

FINAL REPORT

DECEMBER 19, 2002

**ARCHEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND
PHASE II ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS
OF BLOCK F, UNITED STATES PATENT
AND TRADEMARK OFFICE (USPTO)
RELOCATION SITE,
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**

VDHR PROJECT # 1998-1786

PREPARED FOR:

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PUBLIC DOCUMENT

ARCHAEOLOGY IN ALEXANDRIA'S WEST END:

INVESTIGATIONS AT THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE RELOCATION SITE

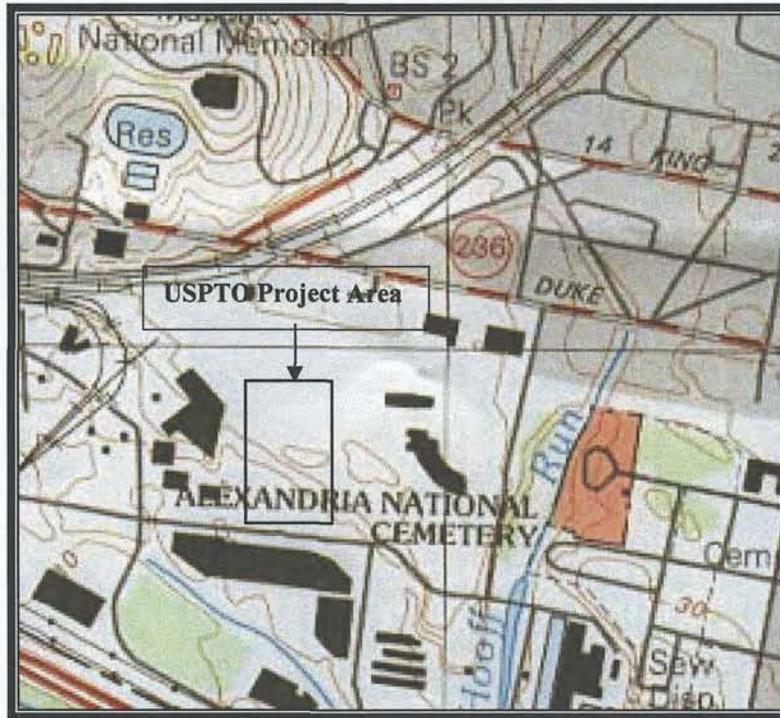


Figure 1: Location of the Project Area in Alexandria

Until January 2001, the casual passerby on Eisenhower Avenue would have seen only a level grassy field at the location proposed for a new office complex, now under construction, that soon will house the United States Patent and Trademark Office. Long-time residents of Alexandria perhaps may remember that, until three decades ago, the Norfolk and Southern Railroad's massive rail yard complex once occupied the northern half of this area. Those with longer memories might even recall that the formerly vacant slopes south of Duke Street and the railroad sidings, now bustling with construction activity, also were used by the City of Alexandria as a waste disposal site

for several decades. All types of debris were deposited in this landfill, sometimes to depths in excess of eighteen feet. The landfill operation filled in several small stream drainages that used to flow into Cameron Run and Great Hunting Creek.

One could scarcely imagine a more unlikely spot for an archaeological project. Yet the archival and archaeological research undertaken for the USPTO project has contributed, both substantively and materially, to our understanding of the history of Alexandria's West End, the city's first historic suburb.

ORIGINS OF THE PROJECT

Since the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) Relocation project was a Federal agency undertaking, all aspects of the project had to comply with Federal laws. Two such laws—the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969—have provisions that require Federal agencies to consider the effects of their actions on cultural and historical resources. The USPTO's decision to locate the complex within the City of Alexandria meant that the City's strong historic preservation ordinance, which requires archaeological investigations in advance of construction, also came into play. Finally, previous studies conducted elsewhere in Alexandria's West End had demonstrated that, despite intensive development, this area of the city retained a high potential for archaeological remains. In fact, a preliminary study done in 1990 had identified archaeological features and artifact deposits in the northern half of the USPTO project area itself.

Together, the Federal and local requirements and the demonstrated archaeological potential of the project area dictated the objectives of the 2002 study: (1) to evaluate the impact of the proposed site development on previously identified resources; (2) to identify and evaluate the significance of other historic and archaeological resources within the project area; and (3) to recommend strategies for managing those resources. Achieving these objectives involved conducting background research, analyzing historic maps, monitoring four development blocks as the site was prepared for construction, and documenting and testing the archaeological resources uncovered as a result of construction activities.

SITE HISTORY

Part of the property that the new USPTO complex will occupy originally was

included in a 6,000-acre land grant known as the "Howson-Alexander tract." By the mid-18th century, this large property had been broken up into several separate parcels. John West, Jr., who already owned over six hundred acres immediately to the west, purchased part of this tract. West's purchase, described as "250 acres on Great Hunting Creek, including [a] large marsh," lay south of Duke Street and extended west to a point "a little to westward of arch of the new stone bridge across a run in Duke Street." The "run" referred to appears to have been Hooff's Run, known then as "Harrison's Gut." In 1764, West purchased another 41 acres on the western bank of this "run" from Thomas Harrison. A 1750 survey of Harrison's grant (Figure 2) shows West's house on the western bank of Harrison's Gut, at a location just east of the USPTO project area.

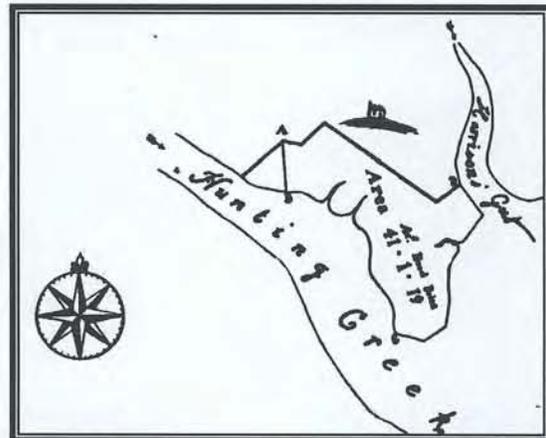


Figure 2: Survey of Thomas Harrison's patent (1750)

After the American Revolution, Alexandria's population and its economy grew, due mainly to increasing commerce. Goods and travelers from western Virginia entered the City via several turnpikes, including the Little River Turnpike (Duke Street), just north of the project area. The cluster of businesses and homes in this area were known as "West End." The land south of the Duke Street corridor remained vacant. Landowners Benjamin Rotchford and (after the Civil War) Isaac Peverill used their

properties primarily for agriculture. During the 1850s, the newly formed Orange and Alexandria Railroad purchased a right-of-way through these properties and constructed a rail line to the Potomac River; this right-of-way eventually became the northern boundary of the USPTO property.

The railroad stimulated growth in the area; its presence also meant that the West End assumed strategic value during the Civil War. When the Union Army took control of Alexandria, it expanded this rail terminus greatly. Union forces also established other facilities here, including, in 1863, the Slough Barracks and hospital. At the end of the war, the government demolished and sold as scrap all the structural elements of the hospital, parts of which may have stood within the USPTO project area.

Nearly all the late 19th century development in the West End continued to cluster along Duke Street north of the railroad. The land between the railroad and Cameron Run reverted to agricultural use. Then in 1897, the (now) Southern Railroad acquired a 1,080 ft wide strip of land south of its original right-of-way to provide space for expanding its facilities.

During the next 50 years, Southern's railroad complex grew to include a roundhouse and rail yard that collectively became known as "Cameron Yards." Other railroad-related service businesses also built facilities in or near the yards, including an ice storage warehouse, a car icing platform and station, and a refrigerator car service and maintenance facility. In 1944, the Southern Railroad added a diesel locomotive repair shop, a structure that continued in service until the 1970s.

The foregoing history suggested that archeologists may discover artifacts and features related to 18th and 19th century farming operations, vestiges of a Civil War hospital, and remains of 20th century railroad facilities within the USPTO project area.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

The first task required by the project scope of work was that archeologists monitor and document the removal of all fill (much of it contaminated) within four blocks of the project area. This process would allow a determination of whether mid-late 20th century land use and municipal waste disposal had erased any significant archaeological deposits from the project site. The monitoring process continued during the entire three months that site-clearing activities were in progress. Project archeologists documented that, in the three southernmost blocks of the project area, years of repeated grading, filling, and waste disposal had modified the original landscape so severely that no intact archaeological deposits remained.

Block F, the northernmost block of the project area, was the exception. As the backhoes carefully stripped away several feet of surface fill, Block F began to reveal soil anomalies called features and artifacts that reflected, in reverse, some of the history of Alexandria's West End (Figure 3). The first features to appear in the upper levels related to the most recent use of the area by

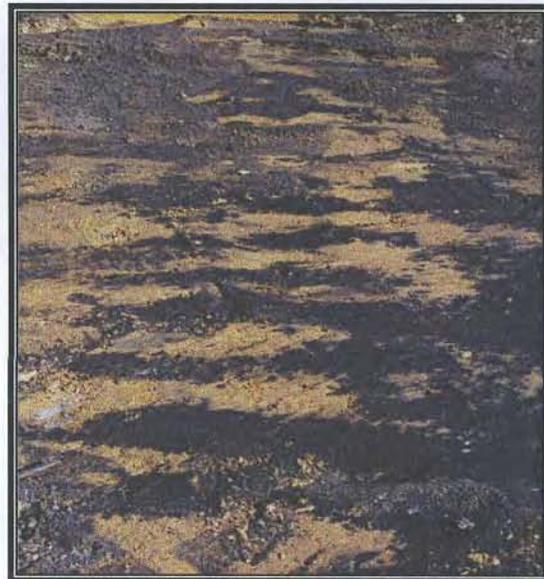


Figure 3: Imprints of railroad ties from Cameron Yards

Southern Railroad, which had expanded its rail yards here in 1897. When the railroad abandoned the yards and removed the tracks, depressions created by the wooden ties filled up with the cinders and ballast that were spread across the upper end of the USPTO project area. Other railroad related features, most of which were truncated, also appeared at this level. These included the remains of at least two 20th century buildings and the bases of several early 200th century privies, some of which contained castaway shoes and tools.

Once the railroad features had been mapped and investigated, more contaminated soils were stripped from Block F. The second phase of this stripping process revealed a total of 85 other vaguely defined features, particularly in the southern half of the block. Some features resembled postholes; others were simply smears of darker soils. The largest of these (Feature 36), which measured about 140 ft east west x 25 ft north south, represented the bottom of a filled in gully.

Buried within this shallow deposit were several very heavy hand-hewn and sawn pieces of timber framing with mortise and tenon joints; parts of what appeared to be the sides of a wooden wagon; and an entire wagon wheel (Figure 4). The timber framing obviously represented the remains of a large, heavy building, possibly a 19th century barn.



Figure 4: Partially excavated wagon wheel

Almost no readily datable artifacts were recovered from the excavations in Feature 36. The single exception was one piece of ceramic—one fragment of the base of a washbasin with a maker's mark (Figure 5).



Figure 5: Bennett Pottery maker's mark

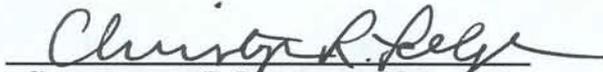
Additional research into the makers' mark revealed that the basin had been made by the Edwin Bennett Pottery, a Baltimore firm that used this particular mark during the latter half of the 19th century. Small as it was, this fragment provided the only date for all of the artifacts recovered from Feature 36.

And what of the Civil War period Slough Hospital? Disappointingly, no traces of it were found. Yet, the City of Alexandria and its citizens can count the archaeological investigations at the USPTO site a success. Both the background research and the archaeological remains documented important aspects of the historic development of Alexandria's West End. After undergoing conservation treatment, the wagon wheel eventually may be displayed at the Lyceum. The remaining artifacts will become part of the city's growing Alexandria Archaeology collection. Most importantly, the project demonstrated once again, that while the City of Alexandria builds its future, it does not forget its past.

Produced by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates,
Inc. on behalf of Alexandria Archaeology and Roy F.
Weston, Inc.

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FINAL REPORT


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DECEMBER 2002

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ABSTRACT

The archeological monitoring and Phase II archeological investigations of the proposed United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) Relocation project were undertaken between January and April, 2002, by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., for Roy F. Weston, Inc., on behalf of the United States General Services Administration (GSA) and LCOR. The study was designed to assist the GSA to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended; the provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); and Executive Order 11593. Four documents provided the regulatory framework for the work conducted for this project: (1) the Secretary of Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*; (2) *Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations In Virginia* (Virginia Department of Historic Resources [VDHR] 1996); (3) a Memorandum of Agreement concluded among the GSA, LCOR, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), and VDHR; and (4) an archeological permit issued by the City of Alexandria, Virginia; and (5) specific Scopes of Work for Blocks F, J, M, and N, as developed jointly by the City of Alexandria and R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

The USPTO Relocation project area encompasses an approximately 22.9 ac (9.27 ha) parcel that is bounded on the north by Jameson Avenue; by Elizabeth Lane on the west; by Eisenhower Avenue on the south; and by Carlyle Avenue on the east. Prior to the onset of the project, the project area was a topographically flat, grassed space whose surface had been artificially created through infilling over the original pre-twentieth century landforms with assorted twentieth century waste materials. The initial activities within the USPTO project area involved the staged removal and disposal of all overlying contaminated soils, to prepare the site for the construction of a new six-building complex to house the relocated Federal agency, with the concurrent reconfiguration and/or installation of utility lines. The proposed construction project will impact nearly all potential below-ground resources within this defined project area.

The objectives of this cultural resource study were to assess the potential impact of the proposed site preparation on identified resources; to identify and evaluate the significance of historic and archeological resources within the project area; and to make management recommendations with regard to identified resources. These objectives were met using a combination of archival research and historic map analysis; an extensive program of site monitoring within four proposed development blocks (F, J, M, and N); and identification, recordation and testing of the archeological resources and features within the project area.

Archeological monitoring and archival research verified that Blocks J, M, and N of the USPTO Relocation project area had been severely disturbed, beginning in the mid-twentieth century, by utilization of the area for disposal of municipal waste, including materials now considered as hazardous. This use had resulted in significant modification of the area's original landform, including the truncation of former ridges and infilling of former tidal marshes and drainages. Both the topography and previous structures within Block F, at the northwestern corner of the project, also had been modified during the twentieth century construction and expansion of railyards associated with the Southern Railroad system. Railroad related activity was represented by the imprints of parallel rows of wooden ties and debris from several twentieth century non-domestic buildings; these

strata and features overlay a remnant historic occupation surface that contained 85 additional features, including apparent shallow drainage swales filled with structural debris, large amorphous depressions, smaller possible postholes, and the bases of several features that related either to nineteenth century agricultural activity or earlier railroad development. These collective features and deposits were designated as the Site 44AX189.

Phase II testing of a sample of these features demonstrated that these archeological resources lacked sufficient integrity or significance, as defined in the Criteria for Eligibility of the National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]), to justify listing on the National Register. The requirements of the Memorandum of Agreement for archeological monitoring and the National Register evaluation (Phase II) of any identified sites has been fulfilled. **Therefore, no further archeological investigations were warranted or recommended for the United States Patent and Trademark Relocation Site in Alexandria, Virginia.**

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Project Location and Description

This report presents the results of a cultural resource survey of the proposed United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) Relocation project. The study was undertaken between January and April, 2002, by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., for Roy F. Weston, Inc., on behalf of the United States General Services Administration (GSA) and LCOR, Inc. The project was conducted to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act; the cultural resource provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); Executive Order 11593; and a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) among the GSA, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR [SHPO]), The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ADHC), and LCOR. All work was conducted in accordance with standards established in the Secretary of Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation; Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations In Virginia* (Virginia Department of Historic Resources [VDHR] 1996); and under terms of a permit issued by and work plans developed by the City of Alexandria, Virginia. A copy of the MOA and the specific work plans are included as an appendix with this report.

The USPTO Relocation site encompasses an area of approximately 22.9 ac (9.27 ha) in the southwest corner of the City of Alexandria, and it occupies a site bounded by Jameson Avenue, Elizabeth Lane, Eisenhower Avenue, and Carlyle Street (Figures 1 and 2). The archeological study was undertaken concurrent with site preparation activities, prior to construction of a new six-building complex that will house the administrative facilities for the United States Patent and Trademark Office. Construction of the proposed complex also will entail reconfiguration and/or installation of utility lines and construction of several parking decks. The proposed project would impact nearly all potential below-ground cultural resources within the project area.

Christopher R. Polglase, M.A., ABD, served as Principal Investigator and supervised the overall conduct of these investigations. Martha R. Williams, M.A., M.Ed., was the Project Manager and conducted the archival research for the project. David R. Soldo, M.A., Assistant Project Manager, provided direct supervision of all fieldwork.

Research Design and Objectives

The primary objectives of this cultural resources investigation were to identify potential archeological resources within Blocks F, J, M, and N of the USPTO Relocation project area, and to assess the potential significance of identified cultural resources. The operative research design was stipulated in the above-referenced work plans; field strategies were designed and coordinated with the professional archeological staff of the City of Alexandria and approved by the VDHR. The

project objectives were realized through a combination of archival research; archeological monitoring of site preparation activities within the specified blocks; and testing of features identified within these blocks.

Organization of the Report

Chapter I of this report describes the general scope and location of the proposed post office project, and presents the specific research objectives of the study. The natural and cultural settings of the project area are developed in Chapter II, which also includes a review of previously identified cultural resources and cultural resources studies previously conducted in the vicinity of the USPTO Relocation project area. Chapter III discusses the methods used to conduct the study. The results of the investigations are described in Chapter IV. Chapter V summarizes the findings of the study.

Four appendices complete the report. Appendix I contains an inventory of archeological artifacts recovered from the site; Appendix II is the VDHR site form for the Site 44AX189; Appendix III contains a copy of the Memorandum of Agreement and the specific field strategies that governed the investigations; and Appendix IV includes resumes of key project personnel.

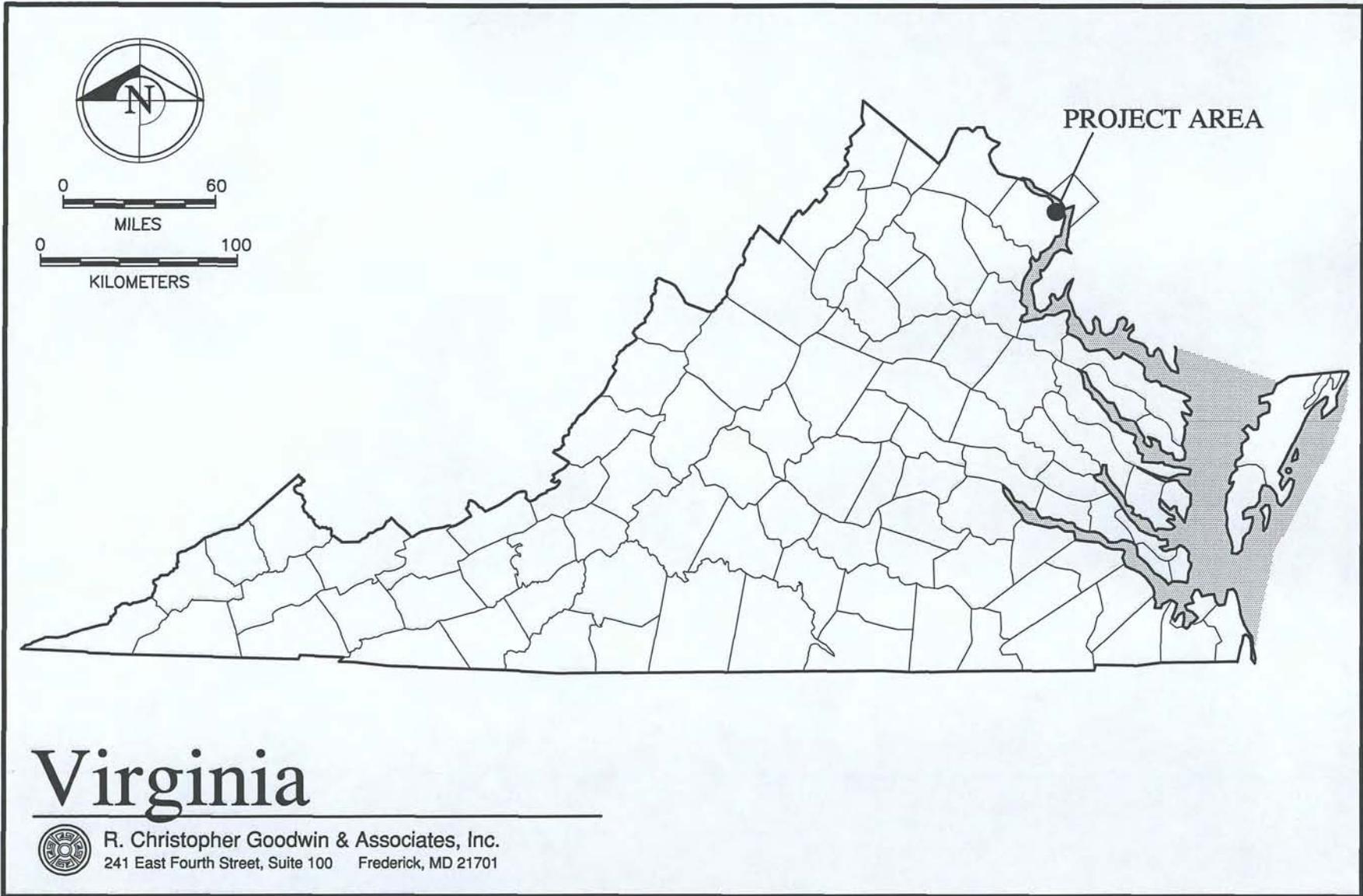


Figure 1. General location of the project area in Virginia

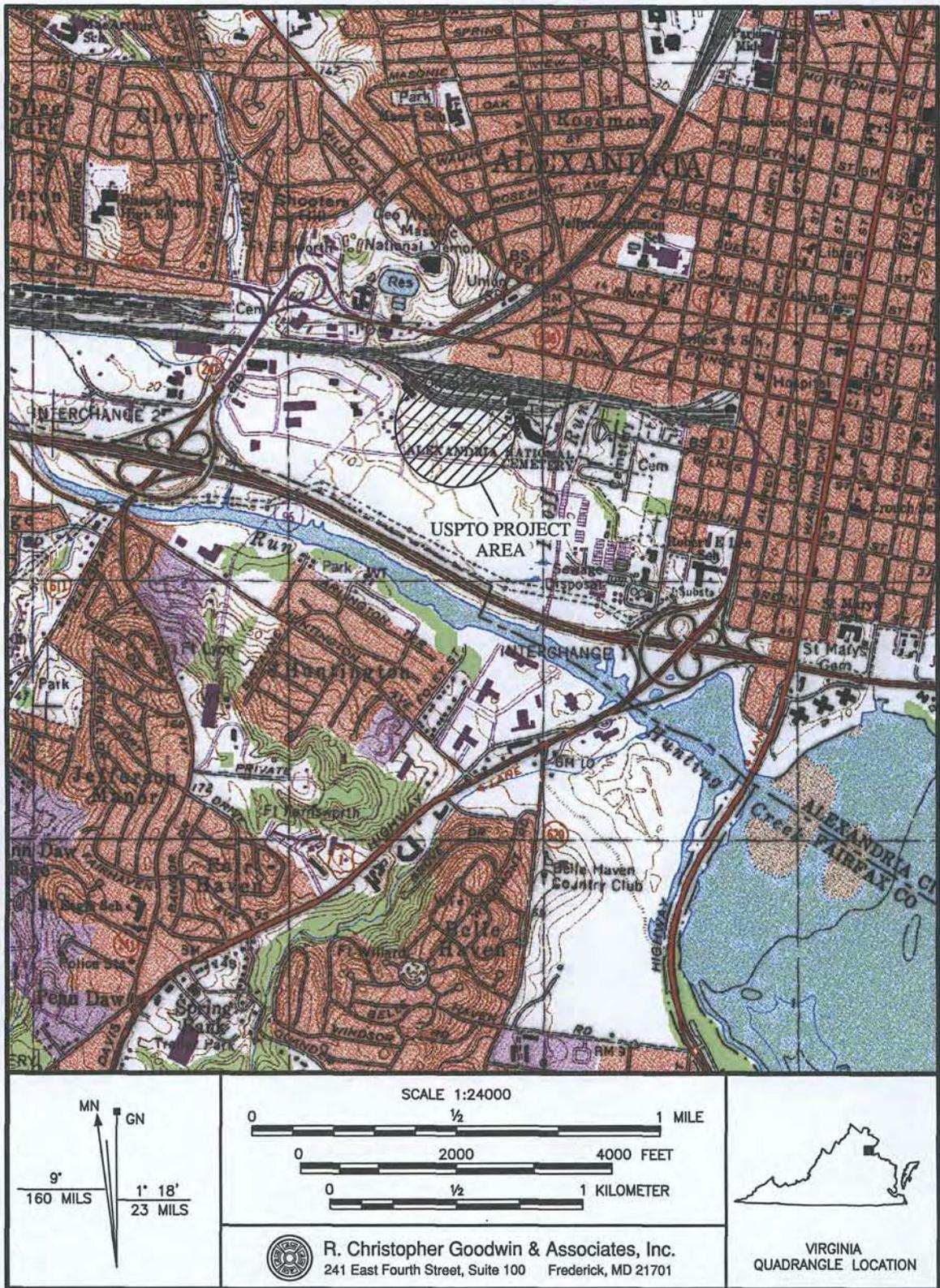


Figure 2. Excerpt from the 1994 Alexandria, VA-MD-DC, 7.5' USGS quadrangle, showing the location of the USPTO Relocation project area in Alexandria

CHAPTER II

NATURAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

Natural Setting

The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) Relocation project area encompasses an approximately 22.9 ac (9.27 ha) site that is situated near the transitional boundary between the Inner and Outer Coastal Plain (Figures 1 and 2). Strata of marine and fluvial silts, sands, gravels, and clays that overlie Piedmont Upland granite gneisses and schists (Porter et al. 1963:2) characterize this geomorphic zone. The project area originally was drained on the east by Hooff's Run and other small intermittent drainages that emptied into the Cameron Run/Great Hunting Creek estuary. During the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, Hunting Creek and Cameron Run, which originally formed the southern boundary of the project area, were navigable (probably by shallow draft vessels); however, by the mid-nineteenth century, siltation had created large expanses of marsh along both sides of Cameron Run and had rendered navigation of the stream difficult, if not impossible (Schweigert n.d.:2-3). Shomette (1984:273) observed that, by the mid-nineteenth century, there had been "nearly a hundred years of complacency over the gradual siltation of the waters of the Alexandria-Hunting Creek region of the Potomac." Civil War era and later nineteenth century property maps all indicate that the original topography of the area gradually sloped south and eastward from elevations in excess of 40 ft above mean sea level [amsl] to the marshy floodplain along Cameron and Hooff's runs.

The parcels that eventually comprised the USPTO Relocation site were occupied and utilized continuously from the late eighteenth century onward; however, not until the later nineteenth and twentieth centuries did landform modifications significantly affect the project area and hence its archeological potential. These modifications occurred primarily as a result of Civil War era military occupation, followed by more intensive development during the twentieth century. Twentieth century uses that have impacted the USPTO Relocation project area include expansion of railroad activity areas, creation of sanitary landfill and waste disposal sites, road construction, utilities installation, and, most recently, grading of higher elevations within the parcel and filling of incised former stream drainages to create level, developable land surfaces.

Cultural Setting

Prehistoric Context

Previous Investigations. Relatively little evidence of prehistoric occupation has been obtained from archeological studies conducted within or in the vicinity of the Cameron Run watershed, nor have any archeological investigations specifically targeted the recovery of prehistoric data. The data that have been accumulated from sites north of Cameron Run and its tributaries suggest that sporadic prehistoric activity probably did occur on gentle upper slopes and on terraces and benches adjacent to small streams where lithic and food resources most likely would have been most readily available.

Previous investigations at Site 44AX112 (Knepper and Pappas 1990) and at the Carlyle Properties (Bromberg and Shephard 1994) both mention recovery of lithic debitage; however, all prehistoric materials apparently were recovered from disturbed contexts.

Review of Fairfax County archeological files for 11 prehistoric sites south of Cameron Run indicated that all were scattered lithic processing loci in upland settings at or near the heads of small drainages; no intact prehistoric sites have been recorded on the floodplain or terraces north of Cameron Run. Although virtually no diagnostic materials were recovered from these upland sites, a possible Halifax point base obtained from Site 44FX601 and an unidentified side-notched projectile point/knife from Site 44FX559 suggest Late Archaic/Transitional period exploitation of cobble beds along these upper tributaries (Fairfax County Archaeological Services (FCAS) n.d.:site files). Gloria's Site and the Alexandria Business Center site (Table 1), both of which are located near the upper reaches of Taylor's Run, appear to represent the same sorts of occupations as those identified in analogous areas of Fairfax County.

Within the project area itself, Schweigert (n.d.:3-4) notes that no evidence of permanent village sites has been discovered in Alexandria's West End area, but short-term or seasonal habitation and resource procurement sites have been identified. Tellus, Inc.'s investigations of the area in 1992 noted numerous lithic scatters, possibly representing Middle Archaic (Halifax phase) occupations, with one moderately intensive locus of prehistoric activity within Block L, close to the former stream channel of Hooff's Run (Bromberg and Shephard 1994:58).

Prehistoric Cultural Sequence

Both the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) (1991) and Fairfax County archeologist Michael Johnson (1991:10) have developed cultural sequences for Virginia prehistory. These cultural sequences differ slightly in orientation and chronology. The Virginia state cultural sequence was designed to provide broad guidelines for the entire state, and the date ranges reflect this statewide orientation. Johnson's sequence, based upon radiocarbon dates for Virginia (Gleach 1985) and on Egloff and Potter's (1982) ceramic sequence, reflects a specific Fairfax County orientation and utilizes subsistence patterns as its primary organizational framework. The prehistoric sequence utilized in this report will follow that outlined for the State of Virginia, but it also will reference Johnson's Fairfax County sequence.

Paleo-Indian (ca. 10,000 - 8,000 B.C.). This study unit, called "Paleo-Indian I" (? - 7,410 B.C.) by Johnson (1991), is defined by the occurrence of fluted projectile points, including the Clovis, Mid-Paleo, Dalton, and Hardaway types (Johnson 1986). However, recent radiocarbon dates obtained from an apparent pre-Clovis occupation level at the Cactus Hill site in Sussex County have pushed the earliest date estimates for human occupation in Virginia back to ca. 15,000-16,000 B. C. (Johnson 1995, personal communication).

Johnson (1986) has suggested that the climatic episodes and environmental conditions in the Northern Virginia Piedmont and Coastal Plain may have resembled those defined by Carbone (1976) for the Shenandoah Valley during the Late Glacial era, with a somewhat milder climate towards the Coastal Plain. Carbone described Late Glacial vegetation as a mosaic of microhabitats that included mixed deciduous gallery forests near rivers, mixed coniferous-deciduous forest and grasslands in the foothills and on valley floors, coniferous forests on high ridges, and alpine tundra in the mountains (Kavanagh 1982:8).

Table 1. Previously Identified Archeological Sites within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Relocation Project Area

Site No	Site Name	Chronology	Function	Comments/Source
44AX17	Gloria's Site	Prehistoric: possibly Archaic	Lithic Scatter	VDHR site files
44AX35	Rotchford Brewery	Historic: 1877	Industrial	VDHR site files
44AX103	Bontz Site	Historic: 19 th century		Cromwell et al. 1989
44AX105	U. S. Military Railroad Station	Historic: 1861 – 1865	Transportation	Cromwell et al. 1989
44AX112	Cameron Mills	Historic: 18 th – 20 th centuries	Industrial	Knepper and Pappas 1990
44AX118	3449 Duke Street	Historic: 19 th century	Domestic	VDHR Site Files
44AX127	Alexandria Business Center	Prehistoric: unknown Historic: late 19 th – early 20 th century	Unidentified artifact scatters	VDHR Site Files
44AX128	Bloxam Family Cemetery	Unidentified	Mortuary	VDHR Site Files
44AX 134	Penny Hill Cemetery	18 th (1795) – 19 th century	Mortuary	VDHR Site files (Architectural #100-145)
44AX136	Holland Lane Black Baptist Cemetery	19 th century	Mortuary	VDHR Site Files
44AX139	Methodist Protestant Cemetery	19 th century (1836 -)	Mortuary	VDHR Site Files (Architectural #100-142)
44AX144	406 Janney's Lane (Smoot House)	Ca. 1856	Domestic	VDHR Site Files (Architectural #100-193)
44AX148	Hooff's Run Railroad Bridge	mid-19 th century	Transportation	VDHR Site Files
44AX164	Federal Court House Site	Prehistoric: Late Archaic-Woodland Historic: 19 th century	Prehistoric: lithic scatter Historic: Domestic	VDHR Site Files
44AX182	Cameron Farm	Historic: 19 th – 20 th centuries	Domestic/Agri- cultural	Williams and Sheehan 1999
44AX183	West Family Cemetery	18 th – early 19 th centuries	Mortuary	Williams and Soldo 2000

The USPTO Relocation project area occupies a site immediately adjacent to a former tidal estuary. However, because of the lower sea levels that prevailed during the terminal Pleistocene, the present Chesapeake Bay probably "a broad river valley whose streams, draining large areas of land—much now submerged—carried substantial amounts of water," and the current Coastal Plain was part of the interior (Parker 1986:16). Post-Pleistocene sea level rise may have inundated many Paleo-Indian sites that were present at lower elevations; those expressions of Paleo-Indian activity that remain today represent only the upland portion of the total Paleo-Indian settlement pattern.

Gardner (1979, 1983) identified six site types in the Shenandoah Valley Paleo-Indian settlement system. These may be more broadly applicable in the Middle Atlantic (Custer 1984). They include: (1) quarry sites; (2) quarry reduction stations; (3) quarry related base camps; (4) base camp maintenance stations; (5) outlying hunting stations; (6) isolated point finds. High quality lithics were the focal point for the settlement system, and hunting and foraging comprised the main subsistence base (Custer 1984; Gardner 1979; Stewart 1980; Johnson 1991).

Evidence for sustained Paleo-Indian occupation in Northern Virginia is rare. Seven sites in Fairfax County have yielded isolated diagnostic Paleo-Indian artifacts; no sites from this period have been identified within the City of Alexandria.

Early Archaic (8,000 - 6,500 B.C.). The environmental setting of the Early Archaic period was conditioned by the Pleistocene/Holocene transition; the major climatic episode was the Pre-Boreal/Boreal era (8,500 - 6,700 B.C.) (Custer 1984; Johnson 1986; Kavanagh 1982). Climatic change involved warmer summer temperatures with continued wet winters. Vegetation shifted accordingly, and, for Fairfax County, Johnson (1986:2-1, 4) has suggested that the "mosaic pattern that was present during Late Glacial times continued, but with more southern hardwood plant species becoming prevalent." This more diverse floral and faunal population has been interpreted as capable of supporting a resource strategy focused on a broader range of small game species and plant foods (Johnson 1991:10). The Early Archaic subsistence pattern has been characterized as approximating that of the preceding Paleo-Indian period, with a general hunting focus (Parker 1986:20). Johnson suggested a more stable and restricted population for Fairfax County during this time. It generally is thought that population was "concentrated near the shore and along the lower river courses," with hunting forays into the uplands (Parker 1986:20).

Johnson (1991) has called this cultural period "Paleo-Indian II" (7,540 - 6,010 B.C.). The following projectile points have been identified as diagnostics: (1) Palmer/Kirk (corner notched points); (2) Kirk (side notched/stemmed); and (3) bifurcate (notched stem). Johnson has suggested that Archaic period subsistence strategies actually were based upon foraging. Major changes noted during this "Early Archaic" phase in Northern Virginia have been suggested by: (1) a more stable and restricted site distribution, implying a more sedentary lifestyle; (2) changes in projectile point morphology; and (3) a shift from the nearly exclusive Paleo-Indian focus on high quality cryptocrystalline lithics to the use of a broader range of locally available material (Johnson 1986:P2-1).

Middle Archaic (6,500 - 3,500 B.C.). The full Holocene environment, corresponding to the beginning of the Atlantic climatic episode, that emerged ca. 6,500 B.C., involved a warmer and more humid period that continued until about 5,000 B.C. (Custer 1984:62-63). Essentially modern forest conditions were achieved by 6,000 B.C.; locally, southern pine-oak forest probably dominated the uplands and oak-hickory forests were present on valley floors (Johnson 1986:3-1; Parker 1986:23). Johnson (1991), who named this period "Hunter-Gatherer I" (5,860 - 3,100 B.C.), associated the following projectile points as diagnostic of Middle Archaic occupation: Stanly, lobate, Morrow Mountain/Stark (contracting stem), Halifax, and Guilford (lanceolate) (Johnson 1986, 1991).

Adaptive strategies continued to focus on foraging, with varying emphases on hunting and collecting that may have co-varied with climatic change. Johnson (1986:3-7 - 3-11) observed a sharp decrease in projectile point frequencies in Fairfax County during this period, although this discrepancy may be due to survey bias in favor of upland-interior areas and a consequent lack of data concerning Archaic occupations in Coastal Plain settings. In eastern Prince William County, Parker (1986:24) also noted "an absolute decline in the use of the uplands, with populations instead perhaps dispersing and concentrating seasonally along the shores and the lower river courses."

Late Archaic (3,000 - 1,000 B.C.). The Late Archaic period appears to represent the earliest temporal frame during which prehistoric Native Americans moved into the areas around Cameron Run. This warm, dry period "culminated in the xerothermic or 'climatic optimum' around 2,350 B.C., when it was drier and 20° warmer than modern conditions (Kavanagh 1982:9). Vegetation patterns included the reappearance of open grasslands and an expansion of oak-hickory forests in the valley floor and hillsides. By 3,000 B.C., the Chesapeake Bay had begun to fill, and create extensive marshlands in areas around the mouths of tributary streams like the Potomac River. Parker (1986:26) has suggested

that larger population concentrations, if present, would have exploited these lower Potomac marshes extensively.

Johnson (1986) initially classified this period as separate and distinct, and labeled it as "Hunter-Gatherer III." However, in his revised prehistoric chronology for Fairfax County (1991), he combined most of the traditional Late Archaic period, together with the subsequent Early and Middle Woodland periods, into a transitional category similar to Custer's (1991) "Woodland I" (cf. Mauer 1991). He labeled the period "Hunter-Gatherer II," and suggested a date range of between 2,750 B.C. - AD 800 for Northern Virginia.

Diagnostics marking the Late Archaic/Transitional period in Northern Virginia include Savannah River and Holmes projectile points (Johnson 1986). Johnson (1986:5-5) noted that sites of this period in Fairfax County "often are larger and more intense in both the uplands and along the main riverine floodplain." Steatite bowls were added to the tool kit during the Late Archaic, and these soon were followed by the steatite-tempered ceramics that mark the beginning of the Woodland period. Large quantities of Savannah River-like and Holmes points have been recovered from sites along Potomac tributaries like Accotink and Dogue creeks (Chittenden et al. 1988:Figures P5-19 and P5-20). The increase in numbers of points and their wider distribution suggest that the Late Archaic period represents the initial phase of intensive occupation of the Potomac River system, including both tidal and freshwater zones. The prehistoric materials recovered from the Federal Courthouse site (44AX14), immediately west of the USPTO Relocation project area, tend to confirm this hypothesis.

Early Woodland (1,000 B.C. - AD 300)/Middle Woodland (300 - 1000 AD). While the temporal framework developed in Virginia's Cultural Resource Management Plan (1991) continues to display the traditional dichotomy between these two periods, Johnson (1986, 1991) has combined both with the traditional Late Archaic. Marked changes occurred during this time. Larger base camps appeared in both riverine and non-riverine zones, a wider range of lithics was exploited, and there may have been interaction with groups outside the immediate region. Both Johnson (1986:P5-1) and VDHR (1991) have noted a shift to greater sedentism during the period, although Johnson postulates a subsistence base that continued to emphasize resource collection.

