buildings were constructed and from subsequent excavations for the installation and maintenance of subsurface utilities. No intact historic contexts were identified within Block 4. As such, the artifacts within Block 4 were considered secondarily deposited refuse and were not recorded as archeological sites following DHR guidelines (DHR 2011). No additional work was recommended for these finds.

Due to the presence of extant buildings, impervious surfaces, and impenetrable subsurface fills, the program of shovel testing was not adequate to identify all possibly significant archeological resources that may be present within the project area and archeological monitoring of all ground-disturbing activities within Block 4 was recommended.

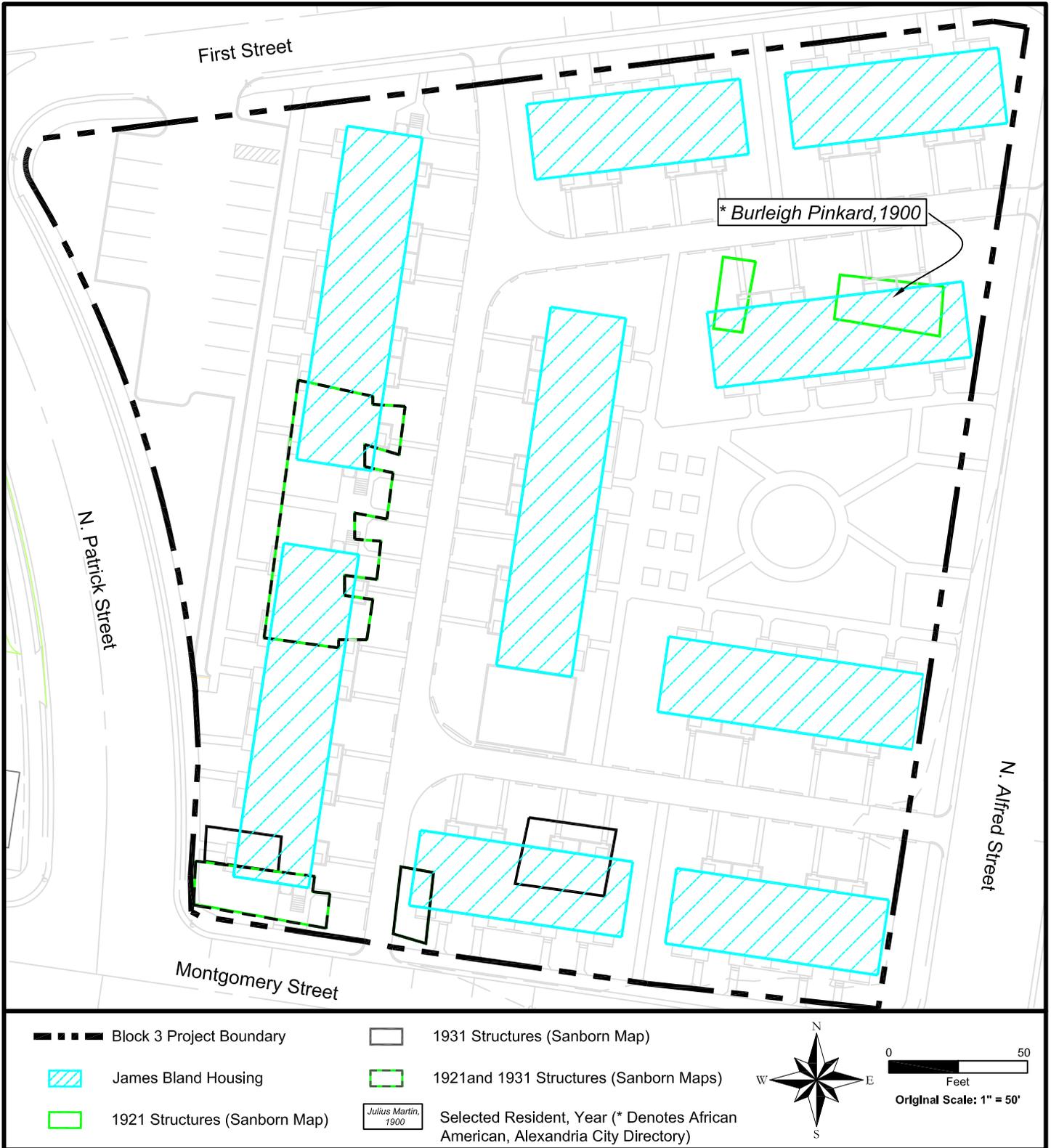


Exhibit 4 1921 and 1931 Structures Recorded in Block 4

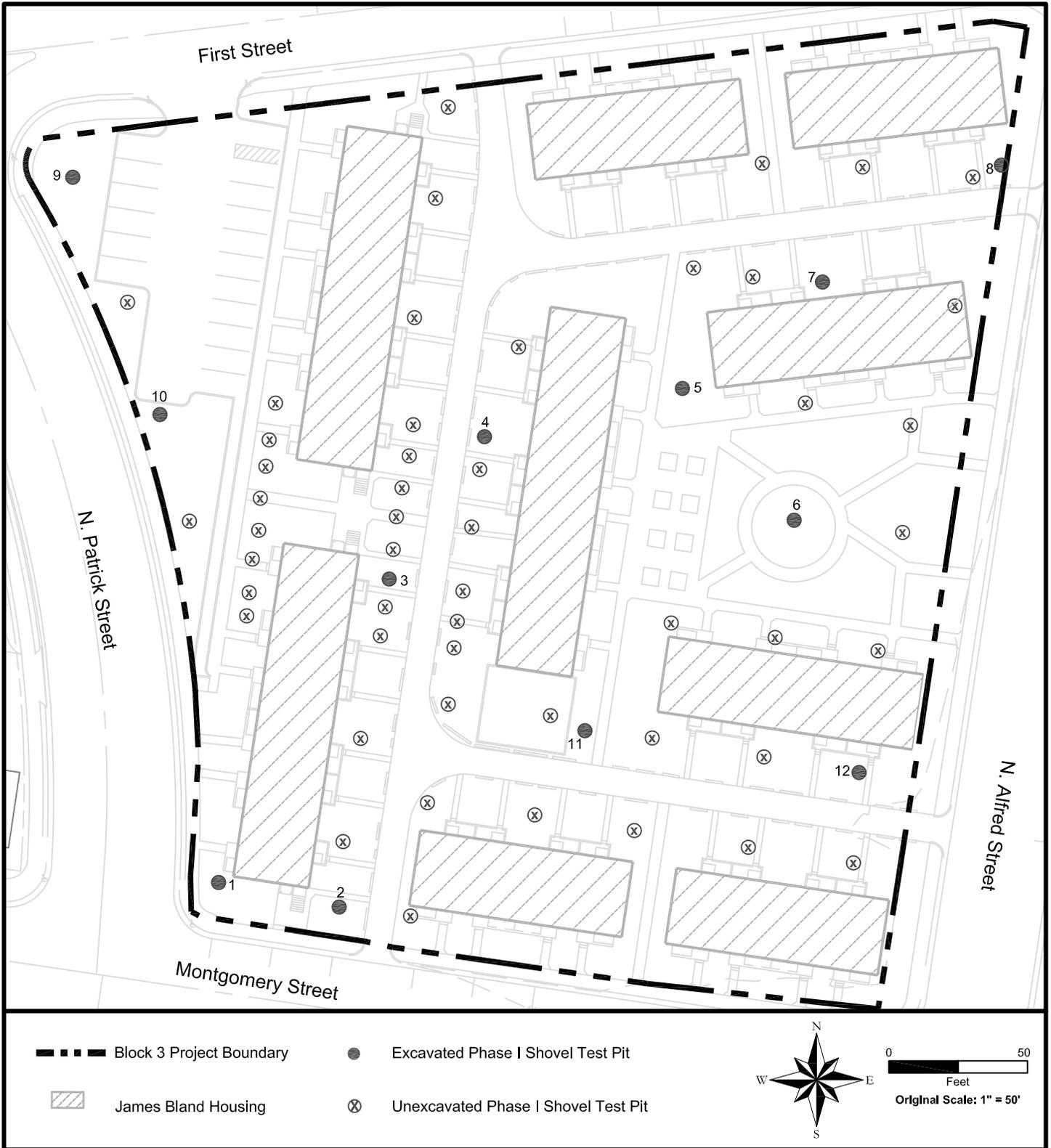


Exhibit 5 Overview of 2009 Phase I Investigation

FIELD AND LABORATORY METHODS

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

Fieldwork

The field methodology for the archeological investigation was specifically defined in the Scope of Work (SOW) for Block 4 (see Appendix I). All ground-disturbing activities within the project area were monitored or directed by an archeologist. The fieldwork consisted of a combination of hand and mechanical excavation of the soils across the project area. Generally, the soils across the project area were removed to subsoil and the interface of the overlying fills with the underlying subsoil was carefully examined for the presence of features. The monitoring work was documented with digital photographs and field notes. Additionally, a project map showing the extent of monitored areas was updated on a daily or weekly basis.

Trench Excavations: Backhoe trenches were excavated beneath three of the circa 1959 building concrete slab foundations, following the demolition of the superstructure. The trench excavation was conducted with a backhoe equipped with a flat-lipped (smooth) bucket. At least one representative soil strata column profile was sketched from each trench excavation.

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

Laboratory

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

Metal and miscellaneous artifacts were generally described; the determination of a beginning date is sometimes possible, as in the case of nails.

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 4. Five remnant brick foundation features, one brick-lined well, and a remnant buried ground surface containing artifacts were identified during archeological monitoring; two test units were hand excavated within the buried ground surface. The identification of these archeological features resulted in the recordation of one new archeological site — 44AX0224 (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. 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. A representative view of foundation demolition monitoring is depicted in Plate 1.



