CRI
CULTURAL RESOURCES, INC.

A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF APPROXIMATELY 2 ACRES AT 325 SOUTH WHITING STREET CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

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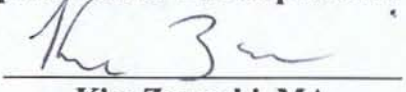

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Revised
January 2005

CRI Project No. 040562 January 5, 2005

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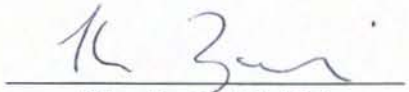

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PUBLIC SUMMARY: PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AT 325 SOUTH WHITING STREET, CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

Cultural Resources, Inc.
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In October 2004, Cultural Resources, Inc. (CRI) conducted a Phase I archaeological identification survey of approximately 2 acres at 325 South Whiting Street in the City of Alexandria, Virginia. The project area is bounded on northeast by South Whiting Street, on the northwest by a parking lot for an apartment complex, and on the south by a parking lot for commercial properties, which includes a 7-11 convenience store and an automobile repair facility.

The archaeological investigations of the 2 acres within the property employed the systematic excavation of 52 shovel tests at 25-foot intervals and a walkover examination. None of the shovel tests contained artifacts and no cultural features were identified. No archaeological sites or architectural resources were identified during the course of the survey. The survey did reveal severely disturbed soils throughout much of the project area, the likely result of development of the adjacent lots.

Archaeologists focused specific attention to an area on the eastern edge of the property, where a computer-generated map created in the 1980s depicts a square structure labeled as "Ruins." No evidence of structural remains were observed on the exposed ground surface. In addition, shovel testing in this area revealed severely disturbed soils. The area where the ruins would have been located has been landscaped, likely done after the terrain had been heavily altered.

Archaeological Field Technician Tracey McDonald Excavates a Shovel Test Within the Projected Location of the "Ruins" Depicted on a Map from the 1980s.

The shovel testing revealed severely disturbed soils over 87 percent of the project area (45 of 52 shovel tests). Shovel testing also identified wetlands-type soils in four percent of the project area (two of 52 shovel tests). The wetland areas were located along a drainage within the property. The development immediately surrounding the project area has diverted much of the rainwater runoff, drying up the drainage within the project area. Intact soil profiles were found in only nine percent of the study area (five of 52 shovel tests).

Due to the absence of cultural materials and the disturbed nature of the project area, ***CRI recommends that no further work is required within the 2-acre lot at 325 South Whiting Street in the City of Alexandria, Virginia.***

ABSTRACT

In October 2004, Cultural Resources, Inc. conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of approximately 2 acres at 325 South Whiting Street in the City of Alexandria, Virginia. The project area is bounded on northeast by South Whiting Street, on the northwest by a parking lot for an apartment complex, and on the south by a parking lot for commercial properties which include a 7-11 convenience store and an automobile repair facility.

Archaeologists conducted a surface inspection of the project area and excavated a total of 52 shovel tests at 25-foot intervals. None of the shovel tests contained cultural materials and no cultural features were identified. No archaeological sites or architectural resources were identified during the course of the survey. The survey did reveal severely disturbed soils within a majority of the project area, a likely result of development of the adjacent lots.

Due to the absence of cultural materials and the disturbed nature of the project area, ***CRI recommends that no further work is required within the 2 acre lot at 325 South Whiting Street in the City of Alexandria, Virginia.***

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF PLATES

I. INTRODUCTION

In October 2004, Cultural Resources, Incorporated (CRI) conducted a Phase I cultural resources survey of approximately 2 acres at 325 South Whiting Street in the City of Alexandria, Virginia. The project area is bounded on northeast by South Whiting Street, on the northwest by a parking lot for an apartment complex, and on the south by a parking lot for commercial properties which include a 7-11 convenience store and an automobile repair facility.

The current investigation was conducted for Enterprise Homes, Inc., in compliance with the City of Alexandria Protection Code, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA-PL89-665), as amended, the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, Executive Order 11593, and relevant sections of 36CFR660-666 and 36CFR800. The archaeological investigations were conducted with reference to city (City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards [Alexandria Archaeology 1996]), state (*Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Virginia* [Virginia Department of Historic Resources {VDHR} 1997]) and federal guidelines (*Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* [United States Department of the Interior {USDI} 1983]) for conducting archaeological investigations. Recommendations concerning the potential eligibility of archaeological resources identified during the survey were made with reference to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's (ACHP) *36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties, Final Rule* (ACHP 2000); the Department of Interior's *36 CFR 60: National Register of Historic Places*; the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*; *National Register Bulletin 15, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (USDI 1981, 1983, 1991). Additionally, the preparation of this report follows guidelines published by the VDHR including: *Guidelines for Preparing Identification and Evaluation Reports for Submission pursuant to Sections 106 and 110, National Historic Preservation Act, Environmental Impact Reports of State Agencies Virginia Appropriation Act, 1992 Session Amendments*; *How to Use Historic Contexts in Virginia: A Guide for Survey, Registration, Protection, and Treatment Projects*; *How to Complete Virginia Department of Historic Resources Archaeological Site Inventory Forms*; and *Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Virginia* (VDHR 1992a, 1992b, 1993, 1997) in addition to *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards* (Alexandria Archaeology 1996).

This report contains a description of the project area's physical and environmental setting; an outline of meaningful historical contexts for the property; a general research design which summarizes field methods, previous research in the area, and the expected results; and finally, the survey results are described and recommendations made.

Senior Principal Investigator Kimberly S. Zawacki oversaw the general course of the project and prepared the research strategy. Assistant Project Manager Darby O'Donnell directed the fieldwork in addition to preparing the final report. Mr. O'Donnell was assisted in the field by Tracey McDonald. Copies of all field notes, maps, correspondence, and historical research materials are on file at CRI's main office in Fredericksburg, Virginia.

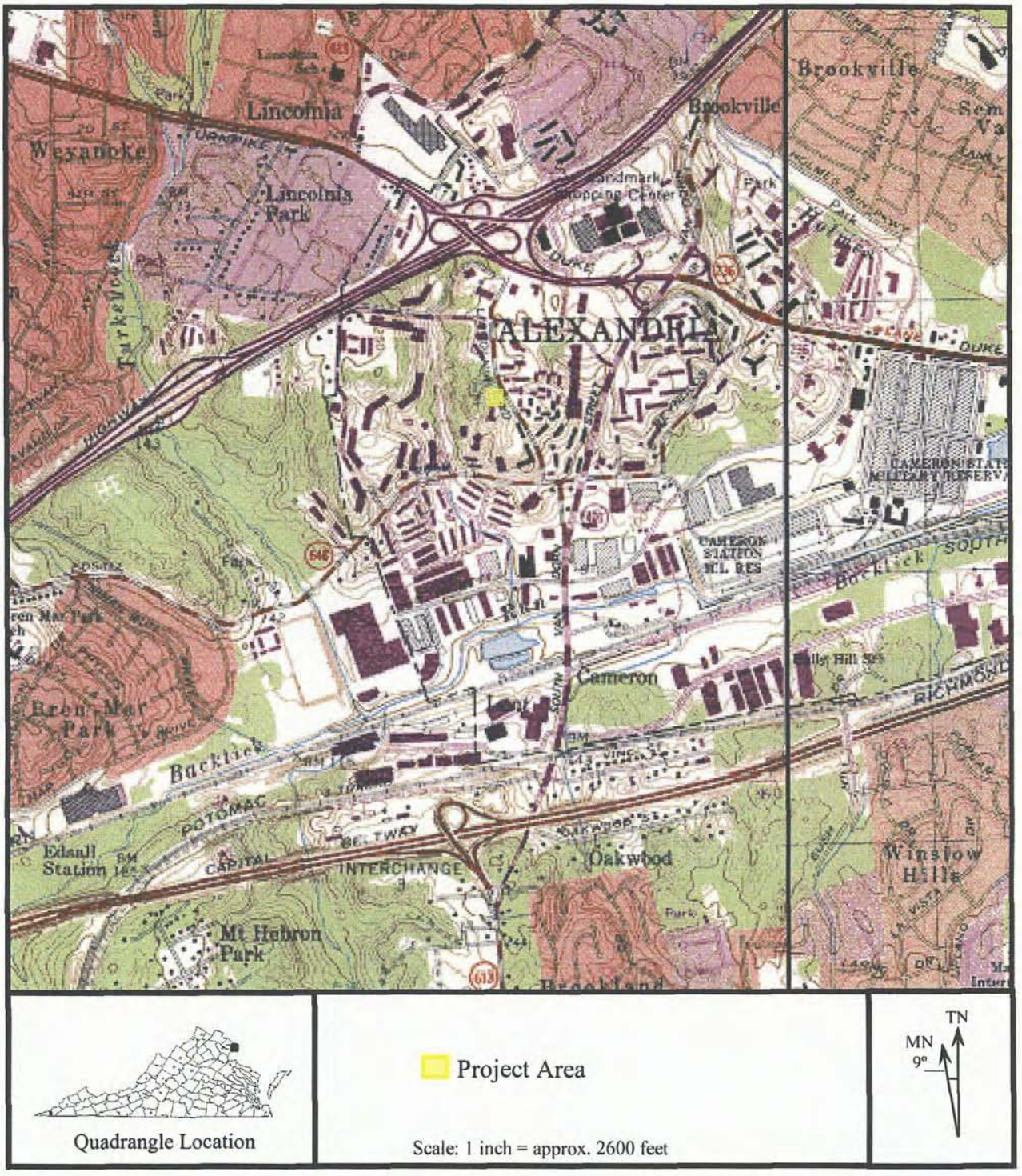

Figure 1. Detail of *Annandale, VA* and *Alexandria, VA* USGS Quadrangles Depicting the Location of the Project Area (USGS/Maptech 1998).

II. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

Physical Description and Environmental Setting

The project area is located at the interface of the Coastal Plain uplands and the Piedmont physiographic regions of Virginia. The project area is within the Fall Zone, an area where the sediments from the Piedmont dip below the Quaternary deposits of the Coastal Plain.

In general, this region is dominated by broad and narrow ridges boasting a rolling topography. The project area exemplifies the topographic paradigm of the interface between the physiographic regions. In this capacity, the 2-acre project area ranges in elevation from 228 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) along the west end of the project area to 246 feet AMSL along the elevated ridge in the eastern extreme of the project area along South Whiting Street.

Hydrology

The project area is dissected by an east/west trending intermittent drainage which ultimately turns south, feeding Holmes Run and eventually Backlick Run. Backlick Run feeds the Potomac River and greater Chesapeake Bay. Due to extensive modification of the landscape at 325 South Whiting Street, the natural setting of the intermittent drainage within the area under study has been modified by development of adjacent land which has interrupted and diverted its natural flow.

Soil Morphology

Surface soils are formed by several factors including the weathering of parent material, the subsequent processes of plants and animals, and topographic relief over time. In the case of the current project, the area was likely under cultivation during the historic era; however recent disturbance and extensive landscape modification which likely occurred from development of adjacent lots has transformed the character of the soils and terrain at 325 South Whiting Street. Prior to modern disturbances, the character and type of soil would have had a direct effect on the kind of vegetation and hydrology of an area, and on the potential for human habitation and usage. For instance, there is a strong correlation between settlement density and soil fertility. A recent study of settlement patterns in relation to soil types (Lukezic 1990) indicates that historic settlement is closely correlated with the location of prime farmland. The project area is situated in the coastal plain of Virginia, however the Soil Conservation Service omitted the project area from detailed analysis primarily due to the extensive modification of landscape and soils at the time of the soil analysis (Woodward 1997).

Natural Resources

The project area currently consists of partially undeveloped wooded property. At present, mixed hardwoods dominate the property, including beech, oak, poplar, mulberry, and hickory. These hardwoods are co-mingled with Virginia pine, poplars, and magnolias. These species are

accompanied by sporadic dense undergrowth including brambles and poison ivy. Elements of the development on the property include landscaped grounds associated with the parking lot on the northwest boundary of the project area.

III. CULTURAL CONTEXT

The following section provides the prehistoric and historic background research with the goal of establishing the appropriate cultural context for the project area as defined by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines* for Archaeology and Historic Preservation and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' *How to use Historic Contexts in Virginia: A Guide for Survey, Registration, Protection, and Treatment Projects* (VDHR 1992).

Virginia's Native American prehistory is divided into three main periods, Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland, based on changes in material culture and settlement systems. Descriptions of major characteristics of the time periods and their locally diagnostic artifacts are presented below, along with comments on each period as they relate to the present project area.

Paleoindian Period (Prior to 8000 B.C.)

The Paleoindian occupation of Virginia, representing the initial presence of Native American peoples within the region, began prior to 8,000 B.C. or 10,000 years before present (BP) (Dent 1995; Ward and Davis 1999). The Paleoindian occupation of the greater southeastern United States began during the late glacial era, when sea levels were approximately 230 feet below modern sea levels (Anderson et al. 1996:3). This projected drop in sea level would have exposed the majority of the continental shelf along the eastern coastline of North America. During the Late Pleistocene period (14,000 - 10,000 BP) the Laurentide Ice Sheet still covered large portions of northern North America, and in Virginia the predominant forest type consisted of a mixture of a Jack Pine and Spruce (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981, 1983). These combined lines of evidence indicate that the Paleoindian period predates the formation of the Chesapeake Bay.

The majority of Paleoindian materials recovered in the Eastern United States represent isolated projectile point finds (Dent 1995; Ward and Davis 1999). The majority of Paleoindian remains in Virginia are also isolated projectile point finds. Although some larger, notable base camps are present within the state, these sites are relatively rare and usually associated with sources of preferred high quality lithic materials. Many Paleoindian sites may have been located along the Late Pleistocene coastline of Virginia, which was subsequently flooded during the formation of the Chesapeake Bay (Blanton 1996). As of 1995, there were 25 known Paleoindian sites located within the Chesapeake Region (Dent 1995).

Preservation biases have also had a substantial impact on our understanding of the Paleoinidian period. After 10,000 years, few artifacts survive the ravages of time besides stone tools and the debris associated with their manufacture. When compared to the wealth of archaeological materials contained on late prehistoric sites, there are relatively few traces remaining from the Paleoindian occupation of Virginia. There remains a general level of uncertainty for the period based on the extant lines of data (Kane and Keeton 1994).

Paleoindians favored the use of cryptocrystalline material for making projectile points and lithic tools, probably because of its flaking qualities and longer potential use-life (the capability of

reworking and reusing the material). The Paleoindian tool kit included well-made bifaces, various scrapers, gravers, and adzes. These tools were curated and carried from place to place, possibly due to the extended use-life of the preferred lithic material (Binford 1980; Goodyear 1979). The Native American tool kit associated with the Paleoindian period is still not well understood. Most of the tools associated with Paleoindian projectile points are also found in association with diagnostic artifacts from the Early Archaic period. A further complication in understanding the tool kit of the Paleoindian is the assertion that the tools created by the Paleoindians may have been used for over 3,000 years, since they were made of cryptocrystalline lithic material (Goodyear et al. 1989:41).

The Paleoindians employed a collector strategy to take advantage of seasonally available flora and fauna throughout the year. This strategy included a seasonal base camp located either in a diverse environmental ecozone or near high-quality lithic quarries, supplemented by smaller procurement camps located some distance from the base camp (Anderson et al. 1996; Daniel 1996; Goodyear 1979). The procurement camps were seasonal and temporary stations where the Paleoindians would gather lithic material and/or flora, or hunt fauna (Anderson et al. 1996; Binford 1980). It is generally accepted that the range of a band of Paleoindians covered a relatively large area (Anderson et al. 1996; Gardner 1989).

Some researchers discuss the Paleoindian period as a single entity (Dent 1995) while others, mostly in the southeast, divide it into three sub-periods based on morphological differences in projectile point manufacture and technology (Anderson 1990; Ward and Davis 1999).

Early Paleoindian (9500 - 9000 B.C.)

The earliest occupation of the southeast and eastern North America occurred sometime before 9000 B.C. The diagnostic artifact associated with this sub-period is the fluted Clovis projectile point, thought to have been hafted on the end of a wooden shaft and utilized as a spear to be thrown or thrusted (Chapman 1994; Ward and Davis 1999). Sites associated with Clovis projectile points are scattered in low densities across the eastern seaboard, with notable concentrations around Tennessee, the Cumberland and Ohio River Valley, western South Carolina, southern Virginia, and the northern Piedmont of North Carolina (Anderson 1990:164-71; Daniel 1998; Ward and Davis 1999). Some areas with ephemeral or even no traces of Paleoindian occupation may have only been occupied briefly at this time. Anderson (1990) has hypothesized that these areas of concentrated activity were staging areas or base camps occupied at particular times of the season, with smaller procurement camps located elsewhere throughout the region (Anderson 1990; Ward and Davis 1999).