The traditional Early Woodland subperiod can be dated from about 1,000 - 500 B.C. (Gardner 1982), although more recent chronologies (VDHR 1991) designate the end of the Early Woodland at ca. 300 AD. Characteristic ceramics of the period include steatite-tempered Marcey Creek and Seldon Island wares and sand tempered Accokeek wares. Diagnostics of the Middle Woodland (ca. AD 300 - 1000) in the Coastal Plain of the Potomac include Popes Creek Net-Impressed and Mockley ceramics; projectile points including Fox Creek and Selby Bay types identify other Middle Woodland sites. Johnson (1986:5-21) reported that Piscataway-like points have been found in association with both Accokeek and Popes-Creek-like ceramics. However, the Middle Woodland period generally is understood poorly in the study area; only two ceramic-producing sites of this sub-period had been reported for all of Fairfax County prior to 1988 (Chittenden et al. 1988:Table 5-2).

Late Woodland (AD 1000 - 1600). Johnson's (1986, 1991:10) chronology re-converges with that of VDHR at this period, although his dates of 800-1607 AD vary somewhat. Johnson uses the terms "Early Agriculturalist" to describe the subsistence base of the Late Woodland period. In the Coastal Plain areas of the county, settlement and subsistence were distinguished by the following general characteristics:

...the intensive planting and cultivating of domestic plants (corn (maize), beans, squash, tobacco, etc.); a shift in riverine settlements from fishing and shellfishing

locales to areas with prime agricultural soils (Gardner 1983:personal communication); the advent of semi-permanent villages; the apparent rise in inter-tribal conflict; the appearance of the bow and arrow, seemingly manifested in the triangular point type; and possibly the first appearance of complex political systems such as tribal confederacies and chiefdoms (Johnson 1986:6-1).

The locations of larger villages and hamlets apparently were related to the availability of arable soils. Small shell-fishing camps also persisted in tidewater regions, and what Johnson terms "exploitative foray camps," were located in the interior (Chittenden et al. 1988:III-P6-4).

On the Coastal Plain, Townsend series (shell-tempered) ceramics dominated after AD 900 (Clark 1980:18). Crushed-rock tempered Potomac Creek ware appeared somewhat later and was prevalent in the Inner Coastal Plain/Fall Line sections of Northern Virginia (Egloff and Potter 1982:112). This latter ceramic type is thought to be related to the historically known Piscataway Indians (Clark 1980:8). Both ceramic types have been identified in Fairfax County, although Potomac Creek ware predominates (Chittenden et al. 1988:Table P6-3). Representative projectile points from this period are the small triangular forms.

Sites that have produced these diagnostic artifacts tend to cluster along the Potomac shoreline and the lower reaches of major tributaries of the Potomac River, although once again, survey bias may have skewed this distribution. Most recently, excavations conducted in connection with the Wilson Bridge replacement project identified a Woodland period occupation, including structural features, at the confluence of the Potomac River and Great Hunting Creek (Jones Point) in Alexandria.

Historic Context

The area surrounding the USPTO Relocation project area historically has been identified as the "West End" of the City of Alexandria, even though for most of its history the area was included within the political boundaries of Fairfax County. As a result, the context that follows is based partly upon regional contexts developed for Fairfax County (Chittenden et al. 1988), with special emphasis on Alexandria history.

Previous Investigations. The West End of Alexandria is rich in both archeological (Table 1) and architectural (Table 2) historic resources. Within the past decade, this area has been the focus of numerous cultural resource investigations, primarily due to intensive development along the Eisenhower Avenue corridor. Of the archeological sites registered within one mile (1.6 km) of the USPTO Relocation project area, 15 either represent historic occupations or contain historic components. These historic archeological sites represent domestic, industrial, and mortuary sites that range in age from the middle eighteenth through the early twentieth centuries.

In addition, a review of the architectural resources within one mile of the project area also produced a total of 57 designated historic properties and two locally designated historic districts. Of these, the majority are single-family dwellings; however, other structures and buildings represent commercial, educational transportation-related, and monumental/commemorative functions. Nine historic cemeteries are located in the West End, including the city's historic potter's field, a freedmen's cemetery, and a Civil War era National Cemetery; these cemeteries are located approximately one block east of the USPTO project area. Two architectural districts, one cemetery and two buildings have been determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, but formal nominations have never been submitted for these resources. Two properties are listed in the National Register: the original boundary stones for the District of Columbia and the

Table 2. Architectural Properties located within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the USPTO Relocation Project Area

Site No	Site Name	Chronology	Type/Function	Comments
00-22	DC Boundary Stones	18 th century	N/A	National Register-listed boundary markers for original District of Columbia. Listed as Arlington County architectural site.
100-45	1207 Duke Street	ca. 1800	domestic	Federal Style; has "slave cellar" reportedly documented by early map
100-46	1621 Duke Street	ca. 1820	Domestic	Federal Style
100-47	1707 Duke Street (Bruin's Slave Jail)	ca. 1819	Warehouse/ domestic	VA register listed 1999; determined NR eligible.
100-68	1108 Prince Street	1780	Domestic	2 bay town house, one of four Federal style
100-69	1111 Prince Street	ca. 1820	Domestic	3 bay federal style townhouse; Flemish bond
100-70	1115 Prince Street	1789	Domestic	3 bay, 2 ½ story townhouse w/ dormers; heavily modernized in Victorian and modern periods
100-105	Franklin & Armfield Office (1315 Duke Street)	1800-1820	Domestic/ Commer-cial	Originally constructed as residence, purchased in 1828 as office for slave trading firm. Slave pens in back, later destroyed. Used as Union prison during Civil War
100-124	Union Station	1905	Transportation: passenger terminal	Yellow brick structure, Georgian Revival structure Determined eligible for listing 1993; no formal nomination prepared or submitted.
100-127	George Washington Masonic Memorial	1932	Memorial/ commem-orative	Greek revival monumental architecture on Shuter's Hill; determined eligible for NR listing 1998; no formal nomination on file.
100-131	VDOT Structure #3	Mid-late 1930s	Domestic	Apartment building, four units
100-132	VDOT Structure #4: 5 Sunset Avenue	1920s	Domestic	Craftsman style single family dwelling; front gable type
100-133	Parker-Gray Historic District	Early 20 th century	Residential District	A working class neighborhood north of the Masonic Memorial containing a variety of residential structures of a range of designs. Determined NR eligible in 1989; formal nomination not submitted.
100-137	Rosemont Historic District	Early-mid 20 th century	Residential district	Residences constructed between 1908 and 1940; styles represented include Arts and Crafts, Craftsman, Colonial Revival styles. 456 contributing buildings. Determined eligible for listing in 1992; not formally listed
100-138 - 100-146	<u>West End Cemeteries:</u> Include: -Alexandria National (Soldiers') -Christ Church -Douglas -Bethel -Washington Street United Methodist -St. Paul's Episcopal -Presbyterian -Penny Hill -Home of Peace Perpetual Care (Jewish)	1796 - 1885	Mortuary	Contiguous cemeteries are on land are in West End originally known as Spring Grove. Penny Hill (1796) was the city paupers' cemetery. Soldiers' was established in 1862 as an official national Civil War cemetery. Contains remains of soldiers killed in battle in nearby military engagements, including 39 Confederates later removed by UDC and reburied at Christ Church. Soldiers' was determined NR eligible, but never officially listed

Site No	Site Name	Chronology	Type/Function	Comments
100-148	Southern Railroad roundhouse	Early 20 th century	Transportation: maintenance	Destroyed
100-154 -100-164	Braddock Road Improvements Survey: includes George Washington High School (100-160)	1904-1947	Mixed function, including educational, commercial, domestic, transportation	Series of domestic tract housing units and commercial buildings typical of mid-twentieth century suburban development. George Washington H. S.: Streamlined architecture design; brick ornamented with gray sandstone. Area also contains two ca 1904 plate girder bridges related to the first installation of the RF&P realignment of 1903
100-165	Ford House	1955	Domestic	Constructed by former President and Mrs. Gerald R. Ford when the family first moved to the DC area. Listed in the Virginia and National Registers. Designated as a National Historic Landmark.
100-166	406 Highland Place	19 th century	Domestic	Late Victorian, frame dwelling. Determined not eligible in 1993
100-179	3010 Colvin Street (Alexandria Police Association)	1900	Commercial	Cited as "one of the only remaining turn of the century commercial structures in the west end area:
100-182	3020 Duke Street	1840	Dwelling	Mid 19 th century; extensively remodeled
100-192	1001A Janney's Lane	1840	Dwelling	Late Victorian detailing
100-193	406 Janney's Lane	1856	Dwelling	Corner King and Janney's Lane; frame; reportedly housed Soldiers as hospital during CW. Probably built by George Smoot, a merchant
100-194	604 Janney;s Lane	1820	Dwelling	Federal style with later modifications; overlooks East Taylor's Run Parkway. Very early for this part of town.
100-198	2413 King Street	1920	Dwelling	Neo-classical style
100-215	126 Longview Drive	ca. 1774	Domestic	Brick Federal style house with modern garage
100-216	200 Longview Drive	1824	Domestic	Three-bay, frame, Federal style house
100-227	1000 Mount Vernon Avenue	ca. 1915-1920	Domestic	"Late Victorian" cross gabled frame house with two story portico and porch
100-228	904 Mount Vernon Avenue	1910	Domestic	Second Empire style with front mansard roof
100-240 - 100- 251	North Payne Street Houses	1815, 1852, 1875	Domestic	100 block of North Payne Street in proposed "Old and Historic District"; most houses constructed in post-Civil War period
100-259	1200 Russell Road	1900	Domestic	Colonial Revival house
100-260	1503 Russell Road	1910	Domestic	Queen Anne style house

[Gerald] Ford House (100-165), which also has been designated as a National Historic Landmark. These architectural resources also span the period from the end of the eighteenth century through the mid-twentieth century.

The accelerated pace of development in the Duke Street and Eisenhower Avenue corridors has occasioned numerous cultural resource studies in the West End over the past three decades. These surveys have been impelled by developments involving road improvements (Cromwell 1989; Cromwell et al. 1989; Cheek et al. 1990) as well as new construction (Walker et al. 1993, 1996; Knepper and Pappas 1990; Williams 1998; Williams and Sheehan 1999; Williams and Soldo 2000, 2001; Williams et al. 2000). These studies have demonstrated the high potential for archeological remains within the West End itself.

For the present project area, Tellus, Inc., on behalf of the Carlyle Properties carried out the most important cultural resource investigations in 1990. Although no formal report was completed on these excavations, a body of archeological and archival data is extant (e.g. Miller and Westover 1990), and in 1994, the staff of Alexandria Archaeology produced a summary report based upon the data provided by Tellus (Bromberg and Shephard 1994). Tellus' investigations encompassed all of the blocks within the present project area, and included both mechanized trenches and manually excavated test units. In Block F, Tellus' work exposed primarily railroad-related features such as privies and trackage imprints, as well as a "buried historical surface" (Bromberg and Shephard 1994:36). Their testing within Block J demonstrated that much of the area had been either graded and truncated, and/or had been filled with modern trash. One feature recorded at the extreme eastern edge of Block J consisted of a section of a wooden conduit containing (surrounding?) a cast iron pipe (Bromberg and Shephard 1994:50). Mechanized investigations within Blocks M and N documented the deposition of modern debris and trash within the former tributary drainages and gullies of Cameron Run, and provided evidence of substantial grading within the northern portions of those blocks (Bromberg and Shephard 1994:62, 66).

Cultural Sequence

Exploration and Frontier (1550 - 1650). During the first half of the seventeenth century, as the tobacco-based plantation system emerged in lower Tidewater Virginia (Morgan 1975), the beaver trade flourished along the Potomac and in the upper Chesapeake region. This trade brought Europeans into the Northern Virginia area with increasing regularity (Fausz 1984), but none settled the region permanently until the second half of the seventeenth century. Until that time, the Doeg Indians controlled the middle Potomac shoreline (Moore 1991); John Smith's 1608 map of Virginia, which included the upper reaches of the Potomac River, located the chief Doeg town of Tauxenent on the Occoquan River (Chittenden et al. 1988:III-H1-2). European occupation of the project area would, therefore, be sporadic.

Early Colonial Settlement (1650 - 1720). Tidewater tobacco planters discovered quickly that intensive tobacco monoculture rapidly diminished soil fertility, and required the acquisition of additional fertile land. As landholders sought new fields for their crops, and as indentured servants completed their terms of service and sought to acquire their own properties, Virginia's frontier pushed steadily northward (Parker 1986). The first patents obtained for grants in Northern Virginia north of the Occoquan River were issued in 1651, but most of these grants probably were not "seated." Many later were repatented (Mitchell 1977:3), particularly after Charles II assigned the rights to the entire region between the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers to several of his supporters in England. Thomas Lord Culpeper eventually bought out most of the other grantees, and in 1675 he assumed sole control of the Northern Neck proprietary (Writers Program 1941:17).

Settlement in Northern Virginia proceeded slowly until the end of the seventeenth century (Mitchell 1977:4). Augustin Herrman's 1673 *Map of Maryland and Virginia* (in Stephenson 1981:Plate 4) indicates that early plantation sites clustered in southeastern Fairfax County along the Potomac River shoreline. Because so few landowners actually lived on their properties, it is likely that tenant farmers, indentured servants, slaves, and/or overseers initially occupied these remote grants. African slaves increasingly were imported to work the Northern Virginia's tobacco fields (Chittenden et al. 1988:III-H2-2).

Alexandria Context. What is now the City of Alexandria germinated during this period. Margaret Brent obtained a patent for 700 acres "within the freshes of Potomack River, beginning at the mouth of Hunting Creek" in 1654 (Mitchell 1977:35); Robert Howson subsequently repatented the Brent parcel plus some additional acreage (Smith and Miller 1988:13), and in 1669, he reassigned his patent to John Alexander. Part of Howson's 6,000-acre property formed the nucleus of the City of Alexandria.

The Howson-Alexander tract abutted the eastern boundary of the present USPTO site. In 1677, John Alexander bequeathed to Elizabeth Holmes "200 acres where John Coggins (probably a tenant) lives." Once Holmes married, she and her husband sold this property to Burr Harrison, whose son Thomas in turn transferred title to John West, Jr. The boundaries of this property, described as "250 acres on Great Hunting Creek, including [a] large marsh," began "in the north line of Duke Street" and extended west for a distance of 786 ft to a point "a little to westward of arch of the new stone bridge across a run in Duke Street" (Mitchell 1977:60). The "run" referred to appears to have been Hooffs Run, known then as "Harrison's Gut." An additional 41 acres on the western bank of the "run" at its confluence with Great Hunting Creek, was patented by Thomas Harrison in 1750, and was incorporated in a 71-acre regrant to John West Jr. in 1764. The most interesting aspect of Harrison's 1750 patent is the presence of a house overlooking Harrison's Gut (Figure 3). The apparent location of this house was just east of the present USPTO property.

Tobacco Plantation Society (1720 - 1800). The plantation society that had developed in southern Virginia spread to the northern limits of tidewater Fairfax during the early eighteenth century. Men like George Mason, George Washington and William Fairfax acquired and enlarged their immense estates of Gunston Hall, Mount Vernon, and Belvoir at this time. These affluent landowners came to represent the political, economic, and social upper class of Fairfax County (LeeDecker 1984:38). By 1742, the population within Northern Virginia had increased so much that the House of Burgesses acted favorably on a petition to create a new governmental jurisdiction. Fairfax County from the northern part of Prince William County, including the community that eventually became Alexandria.

As population slowly increased along the upper Potomac Rivers, transportation routes were established across the Occoquan River from Woodbridge to Colchester, in Fairfax County, and a ferry operated there by the 1680s (Chittenden et al. 1988:III-H2-4). A former north-south Indian trail, the so-called "Potomac Path" was improved and extended into the county's frontier settlements. Also known as the "road to Colchester," the Potomac Path corresponded roughly to present-day Telegraph Road, which extended through or adjacent to the project area. Other unimproved trails became "rolling" roads over which hogsheads of tobacco were conveyed to wharves and warehouses on the Potomac River at Colchester and Alexandria (Harrison 1924:466). This internal transportation network also provided access to churches, the county courthouse at what is now Tyson's Corner, and other settlement nuclei in the interior portion of the county (Chittenden et al. 1988:III-H5-2).

Alexandria Context. The town of Alexandria gradually coalesced around Hugh West's tobacco warehouses at "West's Point," a small peninsula at the foot of what is now Orinoco Street. Because "West's Point" was strategically located on the Potomac River, it was well situated for commercial shipping. Regionally produced tobacco crops could be conveniently exported from this site, which also served as the Virginia terminus of a ferry to Maryland. Until 1748, this community was known as Belhaven. With his associates, West, a prominent landowner in Northern Virginia, wielded enough influence to ensure that the town of Alexandria was laid out around this location when the Virginia Assembly formally authorized town incorporation in 1749. The designation of Alexandria directly on the Potomac River thwarted attempts by other area landowners like John Minor to shift the location of the port town to the head of navigation at Great Hunting Creek. The original act of incorporation provided for a town government composed of eleven trustees who were charged with the responsibility of laying out a 60-ac area into lots and streets, with each lot to measure ½ ac. In 1763, the limits of the town were expanded to the north, south and west, and 58 additional town lots were advertised for sale (Smith and Miller 1988:21).

The Alexandria settlement, already a thriving commercial shipping point, fast became an urban mercantile center whose artisans and entrepreneurs provided goods and services for residents all over Northern Virginia. The town gained further importance when, in 1752, Fairfax County's courthouse was moved from its former location to Alexandria (Smith and Miller 1988:16-17). Here too, General Braddock met in 1755 with the royal governors of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland, and New York to map strategy against the French on the frontier. That meeting, which took place in John Carlyle's great house, subsequently became known as the Royal Governors' Conference. Following the meeting, Alexandria was the starting point for Braddock's ill-fated campaign against the French in Pittsburgh.

Early Diversified Agriculture (1750 - 1840). By the mid-eighteenth century, many planters in the Northern Virginia region realized that continued dependence upon intensive tobacco production ultimately would spell disaster. As a result, most progressive planters like George Washington began to diversify their plantation output and produce grains for export. By the end of the eighteenth century, this diversified approach to agriculture had all but completely replaced tobacco production in Fairfax County (Chittenden et al. 1988:III-H5-1). Merchant mills along outlying road networks throughout northern Virginia west to the Shenandoah Valley converted small grains into flour that then was sent to Alexandria for export.

The American Revolution did not affect Fairfax County directly in a military sense, in that no battles were fought there. Nonetheless, residents of the county and of Alexandria felt its indirect effects. The region's political and social leadership assumed prominent roles in the events that led to the American Revolution, and supported the war effort politically, militarily, and financially once it began. Many family fortunes were made during the war as residents supplied the Continental armies with wheat and flour (Smith and Miller 1988:27). The ideology of the American independence movement also encouraged some Virginia slaveholders to free their slaves during this period, either through immediate manumission, or in their wills. As a result, a free black population slowly emerged during the first half of the nineteenth century.

After the Revolution, the region's economy stagnated for a time, and a sizeable portion of its population migrated west. Many planters sold their estates to satisfy their debts, while other properties were partitioned as a result of inheritance. As the nineteenth century progressed, smaller farm units came to characterize regional agriculture, and the need for planters to maintain large numbers of slaves diminished. Local and state statutes required that free African-Americans either register with the local courts or that they leave the state, but documentary evidence suggests that these laws often were applied unevenly (Sweig 1983:3-4). Free African-Americans established small communities

throughout Fairfax County, as well as neighborhood enclaves in larger towns such as Alexandria (Chittenden et al. 1988:III-H9-3). For example, the community of Gum Springs, located at the head of Little Hunting Creek, developed around property owned by West Ford, a former Washington slave (Netherton et al. 1978:274; Chase 1990:12).

Towards the end of this period, Northern Virginia's agricultural economy began to recover as the widespread adoption of "scientific" farming methods increased productivity (Lee 1982:46). A gradual influx of Northern farmers and entrepreneurs increased the region's population. The steady growth of the District of Columbia created an expanding market for commodities produced on outlying farms (Chittenden et al. 1988:III-H5-1), and the number of gristmills and other agriculturally related industries increased. Transportation systems improved; steamboat service along Potomac River provided a faster mode of transportation for residents of the eastern part of the county (Harrison 1924:452), and interior road systems were upgraded and expanded.

Alexandria Context. Between ca. 1770 and 1830, the economy of Alexandria segued from one based upon preindustrial technology and dominated by mercantile economic theory to one based solidly upon commercialism (Cressey 1983:Figure 10). Many fortunes had been made during the Revolutionary War by supplying the Continental armies, and post-Revolutionary Alexandria fast became a thriving mercantile center, despite a slight recession during 1781 and 1782. Prosperity resumed, however, as the town's merchants began to diversify the items they exported. Travelers who visited the town in the 1780s described it as having 2,000 – 3,000 residents, 200 dwellings, and other buildings, wharves, warehouses, churches, and a municipal building (Smith and Miller 1988:27).

The construction and improvement of transportation systems, particularly the establishment of turnpikes linking Alexandria with its western suppliers in Fauquier, Loudoun, and Fairfax counties and with markets in Georgetown, were critical elements in this success. The Little River Turnpike, an extension of Duke Street west of the city, was one of the principal commercial thoroughfares developed during this time. The first public subscriptions for the turnpike company were sold in 1803, with West End miller J. T. Ricketts as one of the company's agents. By 1806, the road had been completed from Duke Street in Alexandria to Little River at Aldie, a distance of approximately 34 miles (Netherton et al. 1978:192). The Middle Turnpike, formally surveyed in 1827, linked the city with Leesburg and points west.

The growing city was a magnet that attracted diverse socio-economic groups. Early advertisements in the *Alexandria Gazette* repeatedly indicated an influx of indentured servants from various points in Europe. Recent demographic studies also have demonstrated that, as early as 1810, a discrete, identifiable enclave of free African Americans had coalesced in the southwestern quadrant of the city known as "the Dip" (Alexandria Urban Archaeology Program [AA] 1983:28). The West End of the city gradually became host to the annual New Year's Day "hiring out" event, wherein free blacks and slaves contracted out their labor to the highest bidders. One traveler described it thus: "On New Year's Day, West End is 'waked up'—it becomes an institution. [There are] congregated all the hiring hands in the adjacent country: men, women and children, mechanics, field hands, dining-room servants, cooks and house servants...all their own masters, so far as having the privilege of selecting their homes for the next year goes..." (quoted in Netherton et al. 1978:274).

Competition from other, larger commercial centers, especially Baltimore, gradually eclipsed Alexandria's growth and prosperity. Several other factors and events also reduced the town's ability to compete in the regional commercial market. Most importantly, Alexandria was formally annexed to the District of Columbia in 1801, a change in political status that imposed limitations that hindered economic growth. At the same time, the Fairfax County seat was moved west to the town of

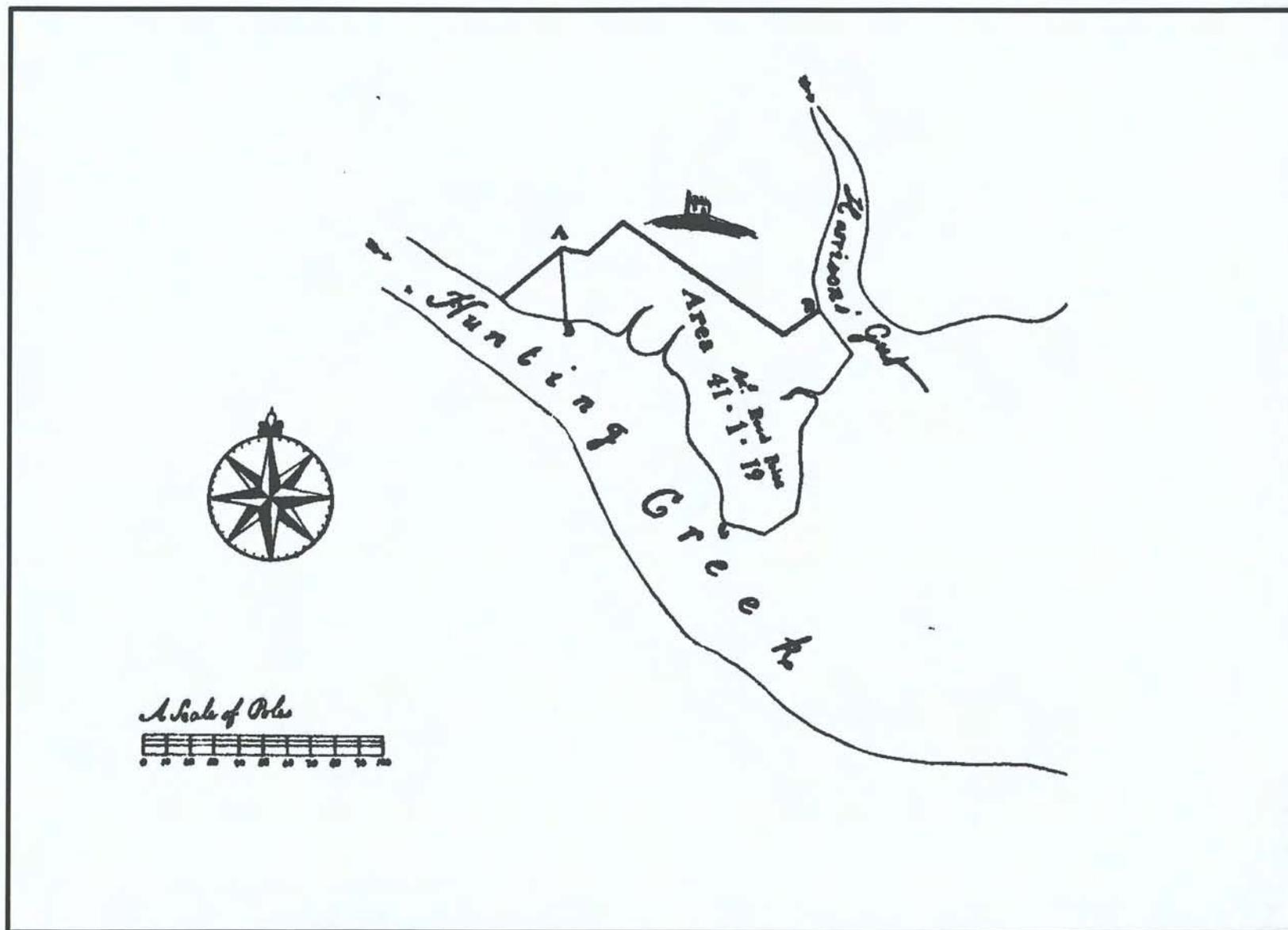


Figure 3. John West, Jr.'s 1750 land survey of Thomas Harrison's 41-ac purchase at the confluence of Harrison's Gut and Great Hunting Creek, showing domestic structure north of property boundary (from Mitchell 1977)

Providence (now Fairfax), thus depriving Alexandria's business community of an important component in the town's economic life. The city suffered major damage from fires in 1810 and 1827 (Smith and Miller 1988:51). The embargo imposed to deal with the Napoleonic Wars and the ensuing War of 1812 also created difficult times for Alexandria's merchants. Their difficulties were compounded in August, 1814, when elements of Admiral Cockburn's forces occupied the town briefly, looting warehouses and stores. Businesses also failed during the post-war Panic of 1816 (Smith and Miller 1988:51-52).

One notable attempt to remain competitive regionally centered on improving access to the city and diversifying the types of goods that were traded. To achieve the first objective, subscriptions were sold to underwrite the construction of a linking canal between Georgetown and Alexandria. This link, known as the Alexandria Canal, was completed in 1843. Like the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal of which it was an extension, the Alexandria Canal brought coal down to the port for export. Eventually, however, the canal company went bankrupt. Another lucrative enterprise was the slave trade, which depended on and evolved from the fact that the type of agriculture practiced in Northern Virginia (e.g., production of wheat and flour) no longer required a large bound labor force. Excess slaves were needed further south in the spreading Cotton Belt states, and Alexandria companies stepped in to supply these requirements. Two such companies--Franklin and Armfield and Joseph Bruin--were located on Duke Street in the West End (Christian 1976; Smith and Miller 1988:52-54; Kay 1998).

Agrarian Fairfax (1840 - 1860). For the next century, most of Northern Virginia, including the country surrounding the far western end of Alexandria, remained predominantly rural and agrarian. Along the Potomac River, farming was supplemented by the development of a fishing industry (LeeDecker 1984:44). During the 1850s, small communities developed around railroad stations and post offices, as rail lines supplemented the transportation infrastructure that knitted the region together.

Alexandria Context. Gradual disenchantment with its status as a part of the District of Columbia eventually led to calls for retroceding the Virginia portion, including Alexandria, back to the state of Virginia. Alexandria's fortunes had suffered due to the District's prohibition on constructing public buildings anywhere south of the Potomac River; the disenfranchisement of the District's population; and a lack of investment in constructing rail connections. The failure of the National Bank in 1836 and the ensuing depression of the late 1830s also contributed to economic stagnation. The eventual return of Alexandria to Virginia occurred in 1846, and resulted in the formation of Alexandria County, which incorporates the present-day City of Alexandria and Arlington County (Smith and Miller 1988:54).

The city's fortunes brightened considerably thereafter, and the decade between 1850 and 1860 was one of unprecedented economic growth. During this decade, the basis of Alexandria's economy began a slow shift from commercialism to capitalism/industrialism (CRESSEY 1864:Figure 10). One critical element in this resurgence was the improvement of transportation systems that could continue to funnel goods in and out of the city and invigorate the city's sagging economy. By the 1850s, this meant the establishment of rail links. Two such lines impacted the project area: the Orange and Alexandria (O&A) Railroad, organized in 1851, and the Manassas Gap Railroad, which initially was laid out within a corridor that paralleled the O&A, but whose construction was halted when the Civil War began. The 1850s also saw the initiation of numerous public services, particularly utilities. The Alexandria Water Company was formed in 1851. The company diverted water from Cameron Run through an old millrace and pumped it to a reservoir on Shuter's Hill, directly across from the project area. The work, completed in 1852, ensured city residents a steady and safe supply of drinking water. A gas plant constructed at Lee and Oronoco streets also generated power for lighting the city's streets (Smith and Miller 1988:73-77).

The Civil War (1861-1865). The onset of the Civil War dramatically curtailed the economic resurgence in Northern Virginia. The region immediately south of the national capital was strategically important during this conflict. When Virginia seceded from the Union, Federal forces occupied Alexandria and parts of Fairfax County, took control of local turnpikes and railroads, and erected fortifications to guard Alexandria and the approaches to Washington. The region beyond the ring of defenses around Washington became a sort of "no-man's land" in which Confederate guerillas sporadically engaged Union pickets in brief encounters. Much of the major action remained west and south of Northern Virginia. Residents of the region, however, suffered greatly as a result of the four-year struggle for control.

Alexandria Context. The onset of the Civil War also brought an abrupt halt to the economic expansion of the preceding decade. Because of its geographic position and commercial importance, Alexandria was immediately occupied by 2,000 Union troops, a force that remained in the city for the duration of the conflict. The city was placed under martial law and all railroad facilities were seized (Cheek et al. 1990:42). Many of the city's indigenous residents fled; however, this decline in population was more than made up by battle casualties, units in transit to other locations, and by freed slaves fleeing north to seek the protection of the Union army.

The extent of the war's impact on the Alexandria cannot be underestimated. On the positive side, of course, local merchants profited from the presence of the occupying forces, selling liquor and other goods to the troops (Fraley 1977:8). With its transportation networks, Alexandria became "the great warehouse...for supplies for the Army of Potomac." Every building was commandeered and occupied; streets were barricaded; new buildings were constructed; and a 12-acre area just outside of the southwestern boundary of town was transformed into a massive railroad yard by the U. S. Military Railroad (Smith and Miller 1988:83-92). Union fortifications ringed the city; the New York Zouaves occupied Fort Ellsworth, a complex of trenches and fortifications overlooking the West End. The Federal authorities requisitioned company wharfs and built warehouses to stockpile meat, hardtack and dry goods (Barber 1864:43). By war's end, the area surrounding the city had been denuded of trees, wharves had been damaged, there were hundreds of "decrepit" buildings, sanitation systems had failed, and a community of ex-slaves had developed just west of the city's boundary (Smith and Miller 1988:83-97 *passim*).

The topic of Civil War military hospitals is of particular interest for the USPTO relocation project. Twenty-six Union hospitals were set up during the war in Alexandria, in churches and abandoned homes (Barber 1864:109). After the battle of Second Manassas in August 1862, the wounded were brought into town via the Little River Turnpike and by train (Barber 1864:62); thousands of Union troops were still straggling into town on September 2, and by September 11, over 3,000 wounded men had converged on the town. To accommodate them, the War Department established a temporary convalescent camp near Fort Ellsworth, on the slopes of Shuter's Hill. The camp was reorganized in October into four sections:

In order of priority, camp officials admitted convalescents from all area hospitals, stragglers and deserters, new recruits and paroled prisoners. The men sent to this installation called it 'Camp Misery'. . . . Most convalescents lived in crowded wedge and Sibley tents that lacked both fireplaces and flooring. Often when it rained, men stood all night in their tents to avoid sleeping in puddles of mud. (Barber 1864:64-65).

Commenting on the same facility, the *Alexandria Gazette* observed that conditions were so bad that it [the camp] "should be called Camp Pestilence. . . .The aggregation of filth, dirt, debris and offal is enough to sicken any well man" (quoted in *Alexandria Gazette Packet* 1999:30). By mid-autumn,

the camp held over 16,000 men. A band of men "wandered over a mile to Fort Lyon in a search for firewood... The shivering men complained that Fort Misery had received only forty cords of wood that week" (Barber 1864:65). Thousands were returned from the camp to active duty between October and December 1862. In December, the facility was moved to the Four Mile Run area near Fort Barnard, two and a half miles north. Conditions were much improved in the new camp, where fifty wooden barracks had been built by February of 1863, and where fresh water was piped to the buildings (Barber 1864:67). To handle the continued flow of convalescents, authorities constructed yet another hospital facility just south of the railroad yards; this facility, known as Slough Barracks, may have occupied portions of the USPTO project area (Schweigart n.d.:7-20), and will be discussed in greater detail in Chapter IV.

Suburbanization and Urban Dominance (1865 - Present). The post-Civil War and twentieth century growth of the Federal government in Washington, D.C. gradually changed the character of Northern Virginia. After the Civil War and through the early twentieth century, dairy farming gradually replaced the production of small grains as the characteristic agricultural output of the Northern Virginia region. The composition of the area's population changed and grew, as freed slaves established small communities scattered throughout the region; Union veterans were lured by bargain-basement real estate prices; and the growing responsibilities of the Federal government demanded a larger work force, many of whom elected to move into Virginia. As the number of Federal employees rose throughout the period, electric trolley lines and improved road systems integrated Fairfax County into the Washington metropolitan area, and established the area as a suburban "bedroom community" of the nation's capital. A transit line linked Mount Vernon and Washington in 1892; they carried both passengers and freight, especially the dairy products produced in the Woodlawn area (Chase 1990:46,51).

During the Depression and World War II, the needs of a growing Federal work force resulted in the establishment of more complex transportation network throughout the county, and gave rise to ever-expanding residential areas. Farmlands were sold to developers or to the Federal government. Within the last 40 years, major shopping, business, and industrial centers have emerged to dominate the neighboring jurisdictions of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William and Loudoun counties, particularly along such major transportation routes as Interstate 95 and the Capital Beltway (Chittenden et al. 1988).

Alexandria Context. The decades after the Civil War set in motion trends that, despite some minor setbacks due to fires and floods, propelled Alexandria to the status of a full-fledged city with, at least temporarily, an industrial base. Other elements of this "rejuvenation" effort included large-scale modifications to the city's waterfront areas, an influx of large-scale manufacturing concerns, the modernization of the city's infrastructure, a change in the form of local government, and annexation of adjoining areas of Fairfax County.

The city's business community gradually recovered from the war years, as railroads were returned to private hands and shipping resumed (Cheek et al. 1990:43). Industries established during this period included everything from brewing to glass production. World War I pushed the city further down the path toward industrialization, as war-related companies like the Virginia Shipbuilding Corporation, the Briggs Aeroplane Company, the Atlantic Life Boat Company, and the Navy's Torpedo Factory located within the city's borders (Smith and Miller 1988:107). Electricity and phone services were initiated in the 1880s (Smith and Miller 1988:104), and in 1903, consolidation of the several railroad lines that passed through the city led to the rerouting of the main railroad corridors toward the western edge of town. Of particular importance to the present project area was the expansion, in the 1890s, of the yard and repair facilities associated with the Southern Railroad.

One fundamental element was demographic; by 1880, the population of Alexandria had topped 13,500 (Cressey et al. 1984), and it continued to increase steadily thereafter. As in neighboring jurisdictions, the steady growth of the Federal government provided much of the impetus for this population growth. The gradually increasing Federal work force created housing needs to which Alexandria developers responded by establishing such early "bedroom communities" as Rosemont, Braddock Heights and Del Ray in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Smith and Miller 1988:106). After World War II, tract housing and trailer parks along the commercial corridors south and west of the city responded to similar shortages.

The City of Alexandria expanded several times by annexing lands from its neighbors to the west. The area of Alexandria was almost doubled after an annexation in 1915 that included portions of the former community of West End (Schweigert n.d.: 9-1). Later annexations - in 1930 and 1952 - added even larger portions of land to Alexandria (Cheek et al. 1990:43). Delivering "modern" services to the enlarged constituency expanded and stressed the role and resources of local government. The city's mayor and council, no longer capable of dealing with the problems presented by an industrial center, was replaced in 1922 with a "city manager" system of government (Smith and Miller 1988:185).

CHAPTER III

METHODS

Archival Methods

Historic maps, aerial photographs, and previous research reports for projects undertaken in the vicinity of the project area were reviewed at the offices of Alexandria Archaeology; the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress; the Cartographic and Architectural Branch of the National Archives; and the Virginia Room of the Fairfax County Public Library. Archeological and architectural site files at the Archives of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) in Richmond yielded information on previously identified historic resources in the vicinity of the project area. Additional historic context material was obtained at the Virginia Room of the Fairfax County Public Library and the research files maintained at Alexandria Archaeology, while deeds, wills, and tax records relating to the historic occupation of the project area were obtained at the Judicial Archives of the Circuit Court of Fairfax County.

Field Methods

The archeological investigations at the USPTO Relocation Site were governed by specifications contained in the Memorandum of Agreement (Appendix II) and the work plans developed for individual blocks. The project proceeded in two stages. Phase I entailed monitoring and documenting the controlled removal of all contaminated soils and modern overburden from Blocks F, J, M, and N at the site (Figure 4); Phase II consisted of mapping, testing, and evaluating a portion of all features exposed within Block F.

The United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) Relocation site occupies a multi-block area in the western part of the City of Alexandria, along the Eisenhower Avenue corridor. Prior to the onset of development activities in this section of the city, the USPTO site and adjacent areas had been utilized by the City of Alexandria for municipal waste disposal. This waste disposal activity, which apparently encompassed several decades of the mid-twentieth century, filled in and leveled small tributary drainages and tidal marsh areas along the original course of Cameron Run/Great Hunting Creek. Partial or total removal of these contaminated soils and fill was a necessary element in preparing the site for building construction.

