

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING
OF THE PROPOSED
FOX HAVEN DEVELOPMENT
1820 NORTH HOWARD STREET
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**

by

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and
John P. McCarthy, R.P.A

Prepared for
Meushaw Development Company, Inc.
1022 Duke Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

Greenhorne and O'Mara, Inc.
9001 Edmonston Road
Greenbelt, MD 20770

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PUBLIC REPORT SUMMARY

During the last week of April, 1999 a team of archaeologists from Greenhorne and O'Mara, Inc. conducted Phase I level archaeological excavations and an intensive search for burials at the proposed Fox Haven Development in the City of Alexandria, Virginia. The project area was a 2-acre lot located at 1820 North Howard Street within the City of Alexandria, Virginia. Oral informants had indicated that at least three burials dating to the late 1920s to early 1930s were located within the project area. The goal of the project was the identification of archaeological resources that might be affected by the proposed development.

A total of 22 shovel test pits was excavated revealing a subsoil near the surface as well as four separate utility trenches. Artifacts consisted of clear bottle glass fragments, window glass, and cut and wire nails. Several small sherds of whiteware, redware, and stoneware were also recovered. No artifacts of prehistoric origin were identified.

The area indicated as the most probable location of the burials was the southern boundary of the property midway between the existing house and South Howard Street. The area of proposed construction disturbance with the potential to yield human remains was stripped with a smooth-bladed backhoe followed by shovel scrapping, troweling, and inspection of both the topsoil/subsoil interface and the subsoil one-foot below this interface was begun. The majority of the proposed cellar on Lot 2 was stripped in this manner revealing a posthole, a probable tree fall, and a utility trench. No potential burial features were identified in this area.

Stripping was begun in the area where the installation of a large pipe is proposed. Excavations revealed extensive disturbance related to various utilities including an already existing large diameter concrete drainage pipe in this area. It was determined that, because of the extensive disturbance, this area should be monitored during construction and stripping was halted.

No potentially significant cultural resources were identified during the Phase I level archaeological survey of the project area. Accordingly, no further archaeological investigation of the project area outside the area of burial potential is recommended. Monitoring of construction excavations in the remainder of the area identified as having the potential to yield human remains is recommended in accordance with the procedures used during this investigation. This is to include the area where the drainage pipe is to be installed as well as the proposed road construction and remaining portions of the Lot 2.

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ABSTRACT

Greenhorne and O'Mara, Inc. conducted Phase I level archaeological excavations and an intensive search for burials on within the proposed Fox Haven Development in the City of Alexandria, Virginia. Oral informants had indicated that at least three burials dating to the late 1920s to early 1930s were located within the project area. The goal of the project was the identification of archaeological resources that might be affected by the proposed development. In addition a resource management plan was to be developed based upon the results of this investigation.

A total of 22 shovel test pits were excavated revealing a strong brown cobbly subsoil which was often very near the surface. Four separate utility trenches were identified indicating a great deal of disturbance within the project area. Artifacts consisted primarily of clear bottle glass fragments, window glass, and cut and wire nails. Several small sherds of whiteware, redware, and stoneware were also recovered and are likely associated either with the Howard Street occupation of the area or recent trash disposal episodes. No artifacts of prehistoric origin were identified during this portion of the investigation.

Oral informants, who had lived in a house located along Howard Street prior to the construction of the existing house, had indicated that at least three burials, dating to the late 1920s to early 1930s were present within the project area. The area indicated as the most probable location of these burials was the southern boundary of the property midway between the existing house and South Howard Street. Consequently Alexandria Archaeology provided a map which outlined area of proposed construction disturbance with the potential to yield human remains.

Stripping with a smooth-bladed backhoe followed by shovel scrapping, troweling, and inspection of both the topsoil/subsoil interface and the subsoil one-foot below this interface revealed a posthole, a probable tree fall, and a utility trench in the proposed cellar on Lot 2. No potential burial features were identified in this area.

Stripping where the installation of a large pipe was proposed revealed extensive disturbance related to various utilities including an already existing large diameter concrete drainage pipe in this area.

While a considerable number of artifacts was recovered during shovel testing, these artifacts appear to be primarily from the late 20th century or out of contexts and do not represent a potentially significant cultural resource. Thus, no potentially significant cultural resources were identified during the Phase I level archaeological survey of the project area. No further archaeological investigation of the project area outside the potential burial area is recommended. No potential burial pits were identified during stripping of the cellar area on Lot 2. As per Alexandria Archaeology's direction, monitoring of construction in the remainder of the area identified as having the potential to yield human remains is recommended.

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INTRODUCTION

Purpose and Goals of the Project

During the last week of April, 1999 a team of archaeologists from Greenhorne and O'Mara, Inc. conducted Phase I level archaeological excavations and an intensive search for burials at the proposed Fox Haven Development in the City of Alexandria, Virginia. Oral informants had indicated that at least three burials dating to the late 1920s to early 1930s were located within the project area (Alexandria Archaeology, n.d.). The goal of the project was the identification of archaeological resources that might be affected by the proposed development. If appropriate, a resource management plan was to be developed based upon the results of this investigation.

Description of the Project Area

The project area consists of a 2-acre lot located at 1820 North Howard Street within the City of Alexandria, Virginia (Figures 1 and 2). The lot is located along the west side of North Howard Street and is bordered on the North by the Lynn House, and on the south by and west by private residential development (Figure 3). Currently a white frame house dating to the 1940s is located along the south central side of the lot (Figure 4). To the rear of this house is a frame garage and frame guest house. This house and the surrounding land, as well as Outlot A, located in the northwest corner have already been removed from the proposed development and will not be further affected. The remainder of the lot consists of a well-cared for lawn, trees, and ornamental planting with a gravel drive leading to the existing house from the northeastern corner of the lot. A substantial landscape feature was noted consisting of a paved stone drainage leading from the southeast to the northwest corner of the lot where a small holding pond had been constructed (Figures 5 and 6). Plumbing to pump the water from the pond back to the top of the drainage was noted. It is likely that this feature is merely the formalization of a natural landscape feature, i.e. a small, intermittent drainage.

Organization of the Report

The report is organized in four sections. Following this introduction, the cultural context or background of the project area is discussed. The methods and results of both the Phase I archaeological survey and the burial search, including the laboratory methods employed in the processing of the artifacts recovered, are presented. A summary of the investigation and recommendations follows. A list of references cited concludes the report and is followed by figures and appendices presenting the artifact inventory, correspondence, the Revised Workplan which guided this investigation, and the qualifications of the investigators.

PROJECT AREA BACKGROUND

The following section reviews the background of the project area. An overview of the prehistoric and contact period is followed by an overview of the historic period as it relates to Alexandria and Fairfax County. The section is concluded with a review of information directly relevant to the project area.

Prehistoric and Contact Period Overview

The prehistory of eastern North America traditionally has been divided into three major cultural/temporal periods: Paleo-Indian, Archaic, and Woodland. These broad designations in turn have been divided into various sub-periods. The generalized periods approximately correspond to differing cultural configurations that became manifest as a result of adaptations to natural and social environments at a particular time. The following section briefly outlines the cultural and environmental changes associated with the prehistoric and contact period cultures of the Middle Atlantic region.

Paleo-Indian populations (ca. 12,000-8,000 BC) began to migrate into the study region at the end of the Late Glacial to early Post Glacial climate episodes. Climatic conditions at that time differed significantly from those of today and Paleo-Indian would have adapted to a tundra or Jack Pine-Spruce forest (Hatch et al. 1985:100). Work in the surrounding area, including the Shenandoah Valley (Carbone 1976), the Upper Delaware Valley (Dent 1979; 1981), and on the Delmarva peninsula (Custer 1984) indicates that the Paleo-Indians were highly mobile hunters who tracked the large game that inhabited the region. Most documented sites that have yielded Paleo-Indian material consist only of an isolated fluted projectile point or two, which is the prime diagnostic artifact of the period (Funk 1969; Gardner 1974; Adovasio et al. 1977; Dent and Kauffman 1978). These points are almost always recovered from the surface of plowed fields. None have been identified in the immediate vicinity of the project area.

The beginning of the Archaic Period (ca. 8,000-1,000 BC) is approximately coeval with the shift from cool, wet Pleistocene climates and environments to those of the essentially modern Holocene. Climatic conditions did fluctuate during the period, however, resulting in changes in the forest composition and faunal communities. By ca. 3,000 BC essentially modern climatic conditions were established with the onset of the Sub-Atlantic episode, although minor fluctuations persisted. Archaic groups modified their adaptive strategies in response to environmental changes, changes which are reflected in the archaeological record by the appearance of more diverse tool styles. Included among these are specialized tools such as manos, metates, and pitted stones, which indicate a more intensive exploitation of edible plant foods, and netsinkers and fishhooks, which signify a greater dependence on fish resources (Bryan 1980:363; Thomas 1980:11-5). These peoples also procured an increased quantity of smaller mammals, as well as birds. Diagnostic projectile point forms are recognized for the Early, Middle, and Late Archaic, and include notched-, bifurcated-, and stemmed-base styles.

The appearance of ceramic technology traditionally has marked the beginning of the Woodland Period (ca. 1,000 BC-Contact) (Gardner 1980:3). The Early Woodland Period was characterized by a continuation of terminal Late Archaic settlement/subsistence systems, although populations were increasingly sedentary and continued to expand in size and density. The use of cultigens became more prevalent (Curry and Custer 1982:4; Cushman 1981:14). The Middle Woodland is characterized by an expansion of regional and extra-regional exchange networks and the apparent development of ethnic boundaries based on regional variations in pottery styles (Wanser 1982:142).

By the Late Woodland Period (ca. AD 900-1630) there is evidence for the cultivation of corn, beans, and squash and also for the establishment of semi-permanent villages. By at least AD 900, corn and squash were cultivated in the Piedmont. Horticulture played a major role in subsistence; however, gathering and fishing remained important, although these activities were scheduled around the horticultural cycle (Hatch

et al. 1986:103). During this period, settlements shifted away from estuaries to floodplains that featured the large expanses of arable land necessary for a horticultural-village lifeway (Gardner 1980). Some village sites were fortified with stockades, and smaller hamlets were dispersed as satellites, usually no more than a few kilometers from the village. Small hunting and gathering sites were located farther afield (Hatch et al. 1986:103). This pattern of land use was observed at the time of European contact. Material culture influences during this time reflect the development of ceramic and cultural traditions specific to localized geographic areas.

After A.D. 1500 there was an increase in social and political action among native tribes in Virginia and Maryland, and it has been suggested that an alliance of coastal plain Algonquian groups had formed prior to European contact (Potter 1993:151). Spanish missionaries may have explored parts of southern Maryland during the sixteenth century, but it was not until John Smith's voyages on the Potomac in 1608 that documented contact occurred between Europeans and native Americans in the region. At this time, the material culture of the natives began to shift away from stone and bone tools, toward brass arrow points, glass trade beads, and other iron and brass objects. The relations between Native Americans and Europeans in southern Maryland were strained from the start and deteriorated as colonists continually encroached upon the land of the natives. By the beginning of the eighteenth century most local Native American tribes had either migrated from the area or been decimated by disease.

Historic Period Overview

The project area is located in a part of Alexandria which did not become a part of the city until the 1950s, thus the following is brief overview of the history of Fairfax County based upon several sources (Shands 1952-3; Gutheim 1973; and Netherton 1978). These histories indicate that, after Captain John Smith, the early settlement pattern of the Europeans was determined by the disposition of the vast Fairfax land grant. Under the agency of Robert Carter (1702-1711, 1722-1721), Fairfax County lands were distributed to settlers primarily from the Lower Potomac and elsewhere in Virginia. In time, large riverfront plantations developed, perpetuating the Tidewater system on what was then the western frontier. The early flow of population up the Potomac and on the Occoquan and other tributaries was met by immigration from the north. Scots, Germans, Huguenots, Irish and Pennsylvania Quakers all crossed the Potomac to settle on the frontier. By 1663 the northward moving Virginians had joined with those who had previously moved south to constitute a community in the eastern part of the County sources (Shands 1952-3; Gutheim 1973; and Netherton 1978).

This settlement was based on a plantation economy centered around the tobacco crop and slave labor. Initially, plantations were large in size, a thousand acres or more, with much of the land held in reserve. Exploitative agricultural practices which accompanied the cultivation of tobacco resulted in extensive erosion and soil exhaustion. This necessitated the continual clearing of new land and, along with other factors, led to the eventual demise of tobacco agriculture in Fairfax County. As the requirement for land to cultivate tobacco grew, plantations moved inland, thus necessitating the building of roads which served as a means of communication with the interior.

Fairfax County was formed from Prince William County on June 1742. The County was named for Thomas, Sixth Lord Fairfax. A county courthouse was constructed near Freedom Hill and occupied for ten years until the seat of government was moved to Alexandria.

By the end of the 18th Century, in response to a growing European demand, wheat agriculture had replaced tobacco farming. Wheat required a more extensive system of roads to move the crop to mills and markets. The growth of Alexandria and Georgetown as ports accompanied this change. The area became a terminus for wheat shipped from other regions as well as a center of wheat-growing. Wheat agriculture brought prosperity including large houses, mills and more extensive fields. Significant urban

growth occurred as principal towns became important markets and smaller rural communities grew around mills and crossroads. After 1840, excess wheat, brought from western markets by turnpike and canal, depressed prices. This led to a period of relative population stability in the County until the mid-20th Century.

During the Civil War, Fairfax County experienced occupation by Union forces and setbacks to economic growth. While there were no major battles, the county was the site of skirmishes and troop movements as well as an important location for the perimeter defenses of Washington. The presence of Union soldiers contributed to an improved road and bridge network, the drawing of excellent maps and improved port and railroad facilities. After 1865, Fairfax County became more oriented toward Washington, a process begun during the Civil War. It supplied produce and other resources for the growing capital city. Dairy farming began to dominate the still largely rural county in the early 20th Century. It was not until the 1930s that the County's largely rural character began to change with the advent of suburbanization which has continued into the 1980s (Gutheim 1973; Netherton, et al. 1978; Shands 1952-3).

The most important historic site found in the area is Fort Ward, a Civil War bastion used in defense of Washington. The fort defended the Leesburg and Alexandria turnpike (modern Route 7) and was hastily constructed in 1861. The original fortifications proved inadequate and during the succeeding two years various repairs and improvements were made. However, it was clear by that time that the early plan of the fort was defective. Consequently, it was reconstructed in 1864 using some sections of the original back wall. The new fort was considered to be technologically and architecturally advanced--the very best example of modern military engineering. Building of the new fort continued until July 1865 and by December 1865, when the war was over, the timber in the fort was sold. Despite the removal of the wood which held the earth walls, the fort remains in an excellent state of preservation. Archaeological excavation of the fort was conducted in 1961. Its outline and the location of most of the features within it were still visible at that time.

Project Area Background

Historic maps were examined as part of the background research for the project, including a 1864-66 map of the Washington, D.C. area produced by the U.S. Corps of Engineers; maps illustrating original land grants and historic settlement patterns (Mitchell 1977; 1987), and two historic atlases (Hopkins 1877; 1879). Both of the Hopkins maps indicated that structures were located along the western edge of what is now North Howard Street. At least one of these structures appears to have been located within the project area. However, it must be noted that the houses are indicated to be very close to the road, which has been considerably improved in recent years, now being four-lanes with curbs and sidewalk. It can be assumed that these structure, if present in the project area, would be substantially disturbed. An examination of houses along North Howard Street revealed no surviving 19th-century structures corresponding to the Hopkins maps.

An examination of files maintained by Alexandria Archaeology indicated that in the early 1990s Elisha George Hall provided information to several individuals concerning the burial on-site of his twin brother Elijah, who died in 1926, as well as Vincent and Margaret Hall. Mr. Hall indicated that he had lived in the house located along Howard Road and that his relatives had been buried between 1926 and the early 1930s along the southern edge of the property between what is now designated as Lots 1 and 2. Ms. Fran Bromberg of Alexandria Archaeology toured the site with Mr. Hall and produced the map of potential locations of human remains which guided this project. Because one of the burials was of Mr. Hall's twin it is assumed that at least one of the burials would be of a juvenile.

The existing structure was apparently constructed subsequent to the destruction of the Howard Street house, likely in the 1940s. While the majority of the project area may appear to be similar to its original

or natural contours, close inspection reveals a great deal of landscaping, including the paved stream and pond. The extent of disturbance associated with the removal of the 19th-century structure from the property and from landscaping as unknown prior to the investigations reported herein. However, the property was considered to possess high prehistoric archaeology sensitivity.

METHODS AND RESULTS

The following section presents the methods employed during this investigation as well as the results. The field methods are divided into those used during the Phase I archaeological survey and those used for the burial search. Laboratory methods are then presented. This is followed by the results of both the Phase I archaeological survey and the burial search.

Field Methods

The survey included standard Phase I efforts to locate and identify archaeological resources across the area to be disturbed by construction activities (i.e., pedestrian reconnaissance and shovel testing) and mechanically-assisted area excavations which sought to document the Hall family cemetery that reportedly existed in the south central portion of the project area.

Phase I Archaeological Survey

Exposed ground surfaces were examined during the pedestrian reconnaissance and evidence of archaeological resources such as topographic anomalies potentially representing archaeological features were noted. Observations were recorded on a map of the project area. Documentation also includes narrative notes and photographs.

In areas where surface visibility was inadequate due to the presence of ground cover, etc., shovel tests were manually excavated by natural soil levels which allowed the field team to examine a sample of soils and their contents. Excavated soils were passed through ¼-inch hardware cloth to insure uniform recovery of cultural material, if present. The project area was considered to have high sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources based on its location. Shovel tests were placed at or as near as reasonably possible to the locations recommended by Alexandria Archaeology. No testing took place in areas of standing water, steep slopes, or areas of obvious prior disturbance. Additional shovel tests would have been excavated surrounding "positive" finds (interpreted here as either prehistoric artifacts or historic artifacts in appropriate contexts) to provide preliminary information regarding the extent and nature of any deposit encountered. A total of 22 shovel tests were excavated. All shovel tests were backfilled following documentation on standardized recording forms.

Burial Search

A backhoe was used to remove topsoil under the direction of a team of archaeologists to expose archaeological features, such as grave shafts, over the area designated by Alexandria Archaeology. The backhoe scraped slowly, with the bottom of the bucket parallel to the ground surface to create as flat and smooth a surface as possible to expose the topsoil/subsoil interface. Exposed soil was shovel scraped and troweled to look for grave shafts, indicative of burials.

Because no potentially significant features were encountered at the subsoil interface, the procedure was repeated at a depth of approximately one foot into the subsoil, including shovel scraping and troweling. Alexandria Archaeology was contacted to inspect the site at each step.