Middle Paleoindian (9000 - 8500 B.C.)

During the Middle Paleoindian sub-period several other projectile points become characteristic of the changing environment and reuse of earlier projectile point forms. Typical projectile point types include Clovis variants, Cumberland points, Simpson points, and Suwannee points. Some of these projectile points are fluted (Cumberland, Simpson, and Clovis variants) while others are not (Suwannee). Most of the Middle Paleoindian projectile points are slightly "eared" at the base

(Anderson et al. 1996; Ward and Davis 1999:31). Anderson (1990) sees the morphological changes in form and increased number of points associated with this sub-period as signifying a change in settlement patterning and subsistence strategies. During the Middle Paleoindian period, Native American peoples began to radiate out from their home ranges and exploit new environmental conditions (Ward and Davis 1999).

Late Paleoindian (8000 - 7900 B.C.)

By the end of the Late Pleistocene, the ice sheet had retreated to the north and the forest cover had changed to a mixture of conifers and northern hardwoods. It is also presumed that numerous Paleoindian sites were submerged with the retreat of the Laurentide Ice Sheet at the end of the last glacial period (approximately 10,000 years ago) (Anderson et al. 1996:3). Dalton projectile points and Hardaway projectile points are typical of the Late Paleoindian sub-period, with some variants (Coe 1964; Daniel 1998; Goodyear 1974, 1982). With the climate and environment changing to one more similar to the present and with the associated rise in sea levels more Late Paleoindian sites are present across the Southeast and Mid-Atlantic regions, suggesting a possible increase in population density.

The strongest case for the pre-Clovis occupation of Virginia comes from the Cactus Hill site (44SX0202). The site, located along the Nottoway River, has provided evidence of potential Native American habitation in Virginia prior to the widely accepted date of 10,000 BP. The site has also produced artifacts that may predate the development Clovis technology: materials supporting the existence of a non-fluted lithic blade technology were recovered below stratigraphic levels associated with fluted Clovis points (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997).

Predictions call for any Paleoindian remains in Alexandria to be found in very low densities, with the most likely locations being situated in close proximity to quality lithic sources (Daniel 1998) or along high ridges over looking waterways (Anderson 1990; Anderson and Hanson 1988). No Paleoindian sites have been identified within the project area, or within a one-mile radius of the project area. In addition, the project environs do not appear to be of the type that would support Paleoindian sites. With the impact of commercial development within and around the project area, the probability of finding Paleoindian sites is low.

Archaic Period (8000 - 1200 B.C.)

The beginning of the Archaic period coincided with the start of the Holocene period around 10,000 BP. The Holocene is a geological period that began with the recession of the ice sheets that covered large portions of North America. The start of the Archaic is marked by a shift from a moist, cool climate to a warmer, dryer climate within the region, more similar to the temperate ecosystem of today. This warming trend was gradual and somewhat continuous throughout the first 5,000 years of the Archaic period. The shift in climate allowed for the development of diverse plant and animal communities, as currently found throughout the Middle Atlantic region. These changes in flora and fauna had a marked impact on the hunter-forager subsistence base of the Archaic period (Dent 1995:147, 164-5). The retreat of the ice sheets also caused the sea levels to rise, leading to the gradual formation of the Chesapeake Bay. Prior to the Archaic

period the Chesapeake Bay was merely an extension of the Susquehanna river, emptying into the Atlantic Ocean several miles east of Virginia Beach, Virginia.

As with the Paleo-Indian period, our understanding of the cultural chronology of the Archaic is based primarily upon lithic artifacts: chipped-stone tools and the debris associated with their manufacture. More "biodegradable" forms of material culture have simply not survived in the archaeological record of the region and the items recovered are biased towards lithic materials (Geier 1990:82-83). The basic chronology of Archaic projectile points for the Mid-Atlantic region and the southeastern United States closely follows the sequence outlined by Joffre Coe (1964) for the North Carolina Piedmont, with regional variants. Coe's chronology has been modified and fine-tuned over the past 40 years but the basic typology remains intact (Broyles 1971; Dent 1995; Hranicky 2001; Justice 1987; Ward and Davis 1999).

It is believed that Archaic populations were characterized primarily by band-level social organization with seasonal movements that corresponded to the availability of specific resources. Settlement during the Archaic Period probably involved the occupation of relatively large regions by single, band-sized groups living in base camps during part of the year. These band-sized groups would disperse on an as-needed or seasonal basis, creating smaller microband camps that may have consisted of no more than single families. Two settlement models have projected the seasonal range and focus of Archaic bands. Anderson and Hanson (1988) propose that the distribution of Archaic sites (primarily Early and Middle Archaic) were based along single river drainages. The Band-Macroband Model, as it had become better known as, suggests that a base camp was established in a rich environmental area near the Fall Line, and smaller procurement camps were established seasonally towards the coast and further inland to take advantage of seasonally available resources such as fish, shellfish, nuts and berries. An alternative model takes into account a continued, albeit gradually declining, reliance upon high-quality cryptocrystalline lithic resources during the Early and Middle Archaic periods. Daniel (1996, 1998) proposes that high-quality lithic resources were the central focus around which seasonal movements were geared, and that Early Archaic Native American bands traversed river drainages to gain access to high-quality lithic outcrops and quarries.

The Archaic period can be characterized by the development of more specialized resource procurement activities as well as the development of new technologies to accomplish these activities. These differences in the material culture are believed to reflect larger, more localized populations and changes in methods of food procurement and processing.

Early Archaic (8000 – 6500 B.C.)

Corner and side notching became a common characteristic of projectile points at the beginning of the Early Archaic, indicating potential changes in hafting technology and possibly the invention of the spear-thrower (atlatl). Notched point forms include Palmer and Kirk Corner-Notched and, in localized areas, various side-notched types. The end of the Early Archaic and the start of the Middle Archaic are marked by the appearance of a variety of bifurcate base projectile point forms which, within this area, are primarily represented by Lecroy points (Dent 1995; Justice 1995).

Middle Archaic (6500 - 3000 B.C.)

As a whole, the Middle Archaic is marked by the appearance of stemmed projectile point forms. In this area of Virginia, the most common Middle Archaic projectile point types are (from oldest to most recent) Le Croy, Stanly, Morrow Mountain and Guilford, followed by the side-notched Halifax type as the Middle Archaic transitions into the Late Archaic period between ca. 3500 and 3000 B.C. There is also a notable increase in the number of identified Middle Archaic components over the preceding Early Archaic period, which appears to indicate a rise in Native American population levels during this period (Dent 1995; Justice 1995).

Late Archaic (3000 – 1200 B.C.)

The Late Archaic is dominated by stemmed and notched knife and spear point forms, including various large, broad-bladed stemmed knives and projectile points that generally diminish in size by the start of the Early Woodland (e.g. Savannah River points and variants). Other point forms, while less common, include stemmed and notched-stem types identical to examples more commonly associated with Pennsylvania and adjoining parts of the northeastern United States (e.g. Susquehanna and Perkiomen points) (Dent 1995; Justice 1995).

Marked increases in population density, and decreased mobility in some areas, appear to characterize the Late Archaic in the Middle Atlantic region and eastern North America as a whole. Locally, there is an increase in the number of late Middle Archaic (Halifax) sites and Late Archaic (Savannah River) sites over those of preceding periods, suggesting a population increase and/or an increasing use of this area of Virginia between about 3500 B.C. and ca. 1200 B.C.

The origins of agriculture within the Middle Atlantic region may have had its start during the Late Archaic period. Yarnell (1976:268), for example, states that sunflower, sump weed, and possibly goosefoot may have been cultivated as early as 2000 B.C. In the lower Little Tennessee River Valley, the remains of squash have been found in Late Archaic Savannah River contexts (ca. 2400 BC), with both squash and gourd recovered from Iddins period contexts of slightly more recent date (Chapman and Shea 1981:70).

Late Archaic sites and site components are the most common archaeological expression of the Archaic period, at both the local and regional levels. Within the Potomac River drainage late Middle Archaic and Late Archaic components are typically present in shallowly buried first terraces and floodplain sediments, as well as on adjoining high terraces/bluffs located above the floodplain.

Based on the work of Barber et al. (1992), as well as on studies conducted within nearby northern Virginia counties, Native American sites dating to the Middle and Late Archaic periods are the most likely type of site to be found within the project area. Early Archaic and Middle Archaic sites are found on both the largest streams and on small headwater tributaries, indicating movement from the major rivers to the interior headwaters and the exploitation of a broad range of both riverine and forest resources; Late Archaic sites are found in a wider range of

environments (Barber et al. 1992:46-48). Two previously identified Archaic sites were located within a one-mile radius of the project area. Sites 44FX0397 and 44FX2209 date to the Middle Archaic and Late Archaic, respectively. In addition, six prehistoric sites with an unknown temporal affiliation were located within a one-mile radius of the area under study. These sites consisted primarily of low densities of non-diagnostic lithics with a conspicuous absence of ceramic artifacts indicating that they may likely date to the Archaic Period. The probability of finding intact archaeological sites or site components related to the Archaic period would be moderate considering both the topography and location of the project area, however that probability was reduced to low, due to commercial development activities within the project area in the recent past.

Woodland Period (1200 B.C. – A.D. 1600)

The Woodland Period is characterized by ceramic technology, a gradually developing dependence on horticulture, and increased sedentism (Klein and Klatka 1991; Mouer 1991). Three subperiods (Early, Middle, and Late Woodland) have been designated, based primarily on stylistic and technological changes in ceramic and projectile point types as well as settlement patterns. Floral and faunal remains are not common in Woodland period assemblages; however, it has been suggested that intentional clearing of land increased the availability of edible plants such as goosefoot and sunflower (Stevens 1991). The broad projectile points characteristic of the Archaic period become less common during the Early Woodland and were replaced with smaller point forms, including notched, stemmed, and lanceolate types.

Early Woodland (1200 - 500 B.C.)

The Early Woodland Period is generally defined by the appearance of ceramics in the archaeological record. The earliest Woodland ceramic wares, Marcey Creek Plain and variants, are rectangular or oval and resemble the preceding Late Archaic soapstone vessels. These ceramics are followed by cord-marked, soapstone-tempered Selden Island ceramics followed, in turn, by sand- and grit-tempered Elk Island (Accokeek) ceramics with both plain and cord-marked surfaces, and in the upper part of the Potomac drainage, cord-marked and plain ceramics tempered with quartz, shale and other crushed rock (Gardner and Nash 1987; McLearen 1991). In the less recent archaeological literature, the latter were referred to as Stony Creek ceramics, a type now known to subsume several Early, Middle, and Late Woodland ceramic series.

Also characteristic of the Early Woodland period across a broad region of the east is the complexity of and emphasis on ceremonialism especially that related to burial of the dead. In Virginia, this emphasis is not seen until about 500 B. C. when stone and earth burial cairns and cairn clusters occur in the Shenandoah Valley. However, this phenomenon did not extend into the Piedmont until much later when a second wave of burial mound ceremonialism occurs around the time of the Middle/Late Woodland transition, and accretional mounds are found in both the Ridge and Valley and Inner Piedmont provinces. However, mounds in the Piedmont appear to have been restricted to the Rivanna and Rapidan drainages.

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piedmont. For the rest of Virginia and coastal Maryland, Townsend ceramics remain the dominant series for the Coastal Plain region. It should be noted that a distinction between ceramic "cultures" is clearly noted for the Fall Line by the start of the Late Woodland period, and, that in the Late Woodland II period, the appearance of ossuary burials (large multiple secondary interments) becomes a common archaeological feature across the regional landscape.

Drawings and journals of early European explorers describing Indian villages indicate that houses were constructed of oval, rectanguloid or circular frameworks of flexible green sapling poles set in the ground, lashed together, and covered with thatch or bark mats. Burial sites of the period were situated in individual pits or in ossuaries. Such historical accounts are consistent with data obtained from archaeological excavations of Late Woodland village sites (Hodges and Hodges 1994).

With the development of a more sedentary settlement-subsistence system culminating in the Late Woodland Period, permanent habitation sites gradually replaced base camps, which were characteristic of earlier foragers and hunter-gatherers. Various supporting camps and activity areas were established in the daily procurement of food and other resources (i.e., short-term hunting and foraging camps, quarries, butchering locations, and re-tooling locations). Locations used partially or largely for ceremonial purposes were also present, usually in association with habitation sites.

John Smith mapped many "king's" and "ordinary" village sites within Virginia on his map, *Virginia: Discovered and Discribed [sic]* (Smith 1610). This map depicts a village of "ordinary houses" labeled "Assaomeck" and "Namoraughquend" adjacent to the project area vicinity (Figure 2). The scale and accuracy of Smith's map is poor by modern standards and it is impossible to pinpoint the exact location of the two villages; however, it is possible that cultural activities associated with this Native American village could have occurred within the bounds of the project area.

The large base camps, hamlets, and villages are typically located on bluffs, terraces or high floodplains adjacent to rivers or major tributaries. Small seasonal camps and non-seasonally based satellite camps supporting nearby sedentary villages and hamlets are located along smaller streams in the interior. Limited concentrations and sparse scatters of lithics and ceramics typically characterized these campsites. The majority of the Late Woodland sites that had been recorded at the time of the Barber et al. (1992) study were located along the major high order streams and rivers. It would therefore seem that the project area would not have been conducive to settlement by Woodland peoples, being located along a low-order stream amongst a rolling topography. As such, the most likely manifestation of Late Woodland sites would be hunting camps and hunting locales that would consist primarily of small scatters of lithics and some ceramics, indicative of temporary campsites, these being more numerous than nucleated villages.

However, the projected proximity of the villages of Assaomeck and Namoraughquend in relation to the project area, and the previously recorded archaeological site with a Woodland component (44FX0397) defined within a one-mile radius of the project area, could allow for an element of their domestic infrastructure to be located within the area under study. In addition, six

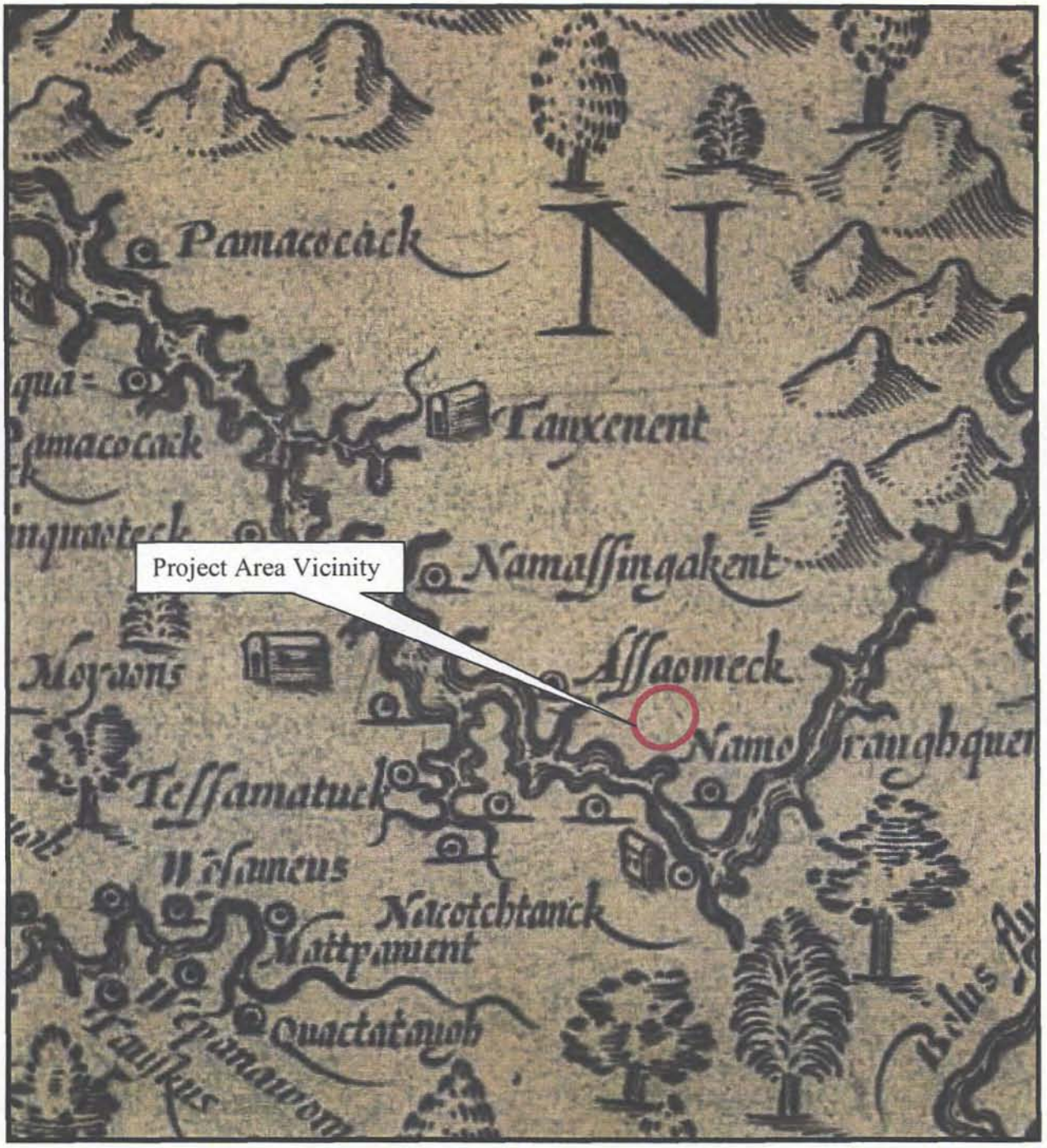

Figure 2. Detail of *Virginia: Discovered and Discribed* [sic], Depicting the Project Area Vicinity (Smith 1610).

prehistoric sites were located within one-mile of the project area which could not be affiliated with a specific time period. Although it was hypothesized that these sites likely date to the Archaic Period, it is possible that some are temporary camps affiliated with Woodland Era people. Taking all of these factors into account, the probability of Woodland period sites to be found within the project area would appear to be moderate, but due to impacts and disturbances within the project area and vicinity, the probability is low.