The specific strategies for archeological investigations within each block were influenced by three factors: (1) the results of soil test borings conducted in advance of site development to determine the nature and depth of soils and the degree and types of contamination present within the project area; (2) the results of previous archeological testing conducted by Tellus, Inc. in 1992, which were analyzed and summarized by the staff of Alexandria Archaeology (Bromberg and Shephard 1994); and (3) the anticipated project impacts (e.g., the depth of penetration required for site preparation). Alexandria Archaeology prepared specific work plans for each block (Appendix II), which were then submitted for approval by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR). In the case of Block F, the only block in which culturally significant features and artifact

deposits were identified, Phase II strategies were devised jointly by Alexandria Archaeology and R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., and were submitted to VDHR for approval.

Archeological Monitoring (Phase I)

The general Phase I identification strategy called first for monitoring excavations within all areas of the USPTO Relocation site where penetration into and disturbance or removal of soils previously identified as "natural" (e.g., non-fill) (Camp Dresser and McKee 2001) was necessary. The principal objective of the monitoring program was to determine whether any undisturbed historic landforms, buried "A" horizons, or features remained intact beneath the landfill material. Alexandria Archeology demarcated the specific cells or portions of cells within each block that would require monitoring (Figure 4), based upon their analysis of the specific factors within each block. Archeological monitoring was not required for those grid cells where the proposed construction disturbance would not penetrate into soils identified as "natural." If no intact buried surfaces or features were identified, then specific cells or groups of cells could be "cleared" by the monitor and no further archeological work would be required.

If buried A horizons were encountered within any of these blocks, the archeologist was required to monitor the mechanized and manual removal of the remaining fill to expose the top of the buried surface, and to shovel test the exposed surface at 15 m intervals. Additional shovel tests were to be excavated around any initial test from which artifacts were recovered to determine the extent of potentially significant artifact concentrations. Shovel tests were to be dug by natural levels, and soils were to be screened through ¼ inch mesh. Recovered artifacts were to be segregated by context, and column profiles were to be drawn for each shovel test. If artifact concentrations or features were identified, 1 x 1 m test units were to be excavated to permit evaluation of the extent and significance of the site.

The environmental conditions that prevailed at the USPTO Relocation site and the constraints that these conditions imposed on the construction process complicated the application of these strategies. Previous soil testing had determined that a number of hazardous contaminants, including arsenic, lead, PCBs, and petroleum distillates, were present within the landfill, and extended to varying depths across the entire site; in some cases, contaminants had penetrated to depths below soil levels identified as "natural." Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations require that soils containing specific and discrete types of contaminants be segregated and disposed of in separate landfills. To conform to these regulations, the site contractor adopted a methodology whereby the entire level of an individual cell that contained a particular type of contaminant was removed completely across that cell. The potential for coming into contact with contaminated soils and the depths of the excavations required strict adherence to OSHA standards and to the health and safety plan adopted by the site contractor. All archeological monitors also underwent a 24-hour HAZMAT certification course prior to working on site.

Because the contractor's excavation plans posed the risk of penetrating through potential A horizons, several strategies were adopted to ensure adequate documentation of the profiles of the vertically cut boundaries of each archeologically sensitive grid block prior to its removal, and to facilitate a determination of whether and at what depth a buried A horizon might be present within that block. In consultation with on-site supervisors for Roy F. Weston, Inc., Goodwin & Associates, Inc., developed a daily status table to track construction excavations; record the status and progress of excavation in each individual grid section ("cell") across the site; facilitate and systematize recordation of the stratigraphy observed within each cell, and document when and under what conditions each cell was "cleared" by the archeological monitor.

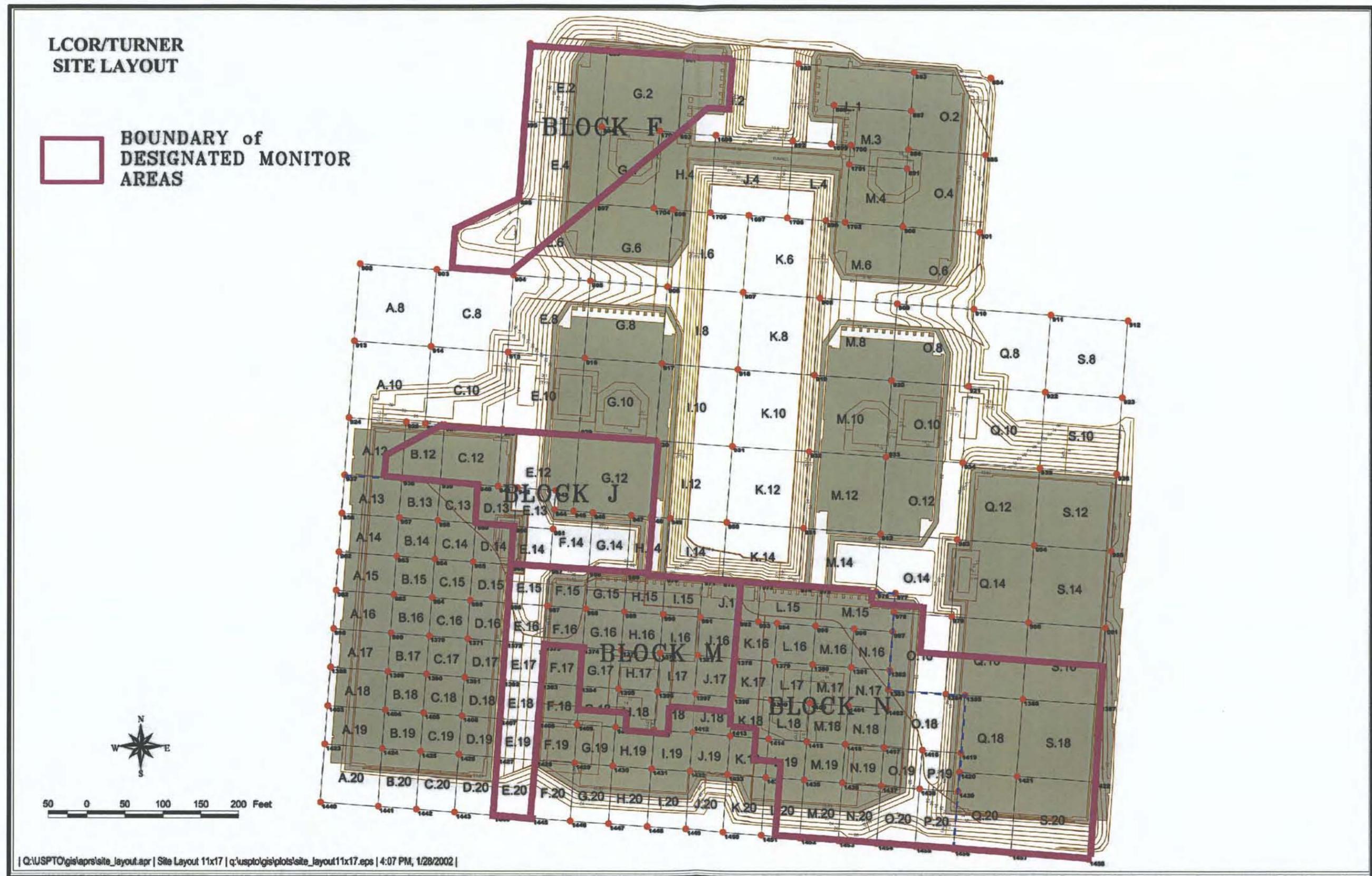


Figure 4. Plan view of the USPTO Relocation project area, showing grid pattern imposed during preliminary environmental testing (From Camp Dresser and Mckee 2001), block boundaries, and areas designated for monitoring

In consultation with Alexandria Archaeology, Goodwin & Associates, Inc., also devised specific criteria that determined whether a cell could be cleared. Clearance of an area for construction was obtained when one or more of the following conditions were met:

- When the side-walls of a given cell in which soil borings indicated the presence of natural soils were exposed by excavation of adjacent cells to depths that allowed inspection, and inspection verified that no A horizon was present; however, the cell was randomly inspected thereafter to confirm the initial observations.
- When construction excavations had proceeded to the depth of “natural soils” as identified in the soil borings, **and** pedestrian reconnaissance of the exposed soils demonstrated that no intact buried A horizons could be discerned on the excavated surface, **and** soil profiles observed in adjacent blocks also indicated that no intact buried A horizon was present. As before, the cell still was randomly inspected as construction activities proceeded.
- When the elevation of the “natural soil,” as indicated by the soil borings for that cell, placed a potential buried A horizon below the final elevation required for construction, **and** the surrounding cells contained no evidence of a buried A horizon, as verified either through visual observation or as indicated by soil borings.

Phase II Evaluation

Phase II evaluation of the features exposed beneath the fill episodes within Cells E-4-, G-4, E-6, and G-6 of Block F was governed by a work plan modification jointly developed by Goodwin & Associates, Inc., Roy F. Weston, and Alexandria Archaeology, and subsequently transmitted for approval by all other principal parties involved with the project. The approved work plan required completion of the following components:

- Background archival research to acquire additional site-specific historic data for the project area and to determine more clearly the nature of occupation within Block F, with emphasis on the Civil War era and later development of the Orange and Alexandria railroad yard complex during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries;
- Delineation, mapping, and photodocumentation of all exposed features; and
- Archeological testing and sampling of selected exposed features to determine the size of each feature, its temporal and cultural associations, the nature and integrity of the deposits, and interrelationships of features and feature groups. Specifically, the sampling strategy required:
 1. Testing of all large amorphous pits, with a maximum of two 3 x 3 ft test units per feature;
 2. A 50 per cent sample of all rectangular pits, with a maximum of one 3 x 3 ft test unit per feature; and

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3. A 30 per cent sample of each group of posthole/postmold features by bisection and documentation of feature fill.

Subsequent consultation on-site with the staff of Alexandria Archaeology resulted in the excavation of an additional 45 ft long mechanized trench to clarify the horizontal and vertical dimensions of Feature 36 in Cells E-6 and G-6.

Standard techniques of archeological excavation, artifact recovery, and recordation were maintained throughout the Phase II process. Soils were removed by natural strata and screened through 0.625 cm (¼ in) hardware cloth; in selected areas, water screening was utilized to cope with problems associated with contaminated soils. Excavation unit and feature forms were completed where appropriate for each test excavation; these documented the vertical extent and nature of the soil strata within the unit; as well as the presence or absence of cultural materials and features. Soil characteristics, including color and texture, were described using standard soil nomenclature and Munsell color chart designations. Artifacts recovered from each provenience were placed in separate, appropriately labeled, clear plastic bags.

Laboratory Analysis and Curation

Artifacts removed from the test excavations underwent preliminary analysis in the field. Upon completion of the fieldwork, all artifacts were transported to the laboratory of R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. in Frederick, Maryland, for cleaning, cataloging, and analysis. Laboratory procedures were performed in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (National Park Service 1983). Artifacts were hand washed, air dried and sealed in clean plastic bags. Provenience data were recorded on the outside of each bag.

The coded catalogue system utilized for artifacts incorporates artifact attribute data, artifact counts, comments, and manufacture date range information in a manner that allows for more accurate and detailed analyses of parts or all of the artifact data. The hierarchically-arranged artifact classification system includes four major classification levels: the Category (historic or prehistoric), the Group, the artifact Type, and the Subtype. The Group classification separates an historic assemblage into seven raw material types: Biological, Ceramic, Glass, Metal, Stone, Synthetic and Manufactured. In the Class category, material types are subdivided further to refine these classifications; for example, ceramics are divided based on ware type (i.e. earthenwares and stonewares). The next two classes, Type and Sub-type, permit even more detailed identification of specific items; artifacts are classified based on more detailed criteria, including glaze types, manufacture techniques, and decorative treatments. For example, vessel forms for ceramics and glass are described in the Sub-type category. The criteria for classifying ceramics and glass in the Type and Subtype categories have been developed using a variety of current reference literature, including Miller (1980, 1991), Noël Hume (1976), Worthy (1982), and others. These main groupings are followed by more detailed classifications based on manufacture date ranges and functional classifications. When determining manufacture date ranges, standard references are used; where possible, manufacturer's marks are used in conjunction with ceramic type and manufacture techniques to refine temporal associations.

The system also permits application of South's (1977) functional classifications to supplement the analysis of historic period artifacts, where applicable or necessary for refined analyses and interpretation. These groups are:

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- Architectural, which consists of objects related to the construction or maintenance of buildings and structures, such as brick, mortar, window glass, nails, and construction hardware;
 - Kitchen, including any objects related to the preparation, service, consumption, or storage of food, such as ceramic and glass, in addition to materials such as faunal remains, shell (oyster, clam, egg, etc.);
 - Clothing, which encompasses items used in the manufacture and maintenance of clothing such as pins and needles, scissors, fabric, thread, as well as fasteners and decorations, such as snaps, hooks, buttons, and buckles.;
 - Furniture, which typically incorporates materials and objects related to household furnishings. Archeologically, this group typically includes items of furniture hardware such as hinges, drawer pulls, locks, keyhole escutcheons, and tacks;
 - Personal, which comprises products used for personal hygiene (e.g., grooming products such as combs and brushes, curlers, toothbrushes, chamber pots, pitchers, basins and other vessels used for personal hygiene), as well as jewelry, coins, objects related to the use of tobacco, and other personal possessions;
 - Transportation, consisting of items such as harness equipage and horseshoes, wagon and carriage parts, and automobile parts;
 - Arms, including any objects related to arms or weapons, such as parts of guns, ammunition, and tools for gun or weapon repair and maintenance;
 - Activities, a group of artifacts related to non-domestic activities, such as toys, tools, or products associated with to recreation, hobbies, non-architectural construction, repair and maintenance; and,
 - Miscellaneous, a category used to classify such items as stone objects with no discernable cultural modifications and various non-diagnostic metal fragments.

Records and Curation

Upon completion of the project, the artifacts, the artifact inventory, field notes, photographs, and technical documentation will be turned over to the United States General Services Administration (GSA) for transfer to Alexandria Archaeology, an approved curation facility that meets Federal curation standards (36 CFR 79: *Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections*).



CHAPTER IV

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS

The investigations undertaken for the USPTO Relocation Site involved the completion of four specific tasks: (1) archeological monitoring during removal of fill deposits and overburden within specified cells of Blocks F, J, M, and N of the project area, to detect potentially intact prehistoric and historic occupation surfaces or A horizons; (2) preparation of prehistoric and historic contexts for the site area; (3) identification of surviving archeological features and deposits; and (4) evaluation of the National Register eligibility of any identified archeological resources, applying the Criteria for Evaluation of the National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). This chapter presents detailed information on the results of these investigations.

Archival Results

Site-specific archival research focused on understanding the development of the West End area of Alexandria, and specifically on determining the nature and sequence of historic occupation within the project area. Research efforts undertaken in connection with previous archeological investigations in the West End area (Cromwell et al. 1989; Schweigert n.d.; Tellus, Inc., 1990; Bromberg and Shephard 1994) and additional primary research provided a relatively complete picture of the area's historical development. In particular, the research emphasized the historic development of Block F of the project area, since this block yielded the only identifiable pre-modern archeological components at the USPTO site.

Archival research suggests that the earliest occupations within the area of the USPTO site were strongly associated with the West Family. By the mid-eighteenth century, members of this family owned much of the West End of Alexandria, including the USPTO site. The western portion of the West End originally had been included in the 627-ac Carr-Simpson grant of 1678, which extended northwest from Great Hunting Creek and included the western portions of the USPTO property. In 1698, Simpson sold the northern 313 ac of this property to Colonel John West of Stafford County. In 1753, Hugh West, Colonel West's son and one of the founders and original trustees of Alexandria (Harrison 1924:671), purchased the remaining 314-acre southeastern portion of the tract from Col. George Mason of Gunston Hall.

Hugh West's heirs expanded the family's holdings in the West End during the mid-eighteenth century. In addition to inheriting the Carr-Simpson grant, Hugh's son John West, Jr., acquired part of the massive (6,000 ac +) Howson-Alexander tract, which apparently included the eastern portion of the USPTO site. In 1677, John Alexander had bequeathed part of this property (defined as "200 acres where John Coggins [probably a tenant] lives") to Elizabeth Holmes. When Holmes married, she and her husband sold this property to Burr Harrison, whose son, Thomas, eventually transferred title to John West, Jr., in 1762. The original boundaries of this property, described as "250 acres on Great Hunting Creek, including [a] large marsh," began "in the north line of Duke Street" and

extended west for a distance of 786 ft to a point "a little to westward of the arch of the new stone bridge across a run in Duke Street" (Mitchell 1977:60). The "run" referred to appears to have been Hooff's Run, which was known at that time as "Harrison's Gut." In a separate transaction, Thomas Harrison patented 41 additional acres on the western bank of the "run" at its confluence with Great Hunting Creek in 1750; this acreage subsequently was incorporated into a 71-acre regrant to John West, Jr., fourteen years later. A plat for this adjacent parcel, prepared for Harrison by John West, depicts a house just north of the parcel in question, overlooking Harrison's Gut (Figure 4). The approximate location of this house, which Schweigart (n.d.: 4-4 - 4-8) claims was known as "West's Grove," lay just east of the present USPTO site. Descendants of the West family occupied the house and property until ca. 1833 (Schweigert n.d.: 5-31, 5-32). When John West, Jr., died, he divided the combined Carr-Simpson and Harrison tracts between his sons Thomas and John West, with John West taking the eastern half of his father's real property estate.

By the 1780s, Alexandria's burgeoning population had begun to expand beyond the town's original boundaries. The city's economic prosperity was based primarily on commerce, particularly the traffic in wheat and flour (Cromwell et al. 1989:10); thus, development of transportation corridors into town was critically important in sustaining this economic boom. Two such corridors were located within or near John West's West End properties: Duke Street and the Old Colchester Road. By 1795, Duke Street had been extended westward, and plans were underway to develop the road as a privately financed turnpike. When it opened in 1802, the Little River Turnpike had a 50 ft right-of-way, 20 ft of which were graveled and 30 ft used as a "summer road" for foot and horse travel; the stretch between Hooff's Run, where a stone bridge spanned the creek, to Colchester Road was 66 ft wide (Cromwell et al. 1989:24).

The West End emerged as an important community in its own right, where a range of facilities accommodated the needs of the many travelers who utilized the complex of roads that converged in the area. Commercial and industrial entities located along this developing commercial corridor included taverns, carriage factories, distilleries, slaughterhouses, and flourmills. The volume of daily traffic through the area and its proximity to population centers in Alexandria and the District of Columbia encouraged the development of a significant market gardening sector on vacant arable land areas (Cromwell et al. 1989:10-11, 100). West End also was the site of an annual New Year's Day "hiring out" event, wherein free blacks and slaves contracted out their labor to the highest bidders (Netherton et al. 1978:274). At least two slave markets--Franklin and Armfield's and Joseph Bruin's--operated in the area (Christian 1976; Smith and Miller 1988:52-54; Kay 1998). In 1851, the Alexandria Water Company established a pumping station and reservoir at the western edge of the community. Even more significantly, during the late 1840s and early 1850s, when the first railroad links between Alexandria and the Shenandoah Valley were established, the right-of-way for one of these links, the Orange and Alexandria (eventually, the Southern) Railroad extended through the West End, south of and parallel to the Little River Turnpike, to wharf facilities near Jones Point on the Potomac. The former railroad right-of-way approximates the northern boundary of the present USPTO Relocation project area.

Landowners along Duke Street and the turnpike, particularly John West, realized the profit potential of their properties and quickly took advantage of their strategic location by subdividing and selling off lots. Those who purchased or leased these subdivided properties tended to be middle class tradesmen (Cromwell et al. 1989:37). They clustered into two "subdivisions" along the extended Duke Street corridor: Spring Garden Farm (1786) and West End. The West End subdivision was arranged into 32 half-acre lots on the south side of Duke Street extended; the streets running south from Duke through this subdivision were named for John's children Elizabeth, Sarah, Catherine, George, and John. The plan produced a pattern of eight two-acre blocks, each of which was divided into four half-acre lots, and six of which were included within Block F of the USPTO

project area. West began to dispose of his West End properties by auction beginning in 1796. At the outset, all were leased, and all the leases required construction of a 16-ft square brick stone or frame house with finished interior on each lot purchased. However, as time went on, these leaseholds gradually were replaced by fee-simple arrangements (Schweigert n. d.:5-14 – 5-16).

Within what is now Block F of the USPTO project area, at least seven additional changes of ownership occurred during the first half of the nineteenth century (Bromberg and Shephard 1994:32). The majority of these transactions apparently involved parcels that were located between the right-of-way of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, established ca. 1850 (Bromberg and Shephard 1994:39), and Duke Street, where the most intensive development was occurring. However, as Schweigert (n.d.) has pointed out, by 1849, many of the original West End parcels had been consolidated into larger properties, and the concept of a “Town of West End” had become blurred.

The acreage south of the railroad, which included the southern portion of Block F and all of Blocks J, M, and N, also changed ownership several times between the early nineteenth and late nineteenth century. It is likely that the function of this open space between the formally subdivided West End lots and Cameron Run/Great Hunting Creek either was cultivated or used for pasturage. Until almost the turn of the twentieth century, the Rotchford, Emmerson and Peverill (Peverell) families were most directly involved with ownership of these parcels. To gain insights into the possible ways in which these families utilized their properties, efforts were made to identify and characterize family members using census, land, and tax records.

In 1833, the West family sold to Bartholomew Rotchford, a merchant, their remaining properties in the West End; Rotchford named the area his “West End Farm” (Schweigert n.d.:6-7). By 1850, Bartholomew Rotchford was a 70-year-old, widowed Irish immigrant who lived with his four children: Philip (28), a merchant; Susan (22); Richard (19), a clerk; and John (16), a student. Also listed as household members were an Irish farmer, Patrick Welch; an older Irish immigrant, James Sheely; and a free mulatto, Julian Godfrey (United States Census, Population Schedule for Alexandria County 1850:334). The composition of this household, particularly its non-familial members, suggests that, in addition to mercantile pursuits, the Rotchford family engaged in some small-scale farming, perhaps utilizing the last two members of the household as farm laborers. The elder Rotchford’s will, probated in 1857, bequeathed “to my son Richard Rotchford my farm in the County of Fairfax called ‘West End’ together with all the lots of ground and ground rents owned by me at the Village of West End” (Fairfax County Wills Book Y-1:412). Richard Rotchford in turn sold the eastern portion of his father’s West End farm to Harrison Emmerson, who retained the property through approximately 1880 (Schweigert n.d.:7-5)

As in other areas of Alexandria, the Civil War interrupted the development of the West End. Within the present project area, the Union established its Slough Hospital in 1863 immediately south of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad right of way. The complex incorporated wards, mess houses, kitchens, and a Surgeon’s headquarters arranged around a quadrangle at its western end, a semi-circular arrangement of “ward tents” similar to other military hospital complexes of the Civil War era (e.g., the Hammond Hospital at Point Lookout, Maryland) at its eastern end, and numerous other auxiliary structures such as sinks, a death house, and guardhouses (Figure 5). In general, the semi-permanent hospital buildings were of frame construction supported on wooden piers (Figure 6). Colonnades and wooden boardwalks (Schweigert n.d.:7-20) connected individual components of the complex. Extant photographs of the facility reproduced in Schweigert (n.d.: Figure 7-5) show that the hospital was located on a site so level that it almost appears to have been graded. At war’s end, the government demolished and sold as scrap all the structural elements of the hospital, a practice

that apparently was common for these types of temporary military facilities, including the Hammond Hospital at Point Lookout, Maryland (Kimmel 1989; Leeson and Breckenridge 1999).

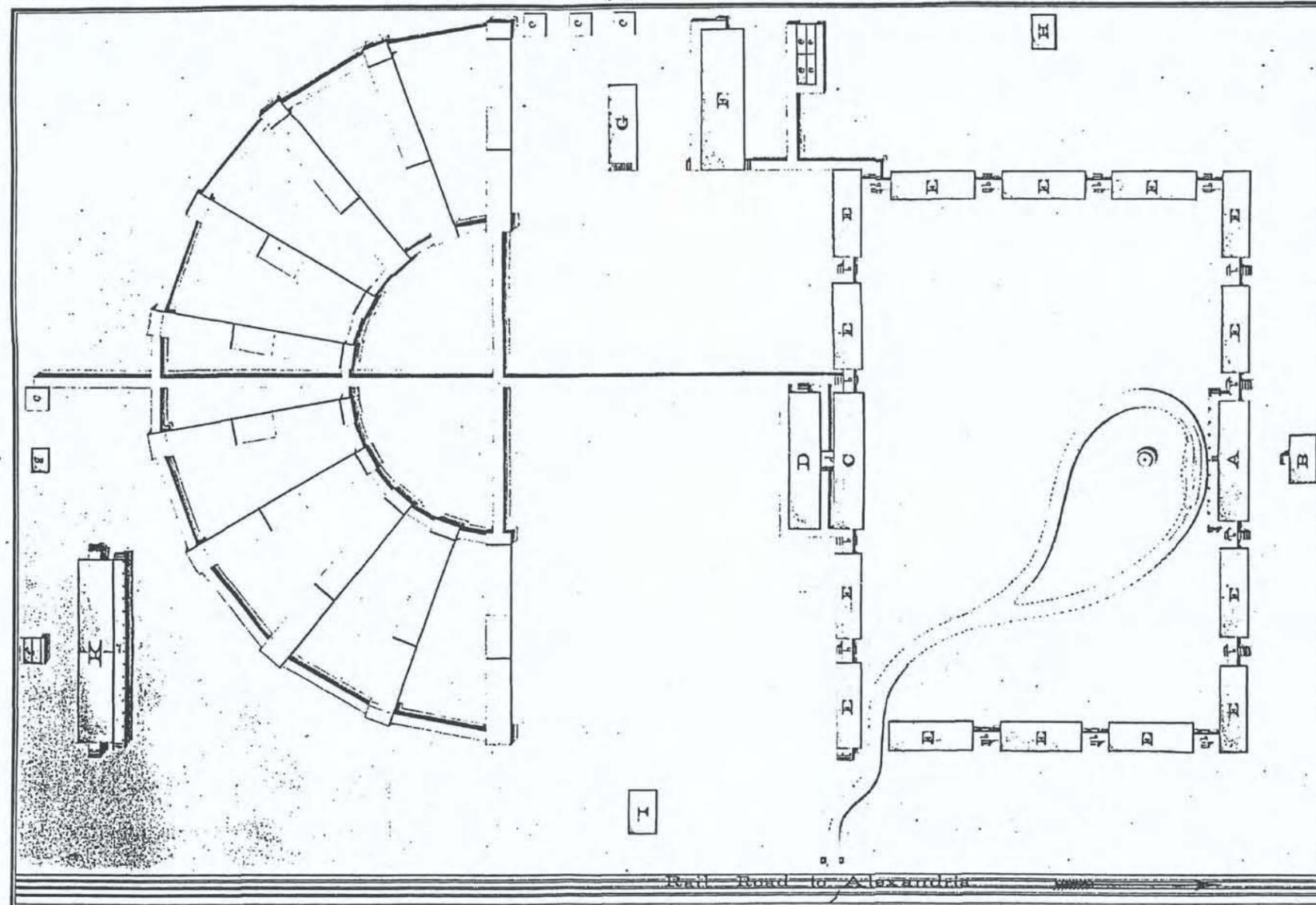
After the Civil War, the village of West End, which by then was understood to extend west from the bridge across Hooff's Run to Telegraph Road, contained the reservoir, a brewery, a store, a blacksmith shop, a tavern and a hotel (Figure 7) (Hopkins 1878; Cromwell et al. 1989:15). By 1907, the community had grown to include between four and five hundred inhabitants, and within its limits there were a church, a graded school, the union depot of all the railroads, a glass factory, a distillery, stores, the water company and Cameron Mills, described as an "enterprise of great age." The residents of this area generally were involved with jobs related either to railroading or, as before, providing various support services (Schweigart n.d.:8-4, 8-14). The area's historically close ties with the city became permanent when West End was annexed by Alexandria ca. 1915.

Nearly all of this late nineteenth century development in the West End continued to be concentrated north of the railroad right-of-way, along the Duke Street corridor. The large expanse of land between the railroad and Cameron Run continued to be largely "undeveloped," except once again for agricultural or pastoral use (Bromberg and Shephard 1994:32, 49, 61, 65); Schweigart (n.d.:8-4) maintains that such vacant areas were devoted to market gardening. Historic maps, plats, tax records, deeds, and photographs all document, directly or indirectly, the absence of intensive development south of the railroad. G. M. Hopkins' *Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington, D. C.* (1878) (Figure 8), shows no property owners or structures south of the railroad corridor. Richard Rotchford, Harrison Emmerson, and later, George Peverill were the major property owners on the south side of the railroad. Rotchford's portion of this tract generally encompassed the Federal District Courthouse site and Blocks F, J, and M of the present project area, while Peverill's portion comprised the eastern half of the old "West Farms." The boundaries are made explicit by an 1897 plat prepared for the Southern Railroad, when it acquired the 1,080 ft wide strip of land south of its right-of-way (Fairfax County Deeds Z5: 174) (Figure 9).

The uses to which either Rotchford or Peverill put their West End properties during this time can only be inferred. Indeed, census data suggest that by 1870, both were absentee owners. The 1870 census shows that George Peverill, the second son of Isaac Peverell, an English cabinetmaker first listed in the Census of 1860, resided in Jefferson Township, Alexandria County, a location definitely not within the project area. By 1870, Richard Rotchford had moved to a farm in the Lee District of Fairfax County with his wife and six children (United States Census, Population Schedules for Alexandria and Fairfax County 1860, 1870). Nonetheless, Fairfax County real and personal property tax assessment records suggest that at least part of his tract may have served an agricultural function. The assessment records for 1881 credit Rotchford with 20 acres in the "West End," with land and buildings valued at \$1,240. His personal property in the West End included some livestock and two carriages or wagons.

A photograph taken in 1893 (Figure 10) as evidence for the defense in the case of *DeMaine and Son vs. Southern Railroad Company*, provided further clues about the possible nature of the Rotchford occupation. The court case stemmed from an incident wherein a Southern Railroad train hit a funeral hearse as it returned from one of the cemeteries east of what is now Holland Lane. The accompanying photographs were intended to show that a clear field of vision existed at this crossing, thereby suggesting that the hearse driver, having an unobstructed view of the tracks and the approaching train, was at fault in the incident. Photograph 5 from that series showed the crossing from a point east of Holland Lane, facing southwest, an angle that would include most of the USPTO project area. The roofline of a large barn-like structure is clearly visible on the horizon. If Rotchford's property was being utilized for agricultural purposes or for livestock raising/pasturage,

GENL. PLAN NO. 2. VA. & SLOUGH BRANCH HOSPITAL, ALEXANDRIA, VA.



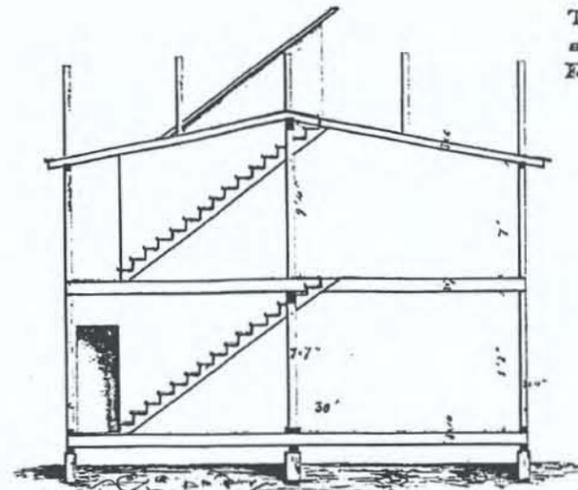
DESCRIPTION OF PLOT.

- A Surgeons Head Quarters 20'6x87; two stories. Ceilings & Walls sheathed with dressed lumber. a verandah 6' wide, two stories high & roofed.
 B Officers Mess House 20x22' 6x show covered walks 6' wide, the other yellow lints show open walks - each of plank. each ward tents for genl. use.
 C Mess House 20'6x100; seats for 226 men. D Shows Kitchen & Bunk room above 20'6x100. E Shows entrance to 2d story & pantry 10x11'.
 F Shows 1/4 Wards 20'6x60'6". G Wash House 10x100; two stories. H Fuel shed 20x60; knapsack room above. I Sink 10x22. J Guard house.
 K Dead House 16'22; two stories. L Butlers store. M Barracks for two Companies 24x120; Roof shingled, all the other roofs of felt. N sink 12x12.
 White plots represent to ward tents each. L^h shows arched way with watch box in each 2x2. State of repairs medium.
 These buildings were erected in 1863 by Col. Green Q. M., occupied as hospital in 1864, to which was added a wash house, cook house, knapsack house, Dead house, fuel shed, officers mess house & barracks, as also a sewer for draining the grounds. Elevations & Sections of these buildings.

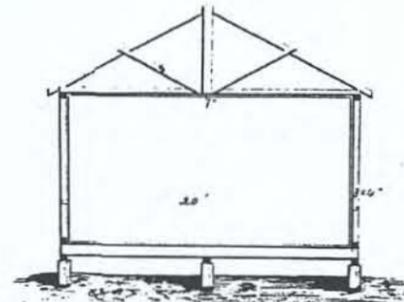
Figure 5. Ca. 1864 U.S. Army Quartermaster Site Plan for Slough Barracks, Alexandria, Virginia

PLAN No. 2. VA. - 1865, March 1st.

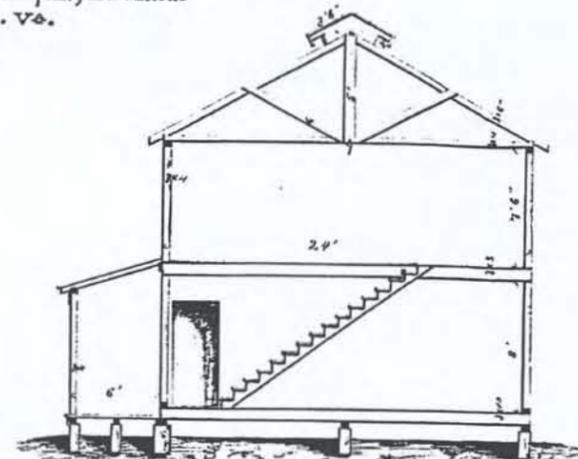
Transverse Sections of Slough Hospital Alexandria, VA.
 These buildings are constructed similar to those of Sikel Hospital, Elevations
 and Sections of which are, in part, shown on plan No. 1. VA.
 For further detail see general plan No. 2. VA.



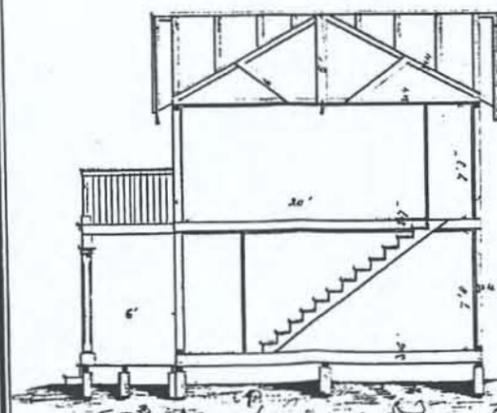
Section of Wash House.



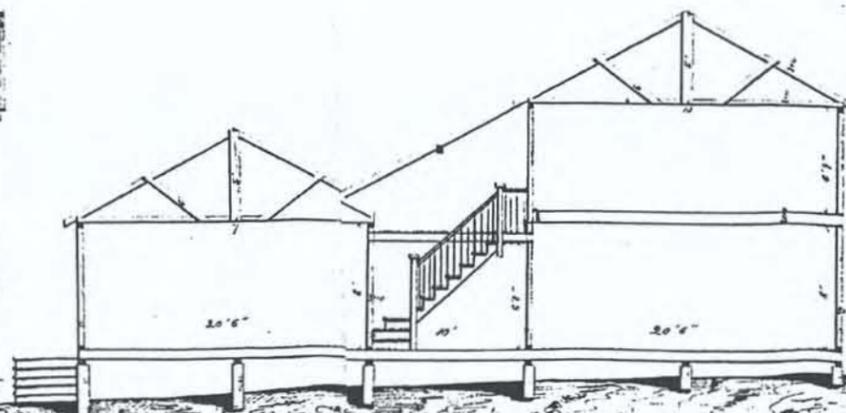
Officers Mess House.



Barracks.



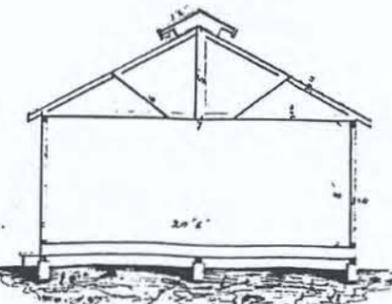
Section of Head Quarters.



Mess Room,

Section of

Kitchen,



Wards.

Figure 6. Ca. 1864 U.S. Army Quartermaster Building Plans for Slough Barracks, Alexandria, Virginia

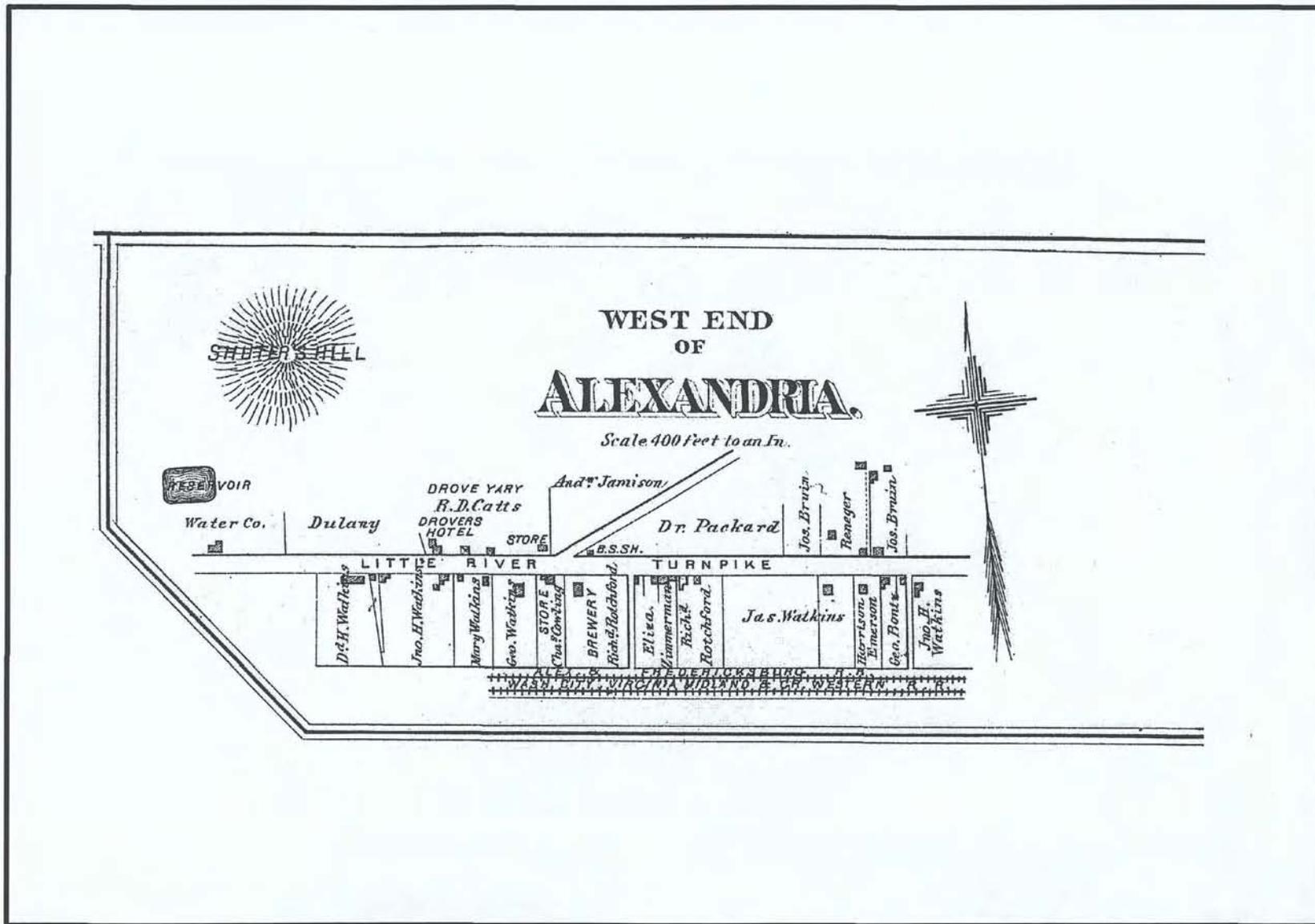


Figure 7. Inset view of the West End of Alexandria, from G. M. Hopkins' 1878 *Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington: Falls Church District*.