Soils were backfilled after inspection at the end of each day. Features identified were photographed and mapped but, because nothing other than natural discontinuities and modern utility disturbances were noted none were recorded in plan. No excavation or disturbance of human remains took place. Should a burial have been identified, consultation would have taken place to determine the appropriate course of

future action which could have included redesign of the project or application for a permit to excavate and relocate the burial.

Subsequent to the work described above, the archaeologists will monitor construction excavations, continuing excavations in six-inch intervals with additional scraping and examination by the archaeologists, to the proposed depth of construction disturbance or to a depth of six feet below any fill, which ever is shallower.

Artifact Processing and Data Analysis

Project results were generally negative and only a small number of artifacts required processing and analysis. Artifacts recovered were cleaned, inventoried. Consultation with Alexandria Archaeology determined that, because no resource was being designated, the artifact would not require curation (Bromberg personal communication).

Results

Phase I Archaeological Survey

A total of 22 shovel test pits were excavated during the Phase I archaeological survey of the proposed Fox Haven Development (Figure 7). These shovel test pits were placed at approximately 50-foot intervals along six transects beginning in the northeastern corner of the project area and proceeding southward. The primary goal was the identification of prehistoric cultural remains. While historic background research had indicated the presence of a late 19th-century structure close to South Howard Street it was expected that any remains would have been highly disturbed by 20th-century road improvements.

Soils encountered during shovel testing were variable but the primary soil profile consisted of Layer A, a dark yellowish brown (10 YR 4/6) slightly sandy loam ranging in depth from 15 to 20 cm followed Layer B, either a yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6) clay loam subsoil (Figure 3) or a dense strong brown (7.5 YR 5/6) clay with cobbles. This layer was initially thought to be fill. However, further excavation revealed that this soil was, in fact, subsoil and could be found directly beneath the sod layer in many cases. Numerous utility trenches were identified during shovel testing. These trenches were exposed in Shovel Test Pits 2, 6, 8, and 15. Shovel Test Pit 15 revealed a profile consisting of loosely packed, mixed clay fill to a depth of 50 cm. A single sherd of hand painted porcelain was recovered from this unit in association with a fragment of asphalt at a depth of 40 cm below surface. The extreme disturbance in this area is interpreted as being related to the concrete culvert which runs along the southern boundary of the property. A layer of burned debris was revealed in Shovel Test Pit 13 which was located near the lined swale west of the gravel drive. This layer contained electrical wire and a fuse among other artifacts and appeared to be of late 20th century origin.

With the exception of artifacts recovered from the late 20th-century midden layer of Shovel Test Pit 13, all artifacts were recovered from Layer A, the existing topsoil or utility trench fill. The majority of the artifacts recovered consisted of broken bottle glass fragments, mainly clear. Both wire nails and cut nails were recovered. Several fragments of whiteware, redware, and stoneware were recovered, but primarily in association with 20th-century debris. These artifacts are most likely attributable to the North Howard Street dwelling formerly occupied by the Halls rather than the existing dwelling. It is possible that some or all of the clear and amber glass fragments may have origins in late incidental automotive defenestration events. No artifacts identifiable as being of prehistoric origin were noted during this portion of the investigation.

Burial Search

The search for the reported Hall family burials proceeded following completion of the shovel test survey. Alexandria Archaeology had provided a map indicating the areas of proposed construction disturbance with the potential to yield human remains (Figure 2). The scope of work called for stripping of topsoil with a smooth-edged backhoe bucket to the interface with subsoil followed by shovel scraping and troweling to identify any potential features. Once an area was cleared stripping was to proceed one foot into subsoil and the area was to be shovel scrapped and troweled a final time.

The first trench excavated along the eastern portion of the cellar area of Lot 2 revealed an extensive array of utilities along its southern edge. These included power lines, communication lines and wires, and pipes associated with the landscaped stream, none of which had been marked by Miss Utility contractors. The remainder of the trench revealed what was believed, at first, to be a cobbley clay fill. Further investigation revealed that this clay fill layer was, indeed, subsoil. A single anomaly, an amorphous dark stain, approximately a foot in diameter, appeared at a depth of 120 cm below surface in this trench. It was concluded that this stain was resulted from a planting excavation.

Trenching proceeded in the area of Shovel Test Pit 15 near where a concrete culvert visible on the surface along the southern boundary of the property appeared to lead. Excavations in this area revealed that the disturbance here was substantial. Utilities located included the phone line to the existing house, power and communication lines and a large concrete drainage feature.

Staff members from Alexandria Archaeology visited the site at this point to inspect the open trenches. It was determined that the area of the proposed drainage line was too disturbed to continue work and that construction in this area should be monitored. Upon inspection of the first trench located within the cellar it was determined that two additional trenches should be excavated in the proposed cellar area to determine if the subsoil was the same across the area and if features could or could not be identified in this type of soil.

The two additional trenches were excavated and revealed that the strong brown clay and cobble subsoil was consistently present. Close inspection revealed a single posthole and a probable tree fall. The presence of these features demonstrated that features could be identified in project area soils, and it was decided that the remainder of the cellar area should be stripped and examined.

Stripping of this area proceeded the following day. The areas between the existing three backfilled trenches were stripped and the area east of the first trench was also stripped. This operation revealed a single, linear feature reaching from the northeastern edge of the easternmost trench to the southwestern corner of the westernmost trench (Figure 8). Cutting into the most well defined portion of the feature revealed a probable utility trench of unknown purpose. Excavation were halted in order to avoid damage to the buried utility.

Thus, the entire proposed cellar area in Lot 2, with the exception of a small area surrounding a large pine tree, and the area south of the landscaped stream, was stripped, shovel scrapped, troweled, and examined by both the field team from G&O and staff members from Alexandria Archaeology. No features which could be distinguish as potential burial pits were identified in this area.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

In order to identify archaeological resources which might be affected by the proposed development of the lot at 1820 North Howard Street, Alexandria, Virginia, a team of archaeologists from Greenhorne and O'Mara, Inc. conducted Phase I level archaeological excavations and an intensive search for burials.

A total of 22 shovel test pits was excavated revealing a strong brown cobbly subsoil which was often very near the surface. Four separate utility trenches were identified indicating a great deal of disturbance within the project area. Artifacts consisted primarily of clear bottle glass fragments, window glass, and cut and wire nails. Several small sherds of whiteware, redware, and stoneware were also recovered, but none appeared to be in any interpretable context. No artifacts of prehistoric origin were identified during this portion of the investigation.

Oral informants, who had lived in a house located along Howard Street prior to the construction of the existing house, had indicated that at least three burials, dating to the late 1920s to early 1930s were present within the project area. The area indicated as the most probable location of these burials was the southern boundary of the property midway between the existing house and South Howard Street. Consequently Alexandria Archaeology provided a map which outlined area of proposed construction disturbance with the potential to yield human remains.

Stripping with a smooth-bladed backhoe followed by shovel scrapping, troweling, and inspection of both the topsoil/subsoil interface and the subsoil one-foot below this interface was begun. The majority of the proposed cellar on Lot 2 was stripped in this manner revealing a posthole, a probable tree fall, and a utility trench. No potential burial features were identified in this area.

Stripping was begun in the area where the installation of a large pipe is proposed. Excavations revealed extensive disturbance related to various utilities including an already existing large diameter concrete drainage pipe in this area. It was determined that, because of the extensive disturbance, this area should be monitored during construction and stripping was halted.

While a considerable number of artifacts was recovered during shovel testing, these artifacts appear to be primarily from the late 20th century or out of contexts and do not represent a potentially significant cultural resource.

Recommendations

No potentially significant cultural resources were identified during the Phase I level archaeological survey of the project area. Accordingly, no further archaeological investigation of the project area outside the area of burial potential is recommended.

As per Alexandria Archaeology's direction, monitoring of construction excavations in the remainder of the area identified as having the potential to yield human remains is recommended in accordance with the procedures used during this investigation. This is to include the area where the drainage pipe is to be installed as well as the proposed road construction and remaining portions of the Lot 2.

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FIGURES

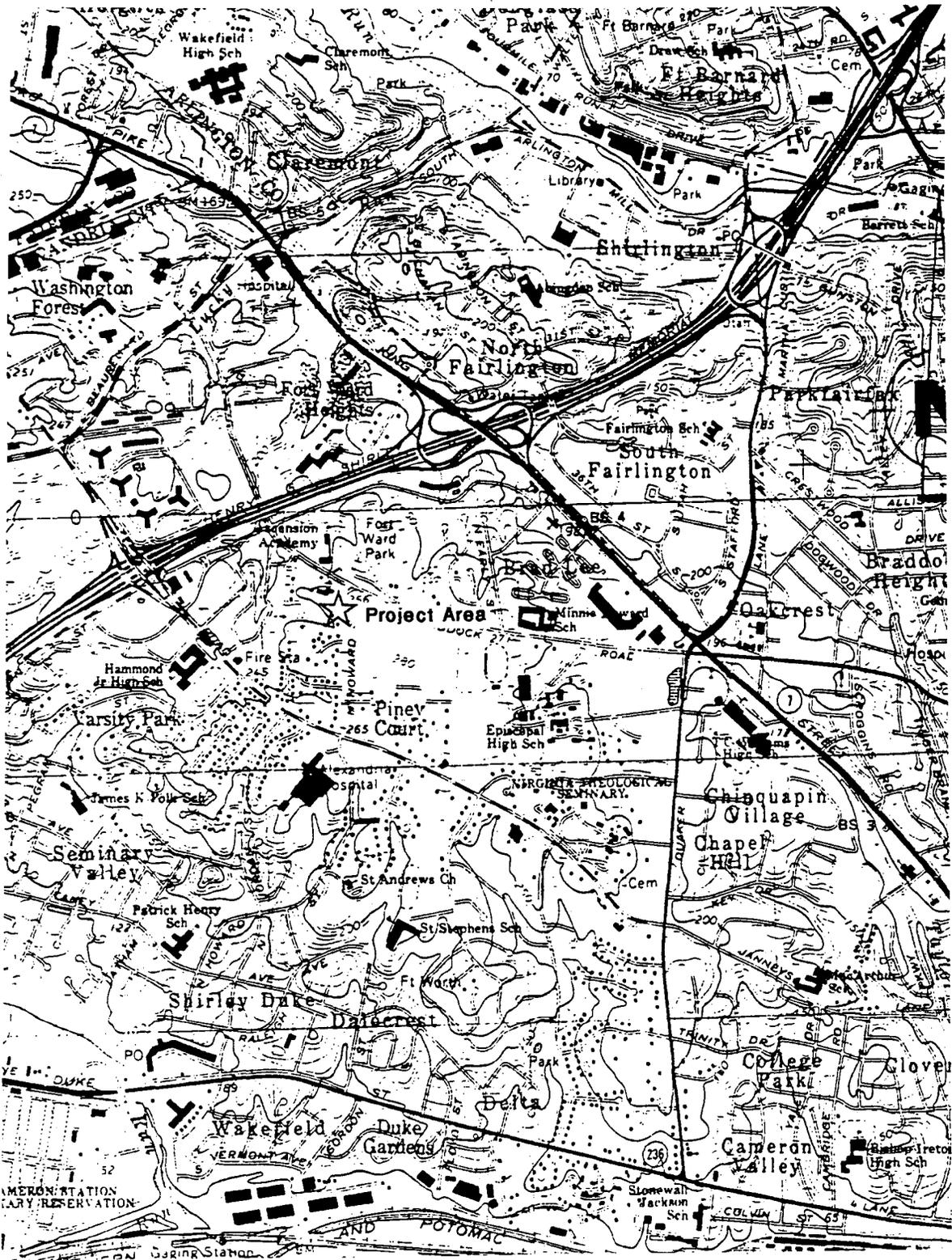


Figure 1. Alexandria, Virginia 7.5 Minute Quadrangle (U.S.G.S. 1983) Showing Project Area Location .

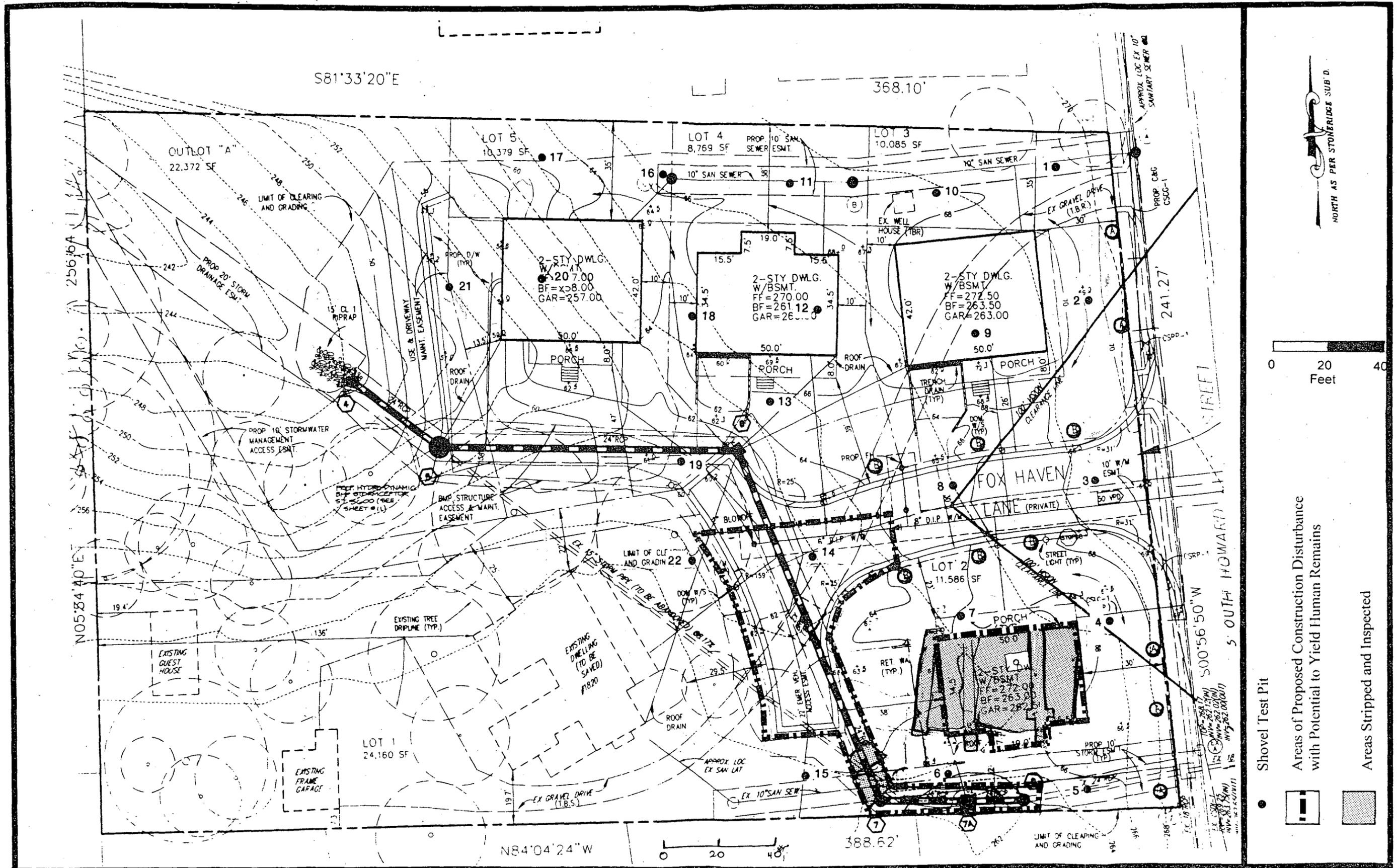


Figure 2. Plan of the Project Area.



Figure 3. Photograph of the Project Area. View to the South Showing Area of Potential Burials with South Howard Street and Adjacent Properties in Background.

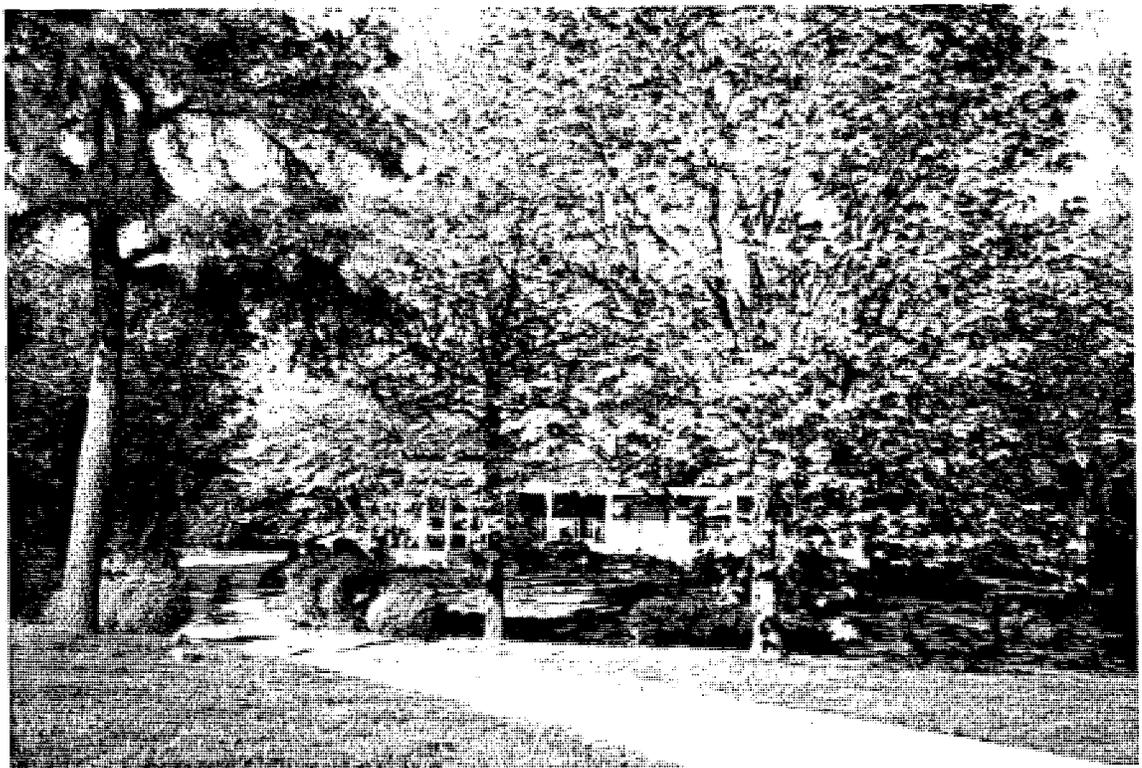


Figure 4. Photograph of Existing House Showing Gravel Drive in the Foreground.

