

Archeological Investigations
at 1456 Duke Street (44AX188),
Proposed Marriott Residence Inn
Alexandria, Virginia

John Milner Associates
Architects • Archeologists • Planners

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At 1456 Duke Street (44AX188),
Proposed Marriott Residence Inn
Alexandria, Virginia**

Prepared for

**Miller Global Properties
4643 South Alster Street
Suite 1500
Denver, CO 80237**

Prepared by

**Joseph Balicki
Kerri Culhane
Donna J. Seifert, Ph.D.**

**JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.
5250 Cherokee Avenue, #300
Alexandria, VA 22312
703.354.9737**

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PUBLIC REPORT SUMMARY

John Milner Associates, Inc., conducted documentary research and archaeological field-testing on site of the proposed Marriott Residence Inn at 1456 Duke Street in Alexandria, Virginia (project area). This summary addresses research objectives, methods, and results and recommendations concerning the archaeological investigations and future development of the property. Based on JMA's assessment of the integrity and significance of below-grade resources tested, no additional archaeological excavation was recommended for 1456 Duke Street.

Research Goals

The goal of the documentary research was to assess the archeological resource potential of 1456 Duke Street. Archeological testing was designed to identify the types, locations, integrity, and significance of archeological resources associated with the historic Duke Street Tannery or other activities in the project area. Investigations followed the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards* (1996).

The principal investigator and project manager was Donna J. Seifert, and Joseph Balicki directed the field investigations. Kerri Culhane, project architectural historian, conducted the documentary research. Kerri Holland, Lynn Jones, and Bryan Corle assisted Mr. Balicki in the field.

Documentary Research

Research was undertaken in the office of Alexandria Archaeology in September 1999. Primary and secondary sources, including copies of historic maps and reports of previous research in the vicinity, were consulted. Early tax records for Alexandria do not include the project area, as it was not part of Alexandria in the early nineteenth century. Later tax records and maps from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries were essential in tracing the development of the property. A visit to the Clerk of the Court was made to clarify the disposition of the property in the twentieth century.

Results of Archival and Background Research

Archival and background research suggested that the project area was the site of the historic Duke Street Tannery. The tannery history is detailed in Alexandria Archaeology Tannery Files; T. Michael Miller's "Alexandria, Virginia Tanners and Tanneries, compiled from *Artisans & Merchants*, vols. I and II and *Alexandria, Portrait of a Town, 1820 -1830*"; T. Ted Cromwell's 1989 "Phase II Cultural Resource Evaluation Duke Street (Route 236), Between the 1100 and 1900 Blocks in the City of Alexandria," prepared for the Virginia Department of Transportation by James Madison University Archaeological Research Center; and T. Ted Cromwell and Timothy J. Hills's 1989

“Phase III Mitigation of the Bontz Site (44AX103) and the United States Military Railroad Station (44AX105) Located on the South Side of Duke Street (Route 236) in the City of Alexandria,” prepared for the Virginia Department of Transportation by James Madison University Archaeological Research Center.

Number 1456 Duke Street is located at the southeast corner of the historic junction of the Little River Turnpike (Duke Street) and Hooff’s Run. At the time of its development in the late eighteenth century, the project area was located at the eastern margins of the burgeoning West End, an unincorporated working-class community located just beyond the Alexandria limits. The Little River Turnpike, known as Duke Street through Alexandria, was an important trade route along which livestock and agricultural products were conveyed to port. Hooff’s Run, a small tributary of the Hunting Creek, provided a dependable and navigable watercourse and was key to the development of the West End community. According to Dr. Pamela Cressey of Alexandria Archaeology, small craft were floated down the run to Hunting Creek, then east to port. The project area was historically bisected by the early District of Columbia boundary line and the city of Alexandria limits. When the City of Alexandria was chartered in 1852, the Act of Assembly noted that the boundary line extended “ten feet west of the western bank of Hooffs or Mushpot Run,” which included the project area in the city limits. The boundary community of West End remained perched at the outskirts of the city until annexed into the city in 1915.

Duke Street Tannery

The project area was historically associated with the Duke Street Tannery or Tanyard. The tanyard was operated by several different tanners from its inception ca. 1796 until the mid-1800s. Over the ensuing years, the parcel has been divided and subdivided. The current 1.3-acre parcel represents the northern and western extent of the tanyard.

Peter Wise, councilman and tanner, bought Lot 114 of the Spring Garden Farms subdivision, corresponding to the project area, in 1796. In December 1797, Wise placed a notice in the *Alexandria Advertiser* for the lease of “part of Spring Garden Farm, with 3 acres including tanyard with good spring, dwelling, bark and tan house, two stories, 30 vats, 20 more in frame,” indicating that he had developed a viable tannery on the site. In 1798, Wise took on a partner, Jacob Geiger, who purchased half of the business. At the time, the yard and its improvements were valued at £1000. In September 1798, a notice in the *Advertiser* stated that Wise & Geiger’s tanning and currying business was in operation at the “new tanyard of Duke Street and at the old yard on King Street.” Though substantial in description and assessment, the Wise & Geiger tanyard was short-lived. In 1800, the partners advertised the sale of their operation; in October 1800, the partnership was dissolved.

Tanner Robert Kirk took over the tannery from Wise and Geiger, purchasing the property outright in the spring of 1804. Beginning in 1809, Kirk leased the tannery on upper Duke Street to Elisha Talbott, a tanner and lumber man, and Peter Saunders, tanner and director of the Merchant’s Bank. Brothers-in-law Talbott and Saunders were both Quakers. In

1810, Saunders married Hannah McPherson, whose brother or brothers would later join Talbott in business.

After the assumption of the business by Talbott and Saunders, the tannery underwent a rapid succession of name changes, with Elisha Talbott as constant. After operating as Talbott & Saunders (1809-1811), then Elisha Talbott & Company (1811-1812), the tannery was operated under the name Talbott, Wilson & Company starting in 1812 or 1813, reflecting the arrival of Oliver Wilson, a Quaker from Baltimore. Daniel McPherson, also a Quaker, joined the firm in 1816. McPherson was the head of the Merchant's Bank, of which Peter Saunders was a director

The ownership history and official operating name of the company is complex in the 1810s. In 1817, John McPherson & Son advertised in the *Alexandria Gazette* the sale of the "large and extensive tannery situated on Duke Street containing 4 acres of ground." The advertisement listed the improvements as a "dwelling, beam and bark house, 100 lying away vats and handlers in conjunctions with fountain pumps, mills, etc." By 1819, Talbott was listed as owner in the sale of tannery. Talbott & McPherson mortgaged the tanyard to Mordecai Miller, another member of Alexandria's Quaker community, in 1819. Miller purchased the tanyard by agent for \$6,000 in 1819.

However the tanyard came into the Miller family, Mordecai Miller died in 1832, leaving the tanyard to his son, Joseph H. Miller. After a series of mortgages and broken trusts, the yard was bought at public auction by his brother, John S. Miller. The sale was advertised in the *Alexandria Gazette* in the early spring of 1844. Of the three lots corresponding to the original tannery parcel, Lot 12 was described as

that valuable Tannery, with the buildings, improvements and appurtenances thereto, including the water from a never-failing spring in Spring Garden Lot. The improvements are a substantial brick beam house for breaking hides; a brick stable; a brick bark house, with one of frame adjoining, holding 250 cords of bark; 2 pools with a head of water constantly flowing into them; 87 laying-away vats; 4 limes; 10 leaches; 14 handlers, the last all or nearly all, under cover; one steam engine of 6 horse power, for grinding bark; —this property is subject to an annuity of \$33-1/2 per annum, during the life of a person aged about 60 years, and ceases at her death.

Listed next in the sale inventory was No. 13, "a small frame tenement and lot of ground on the south side of Duke Street extended, being part of the original Tannery lot, and East of the Tan yard . . ." Number 14 was described as "a brick tenement on the South side of Duke Street, extended, next to the Stone Bridge, including a frame Slaughter-house . . . bounded on the west by Hooff's Run." The advertisement of sale touted the additional benefit of the location of lots 12, 13, and 14 as being "beyond the Corporation limits, and . . . of course, exempt from taxation." Samuel Miller was the owner of record of the tannery property in December 1853, when the old and vacant tannery burned.

After the tannery fire, the disposition of the property is unknown. The Hopkins atlas of 1877 illustrated standing structures towards the rear of the lot, but is not detailed enough to indicate which buildings and of what type of construction were extant at that time.

Post-Tannery Occupation

Though the project area became part of Alexandria in 1852, the first representation of the vicinity on Sanborn maps is in 1902, when a small, two-story, brick dwelling labeled 1450 Duke Street is depicted at the eastern edge of the property, outside of the project area. The location and construction material suggest that this is the brick tenement listed in the 1844 notice of sale of the tannery in the *Alexandria Gazette*. The brick building has since been replaced by a modern office building.

After 1908, the building that would become Santullo's Market was built at this location. Vincenzo and Amelia Santullo bought the property in 1923. The frame building was built sometime between 1908 and the publication of the 1921 Sanborn map.

The series of Sanborn maps from the 1930s illustrates additions and alterations to the market and the addition of a two-story frame dwelling and a frame garage at the rear of the lot. The building remained in the Santullo family until it was demolished for the widening of Rt. 236 (Duke Street) in 1988.

Sanborn maps indicate that in 1955, a concrete block and brick warehouse was constructed on the eastern lot line at the south end of the project area. Presumably, the parking area was surfaced at this time. In 1960, the one-and-one-half-story brick and block warehouse was constructed at the rear of the lot.

Archaeological Results

Archeological investigations were carried out in June 2000 and May 2001. Investigations included the mechanical excavation of 10 trenches, the hand excavation of two 3-by-3-ft. test units, and the monitoring of six construction test holes. The trenches varied from 45 to 150 ft. in length and approximately 870 linear ft. of trench was excavated.

Archaeological investigations determined that the open space within the project area does not contain significant archeological resources. The mechanical excavation of five trenches and the hand excavation of two test units encountered over 6 ft. of stratigraphic deposits reflecting the history and use of the project location. Additional archaeological investigations at the southeastern portion of the project area determined that the rear of the property and the area beneath the concrete pad of the 1955 building do not contain significant archeological resources. The mechanical excavation of five trenches encountered a stratigraphic sequence that reflects the use of the property. However, the majority of the sequence consists of fill layers.

The project area was raised through the addition of fill. These fill strata are interpreted as having little potential to address research questions on the use of the property and history of Alexandria. A buried surface was encountered in the northeast corner of the project area that is interpreted as dating to the early twentieth century. This surface was

associated with Santullo's Market. The surface contained a sparse scatter of artifacts, but no features were found. The absence of features and dearth of artifacts indicate that this surface was unlikely to yield significant information that could be used to address research questions on the use of the property as a market or habitation, or on the history of Alexandria.

An earlier buried ground surface was encountered 3 to 5 ft. below the surface in most trenches. The buried ground surface is interpreted as representing the natural terrain prior to development of the property. The natural terrain sloped from the east to Hooff's Run, in the west.

It is known that the project area is within the boundary of a tannery that was present between ca. 1796 until the mid-nineteenth century. Tanning has regional variations in tanning agents and techniques. The tanning process includes soaking hides in solutions made from lime, tree bark, and dung. Possible evidence, in the form of bark and wood chips, for the tannery was observed at the extreme southeast corner of a trench at the southeastern portion of the property. However, the excavations exposed no clear evidence for the tannery. It is possible that the trench encountered the west boundary of the tannery deposits. If this interpretation is correct, then tannery deposits may survive beneath the parking area immediately east of the site. Historic maps suggest that tannery buildings were located away from the run, adding credence to the interpretation that the center of tannery activities was further east.

In the northeast end of the project area, the remnant of a ground surface dating to the first half of the nineteenth century was identified. This surface is tentatively associated with a possible residence, which stood outside of the project area, depicted on historic maps from 1845 to the early twentieth century. While this deposit is separated from later deposits, suggesting that its vertical integrity was good, the horizontal extent of the surface was limited to a small area between modern foundations. Utility trenches further limited the extent of this deposit. The buried surface is only a remnant deposit that is unlikely to contain enough data to allow for meaningful interpretations of the occupation to be made.

Summary and Recommendations

In conclusion, archeological testing at 1456 Duke Street did not encounter significant evidence for the tannery or other significant resources. If tannery-related activities occurred within the project area, these activities left no archeological remains. It is possible that the center of tannery activity was east of the project area and that the project area never contained tannery-related buildings or tanning vats. Additionally, although an early nineteenth-century surface and an early twentieth-century surface were encountered, neither of these strata contains significant information to address research questions on the occupation of the project area. Thus, the proposed undertaking was unlikely to affect significant archeological deposits.

ABSTRACT

John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA), was contracted by Marriott International and Miller Global Properties to perform archeological investigations at 1456 Duke Street (44AX188) in Alexandria, Virginia, the proposed site of a Marriott Residence Inn. The property (which is the project area for this study) is located on the south side of Duke Street, adjacent to Hooff's Run. The project area is approximately 51,300 square feet. The property's proximity to fresh water made it attractive for human settlement in the historic period, when it was occupied by a tanyard and later by residential and commercial buildings.

The investigations consisted of preliminary documentary research and preparation of ground impact maps, stage 1 archeological testing, and stage 2 archeological testing. The goal of the documentary research was to assess the archeological resource potential of 1456 Duke Street. The stage 1 and 2 archeological testing of 1456 Duke Street was designed to identify the types, locations, integrity, and significance of archeological resources associated with the tannery or other activities in the project area.

In the northeast end of the project area, the remnant of a ground surface dating to the first half of the nineteenth century was identified. This surface is tentatively associated with a residence depicted on historic maps from 1845 and to the early twentieth century. While this deposit is separated from later deposits, suggesting that its vertical integrity was good, the horizontal extent of the surface was limited to a small area between modern foundations. Utility trenches further limited the extent of this deposit. It was thought that the buried surface may be present under a concrete slab near the rear of the property, but additional testing determined that this was not the case. Thus, the buried surface is only a remnant deposit that is unlikely to yield enough data to allow for meaningful interpretations of the occupation to be made.

Archeological testing at 1456 Duke Street did not encounter evidence for the tannery or other important resources. If tannery-related activities occurred within the project area, these activities left no tangible archeological remains. It is possible that the center of tannery activity was east of the project area and that the project area never contained tannery buildings or tanning vats. Although stage 1 identified an early nineteenth-century surface and stage 2 encountered an early twentieth-century surface, neither of these strata yielded adequate information to address research questions on the occupation of the project area. Thus, the proposed undertaking is unlikely to affect significant archeological deposits.

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INTRODUCTION

Project Background

John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA), was contracted by Marriott International and Miller Global Properties (which purchased the development project) to conduct archeological investigations and documentary research at 1456 Duke Street (44AX188), the site of the proposed Marriott Residence Inn (Figures 1 and 2). Investigations followed the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards* (1996). The investigations consisted of preliminary documentary research and preparation of ground impact maps; stage 1 archeological testing; and stage 2 archeological testing. The investigations were conducted as three projects, each documented separately (Seifert and Culhane 2000; Balicki et al. 2000; Balicki and Seifert 2001). The results of all of the research are integrated in this document.

The goal of the documentary research was to assess the archeological resource potential of 1456 Duke Street. Documentary sources were reviewed in the office of Alexandria Archaeology. In accordance with the scope of services, primary and secondary sources, including copies of historic maps and reports of previous research in the vicinity, were consulted. Early tax records for Alexandria do not include the project area, as it was not part of Alexandria in the early nineteenth century. Based on the background information, collected a series of ground-impact maps were prepared to assess the archeological resource potential of the project area.

Stage 1 included additional documentary research and subsurface testing in the portion of the project area between the modern building at the rear (south) of the project area and the northern edge of the property adjacent to Duke Street. Originally, stage 2 excavations were designed to monitor the removal of the concrete foundation slab or the modern building and assess the need for additional archeological testing. JMA, in consultation with Marriott International, Sigal Construction, Miller Global Properties, and Alexandria Archaeology, altered stage 2 fieldwork to include deep testing.

The principal investigator and project manager was Donna J. Seifert. Principal Archeologist Joseph Balicki directed the field investigations. Kerri Culhane, project architectural historian, conducted the documentary research. Kerri Holland, Lynn Jones, and Bryan Corle assisted Mr. Balicki in the field. Resumes of key team members are included in Appendix IV.

Research at Alexandria Archaeology was undertaken on 9 September 1999, when the JMA project team met with staff, and on 14 September 1999. Stage 1 documentary research was conducted between 13 June and 6 July 2000. Stage 1 field investigations were conducted between 8 and 16 June 2000. Stage 2 field investigations were conducted between 1 May and 7 May 2001.

Description of the Project Area

The property at 1456 Duke Street (project area) is located on the south side of Duke Street, adjacent to Hooff's Run (Figures 1 and 2). The project area is approximately 51,300 square feet (ft.). At the commencement of field investigations, the property was surfaced in asphalt, and a large, modern, concrete-block and brick warehouse-type building was located at the south end of the property. The western margin between the property and the channelized Hooff's Run was overgrown.

The property's proximity to fresh water made it attractive for human settlement in the historic period, when it was occupied by a tanyard and later by residential and commercial buildings. It may have also been occupied by, or used by, Native Americans in prehistoric times. Although there has been twentieth-century disturbance to the property, it was considered likely that below-grade historic resources existed, particularly remains of tanning vats. Although Native American resources may have existed, it is likely that they have been disturbed by the nineteenth-century use of the property as a tanyard and by later nineteenth- and early twentieth-century redevelopment.

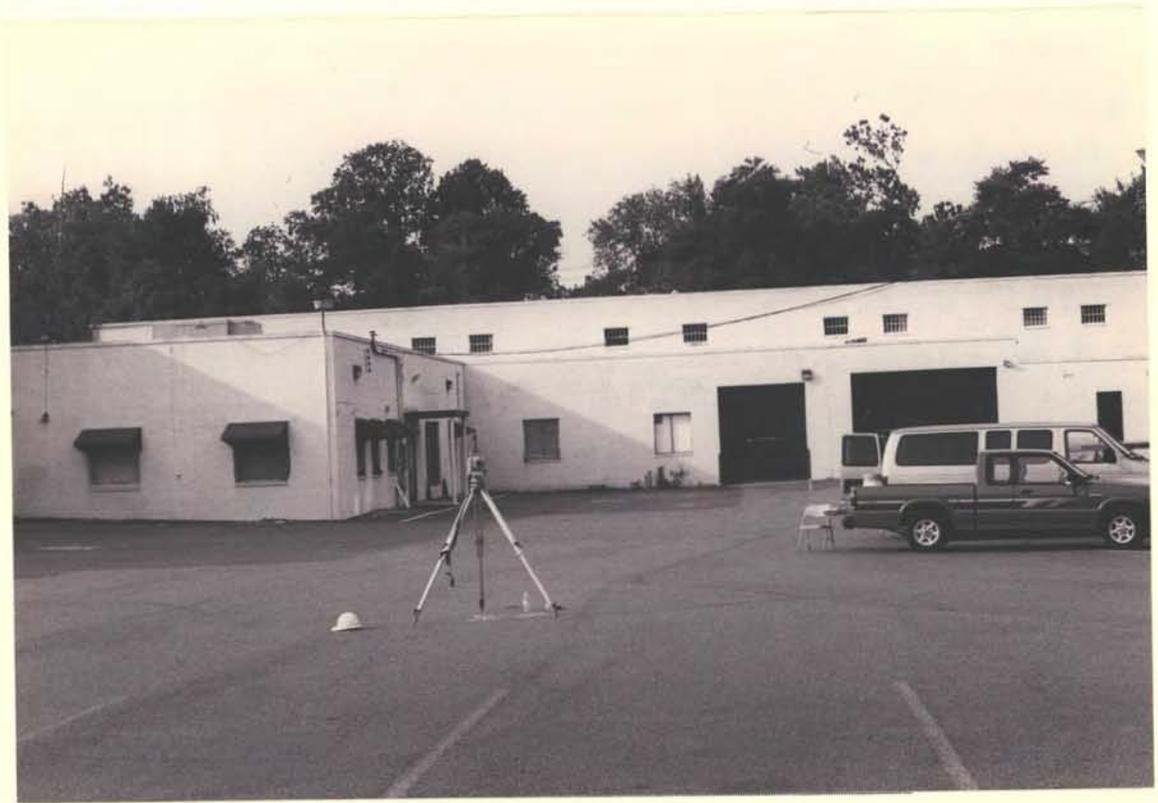


Figure 1. Overview of the project area, facing south.

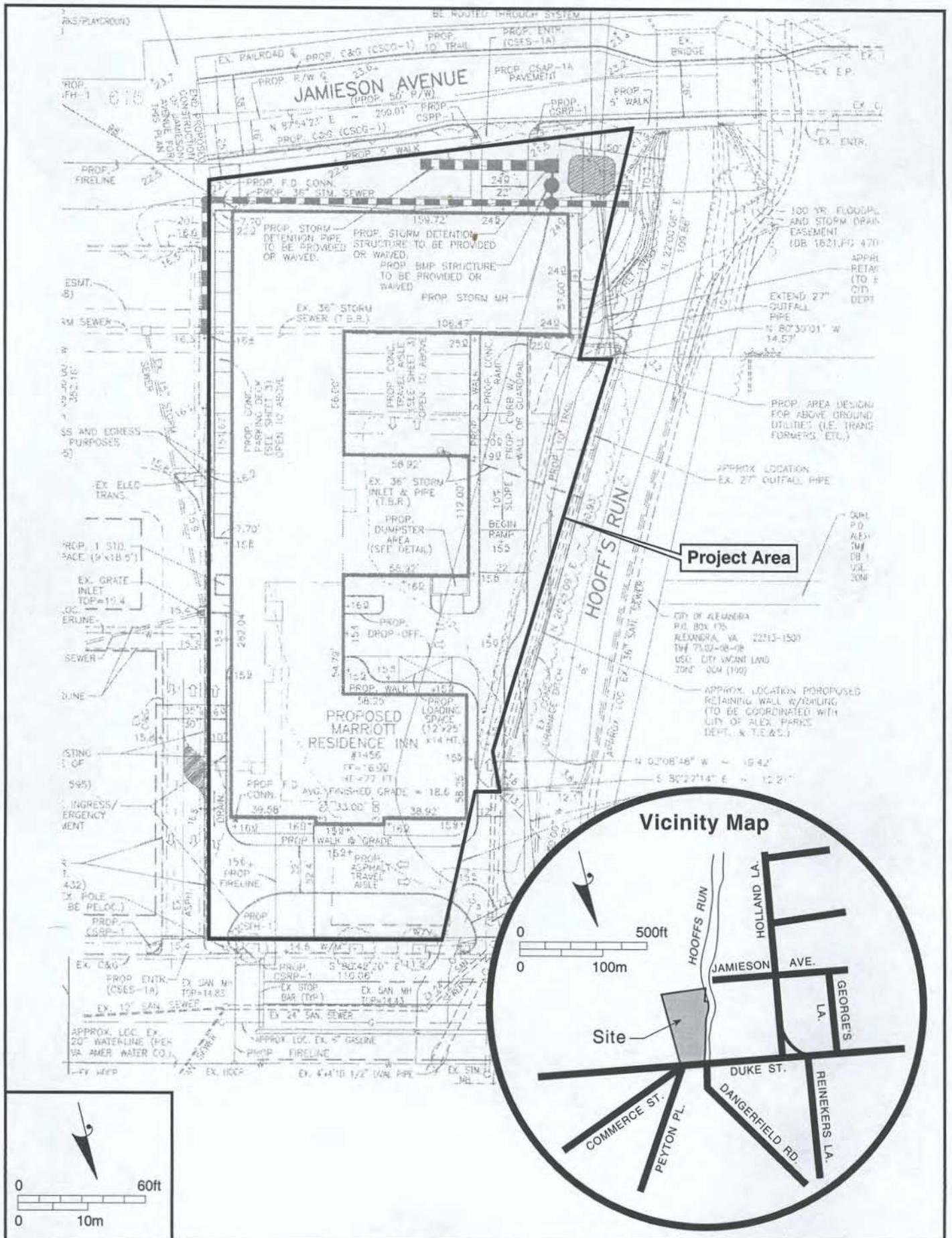


Figure 2. Extent of proposed development within the project area (R.C. Fields, Jr., and Associates 1999).