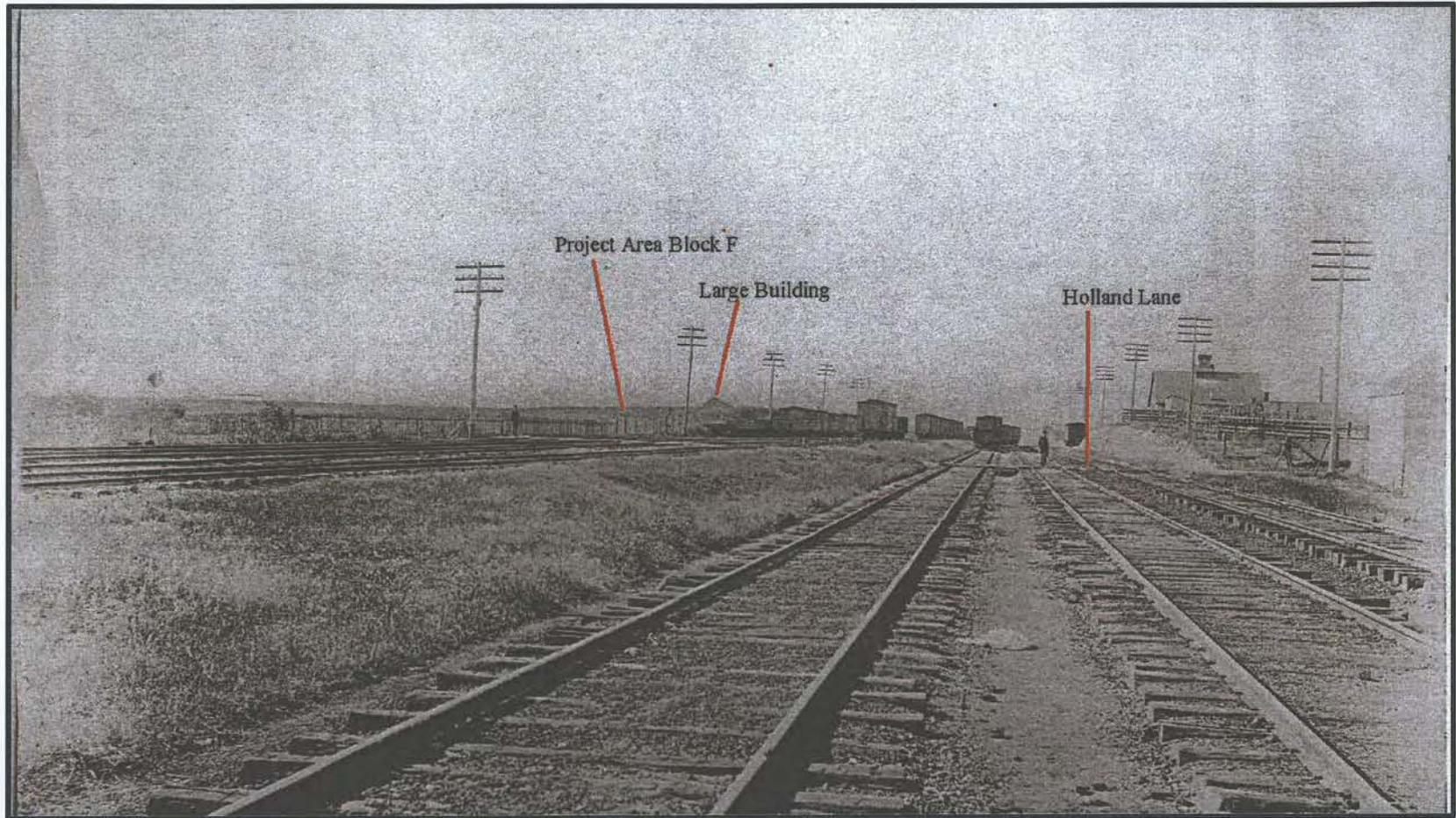


Figure 10. 1893 Photograph of Southern Railroad right of way, looking southwest across Holland Lane towards the project area (from Fairfax County Circuit Court case files: *William DeMaine & Sons vs. Southern Railroad*)

as the other documentation suggests, then this structure well may have represented a barn within the property later acquired by the Southern Railroad.

After purchasing the Rotchford and Peverill properties, the Southern Railroad expanded its rail yards south into the USPTO project area. Various types of support buildings were constructed during this expansion. Between 1897 and 1901, Southern enlarged its railroad servicing complex to include the roundhouse and railyard, which collectively became known as the "Cameron Yards." Between 1902 and 1908, other private railroad-related service enterprises, including the Armour Fruit Growers' Company, built refrigeration and food preservation facilities in the area, including an ice storage warehouse, a car icing platform and station, and in 1908, a refrigerator car service and maintenance facility. In 1944, the Southern Railroad added a diesel locomotive repair shop at the yards; this structure continued in service until the 1970s (Schweigart n.d.: 8-2 – 8-4, 8-13).

The precise locations of most of these buildings remain unclear. The footings for the ice storage facility, part of the original O&A RR embankment, and the ice storage warehouse were discovered during archeological investigations of the Carlyle/Federal Courthouse property, as were some features that Tellus, Inc. characterized as "railroad privies." To provide further guidance, 1921 and 1941 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps were consulted at the Library of Congress to determine the location and structural characteristics of other buildings that might have stood around the yard in later years. Unfortunately, Southern apparently did not allow access to their properties for Sanborn's mappers in either year; as Plate 33 of the 1941 map (Figure 11) clearly shows, the area below what is now the northern boundary of Block F was labeled simply "Full of Tracks." A 1927 aerial view of the western fringes of Alexandria (Figure 12) shows clearly both the expanded yards of the Southern Railroad and a large unidentified building immediately to the south. The standing structure, which appears to be the same building that appeared in silhouette in the 1893 photograph (Figure 10), likely was demolished during subsequent expansion of the railroad's yard capacity.

Archeological Results

Archeological Monitoring

As required in the Memorandum of Understanding and block-specific scopes of work (Appendix II), removal of all fill within selected cells of Blocks F, J, M, and N was to be monitored and documented. The purpose of this procedure was to verify and document whether mid-late twentieth century use of the USPTO Relocation Site area for disposal of municipal waste had eliminated all culturally significant deposits within the southern ends of the project area. As part of the present study, archeological monitors observed and documented soil removal from specific cells within all of these blocks (Table 3). The following section presents generalized observations on soil conditions within all four blocks where monitoring was applied (Blocks M, N, J, and F).

The most logical manner by which to address the nature of the deposits and the stratigraphy documented within various portions of the USPTO Relocation site is to begin at the Row 20 corridor (the southernmost row of Blocks M and N); to move northward to the Row 17 corridor (the central portion of Blocks M and N); next, to discuss the stratigraphy observed at the southern edge of the Row 14 corridor (as exposed by removal of cells in Row 15); and finally to present observations about stratigraphy in Block F. Blocks M and N, as representative of conditions at the extreme southern end of the site, will be treated as a single unit.

Blocks M and N. Blocks M and N comprised the entire southern third of the USPTO Relocation project area. This portion of the relocation site was bounded by Eisenhower Avenue to

the south, by commercial structures and the U. S. Federal Courthouse property on the west, by Blocks J and K on the north, and by the property boundary on the east. The two blocks incorporated a total of 72 cells within the grid previously established across the project area during environmental testing, and encompassed Rows 15 - 20 (north-south axis) and Rows E - P (east-west axis) (Figure 3). Approximately 4.48 ac (1.81 ha) were included within these perimeters. Proposed construction on these two blocks would include two above-ground parking decks, two buildings with sub-surface basement components, and a deep utility corridor between the westernmost building and the parking garage immediately west.

Archeological investigations previously conducted within these blocks by Tellus, Inc., in 1992 (Bromberg and Shephard 1994) indicated that twentieth century grading and filling had modified the original landforms significantly. In Block M, the 1992 excavations were confined to investigating two mechanically excavated stratigraphic trenches, both of which documented the presence of thick (19 - 31 ft) fill deposits in this area. Contents of the strata included modern artifacts such as automobile parts, cans, plastics, and 14 items of military ordnance that dated from ca. 1945 - 1976 (Bromberg and Shephard 1994:62). The Tellus investigation placed a total of four mechanically excavated trenches within Block N, all of which also appeared to document recent episodes of grading and filling. One feature, a crushed rock roadway, was noted; archeologically, this feature was assessed as not significant (Bromberg and Shephard 1994:66).

The Row 20 corridor constituted the southernmost boundary of the project area, bordering Eisenhower Avenue. Because the cells within this row were only partially within the footprints of the two proposed buildings, they were excavated and graded in a slightly different fashion than those in most of the other rows on the site. The southern half of the cells within this row were not graded to a flat construction grade, but were sloped at a 45° angle from their southern edge down to the construction grade of 16.33 ft amsl (13). Most of the southern area of the site originally had been part of the marshy floodplain of Cameron Run, and so constituted the deepest part of the landfill. Previous soil testing had indicated that all cells within this corridor, except for Q-20, contained disturbed and contaminated soils that extended below the depths that would be impacted by construction activities and below the basal elevations of those soil borings (< 10 ft amsl to <15ft amsl) (Camp Dresser and McKee 2001). Monitoring documented that pockets of fill containing dense debris extended below construction grade; old cars, tires, batteries, unexploded ordnance and practice shapes, similar to the types of items found by the Tellus study, characterized the landfill materials.

The easternmost portions of Row 20 also contained fill deposits, but some natural subsoil could be discerned in this area, as Figure 13 indicates. This profile, which recorded the southern face of Cell P-19 at a depth of approximately 10 ft, shows that from two to four strata of grayish brown fill had been introduced over graded yellowish-brown clay subsoil. This area appears to represent an "upland" section of the original topography; hence the subsoil was exposed at shallower depths.

In general, as soil removal proceeded northward, the elevation of natural sub-soils rose gradually; however, exposed profiles continued to show that the original landforms had been graded and that any remnant A horizons had been removed. Soil bore data showed that the elevations at which "natural soils" were encountered along Row 17 ranged from < 15 ft amsl to 25 amsl, slightly higher than in Blocks M and N. Cells within this area still contained substantial amounts of landfill material, including sporadic deposits of incinerator ash covered with leveling fill, together with occasional deeper pockets of heavier trash. The general soil morphology (e.g., graded and truncated soil profiles with the A horizon absent) was similar to that observed across the remainder of the site. Heavily disturbed soils with high percentages of modern trash, including some automobile remains,

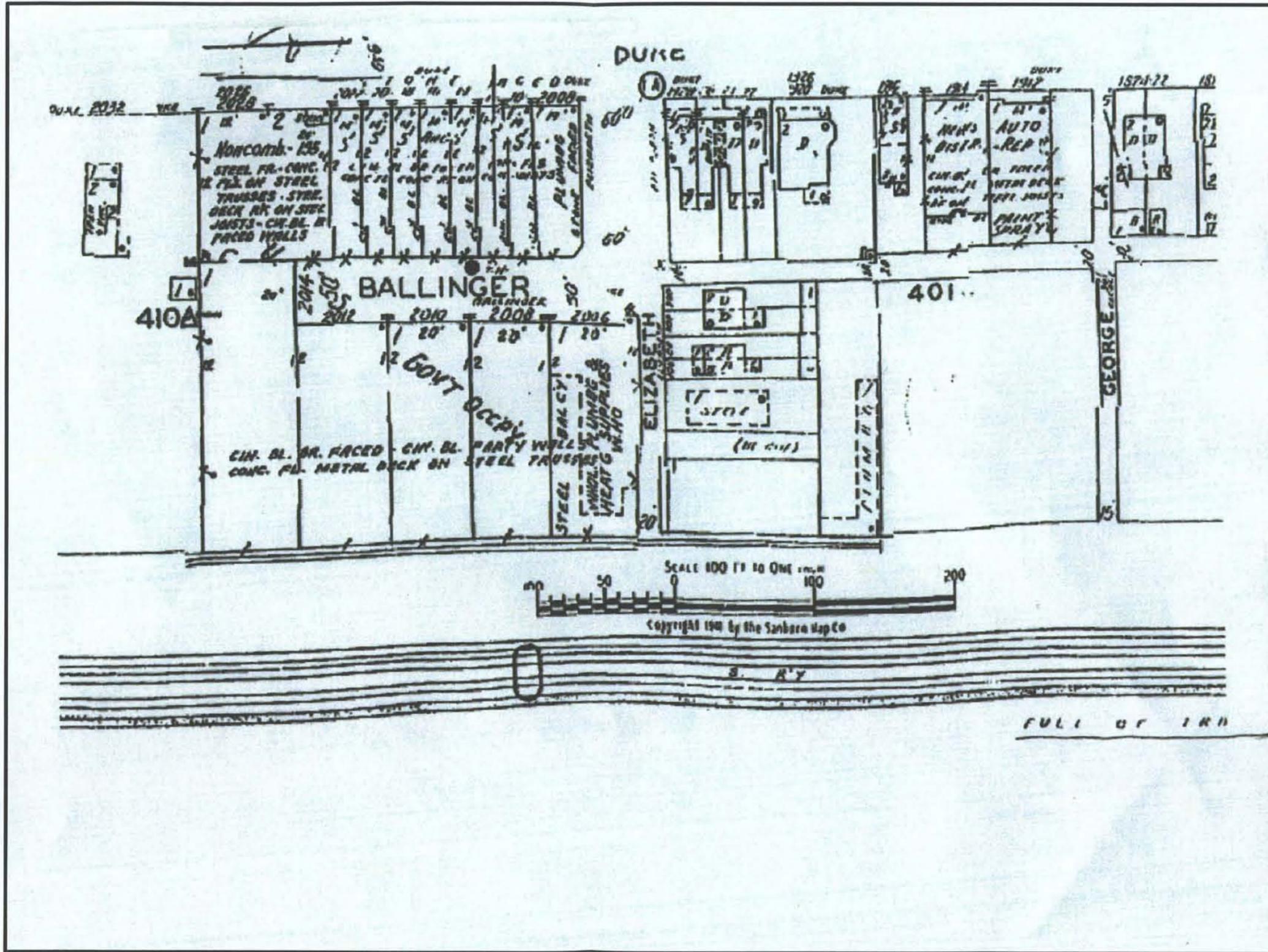


Figure 11. Excerpt from Plate 33, Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Alexandria, Virginia (1941), showing lack of coverage of Southern Railroad yard area

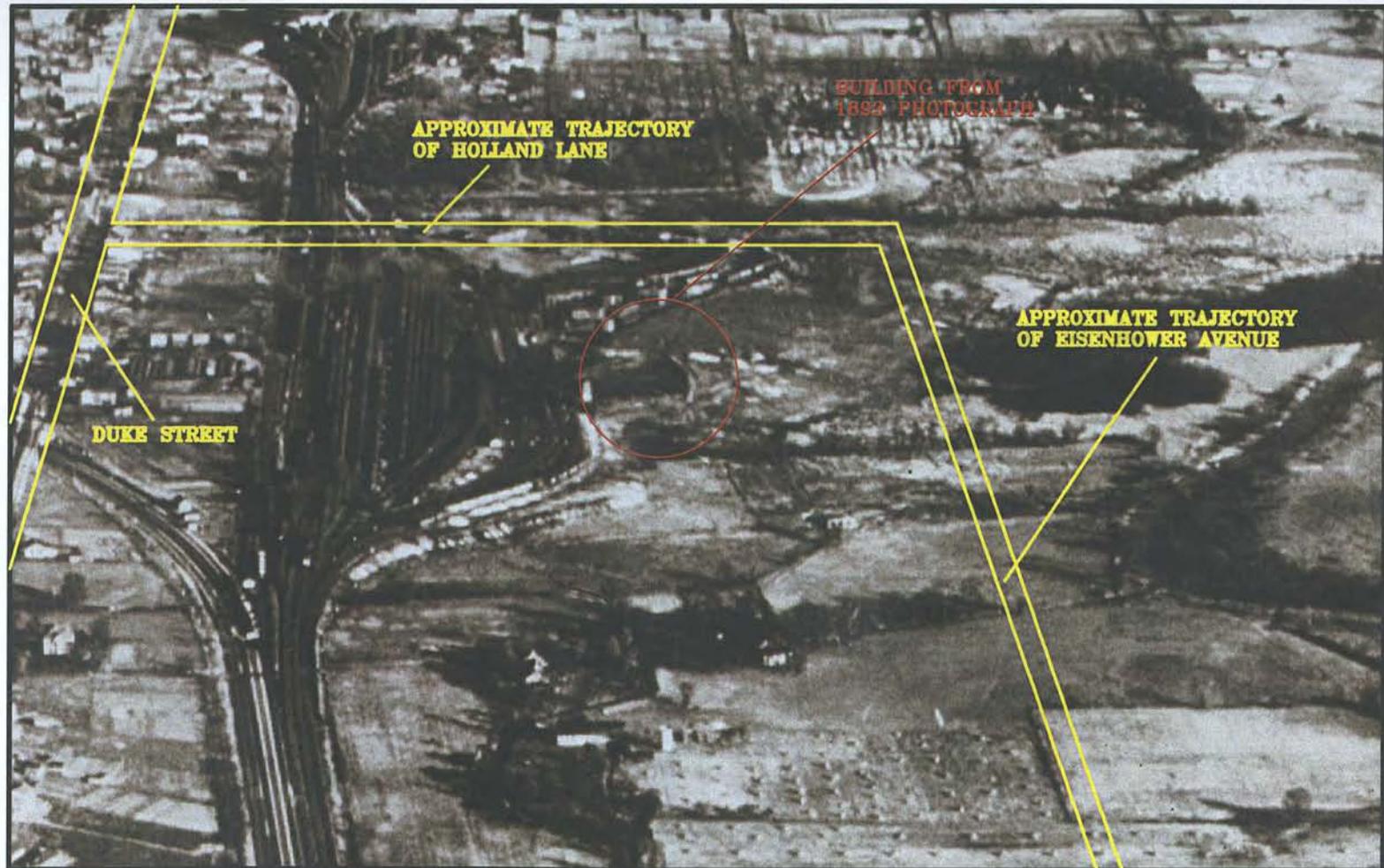


Figure 12. 1927 aerial view of western Alexandria, showing expanded yard facilities of the Southern Railroad and large building immediately south. Approximate modern road corridors and street names superimposed to provide locational context (Photo Courtesy of Virginia Room, Kate Warren Barrett Branch, Alexandria Public Library)



Figure 13. Excavation completed to construction grade along Eisenhower Avenue (orientation southwest), showing inward slope to accommodate the proposed building footprint

Table 3. United States Patent and Trademark Office Site: Archeological Site Monitoring Table, Blocks M & N

Block/Cell	Surface Elevation (# ft. amsl)	"Natural" Soils (# ft. amsl)	Monitor Elevation (#ft amsl)	Contaminant Elevation (# ft amsl)	Date Cleared * Date started not cleared yet.	Elevation at excavation (ft amsl) by date	Photo s	Comments
Block M: E-15	29.5	< 15	15	15.5	1-24-02 CLEARED	@ 22.15	Rolls 1 & 2: Exps 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12	E-corridor cleared to construction grade. West cutbank of Cells D-15 thru D-17 demonstrated disturbed soils well below the 20 to 16' amsl slope construction grade within these cells. Cell cleared to construction grade. Excavation to deeper elevations for utilities will require additional monitoring.
Block M: F-15	30	21	22	21	1-25-02 2-7-02 CLEARED	@ 22.20	Rolls 16&17: Exp. 23-26	Northern 20' cleared to 22' amsl for board road installation creating the cutbank for archeological inspections, the remaining southern 30' of the #15 corridor will stay at 26' amsl until inspected. Cell cleared to construction grade.
Block M: G-15	31.5	22.5	23-24	22.5	1-23-02 1/25/02 CLEARED	4-6 @ 23	Roll 1 & 2; Exps 1-2	Disturbed soils below 22 ft. Cell cleared to construction grade.
Block M: H-15	31.5	22.5	23-24	22.5	1-25-02 1/25- 1/26 2-27-02 CLEARED	4-6 @ 23 4-6 @ 23 7-9@16.83	Roll 14 Exp. 12, 13 Roll 15 Exp. 15, 16 Rolls 23&24 Exp 19,20	Northern 20' cleared to 22' amsl for board rd installation creating the cutbank for archeological inspections, the remaining southern 30' of the #15 corridor will stay at 26' amsl until inspected. No "A" observed in the cutbank of the board road. No natural soils observed in the walkover of the remainder of the cell @ 23' amsl. Excavations continue as board road is being moved. Walkover and inspections of the side wall demonstrated no sign of a buried A horizon. Cell cleared to construction grade.

Block/Cell	Surface Elevation (# ft. amsl)	"Natural" Soils (# ft. amsl)	Monitor Elevation (#ft amsl)	Contaminant Elevation (# ft amsl)	Date Cleared * Date started not cleared yet.	Elevation at excavation (ft amsl) by date	Photo s	Comments
Block M: I-15	31.3	22.5	23-24	22.5	1-25-02 2-5-02 2-28-02 CLEARED	4-6 @ 23 4-16@16.83	Rolls 24&25 Exp.19,20	Northern 20' cleared to 22' amsl for board rd installation creating the cutbank for archeological inspections, the remaining southern 30' of the #15 corridor will stay at 26'amsl until inspected. . No "A" observed in the cutbank of the board road. No natural soils observed in the walkover of the remainder of the cell @ 23'amsl. Excavations continue as board road is being moved. Spot checks and inspections of the side walls as excavation continues demonstrate that no buried A exists in his cell. Cell cleared to construction grade
Block M/N: J-15	33	25	24	24	1-23-02 1/24 1/24 2/1 2/2 2/4 2-4-02 CLEARED	1-3 @ 27 4-9 @ 21 4-9 @ 22 4-9 @ 22 4-9 @ 22	Roll 10: # 25, 26 Roll 11: # 23, 24 Rolls 24&24 Exp.19,20	Cell excavated to 26' amsl 1/23/02 Northern 20' (horizontally) cleared to 22' amsl for board rd installation creating the cutbank for archeological inspections; the remaining southern 30' of the #15 corridor will stay at 26'amsl until inspected. Excavations continued on Feb. 2. Graded subsoil observed but no intact A horizon is present. Spot checks and continued sidewall inspections indicated no A present. Cell cleared to construction grade.
Block N: L-15	33.45	<15	16-17	15.5	1-25-02* 1/28 1/29 1/30 1-31-02 CLEARED	1-12 @ 21.54 1-12 @ 21.54 1-12 @ 21.54 1-12 @ 21.54	Roll 14: Exp. 2- 5 Roll 15: Exp. 5- 8	Construction grade will stop at 23'amsl for installation of board rd. Further inspections as grade increases. Intersection of the two board rds in this block. Remainder of the block excavated to 21.54', disturbed soils to base. Board rd. stays in place at 23'. Cleared to construction grade. Excavation to deeper elevations for utilities will require additional monitoring.

Block/Cell	Surface Elevation (# ft. amsl)	"Natural" Soils (# ft. amsl)	Monitor Elevation (#ft amsl)	Contaminant Elevation (# ft amsl)	Date Cleared * Date started not cleared yet.	Elevation at excavation (ft amsl) by date	Photo s	Comments
Block N: M-15	32.59	29	30-31	29	2-6-02 2/7/02 2-21-02 CLEARED	@ 29.59 4-17 @ 15.59	Roll 12 &13: Exp. 21, 22 Rolls 20&21: Exp. 21, 22 @28'	Excavations will proceed to 29.59' amsl, .5' above the natural soils. Walk over inspection conducted at this elevation revealed no exposed natural soils Inspection to proceed when excavations reach natural soils. Cell @ 29.59 2-7-02. Walkover and sidewall inspections revealed no buried A as excavations continued. Disturbed soils below the elevation of "natural" soils as indicated by soil borings. Cell cleared to construction grade.
Block M: E-16	29.79	<15	16-17	16	1-24-02 1-24-02 CLEARED	7-14 @ 15.79	Rolls 1&2: #7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12	E-corridor cleared to construction grade. Sidewalls demonstrated disturbed soils well below the 20 to 16' amsl slope construction grade within these blocks. Cell cleared to construction grade. Excavation to deeper elevations for utilities will require additional monitoring.
Block M: F-16	31	<15	16-17	15	1-15-02 1-22-02 CLEARED	1-16 @ 16	Rolls 16&17: Exp. 29, 30 Roll 24: Exp. 23-24	Cell excavated prior to initiation of MOA. Sidewall photo'd, no indication of a buried A horizon. Cell cleared to construction depth.
Block M: G-16	32.45	<15	16-17	16	1/23 1/23 3-4-02 CLEARED	1-6 @ 26.45 7-9 @ 23.45	Roll 14: Exp. 8, 9 Roll 15: Exp. 11, 12 Rolls 16&17 Exp. 27, 28	Cutbank examined at 17 amsl. No indication of a buried A horizon in sidewall. Spot checks during excavation revealed no buried A. Cell excavated to 17 amsl, construction depth, cell cleared. Cell cleared at construction depth. Natural soils do not occur at the basal depth of construction impact, still in the disturbed landfill soil.

Block/Cell	Surface Elevation (# ft. amsl)	"Natural" Soils (# ft. amsl)	Monitor Elevation (#ft amsl)	Contaminant Elevation (# ft amsl)	Date Cleared * Date started not cleared yet.	Elevation at excavation (ft amsl) by date	Photo s	Comments
Block M: H-16	32	<15	16-17	16	1/21 1/22 2-11-02 3-1-02 CLEARED	1-6 @ 26 1-6 @ 26 7-17 @ 19 (15)	Roll 14: Exp. 6- 13 Roll 15: Exp. 9- 16	Excavations halted at 19' monitoring to continue as excavation resume. Excavations begin again. Disturbed soils extend well below construction grade. Cell cleared to construction depth.
Block M: I-16	31.77	19.5	20.5-21	19.5	2/7 2-28-20 CLEARED	@ 21.75 7-12@19.7	Roll 14: Exp. 10, 11 Roll 15: Exp. 13, 14	Exposed cutbanks in surrounding cells showed no buried "A" horizon. A walkover at the elevation/level where the "natural" soils were indicated show that disturbed soils appeared to extend below the elevation of construction grade. Cell cleared to construction grade.
Block M: J-16	31	19	21	19.5	1-24-02 2-7-02 2-8-02 CLEARED 2-8-02	1-7 @ 26 7-12@ 19 7-12@ 20	Roll 10: Exp. 25, 26 Roll 11: Exp. 23, 24	Excavations begin in this cell, still 4.5' above natural soils, inspections will continue as excavations proceed to natural soils. Will be excavated to 19' amsl, the elevation indicated by the borings to be at natural soils. Based on examination of the west sidewall of the pedestalled cell disturbed soils seem to extend well into the existing overburden. No sign of a buried "A". McCauley to notify when the cell is to elevation to permit a walkover inspection. Still in disturbed soils at 19' amsl. Subsoils evident in the eastern sidewall of this cell (northern ¼) but no "A" left, disturbed soils lie immediately atop the graded subs. Cell cleared to construction grade.

Block/Cell	Surface Elevation (# ft. amsl)	"Natural" Soils (# ft. amsl)	Monitor Elevation (#ft amsl)	Contaminant Elevation (# ft amsl)	Date Cleared * Date started not cleared yet.	Elevation at excavation (ft amsl) by date	Photo s	Comments
Block N: K-16	30.89	22	23-24	22	1-25-02* 1/26 1/28 2/28/02 CLEARED	1-3 @ 27.89 1-3 @ 27.89 4-9 @ 21.89	Rolls 16&17: Exp. 13,14 Roll 25: Exp. 23-24	Construction grade will stop at 23'amsl for installation of board rd. Further inspections as grade increases. Remaining soils removed to 21.89'. No A horizon observed in the walkover inspections or in the cutbank sidewalls. Disturbed soils below the elevation indicated as the natural soils by the soil boring. Cell cleared to construction grade.
Block N: L-16	30.96	22	24	22	1/31 1/31 2-25-02 CLEARED	7-12 @ 19.77 1-3 @ 21.96 4-9 @ 21.96	Roll 10: Exp. 15, 16 Roll 11: Exp. 13, 14	Construction grade will stop at 24'amsl for installation of board rd. Concrete sewer line encountered in western portion of block Walkover inspection of this cell at 21.96' amsl showed that disturbed soils extend well below the elevation indicated as "Natural soils. The majority of this cell has been heavily impacted by the construction of a large storm sewer box. Cell cleared to construction grade. Cell excavated to construction grade 16.33 2-25-02.
Block N: M-16	32.95	30	31-32	30.5	2-6-02 2/7/02 2-8-02 2-11-02 2-12-02 2-19-02 CLEARED 2-19-02	@ 29.95 1-3 @ 29.95 1-3 @ 29.95 1-3 @ 29.95 4-10 @ 22.95	Color roll 10: #9-14 B&W roll 11: #7-12	West sidewall inspected and photo'd on 2-2-02. No natural soils observed in the sidewall, will be spot inspected as excavations proceed. Excavations begin in this cell on 2/6/02. "Hot Spot", only 3 truck loads of soil removed a day. Will be excavated to 29.95 eventually; will be re-inspected when base of contaminants is reached. Still working on this cell. Cell down to elevation of "natural soils" did not observe natural soils during walkover. No A horizon present in pedastaled cutbanks. Cell cleared to construction grade.

Block/Cell	Surface Elevation (# ft. amsl)	"Natural" Soils (# ft. amsl)	Monitor Elevation (#ft amsl)	Contaminant Elevation (# ft amsl)	Date Cleared * Date started not cleared yet.	Elevation at excavation (ft amsl) by date	Photo s	Comments
Block N: N-16	33.91	34	36	28	2/7/02 2-20-02 CLEARED	@ 33.91 1-6 @ 27.91	Roll 16&17: exp5,6 Rolls 20&21: Exp. 21-26	Soil Boring tests could not determine if lower depth soils are natural or imported fill. Spot checks and sidewall inspections showed graded soils overlying the graded subsoil. No indication of a buried A horizon. Cell cleared to construction grade.
Block N: O-16	34.93	32	33-34	N/A	2/7 CLEARED 2-12-02 2-15-02 2-16-02 2-18-02 2-19-02	@ 34.93 1-22 @ 16.33 (12.93) 1-22 @ 16.33) 1-22 @ 16.33 1-22 @ 16.33	Roll 14: Exp. 24- 27 Roll 15: Exp. 27- 30 Rolls 16&17 Exp.3&4 Rolls 20&21: Exp. 27, 28	Excavations have not started in this cell at this time. Excavations in the surrounding cells have exposed the sidewalls of this cell for inspection West wall of this cell inspected and photo'd at 29.5. Inspection revealed no "A" horizon. Cell cleared to construction grade, spot inspections as excavations proceed in this cell. Cleared to construction grade.
Block N: Q-16	35.91	33	34-35	33	2/7 2-12-02 CLEARED	35.91 N/A	Roll 14: Exp. 24, 25,30,31 Roll 15: Exp. 27, 28, 33,34	Excavations have not begun in this cell as of 2-12-02. Sidewall photo'd from O.18 on two occasions Photo's taken as more of the cut-bank exposing Q.16 is exposed. Progress on this cell will be monitored closely as excavations proceed, if there's any chance for a buried A it'll be in this portion of the project area. Inspections continued as excavations proceed. No buried A observed. Inspections of southwall of Q16 cutbank from cell O.18 (2-12-02 O.18@26') indicated no buried A horizon. Cell cleared to construction grade. Spot checks to continue as excavations proceed.

Block/Cell	Surface Elevation (# ft. amsl)	"Natural" Soils (# ft. amsl)	Monitor Elevation (#ft amsl)	Contaminant Elevation (# ft amsl)	Date Cleared * Date started not cleared yet.	Elevation at excavation (ft amsl) by date	Photo s	Comments
Block N: S-16	34.11	25	27	31	2/7 2-13-02 CLEARED	@ 34.11	Rolls 16&17: Exp. 9-10	Elevation is 3 feet above natural soils, monitor excavations. Only the southern ½ of this cell fall within the monitored area. Excavations in Q 16 exposed the west cutbank of this cell. The exposed cutbank revealed that disturbed soils extend to a graded subsoil. The boundary is quite distinct and abrupt. Cell cleared to construction grade.
Block M: E-17	29.3	<15	N/A	15	1-24-02 1/24/02 CLEARED	7-14 @ 15.28	Rolls 1&2: #7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12	E-corridor cleared to construction grade. Sidewalls demonstrated disturbed soils well below the 20 to 16' amsl slope construction grade within these blocks. Cell cleared to construction grade. Excavation to deeper elevations for utilities will require additional monitoring.
Block M: G-17	31	<16	16-17	16	1/23 1/24 2-12-02 CLEARED	1-12 @ 19.12 1-12 @ 19.12	Rolls 16&17: Exp. 21, 22 Rolls 26&27: Exp. 1-2	Excavations in this cell are 3' above the level natural soils. Monitoring will proceed as construction proceeds to monitor depth. Board roads remain in place, excavations in H17 and G16 exposed 2 sidewalls of this cell, disturbed soils extend below construction grade and immediately overlay graded subsoils. Cell cleared to construction grade with spot inspections as board road removed and excavations continues. Spot checks showed no buried A horizon, all is disturbed. Cell cleared to construction grade.
Block M: H-17	32	<8.5	16-17	8	1/22 1/22 2-9-02 CLEARED 2-11-02 2-12-02	1-3 @ 29 4-15 @ 25 4-15 @ 17 4-15 @ 17	Roll 14: Exp. 6,7,14, 15 Roll 15: Exp. 9,10,17,18	Cell excavated to 25' on 1-22, excavations and soil borings of surrounding cells demonstrate that natural soils, if they are present, are well below the zone of construction impact. (Maximum construction grade excepting utility trenching is 17.83') Cleared to construction grade.

Block/Cell	Surface Elevation (# ft. amsl)	"Natural" Soils (# ft. amsl)	Monitor Elevation (#ft amsl)	Contaminant Elevation (# ft amsl)	Date Cleared * Date started not cleared yet.	Elevation at excavation (ft amsl) by date	Photo s	Comments
Block N: L-17	31.59	22.5	23.5-24	11	2/1/02 1/31 2/1 2/1 2-6-02 2-7-02 2-8-02 CLEARED	1-3 @ 28.59 1-3 @ 28.59 4-9 @ 22.59	Roll 10: Exp. 21, 22 Roll 11: Exp. 19, 20	Construction grade will stop at 24' amsl; heavily disturbed soils with sewer line and burn layer. No sign of intact "A" horizon. Inspections will proceed when elevations reach the level of natural soils. There is an old sewer box and associated "builders trench" with disturbed soils in most of this cell. The top of the sewer box is at 24' but extends at least 8' into the subsoil, indicating that the disturbed soils extend at least to 16' amsl. Cell is cleared to construction grade.
Block N: M-17	33.5	24.5	25.5-26	24.5	2-6-02 2/7 2-8-02 2-9-02 CLEARED 2-16-02 2-18-02	@ 30.50 4-4 @ 29.5 5-9 @ 24.5 10-12 @ 21.5 10-12 @ 21.5	Roll 10: Exp. 17- 20 Roll 11: Exp. 15- 18 Rolls 12&13: Exp15-16	Excavations will stop at 30.5 at this phase, 6' above natural soils. No work necessary at this time, inspections to continue as excavations proceed. Excavated to the top of the "natural soils" no A horizon left Cell cleared to construction grade.
Block N: N-17	34.04	25	26-27	25	2/7 2-12-02 2-19-02 2-20-02 2-21-02 2-22-02 CLEARED	?? @ 26 1-9 @ 25.64 10-15 @ 19.09 16-24 @ 16.33	Roll 12: Exp. 15- 18 Roll 13: Exp. 15- 18 Rolls 16&17 Exp. 1&2,11, 12 Rolls 20&21: Exp. 29, 30	Cell excavated to 26' amsl still approximately 1' above the elevation of "natural" soils. Excavations continue in this cell. No sign of a buried A as we monitor the excavated sidewall/cut-banks in this cell. Cell cleared to construction grade.
Block M: E-18	28.09	0	16-17	9.5	 1-24-02 CLEARED	7-12 @ 16.09	Rolls 1&2: #7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 Rolls: 10&11 Exp. 1- 8	E-corridor cleared to construction grade. Sidewalls demonstrated disturbed soils well below the 20 to 16' amsl slope construction grade within these blocks. Cell cleared to construction grade. Excavation to deeper elevations for utilities will require additional monitoring.

Block/Cell	Surface Elevation (# ft. amsl)	"Natural" Soils (# ft. amsl)	Monitor Elevation (#ft amsl)	Contaminant Elevation (# ft amsl)	Date Cleared * Date started not cleared yet.	Elevation at excavation (ft amsl) by date	Photo s	Comments
Block M: F-18 Cell outside project area	28.74	<9	N/A	9				Block outside project area
Block M: G-18	28.41	<19	16-17	10	2/7/02 1/23 1/24/02 CLEARED	@ 16.3 1-3 @ 25.45 4-14 @ 14.41	Roll 14: Exp. 18, 19 Roll 15: Exp. 21, 22	Profile of the side walls of this cell demonstrates disturbance total disturbance through the bottom elevation. Disturbed soils to below construction grade. No natural soils observed. Cell cleared to construction grade.
Block M: H-18	28.17	<12	16-17	11	1/22 2-9-02 2-14-02 3-6-03 3-9-02 CLEARED	1-3 @ 25.17 4-4 @ 24.17 5-6 @ 22.17 7-9 @ 19.17	Rolls 24&25: Exp. 33-34	
Block M: Cell I 18	29.31	<15	16-17	15.5	1/21 1/30 CLEARED 2-12-02	4-6 @ 23.31 4-6 @ 23.31 6-10 @ 19.5	Rolls 24&25: Exp. 35-36	Initial excavation excavated the soils to a depth of 23.3'amsl. Disturbed soils were evident throughout the excavations. Will continue inspections as excavations continue. Excavations in this cell, as well as in adjacent cells, have demonstrated that the disturbed and contaminated soils (fill) extend well below construction grade. (see notes for L.18) Cell cleared to construction grade.
Block M: J-18	31.66	<15	16-17	15.5	2-7-02 2/7 CLEARED 2-12-02	@ 23 *(in progress) 2/7 2-8-02 2-11-02 2-12-02 2-13-02	Rolls 12&13: Exp. 31, 32 Rolls 16&17: Exp. 17, 18	Will be excavated to 19.5'amsl, still well above the basal elevations of the borings, Construction Grade at 17.83 ft amsl (2-12-02). Excavations in this cell, as well as in adjacent cells, have demonstrated that the disturbed and contaminated soils (fill) extend well below construction grade. (see notes for L.18) Cell cleared to construction grade.