Plate 1: Representative view of Concrete Footer Demolition, View to South

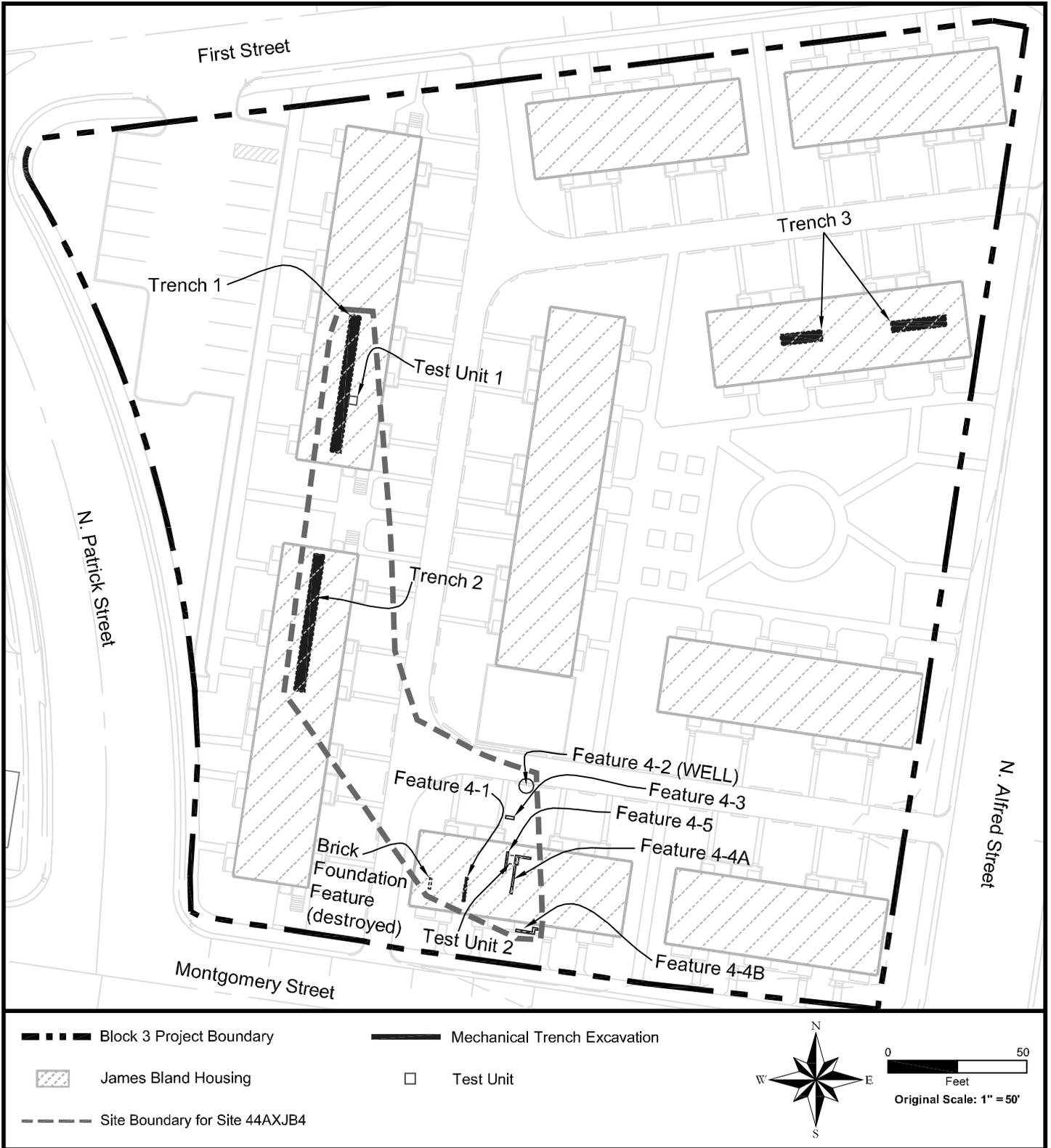


Exhibit 6 Archeological Monitoring, Trench, and Test Unit Excavations within Block 4

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Monitoring of the demolition and removal of the concrete foundation footers along the southern portion of the block, beneath the James Bland building formerly located at 909-915 Montgomery Street, revealed that the ground surface beneath the building had not been graded completely to subsoil prior to the mid-20th century construction activities. During removal of the concrete footers in this location, a partial brick foundation feature was identified *in situ* approximately 2 to 3 feet below the existing ground surface; the feature consisted of a single row and course of stretcher bricks oriented perpendicular to Montgomery Street, sitting on subsoil. However, during removal of the concrete footer adjacent to the feature, the bricks were displaced by the backhoe and the feature was destroyed prior to being photographed or thoroughly documented. Exhibit 6 shows the approximate location of the feature.

Mechanical Trench Excavation

In consultation with Alexandria Archaeology, a series of informal trenches were mechanically excavated beneath the footprint of three of the former James Bland buildings in Block 4 after the buildings' demolition and after the removal of the associated concrete footers. Trench 1 was excavated beneath the former building located at 915-927 N. Patrick Street, Trench 2 beneath 901-913 N. Patrick Street, and Trench 3 beneath the building at 922-928 N. Alfred Street.

Trench 1

Trench 1 measured approximately 55 feet long by 4.5 feet wide and was excavated along a generally north/south axis within the southern portion of the James Bland building located at 915-927 N. Patrick Street (see Exhibit 6; Plate 2). As structures are shown on historic maps dating to the early 20th century in this location (see Exhibit 4), the purpose of the trench excavation was to investigate any potential intact buried historic ground surfaces or features associated with the mapped structures. The stratigraphic profile of Trench 1 contained three fill levels, overlying a possible buried plowed stratum (Apb), atop subsoil (B horizon). Subsoil was encountered at a depth of approximately 2.1 to 2.5 feet below surface in most of the trench. A representative stratigraphic profile of Trench 1 is shown on Exhibit 7 and Plate 3.

Trench 1

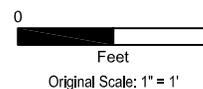
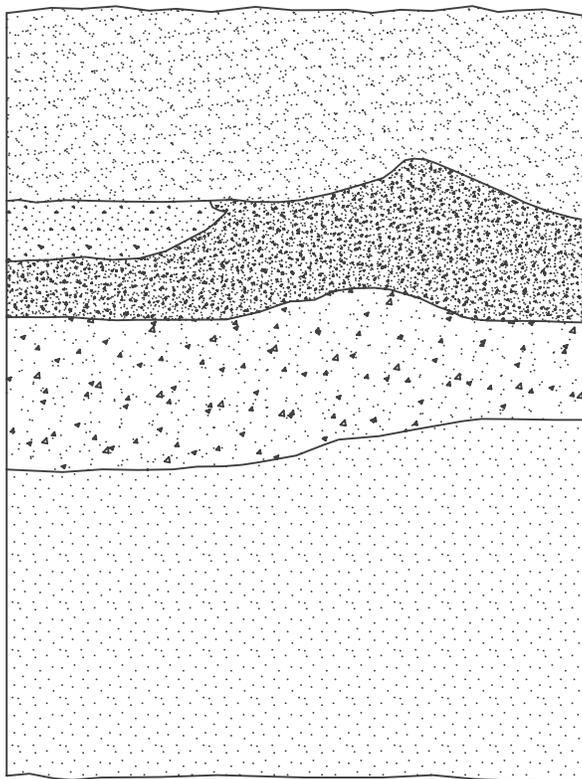
Fill 1 horizon: 0.0-1.0 feet below surface – [10YR 6/4] light yellowish brown sandy clay loam mixed with [10YR 6/1] gray sandy clay loam with brick and concrete rubble

Fill 2 horizon: 1.0-1.3 feet below surface – [10YR 6/1] gray sandy clay loam mixed with [10YR 8/1] white sandy clay loam

Fill 3 horizon: 1.0-1.6 feet below surface – [10YR 2/1] black sandy clay loam

Apb horizon: 1.6-2.3 feet below surface – [2.5Y 5/2] grayish brown silty clay loam

B horizon: 2.3-4.0 feet below surface – [2.5Y 5/4] light olive brown clay loam mottled with [2.5Y 5/1] gray clay loam



-  Fill 1: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown sandy clay loam mixed with 10YR 6/1 gray sandy clay loam with brick and concrete rubble
-  Fill 2: 10YR 6/1 gray sandy clay loam mixed with 10YR 8/1 white sandy clay loam
-  Fill 3: 10YR 2/1 black sandy clay loam
-  Apb horizon: 2.5Y 5/2 grayish brown silty clay loam
-  B horizon: 2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown clay loam mottled with 2.5Y 5/1 gray clay loam

Exhibit 7
Representative Eastern Profile of Trench 1



Plate 2: Overview of Trench 1, View to North

As a possible Apb stratum was identified within the profile of Trench 1, a 3 by 3 foot square test unit (TU) was excavated within the horizon to investigate and evaluate the potentially significant buried ground surface.



Plate 3: Representative Eastern Profile of Trench 1

Test Unit 1

Test Unit 1 was placed along the eastern side of Trench 1, approximately 18 feet north of the southern terminus of the trench (see Exhibit 6); the upper fill horizons were mechanically removed prior to the placement and excavation of the test unit. The possible Apb stratum measured between 6 and 9.6 inches thick and contained soils recorded as a [2.5Y 5/2] grayish brown silty clay loam (Plate 4). No cultural features were identified within TU 1.

A total of 137 historic artifacts were recovered from TU 1 (Table 1; Appendix II). A manufacturing method and/or date could not be ascertained for the majority of the recovered assemblage, or approximately 90.5% (n=124) of the artifacts. However, a manufacturing method/date could be ascertained for about 9.5% (n=13) of the assemblage, and included: two sherds of whiteware, one sherd of yellowware, six sherds of windowpane glass, four cut nails, and one wire nail fragment.