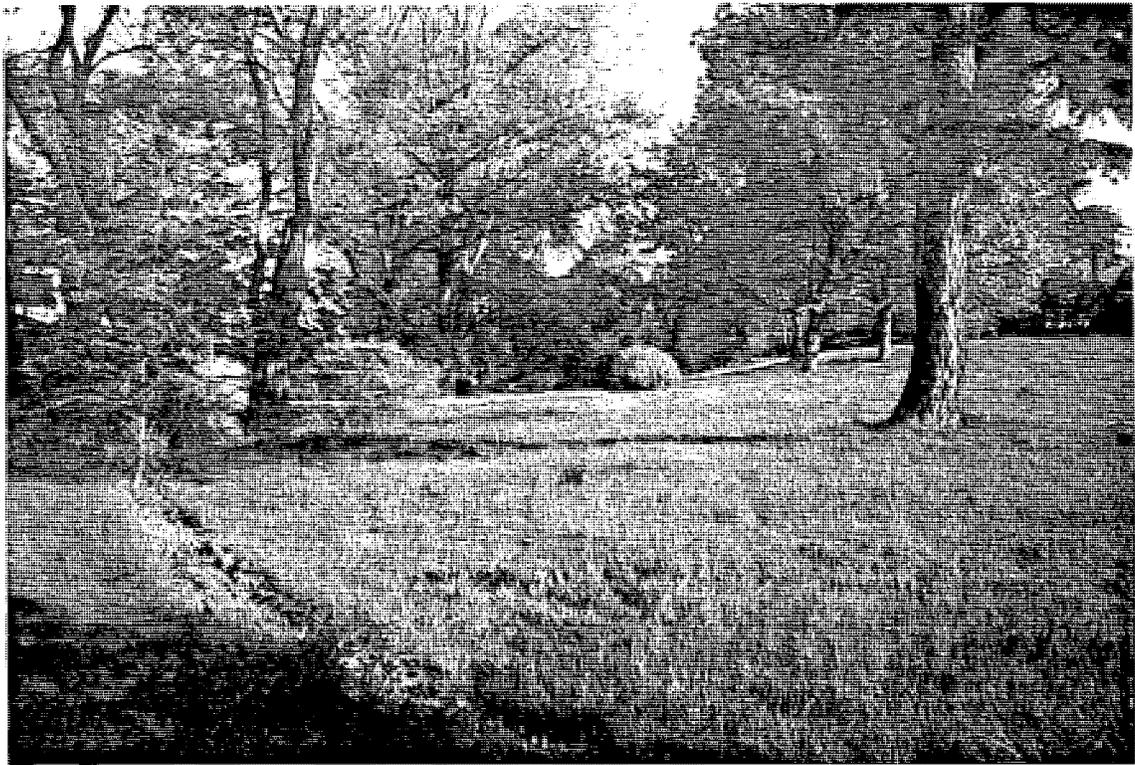


Figure 5. Photograph of the Project Area. View to the Northwest Showing Landscaped Stream in Left Foreground.

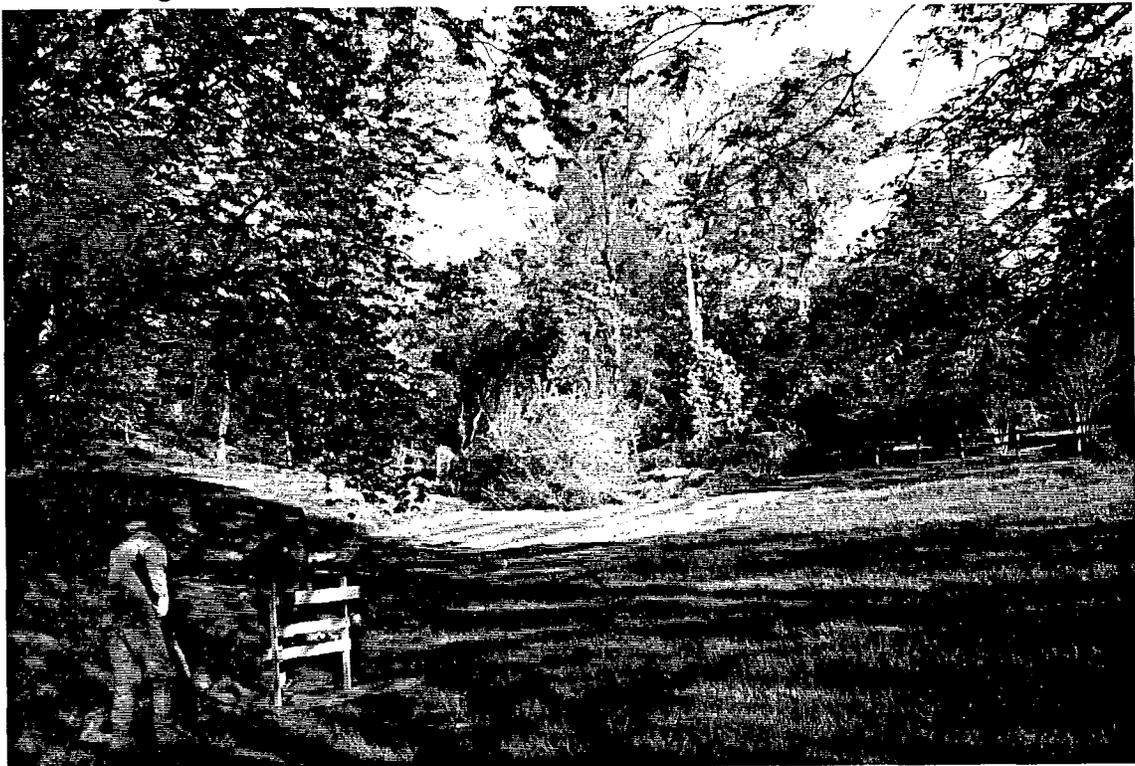
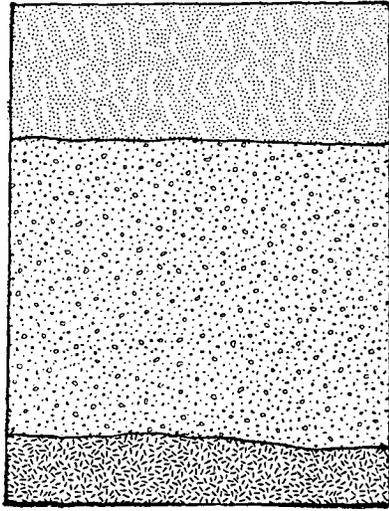


Figure 6. Photograph of the Project Area. View to the West Showing Shovel Testing in Progress and Landscaped Pond Behind Technicians.

REPRESENTATIVE SHOVEL TEST PIT PROFILES

SHOVEL TEST PIT 12

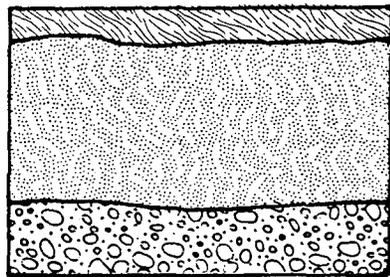


Grayish Brown (10 YR 5/2) silty loam

Strong Brown (7.5 YR 5/6) clay loam

Yellowish Brown (10 YR 5/6) clay loam subsoil

SHOVEL TEST PIT 19



Sod

Brown (10 YR 4/3) silty loam

Strong Brown (7.5 YR 5/6) clay with cobbles

Figure 7. Representative Shovel Test Pit Profiles



Figure 8. Backhoe Trench in Cellar of Lot 2. View to the North Showing Utility Trench Running Across Area.

**APPENDIX A
ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 FOX HAVEN DEVELOPMENT
 ARTIFACT INVENTORY

PROVENIENCE	STRATUM	COUNT	DESCRIPTION
STP 1	A	2	Wire Nails
		2	Window Glass Fragments
STP 2	A	3	Wire Nails
STP 3	A	2	Plain Whiteware Sherds
		33	Clear Bottle Glass Fragments
		1	Amber Bottle Glass Fragment
		1	Green Bottle Glass Fragment
		1	Aqua Bottle Glass Fragment
		2	Plastic Fragments
		1	Slag Fragment
		21	Window Glass Fragments
		3	Wire Nails
		9	Cut Nail Fragments
		1	Oyster Shell Fragment
STP 4	A	7	Clear Bottle Glass Fragments
		7	Amber Bottle Glass Fragments
		5	Window Glass Fragments
		1	Plastic Screw Cap
		1	Plastic Wire Insulator - Fragmented
		3	Wire Nails
		2	Cut Nail Fragments
1	Unidentifiable Iron Object		
STP 5	A	2	Clear Bottle Glass Fragments
		1	Cut Nail Fragment
STP 7	A	2	Brick Fragments
		1	Roofing Slate Fragment
STP 8	A	1	Carbon Core Battery - C-Cell, Fragmented
		14	Clear Bottle Glass Fragments
		2	Amber Bottle Glass Fragments
		2	Window Glass Fragments
		1	Aluminum Washer
		6	Cut Nail Fragments
		1	Terra Cotta Pipe Fragment
STP 9	A	9	Clear Bottle Glass Fragments
		2	Coal Fragments
		1	Brick Fragments
		9	Cut Nail Fragments
		1	Purple Sponged Whiteware
		1	Clamshell Fragment
STP 9	A	4	Oyster Fragments
		3	Clear Bottle Glass Fragments
		1	Window Glass Fragment

Greenhorne and O'Mara, Inc.

		1	Wire Nail
STP 11	A	2	Clear Bottle Glass Fragments
STP 12	A	1	Redware Sherd - Burned
		1	Clamshell Fragment
STP 13	B	3	Clear Bottle Glass Fragments
		1	Aqua Bottle Glass Fragments
		1	Window Glass Fragment
		1	Screw-in Glass Fuse
		1	Reinforced Electrical Cable
		3	Metal Screw Top Fragments
		1	Wire Fragment
		3	Wire Niles
		3	Cut Nails
		1	Plain Whiteware Sherd
STP 15	A	1	Hand-Painted 20 th Century Hard Paste Porcelain
STP 16	A	1	Clear Tumbler Base
		5	Clear Bottle Glass Fragments
		1	Redware Sherd
		1	Milk Glass Fragment
		1	Amorphous Iron Lump
STP 17	A	1	Aqua Bottle Glass Fragments
		1	Cobalt Bottle Glass Fragments
		2	Window Glass Fragments
		8	Cut Nail Fragments
STP 18	A	1	Aqua Bottle Glass Fragments
		2	Window Glass Fragments
		1	Wire Nail
		2	Butchered Bone Fragments
		1	Stoneware Sherd
STP 19	A	1	Aqua Bottle Glass Fragments
		2	Window Glass Fragments
		1	Large Iron Bolt with Washer
STP 20	A	1	Clear Bottle Glass Fragments
		1	Strap Iron Fragment
		1	Stoneware Sherd
STP 21	A	3	Clear Bottle Glass Fragments
		1	Window Glass Fragment
		1	Oyster Fragment

**APPENDIX B
CORRESPONDENCE**

ALEXANDRIA



March 31, 1999

ARCHAEOLOGY

Mr. Carey Meushaw
Mr. Art Meushaw
1022 Duke Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

Dear Messrs. Meushaw:

We have had the opportunity to review the scope of services (including the map, faxed to us yesterday afternoon) for archaeological work at 1820 Howard Street prepared for you by Greenhome & O'Mara, Inc. As I indicated to you in our telephone conversations, the proposed scope does not meet the requirements of the city's Archaeological Protection Code and the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards*. We are prepared to work with you and your consultant so that your project can proceed in an efficient and cost-effective manner and is in compliance with city law. In the event that the work continues without meeting the standards, it could prove more costly and time-consuming for your company, and the archaeological investigation could even be shut down. This would certainly be a situation we all want to avoid.

To comply with the requirements of the Archaeological Protection Code, the following adjustments should be made to the scope presented by Greenhome & O'Mara:

1. The proposal should indicate that the work will be coordinated with the staff of Alexandria Archaeology. In particular, the second paragraph of the Project Coordination and Management section and the last paragraph of the Artifact Processing and Data Analysis section should stress this cooperation. As indicated on page 3 of the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards*:

Proposals submitted by archaeological consultant firms will be evaluated by Alexandria Archaeology and the developer on how closely they adhere to the criteria specified in these Standards. The developer will make the selection as to the consultant to be hired and will make all contract arrangements. Alexandria Archaeology will monitor all phases of archaeological preservation work and will meet with the developer and/or his representatives and the archaeological consultant as necessary during the project. The City Archaeologist will review and approve all consultant personnel, preservation strategies and reports. Judgment as to when the preservation actions required on a project have been satisfactorily completed will be made by the City Archaeologist.

2. The proposal should contain all of the sections listed on page 6 of the *City of Alexandria, Archaeological Standards* (Research Design, Documentary Research, Field Work Strategy, Data Analysis and Report Production, Personnel, Timetable, Itemized Budget). While we understand that the itemized budget is sometimes considered private information between the company and the consultant, inclusion of the personnel and timetable enable us to determine if the project is being bid at

105 North Union Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22314
Office of Historic Alexandria City of Alexandria, Virginia
phone: 703/838-4399 e-mail: archaeology@ci.alexandria.va.us fax: 703/838-6491
website: <http://ci.alexandria.va.us/oha/archaeology>

Celebrating Alexandria's 250th Anniversary 1749 - 1999

an appropriate level of effort to accomplish the necessary work.

3. The consultant should assume that artifacts **will** be recovered during the survey. In a situation, such as this, involving archeological testing and the excavation of shovel tests, artifacts will undoubtedly be discovered. They will minimally need to be cleaned and inventoried as part of the site evaluation, and then prepared for curation at a repository which meets federal standards for archaeological curation and collections management (see *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards*, pp. 10-17). If you prefer, the cost for treatment of the artifacts can be included in the budget as an add-on expense, which would not be billed if the number of artifacts is minimal. However, the scope should contain an estimate from the consultant for this work.

4. The field strategy map needs to use the site plan to allow for a determination of whether or not the testing locations fit with the code requirements. The enclosed map, which we have prepared for you, is your site plan reduced to 1"=50', with proposed shovel tests and potential burial locations indicated. Since you only need to test in areas of disturbance, using the site plan as the base map allows certain areas to be eliminated from testing. The shovel test locations we have proposed are at 50-foot intervals across the areas of disturbance. Thus, we have been able to reduce the number of initial shovel tests required to 22; this is a reduction of over 40% when compared with your original proposal from Greenhome & O'Mara. It should be stated that some of the shovel tests may need to be slightly moved off of this 50-foot grid to avoid trees, the small stream, utilities, etc. The disturbance area should be fenced during construction so that untested areas are not inadvertently destroyed by development activities.

5. The standard archaeological procedure for locating burials involves scraping the soil in horizontal layers to identify the presence of grave shafts. In the judgment of the City Archaeologist, the use of shovel tests to locate and identify burials therefore does not meet the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards*. It is conceivable that this method would result in cutting through a burial without recognizing it.

The areas of proposed construction disturbance with the potential to yield human remains are marked on the enclosed site map. This information has been based on oral tradition of the Hall family. The required work in these areas can be accomplished either as a straightforward archaeological investigation or as an archaeological monitoring activity, during construction. In the latter method, the backhoe could be used by the archaeologists, when needed, and could work on other aspects of construction while the archaeologists were performing the tasks requiring hand excavation. If you choose to use a monitoring strategy, you will also avoid having to dig the same area twice, once for the archaeology and once for construction. In any event, the procedures used by the archaeologists remain the same and are presented below:

Using a backhoe under the direction of an archaeologist, the topsoil will be scraped off in the proposed construction areas which have the potential to yield human burials. The backhoe will scrape slowly, with the bottom of the bucket parallel to the ground surface to create as flat an area as possible. The exposed subsoil will then be shoveled and troweled to look for grave shafts which would indicate the presence of burials. If none are found, this procedure will be repeated at a depth of about one foot into the subsoil. If grave shafts are still not identified, the backhoe will continue slowly scraping (no more than six inches at a time) until the excavations reach the proposed depth of disturbance, but need not exceed six feet, if no fill is present. The

archaeological monitor will stop the backhoe scraping and check the surface by troweling the ground surface if any soil color or texture changes area noted. If burial shafts are identified, they will be photographed and drawn as archeological features; their locations will be indicated on the archaeological site map. No human remains will be disturbed during this testing phase; locations of graves will be identified, but they will not be excavated.

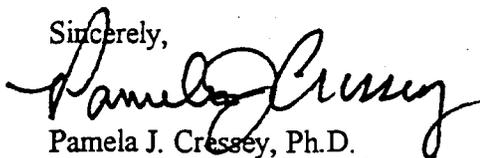
The personnel conducting the investigation in the potential burial areas must have documented experience in the recognition of burial shafts. After the areas have been troweled off under the topsoil and one foot into the subsoil, Alexandria Archaeology will be contacted to come and check the site, since our staff has experience in locating grave shafts in the City's soils. The work will not be conducted on Sundays and Mondays, since our office is closed on those days.

If burials are found in the roadway, it is probable that disturbance will not be deep enough to affect the human remains, and it would then be possible to leave them in place under the asphalt. If burials are found in the proposed utility line locations, it may be possible to shift the utility locations to avoid disturbance of remains. If burials are found in the proposed basement location, it is likely that they would need to be moved. If burials need to be moved from any location on the property, you will need to assume responsibility for exhumation and reinterment and for preparing and filing appropriate legal documents, including notification of next of kin. A decision regarding the method of removal should be made in consultation with the descendants of the Halls; and archaeological removal and analysis may be required.

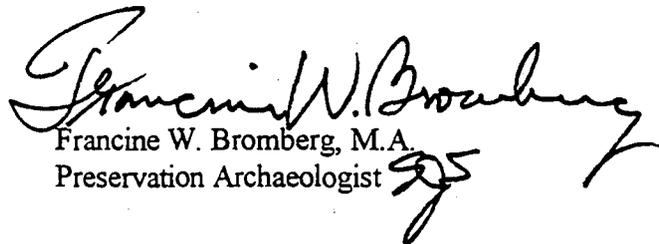
6. The Report Preparation section of the proposal should indicate that the draft will be submitted for review to Alexandria Archaeology and that four copies (including one unbound) of the final version, after completion of any required revisions, will be delivered to our office.

We look forward to receiving the revised scope from Greenhorne & O'Mara. Under separate cover, we are forwarding a copy of the Archaeological Protection Code and the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards* to you for your files so that you are aware of the legal requirements. Prior to beginning the fieldwork, it is necessary for the consultant to have completed the Archaeological Certification process and resumes for all personnel must have been received and approved by Alexandria Archaeology. During the project, any changes in personnel must be approved by Alexandria Archaeology before the individuals perform any work. Please call us if you or your consultant have any questions regarding this letter or the necessary work on this property.

Sincerely,



Pamela J. Cressey, Ph.D.
City Archaeologist



Francine W. Bromberg, M.A.
Preservation Archaeologist

cc: John McCarthy, Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc.