Block/Cell	Surface Elevation (# ft. amsl)	"Natural" Soils (# ft. amsl)	Monitor Elevation (#ft amsl)	Contaminant Elevation (# ft amsl)	Date Cleared * Date started not cleared yet.	Elevation at excavation (ft amsl) by date	Photo s	Comments
Block N: K-18	29.33	<15	16-17	17.5	1/25 1/26 1-27-02 CLEARED	1-12 @ 17.33 1-12 @ 17.33	Rolls 24&25: Exp. 25-26	Construction grade will stop at 23'amsl for installation of board rd. Further inspections as grade increases. Excavation continues, disturbed soils extend well below the elevation of construction impact. Borings indicate disturbed soils below 15' amsl. Cell cleared to construction grade.
Block N: L-18	32.03	23	24-25	20	2-2-02* 2/2 2/4 2-8-02 2-11-02 CLEARED 2-12-02	1-6 @ 26.03 1-6 @ 26.03 7-9 @ 23.03 7-9 @ 23.03	Roll 1: Exp. 18- 23 Roll 2: Exp. 20- 25 Roll 10: Exp. 21- 24 Roll 11: Exp. 19- 22	Base of excavation in this block does not go below the black disturbed ash and dump stratum. This stratum slopes down to the south and west, as the deepest parts of the dump appear to be centered around blocks I and J 18. No evidence of buried A horizon in the north cut-bank of this cell, monitoring will continue until construction grade is reached Cell cleared to construction grade. (Full cut-bank exposed when L17 was taken to construction depth, 16.33' on 2-25-02) disturbed soils extend well below elevation of natural soils as indicated by soil borings.
Block N: M-18	33.45	15	16-17	15.5	2/4 2/4 2/5 CLEARED 2-22-02	1-3 @ 30.45 4-9 @ 24.5 4-9 @ 24.5	Roll 1: Exp. 24-29 Roll 2: Exp. 26- 31	Excavations begin in this cell, still well above elevation of natural soils as indicated by soil borings. Monitoring will continue as excavations proceed Excavation of surrounding cells exposed cut-banks to construction grade. (M 17 to grade 2-22-02) Cell cleared to construction grade.

Block/Cell	Surface Elevation (# ft. amsl)	"Natural" Soils (# ft. amsl)	Monitor Elevation (#ft amsl)	Contaminant Elevation (# ft amsl)	Date Cleared * Date started not cleared yet.	Elevation at excavation (ft amsl) by date	Photo s	Comments
Block N: N-18	33.56	25	26-27	24.5	2-5-02 2/5 2/5 2-6-02 CLEARED 2-12-02 2-13-02	1-6 @ 27.56 7-9 @ 24.56 10-18 @ 16.33 10-18 @ 16.33	Roll 1: Exp. 30-35 Roll 2: Exp. 32-37 Rolls 12&13: Exp. 23, 24	Excavations proceeded to 24.56, approximately .5' below natural soils. Walkover & profile inspections demonstrated no "A" horizon exists in this cell. Cell cleared to construction grade 2-6-02.
Block N: O-18	34	28	29-30	28	2-5-02 2-6-02 2-7-02 CLEARED 2-13-02 2-14-02 2-15-02	1-3 @ 31 7-9 @ 25 7-22 @ 16.33 (15.56) 7-22 @ 16.33 7- 22@16.33(12)	Rolls 12&13: Exp. 19, 20 Roll 14: Exp. 20-27 Roll 15: Exp. 23-30	Excavations begin in this block, still 3' above natural soils. Excavations will proceed to 28', the beginning depth of natural soils. Mike was instructed to let me know when the block was finished (to 28") so that an inspection can be made of the exposed surface. Walkover inspection conducted on 2-6-02. Clean fill (coarse sand and gravels) overlay the burned fill from the incinerator, which are well below the elevation of the natural soils. Finished removing remaining overburden. No sign of a buried "A". Cell cleared to construction grade.
Block N: Q-18	33.4	30.5	31.5-32	30.5	2/7 2-14-02 2-20-02 CLEARED	No Data 1-3 @ 30.4	Roll 14: Exp. 20-23 Roll 15: Exp. 23-26 Rolls 16&17: Exp. 9, 10	Initial excavations begin in this cell, cutting slope for access to landfill area of the site. Continue cutting slope. Cell cleared, slope cut to below level of disturbed soils. Sidewalls exhibit no sign of buried A horizon, graded subsoil immediately below disturbed soils
Block N: S-18	No data	No data	?????	25.5	2-27-02 CLEARED	-	Roll 22 &23 Exp. 29,30, 31,32 Rolls 24&25: Exp. 27-28 Base of trench 24.6 amsl	A sump was constructed in the center of this cell prior to the implementation of the MOA. The sidewalls of the sump were inspected and a trench excavated to 24.6' amsl., a depth below the level of "natural" soils as indicated by soil borings. The soil profile shows relatively clean soils (fairly thin <2.5") resting atop the graded subsoil. Cell cleared to construction grade.

Block/Cell	Surface Elevation (# ft. amsl)	"Natural" Soils (# ft. amsl)	Monitor Elevation (#ft amsl)	Contaminant Elevation (# ft amsl)	Date Cleared * Date started not cleared yet.	Elevation at excavation (ft amsl) by date	Photo s	Comments
Block M: E-19	26.73	<8	11	11	1-24-02 2-7-02 CLEARED	@ 20	Rolls 1 & 2: # 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12	E-corridor cleared to construction grade. Sidewalls demonstrated disturbed soils well below the 20 to 16' amsl slope construction grade within these blocks. Cell cleared to construction grade. Excavation to deeper elevations for utilities will require additional monitoring.
Block N: K-19	27.74	<16	16-17	16	1/24 1/25 1/26 1/28 3-6-02 CLEARED	1-3 @ 24.74 1-3 @ 24.74 1-3 @ 24.74 1-3 @ 24.74 4-12@16.5	Rolls 24&25: Exp. 31-32	Construction grade will stop at 24.7' amsl for installation of board rd. Further inspections as grade increases. Excavations resume in this cell with the removal of the board road. Thick cut, takes it down to construction grade. No evidence of buried A horizon. Disturbed soils continue below construction grade. Cell cleared to construction grade.
Block N: L-19 Check dates surrounding cells were excavated	31.56	<15	16-17	16	1/28 1/28/02 1-28-02 CLEARED	1-6 @ 25.56 7-16 @ 15.56	Rolls 28&29: Exp. 3-4	Under the path of the board road. Excavation of surrounding cells revealed the cut-banks of this cell and disturbed soils to depths greater than construction grade. Cell cleared to construction grade.
Block N: M-19	32.14	20	21-22	17	2/7 3-7-02 CLEARED	@ 25.8* (in progress)	Rolls 28&29: Exp. 3-4	Under the path of the board road. Excavations in cell M18 revealed north cut-bank of this cell. Disturbed soils immediately overlie a graded subsoil. No sign of a buried A horizon. Cleared to construction grade.

Block/Cell	Surface Elevation (# ft. amsl)	"Natural" Soils (# ft. amsl)	Monitor Elevation (#ft amsl)	Contaminant Elevation (# ft amsl)	Date Cleared * Date started not cleared yet.	Elevation at excavation (ft amsl) by date	Photo s	Comments
Block N: N-19	32.92	11.5	12	11	1/28 1/29 2-12-02 CLEARED	1-9 @ 23.92 1-9 @ 23.92	Rolls 28&29: Exp. 3-4	Under the path of the board road. Cell N18 excavated to 16.5' revealed north cut-bank of this cell to construction grade. Disturbed soils extend well below construction grade. Cell cleared to construction grade.
Block N: O-19	33.27	<11.5	16-17	21	1-29/30/02 1/29 1/30 3-13-02 3-14-02 CLEARED	1-9 @ 24.27 1-9 @ 24.27 10-14 @ 19.27 14-17 @ 16.5	(Photo reference P 19) Rolls 28&29: Exp. 3-4	Photo'd cutbank between O-19 and P-19 (O-19 at 23 amsl; P at 33.14 amsl) Still getting disturbed soils at 23ft in this block, plastic, refrigerator compressor, tires, burned paper, etc. The boring in this block showed "natural soils" at 21' but in the block immediately to the west (N19) fill soils at least to 11.5'. Excavated to construction Grade. Cell cleared to construction grade.
Block N: P-19	33.41	24	25	24.5	1/30 2-5-02 CLEARED	1-9 @ 24.41	Rolls 1&2: #18-19 C; 16-17 BW	Soils still heavily disturbed at 23' in the west cutbank of this cell (see description O-19). In the north half of this block there appears to be some sub-soil remaining but no evidence of an A horizon. Cell P20 excavated to 22.4' revealed south cut-bank of this cell. No "A" observed. Disturbed Soils immediately overlie the graded subsoil. Cell cleared to construction grade.
Block N: Q-19	No data	21	22-23	N/A	2/7	Outside of Project Area		These cells do not exist.
Block N: S-19	No data	24	26	N/A	2/7	Outside of Project Area		These cells do not exist.

Block/Cell	Surface Elevation (# ft. amsl)	"Natural" Soils (# ft. amsl)	Monitor Elevation (#ft amsl)	Contaminant Elevation (# ft amsl)	Date Cleared * Date started not cleared yet.	Elevation at excavation (ft amsl) by date	Photo s	Comments
Block M: E-20	24.13	<10	10-12	9.5	1-24-02 CLEARED 2/7	@ 24.13	Rolls 1&2: #7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12	E-corridor cleared to construction grade. Sidewalls demonstrated disturbed soils well below the 20 to 16' amsl slope construction grade within these blocks. Cell cleared to construction grade. Remainder of cell excavated to 24.13. Excavation to deeper elevations for utilities will require additional monitoring.
Block M: F-20 OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA	24.55	<15	16-17	12.5	2/7 2-13-02 2-14-02 2-15-02	Outside project area @ 24.55 1-7 @ 17.55 1-7 @ 17.55 1-7 @ 17.55	Rolls 24&25: Exp. 29-30 Rolls 28&29: Exp. 5-6	Outside of Project Area.
Block N: K-20 OUTSIDE PROJECT AREA	27.77	<15	16-17	15.5	2/7 2-8-02 2-12-02 CLEARED	Outside project area @ 27.77 1-3 @ 24.77 4-6 @ 21.77 7-12 @ 16.83	Rolls 28&29: Exp. 7-8	Outside of Project area.
Block N: L-20	28.99	<15	16	15	2-1-02 2-9-02 CLEARED	1-6 @ 24.9 7-8 @ 20.99 7-14 @ 16.5	Rolls 24&25: Exp. 29-30 Rolls 28&29: Exp. 5-6	Only 1/2 of the cell is within the area to be monitored and most of this area will be sloped to a finished construction grade well above the elevation of "natural" soils as indicated by soil borings. Excavations of cells immediately to the north indicate disturbed soils well below construction grade. Cell cleared to construction grade.
Block N: M-20*	30.01	<15	16-17	15	1/31 2/1 2-9-02 CLEARED	1-6 @ 29/01 1-6 @ 29.01 7-9 @ 21.01	Rolls 24&25: Exp. 29-30 Rolls 28&29: Exp. 5-6	Excavated to 24'. Still well above the basal excavations of the borings Slightly less than 1/2 of this cell excavated to full construction grade. The southern 1/2 is sloped to the north. Cleared to construction grade.

Block/Cell	Surface Elevation (# ft. amsl)	"Natural" Soils (# ft. amsl)	Monitor Elevation (#ft amsl)	Contaminant Elevation (# ft amsl)	Date Cleared * Date started not cleared yet.	Elevation at excavation (ft amsl) by date	Photo s	Comments
Block N: N-20*	30.93	<15	16-17	16	1/31 1/31 2/1 2/4 2-6-02 CLEARED	1-1 @ 29.93 1-9 @ 21.93 1-1 @ 29.93 2-9 @ 21.93	Rolls 24&25: Exp. 29-30 Rolls 28&29: Exp. 5-6	Only a small portion of this cell will be leveled to construction grade, the remainder to be sloped at elevations well above the depth of natural soils as indicated by borings. The landfill deposition in the southernmost cells is extremely deep. Excavations of surrounding cells indicate disturbed soils below 16.5' amsl. Cell cleared to construction grade.
Block N: O-20*	31.18	<15	16-17	16	2/1 2/4 2/4 2-9-02 CLEARED	1-4 @ 27.18 1-4 @ 27.18 5-10 @ 21.18	Rolls 24&25: Exp. 29-30 Rolls 28&29: Exp. 5-6 Roll 10: Exp5-8 Roll 11: Exp. 1-4	Less than 1/10 th of this cell is excavated to construction grade. Sloped/graded to the north and west (see map) Disturbed soils at less than 15' amsl. Cell cleared to construction grade. No further excavations in this cell - at grade.
Block N: P-20	31.46	8.5	10	10	2/4 2/5 2/5 2-6-02 CLEARED	1-6 @ 25.46 1-6 @ 25.46 7-9 @ 22.46	Rolls 24&25: Exp. 29-30 Rolls 28&29: Exp. 5-6	1-9 cut excavated to 22.46. Only a small portion of this block will be impacted, and that well above the elevation of "natural" soils. Cell cleared to construction grade.
Block N: Q-20	31.3	25	26-27	19	1/30 2/5 2-5-02 CLEARED	1-6 @ 25.3 1-6 @ 25.3	Rolls 24&25: Exp. 29-30 Rolls 28&29: Exp. 5-6	Only a small portion of this cell will be impacted. There is a slope to the north for construction grade. Monitoring of the grading activities showed disturbed soils extending well below construction grade. Cell cleared to construction grade.
Block N: S-20	31.3	14	16-17	11.5	2/7 2-12-02 2-13-02 CLEARED	@ 31.15 1-3 @ 22.36 4-6 @ 19.36 4-6 @ 19.36	Rolls 24&25: Exp. 29-30 Rolls 28&29: Exp. 5-6	20s corridor sloped at/to achieve construction grade. Disturbed soils extend well below construction grade. Grading/sloping completed. Disturbed soils well below finished depth. Cell cleared to construction grade.

immediately overlay graded substrata, but the nature of the trash deposits began to change in this portion of the site. As the depressions into which the trash had been deposited became shallower, the amounts of construction debris such as asphalt, wire, pipe, and cement fragments increased. Figures 14 – 17 depict typical stratigraphic profiles and the types of trash deposits present within this portion of the USPTO Relocation Site.

One feature, an old storm sewer line, was exposed along Row 17; this feature consisted of a concrete pipe connected to a poured concrete cistern or gathering station (Figure 18).

One major problem affected the way in which soils had to be removed (and hence, the ability to control soil removal), particularly in the mid-section of the site. This problem was generated by the types of contaminants that had been documented during preliminary environmental testing (Camp Dresser and McKee 2001). This testing showed that lead, an extremely heavy contaminant, had penetrated the soils well below the elevation of the natural soils. Elevations at which these contaminants were encountered ranged from <15 ft to 24 ft amsl. Contaminant levels varied from cell to cell, depending on the degree to which lead-containing trash, such as automotive batteries, had been deposited within the landfill.

Block J. Block J comprised the western half of the midsection of the USPTO site. The area covered by this block, which encompassed Rows 8 – 14 (north-south) and E – I (east-west), totaled approximately 2.1 ac (0.85 ha). Proposed construction within Block J included the northern portion of a parking garage and a third building (B) with a sub-surface elevator shaft and loading dock; and placement of a deep sub-surface BMP structure between the two buildings.

The six diagonal mechanized trenches and three test units excavated within the northern portions of Block J during the 1992 investigations documented a single feature at its far eastern boundary, a wooden conduit enclosing an iron pipe, and yielded an assortment of recently deposited trash. Interpretation of the stratigraphic data for this block suggested that the upper (northern) portions of the block had been graded to or through subsoil, and that up to 8 ft of landfill material had been introduced over the original downslope areas (Bromberg and Shephard 1994:50).

Observations made during monitoring of this section of the USPTO Relocation Site generally complemented the conclusions drawn during the 1992 investigations. At the northern edges of Blocks M and N and within the southern half of Block J, along Rows 14 and 12, the depositional processes changed dramatically. Much of this area was outside the principal portion of the landfill, as evidenced by dramatic changes in the types of fill and soils that had been introduced across this portion of the project area. The fill soils were much cleaner, with only small amounts of glass and metal debris being included. The elevations of the “natural” subsoil rose from 22 ft amsl and 29-32 ft amsl in Rows 14 and 12. The profiles documented in the northern portion of the project area showed a distinct rise in the elevation of the subsoils, most likely reflecting the original topography when the landfill was in use (Figures 19 - 21). The original topography of the northern portions of the site was visible most clearly along Row 12 (Figure 22).

Block F. Block F occupied the northwestern portion of the USPTO relocation project area and presented the most complex picture archeologically on the entire site. The block was bordered on the north by Jameson Avenue, by the property of the United States Courthouse in Alexandria on the west, and by Ballenger Road on the south. Portions of this block were included within the footprint of one building of the proposed USPTO complex, and also would be impacted by the installation of related utility lines. All or part of nine cells were incorporated into Block F (E-2-I-2; E-4-G-4; and portions of E-6 and G-6) (Figure 3). Cells E-2, G-2 and I-2 defined the northern edge of Block F, adjacent to Jameson Avenue. Previous investigations undertaken within this block in

1992 consisted of an intensive regime of mechanized testing and manual excavation of units in areas that appeared to represent buried occupation surfaces and/or features. Sixteen mechanized trenches and eight 3 x 3 ft manually dug test units were excavated within Block F during the study. Stratigraphically, these excavations revealed that the eastern portion of Block F had been graded into subsoil, but suggested that some remnant occupation surfaces were extant in the central and western sections of the block. The "occupational surface" appeared as an 8 in thick layer of olive-gray clay that lay atop yellow-orange subsoil. Features recorded during this study included the original (ca. 1850) "bank run" roadbed of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad at the northern edge of the block; cinder and ballast filled impressions of railroad ties; the remnants of two railroad privies; and various pits and stains. In general, the total artifact assemblage recovered from Block F was relatively sparse; some sub-assemblages could be associated directly with railroad related activity, but most appeared to represent late nineteenth to early twentieth century domestic occupations (Bromberg and Shephard 1994:33-35).

Prior to the onset of construction activities, Block F was an open, gently sloping grassy field. Pre-construction elevations varied from 41.17 ft amsl in the east central section of the block to 36.5 ft amsl in its southeastern corner (Camp Dresser and McKee [CDM] 2001: Appendix A). Pre-construction soil bores documented that between 3 and 4 ft of backfill soils, containing a variety of environmentally hazardous contaminants, had been introduced over the pre-modern surface of Block F (CDM 2001: Appendices A and B).

As with other blocks within the USPTO Relocation project area, the overlying contaminated soils were removed in their entirety, cell by cell. This removal proceeded in two stages. The landscape and cultural features exposed during these two soil removal episodes were measured and plotted on excavation plan view maps (Figures 23 and 24). Features exposed in the historic (pre-railroad) surface were numbered sequentially in the order that they were identified.

Cells E-2 and G-2. Cells E-2 and G-2 encompassed the location where an above-ground stormwater retention pond had been placed and removed during the 1990s. No intact pre-modern cultural horizons or features were identified during archeological monitoring of soil removal in Cells E-2 and G-2. Artifacts noted in association with features in these cells included such materials as plastic silt fencing, glass and ceramic electric insulators, ceramic tile fragments, nails and iron fragments, a variety of discarded pipes and electric wires, modern aluminum cans, bottle glass, and the occasional piece of whiteware. Both features and artifact assemblages clearly represented mid-to-late twentieth century materials. No further monitoring or archeological testing was recommended for cells E-2 and G-2.

Cells E-4 and G-4. Because Blocks E-4, G-4, and H-4 contained contaminated soils and overburden, excavations could not be monitored until those soils had been treated and removed. Initial removal of overburden and contaminated soils within Cell E-4 and the western portion of Cell G-4 exposed features that related to the late nineteenth to early twentieth century expansion of the Southern Railroad yards, installation of modern utility lines, and the 1990 archeological test trenching conducted by Tellus, Inc (Figures 23, 25, and 26). To a degree, these features resembled those noted during the previous investigations summarized above.

Removal of the railroad overburden down to "clean" subsoil resulted in the exposure of 13 additional earlier features, ranging from large amorphous stains (Features G-1 through G-5) and rectangular pit features (Feature G-6) to the base of a woodlined privy (Feature G-27) and several clusters of apparent postholes or small depressions (Figures 24 and 27) (Table 4). All features were contained within Cell E-4; no features were present at this level in Cell G-4.

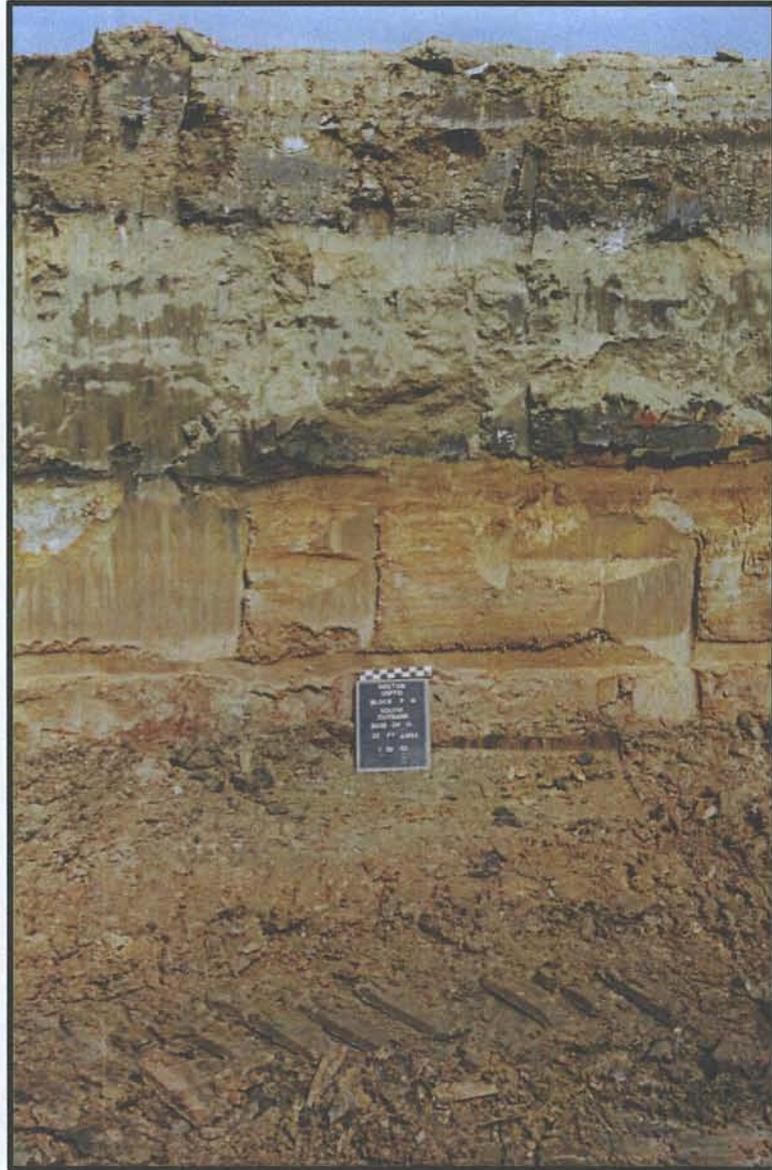


Figure 14. Photograph of southern cut of Cell P-18 (base elevation at 23 ft amsl), showing fill layers over natural graded subsoil



Figure 15. Generalized view of stratigraphy in the Row 17 corridor (orientation northeast), showing deposits of clean fill and a pocket of incinerator ash



Figure 16. West face of Cell M-17, showing depth of trash fill to 23 ft amsl, probably indicative of location within a gully. Leveling fill and incinerator ash lie atop a lower disturbed trash level



Figure 17. Top: Row 17: Two fill episodes overlie disturbed soils and trash deposits that extend vertically to the final construction grade of 16.33 ft amsl (orientation northwest) Bottom: View of automobile components being removed from Cell J-17 at an elevation of 20.5 ft amsl



Figure 18. View of concrete storm sewer exposed in Row 17 (orientation east)



Figure 19. South step-cut bank of Row 14 (orientation northeast), successive fill deposits atop ascending sterile yellowish subsoil, which is visible at differing elevations (note arrows)

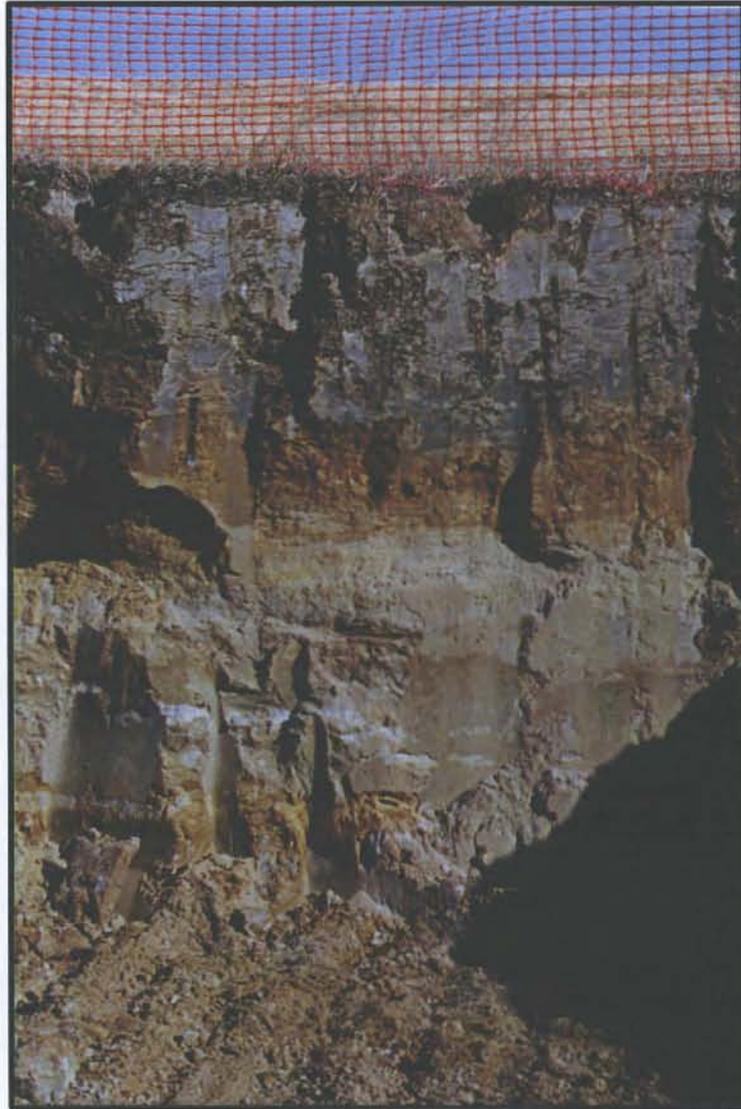


Figure 20. Detailed profile, upper levels of south step-cut bank along Row 14, showing fill levels above grayish-yellow subsoil



Figure 21. South face of Row 12 (orientation northeast), showing truncated natural yellowish brown clay subsoil below reduced levels of fill



Figure 22. Top: West wall profile along Row 12 (orientation southwest), following partial removal of overburden, showing clear definition of original slope and topography. Bottom: North wall profile following removal of cell in Row 12, showing clear definition of truncated original slope and subsoil in northwest corner of cell (orientation northwest)

Figure 23. USPTO Relocation Site: Block F Features exposed at elevations above 37-38.5 ft amsl

OVERSIZED MAP - NOT INCLUDED HEREIN

Figure 24. USPTO Relocation Site: Block F Features exposed below 37-38.5 ft amsl, showing locations of test units and test trenches

OVERSIZED MAP - NOT INCLUDED HEREIN





Figure 25. Cinder-filled impressions created by removal of railroad ties exposed after initial removal overburden within Block F



Figure 26. Outline of backfilled mechanized trench from the 1992 archeological investigations within block F



Figure 27. Aerial view of Cells E-4, G-4, E-6, and G-6 after removal of overburden and railroad related strata (Photo courtesy Roy F. Weston, Inc.)

Table 4. List of Features, Block F (Cells E-4, G-4, E-6, and G-6), United States Patent and Trademark Office Relocation Site, Alexandria, VA

Feature Number	Cell TU#	Coordinates	Description	Dimensions	Selected Elevations (ft amsl at first exposure)	Total Depth	Artifacts
G-1	E-4 TU1, TU32	N1118 E1062	Amorphous Pit/ Stain	3.0 ft e-w 2.5 ft n-s	38.1	1.29 ft	6 bottle glass, 2 brick fragments, 2 leather 2 nails, 2 shoes, 1 bottle glass
G-2	E-4 TU31	N1097 E1012	Large Rectangular Pit	14.0 ft n-s 11.0 ft e-w	35.6	.8 ft	4 brown bottle glass, wire nails (not collected)
G-3	E-4 TU3	N1090 E1017	Rectangular Pit	5.0 ft n-s 6.0 ft e-w	35.1	1.25 ft.	1 brown glass, 1 window glass, 2 lead, brick fragments, 3 wood, 1 leather
G-4	E-4	N1076 E1041	Circular Pit	1.8 ft diam.	35.7	N/A	Not tested
G-5	E-4 TU4	N1062 E1015	Amorphous Pit/ Stain	16.0 ft n-s 15.0 e-w	35.4	1.1 ft	1 nail, 5 clear glass, 1 green glass, 1 unknown metal (artifacts added with completion of excavation: 2 nails, 1 glass, 1 metal washer)
G-6/6.1	E-4 TU5 TU14	N1046 E1016 N1048 E 1023	Rectangular Pit with Brick Walkway	<u>Pit feature:</u> 7.3 ft n-s 3 ft e-w <u>Brick walkway:</u> 4.0 3ft e-w 3.0 ft n-s	35.4	1.0 ft	2 wood, 2 bottle glass, 2 metal strips, 1 bolt, 1 metal hardware, 1 white ware Discards wood fragments and coal slag
G-7	E-6 TU6	N1031.75 E1025 N1033.5 E1023	Rectangular Pit	2.9' n-s 2.8' e-w	35.1	0.24 ft	1 nail, 1 green glass, 1 clear glass, 1 unknown metal
G-8	E-6	N1028.5 E1013	Circular Pit	1.0 ft diam.	34.4		Not tested
G-9	E-6	N1020 E1014	Rectangular Pit	3.0 ft e-w 2.5 ft n-s	34.9		Not tested
G-10	E-6 TU7	N1023 E1031	Amorphous Pit/ Stain	3.0 ft n-s 2.0 ft e-s	35.6	.3 - .8 ft	Assorted modern glass
G-12	E-6	N1027.5 E1036	Amorphous oval stain	1.0 ft n-s 1.5 ft e-w	35.6		Not tested
G-13	E-6	N1032.5 E1037	Amorphous Circular Stain	0.75 diam.	35.3		Not tested

Feature Number	Cell TU#	Coordinates	Description	Dimensions	Selected Elevations (ft amsl at first exposure)	Total Depth	Artifacts
G-14	E-6	N1031 E1041.5	Amorphous Elongated Circular Stain	0.75 ft n-s 1.5 ft e-w	35.7		Not tested
G-15	E-6 TU24	N1028.5 E1039	Amorphous oval stain	2.0 ft n-s 1.25 ft e-w	35.7	0.3 ft	No artifacts recovered
G-16	E-6	N1024.5 E1038	Circular Stain	1.0 ft diam.	35.8		Not tested
G-17	E-6	N1021.5 E1037	Amorphous Elongated Circular Stain	2.0 ft n-s 0.5 ft e-w	35.9		Not tested
G-18	E-6	N1018 E1030	Amorphous Elongated Circular Stain	2.5 ft n-s 0.75 ft e-w	35.9		Not tested
G-19	E-6	N1021 E1036	Amorphous Circular Stain	0.75 ft diam	35.9		Not tested
G-20	E-6	N1024 E1040	Amorphous Circular Stain	0.75 ft diam	35.8		Not tested
G-21	E-6	N1026 E1040	Amorphous Elongated Circular Stain	5.5 ft n-s 4.0 ft e-w	35.8		Not tested
G-22	E-6	N1031.5 E1043	Amorphous Elongated Circular Stain	3.0 ft n-s 4.0 1.5 ft e-w	35.1		Not tested
G-23	E-6 TU8	N1028 E1044	Rectangular Pit	3.0 ft n-s 3.0 ft e-w	36.0	1.02 ft	15 clear glass, 5 aqua glass, 1 red ware, 1 white ware, 1 wire nail, 2 misc. metal Material observed but not collected: brick fragments, wood fragments, plastic unidentifiable metal fragments.
G-24	E-6	N1018 E1035	Amorphous Pit/ Stain	4.0 ft n-s 7.0 ft. e-w	35.9		Not tested
G-25	E-4	N1053 E1068	Circular stain	<1.0 ft diam	37.4		Not tested
G-26	E-4	N1051.5 E1070	Circular Stain	<1.0 ft diam	37.2		Not tested
G-27	E-4 TU9	N1050 E1068	Wood floor remnant	3.5 ft n-s 5.0 ft e-w	37.2	0.15 ft	Shoe sole, leather fragments, wood fragments
G-28	E-4	N1048.5 E1065	Circular Stain	<1.0 ft diam	36.5		Not tested
G-29	E-4	N1048.5 E1064	Circular Stain	0.5 ft diam	36.5		Not tested
G-30	E-4	N1049.5 E1060.5	Circular Stain	0.5 ft diam	36.5		Not tested

Feature Number	Cell TU#	Coordinates	Description	Dimensions	Selected Elevations (ft amsl at first exposure)	Total Depth	Artifacts
G-31	E-4	N1043 E1060	Circular Stain	0.5 ft diam	36.5		Not tested
G-32	E-6	N1001 E1044	Circular Pit	2.0 ft diam	35.1		Not tested
G-33	E-6	N998 E 1055	Wagon Wheel	3.0 diam	34.6		
G-34	E-6	N994 E1046	Circular Pit	2.25 ft diam	34.7		Not tested
G-36	E-6 TU10 TU13 TU15 TU16 TU27 TU33	N983 E1040	Amorphous Stain	140 ft e-w 25 ft n-s		Ranges from .1 ft to >.6 ft.	Architectural and equipment components, including wood framing. Diagnostic artifacts recovered in association with this feature date from the mid to late 19 th century.
G-37	E-6 TU12 TU34	N971 E1021	Wooden conduit/water pipe	3.0 ft e-w 1.5 ft n-s	33.0 ft (areal)	2.5 ft	2 clear bottle glass
G-38	G-6	N1000 E1108	Amorphous Stain	6.0 ft n-s 8.0 ft e-w			Not tested
G-39	G-6	N970 E1107	Circular Stain	0.75 ft diam			Not tested
G-40	G-6	N1001 E1097	Ovoid Stain	0.5 ft diam			Not tested
G-41	G-6	N1000.5 E1096	Ovoid Stain	0.5 ft diam			Not tested
G-42	G-6	N997.5 E1097.5	Square Stain	0.25 ft n-s 0.25 ft e-w			Not tested
G-43	G-6 TU20	N997.5 E1099	Circular Stain	0.92 ft n-s 0.82 ft e-w		0.23 ft	No artifacts recovered
G-44	G-6	N1001 E1098	Amorphous Stain	2.0 ft n-s 5.25 ft e-w	35.5 ft (areal)		Not tested
G-45/45.1	G-6 TU 23	N1001 E1101	Circular Stain	1.0 ft diam		0.3 ft	No artifacts recovered; stain within a stain
G-46	G-6	N1002.5 E1101.5	Circular Stain	0.5 ft diam			Not tested
G-47	G-6	N1003.75 E1102.5	Circular Stain	0.5 ft diam			Not tested
G-48	G-6 TU19	N1003.5 E 1106	Circular Stain	0.98 ft e-w 0.78 ft n-s		0.14 ft	No artifacts recovered

Feature Number	Cell TU#	Coordinates	Description	Dimensions	Selected Elevations (ft amsl at first exposure)	Total Depth	Artifacts
G-49	G-6	N995 E1096	Ovoid Stain	0.75 ft n-s 1.75 ft e-w			Not tested
G-50	G-6	N996 E1094	Circular Stain	0.5 ft diam			Not tested
G-51	G-6	N995.5 E1097.5	Circular Stain	0.5 ft diam			Not tested
G-52	G-6	N990 E1099	Circular Stain	1.0 ft n-s 1.25 e-w			Not tested
G-53	G-6	N993 E1091.5	Circular Stain	0.5 ft diam			Not tested
G-54	G-6 TU17	N994 E1109	Circular/ Amorphous Stain	1.0 ft n-s 1.2 ft e-w		0.2 ft	Wood fragments observed but not collected.
G-55	G-6	N989.5 E1104.5	Ovoid Stain	0.5 ft diam			Not tested
G-56	G-6	N988 E1195.5	Circular Stain	0.5 ft diam	34.5 ft (areal)		Not tested
G-57	G-6 TU22	N984 E1105.5	Ovoid Stain	2.0 ft n-s 1.25 ft e-w		0.3 ft	No artifacts recovered
G-58	G-6	N995 E1109	Circular Stain	0.5 ft diam			Not tested
G-59	G-6 TU21	N994.5 E1111	Amorphous/ Circular Stain	1.4 ft n-s 1.0 ft e-w		0.2 ft	Wood fragments observed but not collected.
G-60	G-6	N994.5 E1112.5	Circular Stain	0.5 ft diam			Not tested
G-61	G-6	N995.5 E1112.5	Circular Stain	1.0 ft n-s 1.25 ft e-w			Not tested
G-62	G-6 TU35'	N994.5 E1114	Circular Stain	1.5 ft n-s 1.5 ft e-w		0.5 ft	Shoe leather fragments.
G-63	G-6	N997.25 E1112.5	Ovoid Stain	0.75 ft n-s 1.0 ft e-w	35.0 ft (areal)		Not tested
G-64	G-6 TU18	N998.5 E1111	Square Stain	1.5 ft n-s 1.04 ft e-w		0.17 ft	No artifacts recovered
G-65	G-6	N1007.5 E1121	Square Stain	0.5 x 0.5 ft			Not tested
G-66	G-6	N1006 E1117.5	Circular Stain	0.5 ft diam			Not tested

Feature Number	Cell TU#	Coordinates	Description	Dimensions	Selected Elevations (ft amsl at first exposure)	Total Depth	Artifacts
G-67	G-6	N1009.5 E1093	Ovoid Stain	0.5 ft diam			Not tested
G-68	G-6	N1010 E1091	Ovoid Stain	0.75 diam			Not tested
G-69	G-6	N1013.5 E1093.5	Circular/ Amorphous Stain	1.75 ft n-s 2.0 ft e-w			Not tested
G-70	G-6	N1008.5 E1088	Square Stain with Wood Post	2.0 x 2.0 ft			Not tested
G-71	G-6	N981.5 E1125	Circular/ Amorphous Stain	2.25 ft diam			Not tested
G-72	G-6	N992 E1116.5	Amorphous Stain	1.75 ft n-s 1.0 ft e-w			Not tested
G-73	G-6	N985 E1126	Circular Stain	1.0 ft diam			Not tested
G-74	G-6	N996.75 E1123	Circular Stain	1.0 ft diam			Not tested
G-75	G-6	N1002.5 E1128.5	Amorphous Stain	0.5 ft diam			Not tested
G-76	G-6 TU11	N990 E1143	Large Amorphous Brick Rubble Lens	3.0 x 3.0 ft		2.0 ft	Modern trash and architectural debris (bathroom tiles, electrical, etc.) in brick rubble matrix
G-77	G-6	N/A	Smear	N/A			Determined to be non-feature
G-78	G-6	N1018 E1134	Circular Stain	0.5 ft diam			Not tested
G-79	G-6	N1007 E1134	Ovoid Stain	0.75 ft diam			Not tested
G-80	G-6	N1001.5 E1129.5	Circular Stain	0.75 ft diam	35.0 ft (areal)		Not tested
G-81	G-6 TU30	N1001 E 1182	Amorphous Stain/ Pit	11.0 ft n-s 35.0 ft e-w			Railroad spikes; assorted modern trash.
G-82	G-6	N1034 E1116	Circular Stain	0.75 diam			Not tested
G-83	G-6	N1014 E1105	Ovoid stain	1.0 ft n-s 3.0 ft e-w			Not tested
G-84	G-6	N1011 E1125.5	Stain	0.75 ft n-s 3.0 ft e-w			Not tested

Feature Number	Cell TU#	Coordinates	Description	Dimensions	Selected Elevations (ft amsl at first exposure)	Total Depth	Artifacts
G-85	G-6	N974 E1089	Circular Pit	2.75 ft diam			Not tested
G-86	G-4/G-6 TU26	N997.8 E1108	Circular stain	1.2 ft e-w 0.9 ft n-s		2.0 ft	No artifacts recovered

A profile taken along the western edge of Cell E-4 (Figure 28) revealed the representative stratigraphic sequence within Cells E-4 and G-4. This profile consisted of:

- 4.6 ft of fill soils (Strata I – III);
- 0.5 ft of black coal, cinder and ash associated with the railroad yard (Stratum IV),
- a 1.1 ft thick layer of yellowish-brown silt (Stratum V), tentatively identified as a railroad-related historic fill episode introduced to prepare the site for installation of the railroad bed; and
- A 0.8 ft series of grayish sandy silt and gley lenses (Strata VIa- VIc) that collectively represented a pre-railroad occupation surface or buried soils across the site. These strata appear to conform to the buried olive-gray surface layer noted by Tellus, Inc. during their 1992 study of the site (Shephard and Bromberg 1994:34).