Table 1: Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 1

Artifact Type	Apb horizon
Ceramics	
kaolin pipe bowl	4
kaolin pipe stem	2
whiteware (1820-1900+)	2
refined white earthenware	56
stoneware	2
yellowware (1830-1940)	1
Glass	
bottle	6
tableware	2
unidentified glass	11
windowpane, potash (pre-1864)	4
windowpane, potash/soda (pre-1864)	1
windowpane, soda/potash (pre-1864)	1
Metal	
bolt	1
nail, wrought	1
nail, cut (post-1790)	4
nail, wire (post-1890)	1
nail, unidentified	6
unidentified ferrous metal	3

Table 1: Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 1 continued

Artifact Type	Apb horizon
Miscellaneous	
bone	7
brick	2
chert ballast	1
cinder	1
coal	4
mortar	2
oyster shell	10
slate	2
Total	137

Based on the limited quantity of diagnostic artifacts within the assemblage, the Apb appears to date to the 19th century, possibly to sometime between 1820 and 1864. Furthermore, the recovery of kitchen-related and architecture-related artifacts from the Apb stratum suggests the assemblage is associated with a nearby domestic structure or structures dating to the 19th century. Approximately 46% (n=63) of the recovered assemblage showed evidence of burning, suggesting the former domestic structure associated with the Apb horizon was likely destroyed by fire.



Plate 4: East Profile of Test Unit 2

Trench 2

Trench 2 measured approximately 50 feet long by 4.5 feet wide and was excavated along a generally north/south axis within the northern portion of the James Bland building located at 901-913 N. Patrick Street, about 37 feet south of Trench 1 (see Exhibit 6; Plate 5).

As structures are shown on historic maps dating to the early 20th century in this location (see Exhibit 4), the purpose of the trench excavation was to investigate any potential intact buried historic ground surfaces or features associated with the mapped structures.

The stratigraphic profile of Trench 2 contained two fill levels, overlying a possible buried plowed stratum (Apb), atop subsoil (B horizon); subsoil was encountered at a depth of approximately 2.9 feet below surface in most of the trench. A representative stratigraphic profile of Trench 2 is shown on Exhibit 8 and Plate 6.

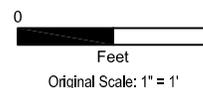
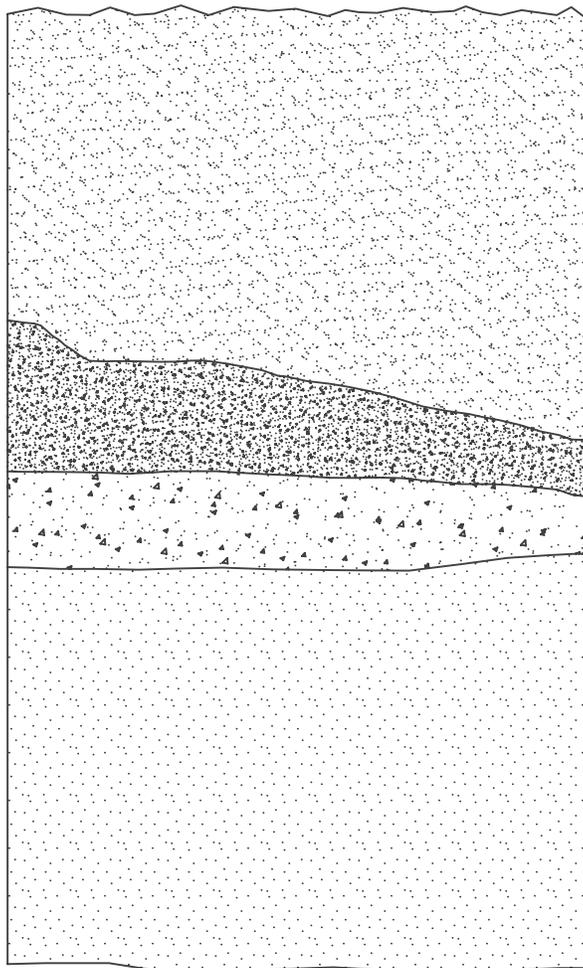
Trench 2

Fill 1 horizon: 0.0-1.9 feet below surface – [10YR 6/4] light yellowish brown sandy clay loam mixed with [10YR 6/1] gray sandy clay loam with brick and concrete rubble

Fill 2 horizon: 1.9-2.4 feet below surface – [10YR 2/1] black sandy clay loam

Apb horizon: 2.4-2.9 feet below surface – [2.5Y 5/2] grayish brown silty clay loam

B horizon: 2.9-5.0 feet below surface – [2.5Y 5/4] light olive brown clay loam mottled with [2.5Y 5/1] gray clay loam



-  Fill 1: 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown sandy clay loam mixed with 10YR 6/1 gray sandy clay loam with brick and concrete rubble
-  Fill 2: 10YR 2/1 black sandy clay loam
-  Apb horizon: 2.5Y 5/2 grayish brown silty clay loam
-  B horizon: 2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown clay loam mottled with 2.5Y 5/1 gray clay loam

Exhibit 8
Representative Western Profile of Trench 2



Plate 5: Overview of Trench 2, View to South



Plate 6: Representative Western Profile of Trench 2

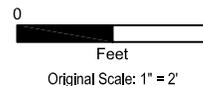
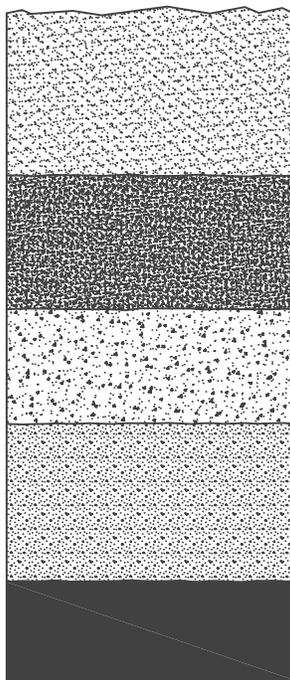
Trench 3

Trench 3 was excavated along a generally east/west axis within the footprint of the former James Bland building located at 922-928 N. Alfred Street (Plate 7). The trench consisted of two noncontiguous segments; the eastern portion measured approximately 18 feet in length by 4 feet in width, while the western segment measured about 12 feet long by 4 feet wide. As a structure is shown on maps dating to the early 20th century, similar to Trenches 1 and 2, the purpose of the trench excavation was to investigate any potential intact buried historic ground surfaces and/or features associated with the mapped structure (see Exhibit 4).

The stratigraphic profile of both segments of Trench 3 consisted of four fill levels overlying subsoil/marine clay; subsoil was identified at a depth of approximately six feet below ground surface. As the trench depths exceeded OSHA standards for safe access and egress to the excavation, a close examination of the soils within the trench could not be conducted; however, based on the observed nature of the trench soils, it was evident that they were modern/mixed fills associated with the mid-20th century construction of the former James Bland building at this location. A representative stratigraphic profile of Trench 3, as observed from ground surface, is shown on Exhibit 9 and Plate 8.



Plate 7: Overview of Trench 3, View to East



-  Fill 1: brownish yellow clay loam mixed with approximately 75% gravel and pebbles
-  Fill 2: brownish yellow clay loam
-  Fill 3: light gray clay loam mixed with yellowish brown clay loam
-  Fill 4: dark gray clay loam
-  B horizon/Marine clay: dark gray gley clay

Exhibit 9
Representative Southern Profile of Trench 3

Trench 3

Fill 1 horizon: 0.0-1.7 feet below surface – brownish yellow clay loam mixed with approximately 75% gravel and pebbles

Fill 2 horizon: 1.7-3.1 feet below surface – brownish yellow clay loam

Fill 3 horizon: 3.1-4.3 feet below surface – light gray clay loam mixed with yellowish brown clay loam

Fill 4 horizon: 4.3-5.95 feet below surface – dark gray clay loam

B/marine clay horizon: 5.95-7.0 feet below surface – dark gray gleyed clay



Plate 8: Representative Southern Profile of Trench 3

General Excavation Monitoring

The remnants of four brick foundation features (Features 4-1, 4-3, 4-4, and 4-5) and one brick-lined well (Feature 4-2) were identified during general excavation monitoring in the southern portion of the project area along Montgomery Street (see Exhibit 6). These features are discussed in detail below.

Feature 4-1

During the monitoring of excavations associated with the installation of a BMP facility within the western portion of the building formerly located at 909-915 Montgomery Street, a remnant brick foundation feature was found, *in situ*, sitting on subsoil (Plate 9). Recorded as Feature 4-1, the feature measured approximately 8.5 feet in length and consisted of two courses of bricks running perpendicular to Montgomery Street; the feature appears to be a remnant portion of a building foundation that predates the mid-20th century James Bland constructions. The lowermost course consisted of 28 dry-laid shiner bricks oriented generally east/west, five header bricks oriented generally east/west, and three stretcher bricks generally oriented north/south; a layer of sand, or possibly decomposed mortar, was seen between the first and second courses of the feature. The second course consisted of two rows of stretcher bricks, oriented generally north/south, extending across the northern half of the feature; however, most of these bricks were dislodged from their original location during the removal of modern fill soils from above the feature.

A possible buried plowed stratum (Apb), of a similar nature to those identified in Trenches 1 and 2, was seen adjacent to the western side of the feature, underneath a black fill level; no artifacts were observed or recovered from the Apb horizon. Additionally, no builder's trench was seen adjacent to the foundation.



Plate 9: Profile of Feature 4-1, View to West

Feature 4-2

Feature 4-2, a brick-lined well, was discovered in the south-central portion of the project area, approximately 72 feet north of Montgomery Street and 43 feet east of the extant James Bland alleyway that runs north/south through the block (see Exhibit 6). The well measured approximately 5.4 feet in diameter and was constructed of a single row of dry laid bricks extending to unknown depths (Plate 10). The feature appears to have been backfilled at some point in the 20th century, likely during the 1959 construction of the James Bland buildings, and contained soils recorded as [10YR 2/1] black clay loam with a high quantity of 20th century glass artifacts; the soils emitted a strong odor of petroleum.