RESEARCH GOALS AND METHODS

Research Design

The goal of the documentary research was to assess the archeological resource potential of 1456 Duke Street. The stage 1 archeological testing of 1456 Duke Street was designed to identify the types, locations, integrity, and significance of archeological resources associated with the tannery or other activities in the portion of the project area between the modern building in the southern portion of the project area and the northern edge of the property adjacent to Duke Street. The stage 2 archeological testing was designed to identify the types, locations, integrity, and significance of archeological resources associated with the tannery or other activities in the portion of the building covered with a concrete foundation pad and at the rear of the property. Investigations followed the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards* (1996). Descriptions of the methods of investigation and analysis are presented below.

Archeological Potential

Several archeological investigations have been undertaken in the vicinity of the project area (Cheek and Zatz 1986; Cromwell 1989; and Cromwell and Hills 1989). Although not specifically targeting the project area, these projects concluded that 1456 Duke Street was likely to include preserved archeological resources. According to a previous archeological assessment, the western half of the 1400 block of Duke Street, sealed under an asphalt surface, appeared to have been relatively undisturbed by historic activity and, therefore, likely to retain intact prehistoric archaeological deposits (Cheek & Zatz 1986:51). The property's access to fresh water (in Hooff's Run and the spring at or near the south end of the property) would have made it an attractive site for prehistoric activity and occupation. Historic activities on the property, including operation of the early nineteenth-century tannery, residential and commercial use in the twentieth century, and modern utilities (Figure 3), however, were considered to have disturbed prehistoric resources unless they have been deeply buried by sediment or fill. The historic potential of the property was noted in the previous assessment, which states that the 1400 block on the south side of Duke Street had the potential for historic archaeological resources relating to the early residents of 1456 Duke Street (Cheek and Zatz 1986:58).

The Duke Street Tannery, known to have operated from the late eighteenth century through the mid-nineteenth century, was in the project area. Descriptions of the tannery's structures and improvements indicate a large-scale, substantial impact primarily towards the south end of the project area, the portion of the site located until recently beneath standing structures. Several brick structures and over 100 vats, including bates, leaches, handlers, and limes, are known to have been built on the property. It is likely that many of the vats were brick and brick-lined frame structures that were built into the ground partially or wholly and may have been filled rather than removed after the tannery closed (Hills 1993:64-66). Based on research by JMA, the information compiled in Cromwell and Hills (1989), Hills (1993), the Alexandria Archaeology Tannery File, and map analysis, it was deemed likely that archaeological testing in the project area would yield features or artifacts

related to the early tanning industry of the West End and Spring Garden district, now part of the City of Alexandria.

The northeastern edge of the project area appeared to be the site of an early nineteenth-century frame tenement listed in the 1844 notice of sale of the historic Duke Street Tannery. This was never proven; however, the location was known to be the site of the early twentieth-century Santullo's Market. Cromwell (1989:30) indicates that a frame building was in place by the early twentieth century, but does not specify when it was built. The lot was vacant in 1908, and the first conclusive map evidence of the location and presence of the Santullo's Market building is the 1921 Sanborn map cited in Cheek and Zatz (1986:44). This site was considered to have the potential to yield domestic artifacts relating to the nineteenth- and early twentieth-century occupation of the property.

Analysis of the historic use of the property suggests that nineteenth- and early twentieth-century archeological resources might survive below the paved parking area and even below the modern building. Little information on the nineteenth-century elevation of the property was found in Alexandria Archaeology sources. A single nineteenth-century map provides elevations; however, the only contour line near the property is a 20-ft. contour that may cross the southeast corner of the property. Current elevations at the southeast corner are between 20 and 22 ft., suggesting that present grade at that corner may be close to the nineteenth-century grade. The existing grade is lower at the northern side of the property, along Duke Street, and at the edge of Hooff's Run (Figures 3 and 4). Such lower elevations are likely to have existed in the past as well, as the ground sloped down to the run. The present grade in the parking lot area appears to have been lowered, perhaps by as much as 1 to 2 ft. Even if upper levels of soil have been disturbed or removed, it is likely that features that were historically below grade (such as building foundations and tanning vats) survive.

Figure 5 shows the historically documented buildings on the property and the area most likely to include undisturbed resources. The building locations from the 1988, 1937, and 1921 maps can be reliably correlated with the current property boundaries and improvements. The building locations drawn from the nineteenth-century maps are less reliable, and these buildings may have been located on the adjacent lot. Nevertheless, associated activity areas and tanning vats were considered likely to have been on the property. The area under the paved parking lot was believed most likely to be preserved. However, foundations, features, and artifacts may also have been preserved under the modern building on the south end of the project area.

The proposed development on the property was expected to disturb all soils likely to contain archeological resources. The finished grade of the lowest level (which will underlay the above-grade building as well as paved surface areas along the west side) will be at an elevation of 7 ft., 5 to 15 ft. below current grade. Utilities (Figure 3) and landscaping will disturb areas outside the building footprint. Thus, any surviving resources in the property were likely to be disturbed by the proposed developments.

Below-grade testing was necessary to determine whether preserved archeological resources survived and to assess the importance of such resources in understanding Alexandria's past. At the time of the archeological investigations, the ground surface of the property was covered by a warehouse and paved parking lot. Testing was

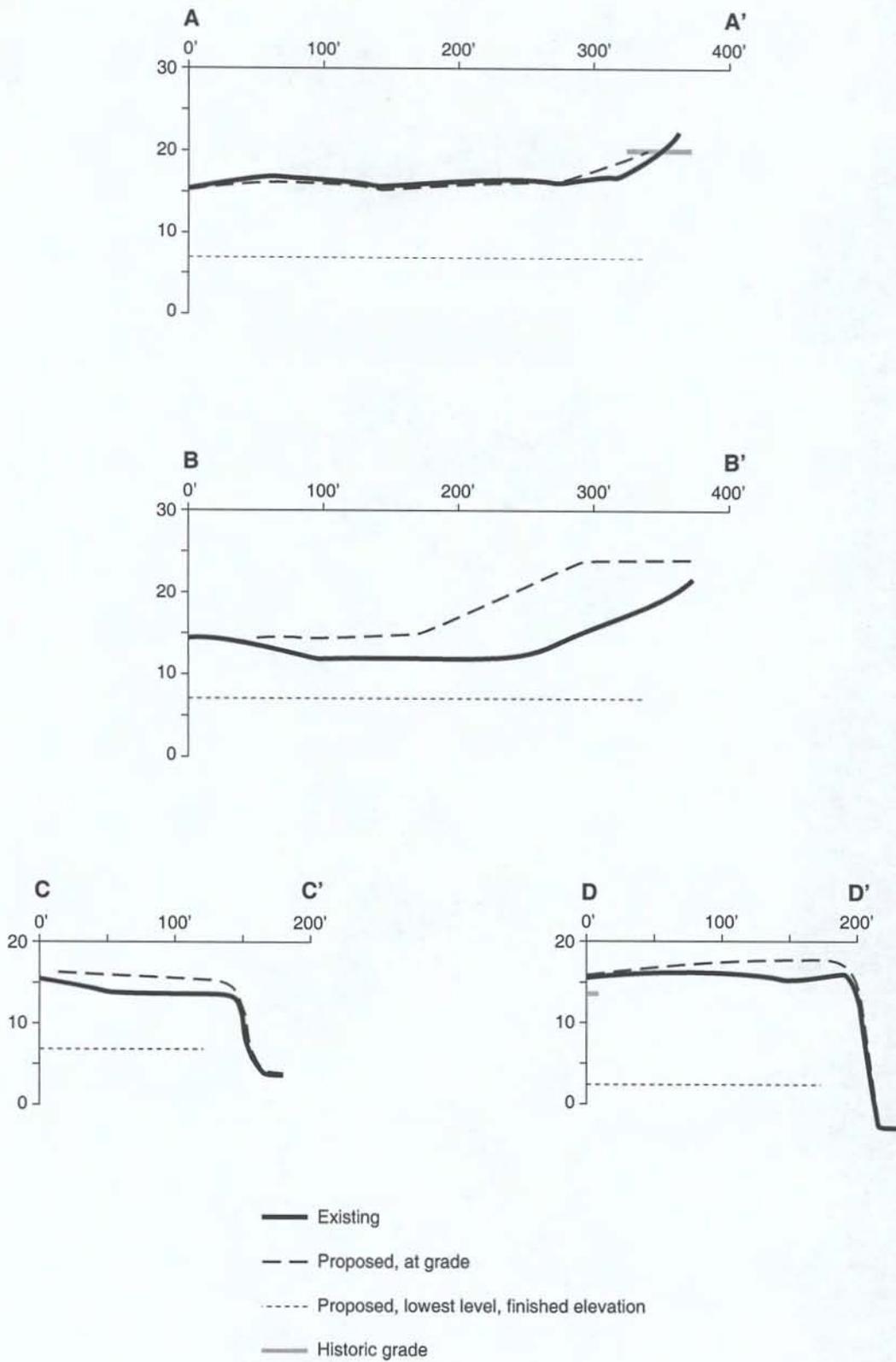


Figure 4. Profiles of the project area.

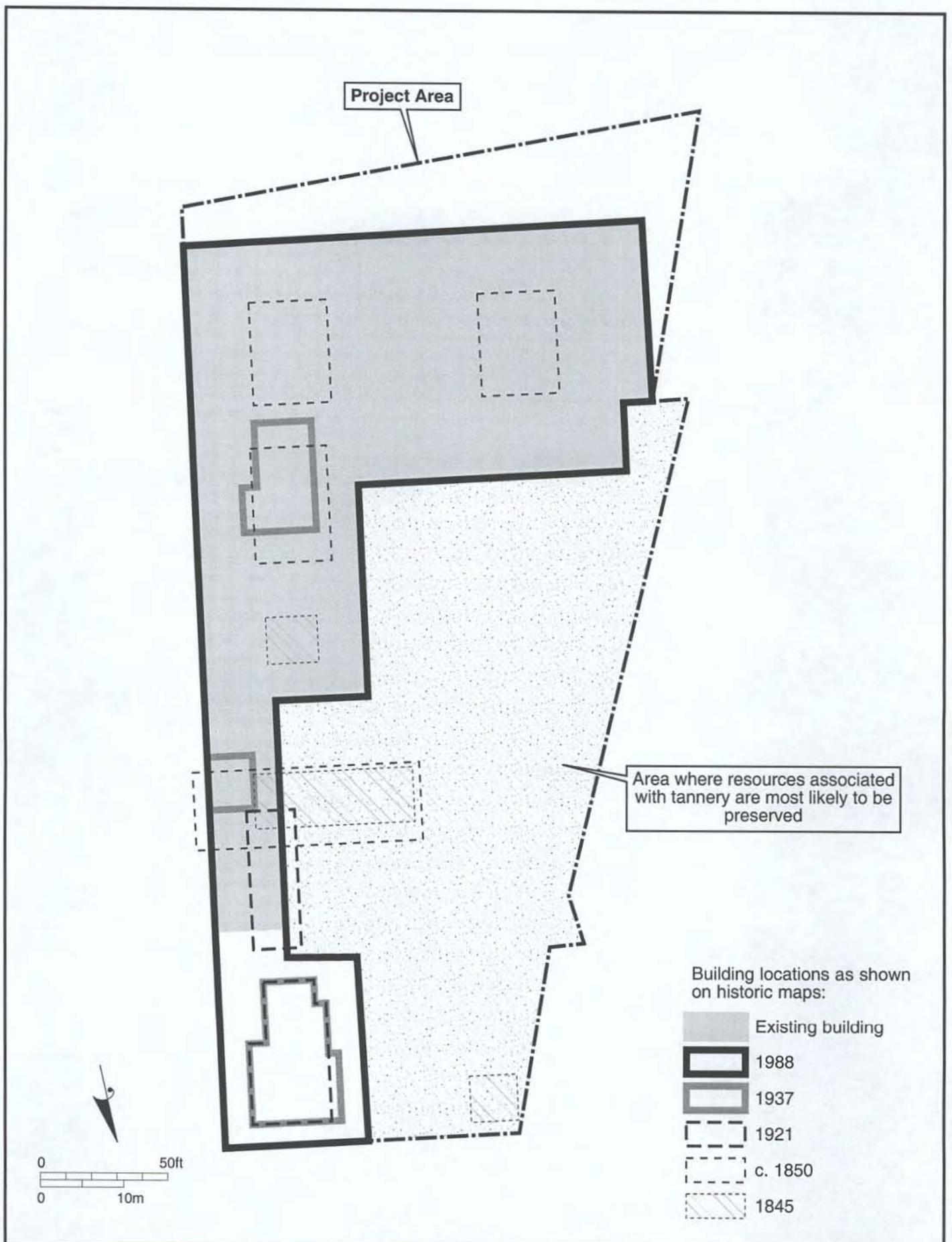


Figure 5. Plan view of the project area showing potential archeological resource locations.

recommended for areas under both the parking lot as undisturbed features or artifact deposits were most likely to be encountered under the parking lot.

Documentary Research

In accordance with the scope of services, research was undertaken in the office of Alexandria Archaeology. Primary and secondary sources, including copies of historic maps and reports of previous research in the vicinity, were consulted. Early tax records for Alexandria do not include the project area, as it was not part of Alexandria in the early nineteenth century. Later tax records and maps from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries were essential in tracing the development of the property. A visit to the Clerk of the Court was made to clarify the disposition of the property in the twentieth century.

Field Research

Stage 1

Stage 1 excavations were designed to expose a sample of the types of resources preserved in the project area. Through the mechanical excavation of trenches and hand excavation of units, the field team assessed the nature, integrity, and horizontal and vertical extent of the cultural deposits.

Stage 1 subsurface testing included the excavation of test units and excavation of a series of 3-ft.-wide trenches running southeast to northwest across the portion of the project area between the street and the existing building. Trenches were positioned to test areas most likely to include historic buildings (based on building locations shown on historic maps). A backhoe was used to remove the pavement and upper disturbed bedding (Figure 6). The exposed historic surfaces in trenches less than 4 ft. deep were cleaned with hand tools. Deeper trenches were not entered, but recorded from the surface. Field team members collected a sample of artifacts from the walls and backfill to assist in evaluating the stratigraphic layers. Artifacts were placed in bags labeled with provenience information. Trench profiles were drawn, recording standard soil texture classes and Munsell soil colors and descriptions (Foss et al. 1985; Munsell 1992) and exposed features were recorded in field notes and photographs and plotted on a plan map of the project area. The project team correlated exposed features with building and structure locations shown on historic maps, to the extent possible.

The field team hand excavated 3-by-3-ft. test units to assess the nature and contents of the strata. The units were located adjacent to the trenches. Excavated fill was screened through 1/4-inch hardware cloth, and artifacts were collected in bags labeled with provenience information. A plan drawing and at least one profile drawing was made for each unit, recording standard soil texture classes and Munsell color designations and descriptions.

Provenience designations are comprised of a two-part number, which includes the unit number and unit of stratification number. Thus, the designation 2.7 indicates unit 2, unit of stratification 7. A unit of stratification may be a soil matrix, foundation, pavement, or any other type of feature or deposit.



Figure 6. Overview of excavation of trench 1, facing east.

The locations of the units and trenches were plotted on the site map (Figure 7). The field datum was arbitrarily designated N100, E100 with an elevation of 100 ft. The site grid was tied to site landmarks that would not be altered by the proposed construction. All excavations were documented in black-and-white prints and color slides. All excavations were backfilled.

Stage 2

Stage 2 excavations were initially designed to monitor the removal of the concrete foundation slab and assess the need for additional archeological testing. This strategy changed upon inspection of the fill beneath the slab, exposed through a series of tests and limited slab removal. Prior to slab removal the contractor excavated six tests to examine the site's soil structure (Figure 7). JMA monitored these tests to observe the stratigraphy and record any differences in stratigraphy that might be encountered through archeological excavation. The soil columns exposed in the tests were similar to those exposed in the stage 1 testing. Tests 2 and 3 were positioned to test beneath the building slab (Figure 7). Based on the strata exposed in these tests, JMA concluded that a thick layer of construction fill underlaid the slab and that the monitoring of the entire slab removal was not necessary. The presence of the construction fill precluded an assessment of the deeper deposits beneath the slab. Through coordination between the client, JMA, and Alexandria Archeology, the scope of work was changed and a testing plan was developed that allowed for deep testing during slab removal. This plan included the excavation of trenches using the same methodology as in stage 1.

The deep testing portion of stage 2 was designed to expose a sample of the types of resources preserved, if any, beneath the concrete slab. Through the mechanical excavation of five trenches, the field team assessed the nature, integrity, and horizontal and vertical extent of cultural resources. No artifacts were collected during stage 2.

Stage 2 testing included the excavation of 4-ft.-wide trenches positioned to maximize subsurface exposure beneath the slab at the rear of the project area (Figure 7). An excavator, not a backhoe, was used to remove fill associated with building construction. If historic ground surfaces were encountered less than 4 ft. below the surface, the surface was cleaned with hand tools. Deeper trenches were not entered, but recorded from the surface. Soil profiles were recorded using standard soil texture classes and Munsell soil color designations and descriptions (Foss et al. 1985; Munsell 1992). In one instance, the construction manager, who served as the on-site safety officer, determined that one excavation was not safe; thus, the trench was not recorded in detail.

Laboratory Processing

Artifacts recovered during field investigations were returned to JMA's Alexandria laboratory for cleaning and cataloguing. Laboratory processing followed the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards* (1996). Artifacts with stable surfaces (such as ceramics and glass) were washed. Other artifacts (such as metal and bone) were brushed to remove the dirt. The cleaned artifacts were placed in resealable polyethylene bags labeled with provenience information. The bags were stored sequentially in acid-free boxes labeled with provenience information. To the extent possible, JMA identified

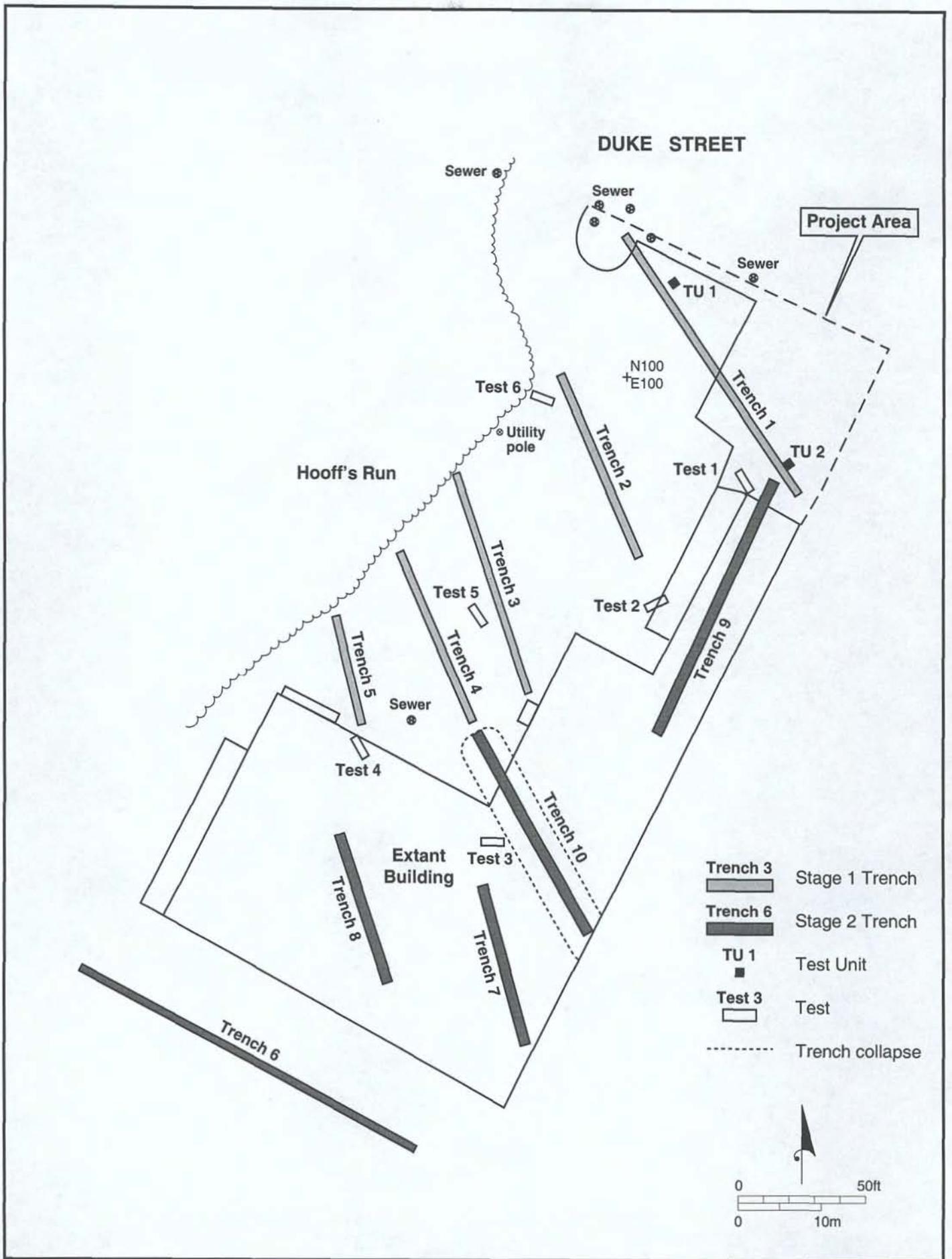


Figure 7. Excavation plan.

recovered artifacts by type, material, function, and cultural and chronological association. Appendix I contains the 1,927-item artifact inventory. JMA will temporarily store all artifacts until returning them to Alexandria Archeology, Office of Historic Alexandria for permanent curation. The associated documents such as field notes, maps, and photographs will be deposited with the artifact collection.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Results of Archival and Background Research

Archival and background research resulted in the association of the project area with the historic Duke Street Tannery. Number 1456 Duke Street (project area) is located at the southeast corner of the historic junction of the Little River Turnpike (Duke Street) and Hooff's Run. At the time of its development in the late eighteenth century, the project area was located at the eastern margins of the burgeoning West End, an unincorporated working-class community located just beyond the Alexandria limits (Schweigert n.d:i).

The Little River Turnpike, known as Duke Street through Alexandria, was an important trade route along which livestock and agricultural products were conveyed to port. Hooff's Run, a small tributary of the Hunting Creek, provided a dependable and navigable watercourse and was key to the development of the West End community. Small craft were floated down the run to Hunting Creek, then east to port (Cressey 1999).

The project area was historically bisected by the early District of Columbia boundary line and the city of Alexandria limits. The project area corresponds to lot 114 of the Spring Garden Farm subdivision of 1796 (Figure 8). When the City of Alexandria was chartered in 1852, the boundary line extended "ten feet west of the western bank of Hooffs or Mushpot Run," which included the project area in the city limits (Acts of Assembly 1852:Chapter 358, p.241 as cited in Cheek and Zatz 1986:12).

Historic Context Overview of the West End

The unincorporated community known as West End straddled the Little River Turnpike from Hooff's Run westward to Telegraph Road. The area was under development as early as the mid-eighteenth century, when flour mills, a tavern and houses stood in the area then known as Cameron (Schweigert n.d:i). After Alexandria, with its port and turnpikes, was chartered in 1749, the embryonic town of Cameron was overshadowed and never incorporated.

The area's identity as the West End was formed in the last decade of the eighteenth century. In 1796, lots were subdivided in a plan conforming to Alexandria's street grid and were sold by John West, who named the subdivision West End (Schweigert n.d:i). From the time of the subdivision of West End in 1796 until it was incorporated into the city of Alexandria in 1915, the West End flourished with a mix of commercial, residential and industrial development.

The West End's location along a major trade route and its unincorporated status made it a prime transshipment center and the location of processing facilities for livestock, agricultural products, and other trade goods (Cressey 1999). The processing of meats and leather were essential to eighteenth and nineteenth century society; however, due to the smell and unpleasant nature of slaughtering, Alexandria enacted an ordinance banning this activity from the city in 1803 (Hon 1996:179; Cromwell and Hills 1989:58-59).



Figure 8. Lot 114 depicted on a plan of the Spring Garden Farm subdivision (Spring Garden Farm n.d.).

The 1803 ordinance positioned West End as the logical and convenient point of processing for perishables bound for port.

Lack of adequate means of long-term storage of fresh meats necessitated the processing of animals close to market or port. Drovers herded animals to the processor where the animals were pastured until slaughter. The by-products of slaughter were hides, which were tanned and curried into leather goods for a variety of uses. The complementary industries of butchering and tanning developed this thriving neighborhood at the city limits (Schweigert n.d.).