Cells E-6 and G-6. Removal of fill overburden, contaminated soils, and railroad related ballast within these cells exposed some additional features that were related either to modern development, to the late nineteenth to early twentieth century expansion of the Southern Railroad yards, to installation of modern utility lines, and/or to the 1990 archeological test trenching conducted by Tellus, Inc. (Figure 23). Removal of the railroad overburden down to “clean” subsoil resulted in the exposure of 72 additional pre-railroad features (Figures 23 and 24) (Table 4). These included several large amorphous stains; what appeared to be a large debris-filled swale (Feature 36); some possible additional rectangular pit features, a woodlined conduit (Feature G-37), and several clusters of apparent postholes or small depressions. These two cells contained more than five times as many features as had been exposed in all of Cells E-4 and G-4.

A representative profile taken along the western wall of Cell E-6 revealed a stratigraphic sequence similar to, but with different elevations from, that exposed in Cell E-4 (Figure 29). The most significant differences between these two profiles were the absence of the railroad-related “fill/site preparation” episode noted in Cell E-4 (Stratum V in Cell E-4), and the immediate juxtaposition of the railroad related cinder and ash level directly atop the pre-railroad historic surface in Cell E-6. All of the pre-railroad features identified in these cells were recognized within or immediately beneath this pre-railroad surface. Comparison of these profiles suggested that twentieth century railroad-related activities had been far more destructive in the northern sections of Block F, where they apparently had truncated portions of the historic (pre-railroad) land surface. This intensive landform modification appears to have removed all potential archeological features within Cell G-4, and left only six archeologically testable features within Cell E-4.

Phase II Evaluations

A total of 85 features, classified into three categories based upon their morphology, were exposed within the historic pre-railroad surface by the mechanical removal of the overlying railroad related deposits (Table 4). These features and the associated deposits, are consistent with the archeological remains identified during the Tellus, Inc. survey and have been designated as the Site 44AX189. The three categories of features included large amorphous stains and deposits, rectangular stains or deposits, and small stains, possibly representing postholes or similar small features. A general discussion of the results, organized according to the location of each feature within the cells on site, is presented below; all features are summarized in Table 4.

Cells E-4 and G-4

A total of 13 "pre-railroad" historic features were identified within the historic stratum or underlying subsoil in Cell E-4; no features were identified in Cell E-6. Six of the 13 features were tested with a total of eight test units.

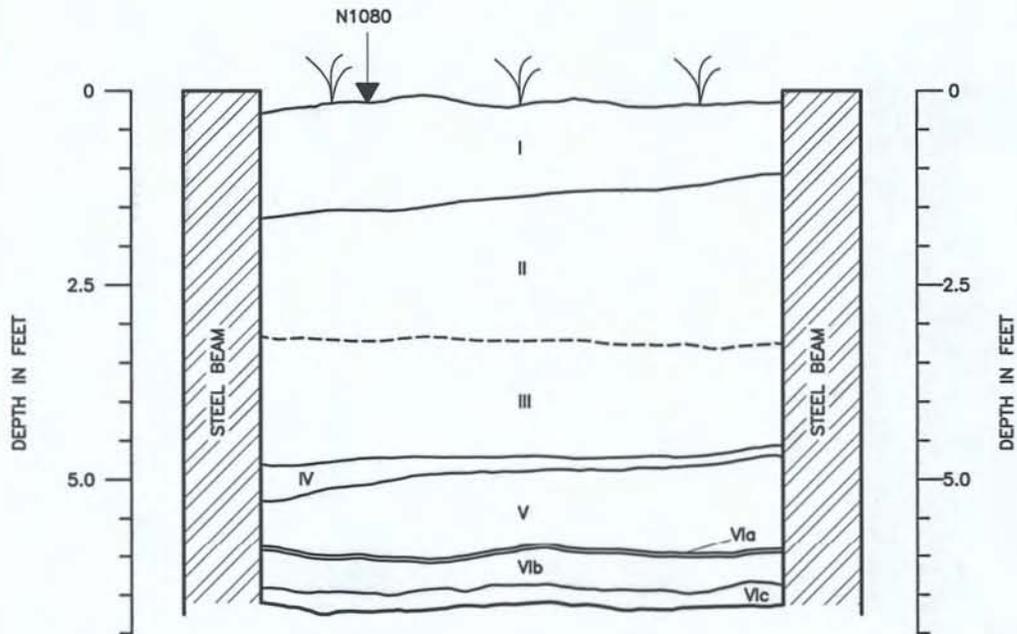
Feature G-1, a roughly rectangular dark stain that measured approximately 2.5 x 20 ft (Figure 30), was located at the northern boundary of Cell E-4. Two 3 x 3 ft test units (TU 1 and 32) were excavated at the eastern and western ends of the feature. The shallow (0.48 ft) feature contained a single stratum of dark mottled (10YR 5/6, yellowish brown; 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown; and 10YR 6/1 gray) clay, while the surrounding soil matrix consisted of a mottled (10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown, 2Y 5/1 bluish gray, and 2.5Y olive brown) clay. The boundary between the feature matrix and the surrounding soils was relatively distinct, as was its excavated rectangular shape. Although the generally well-defined shape of this feature demonstrated that its lateral extent probably had not been disturbed significantly, its shallow depth suggested that the feature likely had been truncated during previous construction or site preparation activities, possibly during the initial expansion phase of the railroad yards.

The assemblage recovered from Feature G-1 represented diverse functional categories, including clothing, food preparation and storage, architecture, and work activities. The assemblage contained the usual bottle glass, brick fragments, several pieces of whiteware and institutional hard-paste porcelain, and unidentifiable metal fragments and wire. However, the dominant component of this assemblage consisted of 44 pieces of leather, many recognizable as the uppers and soles of a variety of shoes, most of which appeared to have been mass-produced, rather than individually cobbled. The few ceramics in the assemblage suggested a late nineteenth to early twentieth century context for the deposit, a period that would be consistent with the early expansion of railroad facilities in this area.

Feature G-1 clearly represented a concentration of early to perhaps mid-twentieth century rubbish, possibly within the tail of a small drainage or swale. The numbers and types of artifacts recovered from the feature matrix appeared to constitute flotsam that may have been trapped at the end of the drainage; as such, the elements within the artifact assemblage had been separated from their original contexts and therefore lacked integrity.

Most of the remaining features excavated within Cell E-4 yielded few artifacts from their rather shallow matrices. Features G-2 and G-3 both were amorphous stains located along the western edge of Cell E-4; the fill matrix in both features consisted of internally undifferentiated railroad ballast, coal, and ash. When Feature G-2 was tested with a single unit (TU 2), four fragments of container glass, including a bottle base, were recovered; the basal fragment bore an Owens type suction scar, dating it (and the matrix from which it came) to a period between 1903 and 1955 (Jones and Sullivan 1988). The materials from Feature G-3 (TU3) were largely non-diagnostic, except for a single fragment of a pressed glass saucer whose molded foliate and vine motif resembles designs produced as ca. 1925-1940 "Depression glass" patterns (Klamkin 1973:3, 25). Feature G-5, an amorphous stain measuring approximately 1.1 ft in depth was tested with one excavation unit (TU 4). The contents of this feature appeared to represent the remains of a modern structure, as indicated by the presence of fragments of finished concrete within the feature fill (Figure 31). The artifact assemblage recovered from the feature included wire nails, machine-made bottle glass, a heavy metal washer, and fragments of a soft-drink bottle with a painted trademark. Enamelled trademarks came into general use on glass containers ca. 1935, thereby providing a mid-twentieth century *terminus post quem* for this feature.

WESTON USPTO PHASE I/II
 BLOCK F
 CELL E-4
 WEST WALL

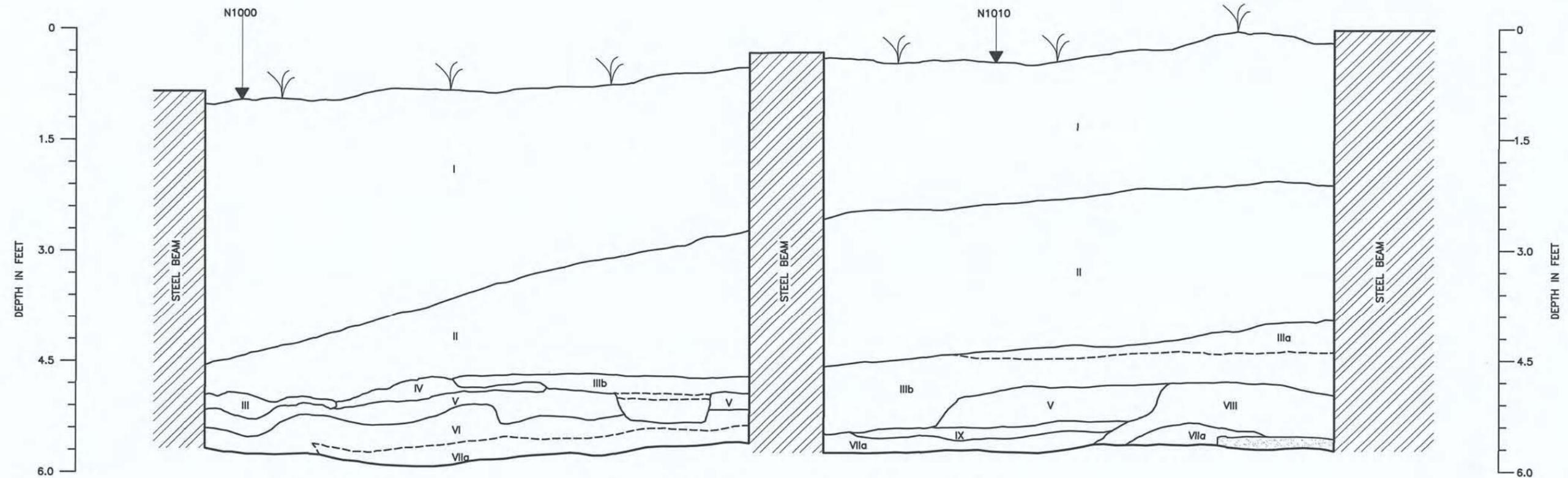


- I. 7.5YR 5/8 STRONG BROWN CLAYEY SAND WITH LESS THAN 10% GRAVEL
- II. 10YR 4/3 TO 4/4 BROWN TO DARK YELLOWISH BROWN FINE SANDY SILT LOAM WITH LESS THAN 5% ANGULAR GRAVEL, 2.5Y 6/6 OLIVE YELLOW CLAY, 7.5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN CLAY, AND 2.5Y 6/1 GRAY CLAY (MASSIVE STRUCTURE)
- III. 10YR 4/2 DARK GRAYISH BROWN SANDY SILT LOAM WITH LESS THAN 10% SUB-ROUNDED SMALL GRAVEL, 10YR 5/6 YELLOWISH BROWN CLAY, 10YR 7/1 LIGHT GRAY MOTTLES, AND CHUNKS OF DECAYED ROOTMAT/SOD
- IV. 10YR 2/1 BLACK COAL/CINDER ASH
- V. 10YR 4/6 TO 5/6 YELLOWISH BROWN TO DARK YELLOWISH BROWN SILT
- VIa. 2.5Y 3/1 VERY DARK GRAY SANDY SILT WITH GREASY TEXTURE (POSSIBLY TAINTED BY PETROLEUM)
- VIb. 2.5Y 4/2 OLIVE GRAY FINE SANDY SILT LOAM
- VIc. 5/10Y GLEY 5/1 GREENISH GRAY WITH IRON OXIDATION



Figure 28. USPTO Relocation Site, Block F, Cell E-4: Representative profile of the west wall

WESTON USPTO PHASE I/II
 BLOCK F
 CELL E-6
 WEST WALL



- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>I. 10YR 5/6 YELLOWISH BROWN FINE SANDY SILT WITH 7.5YR 5/6 GLOBULAR CLAY INCLUSIONS, 7.5YR 6/1 GRAY MINERAL INCLUSIONS, AND LESS THAN 10% GRAVEL</p> <p>II. 2.5Y 5/2 GRAYISH BROWN FINE SANDY SILT LOAM WITH 7.5YR 5/8 STRONG BROWN GLOBULAR CLAY INCLUSIONS (MIXED FILL SOILS WITH LESS THAN 5% COAL AND GRAVEL)</p> <p>IIIa. 10YR 2/1 BLACK COAL/CINDER ASH WITH VERY FINE STRUCTURE (NO INCLUSIONS)</p> <p>IIIb. 10YR 2/1 BLACK COAL/CINDER ASH (ANGULAR TO FINE STRUCTURE)</p> <p>IV. 2.5Y 5/4 LIGHT OLIVE BROWN COMPACT SILT LENS</p> <p>V. 2.5Y 4/2 TO 2/3 DARK GRAYISH BROWN TO OLIVE BROWN FINE SILT</p> <p>VI. 2.5Y 4/4 OLIVE BROWN FINE SILT LOAM</p> | <p>VIIa. 5Y 5/3 OLIVE SILT</p> <p>VIIb. 2.5Y 4/3 OLIVE BROWN SILT MOTTLED WITHIN THE BASE OF STRATUM IV WITH MINOR CHARCOAL FLECKING</p> <p>VIII. 2.5Y 5/6 LIGHT OLIVE BROWN SILTY CLAY MOTTLED WITH 30 - 50% STRATUM VIIb</p> <p>IX. 2.5Y 4/1 DARK GRAY SILT LOAM</p> <p> MORTAR CHUNK</p> |
|--|--|



Figure 29. USPTO Relocation Site, Block F, Cell E-6. Representative profile of west wall



Figure 30. USPTO Relocation Site, Block F, Cell E-4. Plan view of Feature 1 during initial excavation, showing pocket of shoe components in shallow deposit of coal, ash, and ballast matrix



Figure 31. USPTO Relocation Site, Block F, Cell E-4. Feature G-5, following initial removal of overlying railroad related overburden, showing cast concrete architectural debris in fill matrix

Feature G-6, a well-defined rectangular pit (3 x 7.3 ft) with a square (2.8 x 2.8 ft) brick walkway (Sub-feature G-6.1) on its eastern boundary, was perhaps the best-preserved feature within Cell E-4 (Figure 32). The feature appeared to represent the base of some sort of freestanding, above-grade sink with an associated brick-paved "walk/stoop." A 3 x 3 ft test unit (TU 5) was placed in the northeastern corner of the pit, and aligned so that a small portion of the unit lay outside of the feature matrix to define the feature boundary and establish its integrity. A second, 2 x 4 ft test unit (TU 14) was excavated across the eastern third of the brick paving (Feature G-6.1) to explore the builder's trench and the matrix associated with that portion of the feature.

The matrix within Feature G-6 consisted primarily (90 per cent) of black coal slag with a small amount (10 per cent) of dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2) clay; the total depth of this deposit was approximately 0.6 ft (Figure 33). The surrounding soils were a 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown clay. The boundary between the feature matrix and the surrounding soils was distinct and well defined. Relatively few (n=18) artifacts were recovered from the feature fill, and as with other features discussed to this point, few were temporally diagnostic in anything but the broadest sense. However, a second fragment of foliate design pressed glass tableware, identical to that recovered from Feature G-3, suggests not only an early to mid-twentieth century date, but also (given the similarity of the matrices in the two features), that the deposits within these shallow features were formed during the same episode of activity at the site.

The shallow depths of all the features tested within Cell E-4 in fact suggests that they represent the truncated bases of deeper features. Moreover, the similarity of the fill within most of these features (e.g., heavy intrusions of railroad related coal slag and ballast material) suggests that these cultural materials and the fill matrix likely originated elsewhere on the site and were "caught" and deposited within depressed areas. Finally, the recovery of fragments of the same vessel from the matrices of two laterally discrete features also implies that much of the fill within these lateral pockets and stains was deposited at approximately the same time or during the same episode of activity on the site.

Feature G-27. Feature G-27 was the remnant base of a wood-lined privy shaft, most likely associated with railroad activities within the project area. In part, this assumption is based on the elevation of the feature, which was recognized at 37.2 ft amsl, a level approximately 1.5 ft higher than the surface elevation of features dating from earlier periods. Test Unit 9 was placed across this feature. Shoe sole, leather fragments, and wood fragments were recovered from the feature, but none were clearly diagnostic in terms of chronology. Feature G-27 clearly had been impacted by previous construction activities within this area, as the teeth marks made by a backhoe bucket were obvious in the matrix around the feature. This disturbance did not result from clearing operations during the archeological monitoring of the current study, since the hoe used to remove overburden was equipped with a clean blade.

The results of testing of the features within Cell E-4 were presented in a preliminary management summary submitted on April 2, 2002, to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR), with the recommendation that no further work be required for Cells E-4 and G-4. VDHR's Review and Compliance officer concurred with these recommendations and authorized the site contractor to begin excavations within Cells E-4 and G-4, at the northern end of Block F.

Cells E-6 and G-6

A total of 72 features were mapped within these two cells. The results of the test excavation of selected features are discussed below; all features are listed in Table 1.

Feature G-7. Feature G-7 was a rectangular pit feature that most likely was associated with the agricultural use of the site. A single test unit (TU 6) was placed over this feature. Although four artifacts were recovered from the fill of this feature, none was temporally diagnostic. The total depth of the feature (0.24 ft) suggests that it had been impacted severely by subsequent construction activity and lacked integrity.

Feature G-10. Feature G-10 was a pit or stain, measuring 2.0 x 3.0 ft, which extended to a depth of between 0.3 and 0.8 ft. below the "pre-railroad" historic occupation surface. The basal elevation of this feature was approximately 1.5 ft higher than the elevations of features dating from earlier periods. Excavation of Test Unit 7 yielded no temporally diagnostic artifacts. Based upon its relatively higher vertical position, Feature 7 may represent the truncated remnants of a privy, possibly associated with late nineteenth to early twentieth century railroad activities.

Feature G-23. Test Unit 8 was placed across this amorphous stain, revealing a feature matrix similar in character to that in adjacent features. Late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century artifacts were recovered from this matrix, including one fragment or coarse lead-glazed red earthenware, a heavy cotter pin, and machine made bottle glass bases. Materials observed but not collected included fragments of brick, wood, plastic, and unidentifiable metal. The presence of modern materials like plastics intermixed within the artifact assemblage from this feature suggests a relatively recent (possibly mid- twentieth century) for the feature fill.

Feature G-33. Technically an artifact, this 3.0 ft diameter wagon wheel (Figure 34) was recognized at the interface between Feature 36 and the overlying clean fill stratum. The overlying matrix was removed, and one test unit (TU10, later extended) was placed to further define the characteristics of this large item and facilitate its removal. The wheel featured an iron rim and hub, and had a wooden axle. The precise nature of the vehicle with which this wheel might have been associated was not immediately apparent; however, nineteenth century wagon catalogues indicated that it probably came from a "light" vehicle, and was paired with a slightly larger (3 ft 4 in diam) set of rear wheels (Spivey 1979). Subsequent research at an antique shop in Frederick revealed the light, one-horse, agricultural/general purpose cart pictured in Figure 35. The front wheel of this vehicle, which originated in Eastern Europe and dates from the 1940s, duplicates in most respects the wheel from Feature 33, being 3 ft in diameter with a steel rim and hub; the only significant difference is that the Eastern European cart has a steel axle rather than a wooden one. The wagon wheel excavated from the USPTO Relocation site currently is being held in a stable environment at Goodwin & Associates, Inc.'s laboratory in Frederick, Maryland, pending the outcome of discussions with Alexandria Archaeology on its eventual disposition and conservation.

Feature G-36. Feature G-36 initially was described as a large amorphous pit feature, but subsequent excavations revealed that the feature actually represents a large unstructured midden deposit. It is unclear whether this feature represents an extension of or is associated with similar, but thinner, sheet midden patches that have been noted in other areas of the site. The exposed portion of the top of this feature measures approximately 140 ft east-west x 25 ft north-south. The thickness of the cultural deposit, which varied according to its location, ranged from 0.5 to 0.6 ft; the profile presented by Test Unit 27 (Figure 36) is representative of the vertical nature of the deposit. This portion of the sheet midden appears to have collected within a swale or drainage, and there was a distinct boundary between the matrix of the feature and the surrounding subsoil. In addition to the wheel, this matrix contained a number of hewn and sawn timber framing members, heavy framing timbers with mortise and tenon joints, and parts of what may be the sides of a wooden wagon (Figure 37).



Figure 32. USPTO Relocation Site, Block F, Cell E-4. Feature 6 and 6.1, as initially exposed after removal of railroad related overburden

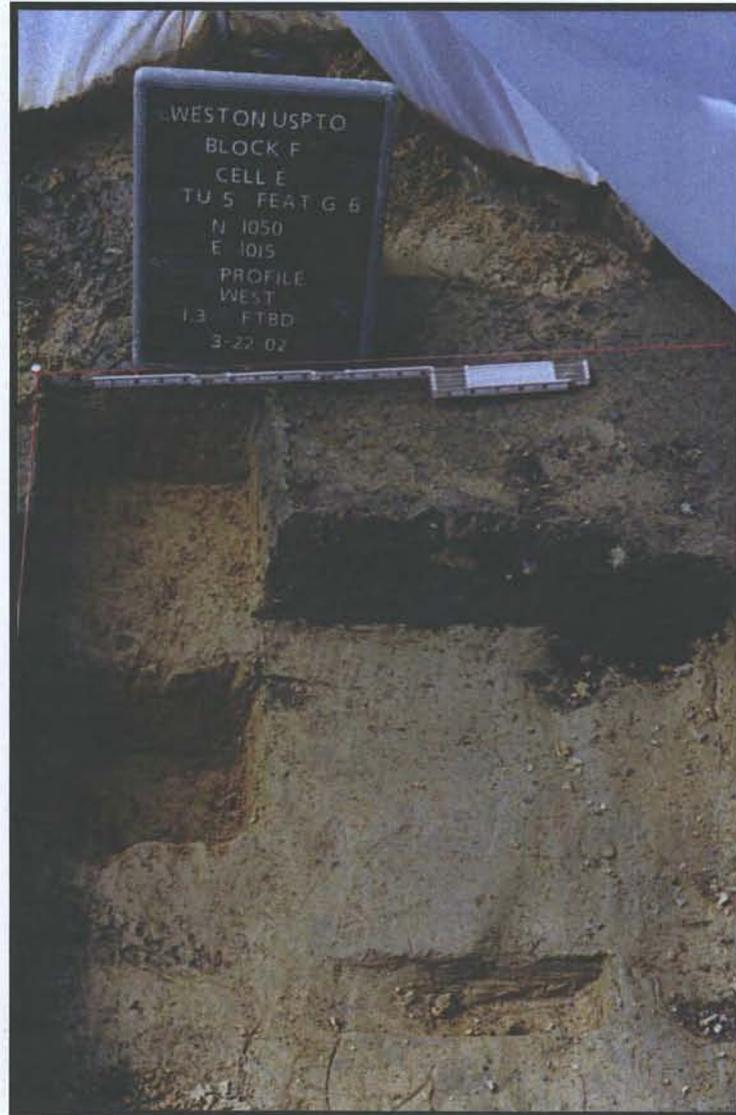


Figure 33. USPTO Relocation Site, Block F, Cell E-4. Partially excavated profile of Feature G-6 fill, showing shallow depth and homogeneity of fill matrix



Figure 34. USPTO Relocation Site, Block F, Cell E-6. Photograph of Feature 33, the wagon wheel, partially encompassed by Feature 36, the historic occupation surface

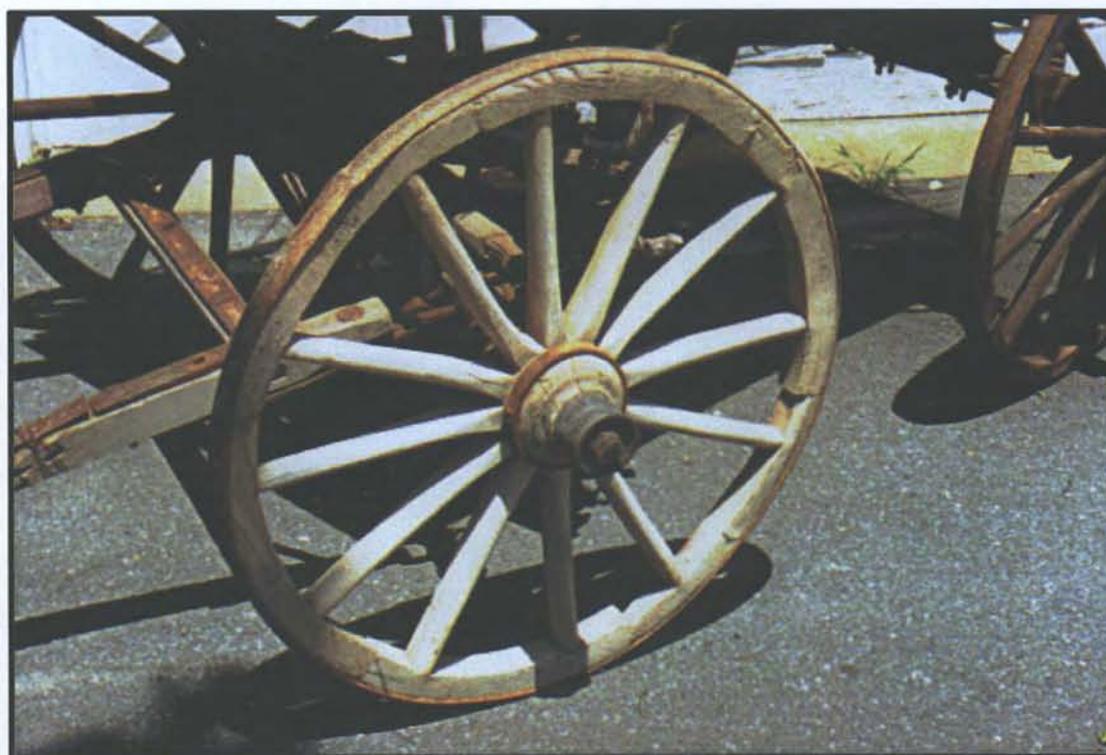
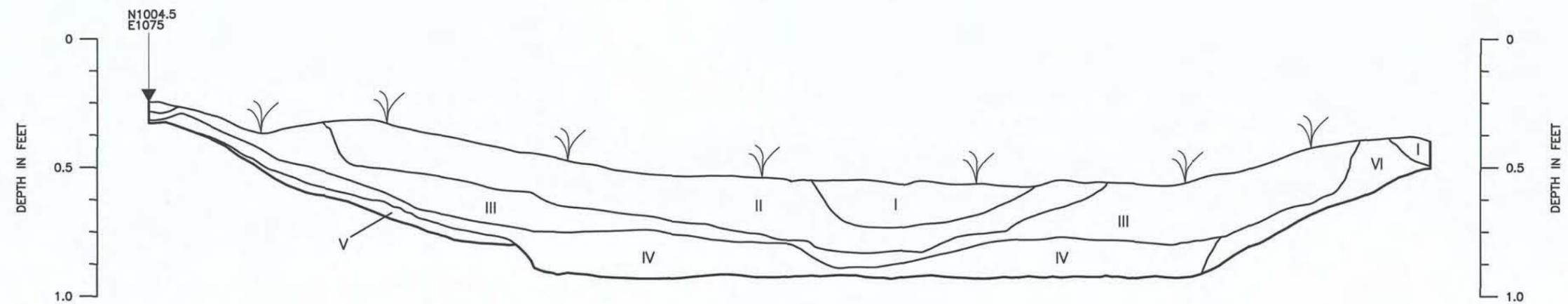


Figure 35. Two views of modern wagon wheel and associated light cart vehicle

WESTON USPTO PHASE I/II
 BLOCK F
 CELL E-6
 TEST UNIT 27
 EAST WALL



- I. 10YR 2/1 BLACK COMPACT SILTY LOAM WITH GRAVEL
- II. 10YR 5/6 YELLOWISH BROWN CLAY LOAM
- III. 10YR 2/1 BLACK SILTY CLAY LOAM
- IV. 10YR 3/3 DARK BROWN SANDY LOAM MOTTLED WITH 7.5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN AND LIGHT BLUISH GLEY
- V. 7.5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN SANDY LOAM WITH LIGHT BLUISH GLEY
- VI. 7.5YR 5/6 STRONG BROWN CLAY



Figure 36. USPTO Relocation Site, Block F, Cell E-6. Profile of Test Unit 27, showing basic stratigraphy within Feature 36



Figure 37. USPTO Relocation Site, Block F, Cell E-6. Two views of wooden architectural elements exposed at surface of Feature 36

Six test units and one mechanized trench were placed at various locations within this feature; the mechanized trench was added to the testing regime after consultation with the staff of Alexandria Archaeology. Analysis of the artifact assemblages recovered seem to reflect a mid to late nineteenth century temporal association. In addition to the structural remains cited above, the assemblage included sponge-decorated and undecorated whiteware; cut nails; assorted bottle glass; and the wooden wagon wheel (designated as Feature G-33 [see above]). A partial maker's mark on an undecorated whiteware washbasin (pictured below) has been identified as the Edwin Bennett Pottery, a Baltimore firm, which used this particular mark during the second half of the nineteenth century (Lehner 1988:44-45; Kovel 1958:206).



Further testing within this large feature to determine its vertical and horizontal limits entailed the mechanized excavation of a 45-ft long trench to bisect the feature and to verify its apparently shallow depth. The stratigraphic profile of this mechanized trench (Figure 38) verified that the historic occupation stratum (Stratum IV) within the elongated, east-west running depression represented a very shallow deposit that never exceeded 0.6 ft in depth. The surface lay immediately atop culturally sterile subsoil represented by Strata Va/b, that consisted of yellowish-brown (10YR 5/6) sandy clay mottled with light gray sand or clay. A cap of 10YR 5/3 brown to 10YR 5/4 yellow brown silty clay, possibly representing clean fill, sealed the surface of this late nineteenth century feature. The vertical definition of the historic surface became progressively less distinct and finally disappeared completely at the southern end of the mechanized trench.

In an effort to provide a cogent explanation for the presence of so much structural debris within this gully or swale, archival research focused both on the documented presence of the Civil War era hospital facility on or near the site, and the uses to which the site had been put after the end of the war. To this end, the Army Quartermaster site and building plans for that facility (Figures 5 and 6) were re-examined and re-assessed; these plans indicated that all of the buildings constructed for the hospital facility were of balloon-frame construction, rather than the bulky mortise and tenon construction found on the timbers in the feature. As with other similar temporary facilities, the components of Slough Hospital were dismantled and sold at the end of the war (Kimmel 1989, Leeson and Breckenridge 1999). This suggests that it is unlikely that the architectural components found in Feature 36 are associated directly with the Civil War effort. Moreover, no identifiable items related to the Union's military presence in this area were recovered. The single chronologically identifiable artifact recovered from this feature also clearly post-dated the Civil War. It is far more likely that the debris within the swale at the southern end of Cells E-6 and G-6 represents the remains of the large-scale, probably agrarian, nineteenth century farm building discussed at length and depicted in the historic photographs and maps in the archival section of this chapter (see Figures 10 and 12).

Feature G-37. Feature G-37 (Figures 39 and 40), which measured approximately 10 x 0.8 ft., appeared to represent a remnant water or sewer line. Parts of this feature were intact with cut nails still in place in the upper exposed wood. Within the immediate area under study for this project, subsequent development activity had impacted/destroyed the conduit to the east and to the west. However, it is possible this feature represents another segment of the wooden conduit and iron pipe identified in the northeastern quadrant of Block J during the 1992 investigations (Bromberg and Shephard 1994:50). Only two fragments of non-diagnostic clear bottle glass were recovered from the test units (TUs 12 and 34) that were excavated to expose the feature.

Additional archival research was undertaken to establish chronological or functional links between this feature and known historic activity in this area. For example, notations on the 1864 site plan map of Slough Barracks (Figure 5) indicated that a "sewer" had been installed somewhere within the hospital grounds "to drain the camp." One possible interpretation of Feature G-37 is that it could represent one portion of this "sewer." Alternatively, this wooden trough or conduit could be a component of a water distribution system for the hospital.

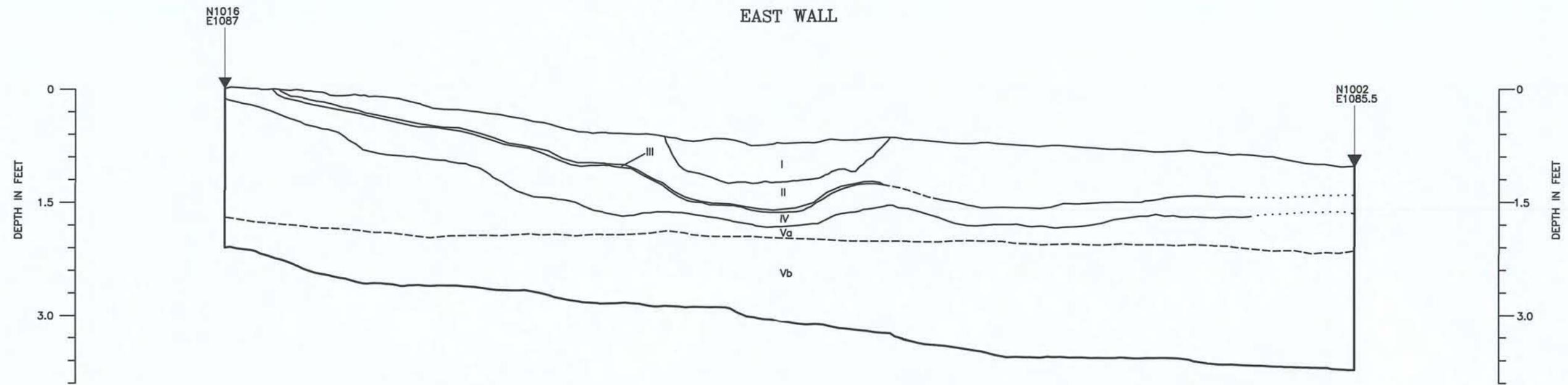
To investigate this issue further, the *Annual Reports* of the Alexandria Water Company, whose pumping station and reservoir were located west and north of the hospital site, were reviewed. Although the water company issued no annual reports for the years 1862-1864, their 1866 report indicated that the company indeed had supplied water for military facilities during the war, including running a pipe to an "ambulance stable" and to the National Cemetery, located well east of the USPTO project area. However, the technical engineers' reports for these and other years indicated that these pipes were 2 in and 4 in in diameter, and suggested that they were made of cast iron. By itself, Feature G-37 did not conform to the Water Company's criteria, although its potential extension in Block J might.

Taken on its own, the identity and chronology of this wooden boxlike structure remained unresolved, despite the additional documentary research. However, its placement within the lowest (in terms of elevation) portion of the occupied site suggests that it may have provided drainage for the more elevated portions of the site.

Feature G-76. This brick rubble field, measuring approximately 30 x 30 ft, was identified in the extreme southeastern corner of the exposed area of Block F. The eastern portion of the feature had been impacted by the construction of a storm sewer prior to the beginning of Weston's construction activities. A single test unit was placed in the approximate center of the feature to determine the depth to which the feature fill extended. Artifacts recovered during the test excavation of this feature included window glass, modern lavatory fixtures, ceramic tiles, electrical wire and conduit, etc., all from the feature fill. Based on the nature of the artifacts recovered during the testing of this feature, Feature G76 most likely represents undifferentiated structural debris associated with the destruction of a modern railroad-related building.

Posthole Features. As required by the Scope of Work, a selection of features initially characterized as possible postholes also were tested, either through excavation of test units or by bisection. These included Features *G-11* (Figures 41 and 42), *G-43* (TU20), *G-45.1* (TU 23), *G-48* (TU19), *G-54* (TU17) *G-57* (TU22), *G-62* (TU35), and *G-64* (TU18). Testing revealed that these features were shallow pockets that had trapped portions of the overlying railroad ballast material; their shallow depth suggested once again that much of this site area had been truncated through grading. Except for occasional fragments of undifferentiated wood, modern metal, vinyl, and non-diagnostic glass, no artifacts were recovered from these features.