The well was subsequently survey located to determine if the feature would be impacted by the proposed development of the block. As the top of the well was situated at roughly 40-41 feet in elevation and current construction plans for the well location include a storm sewer invert to a depth of 40.84 feet elevation and a 10 inch sanitary sewer pipe at 35.29 feet in elevation, approximately 4.5 to 6 feet of the upper portion of the well will be impacted by the proposed construction. In consultation with Alexandria Archeology and the DHR, the upper portion of the well was mechanically removed in shallow increments under the direction of a staff archeologist down to the base of proposed impacts; the modern black oily fill (Fill 1) observed at the top of the feature continued as a single stratum to the base of impacts.

A representative sample of artifacts was collected from the Fill 1 horizon of Feature 4-2 and included nine sherds of 20th century glass, one sherd of white milk glass, two sherds of whiteware, and four wire nails; a detailed description of the artifacts recovered from Feature 4-2 contexts is presented in Appendix II.



Plate 10: Plan of Feature 4-2 (Well)

Feature 4-3

Recorded as Feature 4-3, an approximately three foot long portion of a remnant brick foundation was discovered running parallel to Montgomery Street, approximately nine feet south of Feature 4-2 (see Exhibit 6). Only two courses of bricks remained *in situ*, although a single brick from a third course appeared to be in place (Plate 11). The lowermost course sat atop subsoil and consisted of a single row of shiner bricks oriented perpendicular to Montgomery Street; the second and third courses were comprised of two rows of stretcher bricks oriented parallel to Montgomery Street. Decomposing mortar or sand was observed atop the second course.



Plate 11: Plan of Feature 4-3

Features 4-4A and 4-4B

Discovered approximately 13 feet south of Feature 4-3, a third remnant brick foundation was identified. Recorded as Features 4-4A and 4-4B, the feature consists of two noncontiguous portions of what appears to be the western side of a building that predates the mid-20th century construction of the former James Bland buildings (see Exhibit 6).

Feature 4-4A appears to be the northwest corner of the building, oriented perpendicular to Montgomery Street. Approximately 5.8 feet of the northern side of the building's foundation and 14 feet of the western side remain intact; the area to the south of Feature 4-4A has been heavily disturbed, destroying the southern portion of the feature. Feature 4-4A consisted of two rows of stretcher bricks oriented along the north/south and east/west axis of the foundation. The lowermost course of bricks remains intact across

much of the feature; however, portions of a second course were still *in situ* along the western side of the feature (Plate 12). A possible Apb stratum was observed adjacent to and west of the feature. Additionally, a possible builder's trench remnant was seen along the western edge of the feature, measuring approximately 1 inch in width.



Plate 12: Plan of Feature 4-4A

A general collection of artifacts was recovered from Feature 4-4A contexts and is presented in Appendix II. A manufacturing method and/or date could not be ascertained for the majority of the recovered artifacts; excepting one clear bottle/jar sherd of automatic bottle machine glass (1910-present).

Feature 4-4B consisted of an approximately eight foot long remnant brick foundation, discovered approximately 13 feet south of Feature 4-4A and running parallel to Montgomery Street (see Exhibit 6). The feature consisted of a single course of stretcher bricks sitting on subsoil; a remnant of a second course was observed in portions of the feature (Plate 13). Similar to the southern portion of Feature 4-4A, the area to the west of Feature 4-4B was heavily disturbed, destroying the western edge of the feature and what was likely the southwestern corner of the structure. Remnants of a truncated Apb horizon were observed adjacent to the north side of the feature, but no evidence of a builder's trench was seen.

As a possible Apb stratum and builder's trench were identified adjacent to the western edge of Feature 4-4A, a test unit (TU) was excavated to investigate and evaluate the potentially significant buried ground surface and the archeological feature.



Plate 13: Plan of Feature 4-4B

Test Unit 2

Test Unit 2 was placed adjacent to and west of the northwest corner of Feature 4-4A (see Exhibit 6). During the removal of the modern/mixed overburden fill levels above the Apb stratum and to the west of the feature, another remnant brick foundation with a possible builder's trench was discovered approximately 2.6 feet west of Feature 4-4A; the foundation was recorded as Feature 4-5 and will be discussed below. Because of the close proximity of Feature 4-5, TU 2 measured 2.6 feet east/west by 3 feet north/south.

The Apb stratum within the TU was severely truncated, measuring between 2.4 inches and 5.4 inches thick, and sat atop subsoil. The Apb soils were recorded as a [2.5Y 5/4] light olive brown compact silt loam, while the subsoil was recorded as a [7.5YR 5/8] strong brown compact silt loam (Plate 14). The builder's trench associated with Feature 4-4A contained soils recorded as a [10YR 3/1] very dark grey silty clay loam mixed with a [2.5Y 5/4] light olive brown silt loam. The builder's trench associated with Feature 4-5 contained soils recorded as [10YR 6/6] brownish yellow sand.



Plate 14: South Profile of Test Unit 2 (showing Features 4-4A and 4-5)

A total of 139 artifacts were recovered from TU 2 contexts (Table 2). A detailed description of the artifacts is presented in Appendix II.

As the table shows, a manufacturing method and/or date could not be ascertained for the majority of the recovered assemblage, or approximately 87% (n=121) of the artifacts; neither builder's trench produced temporally diagnostic artifacts. The temporally diagnostic artifacts from the Apb contexts included six sherds of pearlware, five sherds of whiteware, two sherds of yellowware, and five sherds of pre-1864 windowpane glass. The early production dates of these kitchen-related and architecture-related artifacts suggest that the assemblage may be associated with a nearby 19th century domestic structure formerly located somewhere in the vicinity of TU 2; however, it is equally possible that these temporally earlier artifacts were casually discarded into the Apb horizon during the 19th century.

Table 2: Artifacts Recovered from Test Unit 2

Artifact Type	Apb horizon	Feature 4-4A Builder's Trench	Feature 4-5 Builder's Trench
Ceramics			
pearlware (1780-1830)	6		
whiteware (1820-1900+)	5		
refined white earthenware	4		
redware	7		
stoneware	1		
yellowware (1830-1940)	2		
Glass			
bottle, bottle/jar, tableware	10	3	
unidentified glass	11		
windowpane, potash (pre-1864)	5		
Metal			
nail, unidentified	6		
unidentified ferrous metal	6		
Miscellaneous			
bone	1		
brick	36	1	4
coal	3	1	
oyster shell	14	2	
slag	6		
slate	3	1	
unidentified material		1	
Total Test Unit 2	126	9	4

Feature 4-5

As mentioned above, a portion of a brick foundation was discovered to the west of Feature 4-4A and appears to be the remnants of the eastern wall of a second structure (see Exhibit 6). Feature 4-5 measured approximately 6.9 feet in length and was oriented perpendicular to Montgomery Street. The foundation was two courses deep, although the second course was not present across the entire feature. The lowermost course consisted of a single row of stretcher bricks oriented generally east/west; the remnants of the second course consisted of two rows of stretcher bricks oriented generally north/south (Plate 15).



Plate 15: Plan of Feature 4-5

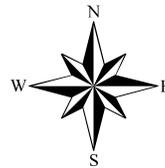
Site 44AX0224

Site 44AX0224 represents the tangible evidence of the historic occupation of this city block prior to the 1959 construction of the James Bland Homes public housing buildings. The site encompasses six remnant brick foundations, a brick-lined well, and a remnant buried ground surface containing artifacts dating to the 19th century; the site measures approximately 237 by 100 feet (see Exhibit 6).

As mentioned above, no dwellings or structures are shown within the block on 19th century maps. The 1900 USGS quadrangle map shows two structures on the property; one along N. Alfred Street — the residence of Burleigh Pinkard — and the other within the western portion of the block along N. Patrick Street, in the vicinity of the buried ground surface identified in Trench 1 and within the northern limits of site 44AX0224 (Exhibit 10). This indicates that these structures were likely built in the late 19th century, between circa 1877 and 1899; as no structures were shown on 1877 maps. An examination of the Alexandria City Directory from 1900 records Peter F. Hall (bartender) as the occupant residing at 911 N. Patrick Street. The possibility exists that the 19th century artifacts recovered from the Apb stratum identified in Trench 1 may have originated from the



 Approximate Location of Project Area



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

Exhibit 10 USGS Quad Map - Washington, VA-DC-MD 1900

James Bland Development – Addendum to Phase I Archeological Investigation (Block 4)

WSSI # 21548.07 - October 2013



occupation of this structure in the 19th century, representing the discard of heirloomed artifacts; however, it is more likely that the kitchen- and architecture-related artifacts recovered from the Apb horizon in this location were associated with an unmapped dwelling that was no longer extant by the late 19th century. As minimal evidence was recovered supporting either supposition, these hypotheses remain speculative.

The 1915 Fairfax County soils map shows several structures located in the southern portion of the site along Montgomery Street that generally correspond to the location of the five remnant brick foundation features and the brick-lined well identified during archeological monitoring of the project area (Exhibit 11). The 1899-1900 Alexandria City Directory records four residents that occupied dwellings along Montgomery Street: Hiram W. Bayless (carpenter), Robert N. Johnson (laborer), and Bertha Boland (an African American domestic) were recorded as occupants of 919 Montgomery Street; George Taylor (driver) was recorded as the occupant of 917 Montgomery Street. The occupants recorded in the 1915 City Directory are listed in Table 3.