Though the Duke Street Tannery was not technically within the boundaries of the West End, which began at the west side of Hooff's Run, neither was the property within Alexandria boundaries. The tannery owners benefited from the proximity to the by-products of West End industry, namely animal hides, and from the industrial atmosphere of the unincorporated district which enabled such a toxic industry as tanning to operate as close to the city as possible without defying the city ordinance banning such activity.

The boundary community of West End remained perched at the outskirts of the city until annexed into the city in 1915 (Schweigert n.d.:i).

Duke Street Tannery

The project area was historically associated with the Duke Street Tannery or Tanyard. The tanyard was operated by several different tanners from its inception ca. 1796 until the mid-nineteenth century. The original five-acre parcel was developed from lots 112-115 of the Spring Garden Farm subdivision (Figure 8). Over the ensuing two centuries, the parcel has been divided and subdivided. The current 1.3-acre parcel represents the northern and western extent of the tanyard, or lot 114 of Spring Garden Farm. The tanyard was located at the boundary line between the corporate limits of the Alexandria, then part of the District of Columbia, and the county of Fairfax. In fact, the district line bisected the property. The western portion was located on the fringe of the unincorporated community of West End, while the eastern section fell into Alexandria. The property's location on a navigable and dependable waterway, along a major eighteenth- and nineteenth-century turnpike, and straddling the boundary line, were all important factors in the development of the property as a commercial tanyard.

Peter Wise, councilman and tanner, bought Lot 114 of the Spring Garden Farms subdivision in 1796. One year later, Wise advertised the lease of "part of Spring Garden Farm, with 3 acres including tanyard with good spring, dwelling, bark and tan house, two stories, 30 vats, 20 more in frame," indicating that he had developed a viable tannery on the site (AA 12/16/1797 as cited in Miller n.d.). In 1798, Wise took on a partner, Jacob Geiger, who purchased half of the business (Miller n.d.). At the time, the yard and its improvements were valued at £1000 (Hills 1993:66). In September 1798, a notice in the Alexandria paper stated that Wise & Geiger's tanning and currying business was in operation at the "new tanyard of Duke Street and at the old yard on King Street (AA 9/26/1798 as cited in Miller n.d.). Though substantial in description and assessment, the

Wise & Geiger tanyard was short-lived. In 1800, the partners advertised the sale of their operation; in October 1800, the partnership was dissolved (Miller n.d.).

Tanner Robert Kirk took over the tannery from Wise and Geiger, purchasing the property outright in the spring of 1804 (Cromwell and Hills 1989:55; Hills 1993:66). Beginning in 1809, Kirk leased the tannery on upper Duke Street to Elisha Talbott, a tanner and lumber man, and Peter Saunders, tanner and director of the Merchant's Bank. Brothers-in-law Talbott and Saunders were both Quakers (Alexandria Archaeology, Tannery File; Miller n.d.). Talbott married Sarah Sanders (Saunders) at the Friends Meeting house in 1806 (Alexandria Archaeology, Tannery File). In 1810, Saunders married Hannah McPherson, whose brother or brothers would later join Talbott in business (Alexandria Archaeology, Tannery File).

After the assumption of the business by Talbott and Saunders, the tannery underwent a rapid succession of name changes, with Elisha Talbott as a constant. After operating as Talbott & Saunders (1809-1811), then Elisha Talbott & Company (1811-1812), the tannery was operated under the name Talbott, Wilson & Company starting in 1812 or 1813, reflecting the arrival of Oliver Wilson, a Quaker from Baltimore. Daniel McPherson, also a Quaker, joined the firm in 1816 (Alexandria Archaeology, Tannery File; Miller n.d.). McPherson was the head of the Merchant's Bank, of which Peter Saunders was a director (Alexandria Archaeology Tannery File). During this period of constant reorganization, two apprentice tanners joined the Duke Street tannery. Thomas Devaughn, a 16 year old, was accepted in March 1811. Aloyious Mudd, an 18-year-old orphan, joined the company in April of 1812 (Miller n.d.).

The ownership history and official operating name of the company is complex in the 1810s. In 1817, John McPherson & Son advertised the sale of the "large and extensive tannery situated on Duke Street containing 4 acres of ground" (AG 3/18/1817 as cited in Miller n.d.). The advertisement listed the improvements as a "dwelling, beam and bark house, 100 lying away vats and handlers in conjunctions with fountain pumps, mills, etc." (AG 3/18/1817 as cited in Miller n.d.). The same year, Elisha Talbott and Daniel McPherson advertised for the return to the tannery of two runaway apprentices (Miller n.d.). By 1819, Talbott was listed as owner in the sale of tannery (AG 3/25/1819 as cited in Miller n.d.). Talbott & McPherson mortgaged the tanyard to Mordecai Miller, another member of Alexandria's Quaker community, in 1819 (Cressey 1999; Miller n.d.). According to Cromwell and Hills (1989:58), Miller purchased the tanyard by agent for \$6,000 in 1819.

However the tanyard came into the Miller family, Mordecai Miller died in 1832, leaving the tanyard to his son, Joseph H. Miller (Cromwell and Hills 1989:58). After a series of mortgages and broken trusts, the yard was bought at public auction by his brother, John S. Miller (Cromwell and Hills 1989:58). The sale was advertised in the *Alexandria Gazette* in the early spring of 1844. Of the three lots corresponding to the original tannery parcel, Lot 12 was described as:

“that valuable Tannery, with the buildings, improvements and appurtenances thereto, including the water from a never-failing spring in Spring Garden Lot. The improvements are a substantial brick beam house for breaking hides; a brick stable; a brick bark house, with one of frame adjoining, holding 250 cords of bark; 2 pools with a head of water constantly flowing into them; 87 laying-away vats; 4 limes; 10 leaches; 14 handlers, the last all or nearly all, under cover; one steam engine of 6 horse power, for grinding bark; —this property is subject to an annuity of \$33-1/2 per annum, during the life of a person aged about 60 years, and ceases at her death (AG 3/2/1844).”

Listed next in the sale inventory was No. 13, “a small frame tenement and lot of ground on the south side of Duke Street extended, being part of the original Tannery lot, and East of the Tan yard.” Number 14 was described as “a brick tenement on the South side of Duke Street, extended, next to the Stone Bridge, including a frame Slaughter-house . . . bounded on the west by Hooff’s Run” (AG 3/2/1844). The advertisement of sale touted the additional benefit of the location of lots 12, 13, and 14 as being “beyond the Corporation limits, and . . . of course, exempt from taxation” (AG 3/2/1844). The 1845 Ewing map of Alexandria illustrates the property, labeled the Miller Estate. Extant buildings on the tannery property include a small building fronting on Duke Street east of the run (Figure 9). A grouping of buildings located near the center of the property may correspond to those described in the 1844 notice of sale.

An untitled and undated map drawn in 1852 or 1853 illustrates the tanyard, though by that time it was apparently in disuse (Figure 10). The tannery came into the ownership of brother Samuel Miller at some point between 1844 and 1853. The 1850 tax assessments list Samuel Miller as the owner of a piece of property on Duke Street valued at only \$450, too low for the extensive tannery property (Alexandria Tax Assessment 1850). By comparison, neighbor Phineas Janney, who held the property on either side of Miller, was assessed for property worth \$9,000 and \$1,000. It is yet unclear whether Janney held a mortgage on the tannery property for the Millers. The tannery and associated buildings would have had a comparable value to the Janney assessments. Regardless of the ambiguous tax assessments, Samuel Miller was the owner of record of the tannery property in December 1853, when the old and vacant tannery burned (Cromwell 1989:30; Cromwell and Hills 1989:58).

After the tannery fire, the disposition of the property is unknown. The Hopkins atlas of 1877 illustrated standing structures in other portions of the Miller estates, but none within the project area (Figure 11).

Post-Tannery Occupation

Though the project area became part of Alexandria in 1852, the first representation of the vicinity on Sanborn maps is in 1902, when a small, two-story, brick dwelling labeled 1450 Duke Street is depicted at the eastern edge of the property, outside of the project area (Acts of Assembly 1852: Chapter 358, p. 241; Sanborn 1902). The location and

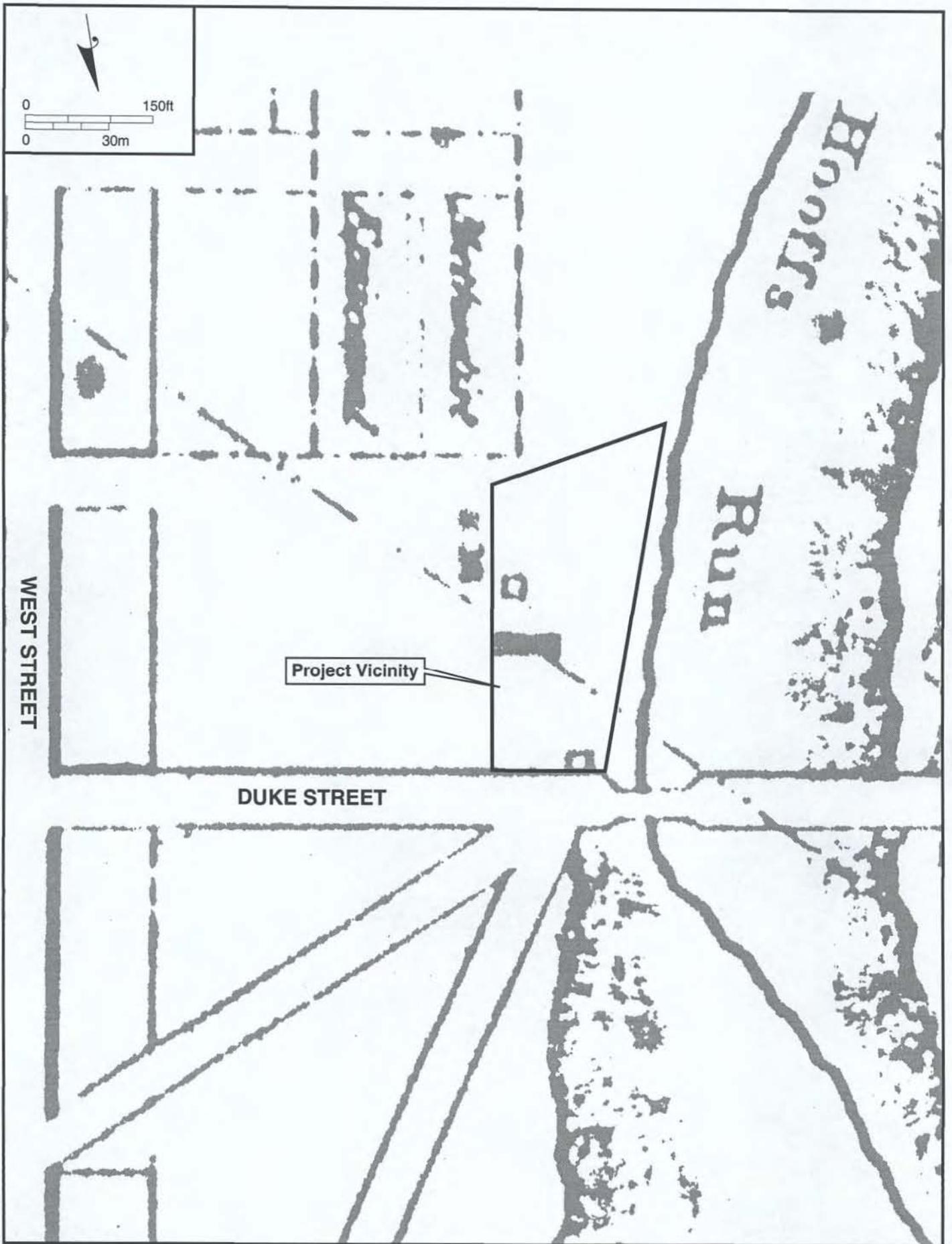


Figure 9. Tannery depicted with associated buildings (Ewing 1845).

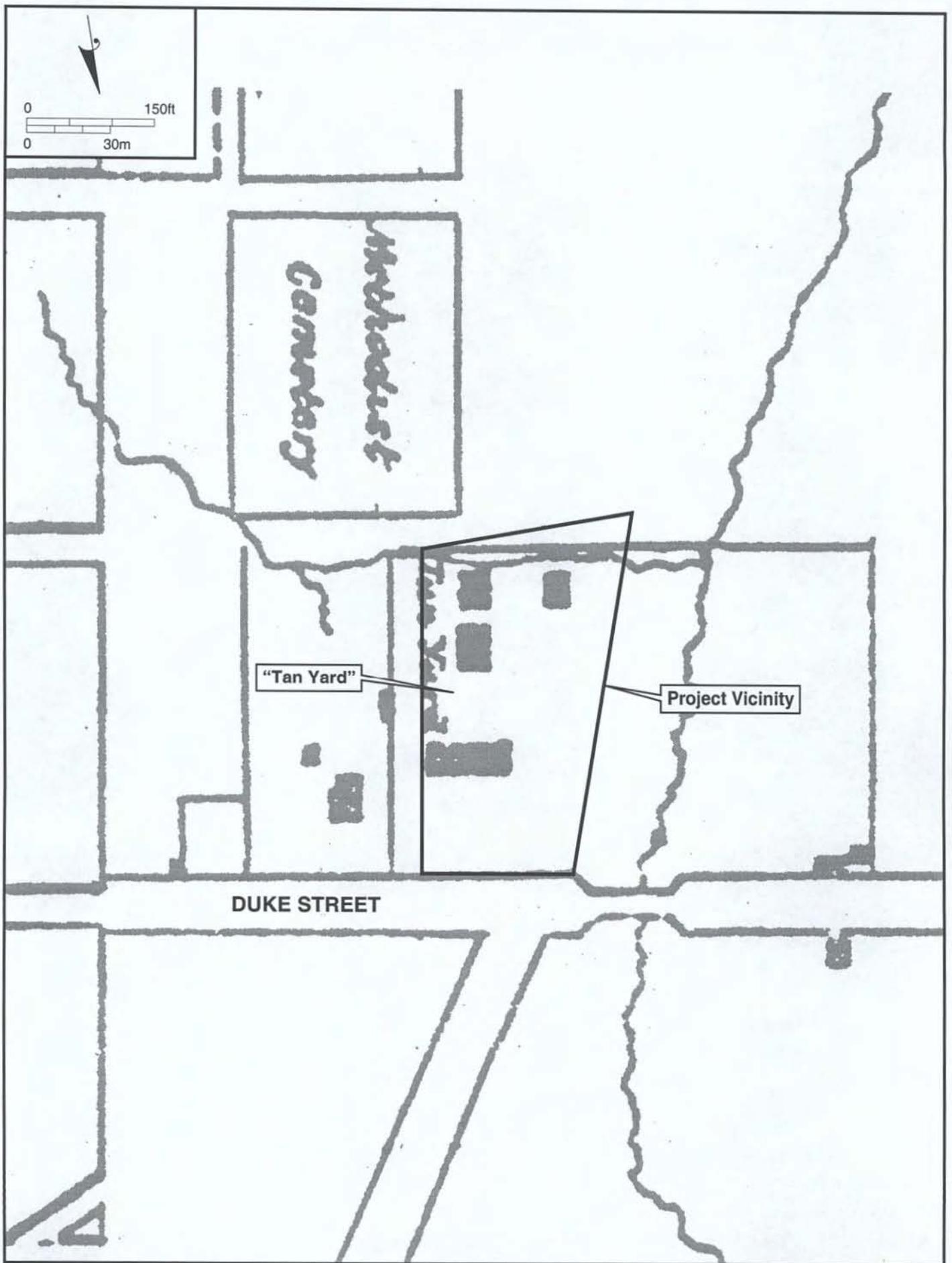


Figure 10. "Tan Yard" depicted with four associated buildings (*Plan of Alexandria* [185-]).

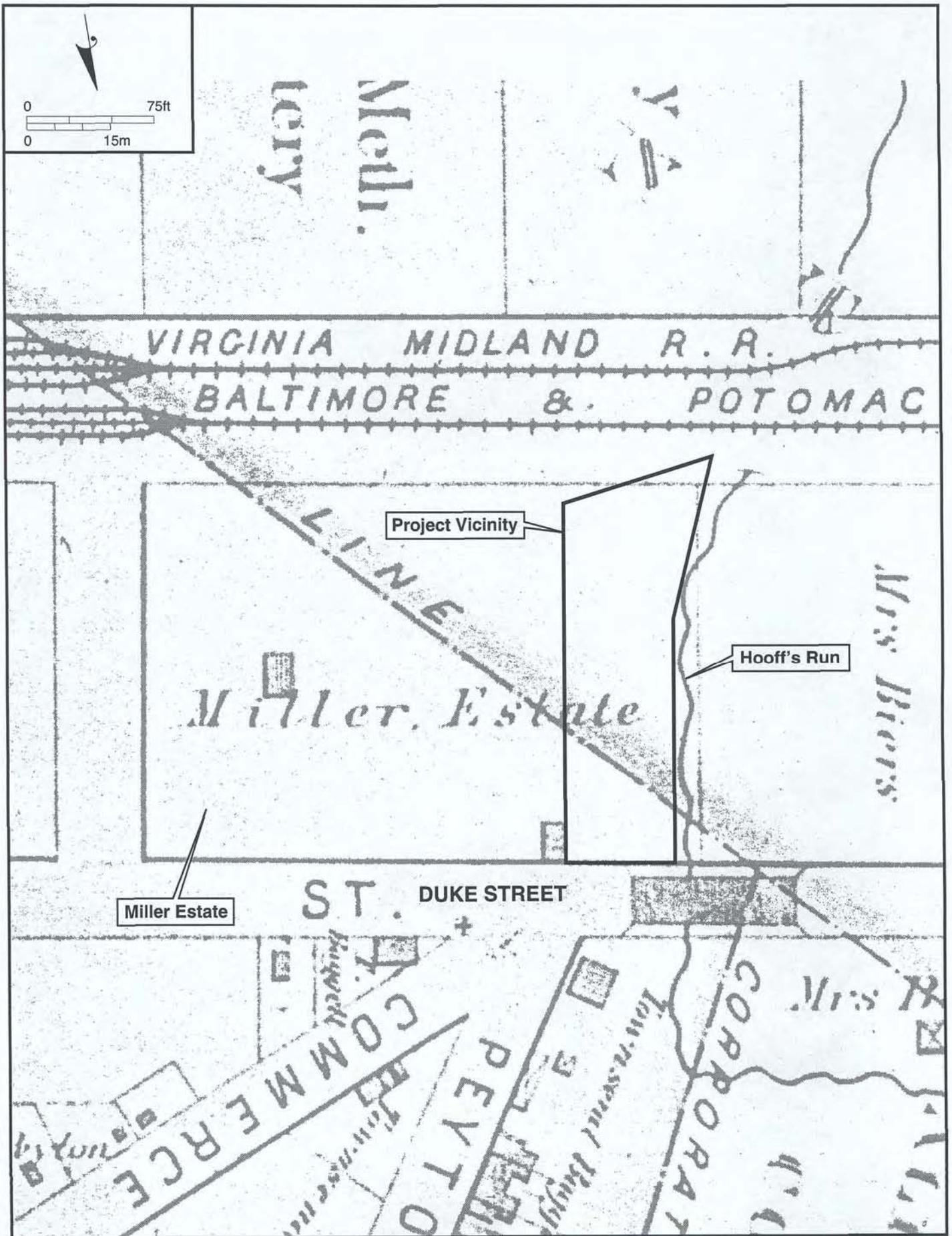


Figure 11. Miller Estate (Hopkins 1877).

construction material suggest that this is the brick tenement listed in the 1844 notice of sale of the tannery and illustrated on the Ewing map of 1845 (AG 3/2/1844; Ewing 1845). The brick building has since been replaced by a modern office building. Research into the occupation history of the brick tenement has proven inconclusive. It was likely a rental property, as it is described as a tenement in 1844.

The Santullo's Market site, located at the northeastern edge of the project area, may correspond to the side yard of the brick tenement at 1450 Duke Street listed in the 1844 notice of sale. Sometime after 1908, the building that would become Santullo's Market was built at this location. The property was bought in 1923 by Vincenzo and Amelia Santullo. The frame building was built sometime between 1908 and the publication of the 1921 Sanborn map (Alexandria Deed Book 77:438; Sanborn 1921).

The first conclusive map evidence of the location and presence of the Santullo's Market building is the 1921 Sanborn map (Sanborn 1921) (Figure 12). The series of Sanborn maps from the 1930s illustrates additions and alterations to the market, and the addition of a two-story frame dwelling and a frame garage at the rear of the lot (Sanborn 1937) (Figure 13). The building remained in the Santullo family until it was demolished by the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) for the widening of Rt. 236 in 1988 (Alexandria Deed Book 1254:1906).

The archaeological deposits unearthed at the Santullo's Market site during the course of the present investigation appear to be associated with the historic dwelling house associated with the tannery, the brick structure which stood at 1450 Duke Street, outside of the project area, from the early to mid-nineteenth century until the late 1970s or early 1980s.

In 1955, a concrete block and brick warehouse was constructed on the eastern lot line at the south end of the project area (Sanborn 1977) (Figure 14). Presumably, the parking area was surfaced at this time. In 1960, the one-and-one-half-story brick and block warehouse was constructed at the rear of the lot (Sanborn 1977) (Figure 14). The Sanborn maps do not indicate subgrade-level disturbance, though there was likely some superficial disturbance associated with construction (Figure 15).

Comparable Tannery Excavations

The project area is within the boundary of a tannery that functioned between ca. 1796 and the mid-nineteenth century. JMA attempted to assemble additional case studies of comparable tannery excavations. Because there are regional variations in tanning agents and techniques, information on tanneries in the region was sought. There were other tanneries in Alexandria during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, but none has been excavated (Alexandria Archaeology Tannery File; Miller n.d.). The tannery at Waterford, Virginia, was excavated in 1994-1995. A small brochure is available from the foundation; however, it includes little detailed information about the results of the excavations (Waterford Foundation n.d.). The Bethabara Tannery, an eighteenth-century Moravian tannery in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, was excavated in 1998, but yielded no significant data (Russell 1998:18).

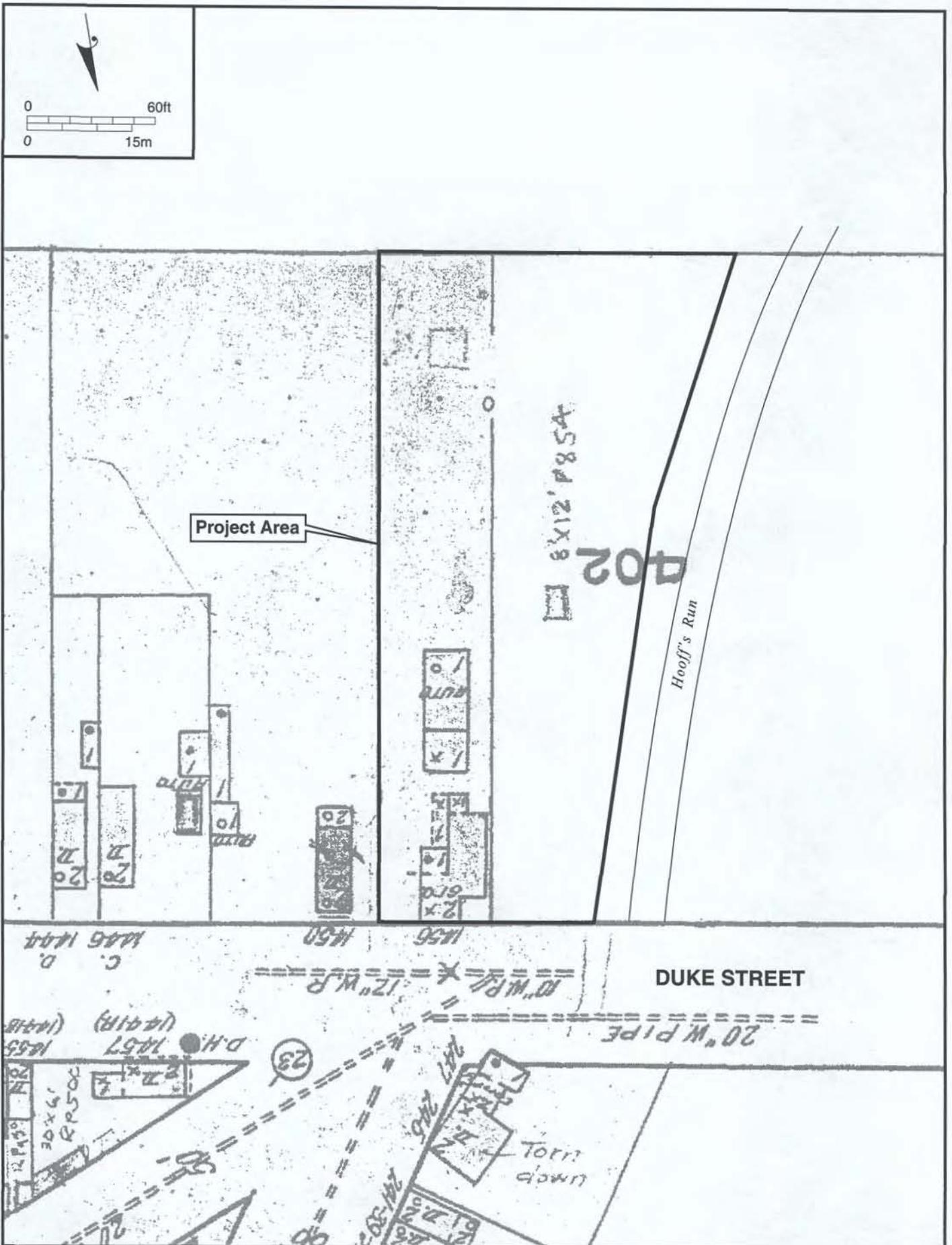


Figure 12. Development in project area as of 1921 (Sanborn 1921).