WESTON USPTO PHASE I/II
 BLOCK F
 CELL E-6
 MECHANIZED TRENCH
 FEATURE 36
 EAST WALL



- I. 10YR 2/1 BLACK SANDY COAL/ASH/CINDER WITH PLASTIC AND RAILROAD ARTIFACTS
- II. 10YR 5/3 BROWN TO 10YR 5/4 YELLOWISH BROWN SILTY CLAY (POSSIBLE COAL FILL)
- III. 1 GLEY 3/N VERY DARK GRAY SANDY LOAM LAMINATE/ INTERFACE
- IV. 2.5Y 5/2 GRAYISH BROWN SILT
- Va. 10YR 5/6 YELLOWISH BROWN SAND WITH 10YR 7/1 LIGHT GRAY MOTTLING
- Vb. 10YR 5/6 YELLOWISH BROWN CLAY WITH 10YR 7/1 LIGHT GRAY MOTTLING

0 1.5
 FEET

Figure 38. USPTO Relocation Site, Block F, Cell E-6. Profile of mechanized trench in Cells E-6 and G-6, showing macrostratigraphy of Feature 36



Figure 39. USPTO Relocation Site, Block F, Cell E-6. Photograph of Feature 37, the wooden conduit remnant

WESTON USPTO PHASE I/II
 BLOCK F
 TEST UNIT 34, FEATURE G-37
 PLAN VIEW AND EAST WALL PROFILE

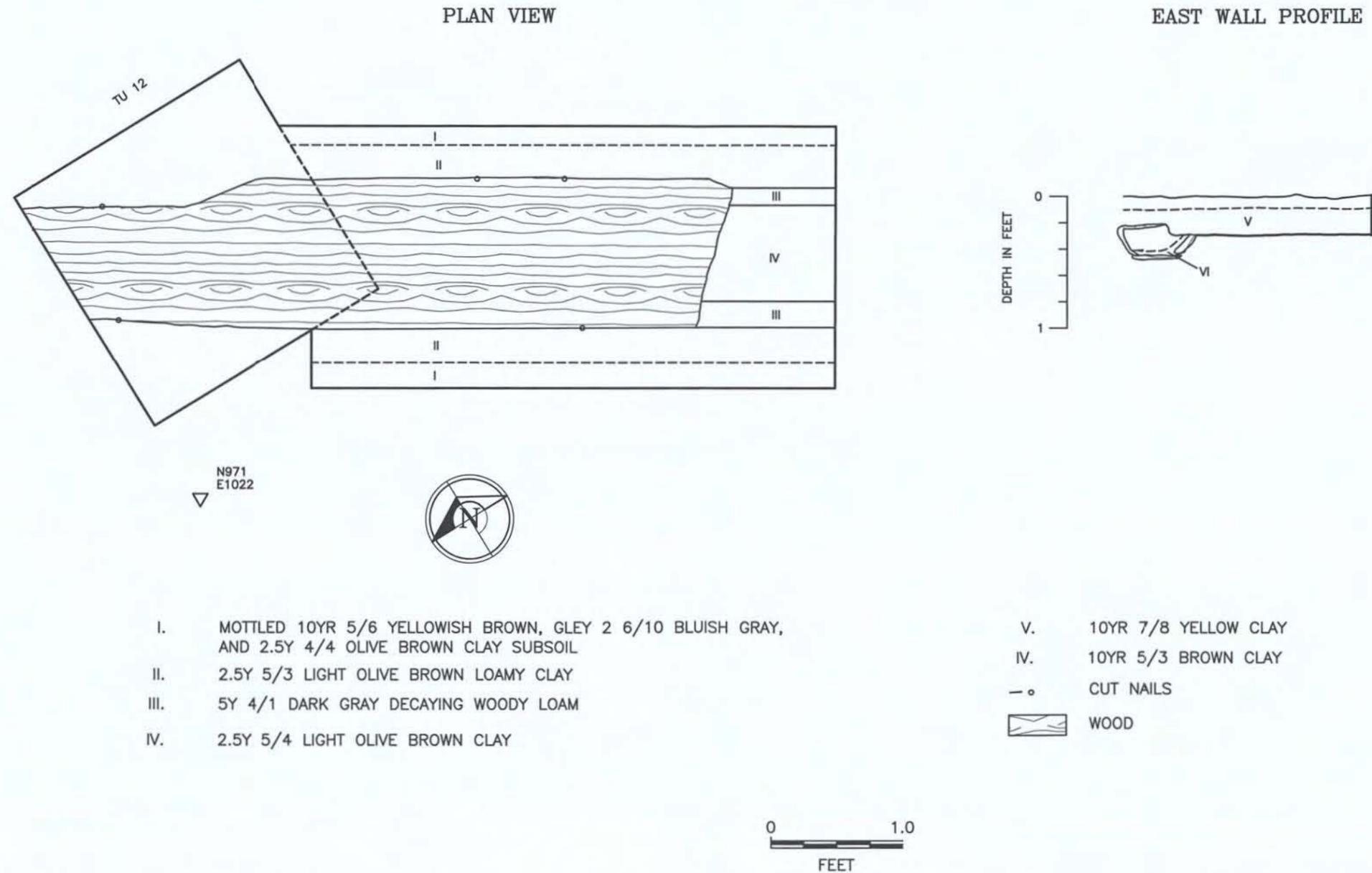


Figure 40. USPTO Relocation Site, Block F, Cell E-6. Plan view and profile of Feature 37

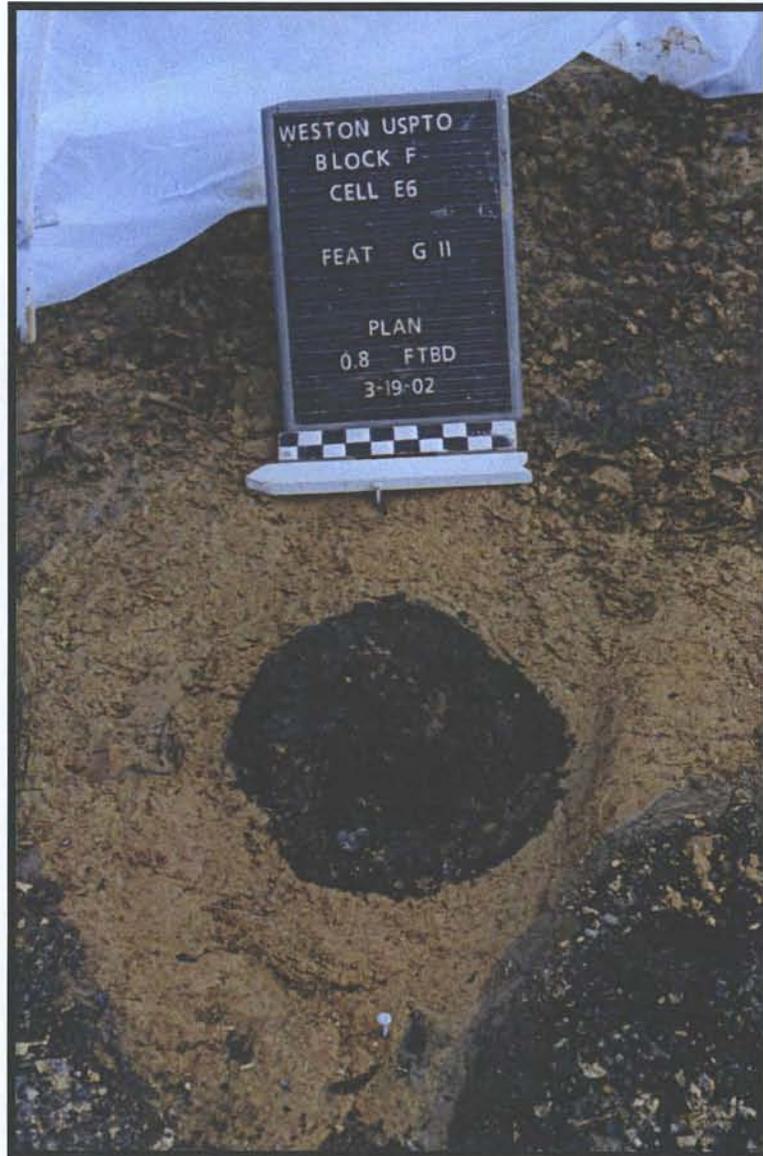


Figure 41. USPTO Relocation Site, Block F, Cell E-6. Feature G-11, a posthole, prior to bisection

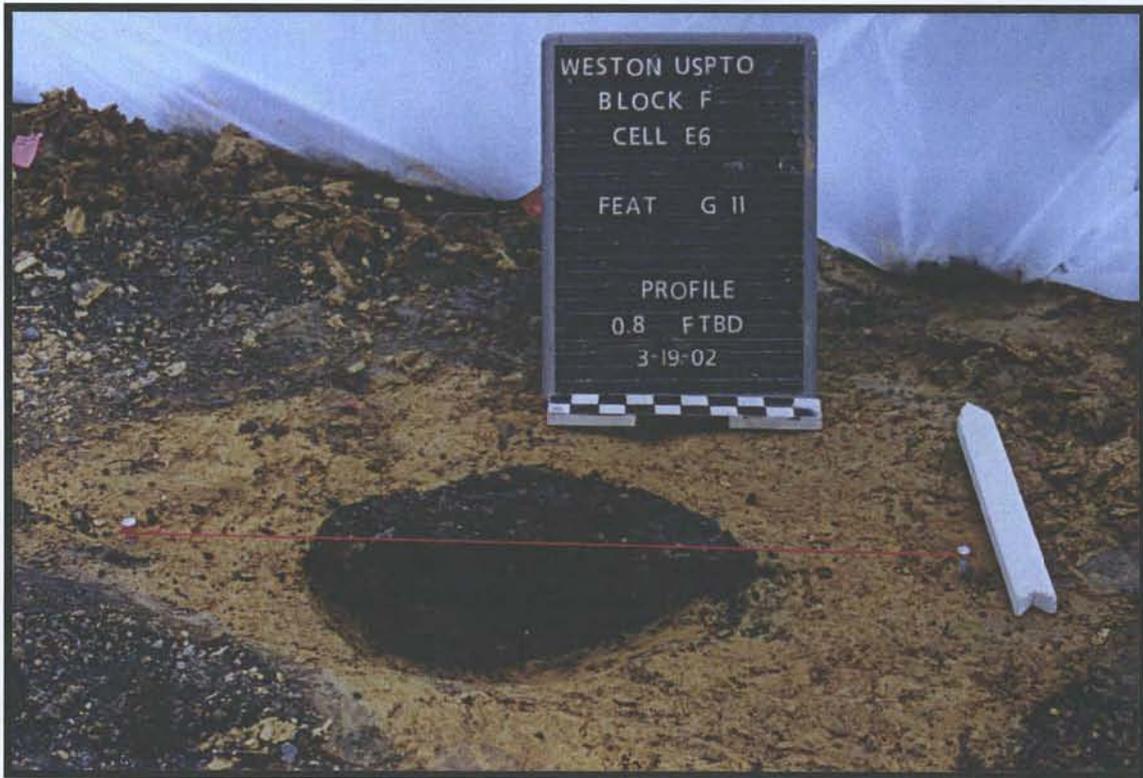


Figure 42. USPTO Relocation Site, Block F, Cell E-6. Feature G-11, after bisection, showing shallow depth of feature and homogeneity of feature fill

Analysis and Interpretation

The archival and archeological data suggest that the features and deposits found within Block F represent the truncated remains of agricultural and/or railroad related structures that occupied this area from the late nineteenth through the mid-late twentieth century. Specifically:

- No elements were identified on this portion of the USPTO Relocation site that clearly reflected Civil War era occupation. If Slough Barracks and Hospital occupied any portion of this area, remnant features and artifact deposits were removed during subsequent development of the parcel during the Rotchford and Southern Railroad periods of ownership.
- The Rotchford family's utilization of this parcel, which extended from at least ca. 1850 through most of the 1890s, probably was agricultural. In connection with this function, either Bartholomew or Richard Rotchford apparently constructed a barn (or used an existing building) to house the small amount of livestock and farm equipment listed on his personal property tax returns. This building apparently was demolished after 1927, probably as the Southern Railroad expanded its railroad yards. The architectural debris and items of equipment were deposited in a shallow depression that ran south of the former site of this building; railroad related fill material overlay and sealed this surface. Cutting and filling by the railroad also truncated or eliminated most of the other in-ground features associated with this building site, particularly those in the northern portion of Block F.
- During the twentieth century, the Southern Railroad developed the northern parts of the former Rotchford property into a large railroad yard complex, which consisted of numerous railroad sidings and at least two buildings. To provide a stable and level surface for the yard, the railroad graded and filled the upper (northern) portions of the parcel and introduced large quantities of railroad ballast, coal and cinders across the site. It is likely that any structural remains and pieces of agricultural equipment from the Rotchford complex were pushed around and redeposited during this process. Most of this debris collected in the swale located at the southern end of the parcel.

Evaluation

The archeological features and deposits within Site 44AX189 were evaluated to assess their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, based upon standards elaborated in the Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). These standards stipulate that, to be National Register-eligible, a cultural resource must retain its integrity, **and** must meet one of four additional criteria. As applicable to archeological sites, the criteria include:

- An association with events that have made a "significant contribution" to the broad patterns of (national, state, regional, or local) history; or
- An association with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- A representation of a "significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;" or

-
- The potential capability for yielding “information important in prehistory or history.”

The features and deposits identified and tested at the United States Patent and Trademark Relocation site did not meet these standards. They lacked integrity, in that most of the features had been truncated and filled as a result of later construction activity at the site. As a result, the artifacts contained within these features had been divorced from their original contexts and redeposited. Moreover, this array of features could not be associated with significant historical trends or persons, nor did the features or deposits represent a “significant and distinguishable” entity. Finally, as a result of their lack of archeological integrity, the remains at the site had lost their potential capacity to yield important information.

Site 44AX189 at the United States Patent and Trademark Office Relocation site does not appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Therefore, **no further archeological work was recommended or warranted at this site.**

These results were presented in a preliminary management summary submitted for review to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Verbal concurrence with this assessment was received on April 23, 2002, and the remainder of the USPTO site was cleared for construction.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report has presented the results of the archeological investigations of the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) Relocation site in Alexandria, Virginia. The study was undertaken between January and April, 2002, by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., for Roy F. Weston, Inc., on behalf of the United States General Services Administration (GSA) and LCOR, Inc. The study was required for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended; the National Environmental Policy Act; Executive Order 11593, and a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) concluded among the GSA, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR [SHPO]), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ADHC), and LCOR. The work was conducted in accordance with standards established in the Secretary of Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (National Park Service 1983); *Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Virginia* (VDHR 1996), and under the terms of a permit from and work plans developed by the City of Alexandria, Virginia.

The approximately 22.9 ac (9.27 ha) USPTO Relocation site is located in the southwestern corner of the City of Alexandria. The northern portions of the project area formerly were utilized by the Southern Railroad as their "Cameron Yards" complex; the City of Alexandria used the southern half for the disposal of municipal solid waste. The proposed USPTO complex will include six new buildings and several parking decks, and will require the reconfiguration or installation of new utility lines. The site preparation activities prior to building construction entailed the systematic removal of substantial quantities of landfill material, including contaminated soils and other hazardous materials. These preconstruction activities, therefore, had the potential to impact sub-surface cultural resources within a four-block section of the project area.

The objectives of the archeological investigations conducted for this project were to identify and to evaluate the significance of archeological resources within four blocks of the USPTO Relocation project area (Blocks F, J, M, and N). These objectives were achieved through a combination of archival research, archeological monitoring, and Phase II evaluation of one site within the four blocks.

Summary

Archival research concluded that portions of the USPTO property were occupied sporadically during both prehistoric and historic times. Prehistoric occupations dating from the Archaic and Woodland periods had been documented in previous archeological studies conducted in the vicinity of this project area; historic occupation of the property commenced during the mid-eighteenth century. Previous archeological studies and archival data intimated that much of this property, which originally sloped down to the floodplain of Cameron Run and was dissected by several small intermittent drainages, was utilized primarily for agricultural purposes until the end of the nineteenth century. At the turn of the twentieth century, the Southern Railroad purchased most

of the tract, subsequently expanding its railroad yards into the northern sections of the parcel. Landfill and waste disposal operations on the southern portion of the parcel extended from the mid to late twentieth century.

Archeological Monitoring

Archeological monitoring of the systematic and controlled removal of large quantities of twentieth century landfill and overburden from across the project site demonstrated conclusively that operation of both the railroad and the landfill had altered the original topography of the area significantly. Elevated ridge terraces had been graded, thereby removing or reconfiguring historic land surfaces, and intervening drainages had been filled with a wide variety of urban waste materials (including hazardous materials) to depths of over 25 ft along the southern perimeter of the project area. After railroad and landfill operations ceased, varying depths of relatively clean fill had been introduced across the entire project area to level its surface (Camp Dresser and McKee 2001:Appendix B). The monitoring program showed that this intensive twentieth century activity within the project area had almost completely obliterated any potentially significant archeological features or occupation surfaces across Blocks J, M, and N. Block F, at the northern end of the area of investigation, contained the only identifiable archeological deposits within the USPTO project area.

Phase II Testing (Site 44AX189)

The features and deposits within Block F (Site 44AX189) reflected two periods of use and occupation. The uppermost, evidenced by the presence of deposits of railroad ballast, clinker, coal, and ash and the imprints of parallel rows of railroad ties, related to the operation of the Southern Railroad yards (ca. 1897 – 1970). These and other features recognized at this elevation were mapped prior to removal of additional strata of contaminated soils.

Removal of the “railyard” strata exposed a patchy historic occupation layer that contained a much larger number and greater variety of features, including a 140 x 25 ft swale at the southern end of Block F. Test excavations of a sample of these features revealed that most had been graded and truncated, probably when the Southern Railroad expanded its yards. Testing within the drainage swale produced a late nineteenth to early twentieth century artifact assemblage that included structural members from a heavy demolished frame building and an intact wheel from a light horsedrawn cart or wagon; few domestic artifacts were present, and no Civil War era militaria were found. The array of materials therefore suggests either an agricultural or (possibly) industrial function for this parcel prior to its acquisition by the railroad; the associated documentary evidence supports the former interpretation. Few items excavated and removed from the features and excavation units within Block F were recovered from their original stratigraphic contexts.

Evaluation/Recommendations

The features and archeological deposits within Site 44AX189 were found to lack both integrity and significance, as defined in the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]), and therefore did not appear to constitute cultural resources eligible for listing in the National Register. No further archeological work was recommended or warranted for the USPTO Relocation Site. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources concurred with this assessment for Cells E-4

and G-4 on April 2, 2002, and for Cells E-6 and G-6 on April 23, 2002, thereby clearing the entire project site for construction, in accordance with the stipulations of the MOA.



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Christopher R. Polglase, M.A., ABD, served as the Principal Investigator for this project, and supervised all aspects of the work. Mrs. Martha R. Williams, M.A., M.Ed. managed the overall project and completed the archival background study. David Soldo, M.A., served admirably as Assistant Project Manager and Field Director for the project; Goodwin & Associates, Inc.'s field staff also included Christian Davenport, M.A., Joshua Roth, B.A.; Darlene Hassler, B.A., Sean Alexander, B.A.; Peter Godwin, B.A.; Chris Cushion, B.A.; and Drew Ross, B.A. Laboratory analyses were supervised by Jennifer Borneman, B.A. and Darlene Hassler, B.A., and artifact stabilization tasks were undertaken by Peter Holmes, M.A., and Dr. Samuel Turner. The logistical support arranged by Meril Dunn ensured that field crews had all of the materials they needed. Barry Warthen, A.A., John Shuster, M.A., and Brian Stone, M.A., prepared the maps and figures for the report, and Shanna Furman produced it.

APPENDIX I

ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Artifact Inventory

7/24/2002

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Weston USPTO Ph. II 44AX189								
	FS 3	Block F	Cell E06	N 975.5 E 1022	Feature G-36		surface	35.7 ftamsl
HISTORICS	Metal		Iron		Mule Shoe, Whole	1		
	Metal		Iron		Other	1		railroad adze
						Total Count= 2	Total Weight=	
	FS 7	Block F	Cell E06	N 1008 E 1102	Feature G-35		surface	Hist A Horizon Structure; 35.288 ftamsl
HISTORICS	Ceramic		Earthenware	Whiteware	Fragment Indeterminate, Base, Stamped	2		pieces mend; makers mark is a crown encircled by a wreath; "E.B.P. CO." is within crown; "WARRANTED" below, 1820-present
	Ceramic		Earthenware	Whiteware	Fragment Indeterminate, Base	2		1820-present
	Ceramic		Earthenware	Whiteware	Fragment Indeterminate, Body	20		1820-present
	Ceramic		Earthenware	Whiteware	Fragment Indeterminate, Rim	3		pieces mend, 1820-present
	Ceramic		Earthenware	Whiteware	Fragment Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Rim	3		pieces mend, 1820-present
	Metal		Iron		Screw, Whole	1		
	Organic		Floral	Wood	Tool, Handle	1		handle is round and ends in a half-moon shape
						Total Count= 32	Total Weight=	
	FS 4	Block F	Cell E06	N 1026.8 E 1036	Feature G-11 S½	Level 1	1.3 to 1.8 ftbd	
HISTORICS	Metal		Aluminum		Fragment Can	1		
	Metal		Iron		Fragment Pipe	1		

Artifact Inventory

7/24/2002

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Weston USPTO Ph. II 44AX189								
HISTORICS	Synthetic	Vinyl		Fragment Indeterminate		1		
						Total Count= 3	Total Weight=	
FS 6	Block F	Cell E04	N 1053	E 1068	Feature G-25	Level 1	0.8 to 1.3 ftbd	
HISTORICS	Glass	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Light Green		Fragment Bottle, Lip		1	
						Total Count= 1	Total Weight=	
FS 2	Block F	Cell E04	Unit 01	N 1120	E 1068	Feature G-01 W½	surface	37 ftamsl
HISTORICS	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Amber		Fragment Bottle, Body		1	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless		Fragment Bottle, Body		1	
	Glass	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Amber		Panel Bottle, Body, Embossed Lettering		2	post 1867-
	Glass	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Amber		Panel Bottle, Body		2	
	Glass	Undetermined Mold-Blown	Amber		Fragment Bottle, Lip/ Neck/ Shoulder		1	
	Organic	Faunal	Leather		Fragment Shoe		9	
	Organic	Faunal	Leather		Other Shoe, Fragment		1	cyelets
	Organic	Faunal	Leather		Other Shoe, Fragment		5	outer rim of shoe sole
	Organic	Faunal	Leather		Other Shoe, Fragment		1	sole fragment and shoe upper
	Organic	Faunal	Leather		Other Shoe, Whole		1	shoe tongue
	Organic	Faunal	Leather		Other Shoe, Whole		2	toe with holes for laces
	Organic	Faunal	Leather		Sole Shoe, Fragment		8	

Artifact Inventory

7/24/2002

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Weston USPTO Ph. II 44AX189								
HISTORICS	Organic	Faunal	Leather	Sole Shoe, Whole		2		
	Organic	Floral	Wood	Indeterminate, Burned		2		
						Total Count= 38	Total Weight=	
FS 5	Block F	Cell E04	Unit 01	N 1120	E 1068	Feature G-01	surface	37 ftamsl
HISTORICS	Metal	Iron				Fragment Shovel	1	
	Organic	Faunal	Leather			Fragment Shoe	3	
	Organic	Faunal	Leather			Fragment Shoe	1	one shoe without sole, with holes for lacing
	Organic	Faunal	Leather			Shoe, Whole	1	possible men's shoe with metal eyelets
	Organic	Faunal	Leather			Sole Shoe, Fragment	5	
						Total Count= 11	Total Weight=	
FS 1	Block F	Cell E04	Unit 01	N 1120	E 1068	Feature G-01	Level 1	to 0.25 ftbd
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Porcelain	Hard-Paste			Fragment Indeterminate, Body	1	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Amber			Fragment Bottle, Body	2	
	Manufactured	Brick				Fragment	2	
	Organic	Faunal	Leather			Fragment	3	
	Organic	Faunal	Leather			Sole Shoe	1	leather laces attached
	Organic	Floral	Wood			Fragment Board	1	possibly architectural
	Organic	Floral	Wood			Fragment Other	1	possible tool handle
	Synthetic	Plastic				Button, Whole	1	
						Total Count= 12	Total Weight=	

Artifact Inventory

7/24/2002

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Weston USPTO Ph. II 44AX189								
	FS 21	Block F	Cell E04	Unit 02	N 1101	E 1015	Feature G-02	Level 1 0.5ftbd
HISTORICS	Glass		Indeterminate Method	Amber			Bottle Stopper	1
	Glass		Indeterminate Method	Amber			Fragment Bottle, Body	2
	Glass		Machine Made	Amber			Fragment Bottle, Base	1 owens suction scar, 1903-1955
	Glass		Machine Made	Amber			Fragment Bottle, Lip	1 1898-present
							Total Count= 5	Total Weight=
	FS 22	Block F	Cell E04	Unit 03	N 1095	E 1021.5	Feature G-03	Level 1 0.5 to 1.45 ftbd
HISTORICS	Glass		Indeterminate Method	Amber			Fragment Bottle, Body	1
	Glass		Indeterminate Method	Colorless			Fragment Bottle, Body	1
	Glass		Indeterminate Method	Light Green			Fragment Window	2
	Glass		Molded, Press	Colorless			Fragment Tableware, Body, Molded Decoration	1 1850-present
	Manufactured		Brick				Fragment	1
	Metal		Iron	Indeterminate Method			Bolt, Whole	1
	Metal		Lead				Indeterminate	1
	Organic		Faunal	Leather			Fragment	1 possibly from a shoe
	Organic		Floral	Wood			Fragment	3 possibly from a post
	Stone		Coal					2
							Total Count= 14	Total Weight=
	FS 23	Block F	Cell E04	Unit 04	N 1061	E 1015.5	Feature G-05	Level 1 0.8 to 1.9 ftbd
HISTORICS	Glass		Indeterminate Method	Green			Fragment Bottle, Body	1

Artifact Inventory

7/24/2002

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Weston USPTO Ph. II 44AX189								
HISTORICS	Glass	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Colorless	Fragment Bottle, Body, Applied Color Label		1		1934-present
	Metal	Iron		Fragment Chain Link		1		
	Metal	Iron	Wire	Nail, Whole		1		1890-present
						Total Count= 4	Total Weight=	
	FS 9	Block F	Cell E04	Unit 05	N 1050	E 1015	Feature G-06	surface 35.4 ftamsl
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Indeterminate	Fragment Indeterminate, Body, Indeterminate		1		small fragment; indeterminate decoration; decoration obscures ware type
						Total Count= 1	Total Weight=	
	FS 10	Block F	Cell E04	Unit 05	N 1050	E 1015	Feature G-06	Level 1 0.2 to 0.6 ftbd
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Fragment Unspecified Flat Form, Rim, Sponged		1		1840-1920
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Fragment Bottle, Body		1		
	Glass	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Colorless	Fragment Bottle, Body		1		
	Metal	Iron		Fragment Indeterminate		1		
	Metal	Iron		Screw, Whole		1		
	Metal	Lead		Fragment		2		
	Metal	White Metal (Lead Alloy)		Fragment Other		1		possible car battery top
	Organic	Floral	Wood	Fragment Board		2		
						Total Count= 10	Total Weight=	

Artifact Inventory

7/24/2002

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Weston USPTO Ph. II 44AX189								
	FS 11	Block F	Cell E04	Unit 05	N 1050	E 1015	Feature G-06	Level 2 0.6 to 0.8 ftbd
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware				Fragment Indeterminate, Body	1 1820-present
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Aqua				Fragment Bottle, Body	1
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green				Fragment Window	1
	Glass	Molded, Press	Colorless				Fragment Tableware, Body, Molded Decoration	1 1850-present
	Metal	Iron	Wire				Nail, Whole	2 1890-present
	Organic	Floral	Wood				Indeterminate	1
							Total Count= 7	Total Weight=
	FS 24	Block F	Cell E04	Unit 05	N 1050	E 1015	Feature G-06	Level 4 0.15 to 0.75 ftbd
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Pearlware				Fragment Indeterminate, Body	1 1779-1830
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless				Fragment Bottle, Body	1
							Total Count= 2	Total Weight=
	FS 25	Block F	Cell E06	Unit 06	N 1033.5	E 1023	Feature G-07	Level 1 0.41 to 0.65 ftbd
HISTORICS	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Aqua				Fragment Bottle, Body	2
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless				Fragment Bottle, Body	2
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Green				Fragment Bottle, Body	1
	Glass	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Colorless				Fragment Bottle, Body, Embossed Lettering	1 c. 1750-present
	Glass	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Colorless				Fragment Bottle, Body, Embossed Lettering	1 "RE", c. 1750-present
	Metal	Iron	Wire				Nail, Whole	1 1890-present

Artifact Inventory

7/24/2002

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Weston USPTO Ph. II 44AX189								
HISTORICS	Metal	Lead		Indeterminate		1		
						Total Count= 9	Total Weight=	
	FS 26	Block F	Cell E06	Unit 08	N 1030	E 1045	Feature G-23	Level 1 0.5 to 1.02 ftbd
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Red Bodied				Fragment Indeterminate, Body	1
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware				Fragment Indeterminate, Body	1 1820-present
	Ceramic	Porcelain	Hard-Paste				Fragment Indeterminate, Body	1
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Aqua				Fragment Bottle, Body	4
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless				Fragment Bottle, Base	1
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless				Fragment Bottle, Body	7
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless				Fragment Indeterminate, Melted	2
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green				Fragment Window	3
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Milk Glass				Fragment Indeterminate, Body	1
	Glass	Machine Made	Colorless				Fragment Bottle, Body, Stippling	1 1898-present
	Glass	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Colorless				Fragment Bottle, Body, Embossed	1
	Metal	Iron	Cut				Nail, Whole	1 1815-1890
	Metal	Iron					Indeterminate	1
	Metal	Iron					Wire	1
						Total Count= 26	Total Weight=	
	FS 12	Block F	Cell E04	Unit 09	N 1057	E 1068	Feature G-27	Level 1 0.4 to 0.45 ftbd
HISTORICS	Organic	Faunal	Leather				Shoe, Fragment	1

Artifact Inventory

7/24/2002

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Weston USPTO Ph. II 44AX189								
HISTORICS	Organic	Faunal	Leather	Sole Shoe, Fragment		1		
	Organic	Floral	Wood	Fragment		10		possibly architectural
						Total Count=	12	Total Weight=
FS 31	Block F	Cell E06	Unit 10 S & E extension	N 1001 E 1053	Feature G-33		0.25 to 1.01 ftbd	levels 1-3; within wagon wheel spokes
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Stoneware	Domestic Brown	Fragment Unspecified Hollow Vessel, Body		1		1800-present
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Dark Green	Fragment Bottle, Body		1		
						Total Count=	2	Total Weight=
FS 27	Block F	Cell E06	Unit 10 S extension	N 1001 E 1053	Feature G-33	Level 1	0.25 to 0.55 ftbd	
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Porcelain	Hard-Paste	Fragment Indeterminate, Body, Burned		1		
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Fragment Bottle, Body		1		
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Fragment Bottle, Body		3		
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Solarized, Manganese (Amythyst)	Fragment Bottle, Body		3		c.a. 1875-c.a. 1920
						Total Count=	8	Total Weight=
FS 28	Block F	Cell E06	Unit 10 S extension	N 1001 E 1053	Feature G-33	Level 2	0.55 to 0.72 ftbd	
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Fragment Indeterminate, Body, Burned, Indeterminate		1		small fragment; indeterminate decoration, 1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware	Fragment Indeterminate, Body, Burned		1		1820-present

Artifact Inventory

7/24/2002

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Weston USPTO Ph. II 44AX189								
HISTORICS	Metal	Iron		Wire		1		
						Total Count= 3	Total Weight=	
	FS 29	Block F	Cell E06	Unit 10 E extension	N 1001 E 1053	Feature G-33	Level 2	0.53 to 0.89 ftbd
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware		Indeterminate		Fragment Indeterminate, Body, Burned	1	
	Ceramic	Earthenware		Indeterminate		Fragment Indeterminate, Rim, Burned, Shell-Edged	1	decoration obscures ware type
	Ceramic	Porcelain		Hard-Paste		Fragment Indeterminate, Body	1	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method		Colorless		Fragment Bottle, Body	3	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method		Light Green		Fragment Window	1	
						Total Count= 7	Total Weight=	
	FS 30	Block F	Cell E06	Unit 10 S & E extension	N 1001 E 1053	Feature G-33	Level 3	0.72 to 1.01 ftbd
HISTORICS	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Method		Bolt, Fragment	1	
	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Method		Railroad Spike, Whole	1	
						Total Count= 2	Total Weight=	
	FS 13	Block F	Cell E06	Unit 10	N 1002 E 1053	Feature G-33	Level 1	0.31 to 1.61 ftbd
HISTORICS	Glass	Indeterminate Method		Aqua		Fragment Bottle, Body	1	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method		Colorless		Fragment Bottle, Body	2	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method		Dark Green		Fragment Bottle, Body	1	
	Manufactured	Brick				Fragment	1	FIELD DISCARD; sample

Artifact Inventory

7/24/2002

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Weston USPTO Ph. II 44AX189								
HISTORICS	Synthetic	Plastic		Fragment Indeterminate		1		
ORGANICS	Organics	Shell	Unburnt	Unworked		1	9.21	
						Total Count= 7	Total Weight= 9.21	
FS 14	Block F	Cell E06	Unit 10	N 1002	E 1053	Feature G-33	Level 2	0.375 to 0.67 ftbd
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware			Fragment Indeterminate, Body	1	1820-present
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Green			Fragment Bottle, Body	1	
	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate Method			Nail, Fragment	1	
						Total Count= 3	Total Weight=	
FS 15	Block F	Cell E06	Unit 10	N 1002	E 1053	Feature G-33	Level 3	0.67 to 0.77 ftbd
HISTORICS	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Green			Fragment Bottle, Body	2	
	Glass	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Light Green			Fragment Bottle, Body	1	
	Manufactured	Brick				Fragment	1	FIELD DISCARD; sample
						Total Count= 4	Total Weight=	
FS 48	Block F	Cell E06	Unit 10 S & E extension	N 1002	E 1053	Feature G-33	Level 3	0.67 to 0.77 ftbd
HISTORICS	Organic	Floral	Wood			Wheel, Whole	1	iron hub and rim
						Total Count= 1	Total Weight=	
FS 16	Block F	Cell E06	Unit 10	N 1002	E 1053	Feature G-33	Level 4	0.77 to 1.07 ftbd
HISTORICS	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Aqua			Fragment Bottle, Body	1	

Artifact Inventory

7/24/2002

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments	
Weston USPTO Ph. II 44AX189									
HISTORICS	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate		1			
	Organic	Floral	Other	Fragment		6	fabric		
	Organic	Floral	Wood	Indeterminate		1			
						Total Count= 9	Total Weight=		
	FS 17	Block F	Cell G06	Unit 11	N 990	E 1143	Feature G-76	Level 1	0.3 to 0.6 ftbd
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware				Fragment Indeterminate, Body	1	1820-present
	Ceramic	Porcelain					Tile, Fragment	3	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Amber				Fragment Bottle, Body	1	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Aqua				Fragment Bottle, Body	44	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless				Fragment Bottle, Body	39	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless				Fragment Tableware, Rim	1	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Green				Fragment Bottle, Body	3	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green				Fragment Bottle, Body	34	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Milk Glass				Fragment Indeterminate, Body	1	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Solarized, Manganese (Amythyst)				Fragment Bottle, Body	1	c.a. 1875-c.a. 1920
	Glass	Machine Made	Colorless				Fragment Bottle, Body, Applied Color Label	1	1934-present
	Glass	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Colorless				Fragment Bottle, Body, Embossed	1	
	Synthetic	Plastic					Fragment Indeterminate	2	
						Total Count= 132	Total Weight=		

Artifact Inventory

7/24/2002

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Weston USPTO Ph. II 44AX189								
	FS 18	Block F	Cell G06	Unit 11	N 990	E 1143	Feature G-76	Level 2 0.6 to 0.9 ftbd
HISTORICS	Glass		Indeterminate Method	Dark Green			Fragment Bottle, Body	1
	Glass		Indeterminate Method	Green			Fragment Bottle, Body	2
	Glass		Indeterminate Method	Milk Glass			Fragment Indeterminate, Indeterminate	1
	Glass		Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Amber			Fragment Bottle, Body	1
	Glass		Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Colorless			Fragment Jar, Rim	2
	Glass		Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Light Green			Fragment Bottle, Base, Embossed Lettering	1 c. 1750-present
	Metal		Iron	Cut			Nail, Fragment	3 1815-1890
	Metal		Iron				Indeterminate	1
	Metal		Iron				Nut	1
	Metal		Iron				Washer	1
	Metal		Iron	Wire			Nail, Fragment	2 1890-present
	Metal		Iron	Wire			Nail, Whole	4 1890-present
	Synthetic		Plastic				Fragment Indeterminate	2 one is a tail light
							Total Count= 22	Total Weight=
	FS 19	Block F	Cell G06	Unit 11	N 990	E 1143	Feature G-76	Level 3 0.9 to 1.5 ftbd
HISTORICS	Ceramic		Earthenware	Indeterminate			Fragment Tile	1
	Ceramic		Porcelain	Hard-Paste			Fragment Indeterminate, Body	1
	Ceramic		Porcelain				Tile	2

Artifact Inventory

7/24/2002

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Weston USPTO Ph. II 44AX189							
HISTORICS	Glass	Cup Bottom Mold	Light Green	Fragment Bottle, Base	2		1850-present
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Amber	Fragment Bottle, Body	2		
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Amber	Fragment Indeterminate, Indeterminate, Melted	2		
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Fragment Bottle, Body	3		
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Fragment Bottle, Body	5		
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless	Fragment Indeterminate, Indeterminate, Melted	1		
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Green	Fragment Bottle, Body	2		
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Milk Glass	Fragment Indeterminate, Body	1		
	Glass	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Colorless	Fragment Bottle, Body, Embossed Lettering	1		c. 1750-present
	Glass	Molded, Press	Colorless	Fragment Tableware, Body, Molded Decoration	1		1850-present
	Metal	Iron	Cut	Nail, Whole	1		1815-1890
	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate Method	Nail, Whole	1		
	Metal	Iron		Washer	1		
	Metal	Iron	Wire	Nail, Fragment	1		1890-present
	Metal	Iron	Wire	Nail, Whole	3		1890-present
	Metal	Steel		Indeterminate	1		
	Metal	Steel	Indeterminate Method	Other	1		box cutter
	Metal	Steel		Strap	1		
	Stone	Slate			1		
	Synthetic	Plastic		Fragment Indeterminate	4		

Artifact Inventory

7/24/2002

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Weston USPTO Ph. II 44AX189								
						Total Count= 39	Total Weight=	
	FS 8	Block F	Cell E06	Unit 12	N 971	E 1021	Feature G-37	Level 1 0.4 to 0.45 ftbd water pipe
HISTORICS	Organic	Floral		Wood			Fragment	2 one is a possible post fragment; one is a rounded, possible tool handle
	Organic	Floral		Wood			Fragment Board	1 two edges are dove-tailed; possibly furniture or architectural fragment
						Total Count= 3	Total Weight=	
	FS 44	Block F	Cell E06	Unit 13	N 1005	E 1059.5	Feature G-36 N½	Level 1 0.51 to 0.58 ftbd
HISTORICS	Glass	Indeterminate Method		Colorless			Fragment Bottle, Body	1
	Glass	Indeterminate Method		Light Green			Fragment Window	1
	Metal	Iron		Indeterminate Method			Nail, Fragment	1
						Total Count= 3	Total Weight=	
	FS 45	Block F	Cell E06	Unit 13	N 1005	E 1059.5	Feature G-36 S½	Level 1 0.7 to 0.97 ftbd
HISTORICS	Glass	Indeterminate Method		Colorless			Fragment Bottle, Body	1
						Total Count= 1	Total Weight=	
	FS 20	Block F	Cell G06	Unit 13	N 1006	E 1059.5	Feature G-36	Level 2 0.68 to 0.78 ftbd
HISTORICS	Glass	Indeterminate Method		Colorless			Fragment Indeterminate	1
	Organic	Floral		Wood			Indeterminate	5
						Total Count= 6	Total Weight=	

Artifact Inventory

7/24/2002

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Weston USPTO Ph. II 44AX189								
	FS 47	Block F	Cell E06	Unit 14	N 1048	E 1021	Feature G-06	Level 1 0.3 to 0.5 ftbd
HISTORICS	Manufactured	Brick					Fragment	1
	Manufactured	Brick					Whole	1
							Total Count= 2	Total Weight=
	FS 32	Block F	Cell E06	Unit 15	N 982.8	E 1040.6	Feature G-36	Level 1 0.3 to 0.6 ftbd
HISTORICS	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Amber				Fragment Bottle, Body	3
							Total Count= 3	Total Weight=
	FS 33	Block F	Cell E06	Unit 15	N 982.8	E 1040.6	Feature G-36	Level 2 0.6 to 0.9 ftbd
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware				Fragment Indeterminate, Body, Burned	1 1820-present
							Total Count= 1	Total Weight=
	FS 34	Block F	Cell E06	Unit 15	N 982.8	E 1040.6	Feature G-36	Level 4 1.2 to 1.5 ftbd
HISTORICS	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless				Fragment Bottle, Body	1
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green				Fragment Bottle, Body	2
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Light Green				Fragment Jar, Rim	1
							Total Count= 4	Total Weight=
	FS 35	Block F	Cell G06	Unit 26 S½	N 997.8	E 1108	Feature G-86	Level 1 0.4 to 0.6 ftbd
HISTORICS	Glass	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Colorless				Fragment Bottle, Base, Embossed Lettering	1 c. 1750-present
							Total Count= 1	Total Weight=

Artifact Inventory

7/24/2002

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Weston USPTO Ph. II 44AX189								
	FS 36	Block F	Cell E06	Unit 27	N 1004.5	E 1075	Feature G-36	Level 1 1 to 1.23 ftbd
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware				Fragment Indeterminate, Rim	1 1820-present
	Ceramic	Stoneware	Domestic Gray				Fragment Indeterminate, Body, Burned	1 Bristol slip, 1860-present
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Green				Fragment Bottle, Body	1
							Total Count= 3	Total Weight=
	FS 38	Block F	Cell E04	Unit 32	N 1120	E 1064	Feature G-01	Level 1 0.27 to 0.58 ftbd
HISTORICS	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Amber				Fragment Bottle, Body	2
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Green				Fragment Bottle, Body	1
	Glass	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Amber				Fragment Bottle, Body, Embossed Lettering	2 c. 1750-present
	Glass	Molded (Mouth-Blown/Machine)	Amber				Fragment Bottle, Body	1
	Manufactured	Brick					Fragment	2
	Metal	Iron	Wire				Nail, Fragment	1 1890-present
	Metal	Iron	Wire				Nail, Whole	1 1890-present
	Organic	Faunal	Leather				Fragment	3
							Total Count= 13	Total Weight=
	FS 39	Block F	Cell E04	Unit 32	N 1120	E 1064	Feature G-01	Level 2 0.58 to 0.75 ftbd
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware				Fragment Indeterminate, Body	1 1820-present
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Amber				Fragment Bottle, Body	1
							Total Count= 2	Total Weight=

Artifact Inventory

7/24/2002

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Weston USPTO Ph. II 44AX189								
	FS 40	Block F	Cell E06	Unit 33	N 980.8	E 1030.8	Feature G-36	Level 1 0.4 to 0.65 ftbd
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware				Fragment Indeterminate, Body, Indeterminate	1 small fragment; indeterminate decoration, 1820-present
							Total Count= 1	Total Weight=
	FS 41	Block F	Cell E06	Unit 33	N 980.8	E 1030.8	Feature G-36	Level 2 0.65 to 1.8 ftbd
HISTORICS	Ceramic	Earthenware	Buff-Bodied				Fragment Indeterminate, Body	1 possible Rockingham
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware				Fragment Indeterminate, Body	2 1820-present
	Ceramic	Earthenware	Whiteware				Fragment Unspecified Flat Form, Rim, Indeterminate	1 small fragment; indeterminate decoration, 1820-present
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Amber				Fragment Bottle, Body	1
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless				Fragment Bottle, Body	1
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Green				Fragment Bottle, Body	1
	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate Method				Nail, Fragment	1
	Metal	Iron	Wire				Nail, Whole	1 1890-present
							Total Count= 9	Total Weight=
	FS 43	Block F	Cell E06	Unit 34	N 971	E 1022	Feature G-37	Level 1 0.35 to 0.45 ftbd
HISTORICS	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Colorless				Fragment Bottle, Body	2
							Total Count= 2	Total Weight=
	FS 42	Block F	Cell E06	Unit 34	N 971	E 1022	Feature G-37	Level 4 0.4 to 0.45 ftbd
HISTORICS	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Amber				Fragment Bottle, Body	1
	Metal	Iron	Cut				Nail, Whole	4 1815-1890

Artifact Inventory

7/24/2002

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Weston USPTO Ph. II 44AX189								
						Total Count= 5	Total Weight=	
	FS 46	Block F	Cell E06	Unit 34	N 971.5 E 1023.5			
						Feature G-37 W ³ / ₄	Level 1	0.26 to 0.64 ftbd
HISTORICS	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Amber			Fragment Bottle, Body	1	
	Metal	Iron	Indeterminate Method			Railroad Spike, Whole	6	
						Total Count= 7	Total Weight=	
	FS 10001	Block F	Cell E06	Unit 34	N 971.5 E 1023.5			
						Feature G-37 W ³ / ₄	Level 1	0.26 to 0.64 ftbd
HISTORICS	Organic	Floral	Wood			Fragment	15	possibly architectural
						Total Count= 15	Total Weight=	
	FS 37	Block F	Cell G06	Unit 35	N 994.5 E 1114			
						Feature G-62 W ¹ / ₂	Level 1	0.4 to 0.5 ftbd
HISTORICS	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Amber			Fragment Bottle, Body	1	
	Organic	Faunal	Leather			Fragment Indeterminate	1	
						Total Count= 2	Total Weight=	
Site Number Totals						Total Count= 511	Total Weight= 9.21	

Artifact Inventory

7/24/2002

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
Weston USPTO Ph. II 44AX189								
Project Totals						Total Count=	511	Total Weight= 9.21

APPENDIX II

VDHR SITE FORM

LOCATION INFORMATION

UTM Center: Northing 42 96 900 / Easting 320 650

UTM Coords:

Zone	North	East
18	42 96 900	320 650

Loran:

Restricted UTM Data? : Yes No

Physiographic Province: N. Virginia

Aspect: south

Drainage: Potomac River

Direction: East

Landform: terrace

Site Dimensions: 200 x 200 ft

Slope: 0 - 5 percent

Elevation: 36 - 38 ft amsl

Site Soils: urban landfill

Adjacent Soils: urban landfill

Distance: 2,400 ft

Nearest Water Source: Cameron Run/Great Hunting Creek

Acreage: 0.92 ac

Survey Description: Monitored mechanized stripping of deposited overburden and environmentally contaminated soils; feature mapping at two occupation/activity levels; testing of selected features.