APPENDIX C
REVISED WORKPLAN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AND PREPARATION OF AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION/RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

**REVISED WORKPLAN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AND PREPARATION OF AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION/RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
1820 NORTH HOWARD STREET PROJECT AREA
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**

Prepared for:

Meushaw Development Co., Inc.
1022 Duke Street
Alexandria, VA 22314
Attn: Mr. Art Meushaw

Prepared by:

Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc.
9001 Edmonston Road
Greenbelt, MD 20770

John P. McCarthy, RPA
Sr. Project Manager
301-220-1876

Revised April 21, 1999

Introduction

Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc. (G&O) proposes to complete archaeological testing and preparation of an Archaeological Evaluation/Resource Management Plan (Plan) for the 1820 North Howard Street Project Area, Alexandria, Virginia in accordance with comments received from Alexandria Archaeology in their letter dated March 31, 1999. The archaeological testing will document the presence or absence of archaeological resources, while the Plan will address the management or treatment of any resources identified through the testing. This workplan presents a research design, identifies project personnel, defines a timetable, and outlines the anticipated level of effort associated with each task.

Research Design

The research design presents an explicit statement of research goals and objectives and methods.

Goals and Objectives

The goal of the project is the identification of archaeological resources that may be affected by development associated with the subdivision of the property known as 1820 North Howard Street in Alexandria, Virginia. A Resource Management Plan will be developed addressing the further evaluation and preservation of the resources identified. The information collected will also contribute to a more complete understanding of the occurrence and distribution of archaeological resources in the City of Alexandria.

Methods: Scope of Services

The investigation will be conducted in accordance with the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards*. It will include five (5) tasks, as follows: Project Coordination and Management, Documentary Research, Field Work, Artifact Processing and Data Analysis, and Report Preparation.

Project Coordination and Management

Senior G&O staff will coordinate and manage the project to insure its efficient execution and will maintain close communication with client representatives. Interim preliminary results will be transmitted verbally on an ongoing basis as needed to facilitate the project. Close communication will be maintained with the staff of Alexandria Archaeology regarding work schedules, results, and deliverables.

Documentary Research

Documentary research will address the cultural context of possible archaeological resources in the project area and the land use history of the property as it relates to the presence and nature of potential archaeological resources. Archaeological and historical site files, soil surveys and other environmental documents, historic maps, and narrative histories will be consulted. Narrative notes and photocopies of relevant documents will be produced.

Field Work

The Field Work is divided into survey and, if appropriate, construction excavation monitoring phases.

The survey includes standard Phase I efforts to locate and identify archaeological resources across the area to be disturbed by construction activities (i.e., pedestrian reconnaissance and shovel testing) and mechanically-assisted area excavations will seek to document the Hall family cemetery that reportedly existed in the south central portion of the project area.

Exposed ground surfaces will be examined during the pedestrian reconnaissance and evidence of archaeological resources such as topographic anomalies potentially representing archaeological features will be noted. Observation will be recorded on a map of the project area. Documentation may also include narrative notes and photographs.

In areas where surface visibility is inadequate due to the presence of ground cover, etc., shovel tests will be manually excavated by natural soil levels to allow the field team to examine a sample of soils and their contents. Excavated soils will be passed through ¼-inch hardware cloth to insure uniform recovery of cultural material, if present. The project area is considered as having high sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological resources. Shovel tests will be placed at or as near as reasonably possible to the locations recommended by Alexandria Archaeology. No testing will take place in areas of standing water, steep slopes, or areas of obvious prior disturbance. Additional shovel tests may be excavated surrounding "positive" finds to provide preliminary information regarding the extent and nature of any deposit encountered. We estimate that approximately 30 shovel tests will be excavated. All shovel tests will be backfilled following documentation on standardized recording forms.

A backhoe will be used to remove topsoil under the direction of a archaeologist to expose subsoil and archaeological features such as grave shafts over the area designated by Alexandria

Archaeology. The backhoe will scrape slowly, with the bottom of the bucket parallel to the ground surface to create as flat and smooth a surface as possible to expose the topsoil/subsoil interface. Exposed soil will be shovel scrapped and troweled to look for grave shafts, indicative of burials.

If no features are encountered at the subsoil interface, the procedure will be repeated at a depth of approximately one foot into the subsoil, including shovel scrapping and troweling. Regardless of results, Alexandria Archaeology will be contacted to inspect the site at each step.

Soils will be backfilled as soon as feasible. Features identified will be photographed and recorded in plan and mapped. No excavation or disturbance of human remains will take place. In the event that burial features are identified, consultation will take place to determine the appropriate course of future action which may include redesign of the project or application for a permit to excavate and relocate the burial.

Subsequent to the work described above, the archaeologists will monitor construction excavations, continuing excavations in six-inch intervals with additional scrapping and examination by the archaeologists, to the proposed depth of construction disturbance or to a depth of six feet below any fill, whichever is shallower.

Artifact Processing and Data Analysis

We anticipate that project results will generally be negative and that only a small number of artifacts requiring processing and analysis will be recovered during the project. We anticipate processing 50 artifacts including cleaning, inventory, and preparation for curation at a suitable repository in accordance with the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards*.

The data collected will be reviewed and organized to address project goals. Archaeological site recording forms will be prepared for any resource identified.

Potentially significant archaeological resources will be identified and appropriate recommendations made, applying the Criteria of Eligibility of the National Register of Historic Places. Project effects to potentially significant resources, if any, will be assessed, and appropriate recommendations made.

Recommendations will also address the evaluation and management of identified resources and the effects of the proposed undertaking on archaeological resources. G&O staff will discuss preliminary results with client representatives and with representatives of Alexandria Archaeology as the information becomes available, resulting in a flexible approach to the development of conclusions and recommendations.

Report Preparation

A technical report will be prepared documenting the goals and objectives of all aspects of the investigation for review by Alexandria Archaeology. Appropriate cultural and historical background information, the strategies, methods, and procedures of the investigation and results, interpretations and recommendations will be presented. The report will contain supporting illustrations, including maps, plans, representative profiles, and photographs. Tabular data, artifact inventories, and other supporting information will be appended. The report will also include an Evaluation/Resource Management Plan (which will be formatted so that it might "stand alone") identifying archaeological resources in the project area and presenting a strategy for the evaluation and management of significant resources. The report will be prepared in draft for review by the

Alexandria Archaeology and a final version will be prepared in four copies (one unbound) after completion of required revisions.

Project Personnel

Two key personnel who are extremely well-qualified will be assigned to this project: Mr. John P. McCarthy and Ms. Jeanne A. Ward. Both are registered professional archaeologists with considerable cemetery archaeology experience.

John P. McCarthy, RPA, will serve as the project manager and principal investigator. Having spent nearly his entire career as a professional consultant, Mr. McCarthy has nearly 25 years experience in the design, management, and technical execution of cultural resources investigations of all kinds. These have included archaeological and historic structure surveys, evaluations of resource sensitivity, significance evaluations and National Register of Historic Places nominations, historic structure reports and maintenance plans, and mitigation documentation, including data recovery excavation and public interpretation programs. In addition, Mr. McCarthy served on the staff of the Office of New Jersey Heritage (NJSHPO) where he reviewed Section 106 compliance documents and National Register of Historic Places nominations. His professional qualifications exceed National Park Service guidelines in archaeology, history, and architectural history.

While most of his work has been in the Mid-Atlantic region, Mr. McCarthy also has worked throughout much of the Midwest, southern New England, and adjoining areas. Mr. McCarthy's clients have included state and regional transportation agencies, the National Park Service, several U.S. Army Corps of Engineers districts, state and local infrastructure authorities, pipeline companies, non-profit organizations, and numerous private developers. Mr. McCarthy's vita is on file with Alexandria Archaeology. Mr. McCarthy has conducted numerous projects related to historic cemeteries, and he will personally participate in no less than 50% of the field work associated with the search for graves and monitoring of construction excavations.

Ms. Jeanne A. Ward, RPA, will serve as field director and will conduct all research and direct all field work. Ms. Ward is an archaeologist with over 20 years of experience in the Mid-Atlantic, Southeast, and Upper Midwest. Her academic credentials include a BA in anthropology from the University of Georgia and an MA in anthropology from the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. She has experience in both historic and prehistoric archaeology including investigations ranging from numerous Phase I site location/identification surveys through large-scale data recovery excavations. Ms. Ward also has considerable experience as a cultural resource manager having owned and operated Jeanne A. Ward, Inc., a certified DBE firm in Pennsylvania for three years. Her most recent experience includes three years as a senior member of the staff of IMA Consulting, Inc., in Minneapolis before she relocated to the Annapolis, MD area.

During most of her career, Ms. Ward has concentrated on historic archaeological sites, including urban sites in Philadelphia and Gettysburg, PA, Minneapolis and Duluth, MN, Kansas City, MO, and Appleton, WI. More rural sites include Addison Plantation in Oxon Hill, MD, slave quarters and plantation sites on Kings Bay Naval Submarine Base, GA, and prehistoric and historic sites in the Lake Oconee Reservoir in northern Georgia and the Russell Reservoir in Georgia and South Carolina.

Ms. Ward has been involved in the identification and excavation of both prehistoric and historic burials. During data recovery investigations of a Mississippian shell midden in Green County, GA three burials, a young adult female and two juveniles were excavated. During her employment with John Milner Associates, Inc. Ms. Ward was the field director in charge of the mitigation of

the 10th Street First African Baptist Church Cemetery in Philadelphia. Because of its location beneath the travel lanes of Vine Street, only a 30-day window for excavation was available for the remove of an unknown number of burials associated with the First African Baptist Church's ownership of the property from 1810 through 1822. Excavations at the site began with the monitoring of careful machine stripping of the paving materials and fill placed over the site. Ms. Ward monitored all backhoe excavations and tagged all burial identified during this process for mapping and excavation. Most recently, Ms. Ward participated in a search for burials at the site of a reputed slave cemetery in Prince William County, Virginia, which employed the same field methods as proposed for this project. Her vita is attached.

She will be assisted by staff experienced in the field identification of unmarked graves, including Mr. Forrest Crosley and Ms. Nancy Anthony, both of whom have worked on similar projects in Alexandria.

Timetable

Documentary research will be completed over the next week. The pedestrian reconnaissance and shovel testing will be completed week following. The mechanically-assisted area excavations will be completed on a schedule to be determined in consultation with the owner, who will provide a backhoe, equipped with a smooth-blade, and operator. Construction monitoring will also be completed on a schedule to be determined in consultation with the owner. A draft report will be prepared within four weeks of the completion of field work. The final report will be delivered on a schedule to be agreed following receipt of comments on the draft.

Level of Effort

Project Coordination and Management
PM/PI 8 hours

Documentary Research,
Field Director 8 hours

Field Work

Survey: pedestrian reconnaissance and shovel testing

Field Director 8 hours

Technicians (2) 16 hours

Survey: area excavations and search for burials

PM/PI 12 hours

Field Director 24 hours

Technicians (2) 48 hours

Construction Excavation Monitoring:

Time Based

Artifact Processing and Data Analysis

PM/PI 4 hours

Field Director 8 hours

Report Preparation.

PM/PI 8 hours

Field Director 24 hours
Graphics 12 hours
Secretary 4 hours

**APPENDIX D
QUALIFICATIONS OF THE INVESTIGATORS**

JEANNE A. WARD
Principal Archaeologist/Manager

EDUCATION

- 1985 **M.A. IN ANTHROPOLOGY**, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN.
- 1978 **B.A. IN ANTHROPOLOGY**, University of Georgia, Athens, GA.
Cum Laude

CONTINUING EDUCATION, TRAINING, AND CERTIFICATION

- 1998 Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA)
- 1997 Winning Proposals: How to Respond to a Request for Proposal, Minnesota Project Innovations, Inc.
- 1997 Introduction to Federal Projects and Historic Preservation Law (106 Training)
- 1996 Assessing the Archaeological Significance of Historical Sites, Corpus Christi, TX.
- 1995 Wetland Soils and Hydrology, Wetlands Training Institute, St. Paul, MN.
- 1994 Wetland Identification and Delineation, Learning Center of Applied Environmental Technology, Middletown PA.
- 1994 Advanced Plant Identification, Learning Center of Applied Environmental Technology, Middletown PA.
- 1994 Wetland Delineation Certification Refresher, Wetland Training Institute, Alexandria, VA.
- 1993 - 1995 Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Department of General Services, Women Business Enterprise
- 1992 - 1997 Society of Professional Archaeologists (SOPA), certified in Field Research and Historical Archaeology.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EXPERIENCE AND EMPLOYMENT

- Current** APPLIED ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY ASSOCIATES, Annapolis, MD.
- 1995 - 1998 SENIOR ARCHAEOLOGIST/HISTORIAN/WETLANDS SCIENTIST, IMA Consulting, Inc., Minneapolis, MN.
- 1994 - 1995 PRESIDENT, Jeanne A. Ward, Inc. Consultant, Stony Creek Mills, Reading, PA. Archaeologist and Cultural Resources.
- 1991 - 1993 ARCHAEOLOGIST AND CULTURAL RESOURCES CONSULTANT, in Private Practice, Stony Creek Mills, Reading, PA.
- 1989 - 1991 PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGIST, John Milner Associates, Inc., West Chester, PA.
- 1986 - 1989 ASSISTANT ARCHAEOLOGIST, John Milner Associates, Inc., West Chester, PA.
- 1989 FIELD ARCHAEOLOGIST, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL.
- 1984 - 1986 EDITORIAL ASSISTANT, Institute for Community and Area Development, University of Georgia, Athens, GA.

- 1982 - 1984 FIELD DIRECTOR, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL.
- 1982 - 1983 FIELD ARCHAEOLOGIST, Jeffrey Brown Institute of Archaeology, University of Tennessee, Chattanooga, TN.
- 1980 FIELD ARCHAEOLOGIST, Resource Analysts, Inc., Bloomington, IN.
- 1979 - 1981 LABORATORY TECHNICIAN, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN.
- 1979 FIELD DIRECTOR, Building Conservation Technology, Inc., Nashville, TN.
- 1979 FIELD ARCHAEOLOGIST, Soil Systems, Inc., Bloomington, IN.
- 1978 - 1979 FIELD ARCHAEOLOGIST, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC.
- 1977 - 1978 FIELD ARCHAEOLOGIST, University of Georgia, Athens, GA.

CULTURAL RESOURCES AND RESEARCH REPORTS

- 1998 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Capel Hill Road 115/25 KV Substation.* Report prepared for Georgia Transmission Corporation, Marietta, GA.
- A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the proposed Veterans of Foreign Wars Property Prince George's County, Maryland.* Report prepared for the VFW, Bowie, Maryland
- An Archaeological Evaluation of The Murphy's Inn Site Shakopee, Scott County, Minnesota.* Report prepared for Minnesota Valley Restoration Project, Inc., Shakopee, Minnesota.
- Archaeological Investigations of a Portion of The Town of Kansas Archaeological Site (23JA422).* Institute for Minnesota Archaeology Reports of Investigations Number 528.
- The Stakeholder's Symposium, The Town of Kansas Urban Archaeological Park (23JA422: Block 2: Lots 11, 12, and 13.* Institute for Minnesota Archaeology Reports of Investigations Number 527.
- Archaeological Investigations of and a National Register of Historic Places Nomination for the Illinois Iron Mine Site, Town of Freedom, Sauk County, Wisconsin.)* Institute for Minnesota Archaeology Reports of Investigations Number 510.
- Preemptive Archaeological Investigations and Archaeological Monitoring of the Praxair, Inc. Pipeline Corridor within the Town of Kansas Urban Archaeological Park (23JA422).* Institute for Minnesota Archaeology Reports of Investigations Number 501.
- Archaeological Investigations of The Wisconsin Heights Battlefield Site, 47DA57, Dane County Wisconsin.* Institute for Minnesota Archaeology Reports of Investigations Number 493.
- Archaeological Investigations of a Portion of The Town of Kansas Archaeological Site (23JA422): The African-American Occupation Area.* Institute for Minnesota Archaeology Reports of Investigations Number 486.
- A Cultural Resources Investigations of Proposed Access Roads and Additional Archaeological Investigations of 20MK92: Great Lakes Gas Transmission Company Limited, Sault Looping Project, Mackinac County, Michigan.* Institute for Minnesota Archaeology Reports of Investigations Number 484.
- 1997 *A Phase I Archaeological Investigation of Two Proposed Development Area Along CSAH 213 in Morrison County, Minnesota.* Institute for Minnesota Archaeology Reports of Investigations Number 481.
- A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Township 48N, Range 11W, Section 33, SE1/4, SW 1/4, The Village of Poplar, Douglas County, Wisconsin.* Institute for Minnesota Archaeology Reports of Investigations Number 469.

A Cultural Resource Management Plan for the Rydell National Wildlife Refuge. Institute for Minnesota Archaeology Reports of Investigations Number 426.

A Cultural Resource Management Plan for the Hamden Slough National Wildlife Refuge. Institute for Minnesota Archaeology Reports of Investigations Number 427.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Impact Area of a Proposed Well and Water Treatment Plant for The City of Independence, Trempealeau County, Wisconsin. Institute for Minnesota Archaeology Reports of Investigations Number 443.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Edison Heritage Park and A National Register of Historic Places Nomination of the Appleton Paper and Pulp Company Mill, City of Appleton, Outagamie County, Wisconsin. (co-author) Institute for Minnesota Archaeology Reports of Investigations Number 446.

A Management Plan for the Town of Kansas Site Urban Archaeological Park, Kansas City, Missouri. Institute for Minnesota Archaeology Reports of Investigations Number 457.

1996 *An Archaeological Evaluation and Data Recovery Investigation at the New Federal Building/United States Courthouse, Minneapolis, Minnesota: Material Insights into Working Class Life in the Late 19th Century.* (co-author) Institute for Minnesota Archaeology Reports of Investigations Number 369.

A National Register Evaluation of Underwater and Water's-Edge Cultural Resources, Duluth Harbor, Minnesota. (senior author) With John McCarthy. Institute for Minnesota Archaeology Reports of Investigations Number 373.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Northern Natural Gas Company 1996 Zone E-F Expansion Project, St. Michael Loop, Wright County, Minnesota. Additional Survey of Work Space and Staging Areas. Institute for Minnesota Archaeology Reports of Investigations Number 378.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Northern Natural Gas Company 1996 Zone E-F Expansion, Princeton Loop, Mille Lacs and Sherburne Counties, Minnesota. Additional Survey of Work Spaces and an Access Road. Institute for Minnesota Archaeology Reports of Investigations Number 380.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Northern Natural Gas Company 1996 Zone E-F Expansion, Elk River Loop I, Anoka County, Minnesota. Institute for Minnesota Archaeology Reports of Investigations Number 381.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Northern Natural Gas Company 1996 Zone E-F Expansion, Paynesville/Watkins Tie Over, Stearns County, Minnesota. Additional Survey of Work Spaces. Institute for Minnesota Archaeology Reports of Investigations Number 382.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Selected Portions of the Northern Natural Gas Company 1996-1997 Rochester Branchline Rehab Project, Steele and Dodge Counties, Minnesota. Institute for Minnesota Archaeology Reports of Investigations Number 383.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Six Acre Parcel for a New Subdivision in Bay City, Bay City, Pierce County, Wisconsin. Institute for Minnesota Archaeology Reports of Investigations Number 389.