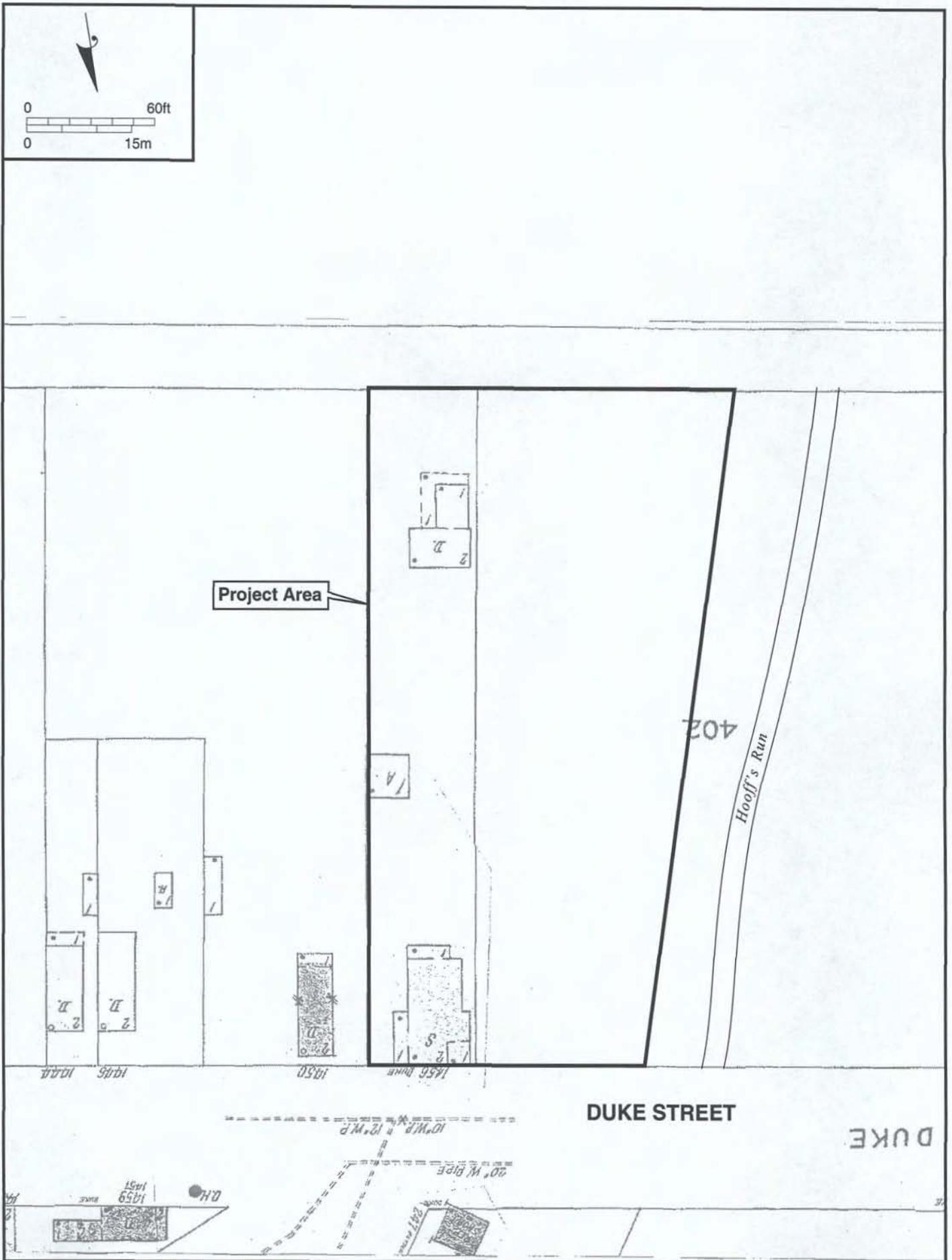


Figure 13. Development in project area between 1931-1937 (Sanborn 1937).

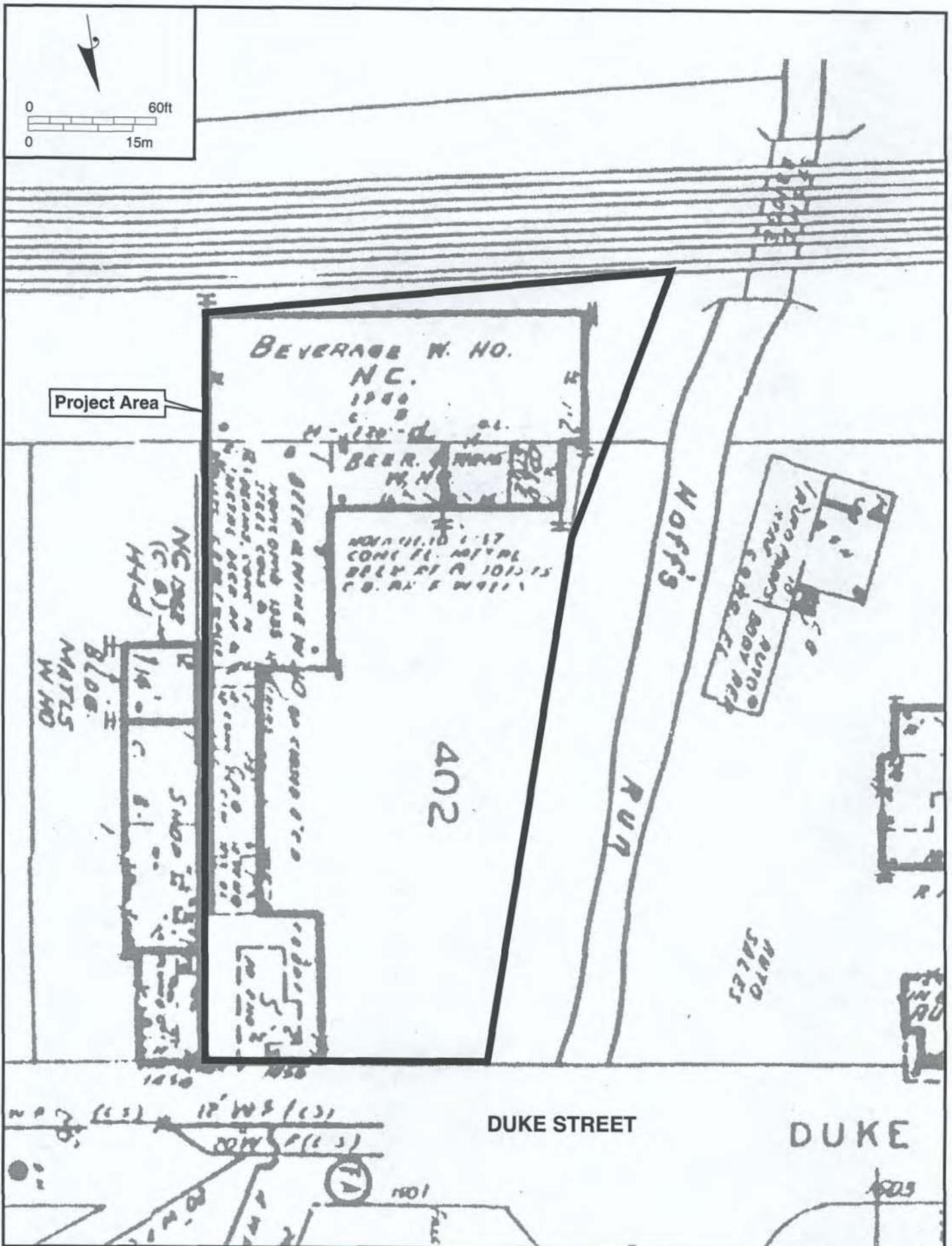


Figure 14. Development in project area between 1955-1977 (Sanborn 1977).

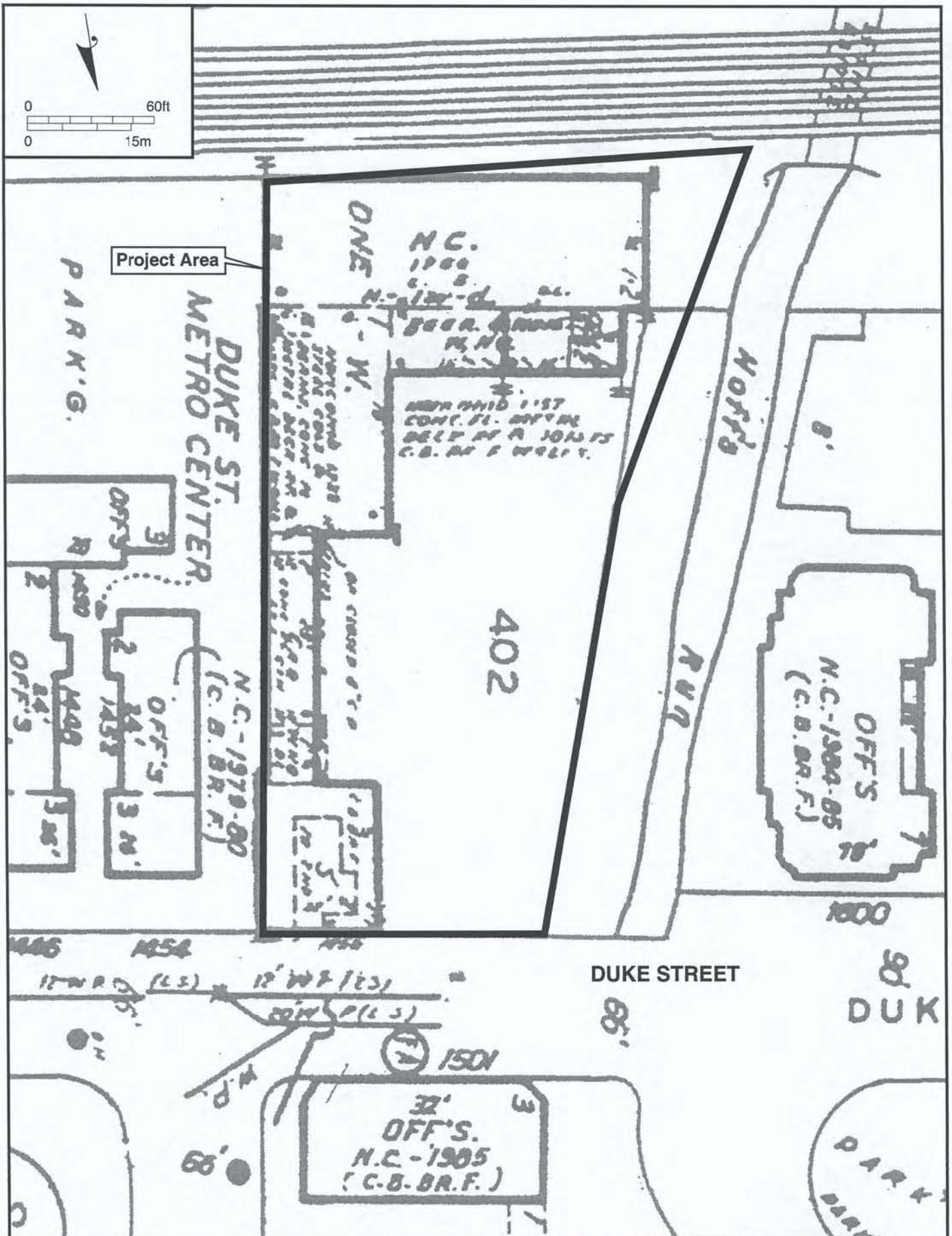


Figure 15. Development in project area as of 1988 (Sanborn 1988).

A tanyard at Centreville was excavated in the early 1990s (Hon 1996:181). Although no report has been written (Johnson 2000: personal communication), volunteer C. K. Gailey, who worked on the excavations, was able to provide information on the results of the investigations. Tanyard features included a large tanning pit, 16 ft. by 8 ft., dug into subsoil. The pit was divided into thirds and was lined with about a foot of yellow clay. Inside the clay lining was a wood liner, which had been nailed into the clay from the inside of the pit. When it was excavated, the wooden floor was still slippery with animal fat from the hides. Smaller pits were also found. These were about 1-ft. square and extended about 4 ft. below grade. Postholes around these pits suggested that they had been covered by a shed roof. The pits were filled with artifacts and rocks upon abandonment, probably in the 1860s or 1870s. The tanyard was located about 10 ft. from a run, near a springhead, which provided the essential water source for the tanning operation.

The Birely Tannery in Frederick, Maryland, is the most useful model for the region. The tanning process includes soaking hides in solutions made from lime, tree bark, and dung (Hoffman 1992). Excavations at the Birely Tannery encountered soil matrices containing evidence of these solutions, and tree bark was a common element encountered (Thomas et al. 1991). Bark was nearly ubiquitous in excavated proveniences at the Birely Tannery site. If the area test at 1456 Duke Street had been used for tanning, bark should have been present; yet, it was not. No evidence of tanning was encountered in any of the excavations within the 1456 Duke Street project area. Presumably, tanning occurred east of the area tested on higher ground away from Hooff's Run. At the Birely Tannery, the majority of tanning vats were inside or immediately adjacent to buildings (Thomas et al. 1991:II-8). If the site plan documented at the Birely Tannery was also used at the Duke Street Tannery, tannery features would have been in the portion of the site under the concrete slab of the modern building at the back of the lot.

ARCHEOLOGICAL RESULTS

Excavation Overview

The archeological investigation at 1456 Duke Street (44AX188) was undertaken in two stages (Figure 7). Stage 1 examined the paved area and open space; stage 2 examined the rear of the property and tested beneath the concrete foundation slab. Expected archeological resources were those associated with an early nineteenth-century tannery, nineteenth-century residences, and commercial use in the twentieth century.

Archeological investigations included the mechanical excavation of 10 trenches, the hand-excavation of two 3-by-3-ft. test units, and the monitoring of six construction tests (Figure 7). The trenches varied from 45 to 150 ft. in length, and approximately 870 linear ft. of trench were excavated. In general, the trenches were not safe and were not entered by JMA field staff. The depth of most of the trenches exceeded a safe depth, and the overlying fill in many trenches was unconsolidated making conditions more dangerous. Thus, all recording was undertaken from the surface.

The two hand-excavated test units were placed in locations where interesting stratigraphy had been exposed in adjacent trench profiles. The goal of the test unit excavations was to more intensively examine the stratigraphic sequence and recover a sample of artifacts from each stratigraphic layer.

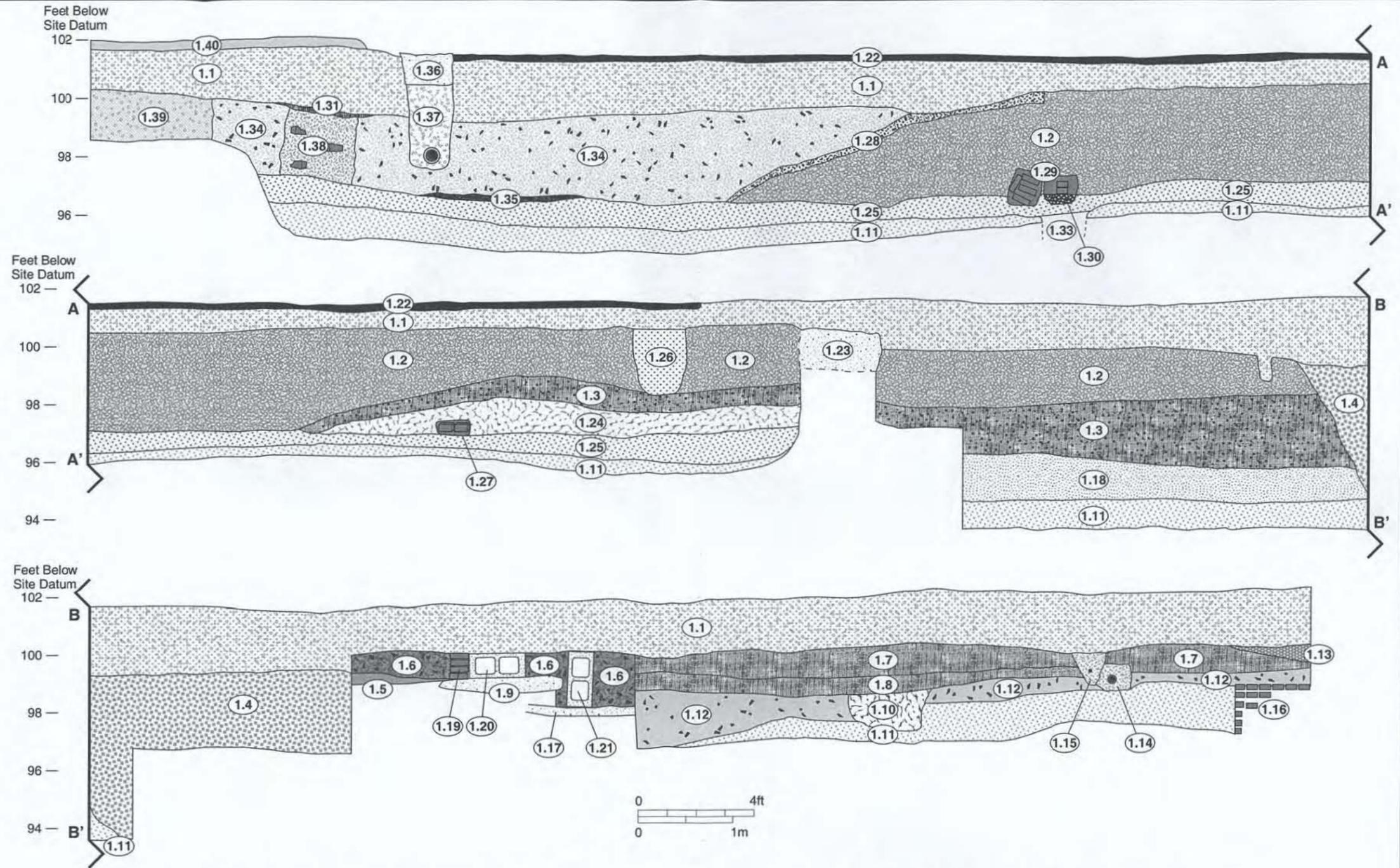
Archeological investigations encountered a the remnant of a ground surface dating to the first half of the nineteenth century that is associated with a residence. No evidence of the tannery was encountered. A Virginia Department of Historic Resources site form was completed and a state site number (44AX188) assigned to the project area (Appendix III).

Stage 1

JMA excavated five trenches, varying in length from 45 ft. to 125 ft. (Figure 7). The trenches were excavated to sterile subsoil or to a depth where water entered the trench. Two 3-by-3-ft. test units were manually excavated to further examine targeted stratigraphy.

Archeological testing of the parking lot and lawn at 1456 Duke Street encountered a series of stratified deposits dating from the first half of the nineteenth century to the recent past. For the most part, the strata encountered during mechanical trenching reflect destruction debris and landscape fill laid down in the twentieth century (Figures 16 and 17). These strata reflect an effort to level the natural grade that sloped from the east side of the project area to Hooff's Run. Through the addition of fill, the ground surface has been raised approximately 5 ft. throughout much of the project area. Near Duke Street the natural ground surface (Figure 16, 1.12) appears to have been higher, and only about 3 ft. of fill were added to raise the grade.

- 1.1 10YR 6/3 pale brown coarse sand with gravel
- 1.2 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow clay loam mottled with 30% 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray clay loam and 10% 10YR 4/1 dark gray clay loam
- 1.3 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam; coal; ash; artifacts
- 1.4 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown loamy sand mottled with 40% 10YR 3/1 very dark gray loamy sand; large construction disturbance
- 1.5 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow clay loam mottled with 30% 10YR 5/1 gray ash with coal and 20% 10YR 4/1 dark gray silt loam
- 1.6 10YR 4/3 brown clay loam mottled with 20%, 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow clay loam with brick and concrete demolition debris
- 1.7 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown silt loam and brick flecking
- 1.8 10YR 3/1 very dark gray silt loam mottled with 20% 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray coal ash
- 1.9 poured concrete footer
- 1.10 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown clay loam mottled with 10% 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay loam; pipe and pipe trench
- 1.11 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown fine loamy sand; subsoil
- 1.12 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown loamy sand with brick flecks and chunks
- 1.13 10YR 5/3 brown loamy sand
- 1.14 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown loamy sand mottled with 10% 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown loamy sand; water pipe and trench
- 1.15 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown loamy sand mottled with 20% 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown loamy sand; pipe trench
- 1.16 brick foundation; 6 courses exposed
- 1.17 concrete slab
- 1.18 2.5Y 5/2 grayish brown fine loamy sand
- 1.19 brick foundation
- 1.20 concrete block
- 1.21 concrete block
- 1.22 asphalt paving
- 1.23 concrete footer
- 1.24 10YR 6/1 gray loamy sand mottled with 50% 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown loamy sand with plaster and brick
- 1.25 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sand mottled with 20% 10YR 4/1 dark gray coarse sand; gradual transition



- 1.26 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray coarse sand mottled with 50%; 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown coarse sand with gravel; pipe and pipe trench
- 1.27 brick foundation
- 1.28 10YR 2/1 black loamy sand; coal
- 1.29 brick foundation and rubble with mortar
- 1.30 10YR 3/1 very dark gray silt loam with 80% gravel
- 1.31 black silt fence
- 1.33 10YR 4/1 dark gray loamy sand; possible pipe trench, not excavated

- 1.34 10YR 7/2 light gray loamy sand with brick, mortar, and plaster
- 1.35 7.5YR N2/ black coal ash
- 1.36 modern concrete curb
- 1.37 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow mottled with 20% 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown loamy sand with gravel; pipe trench
- 1.38 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sand mottled with 40% 10YR 6/3 pale brown loamy sand with brick rubble
- 1.39 10YR 7/3 very pale brown sand and gravel, modern utility trench
- 1.40 sod cap

Figure 16. Trench 1, east profile.

The landscape fill contains architectural debris and some household artifacts but the context of this material is not known. The fill and artifacts are interpreted as reflecting city-wide material and refuse, rather than occupation of the site. However, it is likely that cultural material from the site is incorporated into some of the fill.

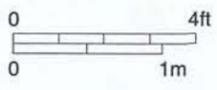
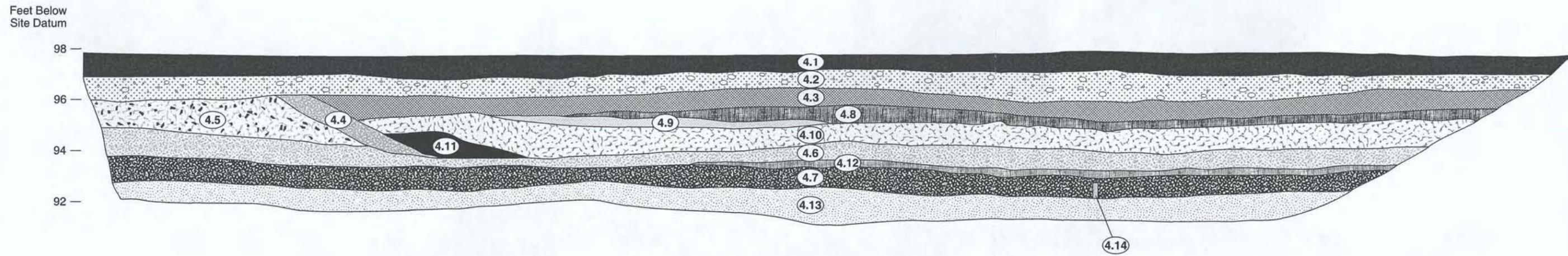
The fill deposits rest on a buried former ground surface (Figures 16 and 17). This surface (Figure 17, 4.7) rests on natural subsoil (Figure 17, 4.13). This surface was encountered in all excavations at a depth between 3 and 5 ft. below the surface. The surface is approximately .8 ft. thick and consists of a black clay loam. The transition to subsoil is gradual (.2-.5 ft.), indicating natural soil development.