Table 3
Neighborhood Occupants in Richmond's 1915 Directory of Alexandria, Virginia

NAME	OCCUPATION/NOTES	ADDRESS
* Harris, John H.	laborer	h. 917 Montgomery
* Johnson, Elsie	domestic	h. 915 Montgomery
* Lee, James	laborer	h. 919 Montgomery
* Lee, Jarvis	laborer	h. 919 Montgomery
Miller, Smith	laborer	h. 915 Montgomery
* Moore, John	laborer	h. 917 Montgomery
* Moore, Smith	laborer	h. 915 Montgomery
Murphy, Richard	grocer	h. 933 Montgomery
* Proctor, Viola	domestic	h. 919 Montgomery
Tyler, Robert	laborer	h. 927 Montgomery

* African American

Based on the above factors, the brick features and well found along Montgomery Street were likely constructed at some point in the late 19th/early 20th century. Additionally, the early production dates of the kitchen-related and architecture-related artifacts recovered from the Apb horizon identified in Test Units 1 and 2 suggests that the assemblage may be associated with a 19th century domestic structure or structures formerly located somewhere in the vicinity of both; however, it is equally possible that these temporally earlier artifacts were casually discarded into the Apb horizon during the mid-19th century.



 Approximate Location of Project Area

Map Source: "Soils Map of Fairfax County. 1915.
Field Operations Bureau of Soils, US Dept. of Agriculture.
Basemap in part from U.S. Geological Survey Sheets.
Library of Congress Geography and Map Division
Washington D.C. Historic Map Scale: 1:62,500.

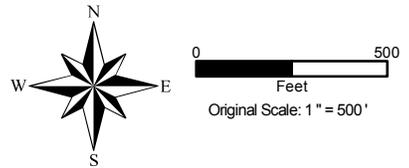


Exhibit 11 1915 Fairfax County Soils Map

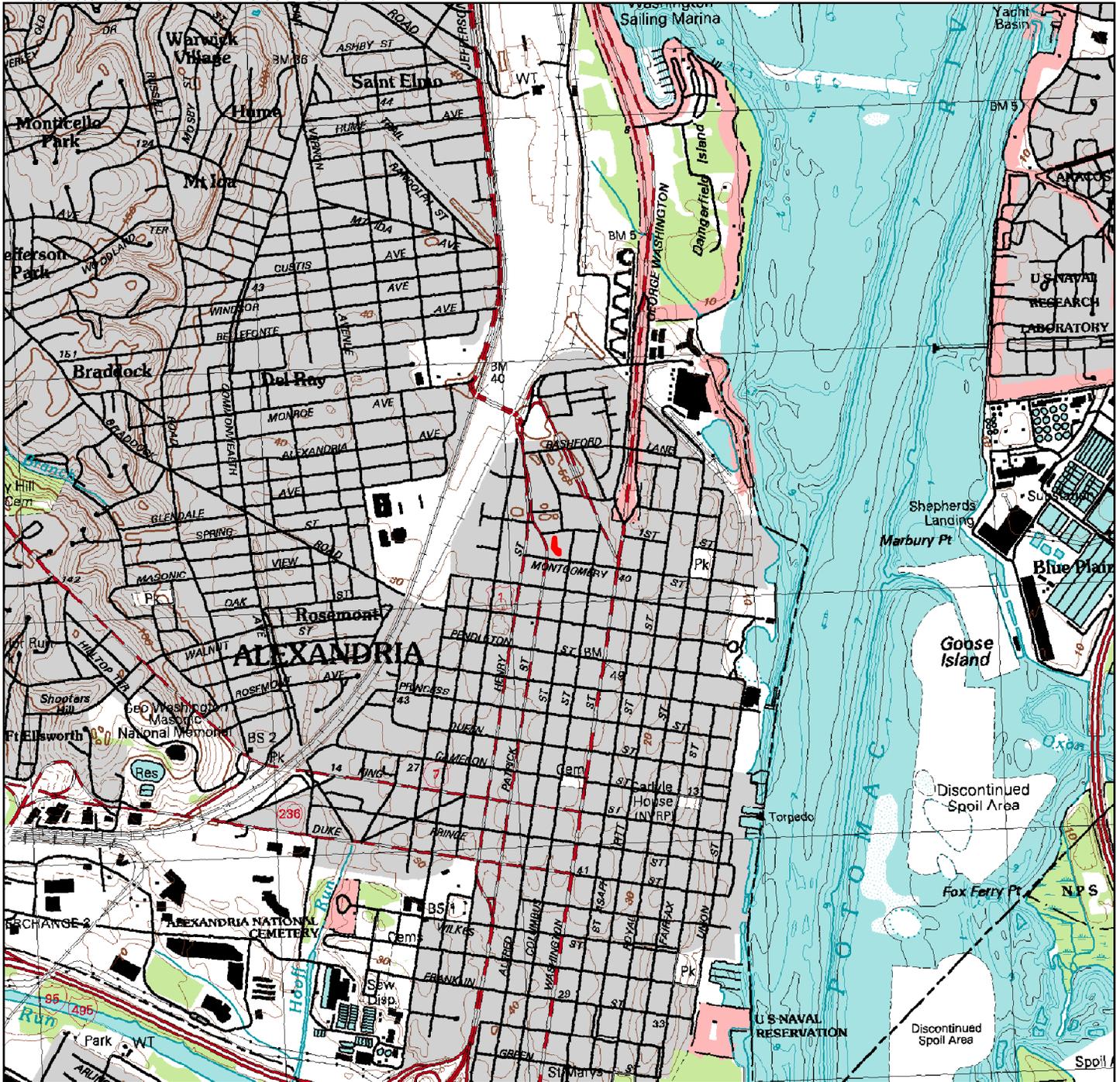
SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Archeological monitoring and trench excavations conducted within Block 4 of the James Bland Development property resulted in the identification of six previously unidentified archeological features: the remnant portions of five brick foundations (Features 4-1, 4-3, 4-4, 4-5, and brick foundation destroyed during James Bland building footer demolition) that likely date to the late 19th or early 20th century; a brick-lined well (Feature 4-2) likely dating to some point between the 4th quarter of the 19th century and the 1st half of the 20th century and infilled at some point in the mid-20th century. Additionally, three remnant segments of an historic buried ground surface (Apb) were identified in the southern portion of the project area along Montgomery Street and in the western portion of the property along N. Patrick Street; the Apb appears to date to the 19th century, possibly to sometime between 1820 and 1864, based on minimal artifactual data.

The discovery of these archeological features resulted in the recordation of one new archeological site — site 44AX0224 (Exhibit 12). After consultation with Alexandria Archaeology and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR), the remnant brick foundation features, brick-lined well, and remnant buried ground surfaces were not considered to be significant and no further archeological work was required beyond documentation during demolition. As such, Features 4-1, 4-3, 4-4, and 4-5 were subsequently destroyed during general excavation activities within the project area. As current construction plans called for the upper portion of the well to be destroyed, approximately eight feet of the well was mechanically removed in shallow increments under the direction of a staff archeologist down to the base of proposed impacts; the modern fill soils observed at the top of the feature continued as a single stratum to the base of impacts.

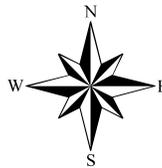
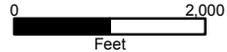
As the discovery of the abovementioned archeological features identified during archeological monitoring of the project area were not considered significant by Alexandria Archaeology and the DHR, site 44AX0224 is not considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and no further work is recommended for the site or within the project area.

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 Project Area

Latitude: 38°48'54" N
 Longitude: 77°02'51" W

Original Scale: 1" = 2,000'

Exhibit 12 USGS Quad Map - Alexandria, VA-DC-MD 1994 Showing Limits of Site 44AX024

James Bland Development – Addendum to Phase I Archeological Investigation (Block 4)

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Sipe, Boyd and Kimberly Snyder

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APPENDIX I
Resource Management Plan and Scope of Work, Block 4



RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN and SCOPE OF WORK for

**BLOCK 4 (Alexandria City Map 054.02-10-01; Account No. 11740000):
Bounded by First, Montgomery and N. Alfred Streets and an area
along N. Patrick Street (Alexandria City Map 054.02-10-02);**