An Archaeological Investigation of Portions of the Oak Point Intermediate School Property; The Rees Pottery Works Site (21He221) Eden Prairie, Hennepin County, Minnesota. Institute for Minnesota Archaeology Reports of Investigations Number 393.

Phase I, Phase II (20DE476) Deep Site Testing, MI Great Lakes. Institute for Minnesota Archaeology Reports of Investigations Number 399.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership's Pipeline Recoating Project Sits PNW 95-215C and PNW 95-215JJ, Mileposts 500.95 to 501.17. Iron County, Michigan. Institute for Minnesota Archaeology Reports of Investigations Number 403.

A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Howard Lake Bypass 50th Street to 80th Street, Wright County, Minnesota. Institute for Minnesota Archaeology Reports of Investigations Number 412.

Archaeological Investigations at 32WA62 (The Aafedt Site), Walsh County, and 32PB95 (The Olafson Site) Pembina County, North Dakota. Institute for Minnesota Archaeology Reports of Investigations Number 413.

A Phase II Cultural Resources Evaluation of Historic Archaeological Site 32GF116, City of Grand Forks, Grand Forks County, North Dakota. Institute for Minnesota Archaeology Reports of Investigations Number 416.

1995 *A Management Summary Report for the Phase II Evaluation of Historic Archaeological Resources and Data Recovery Plan for Significant Historic Archaeological Resources, Old Trunk Highway 45 Reconstruction, Scanlon, Carlton County, Minnesota.* Institute for Minnesota Archaeology Reports of Investigations Number 368.

Archaeological Investigations at the Bridgehead Site, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Volume 1: The Industrial Sites, The Pacific Mill and The North Star Iron Works. Institute for Minnesota Archaeology Reports of Investigations Number 363.

Archaeological Investigations at the Bridgehead Site, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Volume 2: Site Area B, Residential and Commercial Occupations in the Vicinity of 1st Street North. Institute for Minnesota Archaeology Reports of Investigations Number 367.

A Phase I/II Cultural Resources Investigation of the Dam Tender's Site, Gull Lake, Cass County, Minnesota. Institute for Minnesota Archaeology Reports of Investigations Number 365.

An Archaeological Investigation of the Isaac Staples Mansion Site, Pioneer Park, Stillwater, Washington County, Minnesota. Institute for Minnesota Archaeology Reports of Investigations Number 361.

A Phase II Evaluation of Prehistoric and Historic Sites at an Upland Dredge Disposal Area of Navigation Pool 3, Diamond Bluff, Wisconsin. Institute for Minnesota Archaeology Reports of Investigations Number 353.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Ledin/Wartman/School Property, Shorewood, Hennepin County, Minnesota. Institute for Minnesota Archaeology Reports of Investigations Number 351.

A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership, Marensico Side Tap, Gogebic County, Michigan. Institute for Minnesota Archaeology Reports of Investigations Number 341.

Small Scale Excavations at 32BI63: The de Mores Packing Plant Site, Medora, North Dakota. Institute for Minnesota Archaeology Reports of Investigations Number 339.

A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership, St. Clair River Crossing and Contractor Yard, St. Clair County, Michigan. Institute for Minnesota Archaeology Reports of Investigations Number 334.

A Reconnaissance Level Archaeological Survey of the Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership, Saginaw County Loopline Replacement Project, Tract 20-19SA-138FEE, Saginaw County, Michigan. Institute for Minnesota Archaeology Reports of Investigations Number 326.

1994 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Walmart Store Parcel, Ephrata Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania*(senior author). Report prepared for Advanced Engineering Group.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey, S.G. Souder Builders, Inc. Subdivision, Charlestown Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. Report prepared for S.G. Souder Builders, Inc.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Rolling Hills Estates II Subdivision, Centre and Tilden Townships, Berks County, Pennsylvania. Report prepared for Empire Construction.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Seyval Sun Sewer Line, Adamstown Borough, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania (co-author). Report prepared for Stober Ltd.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Nashville Sanitary Sewer Extension, Jackson Township, York County, Pennsylvania. Report prepared for C.S. Davidson, Inc.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Walmart Development, East Lampeter Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Report prepared for Advanced Engineering Group.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Proposed Additions to the Carbon County Airport, Mahoning Township, Carbon County, Pennsylvania. Report prepared for Bucharth-Horn, Inc.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Agricultural Hall, Borough of Gettysburg, Adams County, Pennsylvania. Report prepared for Adams County Housing Authority.

Supplemental Phase I Archaeological Survey, The Partial Parallel Taxiway, Parking Apron, and Utility Line Relocation, Carbon County Airport, Mahoning Township, Carbon County, Pennsylvania. Report prepared for Bucharth-Horn, Inc.

1993 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Druck Valley Road Sewer Extension, Springettsbury Township, York County, Pennsylvania.* Report prepared for the Springettsbury Township Sewer Authority.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Starnier Property Subdivision, North Londonderry Township, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania. Report prepared for Evans Engineering, Inc.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Hershey Senior High School, Derry Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Report prepared for Derry Township School District.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Reifsnyder Subdivision, Heidelberg Township, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania. Report prepared for Mr. Perry Reifsnyder.

Phase I Archaeological Survey, Washington Township Sewer Authority, Loyalton Sewer Project, Washington Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Report prepared for Washington Township Board of Supervisors.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Hershey Public Library Site, Derry Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Report prepared for the Township of Derry.

A Phase II Archaeological Investigation of the Amos Potts Farm (36BK637), Amity Estates Subdivision, Amity Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania. Report prepared for Mr. Bruce Weinstein.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Deturk Road Bridge Replacement, Oley Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania. Report prepared for Technicon Enterprises, Inc.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Stephanie Lane Development, Perkiomen Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. Report prepared for Stephanie Lane Real Estate Limited Partnership.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Brandywine Hospital Property in Association with the Proposed Construction of a Medical Office Building, Caln Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. Report prepared for RedGo Properties, Inc.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Bernview Gardens Development, Bern Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania. Report prepared for Hetrich Home Builders.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Milbeth Village, Section 3, Sinking Spring Borough, Berks County, Pennsylvania. Report prepared for E. Kuser, Inc.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Star Holding Development, Richmond Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania. Report prepared for Richmond Township.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Subdivision II, SR0562, SR02049, Amity Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania. Report prepared for Mr. David F and Mary Ellen Prout.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Linfield Landing Access and Trinley Park, Limerick Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. Report prepared for the Township of Limerick.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Westgate Development Phases II and III, South Heidelberg Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania. Report prepared for Omega Builders.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Heidelberg Golf Community, Jefferson Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania. Report prepared for the Heidelberg Green Land Company.

1992 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the United Refrigerated Services, Inc. Distribution Facility, Ontelaunee Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania.* Report prepared for the Stellar Group.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Graystone Development, Jackson Township, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania. Report prepared for the Graystone Group, Inc.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey at the site of the Proposed Leader Nursing Center of the Huntingdon Valley, Lower Moreland Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania (senior author). Report prepared for Manor Care, Inc.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey at the site of the Proposed Academic/Athletic Convocation and Events Center, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Centre County, Pennsylvania (senior author). Report prepared for HAAS/ROSSER FABRAP/BRINJAC KAMBIC (joint venture).

A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Meadow View Subdivision, Phases II, III, and IV, Greenwich Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania. Report prepared for Archie Follweiler, Jr. and Joseph Linzey.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey, Furnace Creek Manor, Borough of Robesonia, Berks County, Pennsylvania. Report prepared for Furnace Creek Manor.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey, Mae Street Property, Derry Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. Report prepared for Hershey Trust Company.

Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of the Peters Site (36BK193), Donald Peters Development, Muhlenberg Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania. Report prepared for Donald Peters.

Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of the Trostle Site (36LA1001), The Denver Heights Site (36LA1149), and the Cocalico Meadows Site (36LA1150); Denver Heights Development, West Cocalico Township, Denver Borough, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Report prepared for Martin Investors.

Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Denver Heights Development, West Cocalico Township, Denver Borough, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Report prepared for Martin Investors.

Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Donald Peters Development, Muhlenberg Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania. Report prepared for Donald Peters.

Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Donald Peters Development, Muhlenberg Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania. Report prepared for Bursich Associates, Inc.

Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Reedy Run Development, Spring and Lower Heidelberg Townships, Berks County, Pennsylvania. Report prepared for E. Kuser, Inc.

Archeological Data Recovery at the Tinklepaugh Site (216A-5-1), Town of Milan, Dutchess County, New York (senior author). Report Prepared for the Iroquois Gas Transmission System, L.P.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey, Village of Equine, Stage 2, Jackson Township, York County, Pennsylvania. Report prepared for Mr. Jack Short.

A Phase I Archaeological Survey, Village of Equine, Jackson Township, York County, Pennsylvania. Report prepared for Mr. Jack Short.

Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Franklin Village Square Development, Franklin Township, Carbon County, Pennsylvania. Report prepared for Franklin Village Square, Inc.

- 1991 *A Historical and Archaeological Evaluation and Evaluation of Effects, Philadelphia Gateway Development Parcel (Vine Street Block 32), Vine (Summer) to Spring Streets, and 15th to 16th Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania* (co-author). Report prepared for Realen Gateway Development Associates, L.P.
- Montgomery County, S.R. 0201, Section 100, King of Prussia Inn (36 MG 200), Archaeological Investigations* (senior author). Report prepared for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation and BCM Engineers, Inc.
- 1990 *Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Addison Plantation Site and Intensive Archaeological Testing of The Addison Manor Foundations, Beltway Parcel, PortAmerica Development, Oxon Hill, Prince George's County, Maryland* (co-author). Report prepared for James T. Lewis Enterprises, Ltd.
- Interim Report: Stage I Data Recovery, The Addison Plantation Site (18 PR 175), Beltway Parcel, PortAmerica Development, Oxon Hill, Prince George's County, Maryland* (co-author). Report prepared for James T. Lewis Enterprises, Ltd.
- An Archaeological Evaluation of a Portion of the Site of the Former Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania* (senior author). Report prepared for University of Pennsylvania Department of Facilities Planning.
- Lehigh County S.R. 1004, Section 01B Lehigh Canal Bridge Replacement, Phase I Archaeological Survey* (senior author). Report prepared for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.
- The Keeler Site: The Historic Archaeology of a Quaker Farmstead on Conanicut Island, Rhode Island* (senior author). Draft report prepared for the Rhode Island Department of Transportation.
- A Phase Ib Archaeological Reconnaissance: Improvements to Maryland Route 439 from Maryland Route 45 to the Harford County Line, Baltimore County, Maryland* (senior author). Report prepared for the Maryland Department of Transportation.
- Phase Ib Archaeological Survey: Improvements to Maryland Route 8 from Old Matapeake Ferry Road to South of US 50/301, Queen Anne's County, Maryland* (senior author). Report prepared for the Maryland Department of Transportation.
- 1989 *Archaeological Evaluation and Data Recovery at the Northwest corner of the Dorneyville Intersection, Hamilton Boulevard and Cedar Crest Boulevard, L.R. 157, Section D32, Dorneyville Access, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania* (senior author). Report prepared for the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.
- "The Greatest Spirit and Activity Prevailed": Water-powered Industry in Killingly, Connecticut* (co-author). Report prepared for the Town of Killingly, CT.
- An Archaeological and Historical Reconnaissance of the Dege Farm Property (Bedford Chase Development) Tewksbury Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey* (co-author). Report prepared for Custom Living Homes and Communities, Inc.
- 1988 *Phase II Archaeological Testing of Twelve Sites along the CNG Transmission Corporation TL-468 pipeline from Biddlecum Road to the Canadian Border, Jefferson and Oswego Counties, New York* (co-author). Report prepared for CNG Transmission Corporation.
- Phase I Archaeological Survey of Natural Gas Pipeline TL-473 and Phase II Testing of Test Locus 20 in Tompkins County, New York* (co-author). Report prepared for CNG Transmission Corporation.
- Historical Archaeology of Plantations at Kings Bay, Camden County, Georgia* (contributor). Report prepared for the U.S. Department of the Navy.
- 1987 *A Phase I and Phase II Archaeological Investigation of the National Capital Columns Site (51 NE 26) at the National Arboretum, City of Washington, District of Columbia* (co-author). Report prepared for EDAW, Inc.
- 1986 *An Archaeological Survey of Portion of the Frohock Point Prehistoric Site (9CAM184) and the Mallard Creek Site (9CAM185), Camden County, Georgia* (co-author). Report prepared for the U.S. Department of the Navy.

Archaeological Testing of Aboriginal and Historical Sites, Kings Bay, Georgia: The 1982-1983 Field Season (co-author). Report prepared for the U.S. Department of the Navy.

1984 *Archaeological Survey of the Sandridge Property, Fernandina Beach, Florida.*

1983 *Archaeological Testing of Outlier A (9CAM168), Etowah Park (9CAM171E.P.), Harmony Hall (9CAM194), and Cedar Bluff (9CAM186): Preliminary Report* (co-author). Report prepared for the U.S. Department of the Navy.

ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS REPORTS

1995 *A Wetland Delineation of the Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership, Birch Run Meter Station Property, Tract 20-19SA-138FEE, Saginaw County, Michigan.* IMA Consulting, Inc., Environmental Investigations Number 1.

A Wetland Survey of the Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership, St. Clair River Crossing Project, Contractor Yard, St. Clair County, Michigan. IMA Consulting, Inc., Environmental Investigations Number 2.

A Wetland Survey of the Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership, Security Loop Project, Charlevoix and Otsego Counties, Michigan. IMA Consulting, Inc., Environmental Investigations Number 3.

A Wetland Survey of the Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership, Gaylord Interconnect Project, Otsego County, Michigan. IMA Consulting, Inc., Environmental Investigations Number 4.

A Wetland Survey of the Great Lakes Gas Transmission Limited Partnership, Marenisco Side Tap, Gogebic County, Michigan. IMA Consulting, Inc., Environmental Investigations Number 5.

A Wetland Survey and Delineation of the Kensington Investment Property, Bloomington, Hennepin County, Minnesota. IMA Consulting, Inc., Environmental Investigations Number 6.

PAPERS PRESENTED AT PROFESSIONAL MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES/PUBLICATIONS

In Press *Sanitation Practices, Depositional Processes, and Interpretive Contexts of Minneapolis Prives* (co-author with John P. McCarthy) *Historical Archaeology* (expected publication: mid 1999).

1999 *Fort Mose: Colonial America's Black Fortress of Freedom.* Book review in the *African-American Archaeology Newsletter*, Number 23, Winter 1999.

1997 *Seeking Campsites Along the Red River Oxcart Trails in Eastern North Dakota.* Paper presented at the Third Annual Historic Archaeology Conference of the Upper Midwest, Red Wing, Minnesota.

Compliance and Research Uses of Geophysical Remote Sensing at an Urban Historic Site: Recent Investigations at the Town of Kansas Site, Kansas City, Missouri. Paper presented at the Plains Archaeological Conference Meetings, Boulder, Colorado.

On the Waterfront: The Water's-Edge Industrial Landscape of Duluth, Minnesota. Paper presented at the 1997 Society for Industrial Archaeology Meetings, Houghton, Michigan

A Brief Summary of Recent Archaeological Investigations at 32WA62 (The Aafedt Site), Walsh County and 32PB95 (The Olafson Site, Pembina County, North Dakota. Council for Minnesota Archaeology Newsletter.

1996 *Industrial Eccentricity on the Western Frontier: Preliminary Investigations of the Marquis DeMore's Meat Packing Plant, Medora, North Dakota.* Paper presented at the Second Historical Archaeology Conference of the Upper Midwest, Red Wing, Minnesota, April 1996.

A Survey of Underwater and Water's Edge Resources, Duluth Harbor, Minnesota. (co-author) Presented at the Shipwrecks of the Great Lakes Conference, Duluth, Minnesota, October 1996.

Sanitation Practices, Depositional Processes, and Interpretive Contexts of Minneapolis Privies. (co-author) Presented at the 30th Annual meetings of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Corpus Christi, TX.

1995 *Depositional Analysis and Interpretive Context in Minneapolis Urban Archaeology: Just Whose Stuff Was This Anyway?* (co-author). Presented at the First Historical Archaeology Conference of the Upper Midwest, Red Wing, Minnesota, August 1995.

The Archaeology of Farmsteads in the Upper Midwest: A Consideration of What and Why (co-author). Presented at the Midwest Archaeological Conference, Beloit, Wisconsin, October 1995.

Living at "Agricultural Hall": Working Class Urban Life in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania (senior author). Presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Washington, D.C., January 1995.

1991 *The Cemetery Under Vine Street: The 1810 First African Baptist Church Site, Philadelphia* (co-author). Presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Richmond, Virginia, January 1991.

1990 *The Archaeology of the Formation of the Industrial Working Class in the Nineteenth Century: Southeastern Pennsylvania* (co-author). Presented at the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference, Ocean City, Maryland, March 1990.

Historical Perspectives on Industrial Archaeological Sites in Killingly, Connecticut (senior author). Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Industrial Archaeology. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 1990.

The Archaeology and Osteology of the 10th Street First African Baptist Church Cemetery, Philadelphia (senior author). Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, Kingston, Ontario, Canada, October 1990.

1989 *Tenants at Addison Plantation* (senior author). Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Baltimore, Maryland, January 1989.

1988 *In the Land of Plenty: Tenants and Slaves at Addison Plantation* (senior author). Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, Quebec City, Ontario, October 1988.

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

Society for Historical Archaeology
Society for Industrial Archeology
Council for Maryland Archaeology
Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology
The Archaeological Society of Maryland

JOHN P. MCCARTHY, RPA

Senior Project Manger, Cultural Resources

Exceeds 36CFR61 professional qualification standards in archaeology, history, and architectural history, 1986.
Society of Professional Archaeologists, certified in field research, museology, and historical archaeology, 1990.
Registered Professional Archaeologist, 1998.