The surface is interpreted as the natural ground surface that formed along Hooff's Run prior to the first use of the project area. The top of this former ground surface reflects the natural topography of the project area. Prior to human occupation, the terrain sloped down from east to west. The majority of the project area was likely to have been in a low-lying area adjacent to Hooff's Run. Examination of the soil matrices associated with the surface did not identify any evidence in the form of root casts or preserved organic material for a swampy or marshy habitat. Presumably, the area adjacent to Hooff's Run was periodically flooded; however, no evidence of flooding was identified.

Two excavations units were positioned to examine the ground surface. Artifacts were noted in the ground surface exposed in trench 1. Because the buried ground surface in this area is 3 to 5 ft. below the present grade, fill deposits from an approximately 15-by-15-ft. area were mechanically removed to allow for hand excavation. Test unit 1 examined a location on the north end of trench 1 (Figures 7 and 18). The tested ground surface contained a mix of artifacts dating from the nineteenth through twentieth centuries. Test unit 2 tested the encountered buried ground surface on the east end of trench 1 (Figures 7 and 19). This is at the rear of the former location of Santullo's Market. In this location the excavation of trench 1 exposed a ground surface that appeared to be disturbed by utility trenches and the twentieth century occupation of the property. Removal of overlying fill indicated that the horizontal extent of the buried surface was small: most of the buried surface had been destroyed by later activities.

The stratigraphic sequence encountered in test unit 2 included a matrix interpreted as a buried surface (2.5) dating to first half of the nineteenth century (Figures 19 and 20). This surface is approximately, 1.1 ft. thick; it is overlain by a modern surface (Figure 20, 2.4) that consists of a different soil matrix and different types of artifacts. While the surface can be differentiated from later activities, the horizontal extent of this surface is small. It is limited to the area within the foundation a later building and areas not disturbed by utility trenches. However, the buried surface (2.5) may extend beneath the existing building and may be less disturbed in that location.

A large number (789) of artifacts were recovered from the buried surface (2.5). Nails were the most common artifact found, 235 pieces or 30 percent of the artifact collection. Kitchen ceramics account for 20 percent of the recovered artifacts, contributing 176 items. The most common kitchen ceramic was plain undecorated whiteware (60),



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|--|---|
| 4.1 asphalt | 4.8 5Y 5/3 olive sandy loam mottled with 50% 10YR 4/1 dark gray sandy loam |
| 4.2 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown coarse sand; pebbles and cobbles | 4.9 5Y 7/4 pale yellow fine compact sand; plaster |
| 4.3 10YR 3/1 very dark gray compact sand | 4.10 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sand mottled with 30% 10YR 8/1 white sand and 20% 10YR 5/3 brown sand |
| 4.4 10YR 7/6 yellow clay loam | 4.11 10YR 2/1 black coal tar |
| 4.5 10YR 5/2 grayish brown mottled with 40% 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow loamy sand; bricks; brick fragments; mortar | 4.12 5Y 5/2 olive gray sandy loam |
| 4.6 10YR 6/2 light brownish gray loamy sand, loose compacted | 4.13 5Y 5/2 olive gray silty fine sand mottled with 75% 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty fine sand; subsoil |
| 4.7 5Y 2.5/2 black clay loam; sterile; gradual boundary to subsoil; (former surface) | 4.14 wood plank, set on edge |

Figure 17. Trench 4, east profile.

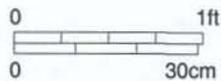
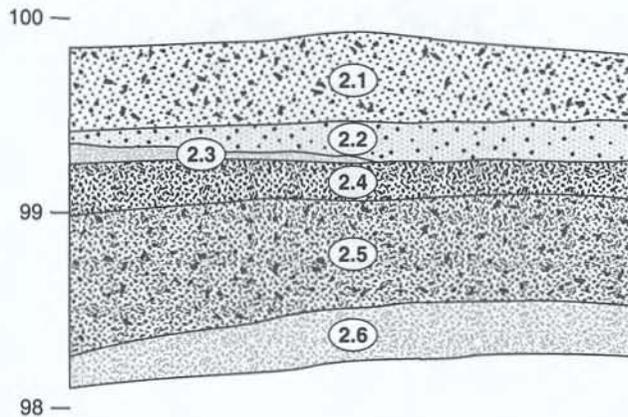


Figure 18. Overview of test unit 1, north profile.



Figure 19. Overview of test unit 2, north profile.

Feet Below
Site Datum



- 2.1 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown, mottled with 20% 10YR4/1 dark gray coarse sand with brick, coal, slag, artifacts; abrupt transition
- 2.2 10YR 3/1 very dark gray sand; ash and slag
- 2.3 10YR 7/4 very pale brown clay loam mottled with 10% 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown clay loam
- 2.4 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam mottled with 40% 10YR 2/1 black sandy loam with coal
- 2.5 10YR 4/1 dark gray fine sandy loam; brick; coal; artifacts
- 2.6 10YR7/4 very pale yellow sandy loam mottled with 15% 10YR 5/2 grayish brown sandy loam and 5% 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow sandy loam; subsoil

Figure 20. Test Unit 2, north profile.

followed by plain undecorated ironstone (20). Pearlware was present but was in the minority, contributing 12 ceramic sherds. Several decorated ceramics exhibit attributes that reflect a restricted range of manufacture (Table 1). These ceramic types include common cable and edged whiteware. Examination of the ceramic assemblage suggests a period of deposition in the first half of the nineteenth century.

Table 1. Ceramic Wares and Decorations from the Buried Surface (2.5).

Ceramic Type	Count	Date Range
Bone China: Plain	1	1794-2001
Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Unglazed	5	
Chinese Export Porcelain: Underglaze Blue	1	
Hard-Paste Porcelain: Unidentified, (Pale Pink)	2	
Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain (2 Rims)	8	
Hard-Paste Porcelain: Transfer Print	2	1760-2001
Hard-Paste Porcelain: Decal (Crossmend, Color Band w/Gilt Decal)	3	1830-2001
Pearlware: Annular (Dipped, Crossmend)	7	1780-1830
Pearlware: Plain (2 Fragments from Edged Vessel)	5	1779-1830
White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Blue Sponge Decorated	1	1720-1780
Whiteware: Brown Transfer Print	1	1820-2001
Whiteware: Edge Decorated	2	1825-1865
Whiteware: Plain (6 Rims)	60	1810-2001
Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print (3 Rims)	10	1825-2001
Whiteware: Common Cable (Dipped, Crossmend)	5	1825-1835
Whiteware: Even Scallop, Curved Lines	5	1825-1834
Whiteware: Purple Transfer Print (Crossmend, Purple Print on Blue)	2	1829-2001
Whiteware: Ivory Colored	3	1810-2001
Whiteware: Indeterminate Decoration	3	1810-2001
Whiteware: Monochrome Hand Painted	2	1810-2001
Whiteware: Annular	2	1810-2001
Whiteware: Gilded (Rims)	1	1880-2001
Whiteware: Polychrome Hand Painted	2	1830-1875
Whiteware: Flow Blue	1	1842-1910
Ironstone: Plain White (4 Rims)	20	1813-1900
Yellowware: Plain (1 Rim)	4	1830-1930
Yellowware: Rockingham/Bennington	2	1840-1910
Redware: Unglazed	1	
Domestic Brown Stoneware: Bristol Glaze On Buff (Crossmend)	3	1860-2001
Domestic Gray Stoneware: Unidentified	1	
Domestic Gray Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze, ("...AL...")	11	1671-1915
Total:		176

Bottle-glass fragments represent 24 percent of the artifacts recovered from the buried surface. With the exception of one non-diagnostic bottle finish (oil closure) all of the bottle fragments were body sherds. Twenty-one fragments of table glass were also found.

Small finds include three clay pipe stems, two buttons, one flower pot sherd, a center-fire cartridge, and a Minié Ball. One of the buttons is made from hard rubber and is stamped with an 1851 patent date. The center-fire cartridge reflects an armament technology that does not become established in the United States until after the Civil War (Lewis 1960:132-133).

The buried surface (2.5) may be related to a structure depicted on the 1845 Ewing map (Seifert and Culhane 2000:6) and on the 1877 Hopkins map (Seifert and Culhane 2000:9). The structure also appears on Sanborn maps between 1902 and 1977. The location tested may be the former side yard of this residence. A brick foundation (1.16) was encountered east of test unit 2 in trench 1 (Figure 16). Historical research indicates that the structure with which this deposit is associated was probably the dwelling on the tanyard property. This structure is first depicted in the 1845 Ewing map, but may date to the early nineteenth century when the tanyard and its associated structures were developed.

No artifacts were observed in the buried ground surface identified in trenches 2 through 5, but several probable features were. One posthole was observed extending down through the surface. The function of the posthole is not known. Several drains were installed in the surface. In trench 4, a wood plank (4.14) was observed (Figure 17). This plank is set on edge and appears to have been purposely positioned within the surface deposit; however, the function of the board is unknown.

Stage 2

Archeological testing of the area beneath the concrete slab and at the rear of the property at 1456 Duke Street encountered a series of stratified deposits dating from the first half of the nineteenth century to the recent past (Figure 7). Trench 6 tested the rear of the property. Four trenches (7-10) were positioned to test beneath the concrete slab.

For the most part, the strata encountered during the stage 2 trenching reflect destruction debris and landscape fill, laid down in the twentieth century (Figures 21 and 22). These strata document an effort to level the natural grade that sloped down from the east side of the project area to Hooff's Run. Through the addition of fill, the ground surface has been raised approximately 5 to 7 ft. throughout much of the project area. The deepest deposits were encountered in the southwest corner, at the rear, of the project area. At this location, a buried surface associated with the shoreline of Hooff's Run was identified approximately 7 ft. below modern grade.

The rear of the property reflects changes associated with the construction of a railroad bed that bounded this section of the project area in the past. The railroad bed, at present a bike path, crosses Hooff's Run at the southwest corner of the project area. To create an acceptable grade from the stream crossing, a large amount of clean landscaping fill (6.3)

was deposited at the rear of the project area (Figures 7 and 21). A visual inspection of the topography in the cemetery south of the project area suggests that the southeast end of the project area was a rise that dropped down to Hooff's Run. Construction of the railroad bed raised the ground surface approximately 2 ft. above the natural top of the rise.

A buried surface (6.4) interpreted as the pre-railroad ground surface was identified at the rear of the project area. In profile, this buried surface (6.4) displays the slope that is still evident in the cemetery topography south of the project area (Figure 21). The buried surface (6.4) contained a sparse scatter of artifacts, water-worn brick fragments, stream-rounded pebbles, and organics. The artifacts included plain white ironstone and light-green bottle glass fragments. No artifacts with attributes helpful in determining the precise age of the deposit were recovered.

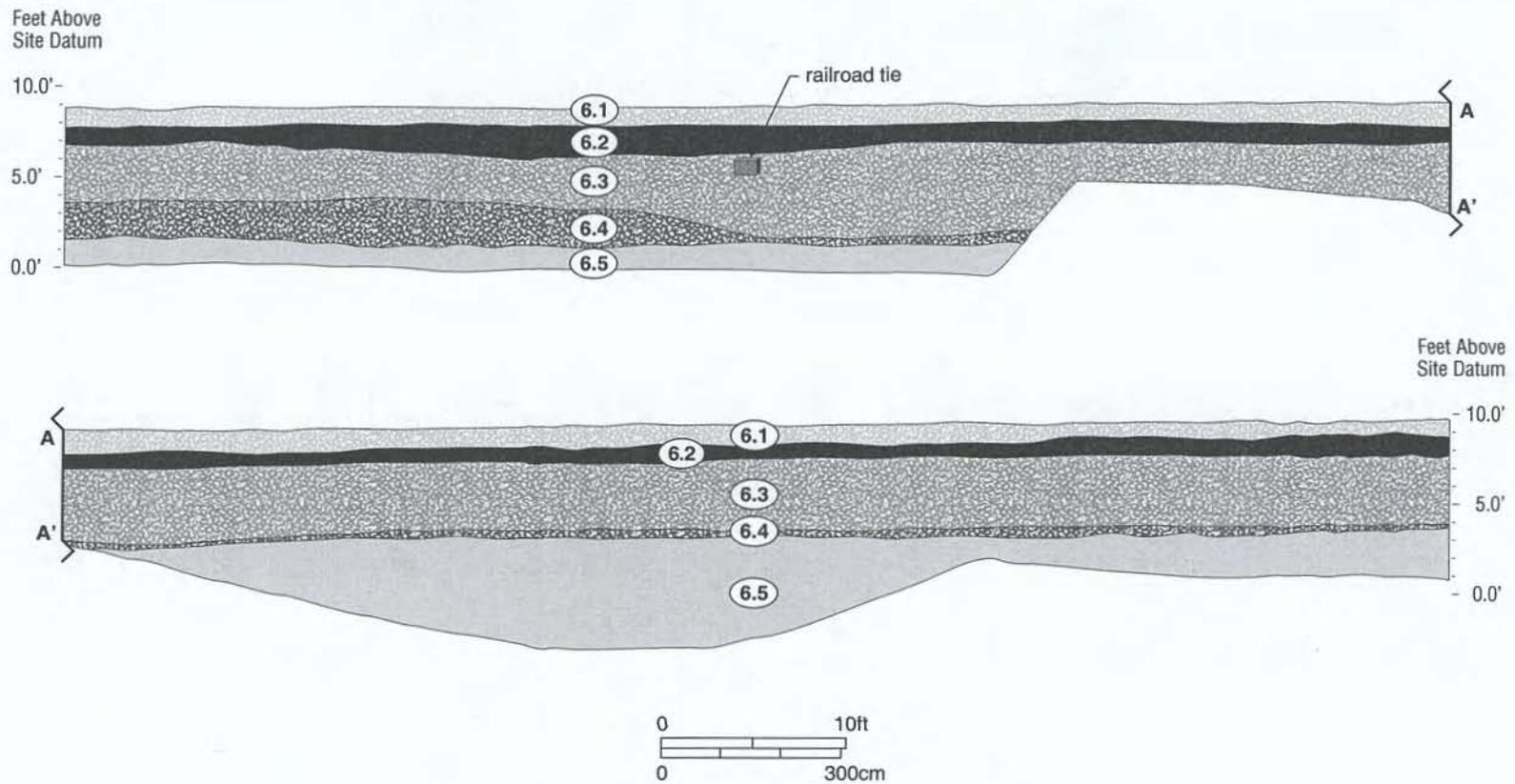
One artifact, an enameled drinking glass, was observed in the fill (6.3) over the buried surface (6.4). The railroad bed (6.2) is buried beneath a layer of modern landscaping fill that forms the present ground surface (6.1).

The stratigraphic sequences identified in trenches 7 through 10, positioned to test beneath the slab, are similar to the profiles recorded during stage 1. The stratigraphic sequence encountered beneath the slab and modern construction fill (9.1) is similar to that recorded in the east end of trench 1 (Figures 7 and 22). A twentieth-century surface (9.2) related to the occupation of Santullo's Market was identified directly beneath construction fill (9.1). This surface contained a sparse scatter of twentieth-century artifacts including, car parts, bottle glass, and automobile tires. No features were encountered in the surface. Beneath the surface (9.2) were a series of fill layers (9.7, 9.8, 9.15, and 9.16), which overlaid a buried surface (9.9). Twentieth-century artifacts, including machine-made bottle glass, were observed in stratum 9.8. The buried surface (9.9) rests on subsoil (9.17) and this surface correlates with the buried surface identified under the parking lot to the west during stage 1. No artifacts or features were observed in the surface.

The early nineteenth-century surface tested in stage 2 did not extend beneath the slab. Based on stage 2 exposure of this surface through hand excavations and trenches, the surface is only a remnant. It does not contain enough data to allow meaningful interpretations of the occupation to be made.

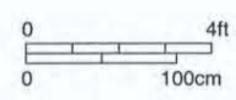
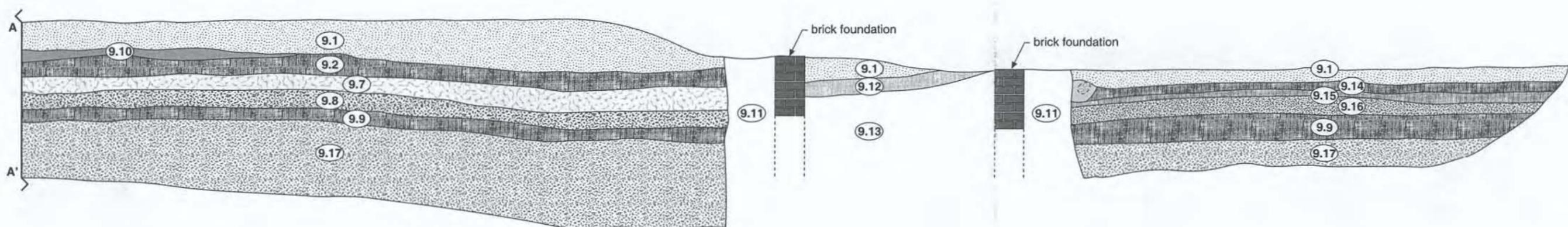
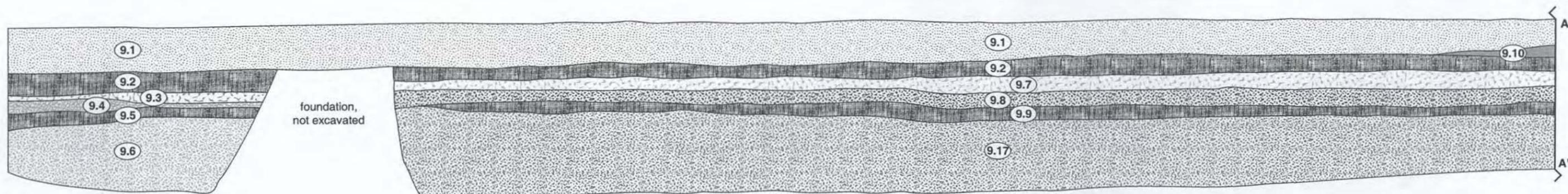
The profile of trench 10 was not drawn because the excavation area was unsafe. The soils at this location were unconsolidated and saturated. Shortly after excavation, slumping created a trench was approximately 20 ft. wide, which filled with water. All sides of the trench slumped, allowing for only quick evaluation of the stratigraphic sequence. Steve Shaw, the site safety coordinator for Sigal Construction, evaluated the trench and determined that it was too dangerous to work near and directed that it be backfilled.

A positive result of the unsafe conditions was the increased exposure of the buried surface. Evidence for tannery activities may have been observed in trench 10. The buried surface that rests on subsoil and was identified in several trenches was present in trench. In trench 10, however, the surface appeared to contain a high concentration of bark and



- 6.1 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown clay loam with modern artifacts
- 6.2 10YR 2/1 black coal ash
- 6.3 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow clay loam mottled with 30% 2.5Y 6/2 light brownish gray clay loam with 20th century artifacts; fill
- 6.4 10YR 3/1 very dark gray sandy clay loam with artifacts, brick fragments, organics, and stream-rounded pebbles
- 6.5 2.5Y 6/3 light yellowish brown clay loam mottled with 10% 10YR 6/8 brownish yellow clay loam and 10% 5BG 6/1 greenish gray sandy clay with water-worn brick and oyster shell in west side

Figure 21. Trench 6, south profile.



- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>9.1 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy clay loam with gravel; abrupt transition</p> <p>9.2 2.5Y 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam with ash</p> <p>9.3 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam with ash mottled with 20% 2.5Y 4/4 olive brown clay loam; abrupt transition</p> <p>9.4 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay loam mottled with 30% 10YR 3/3 dark brown and 20% 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam</p> <p>9.5 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam</p> <p>9.6 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown loamy sand mottled with 30% 10YR 5/3 brown loamy sand</p> <p>9.7 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay loam mottled with 30% 10YR 3/3 dark brown clay loam</p> <p>9.8 10YR 3/1 very dark gray loamy sand with 20th century artifacts</p> | <p>9.9 10YR 3/1 very dark gray sandy loam with ash and wood</p> <p>9.10 2.5Y 6/6 brownish yellow clay loam</p> <p>9.11 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown sandy loam with brick; builder's trench</p> <p>9.12 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy loam</p> <p>9.13 7.5YR 3/1 very dark gray sandy loam with ash and gravel</p> <p>9.14 10YR 3/1 very dark gray sandy loam with ash</p> <p>9.15 10YR 5/3 brown sandy loam</p> <p>9.16 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown loam with artifacts</p> <p>9.17 10YR 5/3 brown loamy sand, medium to fine sand, not consolidated (at south)</p> |
|--|---|

Figure 22. Trench 9, east profile.

wood fragments that may be associated with hide processing. However, these materials also may relate to some other non-tannery activity. The bark and wood appeared to be only concentrated in the southeast 20 ft. of the trench. No features were observed in the surface, and no features or wood (logs or boards) were exposed during the slumping. The bark and wood may be related to tannery activities; yet, bark and wood alone—with no related tannery feature—do not constitute a significant resource related to tannery activities. However, the bark and wood might be the western edge of tannery deposits that extend to the east, out of the project area.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Archeological investigations included the mechanical excavation of 10 trenches, the hand-excavation of two 3-by-3-ft. test units, and the monitoring of six construction tests (Figure 7). The trenches varied from 45 to 150 ft. in length, and approximately 870 linear ft. of trench were excavated.

Stage 1 investigations determined that the open space within the project area does not contain significant archeological resources. The mechanical excavation of five trenches and the hand excavation of two test units encountered over 6 ft. of stratigraphic deposits reflecting the history and use of the project location. Stage 2 investigations determined that the rear of the property and the area beneath the concrete pad do not contain significant archeological resources. The mechanical excavation of five trenches encountered a stratigraphic sequence that reflects the use of the property. However, the majority of the sequence consists of fill layers.

The project area was raised through the addition of fill. These fill strata are interpreted as having little potential to address research questions on the use of the property and history of Alexandria. In trench 9, a buried surface (9.2) was encountered that is interpreted as dating to the early twentieth century. This surface is associated with Santullo's Market, which occupied the northeast corner of the project area. The surface contained a sparse scatter of artifacts, but no features were found. The absence of features and dearth of artifacts indicate that this surface is unlikely to yield significant information that could be used to address research questions on the use of the property as a market or habitation, or on the history of Alexandria.

A buried ground surface was encountered 3 to 5 ft. below the surface in most trenches (1.25, 4.7, 9.9). The buried ground surface is interpreted as representing the natural terrain prior to development of the property. The natural terrain sloped from the east to Hooff's Run, in the west.

The majority of the stratigraphic matrices consist of fill used to raise the ground surface to its current grade. These fill strata are interpreted as having little potential to address research questions on the use of the property and history of Alexandria. Stage 1 excavation identified a buried ground surface approximately 3 to 5 ft. below the surface (1.25, 4.7). Adjacent to Duke Street, this surface contained a mix of nineteenth- and twentieth-century artifacts, but this matrix appeared sterile in all other locations tested. This buried surface is interpreted as representing the natural terrain prior to development of the property and the surface on which the tannery was built. The surface was observed in each of the stage 2 trenches at essentially the same depth (9.9). The additional exposures of this surface did not uncover any features in this surface. Possible evidence, in the form of bark and wood chips, for the tannery was observed at the extreme southeast corner of trench 10. However, the stage 2 excavations exposed no convincing evidence for the tannery. It is possible that trench 10 encountered the west boundary of the tannery deposits. If this interpretation is correct, then tannery deposits may survive beneath the parking area immediately east of the site. Historic maps suggest that tannery

buildings were located away from the run, adding credence to the interpretation that the center of tannery activities were further east (Seifert and Culhane 2000).