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

INTRODUCTION

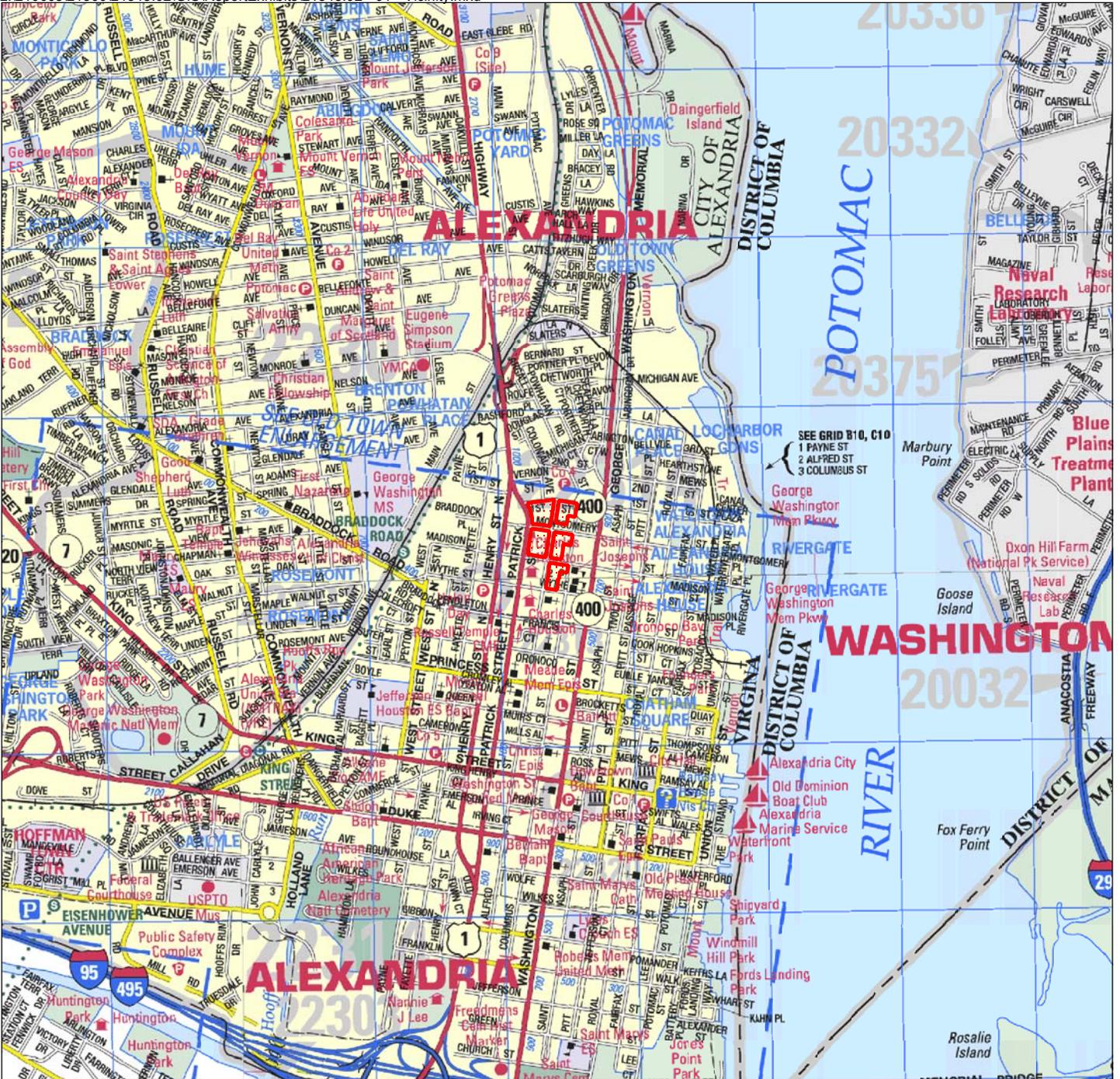
The James Bland Development property; comprises two entire city blocks and three partial city blocks bounded by First, N. Patrick, Madison, N. Alfred, Wythe and N. Columbus Streets in Alexandria, Virginia (Exhibit A). The project area is the site of the historic James Bland Homes (100-5033), a public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

PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Documentary Study

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

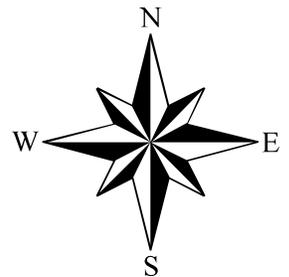
During the Civil War, Union troops occupying the city established various facilities to the south and east of the project area; these included the Washington Street Corral, barracks and other structures. No archival evidence for Civil War era activity within the project area was found, however, it is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



 Project Area

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

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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.

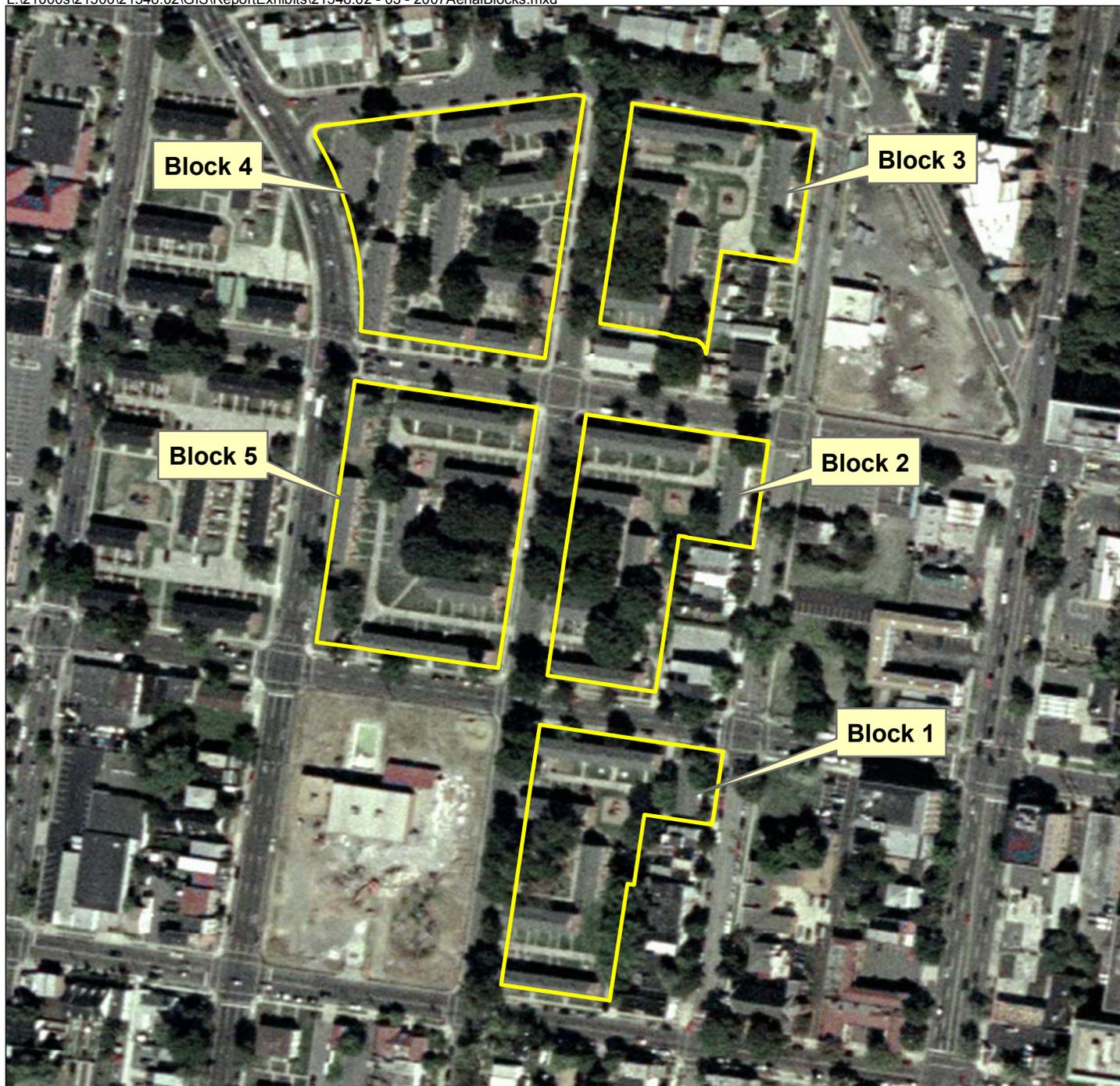
Based upon the results of the documentary study, the James Bland Development property was assessed with a moderate probability for the presence of prehistoric sites and a moderate to high probability for significant historic period archeological sites. A Phase I archeological survey of the property was 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 46 shovel test pits (STPs), designed to sample both the individual house lot and the block as a whole, were planned within Block 4 (Exhibit C). However field conditions, such as the presence of marked and unmarked utilities, tree obstructions, and the predicted presence of fill impasses, dictated the actual number of STPs that were completed. The typical soil profile seen within the 12 STPs that were excavated within Block 4 revealed multiple fill horizons. A total of 363 historic and modern artifacts were recovered from fill soils in shovel test pits within Block 4. Additional finds including faunal shell, brick, coal, mortar, and plastic were noted but not collected or curated. No intact historic or prehistoric surfaces were identified.

The soils within Block 4 contained temporally mixed artifacts and were interpreted as disturbed urban fill contexts likely associated with grading and filling activities that occurred in the mid-20th century when the extant James Bland Public Housing buildings were constructed and with subsequent excavation for the installation and maintenance of subsurface utility lines.



 Project Area

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

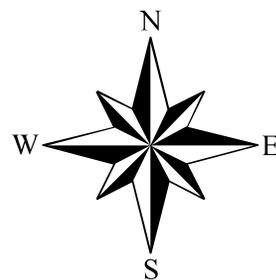


Photo Source: Aerials Express

Thunderbird Archeology
by Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

Exhibit B

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

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 4 was recommended.

SCOPE OF WORK FOR ADDITIONAL ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

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

This scope of work will be implemented in coordination with demolition/construction activities on the property; therefore an Archaeological Preservation Certificate from Alexandria Archaeology will not be needed. All aspects of these investigations will adhere to OSHA regulations and will comply with the City of Alexandria Archaeological Protection Code, as well as all appropriate state and federal guidelines.^c

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

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

If a feature is found to be potentially significant by the project archeologist, all construction activity within a one hundred (100) foot radius of the discovery will be halted, and the developer and Alexandria Archaeology will be notified of the discovery. The project archeologist will determine and clearly mark the extent of the discovery and implement measures to protect the discovery from looting and vandalism. Determinations of significance and initial

recommendations regarding treatment will be made in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology. The project archeologist will notify the SHPO and other consulting parties of the discovery describing the measures that have been implemented.

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

Building Foundation Demolition: Although Phase I archeological testing revealed disturbed fill contexts across the property; there is a possibility of undisturbed deposits beneath the concrete slab foundations of the buildings. If warranted based on the results of archeological monitoring and excavations within Blocks 1, 2 and 3, a representative number of concrete slab building foundations (not to exceed three) will be carefully removed during demolition, affording the project archeologist the opportunity to examine the soils through the informal excavation of mechanical trenches. At least one representative soil strata column profile will be sketched of the walls of each trench excavation. Once disturbance has been confirmed beneath the representative foundation slabs, additional test trenches will not be necessary within Block 4 or across the remainder of the project area.