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Education

1998- PhD Candidate University of Wales, Lampeter, Archaeology
1988 A.B.D. Temple University, Anthropology
1986 M.A. Temple University, Anthropology
1981 B.A. Temple University, Anthropology/American Studies, *Magna Cum Laude*

Continuing Education

1998 Section 106: An Advanced Seminar. National Preservation Institute.
1998 Environmental Report Preparation and Environmental Compliance Workshops. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.
1997 Basic Workplace Safety Certificate. Minnesota Safety Council/Minnesota OSHA.
1996 Cultural Resources and the National Environmental Policy Act. National Preservation Institute.
1996 Identification and Management of Traditional Cultural Properties. National Preservation Institute.
1996 Introducing Geographical Information Systems. Rowekamp Associates.
1996 Mini-MBA for Non-Profit Organizations. University of St. Thomas.
1996 Evaluating the Archaeological Significance of Historic Sites. University of Nevada, Reno/Society for Historical Archaeology.
1995 Site Discovery and Evaluation Methods, Techniques, and Recent Developments Workshops. Society for American Archaeology/National Park Service.
1993 OSHA hazardous waste supervisor/manager training. BCM Engineers, Inc.
1991 OSHA 40-hour hazardous waste field training, Phoenix Safety Associates, Ltd.
1983 State and Federal Preservation Law Workshop. National Center for Preservation Law, National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

Experience

1997- Present Senior Project Manager, Cultural Resources, Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc.

1999- *Development of Plans and Specifications for the Stabilization of Two Historic Structures, Green County, PA.* (Project manager). US Army Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh District.
1998- *Phase II/III Archaeological Investigations, Lorton Town Center, Fairfax County, VA* (Task manager and principal investigator). Private developer.
1998-99 *Phase I Archaeological Survey of a One-Acre Parcel and Phase II Evaluation of Three Historic Archaeological Sites, George' Creek, Fayette County, PA* (Principal investigator). US Army Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh District.
1998-99 *Historical, Archaeological, and Geophysical Investigations of Two Reputed Historic Cemeteries, Prince William County, VA* (Principal investigator). Private developer.

- 1998 *Phase I Archaeological Survey and Evaluation of Historic Structures, Glenbrook Development, Fredrick County, MD* (Project manager and principal investigator). Private developer.
- 1998 *Cultural Resources Program Support and Document Review* (Staff archaeologist/architectural historian). Bureau of Environmental Quality, Central Office, Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.
- 1998 *Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Belvoir Farms Development, Anne Arundel County, MD* (Project manager and principal investigator). Private developer.
- 1998 *Acton Lane Bridge Replacement, Phase I Archaeological Investigations, Charles and Prince George's Counties, MD* (Project manager and principal investigator). Progressive Engineering Consultants, Inc. and Charles County Department of Public Works.
- 1998 *Phase I Archaeological Survey, Proposed North Bethesda Post Office, Montgomery County, MD* (Task manager). Program Management Company and the U. S. Postal Service.
- 1997- *Phase II Archaeological Evaluation for the Villages of Piscataway, MD* (Quality control review and task management). Private developer.
- 1994-97 Vice President, Senior Archaeologist/Historian, IMA Consulting, Inc.**
- 1996-98 *National Register Evaluation, Nomination, and Preservation, Interpretive, and Management Planning for the Town of Kansas Site Urban Archaeological Park, Kansas City, MO* (Project manager and principal investigator). The Historic Preservation Division, City Planning and Development Department, Kansas City, Missouri.
- 1997-98 *Archaeological Survey and National Register of Historic Places Evaluation, Wisconsin Heights Battlefield (1832 Blackhawk War), Dane County, WI* (Project manager and principal investigator). Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.
- 1997-98 *Geophysical Remote Sensing, Test Excavations, and Archaeological Monitoring of a Corridor for an Oxygen Pipeline Across the Town of Kansas Site, Kansas City, MO* (Project manager). Praxair, Inc.
- 1997-98 *Archaeological Survey, National Register of Historic Places Nomination, Exhibit Design, and Vegetation Management Plan for the La Rue Iron Mine Site, WI* (Project manager). The Mid-Continental Railroad Museum and the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.
- 1997 *1997 River Flood Damage to National Register-Listed Properties Study* (Archaeological consultant). The Minnesota Historical Society, State Historic Preservation Office.
- 1997 *Preliminary Evaluation of Historic Archaeological Site Significance for the Iowa Portion, Alliance Pipe Line Project.* (Project consultant, quality control review). The Natural Resource Group, Inc. and the Alliance Pipe Line, LP.
- 1996-97 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Edison Heritage Park and a National Register of Historic Places Nomination of the Appleton Paper and Pulp Company Mill, City of Appleton, Outagamie County, WI* (Project manager and principal investigator). The City of Appleton.
- 1996-97 *Whitefish River Wild and Scenic Rivers Cultural Resources Evaluation, Hiawatha National Forest, Michigan.* (Project manager and principal investigator). The Natural Resource Group, Inc. and Great Lakes Gas Transmission Company.
- 1996-97 *Northern Minnesota Logging History National Register Multiple Resource Study and Nomination* (Project manager). The Minnesota Historical Society, State Historic Preservation Office.

- 1996 *An Archaeological Investigation of Portions of the Oak Point Intermediate School Property, The Rees Pottery Works Site (21HE221), Eden Prairie, Hennepin County, MN* (Project manager). The City of Eden Prairie.
- 1996 *Statement of Policy and Guidelines for Historic Building Maintenance and Repair at Historic Murphy's Landing Shakopee, MN* (Project manager and principal investigator). The Minnesota Valley Restoration Project, Historic Preservation Committee.
- 1996 *Archaeological Evaluation of the Battle Island Site (21AK9), Sandy Lake, Savanna Portage State Park, Mississippi River Headwaters, Aitkin County, Minnesota* (Project manager). The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul District.
- 1995-97 *Phase II Evaluation of Historic Archaeological Resources and Data Recovery Excavations at the Company Boarding House Site, Old Trunk Highway 45 Reconstruction, Scanlon, Carlton County, MN* (Project manager and principal investigator). The Carlton County (Minnesota) Highway Department.
- 1995-96 *A National Register Evaluation of Underwater and Water's-Edge Cultural Resources, Duluth Harbor, MN* (Project manager and principal investigator). The Minnesota Historical Society, State Historic Preservation Office.
- 1995 *An Archaeological Investigation of the Isaac Staples Mansion Site, Pioneer Park, Stillwater, Washington County, Minnesota* (Principal investigator). Stepan/Larsen Associates and the City of Stillwater.
- 1995 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Byrne Residence Construction Site, St. Paul Seminary Campus, University of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minnesota* (Project manager). The University of St. Thomas.
- 1994 *An Evaluation of an Historic Site on the Great Lakes Gas Transmission Company Pipeline Corridor in Hubbard County, Minnesota* (Principal investigator). The Natural Resources Group, Inc. and Great Lakes Gas Transmission Company.
- 1994-97 *An Archaeological Evaluation and Data Recovery Investigation at the New Federal Building/United States Courthouse, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Material Insights into Working Class Life in the Late 19th Century* (Project manager and principal investigator). The Leonard Parker Associates and the U.S. General Services Administration, Public Buildings Service.
- 1994-96 *Archaeological Data Recovery at the Bridgehead Site, Minneapolis, Minnesota Site Area B: Residential and Commercial Occupations in the Vicinity of 1st Street North and Site Areas E and F: The North Star Iron Works and the Pacific Saw Mill* (Principal investigator). The Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis.
- 1994-95 *National Register Evaluation of Archaeological and Historic Resources, Buena Vista, Beltrami County, Minnesota: An Abandoned Lumber Town* (Principal investigator). The Minnesota Historical Society, State Historic Preservation Office..
- 1994-95 *Phase IB/II Historic Archaeological Evaluation of Selected Parcels, Interstate 35W Improvement Program, Minneapolis, Hennepin County, MN* (Principal investigator). Applied geophysical remote sensing technology to evaluate archaeological resources over portions of nine city blocks. The Minnesota Department of Transportation.
- 1994-95 *A Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Proposed Levee and Floodwall Alignments, City of Grand Forks, ND* (Project manager and principal investigator). The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul District.
- 1994 *Small Scale Excavations at 32BI63: The De Mores Packing Plant Site, Medora ND* (Principal investigator). The State Historical Society of North Dakota, Historic Sites Division.

1994 Senior Associate, Jeanne A. Ward, Inc.

- 1994 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey for the Proposed Walmart Store Parcel, Ephrata Township, Lancaster Co., PA* (Project archaeologist). The Advanced Engineering Group and Walmart, Inc.
- 1994 *An Archaeological Evaluation of the Agricultural Hall Site, 36AD220, Gettysburg, PA.* (Principal investigator). The Adams County Housing Authority.
- 1994 *A Cultural Resources Reconnaissance Survey, Barracks Modernization, Building 15, U. S. Army Natick Research, Development, and Engineering Center, Natick, Middlesex County, MA* (Project archaeologist). Odgen Environmental and Energy Services, Inc. and the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District.
- 1994 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Seyval Sun Sewer Line, Adamstown Borough, Lancaster Co., PA* (Principal investigator). Dr. Spencer S. Stober.

1987-94 Senior Associate/Project Manager, John Milner Associates, Inc.

- 1994 *Phase IA and Phase IB Archaeological Investigations for the City of Bethlehem Raw Water Main Project, Upper and Lower Towamensing Townships, Carbon Co., PA* (Project manager). Gannett Flemming, Inc. and the City of Bethlehem Water Authority.
- 1993-94 *A Cultural Resources Survey of the Naval Complex Philadelphia (Philadelphia Navy Yard), Philadelphia, PA* (Project manager). Report prepared for the U.S. Department of the Navy, NAVFAC Northern Division.
- 1993 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey Associated with the Proposed Greens at Waynesborough Development, Eastown, Chester Co., PA* (Project manager and principal investigator). The Linpro Company, Inc.
- 1993 *A Cultural Resources Survey of the Naval Hospital Philadelphia, Philadelphia, PA* (Project manager). The U.S. Department of the Navy, NAVFAC Northern Division.
- 1993 *Lackawanna County, S.R. 1014 at S.R. 0247, Hill Street Realignment, Phase I Archaeological Survey and Historic Resources Investigation* (Project manager). The Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.
- 1993 *A Phase I and Phase II Archaeological Investigation of the Neshaminy Creek Bridge Replacement, S.R. 2010 (L.R. 09028), Section 08B, Bucks Co., PA* (Project manager and principal investigator). Blauvelt Engineers, P.C. and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.
- 1993 *A Supplemental Stage IA Archaeological Survey and Stage II Archaeological Evaluation at the King of Prussia Technical Corporation Superfund Site, Winslow Township, Camden Co., NJ* (Project manager and principal investigator). Geraghty & Miller, Inc. and the King of Prussia Technical Corporation Site Committee.
- 1993 *Lackawanna County, S.R. 1033 Section 270, Eight Avenue Bridge Replacement, City of Carbondale, Phase I Archaeological Survey and Historic Resources Investigation* (Project manager and principal investigator). The Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.
- 1993 *Lackawanna County, S.R. 4011, Section 270, Ackerly Creek Bridge Replacement, Dalton Borough, Phase I Archaeological Survey and Historic Resources Investigation* (Project manager). The Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.
- 1993 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the McMullan Tract, Pennsbury Township, Chester Co., PA* (Project manager and principal investigator). Megill Construction Company, Inc.

- 1993 *A Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Site 36CR83 for the City of Bethlehem Raw Water Main Project, Lower Towamensing Township, Carbon Co., PA* (Project manager). Gannett Flemming, Inc. and the City of Bethlehem Water Authority.
- 1993 *A Stage IA Archaeological Survey of Proposed Remedial Activities at the King of Prussia Technical Corporation Superfund Site, Winslow Township, Camden Co., NJ* (Project manager and principal investigator). ERM Group, Inc. and the King of Prussia Technical Corporation Site Committee.
- 1993 *Pike County, S.R. 1017, Mill Rift Bridge Replacements, Westfall Township, Phase I Archaeological Survey and Historic Resources Investigation* (Project manager). The Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.
- 1993 *Wayne County, S.R. 4015, Park Street Bridge Replacement, Honesdale Borough, Phase I Archaeological Survey and Historic Resources Investigation* (Project manager). The Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.
- 1993 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Detention Basin at the Northeast Philadelphia Airport and A Phase IA Archaeological Sensitivity Evaluation of the Southeast Section of the Northeast Philadelphia Airport, Philadelphia, PA* (Project manager and principal investigator). Roy F. Weston, Inc. and the Philadelphia Division of Aviation.
- 1993 *A Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of the Sorrel Horse Hotel Site (36MG201) for the Proposed Leader Nursing Center of Huntingdon Valley, Lower Moreland Township, Montgomery Co., PA* (Project manager and principal investigator). Manor Care, Inc.
- 1993 *A Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Site 36CH309, Jones Farm Development, Thornbury Township, Chester Co., PA* (Project manager and principal investigator). The Jones Trust.
- 1993 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Sites 36CH308 and 36CH309 within the Proposed Jones Farm Development, Thornbury Township, Chester Co., PA* (Project manager). The Jones Trust
- 1992-94 *Phase IB/III Archaeological Investigations at the Philadelphia Gateway Development Parcel: An Archaeological perspective on Philadelphia's 19th-Century Irish-American Community* (Project manager and principal investigator). Realen Gateway Development Associates, L.P.
- 1992-93 *Research Design for Archaeological and Historical Investigations of Five Points (Courthouse Block), Foley Square, New York, New York* (Project manager, contributor, and co-editor). Edwards and Kelcey Engineers, Inc. and the U. S. General Services Administration, Public Buildings Service.
- 1992 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey at the Site of the Proposed Leader Nursing Center of Huntingdon Valley, Lower Moreland Township, Montgomery Co., PA* (Project manager and principal investigator). Manor Care, Inc.
- 1992 *Draft Research Design for Archaeological, Historical, and Bioanthropological Investigations of the African Burial Ground and Five Points Sites, Foley Square, New York, New York* (Project manager, contributor, and co-editor). Edwards and Kelcey Engineers, Inc. and the U.S. General Services Administration, Public Buildings Service.
- 1992 *A Stage IA Archaeological Survey of the Ellis Property Site, Evesham and Medford Townships, Burlington, Co., NJ* (Project manager and principal investigator). Roy F. Weston, Inc. and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy.
- 1992 *Completion of a Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of the Walmart Retail Store Site (36 TI 79), Richmond Township, Tioga Co., PA*. Wolverton & Associates, Inc. and Walmart, Inc.

- 1992 *Phase IA Archaeological Survey of Alternates 6/6A Revised and 6/6A Modified for the University of Maryland Eastern Shore Access Road, Somerset Co., MD* (Principal investigator and principal investigator). The Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration.
- 1992 *A Stage IA Cultural Resources Survey of the NSNJ/NL Property, Oldmans Township, Salem Co., NJ* (Project manager and principal investigator). O'Brien and Gere Engineers, Inc. and NL Industries, Inc.
- 1992 *Phase IA Archaeological Survey of the Sixteen-inch Camden Lateral Loop and Meter Station, Cities of Camden and Gloucester, Camden Co., NJ* (Project manager and principal investigator). The Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation.
- 1992 *A Stage IA Cultural Resources Survey of the Pine Street Canal Superfund Site, Burlington, VT* (Project manager). Metcalf & Eddy, Inc. and the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- 1992 *A Phase IA Archaeological Survey of the C&D Recycling Property, Foster Township, Luzerne Co., PA* (Project manager and principal investigator). McLaren/Hart Environmental Engineering and AT&T Nassau Metals Corporation.
- 1991-94 *The Keeler Site: The Historic Archaeology of a Quaker Farmstead on Conanicut Island, Rhode Island. Archaeological Data Recovery in Association with the Final Design of Route 138, Jamestown, RI* (Principal investigator). Excavation of portions of the yard of an eighteenth-century Quaker farm complex. Wilbur Smith and Associates and the Rhode Island Department of Transportation.
- 1991 *A Stage IA Archaeological Survey of the L. E. Carpenter Company Property, Wharton Borough, Morris Co., NJ* (Project manager and principal investigator). M. A. Hanna Company and Roy F. Weston, Inc.
- 1991 *Phase IA Archaeological Survey, Philadelphia County, S. R. 2001, Section B01, Delaware Avenue Extension, Environmental Studies* (Project manager and principal investigator). Urban Engineers, Inc. and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.
- 1991 *Stage IA and IB Archaeological Investigations Associated with Remedial Studies at the L & D Landfill, Burlington Co., NJ* (Project manager and principal investigator). GeoSyntec Consultants, Inc.
- 1991 *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Cedar Areas East, East Lampter Township, Lancaster Co., PA* (Project manager and principal investigator). E. James Hogan and Associates.
- 1991 *A Historic Archaeological Evaluation of the Philadelphia Gateway Development Parcel (Vine Street Block 32), Vine (Summer) to Spring Streets and 15th to 16th Streets, Philadelphia, PA* (project manager and principal investigator). Realen Gateway Development Associates.
- 1991 *A Stage IA Archaeological Survey of the Witco Corporation Property, Oakland Borough, Bergen Co., NJ* (project manager). Roy F. Weston, Inc. and the Witco Corporation, Inc.
- 1991 *Phase IB Archaeological Survey of Alternates for the University of Maryland Eastern Shore Access Road, Somerset Co., MD* (Field director). The Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration.
- 1991 *A Stage IA Archaeological Survey of the King of Prussia Technical Corporation Superfund Site In Winslow Township, Camden Co., NJ* (Project manager). ERM Group, Inc. and the King of Prussia Technical Corporation Site Committee.
- 1991 *A Phase IB Archaeological Survey, BATCS D1 and D2 Wetlands Replacement Area at the Chesapeake Baptist Church Property, Anne Arundel Co., MD* (Principal investigator). The Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration.