In the northeast end of the project area, the remnant of a ground surface dating to the first half of the nineteenth century was identified. This surface is tentatively associated with a possible residence, which stood outside of the project area, depicted on historic maps from 1845 and to the early twentieth century. While this deposit is separated from later deposits, suggesting that its vertical integrity was good, the horizontal extent of the surface was limited to a small area between modern foundations. Utility trenches further limited the extent of this deposit. It was thought that the buried surface may be present under the concrete slab, but additional testing determined that this was not the case. Thus, the buried surface is only a remnant deposit that is unlikely to contain enough data to allow for meaningful interpretations of the occupation.

In conclusion, archeological testing at 1456 Duke Street did not encounter clear evidence for the tannery or other significant resources. If tannery-related activities occurred within the project area, these activities left no archeological remains. It is possible that the center of tannery activity was east of the project area and that the project area never contained tannery-related buildings or tanning vats. Although stage 1 identified an early nineteenth-century surface and stage 2 encountered an early twentieth-century surface, neither of these strata contains significant information to address research questions on the occupation of the project area. Thus, the proposed undertaking is unlikely to affect significant archeological deposits.

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APPENDIX I

Artifact Inventory

Archeological Specimen catalog
 Project Name: 1456 Duke Street
 Archeological Site Number 44AX188
 Alexandria, Virginia

LOT#	ARTIFACT#	TU	SU	TRENCH	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	COUNT	COMMENTS
1	1		1.0	1	Yellowware: Rockingham/Bennington	1	Rebecca at the Well Pitcher, Spout and Lid Missing
1	2		1.0	1	Machine-Made Bottle: Aqua	1	"DAVIS OK BAKING POWDER"
1	3		1.0	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	1	Hand-Tooled String Ring Finish
1	4		1.0	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle: Clear	1	Double Ring Finish
1	5		1.0	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle: Clear	1	
1	6		1.0	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle: Clear	1	"HONEST MEASURE/FULL-PINT/(on base) S.C.R."
1	7		1.0	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle: Clear	1	"FAIRFAX & CO/ALEXANDRIA, VA./D", Straight Brandy Finish
1	8		1.0	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle: Aqua	1	"JAS. MCCUEN/ALEXANRIA, VA./REGISTERED NOT TO BE SOLD"
2	1		1.3	1	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Melted/Burnt	3	Aqua Waste
2	2		1.3	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle: Aqua	1	Torpedo Soda Bottle: "SEE THAT EACH CORK IS BRANDED/CANTRELL & COCHRANE/DUBLIN/&/BELFAST", Finish Missing
2	3		1.3	1	Yellowware: Rockingham/Bennington	1	
2	4		1.3	1	Ironstone: Plain White	1	Base
2	5		1.3	1	Unidentified Metal Object: Lead	2	Aqua
2	6		1.3	1	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain	1	Maker's Mark on Base: "OHIO P CO"
3	1		1.4	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1	Oil Finish
3	2		1.4	1	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Milk Glass	1	
4	1		1.12	1	Whiteware: Mocha-Dendritic (Dipped)	1	Also Common Cable
4	2		1.12	1	Chinese Export Porcelain: Underglaze Blue	1	Rim
4	3		1.12	1	Ironstone: Plain White	1	
4	4		1.12	1	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Underglaze	1	
4	5		1.12	1	Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1	on base: "B"
4	6		1.12	1	Whiteware: Common Cable (Dipped)	1	
5	1	1	1.2		Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	5	
5	2	1	1.2		Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment: Clear	1	"...M..."
5	3	1	1.2		Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Light Amber	1	
5	4	1	1.2		Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	21	
5	5	1	1.2		20 th -Cent Refined Earthenware: Colored Glaze	1	Brown and Green

LOT#	ARTIFACT#	TU	SU	TRENCH	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	COUNT	COMMENTS
5	6	1	1.2		Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment: Aqua	2	"...OLD"; "...D"
5	7	1	1.2		Window Glass: All Thicknesses	21	
5	8	1	1.2		Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	3	
5	9	1	1.2		Faunal: Oyster	8	
5	10	1	1.2		Whiteware: Plain	2	Crossmend
5	11	1	1.2		Faunal: Bone	6	
5	12	1	1.2		Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Unidentified	3	Scalloped Rim
5	13	1	1.2		Whiteware: Sponged	1	Blue and Red
5	14	1	1.2		Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain	1	
5	15	1	1.2		Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amethyst	4	
5	16	1	1.2		Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear	2	
5	17	1	1.2		Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Coke-Bottle Green	6	
5	18	1	1.2		Creamware: Lighter Yellow	1	
5	19	1	1.2		Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amber	1	
6	1	2	2.1		Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	28	
6	2	2	2.1		Machine-Made Bottle: Clear	4	
6	3	2	2.1		Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment: Milk Glass	1	
6	4	2	2.1		Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment: Amber	3	
6	5	2	2.1		Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment: Clear	3	"...IT'S FRE..."
6	6	2	2.1		Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Light Green	1	
6	7	2	2.1		Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	3	
6	8	2	2.1		Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment: Aqua	3	"K. ST.../...ASH..."
6	9	2	2.1		Faunal: Fish Scales	1	
6	10	2	2.1		Hard-Paste Porcelain: Molded	1	Molded Edge
6	11	2	2.1		Hard-Paste Porcelain: Blue Decorated	1	Possible Chinese Porcelain
6	12	2	2.1		Pearlware: Plain	1	
6	13	2	2.1		Whiteware: Plain	14	
6	14	2	2.1		Hard-Paste Porcelain: Transfer Print	1	Burned
6	15	2	2.1		Ironstone: Plain White	1	
6	16	2	2.1		Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua	7	
6	17	2	2.1		Faunal: Oyster	5	
6	18	2	2.1		Machine-Made Bottle: Green	1	
6	19	2	2.1		Faunal: Bone	2	
6	20	2	2.1		Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain	4	
6	21	2	2.1		Button, Ceramic: Porcelain, 2-Hole	1	
6	22	2	2.1		Nail: Unidentified	8	

LOT#	ARTIFACT#	TU	SU	TRENCH	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	COUNT	COMMENTS
6	23	2	2.1		Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear	5	
6	24	2	2.1		Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Cobalt Blue	2	
6	25	2	2.1		Window Glass: All Thicknesses	29	
6	26	2	2.1		Yellowware: Rockingham/Bennington	1	
6	27	2	2.1		Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	62	
6	28	2	2.1		Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	1	
6	29	2	2.1		Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Melted/Burnt	4	Aqua
6	30	2	2.1		Miscellaneous, Metal: Flat Iron	1	
6	31	2	2.1		Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amber	6	
6	32	2	2.1		Miscellaneous Kitchen Glass: Canning-Lid Liner	1	Milk Glass, Fragment
6	33	2	2.1		Miscellaneous Glass Object: Tube	1	
6	34	2	2.1		Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Undecorated	1	Rim
7	1	2	2.2		Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Clear	1	
7	2	2	2.2		Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	8	
7	3	2	2.2		Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment: Clear	1	"...EXT..."
7	4	2	2.2		Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	2	
7	5	2	2.2		Window Glass: All Thicknesses	11	
8	1	2	2.3		Whiteware: Plain	1	
8	2	2	2.3		Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1	
8	3	2	2.3		Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	6	
8	4	2	2.3		Faunal: Oyster	1	
8	5	2	2.3		Toy, Ceramic: Porcelain Doll (Molded)	1	Fragment
8	6	2	2.3		Ricketts-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua	1	
8	7	2	2.3		Wire Common Nail: Complete	1	
8	8	2	2.3		Unidentified Ceramic: Green Glazed Exterior	1	Possible Decorated Edge
8	9	2	2.3		Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment: Clear	2	Illegible
8	10	2	2.3		Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear	3	
8	11	2	2.3		Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	3	
8	12	2	2.3		Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amber	2	
8	13	2	2.3		Nail: Unidentified	3	
8	14	2	2.3		Window Glass: All Thicknesses	6	
9	1	2	2.4		Hard-Paste Porcelain: Molded	3	
9	2	2	2.4		Pipe Stem: Fragment	1	
9	3	2	2.4		Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain	13	
9	4	2	2.4		Flat Glass: Ridged	1	
9	5	2	2.4		Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Light Amber	1	

LOT#	ARTIFACT#	TU	SU	TRENCH	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	COUNT	COMMENTS
9	6	2	2.4		Domestic Brown Stoneware: Albany Slip/Bristol Glaze	1	
9	7	2	2.4		Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua	2	
9	8	2	2.4		Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	1	
9	9	2	2.4		Pressed-Glass Tableware: Unidentified	4	Cobalt Blue
9	10	2	2.4		Depression Glass: Orange	1	
9	11	2	2.4		Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Cotta Flower Pot	1	
9	12	2	2.4		Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Milk Glass	2	
9	13	2	2.4		Unidentified Glass Object: Slag	15	Aqua
9	14	2	2.4		Nail: Unidentified	33	
9	15	2	2.4		Whiteware: Banded	1	
9	16	2	2.4		Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Stemware Base	1	Fragment
9	17	2	2.4		Window Glass: All Thicknesses	477	
9	18	2	2.4		Whiteware: Indeterminate Decoration	1	
9	19	2	2.4		Whiteware: Plain	11	
9	20	2	2.4		Window Glass: Heat Altered	11	Some Red Paint Remaining
9	21	2	2.4		Faunal: Bone	9	
9	22	2	2.4		Machine-Made Bottle Fragment: Aqua	2	
9	23	2	2.4		Miscellaneous, Metal: Bolt	1	Square Head, 6 1/2" Long
9	24	2	2.4		Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	18	
9	25	2	2.4		Faunal: Oyster	3	
9	26	2	2.4		Miscellaneous, Metal: Bolt	1	Round Head
9	27	2	2.4		Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment: Aqua	1	"BAK..."
9	28	2	2.4		Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	4	Possible Leaded Glass
9	29	2	2.4		Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	1	
9	30	2	2.4		Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amber	3	
9	31	2	2.4		Hard-Paste Porcelain: Gilded	1	
9	32	2	2.4		Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	8	
9	33	2	2.4		Hard-Paste Porcelain: Decal	2	
9	34	2	2.4		Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	39	
9	35	2	2.4		Wire Common Nail: Complete	2	
9	36	2	2.4		Miscellaneous, Metal: Flat Iron	8	
10	1	2	2.5		Miscellaneous, Metal: Non-electrical Wire	3	
10	2	2	2.5		Whiteware: Plain	60	6 Rims
10	3	2	2.5		Projectile: Minié Ball	1	
10	4	2	2.5		Whiteware: Edge Decorated	2	

LOT#	ARTIFACT#	TU	SU	TRENCH	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	COUNT	COMMENTS
10	5	2	2.5		Whiteware: Polychrome Hand Painted	2	
10	6	2	2.5		Whiteware: Ivory Colored	3	
10	7	2	2.5		Whiteware: Blue Transfer Print	10	3 Rims
10	8	2	2.5		Whiteware: Purple Transfer Print	2	Crossmend, Purple Print on Blue
10	9	2	2.5		Whiteware: Brown Transfer Print	1	
10	10	2	2.5		Whiteware: Monochrome Hand Painted	2	
10	11	2	2.5		Button: Hard Rubber	1	"N R CO / GOODYEAR'S PAT. 1851"
10	12	2	2.5		Whiteware: Even Scallop, Curved Lines	5	
10	13	2	2.5		Nail: Unidentified	1	Burned
10	14	2	2.5		Whiteware: Common Cable (Dipped)	5	Crossmend
10	15	2	2.5		Nail: Unidentified	234	
10	16	2	2.5		Button, Ceramic: Porcelain, 4-Hole	1	
10	17	2	2.5		Faunal: Oyster	29	
10	18	2	2.5		Hard-Paste Porcelain: Decal	3	Crossmend, Color band w/ gilt decal
10	19	2	2.5		Hard-Paste Porcelain: Transfer Print	2	
10	20	2	2.5		Gardening, Ceramic: Terra-Cotta Flower Pot	1	
10	21	2	2.5		Miscellaneous: Leather	1	
10	22	2	2.5		Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Undecorated	1	Amethyst Glass Rim
10	23	2	2.5		Tool, Metal: Unidentified	1	Flat Ferrous
10	24	2	2.5		Chinese Export Porcelain: Underglaze Blue	1	
10	25	2	2.5		Pipe Stem: 6/64 th -Inch Ball Clay	1	
10	26	2	2.5		Hard-Paste Porcelain: Unidentified	2	Pale Pink
10	27	2	2.5		Bone China: Plain	1	
10	28	2	2.5		Domestic Brown Stoneware: Bristol Glaze On Buff	3	Crossmend
10	29	2	2.5		Projectile: Center-Fire Cartridge	1	12 Gauge Paper Cartridge Shell
10	30	2	2.5		Faunal: Clam	1	
10	31	2	2.5		Faunal: Bone	79	1 Burned
10	32	2	2.5		Domestic Gray Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	11	"...AL...", Represents 1 Vessel
10	33	2	2.5		Domestic Gray Stoneware: Unidentified	1	
10	34	2	2.5		White Salt-Glazed Stoneware: Unidentified	1	Blue Sponge Decorated
10	35	2	2.5		Pipe Stem: 5/64 th -Inch Ball Clay	1	
10	36	2	2.5		Pipe Bowl Fragment: Ball Clay	1	
10	37	2	2.5		Pearlware: Plain	5	2 Fragments from Edged Vessel
10	38	2	2.5		Pearlware: Annular (Dipped)	7	Crossmend
10	39	2	2.5		Whiteware: Flow Blue	1	
10	40	2	2.5		Miscellaneous, Metal: Flat Iron	28	

LOT#	ARTIFACT#	TU	SU	TRENCH	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	COUNT	COMMENTS
10	41	2	2.5		Faunal: Nonhuman Teeth	13	
10	42	2	2.5		Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain	8	2 Rims
10	43	2	2.5		Faunal: Mandible Bone With Teeth	1	
10	44	2	2.5		Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	13	
10	45	2	2.5		Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	1	
10	46	2	2.5		Pressed-Glass Tableware: Bull's Eye	2	
10	47	2	2.5		Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Aqua	8	1 Fragment of Oil Finish
10	48	2	2.5		Pressed-Glass Tableware: Ribs	5	
10	49	2	2.5		Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Amber	5	
10	50	2	2.5		Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	86	
10	51	2	2.5		Plumbing, Ceramic: Drainage Pipe	1	
10	52	2	2.5		Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Light Amber	2	
10	53	2	2.5		Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment: Dark Green	1	
10	54	2	2.5		Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Dark Aqua	2	1 Fragment of Oil Finish
10	55	2	2.5		Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Dark Aqua	4	
10	56	2	2.5		Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment: Milk Glass	1	
10	57	2	2.5		Decorated/Embossed Glass Fragment: Aqua	4	
10	58	2	2.5		Whiteware: Annular	2	
10	59	2	2.5		Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Clear	9	
10	60	2	2.5		Whiteware: Gilded	1	Rims
10	61	2	2.5		Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Amber	13	
10	62	2	2.5		Blown-In-Mold Bottle Fragment: Olive Green	3	1 Base, 1 Oil Finish
10	63	2	2.5		Buff-Bodied Earthenware: Unglazed	5	
10	64	2	2.5		Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Milk Glass	3	1 Rim
10	65	2	2.5		Yellowware: Rockingham/Bennington	2	
10	66	2	2.5		Whiteware: Indeterminate Decoration	3	
10	67	2	2.5		Yellowware: Plain	4	1 Rim
10	68	2	2.5		Redware: Unglazed	1	
10	69	2	2.5		Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Aqua	40	
10	70	2	2.5		Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Undecorated	10	Clear, 3 Rims
10	71	2	2.5		Ironstone: Plain White	20	4 Rims
11	1		2.12	2	Machine-Made Bottle: Clear	1	"ALDERNEY/GREEN MEADOW/TRADEMARK/DAIRY/REGISTERED// FAIRFAX FARMS DAIRY/1620 FIRST ST. NW/WASHINGTON D.C./1 1/4 PINT LIQUID/(illegible)//A (in suction scar)"

LOT#	ARTIFACT#	TU	SU	TRENCH	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	COUNT	COMMENTS
11	2		2.12	2	Machine-Made Bottle: Green	1	Crown Finish, "TRADE/(trademark)/MARK/ REGISTERED WASHINGTON D.C./THIS BOTTLE NOT TO BE SOLD/RETURN PROMPTLY WHEN EMPTY//A. G. HERRMANN/CONTENTS 8 FLUID OZ.//(Owens Illinois Glass Co. mark)"
11	3		2.12	2	Machine-Made Bottle: Aqua	1	"TRADE/(trademark)/MARK/REGISTERED WASHINGTON D. C./THIS BOTTLE NOT TO BE SOLD/RETURN PROMPTLY WHEN EMPTY//A. G. HERRMANN/CONTENTS 8 FLUID OZ.//30 N"
12	1		3.14	3	Machine-Made Bottle: Cobalt Blue	1	"MILK OF/(trademark)/MAGNESIA/THE CHAS. H. PHILLIPS/CHEMICAL COMPANY/GLENBROOK CONN.// I/U.S.A./M (on base)"
12	2		3.14	3	Machine-Made Bottle: Clear	1	"G 386" on base
12	3		3.14	3	Machine-Made Bottle: Clear	1	on base: "(Owens Illinois Glass Co. mark)/FITCH"
12	4		3.14	3	Machine-Made Bottle: Clear	1	Owens Illinois Glass Co. mark on base
12	5		3.14	3	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Molded Stem	1	
12	6		3.14	3	Machine-Made Bottle: Clear	1	"8...-1" on base
12	7		3.14	3	Machine-Made Bottle: Clear	1	"5" on base in suction scar
12	8		3.14	3	Machine-Made Bottle: Clear	1	"P. J. RITTER/(Owens Illinois Glass Co. mark)/PHILLA/COMPANY"
12	9		3.14	3	Machine-Made Bottle: Clear	2	"DES. PAT/Owens Illinois Glass Co. mark/86565" on base
12	10		3.14	3	Machine-Made Bottle: Clear	1	"2 1/2 OZ.//1/476/F"
12	11		3.14	3	Machine-Made Bottle: Clear	1	on base: "Hazel Atlas mark/5966/3"
12	12		3.14	3	Machine-Made Bottle: Clear	1	"DES. PAT/NO. 89403" on base
12	13		3.14	3	20 th -Cent Refined Earthenware: Colored Glaze	1	Blue Exterior, Pink Interior, "419" on Base
12	14		3.14	3	Machine-Made Bottle: Amber	1	Illegible cap, Owens Illinois Glass Co. mark on base
12	15		3.14	3	Machine-Made Bottle: Cobalt Blue	1	Red cap attached, no text
12	16		3.14	3	Redware: Unidentified	1	Vertical Ribbed Body, Black Slip Interior
12	17		3.14	3	Machine-Made Bottle: Cobalt Blue	1	"BROMO-SELTZER EMERSON DRUG CO"
12	18		3.14	3	Blown-In-Mold Bottle: Clear	1	"FRANCIS H. LEGGETT & CO/NEW YORK//GILT EDGE//EXTRACTS"
12	19		3.14	3	Pressed-Glass Tableware: Flutes	1	Base
12	20		3.14	3	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Milk Glass	1	Complete Cover
12	21		3.14	3	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Milk Glass	1	3/4 Complete Molded Vessel
12	22		3.14	3	20 th -Cent Refined Earthenware: Molded	7	
12	23		3.14	3	Machine-Made Bottle: Clear	1	"ONE PINT/LIQUID/GOLDEN HILL DAIRY/HARRY JAVINS/ALEXANDRIA, VA./REGISTERED//SEALED//BI/41 B 36"
12	24		3.14	3	Hardware, Metal: Drawer Or Door Pull	1	
12	25		3.14	3	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Transfer Print	1	
13	1		4.0	4	Machine-Made Bottle: Green	1	"ROCK CREEK/BEVERAGES/ROCK CREEK GINGER ALE CO./WASHINGTON D. C./ROCK CREEK/BEVERAGES/MIN. CONTENTS 1 PT. 8 OZ/TRADEMARK REGISTERED//(on base) Reed Glass Co. mark/RC monogram/0-78-7"

LOT#	ARTIFACT#	TU	SU	TRENCH	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	COUNT	COMMENTS
13	2		4.0	4	Machine-Made Bottle: Aqua	1	Suction scar on base
13	3		4.0	4	Machine-Made Bottle: Green	1	7UP//7UP"
13	4		4.0	4	Machine-Made Bottle: Aqua	1	(on both panels) "COCA-COLA/TRADEMARK REGISTERED/BOTTLE PAT. D-105529/(on base) ALEXANDRIA VA."
13	5		4.0	4	Machine-Made Bottle: Clear	1	"ALEXANDRIA DAIRY/PRODUCTS CO. INC/37 8 34//SEALED/BI/ONE QUART LIQUID/(on base) A D/P"
13	6		4.0	4	Machine-Made Bottle: Clear	1	20 panels, on base: "1089/TV/3"
13	7		4.0	4	Machine-Made Bottle: Clear	1	Jug handled, on base: "DESIGN PAT./946 5/99137"
13	8		4.0	4	Machine-Made Bottle: Clear	1	On cap: "C D C" monogram, on body: "FEDERAL LAW FORBIDS/SALE OR REUSE OF THIS BOTTLE/(trademark)", on base: "CONTINENTAL DISTILLING CORP/D 18/24/12/PHILADELPHIA, PA."
13	9		4.0	4	Machine-Made Bottle: Clear	1	16 panels, on base: "F/36"
14	1		5.4	5	Toy, Rubber: Ball	1	Pink
14	2		5.4	5	Machine-Made Bottle: Clear	1	on base: "46/30"
14	3		5.4	5	Machine-Made Bottle: Clear	1	on base: "(Owens Illinois Glass Co. mark)/FITCH'S/2 5"
14	4		5.4	5	Fastener, Metal: Brass Belt Or Other Buckle	1	
14	5		5.4	5	Toy, Wood: Boat	1	
14	6		5.4	5	Tool, Biological: Stamp	1	
14	7		5.4	5	Blown-In-Mold Bottle: Aqua	1	"DAVIS' O. K. BAKING POWDER
14	8		5.4	5	Blown-In-Mold Bottle: Aqua	1	Melted, Finish Missing
14	9		5.4	5	Miscellaneous, Metal: Bank	1	Pig
14	10		5.4	5	Machine-Made Bottle: Green	2	on base: "(Owens Illinois Glass Co. mark)"
15	1		6.3	6	Miscellaneous Glass Tableware: Machine-Made Tumbler	1	Red printed picture on exterior
16	1		6.4	6	Whiteware: Plain	2	Rim, mends
16	2		6.4	6	Dinnerware, Plastic: Plate/Cup	1	
16	3		6.4	6	Whiteware: Hand Painted	2	1 Rim, Mends
16	4		6.4	6	Ironstone: Plain White	1	on base: "L"
16	5		6.4	6	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Green	1	
17	1		8.3	8	Nail: Unidentified	1	
17	2		8.3	8	Miscellaneous, Metal: Unidentified	1	
17	3		8.3	8	Shoe Part: Leather	1	
17	4		8.3	8	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Hand-Painted Underglaze	1	
17	5		8.3	8	Hard-Paste Porcelain: Plain	2	
17	6		8.3	8	Cut Common Nail: Fragment	2	
17	7		8.3	8	Domestic Gray Stoneware: Plain Salt Glaze	1	
17	8		8.3	8	Window Glass: All Thicknesses	1	

LOT#	ARTIFACT#	TU	SU	TRENCH	ARTIFACT DESCRIPTION	COUNT	COMMENTS
17	9		8.3	8	Unidentified Bottle Fragment: Clear	1	
17	10		8.3	8	Ironstone: Plain White	1	
						TOTAL	1926