Settlement to Society (1607-1750)

At the time of European contact in the New World, present day Fairfax County and the City of Alexandria was occupied by several Native American tribes. One of the dominant tribes were the Dogue (or "Doeg") Indians, whose primary village, Tauxenent, was located on the Occoquan River. The Dogue were part of the Algonquian Federation (Brown 1994). John Smith encountered the Dogue and feasted with them on Dogue Island, at the convergence of the Potomac and Occoquan Rivers. Smith estimated the size of the tribe at about 135 to 170 people. The Dogue proved to be valuable friends; Smith was able to trade for corn to feed the colonists. The Dogue even showed the colonists how to hunt and fish, as well as their farming methods (Brown 1994; Waltmyer 1995).

With expansion of the colony and more settlers, settlement moved up the Potomac River, on the Maryland side first. Then with the defeat of the Dogue Indians in 1644, the area of Fairfax County and the City of Alexandria was opened up to European settlement. Some of the earliest land patents along the Occoquan River were issued in the 1650s. As the settlers began moving into the areas of present-day Fairfax and Prince William counties, tensions grew again between the Native Dogue and the new European settlers. In 1676, two more conflicts, the Susquehannock War and Bacon's Rebellion, caused settlers to retreat south towards Aquia Creek in present-day Stafford County. Soon after, the English established forts along the upper Potomac River and settlers continued to move northward and westward (Sprouse 1975). By 1700, diseases had further decimated the Dogue as they began to move westward and leave their villages behind (Brown 1994; Waltmyer 1995). A map from this period shows the European settlement of this region beginning along the Potomac River (Figure 3).

The Native American trail, known as the Potomac Path, paralleled the Potomac River, and provided the settlers with a convenient trail that soon developed into a road. Present-day U.S. Route 1, more or less follows the Potomac Path up to State Route 611 (Telegraph Road). The Potomac Path would become the primary road between Alexandria and Fredericksburg (Sprouse 1975; Sweig 1992; Waltmyer 1995).

The project area was encompassed within the Northern Neck proprietary that was created by Charles II in 1649. The local colonial government began to grant lands within the proprietary in the 1650s (Netherton et al. 1978). Much of the large grants of land in this region were held by their original grantees or heirs well into the nineteenth century. These lands were held primarily for speculative purposes, and were leased to investors or tenants.

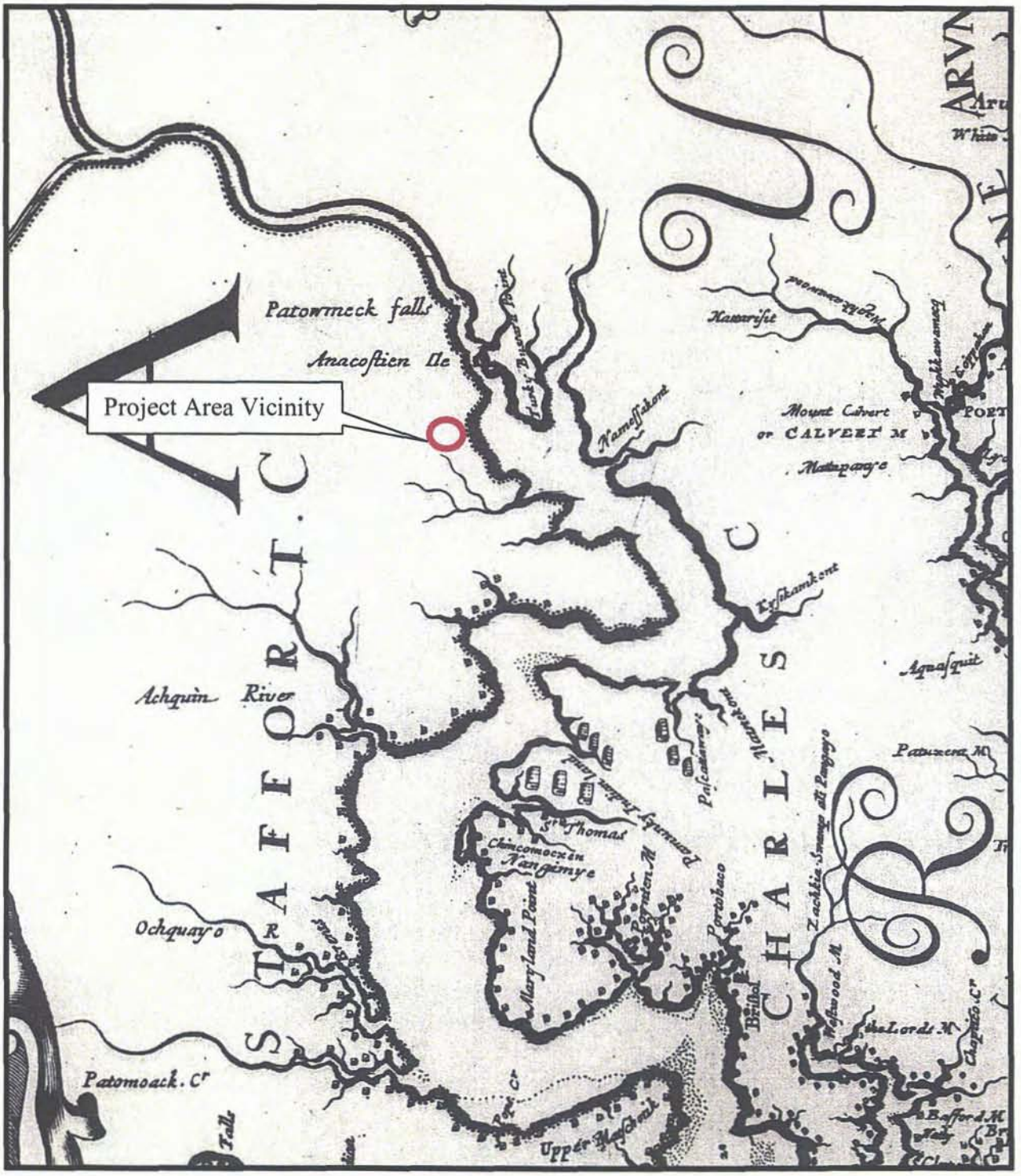

Figure 3. Detail of *Virginia and Maryland*, Depicting the Project Area Vicinity (Herrman 1673).

The founding of Alexandria dates to 1732, when a tobacco warehouse was relocated "upon Simon Pearson's land upon the upper side of Great Hunting Creek" (Harrison 1924:405; LBA 1991). In 1749, John West, Jr. and his assistant George Washington surveyed the site for the new town. The boundaries originally extended from Great Hunting Creek north to Ralphs Gut, a creek near the location of Oronocco and Pendleton streets (Artemel et al. 1987:11-12; LBA 1991).

No previously identified cultural resources from this time period were located within a one-mile radius of the project area. However, increased historic European habitation of this area along the Potomac began in the middle of the eighteenth century. Therefore, there would have been a moderate probability that cultural resources from this period will be located within the project area, however the disturbances within the project area decrease that probability to low.

Colony to Nation (1750-1789)

The Potomac Path continued to play a significant role in the development of Alexandria, Fairfax, and surrounding counties, as well as the nation as a whole. The importance of the Potomac Path is illustrated by the fact that it was named an official mail route by 1773. About the same time, the name of the road was changed to the King's Highway (Waltmyer 1995).

During the Revolutionary War, Generals Washington and Rochambeau used the King's Highway in the journey from Mount Vernon to Williamsburg and eventually to Yorktown. Rochambeau's French soldiers traveled south to Yorktown on this road, and then returned on it after the British surrender (Waltmyer 1995).

By the end of the eighteenth century, the City of Alexandria had grown from a sparsely settled rural area to an affluent colonial society. Alexandria served critical economic and commercial functions within the colony and the nation. In this capacity, it attracted other skilled labor and became a social and religious center (Cressey et al. 1982; LBA 1991). During the Revolutionary War, residents experienced a decline in available goods and other commodities, but the effect of the war was minimal (Sweig 1992). The activities of surrounding counties centered on the town of Alexandria by the end of the Revolutionary War. All major roads passed through the town, and commercial opportunities were abundant (Sweig 1992). By 1790, Alexandria was one of the busiest ports in the newly formed country (Cressey et al. 1982:148).

Although the city of Alexandria was experiencing a considerable economic and social boom, the related expanses in population centered along the port town and not in the region surrounding the project area. No previously identified cultural resources dating to this period were located within a one-mile radius of the project area. The probability of locating sites associated with this period within the project area is low, due primarily to the size of the project area and the disturbances within.

Early National Period (1789-1830)

During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the counties surrounding the City of Alexandria underwent a radical transition from tobacco to a new diversified grain-based economy that would characterize the region throughout the nineteenth century and well into the twentieth. By the time of the American Revolution all arable land in the Tidewater and Piedmont regions of Virginia had been planted in tobacco at least once, and most areas were experiencing the effects of severe soil depletion. Between 1790 and 1820 as many as 250,000 Virginians moved from the older settled parts of the state to the recently opened southwest frontier, taking approximately 150,000 black slaves with them. The virtual collapse of the tobacco economy and the concomitant out-migration of significant numbers of people had a revolutionary effect on the social and economic character of the Piedmont and Tidewater. Large plantations that had relied on slave labor were increasingly subdivided into smaller-scale farmsteads that grew corn and wheat rather than tobacco (Evans 1988; Kulikoff 1986:422, 429).

Despite the obvious benefits of the transition from tobacco to grain crops, the farming methods of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries continued to have a deleterious effect on exhausted soils. Under the traditional three-crop rotation system, a field would first be planted in corn, the following year planted in wheat, and then left unplowed the third year to provide grazing for cattle and hogs. Recognizing the need for improved agricultural practices, Loudoun County farmer John A. Binns spearheaded the agricultural reform movement in Virginia. His 1803 *Treatise on Practical Farming,* which won the admiration of President Thomas Jefferson, outlined a formula for improving crop yields that would come to be known as the "Loudoun System." In his widely read book, Binns recommended deep plowing, the use of gypsum to restore soil productivity, and revising the old crop rotation pattern to include a third year of clover (Poland 1976:84-88).

But ample harvests were of little use to the farmers of the northern Virginia counties if agricultural produce could not be moved cheaply and efficiently to the region's major transportation centers, principally the port of Alexandria. As a result, Northern Virginia experienced a boom in turnpike construction in the early years of the nineteenth century, with the goal of linking Virginia's Piedmont "breadbasket" with hungry eastern and international urban markets.

Only one previously identified cultural resource dating to this era was located within a one-mile radius of the project area. A cemetery (44FX1160) dates as early as the Early National Period, but it was used through the first half of the twentieth century. Taking into consideration this solitary site within a one-mile radius of the project area, and the disturbed nature of the soils of the area under study, the probability of locating sites from this period is low.

Antebellum Period (1830-1861)

By the mid-nineteenth century railroad developers were building rail lines throughout much of northern Virginia. By the 1850s, the Manassas Gap Railroad joined the Orange and Alexandria line at what was now commonly called Manassas Junction. As with turnpikes earlier in the

nineteenth century, the construction of rail lines had a tremendous economic and social effect on the area, facilitating the export of farm produce (Hennessy 1989).

By the 1840s and 1850s, the departure of numerous Fairfax farming families for the West had opened a considerable amount of land to outside purchase at low cost. With the advantage of new transportation routes and proximity to the growing markets of Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, this region proved attractive to northern farmers and recent immigrants. By the early 1850s, about 200 Northern families had moved to neighboring Fairfax and invested more than $200,000 in land, which they set about improving with vigor and ingenuity that impressed their new Virginia neighbors. In 1850, roughly one in three adult white males in Fairfax hailed from the northern states or European countries. Most were farmers who took up moderately sized parcels, typically between 150 and 200 acres. These Yankee newcomers, including many Pennsylvania and New Jersey Quakers, were inherently anti-slavery but not aggressively so. By improving their farms with free white labor, they hoped to show Southerners that black slavery was not simply immoral, but also economically unsound (Netherton et al. 1978:251-59). This influx of newcomers provided an impetus for growth and the region began to thrive. Commerce and urban growth in Alexandria increased with the shift away from tobacco and the expanded emphasis on grains, vegetables, and cattle (LBA 1991).

Five cultural resources from the Antebellum Period were previously identified within a one-mile radius of the project area. These resources include a mill raceway (44AX0027), portions of two cemeteries (44AX0100 & 44FX1160), a railroad bed (44AX0158), and a single dwelling (44AX0178). Despite the number of cultural resources located within a one-mile radius of the project area, the disturbances within the area under study create a low probability that sites from this period will be located during the course of the fieldwork.

Civil War (1861-1865)

By the 1860s, the issues of slavery and states' rights finally provoked an armed conflict. Alexandria fell to the Union army on May 24, 1861. Alexandria became a Union stronghold focused on the Confederate forces around Manassas. The lands between Alexandria and Manassas, "had been destroyed as effectively as possible and a long deep cut filled in with trees and earth" (U.S. Dept. of War 1881:720). The Union worked quickly to make Alexandria an effective port and depot for the Army of the Potomac, and protected it with defensive fortifications laid out in a ring around the city (Figures 4, 5, and 6). These defenses served the greater purpose of an extra line of defense on the Union capital of Washington, D.C. (LBA 1991)

Numerous troops and fortifications occupied Alexandria and the surrounding lands. From atop Ft. Ellsworth in November 1861, J. Howard Kitching wrote, "[looking] out over the surrounding country, every hill crowned with a breastwork or fortifications, and every valley holding a camp, or camps, with martial music sounding on every side, you would find it hard to believe that were not in some fairyland" (Kitching 1873:28; Miller 1983:89).