- 1991 *Montgomery County, S.R. 0202, Section 100, King of Prussia Inn (36 MG 200), Archaeological Investigations* (Project manager and principal investigator). BCM Engineers, Inc. and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.
- 1990-94 *History, Archaeology, and Physical Anthropology of the Tenth Street First African Baptist Church Cemetery, Philadelphia, PA*. Data recovery excavation of the remains of over 140 individuals during a 30-day window in the construction schedule of the Vine Street Expressway (Project manager and principal investigator). Gaudet & O'Brien Associates/Urban Engineers, Inc. and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.
- 1990-92 *Delaware County, L.R. 1010 (I-476), Section 675, Radnor Park and Ride Facility, Phase I Archaeological Survey Report* (Project manager). BCM Engineers, Inc. and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.
- 1990 *An Archaeological Evaluation of a Portion of the Site of the Former Philadelphia General Hospital, Philadelphia, PA* (Principal investigator). The University of Pennsylvania.
- 1990 *Lehigh County, S.R. 1004, Section 01B, Lehigh Canal Bridge Replacement, Phase I Archaeological Survey* (Principal investigator). Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc. and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.
- 1990 *An Evaluation of Effect(s), Northeast Settlement Projects Pipeline Crossing of the Farmington Canal, New Haven Co., CT* (Principal investigator). Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation and the Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company.
- 1990 *A Phase IB Archaeological Reconnaissance: Improvements to Maryland Route 439 from Maryland Route 45 to the Harford Co. Line, Baltimore Co., MD* (Field director). The Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration.
- 1990 *A Phase IB Archaeological Survey: Maryland Route 5 Leonardtown By-Pass Wetland Replacement Areas, St. Mary's Co., MD* (Principal investigator). The Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration.
- 1990 *Phase IB Archaeological Survey, Improvements to Maryland Route 8 South of Route 50/301, Queen Anne's County, Maryland* (Principal investigator). The Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration.
- 1989-91 *Archaeological Monitoring and Evaluation of the Brook's Inn Site in Conjunction with the Construction of the New United States Post Office, Upper Marlboro, MD* (Principal investigator). Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern and the U.S. Postal Service.
- 1989 *Cultural Resources Survey and Evaluation, Wesel Boulevard, City of Hagerstown and Washington County* (Principal investigator). The Maryland Department of Transportation.
- 1989 *Archaeological Evaluation and Data Recovery at the Northwest Corner of the Dorneyville Intersection, Hamilton Boulevard and Cedar Crest Boulevard, L.R. 157, Section D32, Dorneyville Access, Lehigh Co., PA* (Project manager and principal investigator). BCM Engineers and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.
- 1989 *An Archaeological and Historical Reconnaissance of the Dege Farm Property (Bedford Chase Development), Tewksbury Township, Hunterdon Co., NJ* (Project manager). Custom Living Homes and Communities.

1989 *A Prehistoric Archaeological Survey of Sutton Farm, Block 14, Lot 17, Tewksbury Township, Hunterdon Co., NJ* (Project manager). Planned Residential Communities, Inc.

1985-87 Principal Archaeologist, John Milner Associates, Inc.

1987 *Vine Street Expressway, L.R. 67045: Archaeological Monitoring in the Block Bounded by Vine, Race, Thirteenth, and Broad Streets, Philadelphia, PA* (Principal investigator). Michael Baker, Jr., Inc. and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

1987 *Historic Structures Report for Pennsbury Manor* (Project manager, co-editor, and compiler). The Pennsbury Society and the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

1986-90 *Stage I Data Recovery, The Addison Plantation Site, 18 PR 175, Beltway Parcel, PortAmerica Development, Oxon Hill, Prince George's Co., MD* (Project manager and co-principal investigator). James T. Lewis Enterprises, Ltd.

1986-88 *Intensive Archaeological Survey of the Addison Plantation Site and Intensive Archaeological Testing of the Addison Manor Foundations, Beltway Parcel, PortAmerica Development, Oxon Hill, Prince George's Co., MD* (Project manager and field director). James T. Lewis Enterprises, Inc.

1986 *Determination of Eligibility Report for Archaeological Resources Associated with the Mid-County Expressway, L.R. 1010, Sections 300 and 400, Delaware Co., PA.* (Principal investigator). Urban Engineers, Inc. and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

1986 *Historic Structure Report for the Moon-Williamson House, Fallsington, Bucks Co., PA* (Project manager, editor, and compiler). Historic Fallsington, Inc.

1986 *Determination of No Adverse Effect Report and Data Recovery Plan for Archaeological Resources Associated with the Mid-County Expressway, L.R. 1010, Sections 300 and 400, Delaware Co., PA.* (Principal investigator). Urban Engineers, Inc. and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

1986 *Determination of Eligibility Report for Archaeological Resources Associated with the Mid-County Expressway, L.R. 1010, Section 500, Delaware Co., PA* (Principal investigator). The Delta Group, Inc. and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

1985-87 *Vine Street Expressway, L.R. 67045: Archaeological Data Recovery Investigations in the Block Bounded by Ninth, Tenth, Vine and Winter Streets, Philadelphia, PA* (Principal investigator). Michael Baker, Jr., Inc. and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

1985 *Vine Street Expressway, L.R. 67045: Phase II Archaeological Investigations in the Block Bounded by Vine, Callowhill, Seventh, and Eighth Streets, Philadelphia, PA* (Principal investigator). Michael Baker, Jr., Inc. and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

1985 *Study Design for Phase II Archaeological Investigations, Sections 300 and 400, Mid-County Expressway, Delaware Co., PA* (Principal investigator). Urban Engineers, Inc. and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

1985 *Stage I Archaeological Survey of Proposed Improvements at Waterfront Park, Gloucester City, Camden Co., NJ* (Principal investigator). Remington and Vernick Engineers and the City of Gloucester City.

1985 *Study Design for Phase II Archaeological Investigations, Section 500, Mid-County Expressway, Delaware Co., PA* (Principal investigator). The Delta Group, Inc. and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation. West Chester, PA.

1984-85 Project Archaeologist, John Milner Associates, Inc.

1984-90 *Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Investigations at the Site of the Proposed Sheraton Society Hill, Front and Dock Streets Site, Philadelphia* (Field director). Evaluation and excavation of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century features. The Rouse Corporation and The Redevelopment Authority of the City of Philadelphia.

1984 *Archaeological and Architectural Investigations of Selected Outbuildings at the Peter Wentz Farmstead, Worcester Township, Montgomery Co., PA.* (Field director). The Montgomery County Department of Parks and Historic Sites.

1984 *Vine Street Expressway, L.R. 67045: Phase II Archaeological Investigations in the Block Bounded by Ninth, Tenth, Vine, and Winter Streets, Philadelphia, PA.* (Principal investigator). Michael Baker, Jr., and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

1983-84 Senior Environmental Specialist (Archaeology), Office of New Jersey Heritage (NJSHPO), Department of Environmental Protection.

Conducted Section 106 compliance review of federally funded, licensed, or approved undertakings and related documentation. Evaluated National Register of Historic Places nominations and determination of eligibility documentation for historic structures and archaeological resources, and assisted in the review of Tax Act and federally funded restoration projects for compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. Participated in public outreach and education programs. Instituted guidelines for compliance archaeology projects in New Jersey.

1981-83 Vice President/Principal Investigator, Cultural Heritage Research Services, Inc.

1983 *Cultural Resources Survey: Welty's Mill Bridge Replacement, Franklin Co., PA* (Project architectural historian). Yule Jordan, Inc. and Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

1983 *Archaeological Survey, Sussex Turnpike, Morris Co., NJ* (Co-project archaeologist). The New Jersey Department of Transportation.

1982-83 *Archaeological Survey of the Task Force Alignment, I-476, Delaware Co., PA* (Project manager and principal investigator). Yule Jordan/Greiner, Inc. and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.

1982 *Artifact Processing, Analysis, and Exhibit Design, Archaeological Data Recovery at the New Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, Baltimore Branch.* (Co-principal investigator). The Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond.

1981 *Cultural Resources Basis Report, Supplemental EIS, Proposed Alignments of the Somerset Railroad, Niagara Co., NY* (Field director). New York State Electric and Gas Company and the Federal Trade Commission.

1980 Historical Archaeology Field Supervisor, Dolores River Project, University of Colorado, Mesa Verde Archaeological Research Center

1980 *Data Recovery at 5 MT 5166: The Dickenson Homestead* (Field director). The University of Colorado and the Bureau of Reclamation.

1980 *Preliminary Investigations at 5 MT 4571, Area I: Mexican Town, McPhee, CO.* (Field director). The University of Colorado and the Bureau of Reclamation.

1978-81 Field Supervisor, Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research, Inc.

- 1981 *An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Headquarters Facilities of the Food and Drug Administration, Beltsville, MD.* (Field director). The U.S. Food and Drug Administration.
- 1981 *Archaeological Investigations at the St. Clement's Shore Wastewater Treatment Plant (Data Recovery)* (Co-field director). The St. Mary's County Metropolitan Commission.
- 1980 *Architectural Assessment of Selected Structures Along the Right-of-Way, Gloucester Co., NJ Highway Improvements.*(Project architectural historian). The New Jersey Department of Transportation.
- 1980 *Data Recovery Investigations at the New Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, Baltimore Branch.* (Field director). The Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond.
- 1980 *Archaeological Investigation of the Blue Ball Tavern Site As Part of A Cultural Resources Assessment of Concord Pike (Route 202),* (Field director). The Delaware Department of Transportation.
- 1979-80 *Phase II Evaluation the Miner's House at Catoctin Furnace, MD,* (Field director). The Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration.
- 1979-80 *Excavation of the Slave Cemetery, Catoctin Furnace, MD,* (Senior technician). Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration.
- 1979 *Architectural and Archaeological Investigation of the North Stairs, Hampton Manor National Historic Site, Towson, MD.* (Field director). The National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Regional Office.
- 1979 *Phase II Evaluation of the Wilmington Boulevard Connector, Wilmington, DE.* (Technician). The Delaware Department of Transportation.
- 1979 *An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Transco Energy Co. Property, Delaware Co., PA* (Field director). Transco Energy Co.
- 1978 *Intensive Archaeological Evaluation of the Union Headquarters Property (Park Headquarters) Fredricksburg Battlefield* (Technician). The National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region.
- 1978 *Archaeological Data Recovery in the Force Main Alignment, 17th-Century Morton-Mortonson Homestead Historic Site* (Technician). BCM Engineers, Inc. and the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.
- 1978 *Field Assistant, Tim Rockwell Archaeology***
- Restoration Excavations at Ellwood Manor on the Wilderness Battlefield.* (Field assistant). The National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Regional Office.
- Data Recovery Investigations and Ruin Stabilization at the Wilderness Tavern Site* (Field assistant). The National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region.
- 1978 *Archaeological Technician, Anthropology Department, Temple University***
- Archaeological investigation of the Catherine Furnace Site, Wilderness Battlefield* (Technician). The National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Region.
- Phase I Archaeological Survey of Park Improvements* (Technician) Mercer County Park Authority.
- 1977 *Archaeological/Cartographic Technician (Intern Program), National Trust for Historic Preservation, Leesburg, VA.***

Test Excavations and HABS Recordation of the Oatlands Mill Complex.

1976-77 Research Technician, Bishop Mills Historical Institute, Edgemont, PA.

Restoration Excavations at the Colonial Pennsylvania Plantation Site involving high school student participants.

Exploratory Excavations at the Bishop Grist and Rolling Mills Sites.

Field Research on 18th-century Barn and Bridge Forms in Chester County, PA.

1975 National Trust For Historic Preservation, Work-Study Program (Field School) in Historical Archaeology and Museum Interpretation, Belle Grove, Middletown, VA.

Excavation and Public Interpretation of the Site of an 18th-century residence and Civil War battlefield site.

1974-75 Unpaid Volunteer Experience

1975 *Assisted in Analysis of Lithic Tools, Mispillian Site, Delaware.* Examined lithic tools and recorded evidence of useware.

1974 *Participated in Surface Survey for Prehistoric Archaeological Sites in the Coastal Zone, Maryland Eastern Shore.* University of Washington.

1974 *Participated in Surface Survey for Prehistoric Sites, Cedar Neck Settlement Study, Delaware.*

Publications

In Press Sanitation Practices, Depositional Processes, and Interpretive Contexts of Minneapolis Privies (senior author with Jeanne A. Ward) *Historical Archaeology* (expected publication: late 1999).

Book Review: *Cahokia: Domination and Ideology in the Mississippian World*, edited by Timothy R. Pauketat and Thomas E. Emerson, 1997. *Borderlands: Studies in American Culture*. (expected publication: late 1999).

Seventeenth-Century Quaker Lifestyles: Philadelphia's Merchant Elite at the Front and Dock Streets Site. *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 15 (expected publication: mid 1999).

Book Review: *African Muslims in Antebellum America: Transatlantic Stories and Spiritual Struggles*, Allan D. Austin, 1997. *Borderlands: Studies in American Culture*. (expected publication: mid 1999).

Depositional Analysis and Interpretive Context in Minneapolis Urban Archaeology: Just Whose Stuff Was This Anyway? (senior author with Jeanne A. Ward and Karl W. Hagglund). in *Proceedings of the First Historical Archaeology Conference of the Upper Midwest*, edited by John P. McCarthy and Jeanne A. Ward. Institute for Minnesota Archaeology, Minneapolis (expected publication: mid 1999).

1998 Seen But Not Read: Archaeological Perspectives on the Lives and Deaths of 19th-Century American Working People. *Nineteenth Century Studies* 12:127-33.

Book Note: *Landscape Archaeology: Reading and Interpreting the American Historical Landscape*. Edited by Rebecca Yamin and Karen Bescherer Metheny. *American Antiquity*. 63(1):188.

Book Review: *Managing Archaeology*. Edited by Malcolm A. Cooper, Antony Firth, John Carman, and David Wheatley, 1995. *Historical Archaeology* 32(2):118-19.

- Book Review: *Culture Change and the New Technology: An Archaeology of the Early American Industrial Era*, Paul A. Shackel, 1996. *The Public Historian*. 20(1):71-74.
- 1997 Book Review: *How the Irish Became White*. Noel Ignatiev, 1995. *Borderlands: Studies in American Culture* 4(4):406-407.
- Book Review: *All the Modern Conveniences: American Household Plumbing, 1840-1890*. Maureen Ogle, 1996. *Journal of Urban Technology* 4(2):108-09.
- Review Essay: *Dark Voices: W. E. B. Du Bois and American Thought, 1888-1903*. Shamoan Zamir, 1995, and *The Philadelphia Negro: A Social Study*. W. E. B. Du Bois, with a new introduction by Elijah Anderson, 1996. *Borderlands: Studies in American Culture* 4(1):78-81
- Book Review: *The Metropolitan Frontier: Cities in the Modern American West*. Carl Abbott, 1993 (1995 paperback edition). *The Journal of Urban Technology* 4(1):103-05.
- Material Culture and the Performance of Sociocultural Identity: Community, Ethnicity, and Agency in the Burial Practices at the First African Baptist Church Cemeteries, Philadelphia, 1810-1841. In *American Material Culture, The Shape of the Field*, edited by Ann Smart Martin and J. Ritchie Garrison, pp. 359-79. The Henry Frances du Pont Winterthur Museum, Winterthur, DE, and The University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville.
- Book Review: *Digging Through Darkness: Chronicles of an Archaeologist*. Carmel Schrire, 1995. *Historical Archaeology*. 31(2):93-94.
- The First African Baptist Church Cemeteries: African-American Mortality and Trauma in Antebellum Philadelphia. (co-author with Thomas A. J. Crist, Daniel G. Roberts, Reginald H. Pitts, and Michael Parrington). In *In Remembrance: Archaeology and Death*, edited by David A. Poirier and Nicholas E. Bellantoni, pp. 19-49. Bergin & Garvey, Westport, CT.
- Book Review: *The Recovery of Meaning: Historical Archaeology in the Eastern United States*. Edited by Mark P. Leone and Parker B. Potter, Jr., 1988 (1996 paper edition). *Social Anthropology*. 5(3):325-26.
- 1996 Who Owns These Bones?: Descendant Community Rights and Partnerships in the Excavation and Analysis of Historic Cemetery Sites in New York and Philadelphia. *Public Archaeology Review* 4(2)3-12.
- The Mille Lacs Indian Museum, Mille Lacs, Minnesota. A Museum of Their Own: A Native American Community Strives to Express Its Identity *Borderlands: Studies in American Culture* 3(4):418-420 (Special Issue on Native American Identity).
- Shopping As Meaningful Action: Toward a Redefinition of Consumption in Historical Archaeology (Co-author with Lauren J. Cook and Rebecca Yamin). *Historical Archaeology* 30(4):50-65.
- Book Review: *The Whiskey Rebellion: Southwestern Pennsylvania's Frontier People Test the American Constitution*, Jerry A. Clouse, 1994. *The Public Historian* 18(1):113-15.
- Workshops of the Status of Urban Archaeology in the United States: An Opportunity for Discussion (co-author with Terry Klein and Susan Henry Renaud). *The Society for Historical Archaeology Newsletter* 29(4):13-15.
- Book Review: *Cities of the Mississippi: Nineteenth-Century Images of Urban Development*. John W. Repts, 1994. *The Journal of Urban Technology* 3(2): 106-07.
- Conference Report: African Impact on the Material Culture of the Americas. *African-American Archaeology* 16:1-2.

- Book Note: *Black Athena Revisited*, Mary R. Lefkowitz, and Guy MacLean (editors), 1996. *African-American Archaeology* 16:9.
- African-American Studies: Research Reveals Ties to Traditional Lifeways. *Archaeology and Public Education* 6(1):3, 11-12.
- 1995 The Evolution of the Study of African Culture in America. *African-American Archaeology* 15:1-4.
- Book Review: *A Chesapeake Family and Their Slaves: A Study in Historical Archaeology*, Anne Elizabeth Yentsch, 1994. *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 11:171-72.
- Book Review: *The Perfect City*, Bob Thall. 1994. *Vernacular Architecture Forum Newsletter* 65:23-24.
- Descendant Community Partnering in the Archaeological and Bioanthropological Investigation of African-American Skeletal Populations: Two Interrelated Cases from Philadelphia (co-author with Daniel G. Roberts). In *Bodies of Evidence: Reconstructing History Through Skeletal Analysis*, edited by Anne L. Grauer, pg. 19-36. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York.
- 1994 Archeologists in Tyvek: A Primer on Archeology and Hazardous Materials Environments. *Society of Professional Archeologists Newsletter* 18 (2):1-3,14.
- Book Review: *200 Years of Soot and Sweat: the History and Archeology of Vermont's Iron, Charcoal, and Line Industries*, Victor R. Rolando 1992. *The Public Historian* 16 (3):81-82.
- 1991 *Abstracts in Maryland Archaeology* 7 (1 & 2) (assistant editor). Council for Maryland Archaeology.
- Arms from Addison Plantation and the Maryland Militia on the Potomac Frontier (senior author with Jeffrey B. Snyder and Billy R. Roulette, Jr.). *Historical Archaeology* 25 (1):66-79.
- Book Review: *A History of Archaeological Thought*, Bruce G. Trigger, 1989. *American Antiquity* 56 (1):161-162.
- Book Review: *Material Culture and Mass Consumption*, David Miller, 1987. *Historical Archaeology* 25 (2):115-116.
- 1990 *Abstracts in Maryland Archaeology* 6 (1 & 2) (assistant editor). Council for Maryland Archaeology.
- An Archaeologist's Thoughts on History in Cultural Resources Management. *Public History News* 10 (2):3, 11.
- Archaeologists and Historians: Working Together in Cultural Resources Management? *Society of Professional Archeologists Newsletter* 15 (11):2-3.
- Review: Three Cultural Resource Management Reports in the Delaware Department of Transportation's Archaeological Series. *The Public Historian* 12 (3):140-143.
- 1985 Book Review: *Farm Servants and Labour in Lowland Scotland, 1770-1914*, T. M. Devine, editor, 1984. *Anthropology of Work Review*, 6 (4):48-50.
- 1984 Digging the City: Urban Archaeology in the Era of Cultural Resources Management. *The 1983 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference Proceedings*, edited by June Evans, pp. 134-142. American University, Department of Anthropology, Washington.