APPENDIX II

Lot History, 1456 Duke Street

APPENDIX II: Lot History, 1456 Duke Street

Date	Owner, Occupation	Property Use/Activity	Source
mid-eighteenth century-1796	John West	Project Area corresponds to Lot 114 and 115, Spring Garden Farm Subdivision, sold in 1796. The lot is located on the south side of Duke Street, bounded on the west by Hooff's Run	Cromwell 1989:72; Cromwell et al. 1989b:3; Figure 5
1796-1798	Peter Wise, tanner	Two-story bark and tan house, 30 vats, 20 frame vats, dwelling, and spring on three acre lot (dwelling on eastern portion of lot; tanyard on western section). Wise was one of Alexandria's first city councilmen.	<i>Alexandria Gazette</i> 2/27/1798 as cited in Cromwell et al. 1989:55; Hills 1993:64
1799	Peter Wise	Assessment of value of tanyard at £1000	Hills 1993:66
1798-1800	Peter Wise & Jacob Geiger, tanners	Geiger pays £500 for half-share in tannery. Sell operation to Robert Kirk, spring 1804	Cromwell et al. 1989:55; Hills 1993:66
ca. 1800-1809	Robert Kirk, tanner	Kirk operates tanyard; leases property to Elisha Talbott and Peter Saunders, 1809	Alexandria Archeology Tannery File
1809-ca. 1811	Elisha Talbott & Peter Saunders, tanners	Tanyard operated by brothers-in-law Talbott and Saunders	Cromwell et al. 1989:55; Hills 1993:66; Alexandria Archeology Tannery File
1810	Elisha Talbot & Peter Saunders	Talbott and Saunders appear in the 1810 Census as tanners whose primary residences are on King and Prince Streets, respectively. Each occupies a household containing 6 whites and no blacks or slaves. Both are Quakers.	USBC 1810; Alexandria Archeology Tannery File
1811-1812	Elisha Talbott	Elisha Talbott & Company tanyard under sole proprietorship of Elisha Talbott	Miller n.d.
1813-ca. 1816	Elisha Talbott and Oliver Wilson	Talbott, Wilson, & Company, tanyard	Alexandria Archeology Tannery

Date	Owner, Occupation	Property Use/Activity	Source
			File; Miller n.d.
1816	Elisha Talbott, Oliver Wilson, and Daniel McPherson	Interest in yard bought by Daniel McPherson.	Alexandria Archeology Tannery File; Miller n.d.
1817	Talbott & McPherson, tanners	Tanyard conveyed in trust to Phineas Janney.	Alexandria Archeology Tannery File; Miller n.d.
1817	John McPherson & Son	McPherson insolvent. Tanyard inventory includes: dwelling, beam and bark house, 100 laying away vats, liners, bates and handlers in proportion, with fountain pumps, mills, and all the stock in trade.	Gazette 3/18/1817 as cited in Cromwell et al. 1989:57
1819-1832	Mordecai Miller	Purchases tanyard at auction (1819) for \$6,000; purchases dwelling from Jonah Isabelle in 1824	Cromwell et al. 1989; Hills 1993:118
1832-1844	Joseph H. Miller	Acquires property after father Mordecai Miller's death	
1844	John S. Miller	Bought brother's tanyard at auction. Property described as: " Spring Garden lot . . . substantial brick beam house, two stories high, with four vats, a brick house for breaking hides; a brick stable; a brick bark house, with one of frame adjoining 250 cords of bark; two pools with a head of water constantly flowing into them; 87 lay-away vats; 4 limes; 10 leaches; 14 handlers, the last, all or nearly all, under cover; one steam engine of 6- horse power for grinding bark" plus a brick tenement next to the stone bridge and a slaughter house bounded on the west by Hooff's Run. This is the first mention of a slaughterhouse associated with the property	Various sources as cited in Cromwell et al. 1989:58
1845		Map of Alexandria illustrates Miller Estate corresponding to property.	Ewing 1845

Date	Owner, Occupation	Property Use/Activity	Source
1850	Samuel Miller	Taxed on property on Duke Street, Ward 4, City of Alexandria.. Property assessed at \$450. By comparison, Phineas Janney, assessed before and after Miller in the assessments, holds property worth \$9,000 and \$1,000 on either side of Miller.	Tax Assessment 1850
1852	Samuel Miller	Property annexed into Alexandria	Acts of Assembly 1852
1853	Samuel Miller	Tannery burned. Building vacant at the time.	various sources as cited in Cromwell et al. 1989:58
1877	Miller Estate	Hopkins atlas illustrates Miller Estate corresponding to tanyard and dwelling parcels. Two structures are indicated: one east of current lot and one fronting Duke Street at eastern edge of current lot. Same position and relative size as pictured on 1845 Ewing map.	Hopkins 1877
1912-1921		Frame grocery store and garage located at eastern edge of property. Two-story brick building at 1456 Duke Street (east of current property line) may correspond to brick tenement listed in 1844 inventory.	Cheek and Zatz 1986:44; Sanborn 1921
1938-1946		Mandeville Lane bisects former dwelling/tanyard parcel sometime between 1938 and 1946.	Watkins 1946
1931-1937		Two-story frame store located on eastern portion of lot. Two-story frame dwelling and one-story building located on south end of lot	Sanborn 1937
1955-1960		Store still located on eastern section at Duke Street; large L-shaped masonry structure erected along south and east boundary lines	Sanborn 1961

APPENDIX III

Virginia Department of Historic Resources
Archeological Site Form

Archeological Report

City/County: Alexandria

VDHR Site Number: 44AX188

Other VDHR Number:

Site Name:

Temporary Designation: Duke2

CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION

Cultural Designation

Temporal Designation

Euro-American

19th Century: 2nd/3rd quarter

Euro-American

20th Century: 1st quarter

Site Class: Terrestrial, open air

THEMATIC CONTEXTS/SITE FUNCTIONS

Sequence Number: 1.0

Category for thematic context:

Domestic

Example: Other

Comments/Remarks:

Site is characterized as domestic based on artifacts. Historic documentation indicates the site location was part of an early-nineteenth-century tannery complex but no evidence of the tannery was found.

Specialized Contexts:

USGS Quadrangle(s): ALEXANDRIA

Loran:

Restrict UTM Data?

Center UTM (for less than 10 acres): Zone/East/North: 18/321335/4296982

Boundary UTMs (for 10 acres or more):

Physiographic Province: Coastal Plain

Drainage: Potomac/Shenandoah River

Landform: Terrace floodplain

Aspect: Facing southwest Elevation: 15' Slope: 2-6%

Site Soils: Urban fill

Adjacent Soils: Urban fill

Nearest Water Source: Hooff's Run

Distance: 50'

INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION

Individual category codes:

Company/Agency: Marriott International

Address: One Marriott Drive

City: Washington
Phone/Ext:

State: DC Zip: 20058-

Individual Category Code
OWNER Owner of property

Notes: John Milner Associates, Inc., undertook archaeological investigations for Marriott International.

Ownership status: Private

Government ownership modifier:

Site Dimensions: 350 feet by 175 feet

Survey Strategy: Subsurface Testing

Survey Description:

Site is characterized as nineteenth century residential. A total of ten backhoe trenches of varying lengths were excavated across the site. Two square 3' by 3' test units were excavated within occupational surfaces identified during mechanical trenching.

Site Condition: 75-99% of Site Destroyed
Destruction of Surface and Subsurface Deposits

CURRENT LAND USE

Sequence Number: 1.0
Land Use: Commerce/Trade
Example: Hotel
Comments/Remarks:

The property is in the process of being redeveloped as a hotel. The last occupant of the lot was a concrete block commercial/warehouse building constructed during the mid-twentieth century.

Specimens obtained? yes Depository: Alexandria Archaeology

Assemblage description:

Nineteenth century ceramics including whiteware, ironstone, yellowware, mold-blown bottle glass and machine-made bottle glass.

Specimens Reported? no

Assemblage description--reported:

Field Notes: yes Depository: John Milner Associates

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS

Date: 5/ /2001

Cultural Resource Management Event:

Organization or Person: John Milner Associates

ID # Associated with Event:

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

John Milner Associates undertook archaeological testing and monitoring at the construction site per the guidelines set forth by Alexandria Archaeology.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY

Sequence Number: 1.0
Photographic Documentation? yes
Depository: Alexandria Archeology
Type of photos: Color 35mm Photos

Sequence Number: 1.0
Photographic Documentation? yes
Depository: Alexandria Archeology
Type of photos: Slides

Sequence Number: 1.0
Photographic Documentation? yes
Depository: Alexandria Archeology
Type of photos: B&W 35mm Photos

REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES

Sequence #: 1.0
Report(s)? yes
Depository: John Milner Associates
Reference for reports and publications
Balicki, Joseph and Bryan Corle. [2001]. Archaeological Testing at 1456 Duke Street, Alexandria, Virginia. John Milner Associates, Inc. for Marriott International.

Additional Comments:
Areas anticipated to yield archaeological information were disturbed by modern utility construction.

VDHR LIBRARY REFERENCE NUMBER:

1 RECORD IN THIS REPORT

APPENDIX IV

Qualifications of Investigators

JOSEPH BALICKI

Principal Archeologist
John Milner Associates, Inc.
5250 Cherokee Avenue, Suite 300
Alexandria, VA 22312
(703) 354-9737 (phone)
(703) 642-1837 (fax)
jbalicki@johnmilnerassociates.com

EDUCATION

M.A.	The Catholic University of America	Anthropology	1987
B.A.	The George Washington University	Anthropology	1981

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

1999	Registered Professional Archeologist (RPA)
1992-1998	OSHA-certified 40-hour hazardous waste field training

EXPERIENCE PROFILE

Joseph Balicki is a graduate of The George Washington University and holds a Master's degree in anthropology from The Catholic University of America. Mr. Balicki has over 20 years of experience in North American archeology and has been involved in investigations of sites ranging from the Paleo-Indian through Historic periods. Since joining John Milner Associates, Mr. Balicki has supervised or assisted various archeological survey and testing programs in Virginia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire and Washington, D.C.

KEY PROJECTS

- 2000-2001 Fairfax County Civil War Sites Inventory. Fairfax County Park Authority.
- 2000 Data Recovery, Bailey Farm (44SP228), Chancellorsville, Spotsylvania County, Virginia, County of Spotsylvania.
- 1999 Phase I and II Archeological Investigation in Crescent Lawn, City of Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland. Maryland State Highway Administration.
- 1998 Archeological Investigations at Stratford Hall, Westmoreland County, Virginia. The Robert E. Lee Memorial Association, Inc.
- 1996-1997 Phase I Archeological Survey of Fort Monroe, York County, Virginia. Directorate of Peninsula contracting, Fort Eustis.
- 1996 Data recovery at 44HE713 and 44HE714, James River Water Supply project, Henrico County, Virginia. Camp Dresser & McKee, Inc.

- 1995 Historical and archeological survey of Fort C.F. Smith, 2411 24th Street North, Arlington, Virginia. Arlington County Department of Community Planning.
- 1992-1996 Data recovery archeological investigations at Paddy's Alley, Cross Street Backlot, and Mill Pond, sites Boston, Massachusetts. The Central Artery/Tunnel Project and Bechtel/Parsons Brinkerhoff.
- 1992 Review and synthesis of archeological documentation Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Baltimore, Maryland. National Park Service, Denver Service Center.
- 1991 Phase I archeological investigations at the Studio of the Caryatids, Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site, Cornish, New Hampshire. National Park Service, Denver Service Center.
- 1988-1991 Phase II & III archeological investigations of the site of the International Cultural and Trade Center/Federal Office Building Complex, Federal Triangle, Washington, D.C. TAMS Consultants, Inc.
- 1989-1990 Phase III archeological investigations at the Thomas Stone (18CH331) National Historic Site, Port Tobacco, Maryland. National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Regional Office.
- 1988-1989 Archeological investigations at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Baltimore, Maryland. National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Regional Office.
- 1987-1988 Excavation at Waihee Midden Site, Maui, Hawaii. Maui Archeological Project, The Catholic University of America.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS

- 2001 Defending the Capital: The Civil War Garrison at Fort C.F. Smith. In *To Peel The Earth: Historical Archaeology and the War Between the States*, edited by Clarence Geier and Stephan Potter.
- 2000 Mary Hall's First-Class Bawdy House: The Material Culture of a Washington, D.C. Brothel. In *Archaeologies of Sexuality*, edited by Robert Schmidt and Barbara Voss. (with Donna Seifert and Elizabeth Barthold O'Brien)
- 1998 Wharves, Privies, and the Pewterer: Two Colonial Period Sites on the Shawmut Peninsula, Boston. In *Perspectives on the Archeology of Colonial Boston: The Archeology of the Central Artery/Tunnel Project, Boston, Massachusetts*, edited by Charles D. Cheek. *Historical Archaeology* 33(3).
- 1998 Katherine Naylor's "House of Office": A Seventeenth-Century Privy. In *Perspectives on the Archeology of Colonial Boston: The Archeology of the Central Artery/Tunnel Project, Boston, Massachusetts*, edited by Charles D. Cheek. *Historical Archaeology* 33(3). (with Dana B. Heck).

- 1998 Mary Ann Hall's House. The 1998 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Atlanta, Georgia. (with Donna J. Seifert).
- 1991 "Technological Strategies and Interaction Spheres: Results of a Phase I Survey at the Verdon Quarry Site (44HN180) Hanover, County, Virginia." Annual Meeting of the Archeological Society of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia. (with J. Sanderson Stevens).
- 1991 "Ceramic Indices as a Tool for Evaluating Consumer Behavior in a Working-Class Neighborhood, Washington, D.C." The 1991 Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Richmond, Virginia. (with Charles D. Cheek).
- 1991 "Bottles, Bottles Everywhere and Not A Drop to Drink: Examining Washington, D.C. Bottles for Chronology and Function." The 1991 Middle Atlantic Archeologist Conference, Ocean City, Maryland.

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Mr. Balicki is author or co-author of seventy (70) cultural resources reports, four (4) scholarly articles, and eight (8) papers presented at professional meetings.

BRYAN CORLE

Assistant Archeologist
John Milner Associates, Inc.
5250 Cherokee Avenue, Suite 300
Alexandria, VA 22312
(703) 354-9737
(703) 642-1837 (fax)
bcorle@johnmilnerassociates.com

EDUCATION

B.A. Indiana University of Pennsylvania Anthropology Expected 2002

EXPERIENCE PROFILE

Bryan Corle has 11 years experience in North American Archeology and has been involved in investigations ranging from early prehistoric through urban historic. Since joining John Milner Associates, Mr. Corle has assisted archeological survey, testing, and data recoveries in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Washington, D.C.

KEY PROJECTS

- 2001 Assistant Archeologist, Phase I archeological investigations of Battery Heights (44AX186), City of Alexandria, Virginia, Carr Homes, Inc.
- 2000 Assistant Archeologist, Data Recovery, Baily's Farm (44SP228), Chancellorsville, Spotsylvania County, Virginia, County of Spotsylvania.
- 2000 Assistant Archeologist, Phase I archeological investigations of the Proposed Rewatered Turning Basin, Crescent Lawn Archeological District (18AG227), Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland. United States Corps of Engineers Baltimore.
- 2000 Assistant Archeologist, Phase I archeological investigation NAN-3 and PTB-2 Wetland Mitigation Areas Charles County, Maryland. Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration.
- 1999 Assistant Archeologist, Data Recovery, Lot 12, Square 406, Washington, DC. General Services Administration and Architrave.
- 1999 Assistant Archeologist, Phase II archeological investigations Crescent Lawn Park, in Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland. Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration.

- 1998 Archeological Technician, Data recovery Maryland Route 36 in Lonaconing, Allegany County, Maryland. Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration.
- 1997 Assistant Field Supervisor, Data recovery investigations at South Strabane Site, Washington County, Pennsylvania. Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Archeological Services.
- 1996 Archeological Technician, Data recovery at the National Museum of the American Indian Mall Museum Site, Washington D.C. Venturi, Scott Brown and Associates, Inc. and the Smithsonian Institution, Office of Design and Construction.
- 1995 Crew Chief, Field Technician, Data recovery archeological investigations, Route 219 Bypass, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. Greenhorne and O'mera, Inc.
- 1994 Archeological Technician, archeological investigations at Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine, Baltimore, Maryland. National Park Service, Mid-Atlantic Regional Office.
- 1993 Archeological Technician, Phase II, archeological investigations in Selinsgrove, Snyder County, Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration.
- 1992 Archeological Technician, Data recovery investigations in Simpsonville, Howard County, Maryland. Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration.
- 1991 Crew Member, Crooked Creek Drainage Research Project, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania. Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Archeological Services.
- 1990 Crew Member, Data recovery investigations, Bedford County Airport, Bedford, Pennsylvania. Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Archeological Services.

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORTS

Co-author of ten (10) cultural resources reports.

KERRI ELIZABETH CULHANE
Project Architectural Historian
John Milner Associates, Inc.
5250 Cherokee Avenue, Suite 300
Alexandria, VA 22312
(703) 354-9737 (phone)
(703) 354-8386-1837 (fax)
kculhane@johnmilnerassociates.com

EDUCATION

M.A.	Virginia Commonwealth University	Art History/Architectural History	1997
	(Concentration in Historic Preservation and Planning)		
	Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest Restoration Field School, Forest, VA		1996
B.A.	SUNY-Purchase	Humanities	1992
	American University in Paris	French Language/Art History/Humanities	1988

EXPERIENCE PROFILE

Kerri Elizabeth Culhane has more than four years of experience in the field of cultural resources management, including positions in both the public and private sectors. She is particularly versed in the requirements of Section 106 and Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, particularly as they relate to the identification, evaluation, and documentation of historic architectural resources. Ms. Culhane has extensive experience in public presentation. She has coordinated and participated in project-related public meetings and public hearings to establish historic district boundaries in Orange and Petersburg, Virginia; and presented the results of a major architectural survey in Chesapeake, Virginia. The majority of Ms. Culhane's cultural resources experience has been gained in Virginia and Maryland. Her field of concentration is nineteenth and early-twentieth-century architecture, landscape architecture, and history.

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE

- 2000 Documentary research into the presence of an historic reviewing stand and landscaping of the Post Parade, Fort Belvoir, Virginia.
- 2000 Architectural Assessment and Conditions Survey, Fort Belvoir National Register Historic District, Fort Belvoir, Virginia.
- 2000 Architectural Survey of historic resources along the Light Rail Corridor, City of Baltimore and Baltimore County, Maryland.

- 1999 Recordation of the Frederick Brick Works Barn, Frederick, Maryland, to MHT and HABS Standards. Maryland State Highways Administration.
- 1999 Documentary research and the completion of a National Register of Historic Places nomination form for Fort C.F. Smith Park, Arlington, Virginia
- 1999 Documentary research into the history of the east grounds of the U.S. Capitol, Washington, D.C. RTKL Associates, Inc.
- 1999 Architectural survey and archaeological assessment along the Central Light Rail Corridor, North Avenue to Warren Road. City of Baltimore and Baltimore County, Maryland. Maryland Department of Transportation, Mass Transit Administration.
- 1999 Architectural survey and archaeological assessment of the Boonsboro Streetscape, Alternate U.S. 40: MD 40 to East of Mousetown Road, Washington County, Maryland. Maryland State Highways Administration.
- 1999 Phase I Background research study, Square 406, Washington, D.C. General Services Administration.
- 1999 Documentary research and the completion of a National Register of Historic Places nomination form for Vestal's Gap Road and Lanesville, Loudoun County, Virginia
- 1999 Architectural survey associated with the Ramapo Energy Project, Rockland County, New York and Bergen County, New Jersey. ESS, Inc.
- 1999 Reconnaissance and intensive survey of architectural resources in the city of Chesapeake, Virginia. Virginia Department of Historic Resources and City of Chesapeake.
- 1998 Design and implementation of database associated with the Historic and Archaeological Resources Protection (HARP) Plan, United States Naval Observatory, Washington, D.C. U.S. Navy.
- 1997 Permanent interpretative exhibition in conjunction with low income housing for the elderly. Columns on Grove, Richmond Better Housing Coalition, Richmond, VA.
- 1996 Technical guidance regarding finishes and facade treatments for a late-Victorian neighborhood. West Franklin Street Historic District Restoration, Richmond, VA.

CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORTS

Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Construction of Double Track for the North Half of Central Light Rail, City of Baltimore and Baltimore County, Maryland (co-author). Prepared for Rummel, Klepper & Kahl, Baltimore, Maryland, and the Mass Transit Administration. 2000.

The End of the Line: Phase I and II Archaeological Investigations at the Terminus of the C&O Canal, Crescent Lawn Site (18AG227), Cumberland, Allegany County, Maryland (contributing

author). Prepared for Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highways Administration. 2000.

Stabler-Leadbeater Apothecary Shop Historic Structures Report (contributing author). Prepared for the Stabler-Leadbeater Apothecary Museum, Alexandria, Virginia. 2000.

Phase Ib Archaeological Survey, I-270/US 15 Multimodal Corridor Study, Montgomery and Frederick Counties, Maryland (contributing author). Prepared for Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highways Administration. 2000.

Documentary Research and Archaeological Assessment, U.S. Capitol Visitor Center, Washington, DC (co-author). Prepared for RTKL Associates, Washington, DC. 1999.

Boonsboro Streetscape, Alternate U.S. 40: MD 40 to East of Mousetown Road, Washington County, Maryland (co-author). Prepared for Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highways Administration. 1999.

Phase I Background Documentary Study, Lot 12, Square 406, Washington, DC (co-author). Prepared for Architrave, P.C. and General Services Administration, Washington, DC. 1999.

Phase Ia Documentary Research and Archaeological Assessment, 1456 Duke Street, Alexandria, Virginia (co-author). Prepared for the Marriott Corporation. 1999.

Reconnaissance and Intensive Survey of Architectural Resources in the City of Chesapeake, Virginia. Prepared for Virginia Department of Historic Resources and City of Chesapeake, Virginia. 1999.

Getting on With Living: History and Community of a Chesapeake Oystering Family, Phase II Investigations at Sites 18DO79, 18DO80, and 18DO81, Aboard the U.S. Naval Reservation, Bloodsworth Island, Dorchester County, Maryland (contributor). Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc., for the U.S. Navy, Chesapeake Division. 1998.

Survey of Architectural Resources in the Orange Commercial Historic District, Town of Orange, Orange County, Virginia (co-author). Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc., for the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and the Town of Orange, Virginia. 1998.

Phase I & II Cultural Resources Investigations on the VM-109 Pipeline, Louisa County, Virginia (co-author). Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc., for Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation, Charleston, West Virginia. 1998.

Phase I Archaeological Investigations, Proposed John Tyler Community College Campus, Chesterfield County, Virginia (co-author). Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc, for Bond Comet Westmoreland+Hiner Architects, Richmond, Virginia. 1998.

Phase I & II Cultural Resources Investigations for Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation's Market Expansion Project: COCO "C" Storage Facility, Kanawha County, West Virginia (contributing author). Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc. for Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation, Charleston, West Virginia. 1998.

Supplemental Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation of Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation's Proposed Market Expansion Project: Artemas Storage A and B Line 29520 Loop in Mann, Southampton, and Monroe Townships, Bedford County, Pennsylvania (contributing author). Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc., for Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation, Charleston, West Virginia. 1998.

Archeological Investigations of Site 44HE466 (Haxall Canal Boat Site), City of Richmond, Virginia (co-author). Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc., for Greeley and Hansen, Engineers. 1997.

Historical and Archeological Investigations of a Sewer Outfall Site in the CSO Pipeline Project Area, City of Richmond, Virginia (co-author). Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc., for CRSS Constructors. 1997.

Historical and Archeological Investigations of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Depot Site in the CSO Pipeline/Riverfront Development Project Area, City of Richmond, Virginia (co-author). Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc., for CRSS Constructors. 1997.

Historical and Archeological Investigations of Historic Canal Walls in the CSO Pipeline/Riverfront Development Project Area, City of Richmond, Virginia (co-author). Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc., for CRSS Constructors. 1997.

Phase II Cultural Resources Investigations of Site 36BD214 Associated with a Proposed Pipeline Expansion Project, Line 29520 Artemas Storage Loop, Mann Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania (contributing author). Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc., for Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation. Charleston, West Virginia. 1997.

Phase IA Cultural Resources Investigations Associated with a Proposed Pipeline Expansion Project, Line VM-109, Green Springs Vicinity, Louisa County, Virginia. Prepared by Gray & Pape, Inc., for Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation. Charleston, West Virginia. 1997.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES NOMINATIONS

- 2000 Fort C.F. Smith Park, Arlington, Virginia
- 1999 Vestal's Gap Road and Lanesville, Loudoun County, Virginia
- 1999 Folly Castle Historic District Boundary Increase, Petersburg, Virginia (co-author)
- 1998 Town of Orange Commercial Historic District, Orange, Virginia (co-author)
- 1996 John Whitworth House/ Charles F. Gillette House and Garden, Richmond, Virginia

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS

- 2000 "The Maymont Boats: Archaeological Investigations of Two Virginia Canal Freighters" (co-author). Presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology Annual Conference, Quebec City, Canada.
- 1998 "Recent Discoveries in Richmond's Historic Industrial Riverfront" (co-author). Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Conference on Northeast Historical Archeology, Montreal.