Numerous maps of the region were drafted at this time to assist in the strategies of war. These maps show the project area vicinity in varying detail (Figures 4 and 5); however they do not

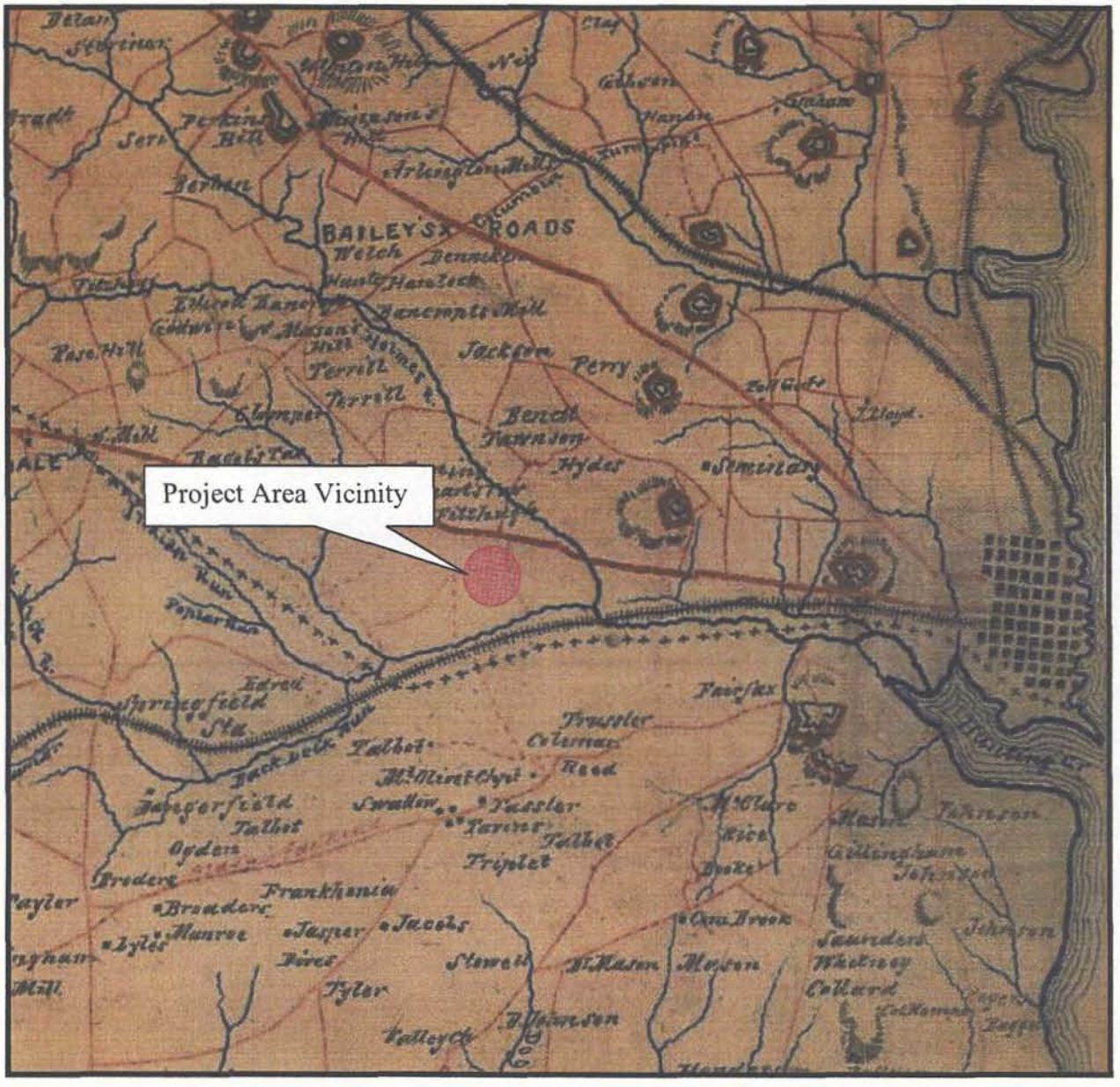

Figure 4. Detail of *A Map of Fairfax County, and Parts of Loudoun Prince William Counties, Va., and the District of Columbia*, Depicting the Project Area Vicinity (Hoffman 1864).

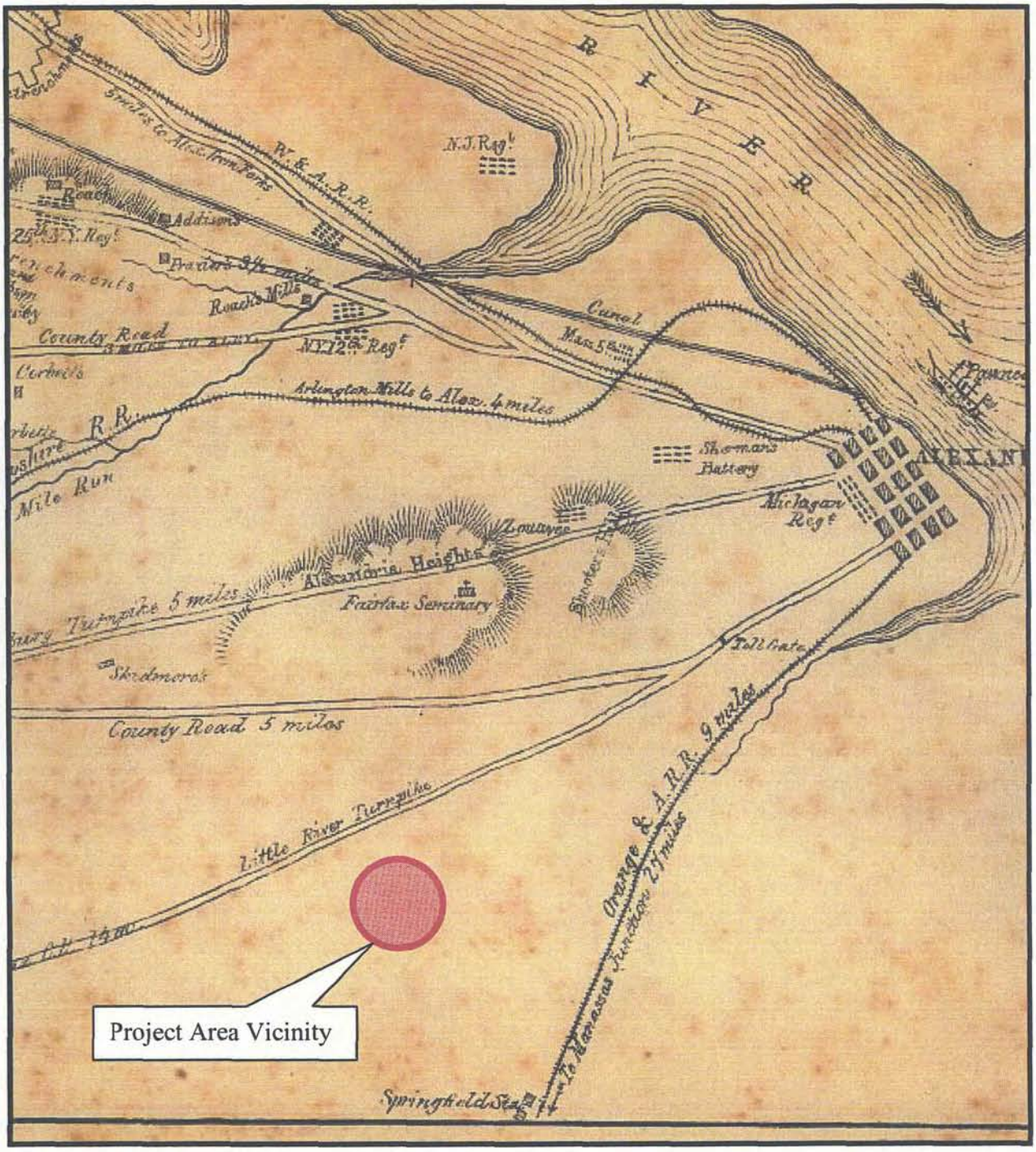

Figure 5. Detail of *Sketch of the Seat of War in Alexandria & Fairfax Cos.*, Depicting the Project Area Vicinity (Corbett 1861).

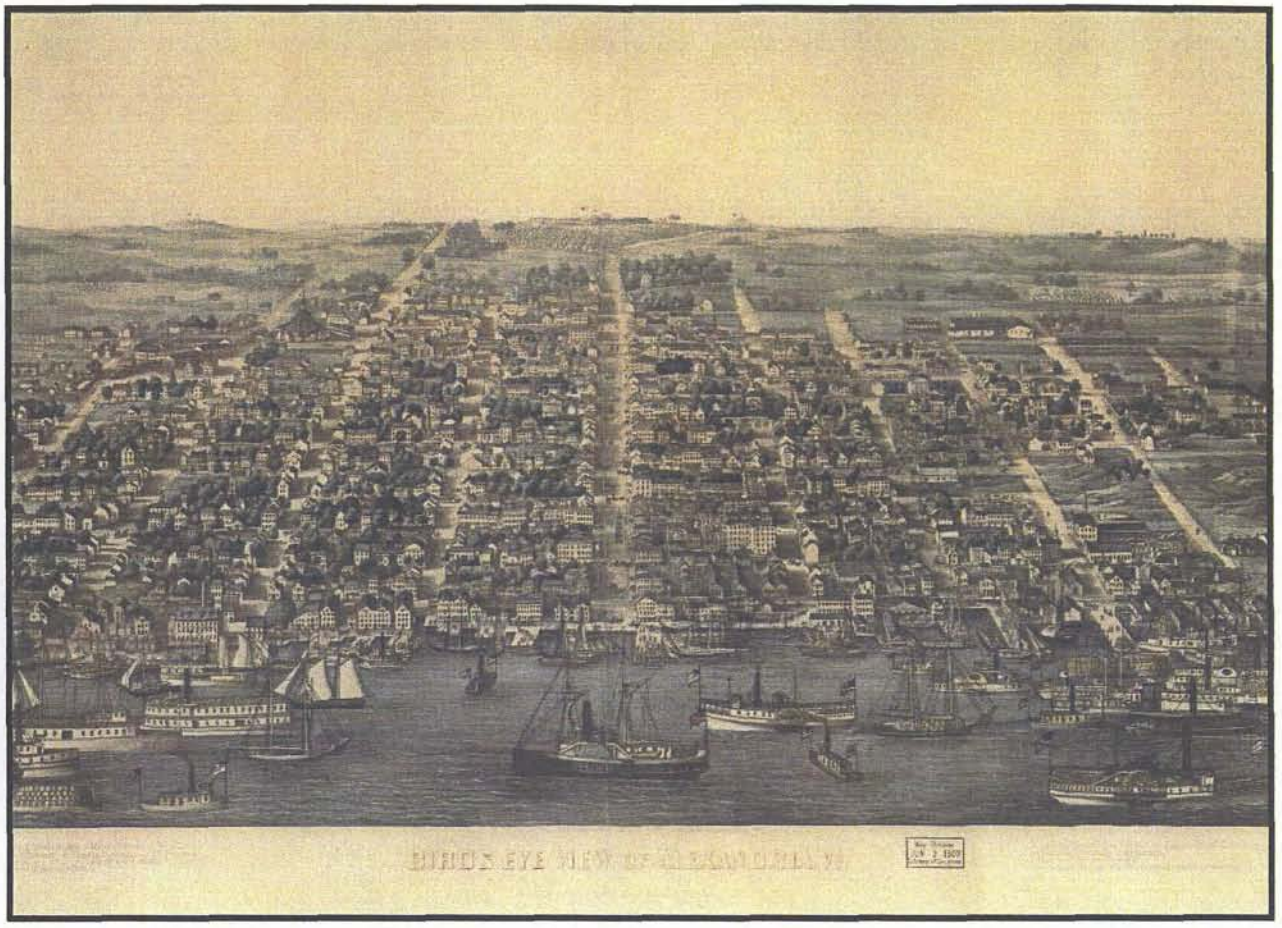

Figure 6. ***Birds Eye View of Alexandria, Va.*** **(Magnus 1863).**

show any structures within the project area. Previously identified cultural resources within a one-mile radius of the project area that date to this period include defensive sites (44AX0054 & 44FX2359), Civil War-era camps (44FX2208, 44FX2214, & 44FX2210), and a cemetery (44FX1160). Taking into account these factors, there would be a moderate probability of finding Civil War-era sites within the project area; however because of disturbance within the area under study, the probability is low.

Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1917)

Four years of war had a devastating effect throughout Virginia, and Alexandria, and Fairfax County had seen heavy occupation between 1861 and 1863. As a major staging area for military activity, much of its critical infrastructure had been destroyed. The combined loss of manpower and draft animals, the neglect of agricultural lands, and the emancipation of the slave population had a detrimental effect on the county's economic and social landscape in the postwar era. Property values plummeted: land that had sold for $10 per acre before the war only fetched only $1.00 to $3.00. In fact, the real estate market was so depressed that, during the 1869-70 session, the General Assembly enacted a law prohibiting the sale of land for less than 75 percent of its assessed value (Kaplan 1993: 153-56).

In a pattern reminiscent of the early nineteenth century, postwar agricultural difficulties prompted local and regional farmers to seek alternative sources of income. The solution for many was to sell timber for cash. Others simply left the county for jobs in Washington or elsewhere. Those who continued to farm joined the "Grange," or "Patrons of Husbandry," a fraternal order established in 1867 and dedicated to helping farmers learn new agricultural methods. Though Virginians were initially slow to join, by 1876 the organization claimed 18,000 members in Virginia in 685 local chapters. Though the Grange had lost most of its power by the 1890s, it was replaced by similar organizations, including the Farmers' Assembly and Farmers' Alliance, and the annual Farmers' Institutes (Manarin and Dowdey 1984: 341-44).

The first two decades of the twentieth century saw Fairfax County and Alexandria's economy grow. The emergence of Fairfax County as a leading dairy producer spurred on the construction of better roads and rail services, enhancing the business connection with Alexandria and Washington D.C. With better transportation came more residents and businesses to the region (Netherton 1992).

Seven previously identified cultural resources associated with this period are located within a one-mile radius of the project area. These include a house on Van Dorn Street (029-0462), a farmstead (44AX0111), portions of two cemeteries (44FX1159 & 44FX1160), and two camps (44FX2210 & 44FX2214). There is a low potential for sites from this historic period to be located within the project area. Although the economy of the region was on the rise during the latter half of this period, the low acreage of the project area and the disturbances therein indicate a low probability for containing intact cultural resources associated with this period.

World War I to World War II (1917-1945)

With the outbreak of World War I, Fairfax County and Alexandria residents supported the War effort in any way possible. Twenty-two county branches of the American Red Cross lent much time and support to the War effort, as well as the local farmers. In turn, the government helped farmers with the use of experimental techniques to increase agricultural yields. The government also established Camp A. A. Humphreys (later named Fort Belvoir) in Fairfax, creating more jobs and boosting the economy (Reed 1992).

The faltering postwar economy caused prices to fall, and farmers could no longer afford to produce their crops. To make matters worse, the government shifted their focus from the agricultural economy to the growth of urban centers. While farmers were still suffering hardships related to the Great Depression, the region was experiencing an overwhelming influx of new residents. By 1940, rising land values, a result of urban and suburban growth, forced many farmers to sell their land and move elsewhere (LBA 1991). Furthermore, with the onset of World War II and the expansion of the federal bureaucracy, the county's population continued to grow, and prices continued to rise on property.

An aerial photograph, taken in 1937, shows the beginning of the suburbanization of the land surrounding Alexandria and the project area (Plate 1). Three previously identified cultural resources which date to this period were noted within a one-mile radius of the project area. These resources include a house on Van Dorn Street (029-0463), the Vernon S. Dove House (029-0464), and a portion of a cemetery site (44AX0100). Although the probability of finding sites associated with this time period is moderate, the likelihood of their being eligible for listing on the NRHP is low.

The New Dominion (1945-Present)

By the end of World War II, Fairfax County and the City of Alexandria had become one of the major suburbs of Washington D.C. With disappearing farmsteads being replaced by new subdivisions, commercial farming and urban lifestyles were becoming more popular. During the 1940s and 1950s, the population of Fairfax County increased from 40,900 to 98,500, and in the 1960s the population grew to almost 500,000 residents (Netherton and Netherton 1992).

To accommodate the increasing population of the region, I-95 was commissioned in 1956 under subsidies provided by the Federal Highway Act and completed in 1965. In 1973, Fairfax County and the City of Alexandria established that I-95 would be the boundary between the two jurisdictions.

Aerial photographs of the region surrounding the project area taken in 1953, 1962, 1974, and 1988 show the rapid increases in urban and suburban development of the area during recent decades.

The only previously recorded cultural resource within a one-mile radius that dates to this period is a portion of a cemetery site (44AX0100). The probability of finding sites associated with this time period within the project area is moderate; however, the likelihood of their being eligible for listing on the NRHP is low.