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

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

The soil will be screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth screens if full artifact recovery is deemed necessary for evaluative purposes; recovery of artifacts may not be essential in the evaluation of certain features; this will be determined by the project archeologist in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology. Artifacts will be bagged and labeled by unit number and by soil horizon. The work will be documented with field notes, sketch plans, and photographs. *Since it is not known if the test units will be necessary, they will be budgeted on a per-square basis and are not included in the overall budget at this time.*

This Scope of Work does not include data recovery at or mitigation of any deep shaft features, such as wells or privies. Treatment of these significant archeological resources is discussed below.

Laboratory Work and Curation

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

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

Additional Documentary Research

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

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

Results of Archeological Monitoring

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

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

Data Recovery and Mitigation of Significant Archeological Resources

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

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

Data recovery plan(s), shall be consistent with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeological Documentation (48 FR 4434-37)* and the DHR's *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia: Additional Guidance for the Implementation of the Federal Standards Entitled Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the*

Interior's Standards and Guidelines (48 FR 44742, September 29, 1983) 1999, rev. 2003) and shall take into account the ACHP's publications, Recommended Approach for Consultation on Recovery of Significant Information from Archaeological Sites (1999; revised 2002) and Section 106 Archaeology Guidance (June 2007), or subsequent revisions to or replacements of these documents.

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

Human Burials

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

L:\21000s\21500\21548.03\Admin\03-ARCH\011010Revisions\Block 4_Resource Management Plan.doc

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX II
Artifact Inventory

**JAMES BLAND BLOCK 4 MONITORING
ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

Site 44AX0224

Feature 4-2, General Collection, Fill 1 horizon

Ceramics

- 1 whiteware sherd, molded decoration, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 5.0 inch rim diameter, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1845-1885+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, embossed ribbed decoration, applied color label shadow "...FASHIONED.../CONTENTS 10 FL. OZS./MASON'S OLD FASHIONED/ROOT BEER/BOTTLED UNDER AUTOMAT.../MASON & MASON.../CHICAGO ILLINOIS", base embossed "4 (container base code symbol) 50/18/G-1272", Owen's scar, automatic bottle machine (1950)
- 1 amber oval bottle sherd, base fragment, embossed "7/ONE PINT/D-126/53 55/IN USA...", cup mold, automatic bottle machine, patinated (1907-1910s)
- 1 amber oval bottle sherd, base fragment, embossed "D90/57 54", cup mold, automatic bottle machine, patinated (1907-1910s)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, embossed textured pattern, base embossed "G178/DURAGLAS (in script)/2 (container base code symbol) 48/10-", Owen's scar, duraglas stippling (1948)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, small external thread lip finish fragment, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified applied color label "...MPANY", automatic bottle machine (post-1934)
- 1 clear cylindrical jar sherd, base fragment, embossed "QUART.../5 Q.../4 (container base code symbol) 52", Owen's scar, duraglas stippling (1952)
- 1 clear square/rectangular bottle sherd, paneled, base embossed "5 6", automatic bottle machine, patinated (1910-present)
- 1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1907-present)
- 1 white milk glass cylindrical bottle/tableware sherd

Metal

- 4 wire nail fragments, one pulled (1890-present)

Feature 4-2, Fill 1 horizon (Elevation 30.8-39.8 feet)

Ceramics

- 2 gray and buff bodied coarse stoneware sherds (mend), cobalt hand painted decoration around rim, clear glazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior, rim and base fragment, lug handle one side, hollow crock, 6.0 inch rim and base diameters

Glass

- 1 amber multi-sided bottle, whole, continuous external thread lip finish, small hole in top, molded floral decoration around shoulder, Owen's scar, base embossed "7 9/DESIGN PTD/1", automatic bottle machine, stained (1907-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle, whole, crown cap lip finish, red on white markings applied color label (front)
"CAPITOL/*CLUB*/BEVERAGES/(picture of capital building) ... CAPITOL/CLUB/BEVERAGES" (back)
"CAPITOL/*CLUB*/BEVERAGES/...EVERY BOTTLE STERILIZED/...V...SL.../...CARBONATED.../...ED CO.../L.", base embossed "G (inside of square)/700/15", automatic bottle machine (1948-1949, Chosi 2010)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle, whole, crown cap lip finish, red on white markings applied color label (front) "DIXI COLA/ENJOY/DIXI-COLA/TRADE MARK/IT SATISFIES" (back) "DIXI COLA/A SUPERIOR BEVERAGE/CONTAINING/CARBONATED WATER, SUGAR, EXTRACTIVES OF COLA NUTS,/CAFFEINE, FLAVORING, PHOS. ACID AND/CARAMEL COLOR./7 FLUID OUNCES/BOTTLED UNDER AUTHORITY OF/DIXI-COLA COMPANY/BALTIMORE, MD:", base embossed "G118/DURAGLAS (in script), 3 (container base code symbol) 6/1., automatic bottle machine (1940-1963)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle, whole, milk bottle, capseat lip finish, applied color label "EMBASSY/DAIRY/BEST FOR THE BABIES", embossed heel "REGISTERED/ONE QUART LIQUID/EMBASSY DAIRY INC./WASHINGTON, D.C/U GP 51", valve mark on base, embossed lines around neck, automatic bottle machine (1934-1950s)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle, whole, milk bottle, capseat lip finish, embossed dots around neck, embossed "ALEXANDRIA DAIRY/PRODUCTS CO. INC./SEALED/B1/ONE QUART LIQUID", base embossed "A D/P/1001-3 B45", automatic bottle machine, stained, (1910-1950s)
- 1 clear cylindrical jar, whole, external thread lip finish, metal lid fragments attached, base embossed "17 (container base code symbol) 9/1, duraglas stippling, stained (1940-present)

- 1 clear square/rectangular bottle, whole, milk bottle, capseat lip finish, applied color label "SAVE/ REFRIDGERATOR /SPACE/ WITH/THE/FINEST BOTTLE OF MILK YOU CAN BUY", heel embossed " SEALED BS/REGISTERED/ONE QUART LIQUID", base embossed "11036-4848", automatic bottle machine, stained (1934-1950s)
- 1 cobalt oval/rectangular bottle, whole, bead lip finish, base embossed "BOURJIOS/3", most likely Evening in Paris perfume bottle, automatic bottle machine (1920s-1960s, Hummel 2010)

Feature 4-4A, General Collection

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, unidentified polychrome decoration, possible luster, hollow vessel
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel, burned, stained
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, heavily burned
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, stained, hollow vessel
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified polychrome decoration, molded, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 4.0 inch rim diameter, heavily burned

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, hand-etched star decoration, heat melted, stained, patinated

Test Unit 1, Apb horizon

Ceramics

- 1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear glazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment - 1/16 inch bore hole diameter
- 3 kaolin pipe bowl fragments
- 2 kaolin pipe stem fragments - 1/16 inch bore hole diameter
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue shell edge decoration, rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, burned
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, base fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and base diameter, burned
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, flat vessel, 12.0 inch rim diameter, burned
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 6.0 inch rim diameter, burned

- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, indeterminate vessel shape
- 2 refined white earthenware sherds, polychrome hand painted floral decoration, indeterminate vessel shape, heavily burned
- 2 refined white earthenware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape
- 28 refined white earthenware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, burned
- 16 refined white earthenware sherds, unidentified blue decoration, indeterminate vessel shape, burned
- 3 refined white earthenware sherds, unidentified blue decoration, rim fragments, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter, burned
- 1 whiteware sherd, polychrome hand painted floral decoration, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, partial handle fragment attached, hollow vessel, burned (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 yellowware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel, burned (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 2 clear cylindrical tableware sherds, rounded rim fragments, scratched
- 1 green cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched, patinated
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, very heavily patinated
- 1 pale aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 1 unidentified clear sherd, flat, patinated
- 1 unidentified green spall
- 1 unidentified light aqua sherd, heat melted, stained
- 7 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat, patinated
- 1 unidentified olive green sherd, heat melted
- 1 very pale aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 1 windowpane sherd, potash/soda (pre-1864)
- 1 windowpane sherd, soda/potash, patinated (pre-1864)
- 4 windowpane sherds, potash (pre-1864)

Metal

- 4 cut nail fragments, unidentified heads (post-1790)
- 1 ferrous metal bolt fragment
- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, thin, flat
- 2 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 6 unidentified nail fragments, two pulled
- 1 wire nail fragment, pulled (1890-present)
- 1 wrought nail fragment, possible T-head, spatulate tip, pulled

Miscellaneous

- 6 bone fragments, one burned, five calcined
- 2 brick fragments, 1.3 grams
- 1 chert ballast
- 1 cinder fragment
- 4 coal fragments
- 2 mortar fragments, 2.0 grams
- 10 oyster shell fragments, 36.5 grams
- 2 slate fragments
- 1 tooth fragment

Test Unit 2, Apb horizon

Ceramics

- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear glazed interior and exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 7.0 inch rim diameter
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue shell edge decoration, rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, burned (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, handle fragment, hollow vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 4 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, light brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed interior and exterior, indeterminate vessel shape
- 4 redware sherds, black glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel, scratched
- 1 redware spall, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, burned
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, hollow vessel, burned
- 2 refined white earthenware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, heavily burned
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted decoration, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed decoration, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed decoration, rim fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 yellowware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1830-1940, Miller 1992)
- 1 yellowware sherd, unidentified blue decoration, indeterminate vessel shape (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, folded lip finish fragment, two interior white stripes, scratched
- 1 clear square/rectangular bottle sherd, patinated
- 1 dark olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 1 greenish-aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 2 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 1 unidentified aqua sherd, flat, heat melted, stained
- 2 unidentified aqua sherds, flat, one scratched
- 1 unidentified clear spall, heat melted, stained
- 5 unidentified pale aqua sherds, flat, scratched, patinated
- 2 unidentified white milk glass spalls
- 5 windowpane sherds, potash (pre-1864)