- 1997 *"The Fifth Avenue of Richmond"*: Richmond Architecture and Architects. 1877-1914. Presented at the 1997 Society of Architectural Historians, Southeast Chapter (SESAH) Conference, Atlanta, GA.
- 1997 *"The Fifth Avenue of Richmond": The Development of the 800 and 900 Blocks of West Franklin Street, Richmond, Virginia, 1855-1925*. Master's Thesis, Virginia Commonwealth University.
- 1997 *M.J. Dimmock and William M. Poindexter: Two Architects of Late Nineteenth-Century Richmond*. Abstracts of the Fifth Annual Virginia Commonwealth University/Virginia Historical Society Architectural History Symposium. Eye in Hand Publications. Virginia Commonwealth University.
- 1997 *Charles F. Gillette, F.A.S.L.A. at 2221 Grove Avenue, Richmond, Virginia*. Abstracts of the Fourth Annual VCU/VHS Architectural History Symposium. Eye in Hand Publications. Virginia Commonwealth University.
- 1996 "A Future in the Past: Reusing Historic Building Stock for Viable Low-Income Housing for the Elderly." Public history project presented to the Richmond Better Housing Coalition.

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Ms. Culhane is author, co-author, or contributor to over twenty (20) cultural resources reports, two (2) professional publications, five (5) National Register nominations, and five (5) papers presented at professional meetings.

Kerri Holland

Field/Laboratory Assistant
John Milner Associates, Inc.
5250 Cherokee Avenue, Suite 300
Alexandria, VA 22312
(703) 354-9737 (phone)
(703) 642-1837 (fax)
kholland@johnmilnerassociates.com

EDUCATION

B.A. Mary Washington College Historic Preservation 1998

EXPERIENCE PROFILE

Kerri Holland has completed an archeology field school and holds a Bachelor's degree in Historic Preservation from Mary Washington College. Ms. Holland has been involved in investigations ranging from Early Archaic through Urban Historic periods. She is well acquainted with the recommended archeology field and laboratory guidelines of Maryland, Virginia and the National Park Service. In addition, she has knowledge in the use of various database programs. Since joining John Milner Associates, Ms. Holland has assisted in archeological survey and testing programs in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. Ms. Holland is currently a full-time laboratory and field assistant with John Milner Associates.

KEY PROJECTS

- 2001 Participated in monitoring, excavation and artifact processing for the Brink Cottage at Sotterly Plantation, St. Mary's County, Maryland. Ann Beha Associates.
- 2001 Assisted in archeological investigation of the slave quarters site at Malvern Hill, Henrico County, Virginia. National Park Service, Northeast Region, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- 2001 Assisted in archeological excavation, earthworks recordation, and artifact processing for the Phase I survey at Battery Heights, Alexandria, Virginia. Carrhomes.
- 2000 Participated in excavation, measured drawing, exhumation, and processing of human and material remains at St. Anne's Cemetery, Annapolis, Maryland. St. Anne's Episcopal Church.
- 2000 Field/Laboratory Assistant for archeological investigations at Quarters A, Point Patience, Calvert County, Maryland. John Cullinane Associates.
- 2000 Field/Laboratory Assistant for archeological investigations around the Octagon Building at Stratford Hall Plantation, Westmoreland County, Virginia. Robert E. Lee Memorial Association, Inc.
- 2000 Participated in Phase I and metal detection survey at Blenheim, Fairfax City, Virginia. City of Fairfax.
- 2000 Assisted with excavation, artifact processing and conducted ceramic and glass minimum vessel analysis for the data recovery at Bailey's Farm, Spotsylvania County, Virginia. County of Spotsylvania.

- 2000 Assisted in monitoring, excavation, measured drawing and artifact processing for the archeological investigation of 1456 Duke Street, Alexandria, Virginia. Marriott International.
- 2000 Participated in pedestrian survey to assess archeological resources on the Nation Park Service property of and adjacent to Malvern Hill Battlefield. National Park Service, Northeast Region, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
- 2000 Participated in monitoring, excavation, measured drawing and processing of artifacts from test trenches and units at the former location of Backyard Boats and the historic location of Battery Rogers, Alexandria, Virginia. Lawrence N. Brandt, Inc.
- 2000 Field/Laboratory Assistant for Phase I survey of the I-270/Watkins Mill Road extension, Montgomery County, Maryland. Maryland State Highway Administration.
- 2000 Assisted provenience recordation of surface finds and earthworks at the site of a revolutionary war prison camp in the Hunter's Crossing subdivision, York County, Pennsylvania. Pasch Construction.
- 2000 Participated in Phase I and metal detection survey at the proposed site of the Glenn Bernie Museum, Frederick County, Virginia. Glen Burnie Foundation.
- 2000 Field/Laboratory Assistant for Phase I survey of property on the United States Soldiers' and Airmen's Home, Washington D.C. Law Engineering and Environmental Services.
- 2000 Field/Laboratory Assistant for Phase I archeological testing along North Upper Ferry Road, Wicomico County, Maryland. Wicomico County Department of Public Works.
- 2000 Participated in archeology testing, monitoring and artifact processing for various tasks conducted on the grounds of Sotterly Plantation, St. Mary's County, Maryland. Sotterly Foundation.
- 2000 Participated in monitoring, excavation, measured drawing, and processing of artifacts from test trenches and units at the terminus of the C & O Canal, Crescent Lawn Archeological District, Cumberland, Allegheny County, Maryland. Maryland State Highway Administration.
- 2000 Field/Laboratory Assistant for Phase I of the Bethesda Naval Medical Center, Montgomery County, Maryland. John Cullinane Associates.
- 2000 Field/Laboratory Assistant for archeological survey along US29/Hopkins Gorman Road, Howard County, Maryland. Maryland State Highway Administration.
- 2000 Field/Laboratory Assistant for Phase I and II, wetlands mitigation on Nanjemoy Creek, Charles County, Maryland. Maryland State Highway Administration.
- 1999 Field/Laboratory Assistant for archeological testing at the Lanesville House at Claude Moore Park, Loudon County, Virginia. Lanesville Heritage Preservation Society, Inc.
- 1999 Assisted with excavation, artifact processing and conducted ceramic minimum vessel analysis for the data recovery at Lot 12, Square 406, Washington D.C. General Services Administration and Architecture.
- 1999 Field/Laboratory Assistant for Phase I and II archeological testing of the proposed site of St. Mary's College new student housing, St. Mary's College of Maryland, St. Mary's County, Maryland.

- 1999 Field/Laboratory Assistant for archeological investigation of Rosehill, Winchester, Virginia. Glen Burnie Association.
- 1999 Participated in excavation, artifact processing and bottle analysis for the Phase II archeological investigations for the proposed canal re-watering at Crescent Lawn, Allegany County, Maryland. Maryland State Highway Administration.
- 1998-1999 Field/Laboratory Assistant for Phase I archeological survey of the proposed I-270 expansion, Frederick County, Maryland. Maryland State Highway Administration.
- 1998 Assisted with Phase I archeological survey for the proposed Maryland Route 33 St. Michael's Bypass, Talbot County, Maryland. Maryland State Highway Administration.
- 1998 Field/Laboratory Assistant for archeological investigation at the proposed site of Charles Hall addition, St. Mary's College of Maryland, St. Mary's County, Maryland.
- 1998 Participated in streetscape data recovery for Maryland Route 36, Lonaconing, Allegany County. Maryland State Highway Administration.
- 1998 Participated in archeological investigation and artifact processing of materials recovered at Stratford Hall Plantation, Westmoreland County, Virginia. Robert E. Lee Memorial Association, Inc.
- 1998 Field Assistant for archeological survey of the proposed site of the new Stafford County High School, Stafford County, Virginia. Center for Historic Preservation, Mary Washington College.
- 1997 Participated in archeological investigation of landscaping and slave quarters at Stratford Hall Plantation, Westmoreland County, Virginia. Center for Historic Preservation, Mary Washington College.
- 1997 Participated in archeological investigation at Potomac Creek (44ST2), Stafford County, Virginia. Center for Historic Preservation, Mary Washington College. Also conducted artifact processing and analysis of materials recovered from palisade features.

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Author of one (1) scholarly publication and one (1) paper presented at a professional conference.

LYNN DIEKMAN JONES

Laboratory Supervisor/Assistant Archeologist
John Milner Associates, Inc.
5250 Cherokee Avenue, Suite 300
Alexandria, VA 22312
(703) 354-9737 (phone)
(703) 642-1837 (fax)

EDUCATION

Ph.D.	University of Maryland	American Studies	Expected 2002
M.A.A.	University of Maryland	Anthropology	1993
B.A.	University of Maryland	Anthropology	1990

EXPERIENCE PROFILE

Lynn Jones holds a Master of Applied Anthropology degree from the University of Maryland and is currently working toward a Ph.D. in American Studies. She has had ten years experience in archaeology of the Mid-Atlantic region. She has been involved in investigating prehistoric Native American sites as well as historic period sites dating from the early eighteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. She has experience in directing fieldwork, supervising laboratory processing, and doing documentary research. She also has experience in architectural survey and measured drawing. Ms. Jones is well acquainted with the curation standards and guidelines recommended by various states, federal government, and the National Park Service. Since joining John Milner Associates, Inc., Ms. Jones has supervised two Phase I surveys and has overseen the laboratory processing and preparation for curation of a number of projects in Maryland and Virginia.

KEY PROJECTS

- 2000 Field Supervisor/Laboratory Supervisor. Supervised fieldwork and laboratory processing and authored report for Phase I survey of house precinct at Todd's Inheritance, Baltimore County, Maryland.
- 2000 Laboratory Supervisor. Supervised processing and preparation for curation of artifacts recovered from excavation at Hunting Run-Bailey's Farm, Spotsylvania County, Virginia; Todd's Inheritance, Baltimore County, Maryland; Point Patience, Calvert County, Maryland.
- 2000 Field Supervisor/Laboratory Supervisor. Supervised fieldwork and laboratory processing of artifacts from survey along Maryland Rt. 99 at Mt. Hebron Drive, proposed intersection widening. Maryland State Highway Administration.
- 2000 Laboratory Assistant. Supervised cataloguing of archeological materials and preparation for permanent storage at the laboratory and curation facility of the National Park Service, National Capital Region, Landover, Maryland.
- 1999 Field Supervisor/Laboratory Supervisor. Supervised the excavation of the site, processing of the artifacts recovered, and contributed to report for the Northampton Slave Quarters Site for Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, Prince George's County, Maryland.

- 1996 Field Supervisor. Supervised excavation of backyard of Slayton House, an eighteenth-century townhouse, and authored site report for Historic Annapolis Foundation.
- 1995 Laboratory Supervisor. Supervised processing and preparation for curation of artifacts recovered from excavations at various sites in Annapolis, Maryland, for the University of Maryland Archaeology in Annapolis Project. Sites processed included the Maynard-Burgess site, U.S. Naval Academy survey, Bordley-Randall House site, the Anne Arundel County Courthouse site, and others.
- 1994 Assistant Site Director. Supervised excavation of yard surrounding the Bordley-Randall House, an eighteenth-century house in Annapolis, Maryland, for Historic Annapolis Foundation and the University of Maryland Fieldschool in Urban Archaeology.
- 1992 Assistant Architectural Historian. Historical background and Phase I survey of historic properties along U.S. Rt. 27 Improvements project in Miller, Early, Clay, Randolph, and Stewart Counties, Georgia. Report prepared for Georgia Department of Transportation, Atlanta, Georgia. Dames & Moore, Inc., Bethesda, Md.
- 1991 Assistant Site Director. Supervised excavation of ground-floor slave quarters of Charles Carroll of Carrollton's house in Annapolis, and contributed to site report. Archaeology in Annapolis Project for the Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Inc., restoration organization.

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Author or co-author of five cultural resource reports, three scholarly publications, and two papers presented at professional meetings and conferences.

DONNA J. SEIFERT

Senior Project Manager
John Milner Associates, Inc.
5250 Cherokee Avenue, Suite 300
Alexandria, VA 22312
(703) 354-9737 (phone)
(703) 642-1837 (fax)
dseifert@johnmilnerassociates.com

EDUCATION

Ph.D.	University of Iowa	Anthropology	1977
M.A.	University of Iowa	Anthropology	1975
B.A.	Lawrence University	Anthropology	1972

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

- 1996 OSHA Hazardous Materials Site Worker Annual Recertification
- 1994 Health and Safety Training for Hazardous Waste Site Supervisors
- 1994 40-hour Course in Hazardous Material and Site Investigations
- 1999 Registered Professional Archeologist

EXPERIENCE PROFILE

Donna J. Seifert graduated from Lawrence University and earned an M.A. and a Ph.D. from the University of Iowa. She has 27 years of experience in historical archeology that includes research on sites of the French colonial period in Wisconsin, the English colonial period in New Hampshire and Virginia, and the Spanish colonial period in Mexico and New Mexico. Her recent work has focused on nineteenth-century rural sites in Maryland and Virginia and urban sites in the District of Columbia. Prior to joining John Milner Associates, Inc., Dr. Seifert was assistant professor of anthropology at Kenyon College, museum specialist at the Museum of New Mexico, and historical archeologist with a research center in New Mexico. Her administration and management experience includes five years as laboratory director and associate director of a university research center that conducted cultural resources management projects throughout Virginia.

Dr. Seifert is a Senior Project Manager and Principal Archeologist for JMA. Her JMA project experience includes ten years directing and managing inventory, evaluation, and data recovery projects on historic sites in the East. In addition to the technical reports she has prepared for these projects, she regularly presents papers at professional meetings and publishes articles based on her project research. In 1992, Dr. Seifert took a leave of absence from JMA for professional development to spend six months with the National Park Service. Through a cooperative agreement with the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, she was assigned to the National Register of Historic Places, reviewing National Register nominations and determinations of eligibility for archeological properties. Dr. Seifert also has extensive experience reviewing and editing archeological texts. She has been responsible for the final preparation of both research reports and juried manuscripts submitted for publication. She has served as special publications editor for the Society for Historical Archaeology (1984-1985), editor of *Virginia Archaeologist* (1988-1989), and associate editor of *Historical Archaeology* (1985-1999). Dr. Seifert's professional service includes serving as president of the Council of Virginia Archaeologists (1992-1993), as a director of the Society for Historical Archaeology (1992-1994), as a member of the board of the Society for American Archaeology, and as a trustee of the

Preservation Alliance of Virginia. She served in 1995 as president of the Society for Historical Archaeology and is presently president of the Preservation Alliance of Virginia.

KEY PROJECTS

- 2001 Archeological investigations at the Malvern Hill Unit of the Richmond National Battlefield Park, Henrico County, Virginia. Oculus and the National Park Service.
- 2000 Cultural Resources Investigations for the Proposed Construction of Double Track for the North Half of Central Light Rail, City of Baltimore and Baltimore County, Maryland. Rummel, Klepper, & Kahl and Maryland Mass Transit Administration.
- 2000 Sotterley Plantation, St. Mary's County, Maryland, archeological investigations in support of site work. The Sotterley Foundation.
- 1999 Sotterley Plantation master plan, St. Mary's County, Maryland. Ann Beha Associates and the Sotterley Plantation Foundation.
- 1999 Archeological investigations along Vestal's Gap Road at Lanesville, Claude Moore Park, Loudoun County, Virginia. Lanesville Heritage Preservation Society.
- 1999 Cultural resources investigations, double track for Central Light Rail, north half, Baltimore and Baltimore County, Maryland. Rummel, Klepper & Kahl and the Maryland Department of Transportation, Mass Transit Administration.
- 1998 Archeological investigations at Stratford Hall, Westmoreland County, Virginia. Robert E. Lee Memorial Association, Inc.
- 1998 Phase III archeological data recovery, Smithsonian Institution, National Museum of the American Indian, Mall Museum site, Washington, D.C. Venturi, Scott Brown.
- 1997 Phase II historical architectural resources evaluation, Glen Burnie LRT Extension Study, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Maryland Department of Transportation, Mass Transit Administration.
- 1997 Phase I historic architectural and archeological investigations of the Mt. Zion Old Baptist Church, Loudoun County, Virginia. Mt. Zion Church Preservation Association, Inc., and Loudoun County.
- 1996 Phase I cultural resources survey and criteria of effect evaluation, Glen Burnie LRT Extension, Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Rummel, Klepper & Kahl.
- 1996 Phase I archeological survey of the Johnson tract, Route 1 at Route 607, Spotsylvania County, Virginia. Spotsylvania County Schools.
- 1996 Cultural landscape report, George Washington Birthplace National Monument, Westmoreland County, Virginia. National Park Services and West Main Design Collaborative.
- 1996 Phase Ia cultural resources survey, Appomattox River Trail, City of Petersburg, Virginia. Lardner/Klein Landscape Architects.
- 1995 Archeological investigations at Tudor Hall, Site 44DW284, Pamplin Park Civil War Site, Dinwiddie County, Virginia. The Pamplin Park Civil War Site and Farmer Puckett Warner Architects.

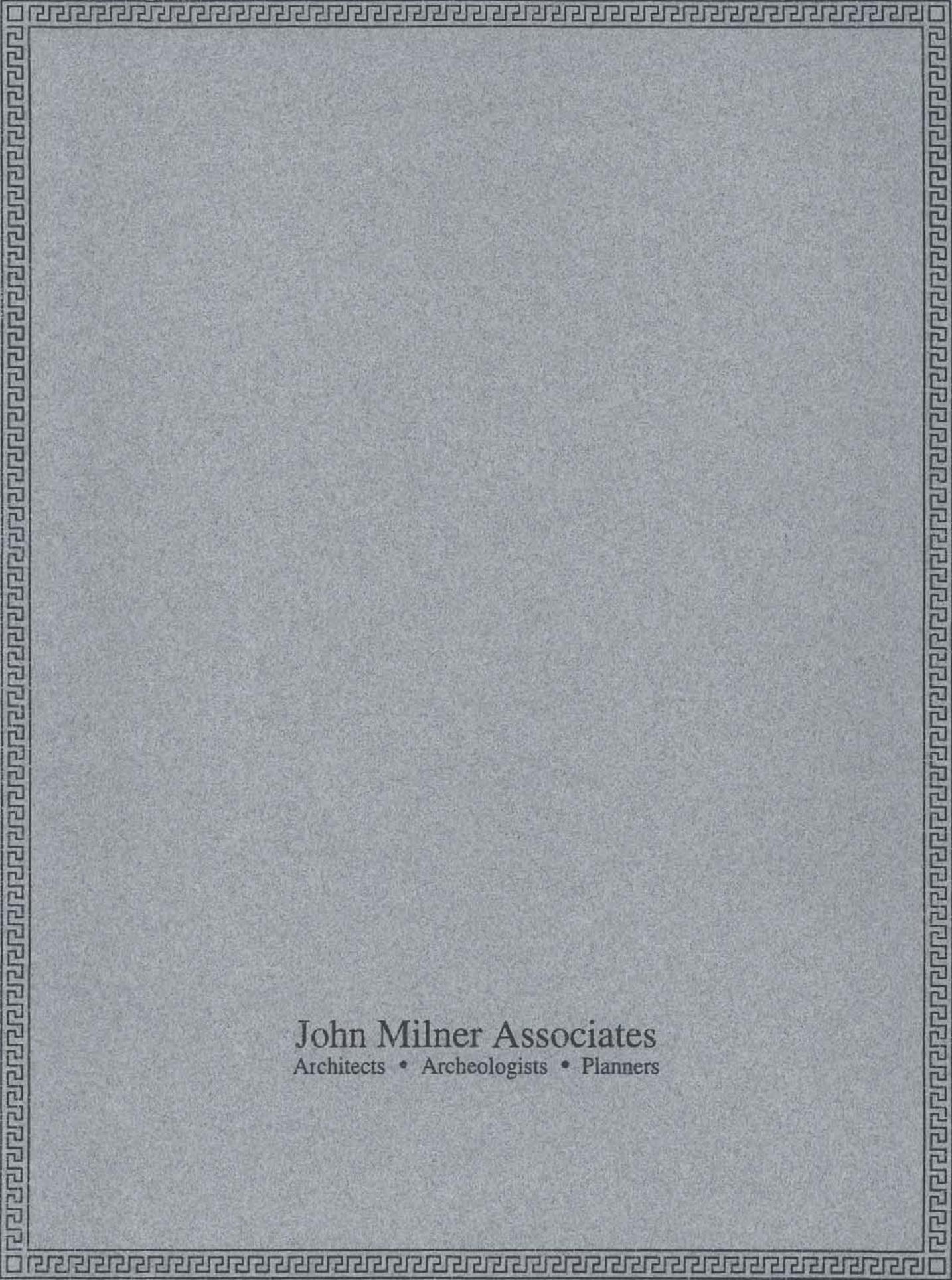
- 1995 Archeological data recovery, Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington Metropolitan Field Office, Washington, D.C. TAMS Consultants.
- 1995 Background research and archeological investigations, United States Secret Service Headquarters, Washington, D.C. General Services Administration, National Capital Region and TAMS Consultants.
- 1995 Phase I cultural resources study, Route 58 from Ben Hur to Pennington Gap, Lee County, Virginia. Patton Harris Rust & Associates.
- 1994 Intensive-level architectural survey and Phase Ia archeological survey, Naval Security Station, Washington, D.C. TAMS Consultants, Inc., and the Department of the Navy, Engineering Field Activity Chesapeake.
- 1991-1993 Cultural resources plan, proposed Route 23 Traffic Relief Route, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Greiner Engineering, Inc., and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation.
- 1992-1993 Phase II and Phase III archeological investigations, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington Metropolitan Field Office, Washington, D.C. TAMS Consultants and the General Services Administration.
- 1992 Phase III archeological data recovery at the Simpsonville Mill Site, Howard County, Maryland. Maryland State Highway Administration.
- 1992 Phase I archeological assessment, proposed site of the National Museum of the American Indian, Smithsonian Institution. Venturi, Scott Brown and Associates, Inc., and the Smithsonian Institution, Office of Design and Construction.
- 1992 Archeological evaluation and cultural landscape evaluation, Monocacy National Battlefield, Frederick County, Maryland. EDAW, Inc., and National Park Service, Denver Service Center, Eastern Applied Archeology Center.
- 1991 Phase II archeological investigations at Anderson Tavern, Hanover County, Virginia. General Crushed Stone.
- 1990 Phase IA archeological survey, I-95/Woodrow Wilson Bridge and Approach Roadway Network Modification Study. DeLeuw Cather & Company and the Virginia Department of Transportation.
- 1989-1990 Phase III archeological data recovery, 51NW82, Great Plaza, Federal Triangle, Washington, D.C. TAMS Consultants and the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation.
- 1988-1991 Phase I archeological survey and Phase II historic architectural investigations, U.S. Route 29 Corridor Study, Charlottesville and Albemarle County, Virginia. Sverdrup Corporation and the Virginia Department of Transportation.
- 1983-1984 Archeological data recovery, Henrico Glebe at Varina, Henrico County, Virginia. Virginia Department of Transportation.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

- 2000 Mary Ann Hall's First-Class House: The Archaeology of a Capital Brothel. Elizabeth Barthold O'Brien and Joseph Balicki, co-authors. In *Archaeologies of Sexuality*, Robert A. Schmidt and Barbara L. Voss, editors. Routledge, London and New York
- 1996 Mrs. Starr's Profession. In *Images of the Recent Past: Readings in Historical Archeology*, C.E. Orser, Jr., editor. Altimira Press, Walnut Creek, California.
- 1996 Archaeology: Preservation's Underground Partner. *Historic Preservation Forum News* 2 (2):1-2.
- 1995 *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*. National Register Bulletin 21. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, National Register of Historic Places, Washington, D.C.
- 1994 Mrs. Starr's Profession. In *Those of Little Note: Gender, Race, and Class in Historical Archaeology*, E.M. Scott, editor. University of Arizona Press, Tucson, Arizona.
- 1994 Neighborhoods and Household Types in Nineteenth-Century Washington, D.C.: Fanny Hill and Mary McNamara in Hookers Division (with C.D. Cheek). In *Historical Archaeology of the Chesapeake*, P.A. Shackel and B.J. Little, editors. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C.
- 1991 Within Sight of the White House: The Archaeology of Working Women. In *Gender in Historical Archaeology*, edited by D.J. Seifert. *Historical Archaeology* 25(4):82-108.
- 1991 Introduction. In *Gender in Historical Archaeology*, edited by D.J. Seifert. *Historical Archaeology* 25(4):1-5.
- 1983 Memorial: Charles C. Di Peso, 1920-1982. *Historical Archaeology* 17(2):106-111.

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Dr. Seifert is author or co-author of sixty cultural resources reports, editor of over one hundred cultural resources reports; author, co-author, or editor of eleven scholarly articles, monographs, and books; two book reviews; and twenty papers presented at professional meetings.



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