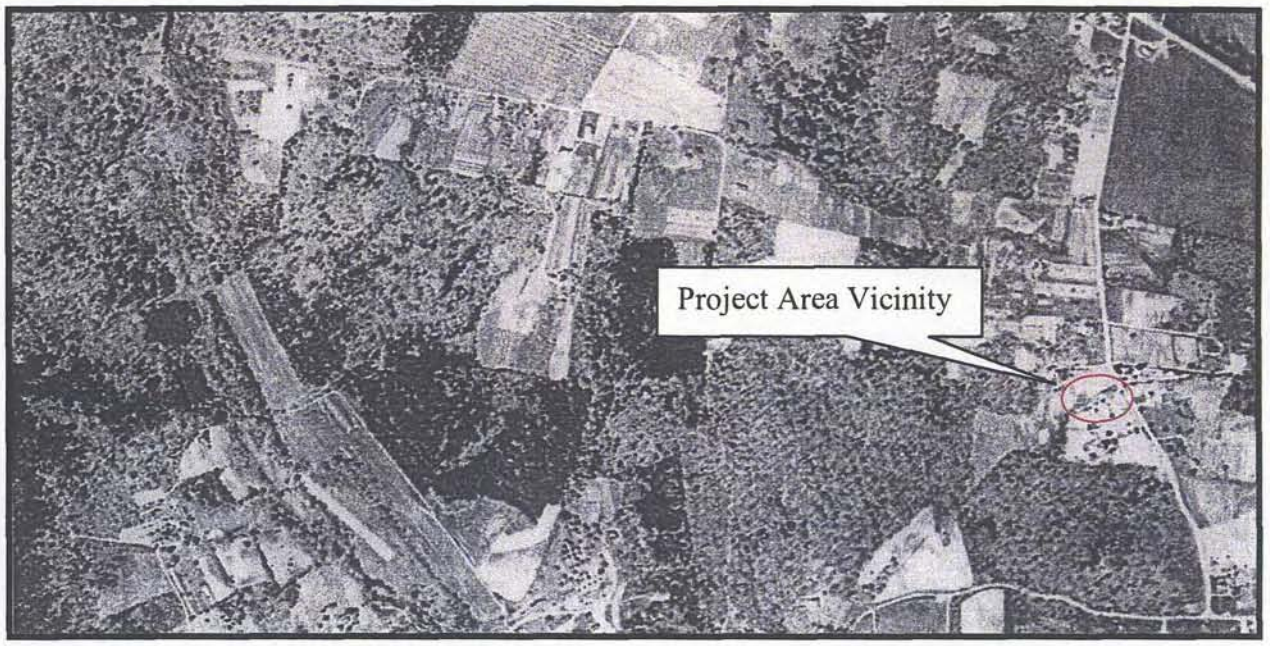

Plate 1. Detail of a 1937 Aerial Photograph of Alexandria and Fairfax, Depicting the Project Area Vicinity (Courtesy of Alexandria Archaeology, e data resources inquiry # 1287250).

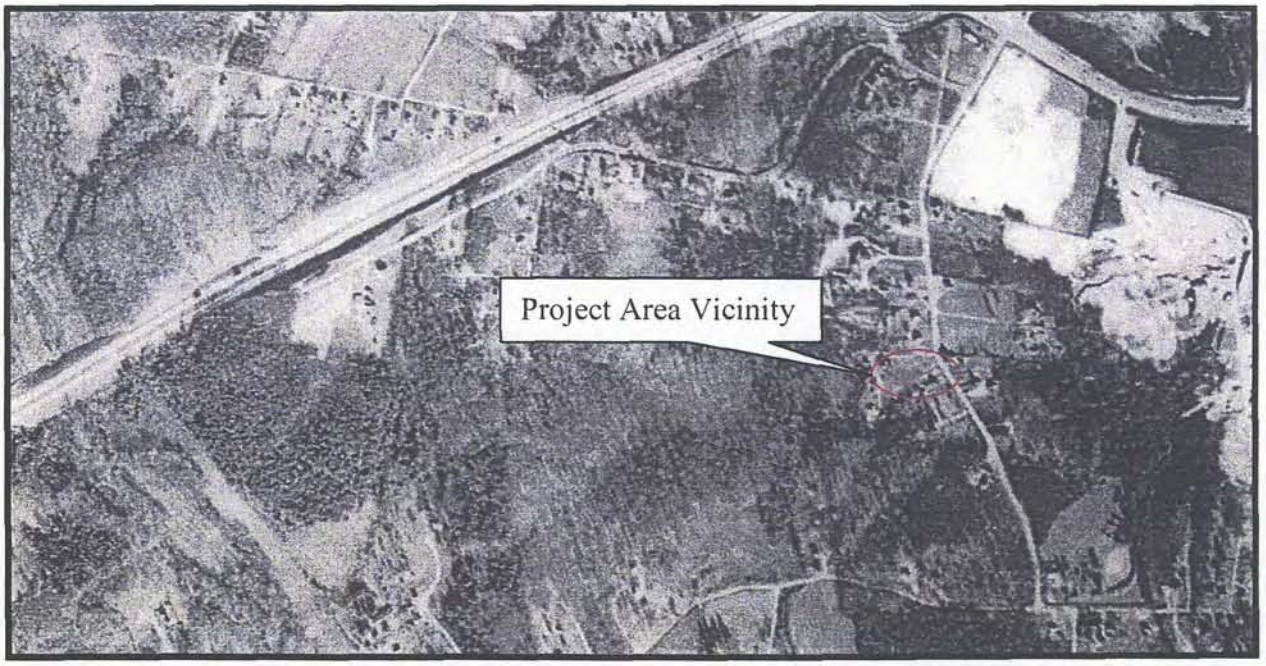

Plate 2. Detail of a 1953 Aerial Photograph of Alexandria and Fairfax, Depicting the Project Area Vicinity (Courtesy of Alexandria Archaeology, e data resources inquiry # 1287250).

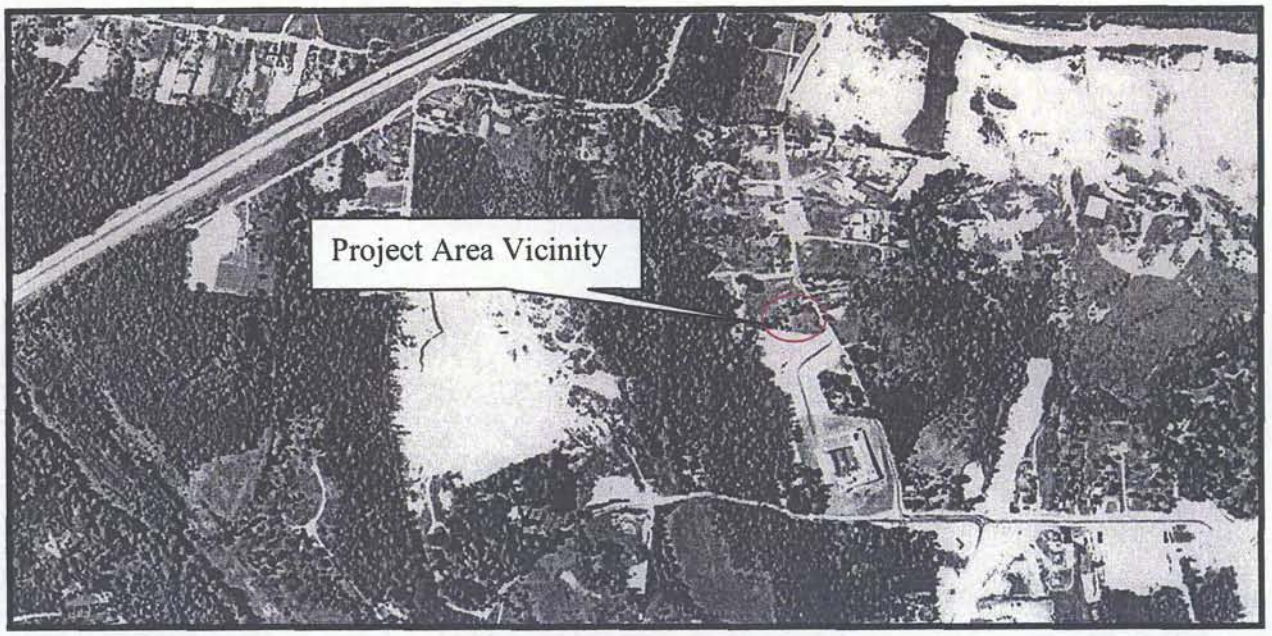

Plate 3. Detail of a 1962 Aerial Photograph of Alexandria and Fairfax, Depicting the Project Area Vicinity (Courtesy of Alexandria Archaeology, e data resources inquiry # 1287250).

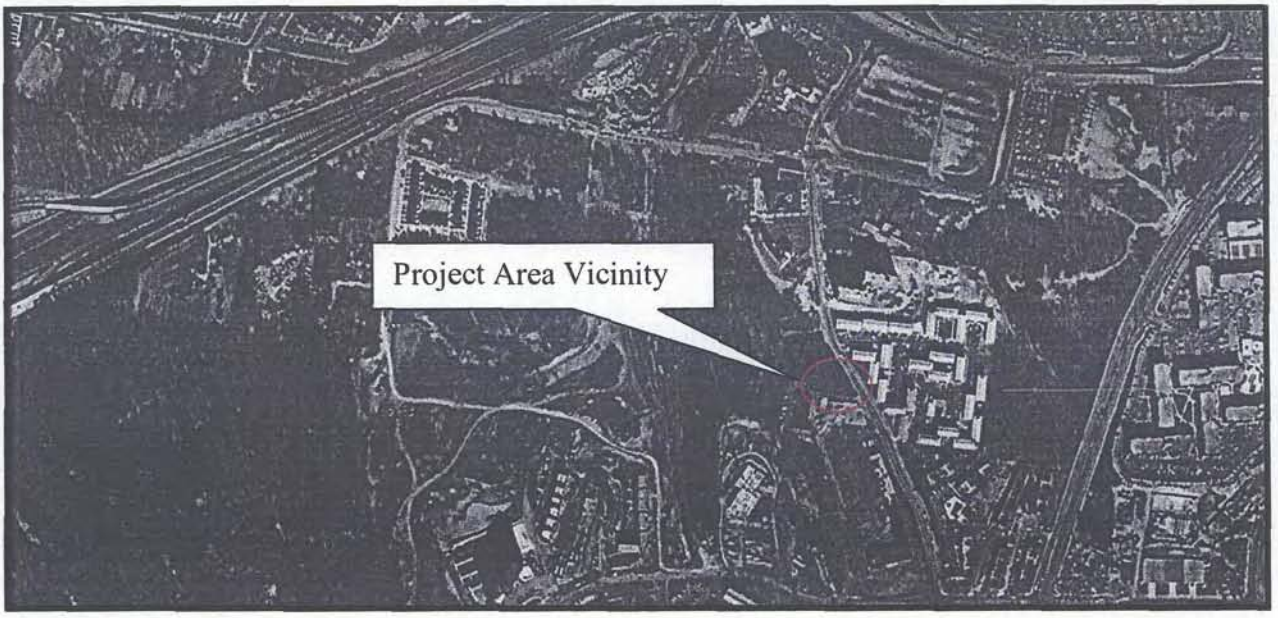

Plate 4. Detail of a 1974 Aerial Photograph of Alexandria and Fairfax, Depicting the Project Area Vicinity (Courtesy of Alexandria Archaeology, e data resources inquiry # 1287250).

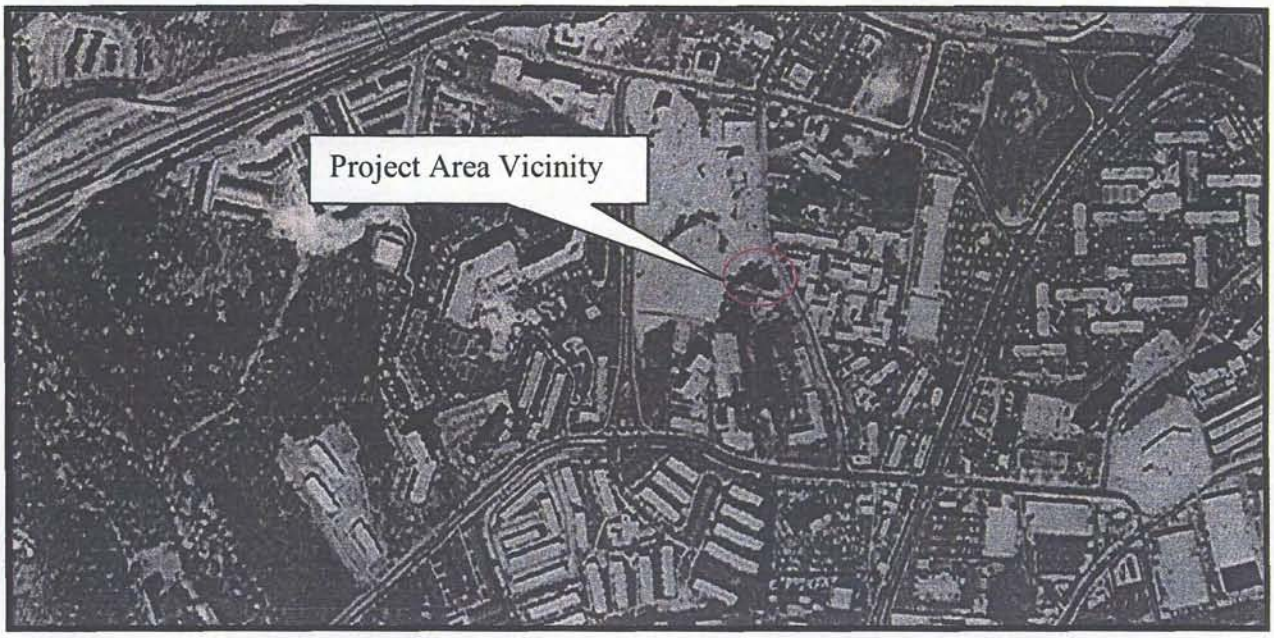

Plate 5. Detail of a 1988 Aerial Photograph of Alexandria and Fairfax, Depicting the Project Area Vicinity (Courtesy of Alexandria Archaeology, e data resources inquiry # 1287250).

IV. RESEARCH DESIGN

Objectives

This Phase I archaeological survey was designed to locate and identify all archaeological resources within the project area, as well as to document any standing structures over 50 years of age within or visible from the project area. CRI designed the survey to identify all archaeological sites and architectural resources present within the project area and to obtain sufficient information to make recommendations about the further research potential of each resource, based on its potential eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). A cultural resource is gauged to be significant if it meets at least one of four National Register criteria:

A. Associated with significant events in the broad patterns of national history.

B. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C. Representative of a type, period, or method of construction, or the work of a master.

D. Capable of yielding important information about the past.

Criterion D typically applies to archaeological sites. In order to be capable of yielding important information about the past, generally a site must possess artifacts, soil strata, structural remains, or other cultural features that make it possible to test historical hypotheses, corroborate and amplify currently available information, or reconstruct the sequence of the local archaeological record.

The background research for the Phase I archaeological survey included a review of the VDHR archives and data collected from the VDHR Data Sharing System (DSS), and the results of this research follow.

Archaeological Sites

No previously identified archaeological sites were recorded within the project area, but 18 sites were recorded within a one-mile radius of the project area (Figure 7, Table 1). Of these 18 sites, five have a prehistoric component and four boast an exclusive prehistoric occupation. Only two have a distinct temporal affiliation: Site 44AX0397 dates to the Middle Archaic and Early Woodland periods, and Site 44FX2209 date to the Late Archaic period. All four of the multi-component sites with a prehistoric affiliation also contain historic components that date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Three (44AX0100, 44FX1159, & 44FX1160) are historic cemeteries. Two sites are military or defensive sites (44AX0054 & 44FX2359). The remaining four sites date to the nineteenth century and consist of a mill raceway (44AX0027), a farmstead (44AX0111), a railroad bed (44AX0158), and a single dwelling (44AX0178). None of the eighteen previously identified archaeological sites located within a one-mile radius of the project area have been evaluated for listing on the NRHP.