Metal

- 6 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 6 unidentified nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 1 bone fragment
- 36 brick fragments, 147.8 grams
- 3 coal fragments
- 14 oyster shell fragments, 42.6 grams
- 6 slag fragments, 51.4 grams
- 3 slate fragments

Test Unit 2, Feature 4-4A, Builder's Trench

Glass

- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched, patinated
- 1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment, 0.7 grams
- 1 coal fragment
- 2 oyster shell fragments, 6.5 grams
- 1 slate fragment
- 1 unidentified material, flat, ribbed one side, burned

Test Unit 2, Feature 4-5, Builder's Trench

Miscellaneous

4 brick fragments, 3.5 grams

APPENDIX III
Cultural Resource Forms

Snapshot

Date Generated: October 02, 2013

Site Name: No Data
Site Classification: Terrestrial, open air
Year(s): 1800 - 1899, 1900 - 1949
Site Type(s): Dwelling, multiple
Other DHR ID: No Data
Temporary Designation: 44AXJB4

Site Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

Locational Information

USGS Quad: ALEXANDRIA
County/Independent City: Alexandria (Ind. City)
Physiographic Province: Coastal Plain
Elevation: 47
Aspect: No Data
Drainage: Potomac/Shenandoah River
Slope: 0 - 2
Acreage: 0.200
Landform: Urban
Ownership Status: Private
Government Entity Name: No Data

Site Components

Component 1

Category: No Data
Site Type: No Data
Cultural Affiliation: Indeterminate
DHR Time Period: 19th Century
Start Year: 1800
End Year: 1899
Comments: No Data

Component 2

Category: No Data
Site Type: No Data
Cultural Affiliation: Indeterminate
DHR Time Period: 20th Century: 1st half
Start Year: 1900
End Year: 1949
Comments: No Data

Component 3

Category: Domestic
Site Type: Dwelling, multiple
Cultural Affiliation: No Data
DHR Time Period: No Data
Start Year: No Data
End Year: No Data
Comments: No Data

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

No Data

Informant Data:

No Data

CRM Events

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Staff/Notes:

Archeological construction monitoring and trench excavations conducted within Block 4 of the James Bland Development property resulted in the identification of six previously unidentified archeological features: the remnant portions of five brick foundations that likely date to the late 19th or early 20th century; a brick-lined well likely dating to some point between the 4th quarter of the 19th century and the 1st half of the 20th century and infilled at some point in the mid-20th century. Additionally, three remnant segments of an historic buried ground surface (Apb) were identified in the southern portion of the project area along Montgomery Street and in the western portion of the property along N. Patrick Street; the Apb appears to date to the 19th century, possibly to sometime between 1820 and 1864, based on minimal artifactual data. After consultation with Alexandria Archaeology and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR), the remnant brick foundation features, brick-lined well, and remnant buried ground surfaces were not considered to be significant and no further archeological work was required beyond documentation during demolition. As such, the brick foundation features were subsequently destroyed during general excavation activities within the project area. As current construction plans called for the upper portion of the brick-lined well to be destroyed, approximately 8 feet of the well was mechanically removed in shallow increments under the direction of a staff archeologist down to the base of proposed impacts; an unknown portion of the well remains intact. As the discovery of the abovementioned archeological features were not considered significant by Alexandria Archaeology and the DHR, the site was not considered eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and no further work was recommended for the site or within the project area.

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

Survey Description:

[2013 TA/WSSI] The fieldwork consisted of a combination of hand and mechanical excavation of the soils across the project area during construction monitoring. Generally, the soils across the project area were removed to subsoil and the interface of the overlying fills with the underlying subsoil was carefully examined for the presence of features.

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

Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

June 2013-Thunderbird/WSSI
 Ceramics

2	hard paste porcelain
4	kaolin pipe bowl
2	kaolin pipe stem
6	pearlware (1780-1830)
9	whiteware (1820-1900+)
64	refined white earthenware
7	redware
5	stoneware
3	yellowware (1830-1940)

Glass

22	bottle, bottle/jar, bottle/tableware, tableware
16	bottle, bottle/jar, jar, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
2	bottle, jar, duraglas (1940-present)
23	unidentified glass
9	windowpane, potash (pre-1864)
1	windowpane, potash/soda (pre-1864)
1	windowpane, soda/potash (pre-1864)

Metal

1	bolt
1	nail, wrought
4	nail, cut (post-1790)
5	nail, wire (1890-present)
12	nail, unidentified
9	unidentified ferrous metal

Miscellaneous

8	bone
43	brick
1	chert ballast
1	cinder
8	coal
2	mortar
26	oyster shell
6	slag

6 slate
1 unidentified material

Summary of Speciment Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Current Curation Repository: Temporary--Thunderbird Archeology/WSSI

Permanent Curation Repository: No Data

Field Notes: Yes

Field Notes Repository: Thunderbird Archeology/WSSI

Photographic Media: No Data

Survey Reports: Yes

Survey Report Information:

Smith, Jeremy
2013 Results of Archeological Monitoring and Trench Excavations, James Bland Development Property (Block 4), City of Alexandria, Virginia.
Addendum to the November 2009 (Revised February 2010) Archeological Evaluation Report (Phase I Archeological Investigation) and Research
Management Plan

Survey Report Repository: Thunderbird Archeology/WSSI

DHR Library Reference Number: No Data

Significance Statement: No Data

Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: No Data

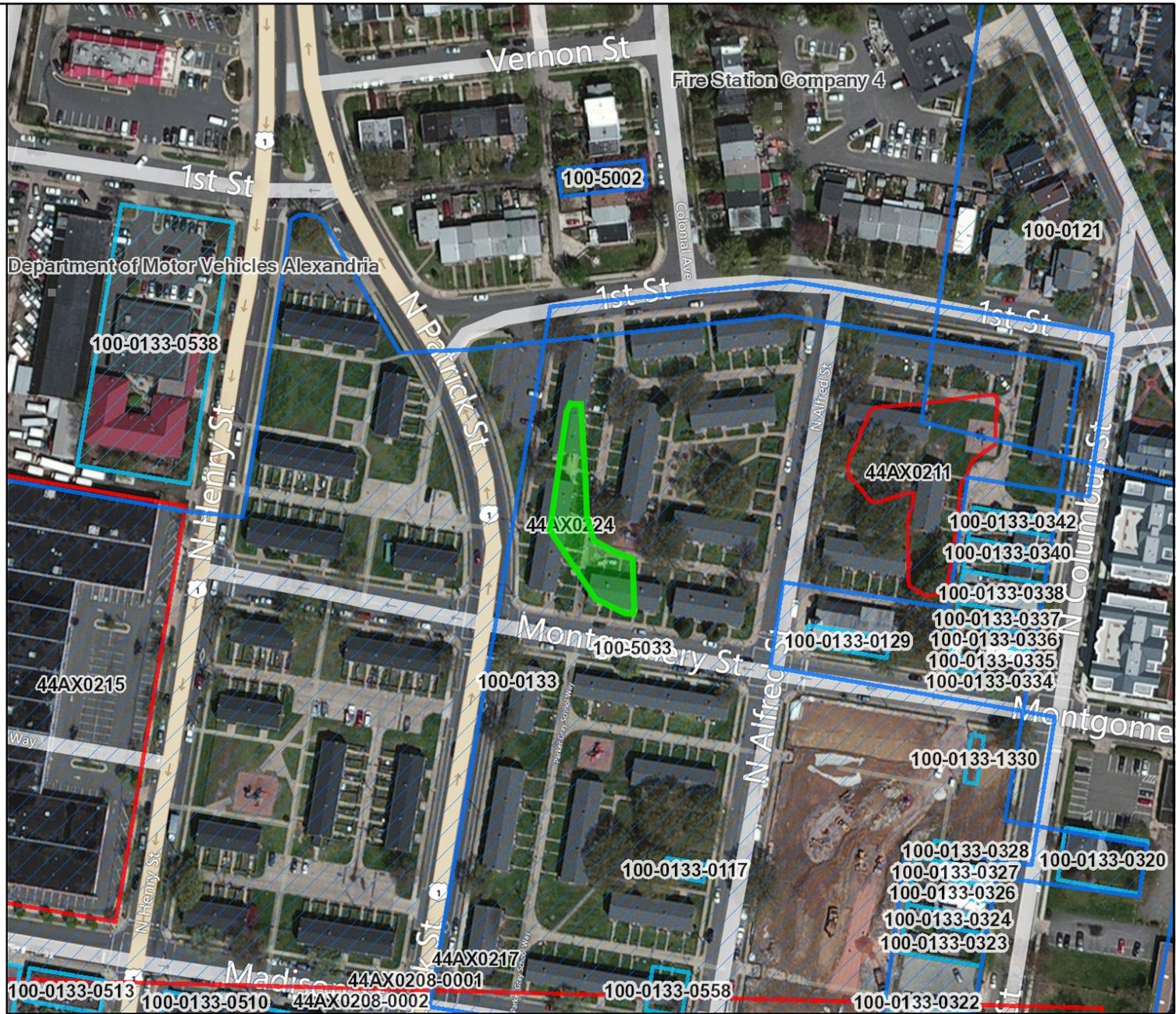
Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : No Data

Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: No Data



Legend

- Architecture Resources
- Architecture Labels
- Individual Historic District Properties
- Archaeological Resources
- Archaeology Labels
- USGS GIS Place names
- County Boundaries



Title: Archaeological Resources

Date: 10/2/2013

DISCLAIMER: Records of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) have been gathered over many years from a variety of sources and the representation depicted is a cumulative view of field observations over time and may not reflect current ground conditions. The map is for general information purposes and is not intended for engineering, legal or other site-specific uses. Map may contain errors and is provided "as-is". More information is available in the DHR Archives located at DHR's Richmond office.

Notice if AE sites: Locations of archaeological sites may be sensitive to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and Code of Virginia §2.2-3705.7 (10). Release of precise locations may threaten archaeological sites and historic resources.



Feet