Draft Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Cultural Resources Management in New Jersey. Office of New Jersey Heritage, Department of Environmental Protection, Trenton.

- 1983 Politics in the Lurin Valley, Peru. During the Early Intermediate Period (co-author with Thomas C. Patterson and Robert A. Dunn). *Nawpa Pacha*, 20:61- 82.
- 1981 *Archaeological Investigations at the Original Site of Washington College.* Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland.
- Discerning Patterns in an Urban Context: An Example from Philadelphia (co-author with Kenneth J. Basalik). *The Conference on Historic Sites Archaeology Papers, 1979*, 14:3-27.
- 1980 *Summary Report of Archaeological Investigations: The Federal Reserve Bank Site, Baltimore, Maryland* (co-author with Kenneth J. Basalik). Maryland Historical Trust Occasional Papers, Vol. 15, Annapolis.

Selected Presentations

- 1999 Material Manifestations of the Performance of Sociocultural Identity in Antebellum Philadelphia: African-Influenced Burial Practices at the First African Baptist Church Cemeteries. 5th Performance Studies Conference, Aberystwyth, Wales, UK
- African-Influenced Burial Practices and Sociocultural Identity in Antebellum Philadelphia. World Archaeological Congress 4, Capetown, South Africa.
- Patterned Behavior and Constructed Identities in the "Working Class" Worlds of Late 19th-Century Minneapolis, Minnesota. World Archaeological Congress 4, Capetown, South Africa.
- 1998 Coming to Terms: Cemetery Archaeology and African-American Communities. Third Cambridge Heritage Seminar, Cambridge University, Department of Archaeology, UK.
- Plates in Graves: An Africanism? Cemetery Archaeology Panel Discussion Commentary. Society for Historical Archaeology, Atlanta, GA
- The 17th-Century Friends' Meetinghouse at Burlington, New Jersey. Mid-Atlantic Archaeology Conference, Cape May, NJ.
- Survey in the City: Identifying and Evaluating Urban Archaeological Resources. Society for American Archaeology, Seattle, WA.
- 1997 Material Evidence of Irish-Immigrant/Irish-American Acculturation: Traditional Culture and the Archaeology of the Transition to the American "Middle Class". The Scattering, Ireland and the Irish Diaspora: A Comparative Perspective, National University of Ireland (University College), Cork.
- Seen But Not Heard: Human Remains Recovered at the Bridgehead Site, Minneapolis, Minnesota (senior author). The Midwest Bioarchaeology and Forensic Anthropology Association, Chicago, IL.
- On the Waterfront: The Water's-Edge Industrial Landscape of Duluth, Minnesota (co-author). Society for Industrial Archaeology, Houghton, MI.
- The Industrial Frontier at the Bridgehead Site, Minneapolis, Minnesota (senior author). Society for Industrial Archaeology, Houghton, MI.
- The Archaeology of 19th-Century Minneapolis' Working Class Worlds. Third Historical Archaeology Conference of the Upper Midwest, Red Wing, MN.

African-Influenced Burial Practices in the Antebellum North: Community, Identity, and Social Resistance Expressed in the Cemeteries of the First African Baptist Church, Philadelphia, 1810-1841. 12th Annual Interdisciplinary Nineteenth-Century Studies Conference, *Death and Life*, University of California, Berkeley, CA.

Sanitation Practices, Depositional Processes, and Interpretive Contexts of Minneapolis Privies (senior author). Society for Historical Archaeology, Corpus Christi, TX.

1996 Frontier University: First Season Excavations at the Original Site of Hamline University, Red Wing, Minnesota, 1856-1869 (co-author). Midwest Archaeological Conference, Beloit, WI.

Animal Remains From Bridgehead: Perspectives on a Late 19th Century Neighborhood in Minneapolis, Minneapolis (co-author). Midwest Archaeological Conference, Beloit, WI.

Archaeology on the Waterfront: An Overview of Research Issues. Shipwrecks of the Great Lakes Conference, Duluth, MN.

A Survey of Underwater and Water's-Edge Cultural Resources at Duluth Harbor, Minnesota (co-author). Shipwrecks of the Great Lakes Conference, Duluth, MN.

African-Influenced Burial Practices in the Antebellum North: Material Evidence of African Identity at Cemeteries of the First African Baptist Church, Philadelphia. The African Impact on the Material Culture of the Americas Conference, Winston-Salem, NC.

Who Owns These Bones?: Descendant Community Rights and Partnerships in the Excavation and Analysis of Historic Cemetery Sites. National Council for Public History, Seattle, WA.

Sanitation Practices and Depositional Processes in the Urban Archaeology of 19th Century Minneapolis. Council for Minnesota Archaeology Spring Symposium, Minnesota Academy of Science, St. Paul, MN.

Using Geophysical Survey and Complementary Datasets to Enhance the Precision and Quality of Site Evaluation (co-author). Society for American Archaeology, New Orleans, LA.

An Approach to the Archaeology of Rural Society and Economy. Second Historical Archaeology Conference of the Upper Midwest, Red Wing, MN.

1995 The Burlington, New Jersey 17th-Century Friends Meetinghouse. "Works-in-Progress" Meeting, Minnesota Chapter of the Society of Architectural Historians, Minneapolis, MN.

The Archaeology of Farmsteads in the Upper Midwest: A Consideration of What and Why (senior author). Midwest Archaeological Conference, Beloit, WI.

Depositional Analysis and Interpretive Context in Minneapolis Urban Archaeology: Just Whose Stuff Was This Anyway? (senior author). First Historical Archaeology Conference of the Upper Midwest, Red Wing, MN.

The Hexagonal Friends' Meetinghouse at Burlington, New Jersey: Vernacular and Formal Origins of a 17th-Century Religious Structure. Vernacular Architecture Forum, Ottawa, ONT.

Burial Practices at the Cemeteries of the First African Baptist Church, Philadelphia: Social Identity and Resistance in an Antebellum African-American Community. Radical Archaeological Theory Seminar (RATS! 95) Conference, Brown University, Providence, RI.

Dock Creek in Colonial Philadelphia: Private and Public Approaches to an Urban Environmental Problem. Society for Historical Archaeology, Washington, DC.

- Living at Agricultural Hall: An Archaeological Perspective on 19th-Century Working Class Life in Gettysburg, PA (co-author). Society for Historical Archaeology, Washington, DC.
- 1994 A Consideration of Urban Archaeological Research in the Midwest with Particular Emphasis on the City of Minneapolis: or "Just What CAN We Learn by Digging in the City?" Joint Midwest/Southeast Archaeological Conference, Lexington, KY.
- A Perspective on Four Decades of Historical Archaeology in Philadelphia's Colonial Core (co-author). Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Conference, Ocean City, MD.
- Organizer and Panelist: Archaeology in the "Real World": Practice and Praxis in Cultural Resources Management. Radical Archaeological Theory Seminar (RATS! 94) Conference: From Theory to Practice, Binghamton University, Binghamton, NY.
- 1993 Material Culture and Performance: African-American Community, Ethnicity, and Agency in the Burial Practices at the First African Baptist Church Cemeteries, Philadelphia, 1810-1841. 34th Winterthur Conference, Material Culture: The Shape of the Field, Winterthur, DE.
- Burial Practices at the Cemeteries of the First African Baptist Church, Philadelphia: Social Identity in the African-American Community in the Early 19th Century, National Council for Public History, Valley Forge, PA.
- Archaeologists in Tyvek: Cultural Resources Investigations in Hazardous Materials Environments. Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Conference, Ocean City, MD.
- A Neighborhood Approach to the Urban Archaeology of Philadelphia (senior author). Society for Historical Archaeology, Kansas City, MO.
- 1992 Wither the Earthfast House: A Consideration of the Rise of the Brick Manor House in the Context of Social Differentiation on the Tobacco Coast in the Late 17th Century. Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Conference, Ocean City, MD.
- Organizer and Commentator: Competition or Complement? The Relationship Between Historians and Archaeologists. Society for Historical Archaeology, Kingston, Jamaica and the National Council for Public History, Columbia, SC.
- Comparative Archaeology and Osteology of the First African Baptist Church Cemeteries: Observations Concerning the Formation of Philadelphia's African-American Community in the Early 19th Century (senior-author). Society for Historical Archaeology, Kingston, Jamaica.
- 1991 Community, Household, and Privy: Interpretive Contexts of a 19th-Century Irish Neighborhood in Philadelphia (senior author). Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, Newark, DE.
- The "Georgian" Manor house and the Tobacco Coast Planters: Thoughts on an Architectural Form and the Development of a Native Elite (senior author). Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Conference, Ocean City, MD.
- The Cemetery Under Vine Street: The 1810 First African Baptist Church Site, Philadelphia (co-author). Society for Historical Archaeology, Richmond, VA.
- 1990 Neighborhood Analysis in Urban Archaeology (co-author). Society for Historical Archaeology, Tucson, AZ.
- The Archaeology of the Formation of the Industrial Working Class in the 19th Century: Southeastern Pennsylvania (senior author). Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Conference, Ocean City, MD.

- African-American Acculturation as Reflected in the Cemeteries of the First African Baptist Church, Philadelphia: Population Dynamics and Social Stress in the Early 19th Century. Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, Kingston, ONT.
- 1989 Artificial Landscapes: The Evaluation of Cultural Landforms at Addison Plantation, Oxon Hill, Maryland (co-author). First Joint Archaeological Congress, Baltimore, MD.
- Recent Archaeological Investigations of the Urban Working Class, Paterson, New Jersey (senior author). Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, Morristown, NJ.
- 1988 Militia on the Potomac "Frontier": An Analysis of Flintlock Mechanisms Recovered From Colonel Thomas Addison's "Other" Store (co-author). Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Conference, Rehoboth Beach, DE.
- Piecing Together Colonel John's Pots: Ceramic Crossmends and Site Formation Processes at the Early Manor House at Addison Plantation, Oxon Hill, Maryland (co-author). Jamestown Conference on Archaeology, Pope's Creek, VA.
- 1987 Farm, Craft, and Market: Archaeological Reflections of the Transformation of Rural Life in Southeastern Pennsylvania. Society for Historical Archaeology, Savannah, GA.
- Excavations at the Addison Plantation Manor House(s): Oxon Hill, Maryland (senior author). Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, St. Mary's City, MD.
- 1986 Urban Archaeology and the Vine Street Expressway Project (co-author). National Research Council, Transportation Research Board, Environmental Analysis in Transportation Committee, Philadelphia, PA.
- Plantation Households: Defining Foci of Domestic Activity at the Addison Plantation Site, Prince George's County, Maryland (senior author). Eastern States Archaeological Federation, Wilmington, DE.
- 1985 Archaeological Investigation of 17th-Century Philadelphia: Excavations at the Front and Dock Streets Site. Society for Historical Archaeology, Boston, MA.
- Philadelphia Privies and Their Fills: A Consideration of Their Interpretative Value (senior author). Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Conference, Rehoboth Beach, DE.
- Traces of Early Philadelphia: Sealed 17th-Century Contexts Recovered at the Front and Dock Site (senior author). Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, Ottawa, ONT.
- Family, Farm, and Market: Archaeology and the Transformation of the Rural Economy of Southeastern Pennsylvania (senior author). American Anthropological Association, Washington, DC.
- 1984 The Context of Baltimore: Social and Economic History in Archaeological Research. Society for Historical Archaeology, Williamsburg, VA.
- Subsistence and Commodity in Colonial Pennsylvania: The Frontier and the Market Economy. Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Conference, Rehoboth Beach, DE.
- Industry, Community, and Ideology: The Transformation of the Ideology of Industry in the Early 19th Century. Fifth International Conference on the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage, Lowell and Cambridge, MA.
- 1983 Digging the City: Urban Archaeology in the Era of Cultural Resources Management. Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Conference, Rehoboth Beach, DE.

- 1982 Artifact Distribution at "Roundabout" (18ST271): A Case for Plow-zone Archaeology. Society for Historical Archaeology, Philadelphia, PA.
- Examining Socio-cultural Variation: An Approach to the Archaeology of Urban America. Society for American Archaeology, Minneapolis, MN.
- 1981 Salvage Archaeology in Baltimore: Providing the Data with Bulldozer and Trowel (co-author). Society for Historical Archaeology, New Orleans, LA.
- 1980 Data Recovery Excavations at the Federal Reserve Bank Site, Baltimore, Maryland. Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Conference, Dover, DE.
- Differential Mortality and Status: Implications for Archaeology (senior author). Society for American Archaeology, Philadelphia, PA.
- An Unusual Loghouse Type: An Example of Above Ground Archaeology. Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology, Albany, NY.
- 1979 Discerning Patterns in the Urban Context: An Example from Philadelphia (co-author). Conference on Historic Sites Archaeology, St. Augustine, FL.
- 1978 An Approach to Archaeology in Secondary Schools. Society for Historical Archaeology, San Antonio, TX.
- 1976 Archaeology at the Colonial Pennsylvania Plantation: An Educational Outlook. American Folklore Society, Philadelphia, PA.

Awards/Grants

- 1997-96 Red Wing Area Fund and Hamline University, grants in support of public archaeology at the Original Hamline University Site, Red Wing, MN.
- 1995 Minnesota Humanities Commission, grant in support of the First Historical Archaeology Conference of the Upper Midwest.
- 1995 Scholar-In-Residence (Research and Study Residency), Anderson Center for Interdisciplinary Studies, Red Wing, MN.
- 1983 Graduate Tuition Fellowship, Anthropology Department, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA.
- 1982 Graduate Research Assistantship, Social Science Data Library, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA.
- 1981 Graduate Research Assistantship, Anthropology Department, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA.
- 1979 Phi Alpha Theta, National History Honor Society, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA.
- 1977 Summer Internship, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Oatlands Archaeology Project, Leesburg, VA.
- 1975 Studentship, National Trust For Historic Preservation, Work-Study Program (Field School) in Historical Archaeology and Museum Interpretation, Belle Grove, Middletown, VA.

Activities/Service

- 1998- Facilitator/Listowner, CfMA (internet discussion list), Council for Maryland Archaeology.
- 1997- Editor/Publisher, *African-American Archaeology*.
- 1997 Principal Investigator, Archaeological Survey, Gibbs Farm Museum, Ramsey County Historical Society, St. Paul, MN - donated services.
- 1997 Principal Investigator/Field Director, Test Excavations at the Murphy's Inn Site, Minnesota Valley Restoration Program (Murphy's Landing) - donated services.
- 1996-98 Co-Facilitator/Listowner, PUBLHIST (internet discussion list), Electronic Communications Committee, National Council for Public History.
- 1996-97 Transportation Committee, Consulting Engineers Council of Minnesota (Affiliate Member).

- 1996-97 Lead Instructor/Principal Investigator, Historic Archaeology and Public Archaeology Programming Field Schools at the original site of Hamline University (1856-69), Red Wing, Institute for Minnesota Archaeology.
- 1996 Reviewer, Preservation Technology and Training Grant Proposal, National Park Service.
- 1996 Undergraduate Honors Examining Committee, "Coffins and Gravestones as Indicators of Ethnicity in an Historic Finnish Cemetery", Anthropology Department, Hamline University, St. Paul, MN.
- 1995-98 Senior Research Fellow, Institute for Minnesota Archaeology, Minneapolis, MN.
- 1995-97 Technical Advisor, Archaeology Committee, Goodhue County Historical Society, Red Wing, MN.
- 1995-97 Organizer, Chair, and Proceedings Editor, Historical Archaeology Conference of the Upper Midwest (HACUM), Red Wing, MN.
- 1995-97 Historical Preservation Committee, Minnesota Valley Restoration Program (Murphy's Landing).
- 1995-96 *Ad Hoc* Internet Task Force, National Council for Public History.
- 1995-96 Advisory Committee, Gibbs Farm Museum Reinterpretation Project, Ramsey County Historical Society, St. Paul, MN.
- 1995-96 Midwest Regional/Contributing Editor, *African-American Archaeology*.
- 1994-95 Chairperson, Nominations Committee, Council for Maryland Archaeology.
- 1993-94 Chairperson, Audit Committee, Pennsylvania Archaeological Council.
- 1992-93 Manuscript Review, Maryland Historical and Cultural Publications Program (1 book).
- 1991- Manuscript Review, *American Antiquity* (2 articles).
- 1991-94 Chairperson, Compliance Assistance Committee, Pennsylvania Archaeological Council.
- 1991-94 Outreach Committee, National Council for Public History.
- 1991-93 Nominations Committee, Council for Maryland Archaeology.
- 1990-91 Editorial Committee, *Abstracts in Maryland Archaeology*, Council for Maryland Archaeology.
- 1989-90 Chairperson, Constitution Committee, Council for Maryland Archaeology.
- 1988-91 Membership and Ethics Committee, Pennsylvania Archaeological Council.
- 1987-90 Pennsylvania Regional Editor, Newsletter Editorial Board, Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology.
- 1986-89 Curation Committee, Pennsylvania Archaeological Council.
- 1985- Manuscript Review, *Historical Archaeology* (3 special issues, 8 articles).
- 1985-86 Program Chairperson, Oliver Evans Chapter (SE PA), Society for Industrial Archaeology.
- 1983-86 Commissioner, Delaware County (PA) Heritage Commission (appointed by County Council).

Affiliations

Archaeological Society of Maryland
 Archaeological Society of Virginia
 Council for Maryland Archaeology
 Council for Northeast Historical Archaeology
 Friends (Quaker) Historical Association
 Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference
 National Council for Public History
 National Trust for Historic Preservation

Nineteenth-Century Studies Association
 Registry of Professional Archaeologists
 Society for American Archaeology
 Society for Historical Archaeology
 Society for Industrial Archeology
 Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology
 Vernacular Architecture Forum
 Victorian Ceramics Group

Research Interests

Archaeological Expressions of Architectural Form
 Archaeological Method and Theory
 Cultural Resources Management
 Cultural Transmission of Material Culture Form/Style Settlement and Subsistence Systems
 Domestic Economy and Consumer Behavior
 Farmsteads, Plantations, and Rural Society
 Fieldwork Health and Safety
 Historic Academic and Applied Technologies
 Management/Business Practices in Cultural
 Resources Management Consulting

Mortuary Practices
 Prehistoric and Historic Ceramic Technologies
 Public Education/Professional Outreach
 The History of Archaeology
 The Militia and the Colonial Military
 Transportation Policy
 Urban Archaeology
 Vernacular Architecture and Landscapes
 Victorian Culture

Material Expressions of Class, Race, and Ethnicity