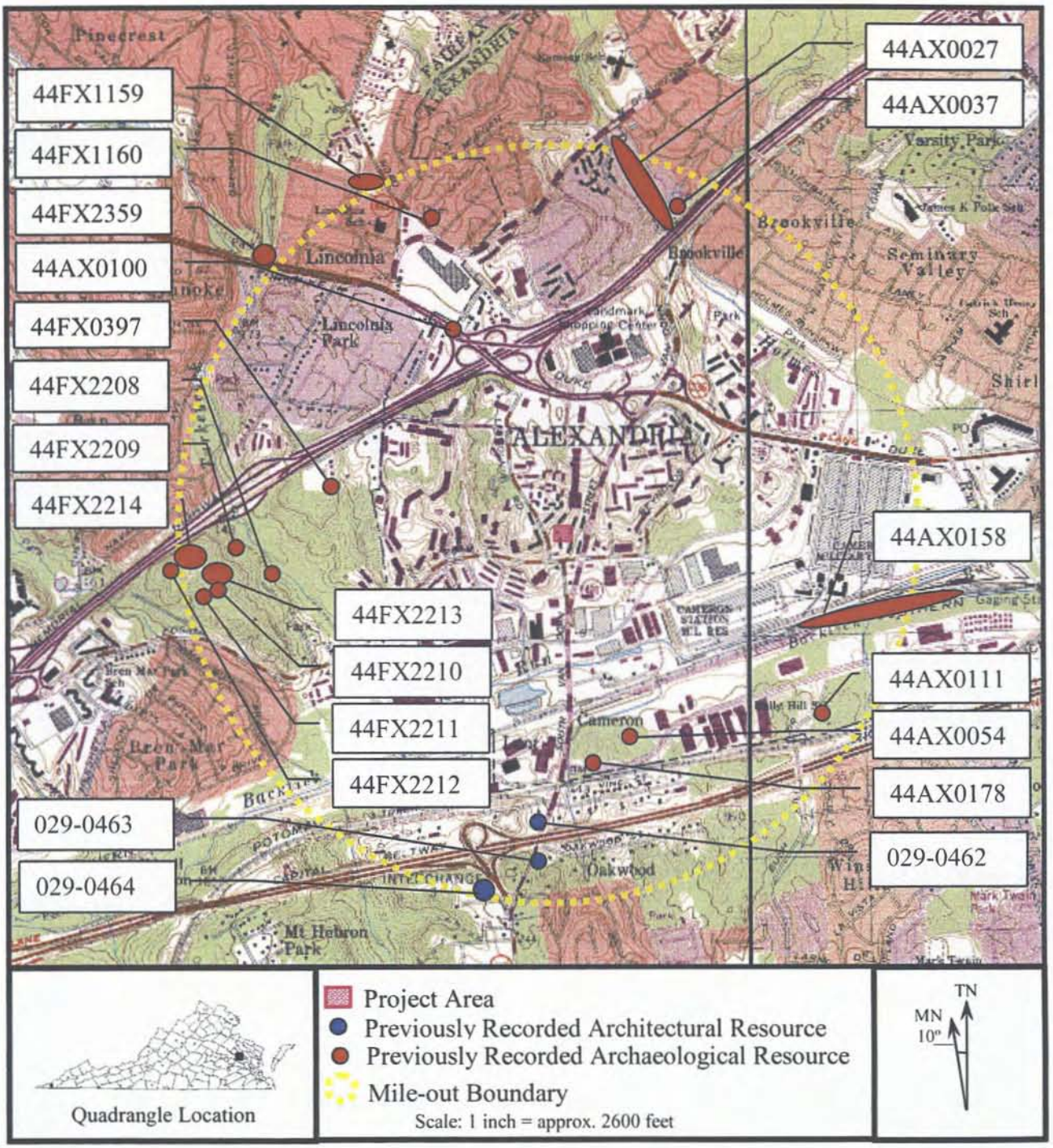

Figure 7. Detail of *Annandale, VA* and *Alexandria, VA* USGS Quadrangles Depicting the Location of the Project Area and Previously Identified Archaeological Resources Within a One-Mile Radius. (USGS/Maptech 1998).

Table 1. Previously Identified Archaeological Sites Within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area

Site Number	Type	Association	Reference	NRHP Recommendation
44AX0027	Mill, raceway	Euro American-19th Century	Alexandria RPO-1980	Not Evaluated
44AX0037	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown	Alexandria RPO-1980	Not Evaluated
44AX0054	Military/defense	Historic/Unknown	PSI-1982	Not Evaluated
44AX0100	Cemetery	Euro-American-19th Century 2nd quarter, 20th Century 2nd/3rd quarter	Alexandria Arch.-K. Barr-1982	Not Evaluated
44AX0111	Farmstead	19th and 20th Century	LBA-CLeeDecker-1988	Not Evaluated
44AX0158	Railroad Bed	19th Century	LBA-CLeeDecker-1988	Not Evaluated
44AX0178	Single dwelling	19th Century-1st half	TAA-1996	Not Evaluated
44FX0397	Indeterminate	Native American-Middle Archaic-Early Woodland	Fairfax County Arch.-M. Johnson-1985	Not Evaluated
44FX1159	Cemetery	20th Century-1st half	Fairfax County Arch.-T. Middleton-1987	Not Evaluated
44FX1160	Cemetery	18th Century-4th quarter, 19th Century, 20th Century-1st half	Fairfax County Arch.-T. Middleton-1987	Not Evaluated
44FX2208	Camp	Native American-Prehistoric/Unknown-19th Century-4th quarter	TAA-B. Tamm-1987	Not Evaluated
44FX2209	Camp	Native American-Late Archaic	TAA-B. Tamm-1987	Not Evaluated
44FX2210	Camp	Native American-Indeterminate-19th Century-4th quarter, 20th Century-1st quarter	TAA-B. Tamm-1987	Not Evaluated
44FX2211	Camp	Native American-Indeterminate-20th Century	TAA-B. Tamm-1987	Not Evaluated
44FX2212	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown	TAA-B. Tamm-1987	Not Evaluated
44FX2213	Trash Scatter	Native American-Indeterminate-19th Century-4th quarter	TAA-B. Tamm-1987	Not Evaluated
44FX2214	Camp	Native American-Indeterminate-19th Century-4th quarter, 20th Century-1st half	TAA-B. Tamm-1987	Not Evaluated
44FX2359	Military/Defense	19th Century-3rd quarter	FCPA-1997	Not Evaluated

Architectural Resources

While no previously recorded architectural resources were identified within the project area, three architectural resources were located within a one-mile radius of the project area (Figure 7, Table 2). All three resources were house dating to the first half of the twentieth century, and none had been evaluated for eligibility on the NRHP. Resource 029-0462 is a house on Van Dorn Street that dates to 1900. Another structure (029-0463) and the Vernon S. Dove House date to 1941 and 1940.

Table 2. Previously Identified Architectural Resources Within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area

Resource No.	Type	Date	Reference	NRHP Recommendation
029-0462	House, 5644 S. Van Dorn St.	1900	DHR-B. Mitchell-1993	Not evaluated.
029-0463	House, 5709 S. Van Dorn St.	1941	DHR-B. Mitchell-1993	Not evaluated.
029-0464	Vernon S. Dove House	1940	DHR-B. Mitchell-1993	Not evaluated.

Expected Results

The project area is adjacent to Holmes Run. This location may have been an attractive location for prehistoric sites dating to the Middle and Late Archaic Periods. The topography of the project area would also have been conducive to prehistoric settlement. At least 11 prehistoric camps were located within a one mile radius of the project area as well, which also indicates that the project area may have been utilized by prehistoric peoples. Based on identification efforts throughout this part of Virginia, sites dating to the Middle and Late Archaic periods are the most likely to be located within the project area.

Historic maps also indicate that the general vicinity of the project area was utilized for domestic occupation and agricultural exploitation beginning in the middle of the 18th century and continuing to the present. The proximity of the project area to the Alexandria Historic District also indicates that the site was likely settled and utilized during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, as does the existence of archaeological sites 44FX1160, 44AX0027, 44FX2359 and 44AX0178 within one mile of the project area.

Taking these facts into consideration and calculating the number of archaeological and architectural sites located within the vicinity of the project area, the potential for identifying previously unknown resources from both the historic and prehistoric eras within the study area would have been moderate, however due to the low acreage of the property and the disturbances therein, the probability is considerably lower.

Methods

Archival Research

Documentary and cartographic research on the history of the project area was conducted using the resources of the VDHR, the Library of Virginia, the Virginia Historical Society, the Central Rappahannock Regional Library, the Simpson Library of Mary Washington College, as well as the Office of Historic Alexandria and the Alexandria Archaeology Museum.

Field Methods

The archaeological survey strategy consisted of systematic shovel testing across the entire project area. Areas of surface exposure were inspected, augmented with shovel testing at 25-foot intervals. All shovel tests were at least 1.0 foot in diameter and were excavated to sterile subsoil. Soil from each shovel test was screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth, and representative soil profiles were recorded on standardized forms using Munsell color designators and U. S. Department of Agriculture soil texture terminology (*Munsell Soil Color Charts* 1994). Archaeologists recorded a stratigraphic profile of a representative shovel test hole on a standardized shovel test form. The location of each shovel test hole was recorded on a survey map of the project area.

Definitions

This archaeological survey utilized two designations for identified resources: the *archaeological site* and the *archaeological location*. An *archaeological site* is regarded as any apparent location of human activity not limited to simple loss, casual or single-episode discard, and having sufficient archaeological evidence to indicate that further testing would produce interpretable archaeological data.

In contrast, an *archaeological location* is defined as an area marked by surface indications and little else, and/or limited to simple loss, casual or single-episode discard which has low potential of possessing interpretable archaeological resources. Some areas with archaeological resources determined to be less than 50 years old may be recorded as locations. Examples of locations would be isolated projectile point finds, or scatters of less than three historic artifacts. Locations may also be defined as isolated finds of questionable lithic material, such as possible fire-cracked rock or debitage.

In application, both of these definitions require a certain degree of judgment in the field and consideration of a number of variables. Contextual factors such as prior disturbance and secondary deposition must be taken into account. The representativeness of the sample, as measured by such factors as the degree of surface exposure and shovel test interval, must also be considered when determining the nature of an archaeological resource. Both *sites* and *locations* should ultimately be accorded serious consideration as potentially important traces of past human activity.

Architectural resources are all those standing structures or buildings that appear to have been standing for 50 years or more. All structures that have been in existence for longer than 50 years are considered potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Laboratory Methods

Any archaeological data and specimens collected during Phase I survey projects are transported to CRI's laboratory in Fredericksburg, Virginia, for processing and analysis. Prior to washing, artifacts from a given provenience are first emptied into a screened basket and sorted. Next, the provenience information from the field bags is confirmed with the bag catalog and transferred onto bag tags. Stable objects are washed with tap water using a soft brush, with careful attention paid to the edges of ceramics and glass to aid in the identification of body type and to assist in mending. Washed items are then placed by provenience on a drying rack.

Once dry, the artifacts are bagged by provenience and material type. Artifacts of a given provenience are placed in clean 2 ml thick re-sealable polyethylene bags that have been perforated to allow air exchange. Each grouped material type is placed in a separate plastic bag (i.e., all glass in one bag, all brick fragments in one bag, etc.) and each of these individual type bags are then placed in a larger bag with the bag tag noting the provenience.

After processing and bagging, the entire artifact assemblage is then cataloged for analysis. Stylistic attributes are described using current terminology and are recorded by count into a database for analysis. Once all the artifacts are cataloged, ceramics are then pulled from their bags and marked with correct provenience information. Diagnostic ceramics are sorted out and grouped together based on type or ware and/or vessel or function and checked for crossmends.

The analysis of prehistoric lithic artifacts was aided by reference works such as *Projectile Point Typology for the Commonwealth of Virginia* (Hranicky 2001), *The Formative Cultures of the Carolina Piedmont* (Coe 1964), *Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of the Midcontinental and Eastern United States* (Justice 1987), *A Typology and Nomenclature for New York Projectile Points* (Ritchie 1961), and *Second Preliminary Report: The St. Albans Site, Kanawha County, West Virginia, 1964-1968* (Broyles 1971).

Analysis of historic artifacts was aided by reference works such as *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary* (Jones and Sullivan 1989), the *Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America* (Noel Hume 1969), and the *Colonial Williamsburg Foundation Laboratory Manual* (Pittman et al. 1987).

All materials generated by this project will be curated according to the standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79 ("Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections"). All processed artifact bags are deposited in acid-free Hollinger boxes for permanent storage and are eventually returned to the property owner.

Report Preparation

The results of the archival research, fieldwork, and laboratory analysis are synthesized and summarized in this report. The report describes the results of each of these facets of the Phase I survey research and is illustrated by selected maps and drawings. Appendix A presents a collection of the curriculum vitae of the pertinent Cultural Resources, Inc. staff affiliated with the project.

V. SURVEY RESULTS

The archaeological investigation of 2 acres at 325 South Whiting Street in the City of Alexandria, Virginia employed the systematic excavation of 52 shovel tests at 25-foot intervals and a walkover examination. None of the shovel tests contained cultural materials and no cultural features were identified. No archaeological sites or architectural resources were identified during the course of the survey. The survey revealed severely disturbed soils within a majority of the project area, a likely result of development of the adjacent lots (Plates 6 and 7).

Archaeologists focused specific attention to an area on the eastern edge of the property, where a computer-generated map created in the 1980s shows a square structure's footprint that is labeled "Ruins" (Figure 8). No evidence of a structure was observed on the ground surface. In addition, shovel testing within this area demonstrated severely disturbed soils (Figure 9). The area where the "Ruins" would have been located has been landscaped, likely done after the terrain had been heavily altered (Plate 8).

The shovel testing revealed severely disturbed soils across 87 percent of the project area (45 of 52 shovel tests). The typical disturbed shovel test contained 0.2 feet of dark yellowish brown topsoil (10YR4/4) over a disturbed layer of brownish yellow (10YR6/6) gravelly clay disturbance, which extended to at least 1.6 feet below grade. Evidence of disturbance within the lot was also demonstrated by soil borings taken by ECS, Ltd. Boring core B-6 revealed 2 inches of topsoil over 12 feet of fine to medium sandy clay (ECS Job #8281, Boring B-6).

The shovel testing also identified wetlands-type soils in 4 percent of the project area (two of 52 shovel tests). These wetland areas were located along the drainage within the property. The development surrounding the current project area has diverted much of the rainwater runoff around the project area, drying up the drainage within the lot at 325 South Whiting. A typical shovel test was a single layer sealing subsoil. Layer I was an olive brown (2.5Y4/3) silty loam that extended to 0.5 feet below ground surface and sealed culturally sterile subsoil. The subsoil was a pale yellow (2.5Y7/3) compact silty clay.

Only nine percent of the project area contained stratigraphy that appeared to remain intact (five of 52 shovel tests). A typical shovel test profile consisted of two layers sealing subsoil. Layer I was a brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam that extended to 0.3 feet below the surface. Layer II was a yellowish brown (10YR5/4) sandy loam that extended to 0.8 feet below the surface and sealed a yellow (10YR7/6) sandy clay subsoil.

Plate 6. Manipulated Terrain within the Project Area Along the Southern Boundary, View Facing East.

Plate 7. Landscaped Terrain Along the Northwestern Boundary of the Project Area, View Facing South.

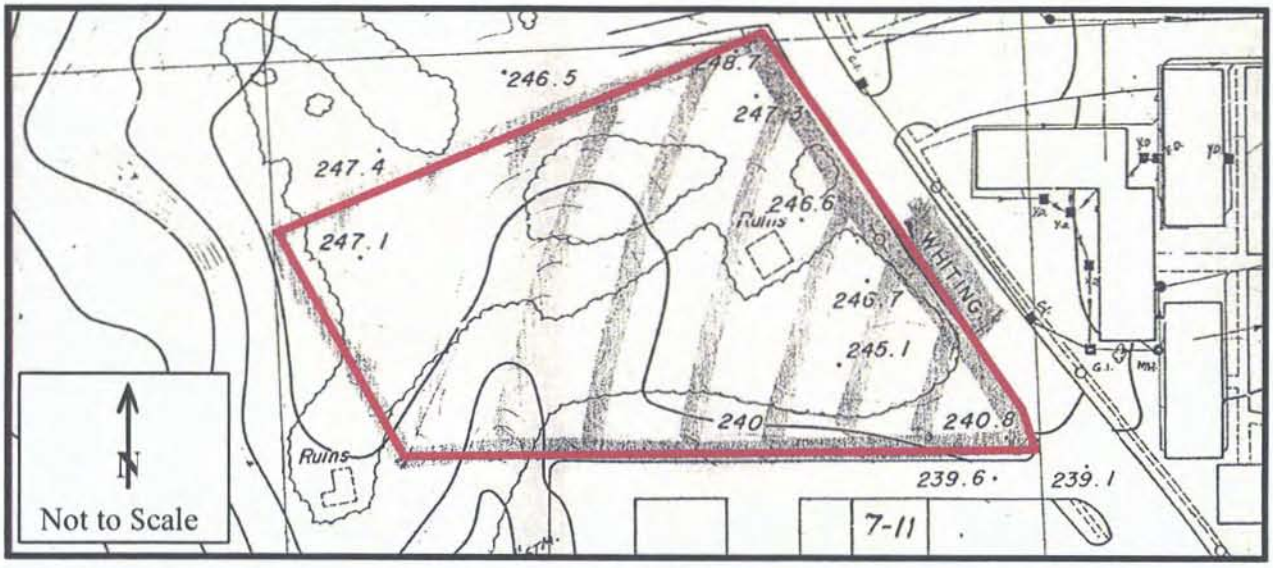

Figure 8. Computer-Generated Map from the 1980s Depicting a Structural Footprint Labeled "Ruins" within the Project Area.

Plate 8. Archaeological Field Technician Tracey McDonald Excavates a Shovel Test Within the Projected Location of the "Ruins" Depicted on a Computer-Generated Map from the 1980s, View Facing West.

PR # 040562

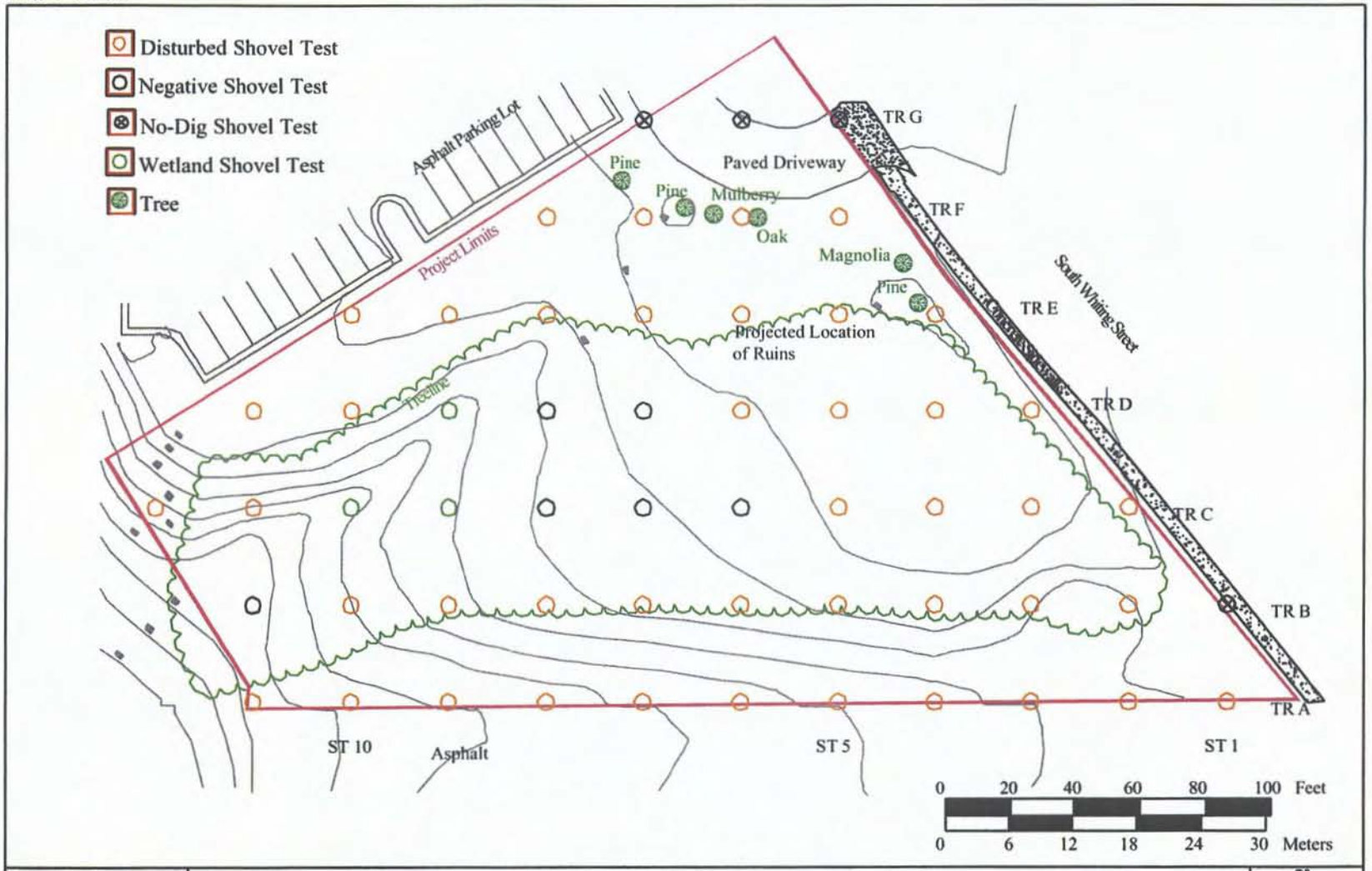

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Figure 9. Base Map of Archaeological Testing within the Project Area.
Enterprise Homes/Alexandria
City of Alexandria, Virginia

November 2004

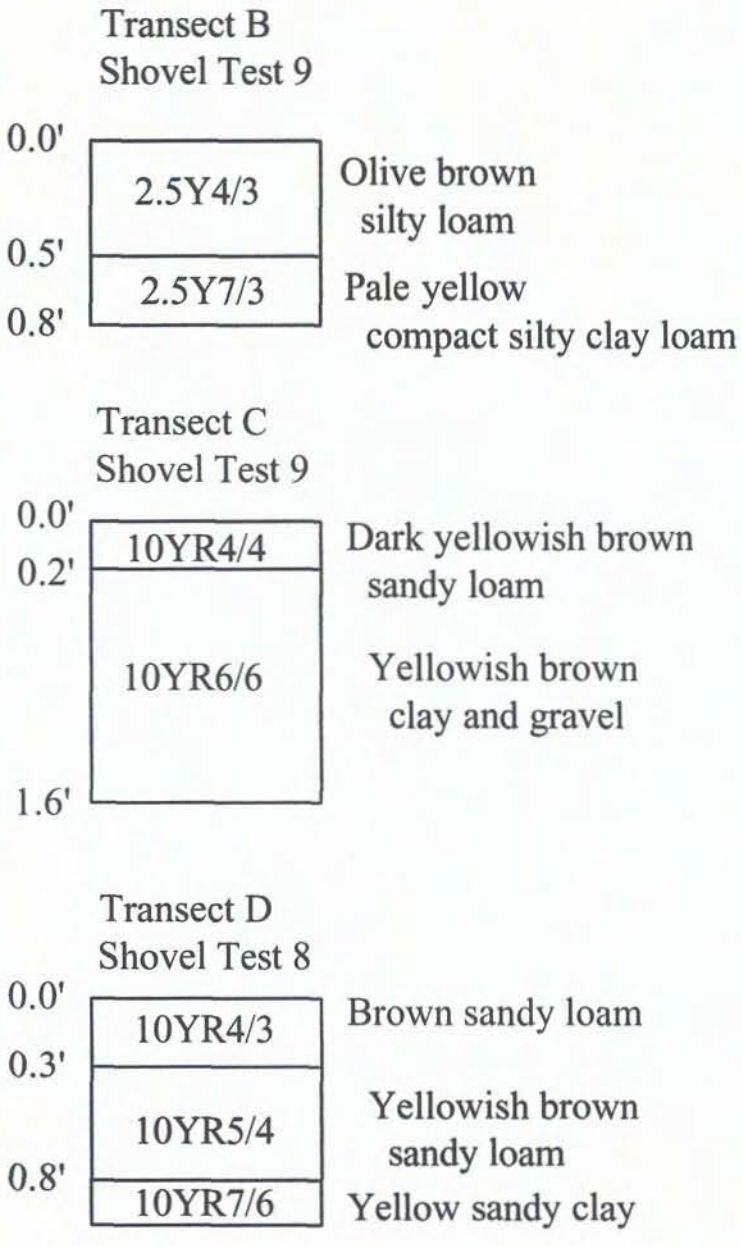

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Figure 10. Representative Shovel Test Profiles.
Enterprise Homes-Alexandria
City of Alexandria, Virginia

November 2004

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In October 2004, CRI conducted a Phase I archaeological identification survey of approximately 2 acres at 325 South Whiting Street in the City of Alexandria, Virginia. The project area is bounded on northeast by South Whiting Street, on the northwest by a parking lot for an apartment complex, and on the south by a parking lot for commercial properties which includes a 7-11 convenience store and an automobile repair facility. CRI designed the survey to identify all archaeological sites and architectural resources within the project area and to obtain sufficient information to make recommendations about the further research potential of each resource based on potential eligibility for listing on the NRHP.

Fifty-two shovel tests were excavated during the course of the Phase I survey. None of the shovel tests contained cultural materials and no cultural features were identified. Much of the project area contained disturbed soils. No artifacts or cultural features were identified during the walkover of the property, which included visual survey of all exposed ground surfaces.

Due to the complete absence of cultural materials and the disturbed nature of the project area, ***CRI recommends that no further work is required within the 2 acre lot at 325 South Whiting Street in the City of Alexandria, Virginia.***

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Trudeau, Noah Andre
1992 Bloody Roads South: The Wilderness to Cold Harbor, May-June 1864. Little Brown and Company, Boston.

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Turner, E. Randolph, III and Anthony Opperman
1995 "Searching for Virginia Company Period Sites: An Assessment of Surviving Archaeological Manifestations of Powhatan-English Interactions, A.D. 1607-1624." Draft manuscript, Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

United States Department of the Interior (USDI)
1981 *Department of the Interior's Regulations, 36 CFR Part 60: National Register of Historic Places.* U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

1983 *Department of the Interior, Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines.* U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

1991 How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. *National Register Bulletin 15*. U.S. Department of the Interior, Interagency Resources Division, Washington D.C.

United States Dept. of War
1881 *The War of the Rebellion*. Series I, Vol. II. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

United States Geologic Survey (USGS)/Maptech
1998 *Mt. Vernon, VA, 7.5 Minute Series Quadrangle*. Reston, Virginia.

1998 *Alexandria, VA, 7.5 Minute Series Quadrangle*. Reston Virginia.

Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR)
1988 Wellington (029-0157), Preliminary Information Request. On file at VDHR, Richmond, Virginia.

1992a *Guidelines for Preparing Identification and Evaluation Reports for Submission Pursuant to Sections 106 and 110, National Historic Preservation Act Environmental Impact Reports of State Agencies Virginia Appropriation Act, 1992 Session Amendments.*

1992b *How to Use Historic Contexts in Virginia: A Guide for Survey, Registration, Protection, and Treatment Projects.* VDHR, Richmond.

1993 *State Curation Standards*. VDHR, Richmond.

1997 *Historic Context Guidelines for Preparing Cultural Resource Survey Reports*. Letter from John Kern to DHR Survey Team dated July 16. VDHR, Richmond.

2000 *Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Virginia, Additional Guidance for the Implementation of the Federal Standards Entitled Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines (48 FR 44716-44742, September 29, 1983).* VDHR, Richmond.

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1999 *Time Before History: The Archaeology of North Carolina*. University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill.

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Wendland, Wayne M. and Reid A. Bryson
1972 "Late and Postglacial Climatic Change in the Northern Midwest USA: Quantitative Estimates Derived from Fossil Pollen Spectra by Multivariate Statistical Analysis." *Quaternary Research* 13(2):187-199.

1974 *Dating Climatic Episodes of the Holocene*. Quaternary Research 4: 9-24.

William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR)
1991 *Phase II Archaeological Evaluations of Twenty-three Sites Along the Proposed Eastern Henrico Lateral Pipeline, Hanover, Henrico, and Chesterfield Counties, Virginia*. Williamsburg, Virginia.

Woodward, Susan L.
1997 "Physiographic Provinces of Virginia." http://www.runet.edu/~swoodwar/CLASSES/GEOG 202/ physprov/physprov.html accessed 15 August 2003.

Yarnell, Richard A.
1976 "Early Plant Husbandry in Eastern North America." In *Cultural Change and Continuity: Essays in Honor of James Bennett Griffin*, edited by Charles E. Cleland, Academic Press, New York.

APPENDIX A: Curriculum Vitae of Pertinent CRI Personnel

DARBY O'DONNELL

ASSISTANT PROJECT MANAGER

Education:

M.A. (2002), The College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia, Anthropology.
Thesis: *For Profit and Function: Consumption Patterns and Outward Expression of Quakers as Seen Through Historical Documentation and 18th Century York County, Virginia Probate Inventories.*

B.A. (1997) University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia, Anthropology and Archaeology Double Major (with Distinction).

Professional Experience:

August 2003-Present: Assistant Project Manager, Cultural Resources, Inc., Fredericksburg, Virginia.

July 2001-August 2003: Project Archaeologist, James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc., Williamsburg, Virginia.

May-July 2000 and 2001: Archaeologist and Conservation Assistant, Bermuda Maritime Museum, Bermuda.

January 2000-May 2001/ August 2000-May 2001: Graduate Research Assistant, The College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia.

April 1999–May 2000: Researcher, PhotoAssist, Inc. Washington, D.C.

February 1998-April 1999: Purchasing Assistant and Systems Administrator, National Geographic Society, Washington, D.C.

May 1997-September 1997: Archaeological Technician, James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc. Williamsburg, Virginia.

Fields of Experience:

Mr. O'Donnell has over six years of professional experience in the field of archaeology. He has directed the excavations of a wide array of archaeological sites in Virginia and Bermuda, and has contributed to numerous Cultural Resource Management (CRM) reports. His current responsibilities at CRI include managerial and technical tasks associated with archaeological assessments and Phase I, II, and III excavations, as well as writing and editing technical reports. He also identifies and analyzes artifacts recovered from excavations.

Prior to joining CRI, Mr. O'Donnell served as a Project Archaeologist for the James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc. in Williamsburg, Virginia. His duties included supervising Archaeological Technicians on Phase I, II, and III excavations, planning and implementing project methodology, performing historical research, drafting, artifact analysis, as well as writing archaeological reports to comply with Section 106 compliance programs and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

Mr. O'Donnell served as an Archaeologist and Conservation Assistant for the Bermuda Maritime Museum in Bermuda. His responsibilities included performing excavations, analyzing and conserving artifacts, drafting a technical report and two articles for the MARITimes on a seventeenth-century English fortification and an eighteenth-century tomb.

Mr. O'Donnell also served as a Graduate Research Assistant at the College of William & Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia. Mr. O'Donnell's responsibilities included artifact cataloging and analysis, slide scanning, editing, and cataloging, installing, maintaining, and writing tutorials for databases used in the curation of artifacts and images of sites associated with the university. He also served as a Researcher performing photographic and editorial research for many clients in the Washington, D.C. area. He also served as a Purchasing Assistant and Systems Administrator for the National Geographic Society in Washington, D.C. where he managed shared computer files, assisted in the implementation, orientation, and management of the PeopleSoft financial software module for the Purchasing Department, as well as developing a portion of the Inside NGS Internet web site.

Publications:

2002 "The Archaeology of the Vault of St. James Church, Sandys" in *Bermuda Journal of Archaeology and Maritime History*. Vol. 13: 2002 (Contributing author Matthew Thurlow). Bermuda Maritime Press, Mangrove Bay, Bermuda.

2002 *Forgotten Tomb Gives Up Its Secrets: Excavating a Mystery Beneath St. James' Church, Somerset.* MARITimes, 15:1. (Contributing author Matthew Thurlow). Bermuda Maritime Press, Mangrove Bay, Bermuda.

2001 *Digging Deeper Into a Protected Paradise: Unearthing More Answers and Questions at Smith's Fort.* MARITimes, 14:2. Bermuda Maritime Press, Mangrove Bay, Bermuda.

2001a: *The Archaeology of the Tomb at St. James Church.* Prepared for Bermuda Maritime Museum, Mangrove, Bay, Bermuda.

2001b: *Preliminary Archaeological Investigations at Mt. Brilliant (44HN334) in Hanover County, Virginia* (contributing author Nicholas Luccketti). James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc., Williamsburg, Virginia.

2002a: *Phase I Archaeological survey of the Fernandez Tract at the Stonehouse Development in James City County, Virginia* (contributing author Matthew Laird). James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc., Williamsburg, Virginia.

2002b: *Phase II Archaeological Testing of Site 44IW185 Along Burwell Bay in Isle of Wight County, Virginia* (contributing author Garrett Fesler). James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc., Williamsburg, Virginia.

2002c: *Phase II Archaeological Significance Evaluation of 44SK260 at the Harbour View Development in Suffolk, Virginia.* James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc., Williamsburg, Virginia.

2002d: *Phase II Archaeological Investigation of Sites 44JC1085, 44JC1087, 44JC1088, and 44JC1089 at the Stonehouse Development in James City County, Virginia* (contributing author Matthew Laird and Garrett Fesler). James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc., Williamsburg, Virginia.

2002e: *Phase I Archaeological Survey of 84 Selected Portions of the Proposed Magnolia Green Development in Chesterfield County, Virginia* (contributing author Matthew Laird). James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc., Williamsburg, Virginia.

2002f: *Phase II Archaeological Significance Evaluation of 44SK261 at the Harbour View Development in Suffolk, Virginia* (contributing author Nicholas Luccketti). James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc., Williamsburg, Virginia.

2003a: *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Interior of the Reconstructed James Fort at the Jamestown Settlement State Park in James City County, Virginia* (contributing author Garrett Fesler). James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc., Williamsburg, Virginia.

2003b: *Phase I Archaeological Survey of Four Selected Areas of the Proposed Belleharbour Development in Suffolk, Virginia* (contributing authors Garrett Fesler and Matthew Laird). James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc., Williamsburg, Virginia.

2003c: *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Morgan Point Development in Prince William County, Virginia* (contributing authors Garrett Fesler and Matthew Laird). James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc., Williamsburg, Virginia.

2003d: *Phase III Data Recovery of Site 44LD773, a Nineteenth-century Free Black Domestic Site in Loudon County, Virginia* (contributing authors Garrett Fesler and Matthew Laird). James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc., Williamsburg, Virginia. (In Progress)

2003e: *Phase III Data Recovery of Site JC566, a Seventeenth-century Domestic Site in James City County, Virginia* (contributing author Nicholas Luccketti). James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc., Williamsburg, Virginia. (In Progress)

2003f: *Phase III Data Recovery of Site 44HT28, an Eighteenth-century Domestic Site in Hampton, Virginia* (contributing author Nicholas Luccketti). James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc., Williamsburg, Virginia. (In Progress)

2003g: *Phase I Archaeological Survey of Seven Selected Wetland Crossing Areas at the Proposed Old Trail Golf Club* (contributing author John Cooke). Prepared for Timmons Group, Richmond, Virginia.

2003h: *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the 14-Acre Rose Marie Hall Property, James City*

County, Virginia (contributing author Lily A. Richards). Prepared for RML Corporation.

2003i: *Management Summary for a Phase IA Cultural Resources Assessment of Approximately 28 Acres Within Lots 205 and 42 in Stafford County, Virginia* (contributing author Kim Zawacki). Prepared for CT Park, Inc.

2003j: *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Gum Spring Village Center Loudoun County, Virginia* (contributing author Kim Zawacki). Prepared for Cavalier Land Development Corp.

2003k: *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Villages at Waxppool Loudoun County, Virginia* (contributing author John P. Cooke). Prepared for Cavalier Land Development Corp.

2003l: *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Stafford Market Place/Brookfield Homes Property Stafford County, Virginia* (contributing author John P. Cooke). Prepared for Williamsburg Environmental Group, Inc.

2003m: *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Thirteen Select Wetland Impacts at the Proposed Walnut Grove Development Chesterfield County, Virginia* (contributing author John P. Cooke). Prepared for Oakbridge Corporation.

2003n: *Recordation and Analysis of a Breached Civil War Earthen Fortification at Scott's Landing Hanover County, Virginia* (contributing author Lily A. Richards). Prepared for Rogers-Chenault, Inc.

2003o: *Phase IA Cultural Resources Assessment of 52 Acres within Lots 21, 24, 27, 29A as Depicted on Virginia Tax Map 46 Stafford County, Virginia.* Prepared for CT Park, Inc.

2003p: *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Accokeek Furnace Site (44ST53/089-0066) for the Purpose of Boundary Determination Stafford County, Virginia.* Prepared for Development Consulting Services.

2003q: *Phase I Archaeological Survey of 81 Acres of Proposed Impact Areas Within the Clark Property Loudoun County, Virginia* (contributing author Lily A. Richards). Prepared for Clark Property.

2003r: *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Appomattox Wetland Mitigation Bank Amelia County, Virginia.* Prepared for Williamsburg Environmental Group, Inc.

2004a: *Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Portion of the Amstutz Property Within the Whitehall Development Spotsylvania, Virginia.* Prepared of Whitehall Land, LLC.

2004b: *Phase I Archaeological Survey of Belmont Chase Including Sites 44LD583 and 44LD584 at Belmont Plantation Loudoun County, Virginia* (contributing author John P. Cooke). Prepared for Toll Brothers.

2004c: *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Baltzer Property Loudoun County, Virginia.* Prepared for Kline Operations.

2004d: *Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Cecca Property Loudoun County, Virginia.* Prepared for Kline Operations.

2004e: *Phase I Archaeological Survey Along the Proposed Henrico Pipeline Henrico County, Virginia.* Prepared for Williamsburg Environmental Group, Inc.

2004f: *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the 5.6 Acre Sale Property* (contributing author John P. Cooke). Prepared for Bowman Consulting Group.

2004g: *Phase IA Cultural Resource Assessment of the Hunter Tract* (contributing authors Kim Zawacki and Josh Lay). Prepared for Williamsburg Environmental Group.

2004h: *Phase IA Cultural Resource Assessment of the 202 Acre Chrismarr Tract* (contributing authors Kim Zawacki, John P. Cooke and Josh Lay). Prepared for Chrismarr Realty.

2004i: *Phase IA Archaeological Assessment of Approximately 1184 Acres of the Wilton Tract* (contributing authors Kim Zawacki and Lily Richards). Prepared for Williamsburg Environmental Group.

2004j: *Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of 25 Archaeological Sites Within the 1605 Acre Haymount Property for the Purposes of Site Re-Identification and Evaluation* (contributing authors Kim Zawacki and Lily Richards). Prepared for The John A. Clark Company.

2004k: *Phase IA Cultural Resource Assessment of Approximately 50 Acres at the Proposed North Stafford Center* (contributing author Lily Richards). Prepared for Williamsburg Environmental Group.

2004l: Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately 4 Acres within the Van Metre Property

(contributing author Kim Zawacki). Prepared for Williamsburg Environmental Group.

TRACEY S. MCDONALD

FIELD TECHNICIAN

Education:

BA (2003) Radford University, Summa Cum Laude, Radford, Virginia. Anthropology

Professional Experience:

2003: Summer Field School: Radford University, Radford, Virginia.

September 2003 – present: Field Technician, Cultural Resources, Inc., Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Fields of Experience:

Ms. McDonald has been with Cultural Resources, Inc. for one year as a Field Technician and more recently as a CAD technician. Her current responsibilities at CRI include working as a Field Archaeologist on all phases of assessments and Phase I, II, and III excavations. She also has begun preparing archaeological and architectural site forms and graphic illustrations for technical reports.

Ms. McDonald has also worked in CRI's Lab cross mending, washing, labeling, bagging, tiny tags, f.s. logs, photographing artifacts and basic cataloging of artifacts.

Project Experience

2004a: Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Site 44LD1124 and Intensive Level Architectural Survey of Structure 053-6045 at the Proposed Westport Development Loudoun County, Virginia.

2004b: Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of the Dr. James Weeks House Site (44LD1125) at the Proposed Westport Development Loudoun County, Virginia.

2004c: Phase I Archaeological Testing at Six Areas Within The Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park Stafford and Spotsylvania Counties, Virginia.

2004d: Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately 106 Acres at Rosegill Middlesex County, Virginia.

2004e: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Cecca Property Loudoun County, Virginia.

2003a: Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Stafford Market Place/Brookfield Homes Property Stafford County, Virginia.

2003b: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Proposed Expansion North of Boulder Way NGIC Facility Albemarle County, Virginia.

2003c: Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Proposed Expansion South of Boulder Way NGIC Facility Albemarle County, Virginia.

2003d: Phase I Archaeological Survey of a Portion of the Proposed Sale Center and Security Gate Improvements Within the National Park Service Easement at Fawn Lake Spotsylvania County, Virginia.

2003e: Phase IA Cultural Resource Assessment of 52 Acres Within Lots 21, 24, 27, 29A as Depicted on Virginia Tax Map 46 Stafford County, Virginia.

2003f: Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Accokeek Furnace Site (44ST53/089-0066) for the Purpose of Boundary Determination Stafford County, Virginia.

KIMBERLY S. ZAWACKI

SENIOR PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Education:

M.A. (1997), East Carolina University, Greenville, North Carolina. Anthropology
Thesis: Tryon Palace and Historic New Bern: A Design for the Archaeology of a Community.

B.S. (1992) Virginia Commonwealth University, Anthropology and Sociology.

Professional Experience:

2002 - present: Principal Investigator, Cultural Resource, Inc., Fredericksburg, Virginia

2001: Archaeology Laboratory Manager, Monticello/ Thomas Jefferson Foundation, Charlottesville, Virginia

April 1999 - 2000: , Laboratory Director / Project Manager, Cultural Resources, Inc.
1998: Assistant Project Manager, Cultural Resources, Inc., Fredericksburg, Virginia.

1997: Field Supervisor, East Carolina University, Office of State Archaeology, Raleigh, North Carolina.

1996: Crew Member, Institute for Coastal and Marine Research, Roanoke Island, North Carolina.

1996 and 1997: Teaching Assistant, East Carolina University Archaeological Field School, New Bern, North Carolina.

1995: Laboratory Supervisor, Valentine Museum, Richmond, Virginia.

1994: Crew Member, Supervisor, James River Institute for Archaeology, Williamsburg, Virginia.

1993: Research Assistant, Virginia Commonwealth University, Archaeological Research Center, Richmond, Virginia.

1992: Field Technician, Jefferson National Forest, Roanoke, Virginia.

1991: Field Technician, Virginia Commonwealth University, Archaeological Field School, Richmond, Virginia.

Fields of Experience:

Ms. Zawacki has over thirteen years of professional experience in the field of archaeology and the management of archaeological and museum collections. She has directed the excavations of a wide array of archaeological sites in Virginia, and North Carolina and has authored numerous cultural resource management (CRM) reports. Her current responsibilities at CRI include managerial tasks associated with archaeological assessments and Phase I, II, and III excavations, consultation with and representation of clients before state and national review agencies, writing and editing technical reports, preparing and managing project budgets, and developing and implementing archaeological research designs. She also identifies and analyzes artifacts recovered from excavations and prepares distribution maps, vessel counts, and detailed descriptions of artifact types for reports.

Ms. Zawacki served as the Archaeology Laboratory Manager at Monticello/Thomas Jefferson Foundation where she managed the archaeological collections and laboratory operations and designed artifact classification and measurement protocols. She also assisted with the Mellon-funded project, "The Digital Archaeological Archive of Slavery in the Chesapeake," and maintained the department's database.

Prior to joining CRI, Ms. Zawacki served as a Field Supervisor for the East Carolina University Office of State Archaeology in Raleigh, NC and as a Lab Supervisor for the Valentine Museum in Richmond, VA. She served as field and lab technician for numerous agencies and CRM firms, gaining experience in large-scale data recovery projects and detailed analysis of a variety of prehistoric and historic terrestrial sites. She also assisted the Institute for Coastal and Marine Research with an underwater, offshore, survey of Roanoke Island, NC, in search of the Lost Colony.

Publications:

1992: *Transferprinted vessels from Curles Neck Plantation.* On file, VCU Archaeological Research Center, Richmond, Virginia.

1996: *Archaeological Investigation of the North Foundation Cupola House, Edenton, North Carolina.* Cultural Resource Management Report, No. 5, East Carolina University, Greenville, North Carolina..

1997: *Archaeological Investigations at the New Bern Academy.* Prepared the final report on the 1996 field school excavations at the Academy site (31CV36).

1998: *Phase I Archaeological Survey at Belmont Plantation, Loudoun County, Virginia* (contributing author with Douglas C. McLearen, Matthew R. Laird, Ph.D. and James G. Harrison III). Report submitted to Toll Bros., Inc.

1999a: *Archaeological Investigations at the Mont Blanc Site (44FQ162): The Home of John Marshall, Jr. Learning Tree Farms, Fauquier County, Virginia* (contributing author with James G. Harrison III). Report submitted to the Fauquier Heritage Society, Inc.

1999b: *Phase II Evaluations of Sites 44LD568, 44LD569, 44LD571 at Belmont Plantation, Loudoun County, Virginia.* (Contributing author with James G. Harrison III, Douglas C. McLearen, Matthew R. Laird, Ph.D., and R. Taft Kiser). Report submitted to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA.

2000a: *Learning Tree Farms, Mont Blanc, Site 44FQ162, Fall 1999 Field School Management Summary.* (contributions by Clifton A. Huston). Report submitted to the Fauquier Heritage Society, Inc.

2000b: *Recruiting the Landscape: Authority, Individuality, and the Archaeology of Camp French (Site 44ST59), Stafford County, Virginia.* (Contributing author with Matthew R. Laird, Ph.D. Clifton A. Huston, and Gregory J. LaBudde). Report submitted to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA.

2002a: *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Ware Tract James City County, Virginia.* Report submitted to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA.

2002b: *Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Site 107-2#P21 (State Site 44FX2493) Laurel Highlands Development Fairfax County, Virginia.* (contributing author with John P. Cooke and Clifton A. Huston) Report submitted to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, VA.

2002c: *Phase I Archaeological Evaluation of the Proposed Byrdwood Plantation Development, Charles City County, Virginia.* (contributing author with Clifton A. Huston) Report on file at Cultural Resources, Inc. Fredericksburg, Virginia.

2002d: *Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Sites 44CC373 and 44CC375 at Byrdwood Plantation Development, Charles City County, Virginia.* (contributing author with Clifton A. Huston) Report on file at Cultural Resources, Inc. Fredericksburg, Virginia.

2003a: *Phase I Archaeological Evaluation of Approximately 12 Acres of the Proposed Master's Mill Development, Stafford County, Virginia* (contributions by John P. Cooke) Report on file at Cultural Resources, Inc. Fredericksburg, Virginia.

2003b: *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Carriage Hills at Falls Run Development, Stafford County, Virginia* (contributions by John P. Cooke) Report on file at Cultural Resources, Inc. Fredericksburg, Virginia.

2003c: *Phase I Archaeological Evaluation of Eagle Harbor Tract 4A, Isle of Wight County, Virginia* (contributions by Troy Martin and John P. Cooke). Report on file at Cultural Resources, Inc. Fredericksburg, Virginia.

2003d: *A Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of the Mill Site (89-0023, 44ST596) at the Proposed Masters Mill Development Stafford County, Virginia* (contributing author Kimble A. David). Prepared for CT Park, Inc. Report on file at Cultural Resources, Inc. Fredericksburg, Virginia.

2003e: *Reconnaissance Archaeological Survey at Various Navy Region Mid-Atlantic Family Housing Complexes in Virginia* (contributing author Lily A. Richards). Prepared for Sadler & Whitehead Architects, PLC. Report on file at Cultural Resources, Inc. Fredericksburg, Virginia.

2003f: *A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Eagle Harbor Tract 4A, Isle of Wight County, Virginia.* Prepared for Eagle Harbor Apartments, L.P. Virginia Beach, Virginia. Report on file at Cultural Resources, Inc. Fredericksburg, Virginia.

2003g: *A Phase I Survey of Approximately 12 Acres of the Proposed Master's Mill Development Stafford County, Virginia* (contributing authors John P. Cooke

and Shawn Andria). Report on file at Cultural Resources, Inc. Fredericksburg, Virginia.

2004a: *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Proposed Expansion North of Boulder Way NGIC Facility, Albemarle County, Virginia* (contributing author John P. Cooke). Report on file at Cultural Resources, Inc. Fredericksburg, Virginia.

2004b: *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of Proposed Expansion South of Boulder Way NGIC Facility, Albemarle County, Virginia* (contributing author John P. Cooke). Report on file at Cultural Resources, Inc. Fredericksburg, Virginia.

2004c: *A Phase IA Cultural Resource Assessment of 489 Acres Within Lot 124 as Depicted on Virginia Tax Map 38 Stafford County, Virginia* (contributing author Darby O'Donnell). Report on file at Cultural Resources, Inc. Fredericksburg, Virginia.

2004d: *Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of Approximately 52 Acres of the Proposed Forbes Landing Development Stafford County, Virginia* (contributing author Darby O'Donnell). Report on file at Cultural Resources, Inc. Fredericksburg, Virginia.

2004e: *Cultural Resource Reconnaissance Survey of 25 Archaeological Sites Within the 1605 Acre Haymount Property for the Purposes of Site Re-Identification and Evaluation* (contributing authors Lily Richards and Darby O'Donnell). Report on file at Cultural Resources, Inc. Fredericksburg, Virginia.

2004f: *Phase I Archaeological Survey of Eagle Harbor Tract 4A* (contributing authors John P. Cooke and Troy Martin). Report on file at Cultural Resources, Inc. Fredericksburg, Virginia.

2004g: *Phase I Archaeological Survey of Approximately 4 Acres within the Van Metre Property* (contributing author Darby O'Donnell). Report on file at Cultural Resources, Inc. Fredericksburg, Virginia.

2004h: *Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of 15 Acres in the Grouse Point Subdivision* (contributing authors John P. Cooke and Ellen Brady). Report on file at Cultural Resources, Inc. Fredericksburg, Virginia.

2004i: *Phase IA Cultural Resource Assessment of the Hunter Tract* (contributing authors Darby O'Donnell and Josh Lay). Report on file at Cultural Resources, Inc. Fredericksburg, Virginia.

2004j: *Phase IA Cultural Resource Assessment of the 202 Acre Chrismarr Tract* (contributing authors John P. Cooke, Darby O'Donnell, and Josh Lay). Report on file at Cultural Resources, Inc. Fredericksburg, Virginia.

2004k: *Phase IA Archaeological Assessment of Approximately 1184 Acres of the Wilton Tract* (contributing authors Lily Richards and Darby O'Donnell). Report on file at Cultural Resources, Inc. Fredericksburg, Virginia.

2004l: *Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Site 44ST0612 at the Proposed Carriage Hills at Falls Run Development* (contributing author Josh Lay). Report on file at Cultural Resources, Inc. Fredericksburg, Virginia.

2004m: Phase II Archaeological Evaluation of Site 44ST0612 at the Proposed Carriage Hills at Falls Run Development (contributing author Josh Lay). Report on file at Cultural Resources, Inc. Fredericksburg, Virginia.