Site Condition(s): Exposed portion of site has been destroyed by construction (clearance for construction obtained April, 2002, via letter from VDHR). Some features or deposits may survive immediately west of building footprint.

25-49% of Site Destroyed
50-74% of Site Destroyed
75-99% of Site Destroyed
Destruction of Surface and Subsurface Deposits
Intact Cultural Level
Intact Stratified Cultural Levels
Less than 25% of Site Destroyed
No Surface Deposits but With Subsurface Integrity
Site deliberately buried
Site Totally Destroyed
Surface Deposits Present And With Subsurface Integrity
Surface Deposits Present But Subsurface Not Tested
Surface Deposits Present But With No Subsurface Integrity
Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed
Subsurface Integrity
Surface Features
Surface Deposits
Site Condition Unknown

Survey Strategy: Historic Map Projection
 Surface Testing

Informant Observation
 Subsurface Testing

USGS Quadrangle: Alexandria Virginia-District of Columbia-Maryland (1994)

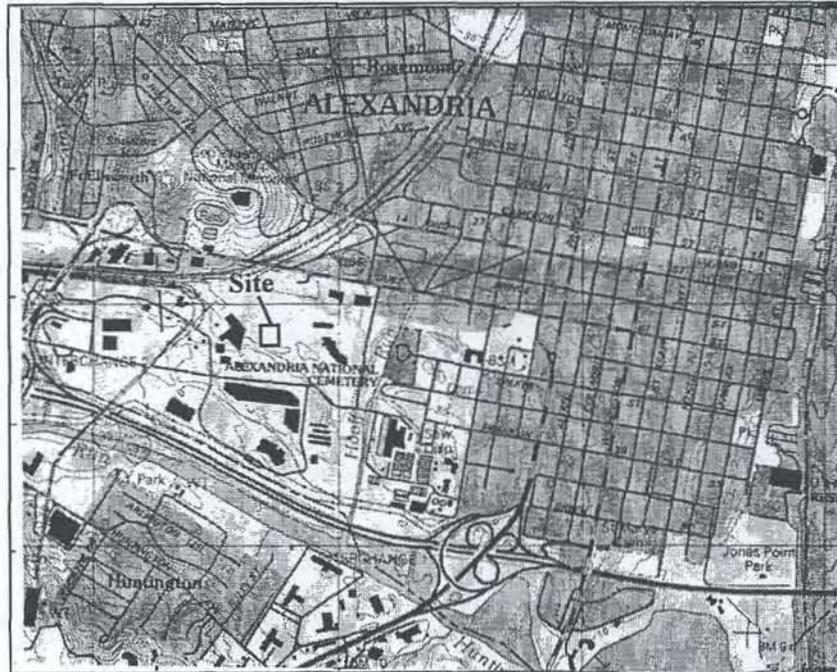
Current Land Use:

Date of Use: 2002 Example: _____

Land Uses: Site of new United States Patent and Trademark Office Complex

Comments: Previous use (from ca. 1960 – 2002) included municipal landfill and railroad yards for Southern Railroad complex. Landfill materials were removed during current construction for new United States Patent and Trademark Office Complex.

*** Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries (sent as separate TIF image)



Scale: 1:24,000

SPECIMENS

Specimens Obtained: Yes No Depository: Alexandria Archaeology

Assemblage Description: Leather shoe parts; architectural debris; wagon parts; agricultural and/or railroad related tool parts; late 19th – 20th century bottle and container glass; late 19th century ceramics (1 fragment whiteware marked, dates ca. 1895)

Specimens Reported: Yes No

Owner Name:

Owner Address:

Assemblage Description:

Field Notes: Yes No

Depository: Alexandria Archaeology

Photographic Documentation: Yes No Depository: Alexandria Archaeology

BIBLIOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION:

Depository for Bibliographic Information: Fairfax County Judicial Archives

Reference Numbers: N/A

Bibliographic Source(s): Deed, will books; survey plats, real and personal property tax records; chancery cases

Organization: _____

Additional Comments: Historic maps (e.g., Sanborn Fire Insurance, Civil War military maps) obtained at Library of Congress (Geography and Map Division). Background information on previous investigations and site documentation available at Alexandria Archaeology.

GRAPHIC MEDIA DOCUMENTATION:

Control ID Photo Date	Photo Media	Depository	Frame (s)

Report(s): Yes No

Depository: Alexandria Archaeology/VDHR Archives
(in preparation)

CRM EVENT INFORMATION

Date	Event ID	Event Type	CRMPerson (First)	CRMPerson (Last)	Remarks
1990	Phase I/II Investigations	Mechanized testing	Tellus, Inc.		No report completed
1994	Summary Report	Report	Francine Stephen	Bromberg Shephard	Summary report on Phase I work completed by Alexandria City Archaeology staff
2002	Monitoring and Phase I/II Investigations	Monitoring, mechanized stripping, manual testing	Martha	Williams	Report in preparation

INDIVIDUAL/ORG AGENCY MAILING INFORMATION

Owner Category: Owner Occupant Tenant Informant Property Mgr.

Honorific: Mr. First Name: William Last Name: Hard Suffix: _____

Title: Executive VP

Company: LCOR Alexandria LLC
Mailing Address: 6701 Democracy Boulevard, Suite 711

City: Bethesda State: MD
ZIP CODE: 20817 Country: US

Phone 1/Extension: 301-897-0002 Phone 2/Extension: _____

SURVEYOR'S NOTES:

Surveyed By: David Soldo, M.A. Affiliation: Goodwin & Associates Date: Jan-April, 2002
Address: 241 E. Fourth Street, Suite 100, Frederick, Maryland 21701

Form Completed By: Martha Williams, M.A., M.Ed Affiliation: same as above Date: July 22, 2002
Address: same as above

For VDHR Staff Only

Virginia Register Status:	
National Register Status:	
Easement Status:	
VDHR Library Reference Number (s) :	
VDHR Number Assigned By:	Date:
Date Entered By:	Date:
Revisions/Updates By:	Date:

APPENDIX III

**MEMORANDUM OF
AGREEMENT/WORK PLANS**

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT
BETWEEN
THE UNITED STATES GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,
THE VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES,
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION,
AND LCOR ALEXANDRIA, L.L.C.
REGARDING CONSOLIDATION OF THE
UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

WHEREAS, the United States General Services Administration ("GSA"), the federal agency responsible for obtaining and assigning office space for use by federal agencies, is acquiring approximately 2.4 million rentable square feet of office and related space under a 20-year lease to consolidate and meet the future needs of the United States Patent and Trademark Office ("USPTO");

WHEREAS, GSA undertook a competitive lease procurement process during which the following sites in northern Virginia were fully considered: the Crystal City Site, the Carlyle Site, and the Eisenhower Avenue Site;

WHEREAS, on June 14, 1999, GSA issued its Record of Decision ("ROD") selecting the proposal submitted by LCOR Alexandria, L.L.C. ("LCOR"), the offeror of the Carlyle Site for USPTO's consolidation;

WHEREAS, GSA's ROD was based on the analysis in a number of reports, including but not limited to the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the consolidation of the USPTO offices and supporting technical analyses. In addition, the following reports provide the background information concerning the relevant historic resources for this Memorandum of Agreement ("MOA"): the Phase 1a Archaeological Assessment for the Proposed Patent & Trademark Office Consolidation, prepared by Peter Glumac, Ph.D., Parsons Engineering Science, Inc., February 1998; Phase 1a Archaeological Assessment for the Consolidation of the Naval Systems Commands, Alexandria and Arlington County, Virginia, prepared by Donna I. Seifert, Ph.D, John Milner Associates, Inc., 1992; and Summary of Area A Archaeological Phase II Survey: Carlyle Project, Alexandria, Virginia, prepared by Alexandria Archaeology, City of Alexandria, Virginia for Alexandria Southern Properties, Inc., Alexandria Archaeology Publications Number 67, 1994;

WHEREAS, in accordance with Section 110(k) of the National Historic Preservation Act ("NHPA"), GSA reviewed the facts and circumstances surrounding the demolition by Carlyle Development Corp. of the Southern Railway Roundhouse on the Carlyle Site and, after consultation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation ("ACHP"), it was found that neither Carlyle Development Corp. nor LCOR intended to avoid the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act;

WHEREAS, GSA has determined that construction at the Carlyle Site has the potential to cause an adverse effect on historic resources within the Carlyle Site because there is a potential to impact subsurface archaeological deposits in the applicable portions of the project footprint which were not tested previously (Blocks M and N) or where further testing may be appropriate due to the limited nature of earlier testing (Blocks F and J);

WHEREAS, the ROD states that prior to its issuance, GSA issued Amendment No. 14 to the Solicitation for Offers ("SFO") which required that the selected offeror cause to be prepared and execute a MOA, between and among, at a minimum, the intended Lessor, in this case LCOR ("Lessor"), GSA, the Virginia Historic Preservation Officer ("SHPO") and the ACHP, in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 800, to ensure that any remaining requirements pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA are addressed;

WHEREAS, this MOA is required pursuant to the Lease between GSA and LCOR, and LCOR has committed to meet all requirements pertaining to historic and archaeological resources as set forth in its Best and Final Offer, May 21, 1999;

WHEREAS, the completion of further archaeological studies and the development and implementation of specific mitigation measures to address adverse impacts, if any, to historic resources within the Carlyle Site will be the responsibility of LCOR;

WHEREAS, the SHPO, the ACHP, and the City of Alexandria have been consulted with regard to this project throughout the Environmental Impact Statement ("EIS") process and in the preparation of this document;

NOW THEREFORE, GSA, the SHPO, the ACHP and LCOR agree that the proposed undertaking at the Carlyle Site shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effect of the undertaking on historic resources:

STIPULATION

GSA shall ensure that:

A. Existing Documentation

Extensive documentation of the Southern Railway Roundhouse was completed by Carlyle Development Corporation prior to its demolition in accordance with a Memorandum of Understanding between Carlyle Development Corporation and the City of Alexandria. Carlyle Development Corporation has already provided this documentation to the City of Alexandria.

B. Testing Program

1. LCOR shall develop a ~~testing program~~ to identify and evaluate archaeological resources prior to any ground disturbing activity affecting Blocks ~~M, N, F, and J~~. The testing program shall be of sufficient intensity

to provide an evaluation of eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places by GSA, in consultation with the SHPO, for all identified properties in the testing area, following the regulations outlined in 36 CFR § 800.4(c). National Register eligibility shall be evaluated using criteria outlined in National Register Bulletin 15, Guidelines for Applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation published by the National Park Service. LCOR shall conduct all archaeological testing within the testing area pursuant to a scope of work developed in consultation with, and approved by, GSA and the SHPO.

2. If, as a result of the testing program, archaeological resources are identified that are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, LCOR shall ~~take steps~~ for their avoidance, protection, recovery of information or destruction without data recovery, in consultation with GSA, the SHPO, and the City of Alexandria, and the plan will be approved by GSA, the SHPO, and the City of Alexandria prior to implementation.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

A. Professional Qualifications

All cultural resources work undertaken by LCOR pursuant to this Agreement shall be conducted by or under the direct supervision of qualified individuals meeting the qualifications presented in 36 CFR Part 61, Appendix A.

B. Standards and Guidelines

All cultural resources work undertaken by LCOR pursuant to this Agreement shall be conducted in accordance with the following standards and guidelines, as applicable:

1. The Secretary of Interior: Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation (1983) (48 FR 44716-44742).
2. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation: Treatment of Archaeological Properties: A Handbook (1980).
3. National Park Service: The Archaeological Survey: Methods and Uses (1978), The Archaeological Resources Protection Act (1979), National Register Bulletin 15 - Guidelines for Applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, National Park Service Guideline No. 28 - Cultural Resource Management Guideline, and the Archeology Laboratory Manual of the Regional Archeology Program, National Capital Region.
4. 16 USC § 470aa - 470II: Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979.

5. Virginia Department of Historic Resources: Guidelines for Archaeological Survey in Virginia (1995), Guidelines for Preparing Identification and Evaluation Reports for Submission Pursuant to Sections 106 and 110, National Historic Preservation Act (1992), How to Use Historic Contexts in Virginia: A Guide for Survey, Registration, Protection, and Treatment Projects (1991), and State Standard Curation Guidelines (1993).
6. City of Alexandria: City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards (January 1996)

Any direct conflict between or among the foregoing standards and guidelines identified by LCOR during its performance of the cultural resources work shall be promptly identified to GSA and the SHPO. GSA and the SHPO, in consultation with the City of Alexandria, agree to work diligently and expeditiously with LCOR to resolve any such conflicts.

C. Completion of Testing

LCOR shall notify the SHPO in writing, with a copy to GSA, once the fieldwork portion of the testing program, if any, is complete so that a site visit may be scheduled within ten (10) days of such notice if the SHPO believes such a site visit to be appropriate. The proposed construction may proceed following this notification while the technical report is being prepared.

D. Data Recovery

All data recovery plans for archaeological resources that are identified as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places prepared under the terms of this MOA shall include the following elements:

1. Information on the archaeological property or properties where data recovery is to be carried out, and the context in which such properties are eligible for the National Register;
2. Information on any property, properties, or portions of properties that will be destroyed without data recovery;
3. Discussion of the research questions to be addressed through the data recovery, with an explanation/justification of their relevance and importance;
4. Description of the recovery methods to be used, with an explanation of their pertinence to the research questions;
5. Information on arrangements for any regular progress reports or meetings to keep the Virginia SHPO up to date on the course of the work. The plan

should contain the expected timetable for excavation, analysis and preparation of the final report;

6. Proposed methods for disseminating results of the work to the interested public (e.g. slide packet for use in local schools, an exhibit in libraries during Virginia Archaeology Month, etc.); and
7. Proposed methods by which any relevant Indian tribes and other specific groups/interested parties will be kept informed of the work, if human remains or grave goods are expected to be encountered, and if such human remains or grave goods are found, information on consultation with the Virginia Council on Indians, the United Indians of Virginia, and any other relevant Indian tribe regarding final disposition of the materials.

E. Curation

LCOR shall curate all materials resulting from archaeological investigations in accordance with 36 CFR Part 79 at the Offices of the City Archeologist of Alexandria.

F. Technical Reports

1. LCOR shall submit two draft copies of all final technical reports to the SHPO and one to the City of Alexandria for their review and comment. LCOR shall ensure that all relevant comments received from the SHPO and the City of Alexandria within 30 days of report receipt shall be addressed in the final technical reports.
2. LCOR shall deliver two copies of the final reports concerning archaeological investigations completed pursuant to this MOA to the SHPO and four copies to the City of Alexandria for dissemination to the appropriate public libraries, educational institutions, and other repositories.

G. Unanticipated Discoveries

LCOR shall ensure that construction documents contain a plan for the treatment of unexpected discoveries, as follows:

1. In the event that a previously unidentified archeological resource is discovered during ground disturbing activities, all construction work involving subsurface disturbance will be halted in the area of the resource and in the surrounding area where further subsurface remains can reasonably be expected to occur. An archeologist meeting the standards set forth in Paragraph A above will immediately inspect the work site and determine the area and the nature of the affected archeological property. Construction work may then continue in the project area outside the

resource area. Within ten (10) working days of the original notification of discovery, GSA in consultation with the SHPO, will determine the National Register eligibility of the resource.

2. If the resource is determined to meet the National Register Criteria (36 CFR Part 60.6), GSA will ensure compliance with 36 CFR § 800.13. Work in the resource area shall not proceed until either (a) the development and implementation of an appropriate data recovery or other recommended mitigation procedures or (b) the determination is made that the located remains are not eligible for inclusion on the National Register.

H. Dispute Resolution

1. If the SHPO and the ACHP objects within ten (10) working days to any treatment plans or reports provided for review, or any proposed action regarding issues covered by this Agreement, GSA will require that LCOR consult with the objecting party to resolve the objection. If LCOR determines that the objection can not be resolved, LCOR shall forward all relevant documentation to GSA and the ACHP. Within ten (10) working days after receipt of the documentation, the ACHP will provide recommendations to GSA. GSA will take such recommendations into account in reaching a final decision regarding the dispute and direct LCOR as it determines to be appropriate, within an additional ten (10) working days.
2. At any time during the implementation of the measures stipulated in this agreement should a reasonable and bona-fide objection to any such measures or its manner of implementation be raised by a member of the interested public, LCOR shall take the objection into account and consult as needed with the objecting party, GSA, the SHPO, or the ACHP to resolve the objection.
3. LCOR's obligations to carry out all other actions under this MOA that are not the subject of a dispute with the SHPO or ACHP will remain unchanged.

I. Expiration

This Agreement will continue in full force and effect for 5 years. At any time in the six-month period prior to expiration of the Agreement, GSA, the SHPO, the ACHP and LCOR may mutually agree to extend this agreement with or without amendments.

J. Execution

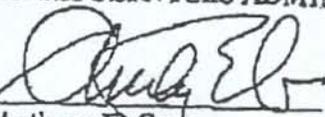
This Agreement may be executed in more than one counterpart, each of which shall be deemed an original, and all of which together shall constitute one and the same instrument.

Execution and implementation of this Memorandum of Agreement is evidence that the ACHP has been afforded an opportunity to comment on the consolidation of the United States Patent and Trademark Office and its effects on historic properties, and that GSA has taken into account the effects of the undertaking on historic properties.

[SIGNATURE PAGE FOLLOWS]

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

By:


Anthony E. Costa
Assistant Regional Administrator
Public Buildings Service

7 JANUARY 2002
Date: ~~December~~ __, 2001

VIRGINIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

By:

H. Alexander Wise, Jr.
Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer

Date: December __, 2001

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

By:

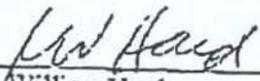
John M. Fowler
Executive Director, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Date: December __, 2001

LCOR ALEXANDRIA, L.L.C.

By: LCOR PTO Headquarters, L.L.C., its Managing Member
By: LCOR Public/Private, L.L.C., its Managing Member
By: LCOR Holdings L.L.C., its Managing Member

By:


R. William Hard
Executive Vice President

Date: December 19, 2001

Patent and Trademark Office at Carlyle, Alexandria, Virginia
Archaeological Testing Plan-Block F
Prepared by Alexandria Archaeology and R.C. Goodwin and Associates, Inc.
Revised January 24, 2002

The Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) project involves the construction of nine buildings spread over approximately 23 acres of land on Blocks F, G, J, K, M and N of the Carlyle Development Site situated between Duke Street and Eisenhower Avenue, just southwest of Old Town in Alexandria, Virginia (Figure 1). At the request of the General Services Administration (GSA), Alexandria Archaeology has agreed to develop an Archaeological Testing Plan for the project in order to expedite compliance with the 106 process. The work has been developed in accordance with a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between GSA, the developer (LCOR), the Virginian Department of Historic Resources (VDHR), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). The MOA indicates that an archaeological testing plan is required for Blocks F, J, M and N. Only the eastern half of Block F lies within the Patent Office project area; thus, the western half is not considered as part of the testing plan. To facilitate the construction process, separate plans will be submitted for each of the blocks. The testing strategy for each will be based on an evaluation of archeological potential, on an examination of the results of previous archaeological work and soil borings, and on an assessment of the impact that the proposed construction will have on the potential resources. The following plan relates to the eastern half of Block F, where Building D is slated for construction.

Block F is situated in the central section of the Carlyle Development Site between Dulany Street, Jamison Avenue, and Ballenger Avenue. At the beginning of the PTO project, the block had a maximum elevation of about 42 feet above sea level in the central section and sloped gently to the four corners where elevations ranged from about 38 to 39 feet. Recent grading and filling operations associated with the removal of contaminants from the soils affected the topography of the block and resulted in the current landform.

Archaeological Potential:

A previous archaeological assessment indicated that Block F has the potential to yield prehistoric and historic archaeological resources (Alexandria Archaeology 1994:32-33). A review of historic map overlays demonstrated that the block would have been an upland terrace area, which sloped down to low terrace, floodplain and wetland environments adjacent to Great Hunting Creek, now buried under the extensive landfill deposits to the south in Blocks M and N. Prehistoric settlements often occur on upland terraces near rivers and streams; this type of environment was attractive to Native American populations since it would have afforded access to a diversity of resources from the nearby river, floodplain, marsh and upland zones (Bromberg 1987).

Block F also has the potential to yield significant historical archaeological resources relating to the development of a community on the outskirts of Alexandria, to the occupation by the Union Army during the Civil War, and to early twentieth-century railroad activities. The eastern section of Block F was part of a 1796 sub-division created by John West, who began to sell off

parcels of his land just outside the town. Butchers, a candle manufacturer, a coach maker, a tavern keeper, a blacksmith and a cabinet-maker were among the purchasers of West's property, and a small community, known as West End Village, grew up. Charles Jones, the coach maker, and Thomas White, a blacksmith or merchant, owned property in the eastern half of Block F. During the Civil War, Slough Hospital was constructed by the Union Army in the area to the south of Duke Street, and a portion of this large complex could have been situated on Block F. All of the block was purchased by the Southern Railway in 1897. Eventually tracks and other railyard structures covered the majority of the block.

Previous Archaeological Investigation:

Tellus Consultants, Inc. conducted an archeological investigation of the Carlyle Development Site from May 1990 to January 1994. Portions of nine test trenches were excavated in the eastern half of Block F. In the northeastern and central parts of the block, the trenches were 25 feet apart, since this location was considered more likely to contain resources relating to West End Village, while in the remainder of the block, trenches were spaced at 100-foot intervals. Test units were placed in areas where buried surfaces were identified; a total of three were in situated in the project area in the eastern half of Block F. An area across the northern portion of the block was never tested, since it was the location of a stormwater retention pond for erosion control at the time of the investigation (Figures 2).

The archaeological work indicated that the original surface had been graded away in the southeastern corner of Block F. In the west and central sections of the eastern half of the block, buried surfaces were identified and excavated. In one instance in the central section, the excavation provided evidence for a nineteenth- through early twentieth-century midden deposit, which could have been associated with activities at West End prior to the use of the land by the railroad. A number of features relating to railroad activities were also discovered. The roadbed for the original line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad cut across the northern periphery of the block along what is now Jamison Avenue. Stains of railroad ties and two railroad privies were found; one of the privies was completely excavated but yielded a very small number of artifacts (a button, a leather fragment, a sherd of pearlware, a fiberboard fragment and several peices of wood).

Soil Boring Data:

Core samples have been taken across the project area; approximately 12 were located within the Block F project area (Camp Dresser & McKee 2001). This soil boring data has been analyzed to estimate the elevation above sea level of the natural soil layers in the block to determine the elevations at which soils containing archaeological potential might be present. Elevations at which natural soils were encountered in the eastern half of Block F ranged from 25 to 37.5 feet above sea level (Figure 2).

Project Impact on Potential Archaeological Resources:

The initial excavation plan to prepare the site for construction indicates that Block F project area will be graded to about 20 feet above sea level for construction of Building D and a tunnel connecting it with Building E. The floor level of the structure will be at 18.92 feet above sea

level, and there will be an elevator shaft which will go down to an elevation of about 13.92 feet. The ground surface to the east of Building D will be graded to about 38 feet above sea level. Excavations to the west of the building will go down to 20.76 and 25 feet above sea level for placement of a BMP structure and fuel tank.

When the elevations of the proposed construction disturbances are compared with the elevations of natural soil, it is clear that throughout most of the block, construction activities will cut through and remove the natural soils which have the potential to yield archaeological resources. The northern area has not yet been tested. In the central and western sections, previous archaeological work indicated that buried surfaces are present, and one area may have been a midden deposit associated with the West End development. These areas require additional archaeological testing. In the southwest corner, however, the previous archaeological work determined that buried surfaces have been graded away, and this area requires no additional investigation (Figure 3).

Testing Plan:

The testing plan for the eastern half of Block F will be coordinated and phased with the construction activities. In the southwest corner, the initial grading can proceed to the elevations required for construction, as indicated above. In the remainder of the block, grading must be monitored by an archaeologist, since the potential resources may be relatively close to the surface (Figure 3).

Archaeological investigation is planned for the eastern half of Block F in the areas which have not been previously tested and in the previously tested areas where buried surfaces with the potential to yield significant resources were discovered (Figure 3). The initial goal will be to determine if a buried surface (A-horizon) is present or if the surface has been previously graded; if a surface is discovered, testing will occur to determine if significant resources are present. If surfaces have been graded away, it may still be possible to discern archaeological features, such as post holes of Slough Barracks, extending into the subsoil; if features are discovered, they will be recorded and evaluated for significance. As there is potential for coming in contact with contaminated soils, a health and safety plan must be in place for conducting the archaeological work. All work will also conform to OSHA standards.

If archaeological resources are discovered during the test excavations, a preliminary analysis will be conducted to determine if the site is eligible for listing on the National Register. If the site is deemed eligible, a separate plan for data recovery will be developed and implemented in consultation with GSA, LCOR, VDHR and Alexandria Archaeology.

The testing strategy is described below:

1. An archaeologist will monitor the removal of fill in the areas identified as having archaeological potential. The areas to be monitored include the grid blocks identified by Alexandria Archaeology (Figure 3). The archaeological monitor may, at his discretion, require sufficient time to permit inspection and documentation of exposed profiles and surfaces. As the

vertically cut boundaries of each archeologically sensitive grid block are exposed, they will be examined to determine whether and at what depth a buried A horizon may be present within that block; the cuts will be documented with either a profile drawing (if a surface is encountered) or a photo (if no surface is present).

2. If it is determined that buried surfaces have been graded away, the archaeologist will examine the top of the natural sub-soil for archaeological features extending into the subsoil. If no features are discovered in these graded soils, construction excavation can proceed to the depths required. If features are discovered, they will need to be documented (drawn and photographed) and evaluated prior to additional construction excavation.

2. If buried A horizons are encountered, the archaeologist will monitor the removal of the remaining fill (with backhoe and hand shoveling) to expose the top level of the buried surface. Archaeologists will then dig shovel tests at 15-meter intervals across the buried surface within the block. A maximum of 21 initial shovel tests will be needed. Additional shovel tests will be excavated around any of the initial tests where artifacts are discovered in an attempt to determine the extent of potentially significant areas. Shovel tests will be dug by natural levels with all soil screened through 1/4-inch mesh. Artifacts will be bagged by context, and a column profile will be drawn for each shovel test. If artifacts are discovered, a maximum of six excavation units measuring 1 meter by 1 meter will be dug to allow for an evaluation of the significance and extent of the site.

Phase II Research Design

The MOA requires that archeological resources identified within Block F be evaluated to determine their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Phase II evaluation of the project area defined above will entail completion of basic tasks. These include:

Archival Investigations. Background research will be conducted to establish site-specific historic context for the project area and to determine more clearly the nature of occupation within Block F, with emphasis on the Civil War era and later development of the Orange and Alexandria railroad yard complex during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Particular attention will be paid to obtaining available primary source documentation on the Civil War hospital known as Slough Barracks, through research into Civil War period medical service record groups at the National Archives and Records Administration. The objective will be to determine the nature and duration of this facility, as well as the administrative and medical procedures associated with it. Where feasible, Southern Railroad property records also will be examined to obtain insights into the chronology of development of the railroad yards during the post-Civil War period.

Field Investigations. Following exposure, mapping and photodocumentation of all features, test units will be placed within a sample of selected features revealed during the initial monitoring investigations. The objective of these investigations is to determine, to the extent possible, the size of each feature; its temporal and cultural associations; the nature and integrity of the deposits; and the relationship of features to each other. Archeological features will be sampled at this level of investigation to characterize the nature of the site, its integrity, and research potential

The following sampling strategy is proposed to achieve the Phase II objectives: (I) a 100 per cent sample of all large amorphous pits, with a maximum of two (2) 3 x 3 ft test units per feature; (II) a 50 per cent sample of all rectangular pits, with a maximum of one 3 x 3 ft test unit per feature; and (III) a 30 per cent sample of each group of posthole/postmold features. Posthole features will be bisected and documented in profile prior to removal of all feature fill. In larger excavation units, sterile subsoils within each unit will be augered to ensure that no further potential cultural deposits have been masked by caps of apparently sterile soils. In the event that the 50% testing of the rectangular features does not yield anything significant, small shovel tests will be placed in the remaining half of such features, to ensure that privies or other significant features are not missed.

Test units will be excavated in 3.5 in arbitrary levels within each cultural stratum. All soils removed from these units will be screened through ¼ in (0.625 cm) hardware mesh. Pre-modern materials recovered from each cultural stratum will be placed in plastic bags that are labeled with appropriate contextual information. Stratigraphy and internal features within each unit will be documented utilizing specialized recordation forms, and each test unit will be photographed and drawn in plan and profile, as appropriate.

Laboratory Analyses. Artifacts recovered from all features and cultural deposits will be transported to the laboratory facilities of R Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., where they will be washed, inventoried, catalogued, and bagged for permanent curation in accordance with DHR standards and guidelines. It is recommended that Alexandria Archaeology be named as the curation facility for permanent disposition of the collection from the site. The need for artifact stabilization/conservation will be determined in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology staff

and DHR following completion of the field investigations. This budget contains no cost provisions for artifacts conservation.

Management Summary. An extended, preliminary management summary detailing the results of the archeological investigations carried out within Block F (e.g., monitoring, feature identification and delineation, feature evaluation, and analysis) will be prepared within three days of the completion of the field investigations. This management summary also will present a preliminary assessment of the National Register eligibility of the cultural resources within the block, and will present recommendations for further work at the site. The management summary will be suitable for submission to Alexandria Archaeology, the GSA; and VDHR for their review and comment. The summary also will serve the basis upon which these agencies will determine whether or not additional archeological work will be required within Block F.

Technical Reports. Following completion of the Phase II investigations, and any mitigative data recovery (Phase III), if necessary, a draft technical report will be prepared for review and comment by VDHR and Alexandria Archaeology. The report will meet the standards of VDHR and Alexandria Archaeology. A final report will be prepared that addresses all government comments.

Patent and Trademark Office at Carlyle, Alexandria, Virginia
Archaeological Testing Plan-Block J
Prepared by Alexandria Archaeology and R.C. Goodwin and Associates, Inc.
January 29, 2002

The Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) project involves the construction of nine buildings spread over approximately 23 acres of land on Blocks F, G, J, K, M and N of the Carlyle Development Site situated between Duke Street and Eisenhower Avenue, just southwest of Old Town in Alexandria, Virginia (Figure 1). At the request of the General Services Administration (GSA), Alexandria Archaeology has agreed to develop an Archaeological Testing Plan for the project in order to expedite compliance with the 106 process. The work has been developed in accordance with a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between GSA, the developer (LCOR), the Virginian Department of Historic Resources (VDHR), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). The MOA indicates that an archaeological testing plan is required for Blocks F, J, M and N. To facilitate the construction process, separate plans will be submitted for each of the blocks. The testing strategy for each will be based on an evaluation of archeological potential, on an examination of the results of previous archaeological work and soil borings, and on an assessment of the impact that the proposed construction will have on the potential resources. The following plan relates to Block J where Building B and a portion of the West Garage are slated for construction.

Block J is situated in the east central section of the Carlyle Development Site at the southeast corner of Elizabeth Lane and Ballenger Avenue. At the beginning of the PTO project, the block had a maximum elevation of about 40 feet above sea level near the south central section and sloped to the corners with its lowest elevations of about 30 feet near the southwest corner. Recent grading and filling operations associated with the removal of contaminants from the soils affected the topography of the block and resulted in the current landform.

Archaeological Potential:

A previous archaeological assessment indicated that Block J has the potential to yield prehistoric and historic archaeological resources (Alexandria Archaeology 1994:49). A review of historic map overlays demonstrated that the majority of the block would have been an upland terrace area, which sloped down to low terrace, floodplain and wetland environments adjacent to Great Hunting Creek, now buried under the extensive landfill deposits to the south in Blocks M and N. Prehistoric settlements often occur on upland terraces near rivers and streams; this type of environment was attractive to Native American populations since it would have afforded access to a diversity of resources from the nearby river, floodplain, marsh and upland zones (Bromberg 1987).

Block J was peripheral to the development of West End on the outskirts of Alexandria in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. However, it was considered to have the potential to yield archaeological resources relating to Slough Barracks, a large hospital complex constructed during the Civil War by the Union Army in the area to the south of Duke Street. All of the block

was purchased by the Southern Railway in 1897, but the area was probably also peripheral to railroad activities, which were concentrated to the north.

Previous Archaeological Investigation:

Tellus Consultants, Inc. conducted an archeological investigation of the Carlyle Development Site from May 1990 to January 1994. Five test trenches were excavated at 100-foot intervals across the majority of Block J. Test units were placed in areas where buried surfaces were identified; a total of three were excavated. Only the south central part of the block remained untested (Figure 2).

The archaeological work indicated that the original surface had been graded away throughout most of Block J. In the northwest and southeast sections of the block, buried surfaces were identified and excavated. Tellus excavated three units in these areas, but apparently only one (near the northeast corner) yielded artifacts. The artifacts included plastic and insulators and appeared to represent a recent trash deposit.

Soil Boring Data:

Core samples have been taken across the project area; thirty-four were located within Block J (Camp Dresser & McKee 2001). This soil boring data has been analyzed to estimate the elevation above sea level of the natural soil layers in the block to determine the elevations at which soils containing archaeological potential might be present. Elevations at which natural soils were encountered in Block J ranged from 37 feet above sea level (at the existing ground surface) to less than 10 feet above sea level (buried under fill) (Figure 2).

Project Impact on Potential Archaeological Resources:

The initial excavation plan to prepare the site for construction indicates that Block J will be graded to about 20 feet above sea level for construction of the West Garage and about 18 feet above sea level for construction of Building B. The base excavation level for the West Garage section in Block J ranges from 16.33 to 21.33 feet above sea level. The floor level of Building B will be at 17.83 feet above sea level with an elevator shaft and loading dock going down to elevations of 12.83 and 14.13 feet, respectively. The ground surface between the two buildings will be graded to about 24 feet above sea level, and to the east of Building B, grading will go to about 38 feet above sea level. Excavations for placement of a BMP structure between the buildings will penetrate to an elevation of 4.97 feet above sea level.

The majority of Block J has already been tested and did not yield evidence of significant archaeological resources. The only area which remained untested was in the south central/southwest section (Figure 2). In that area (the southern part of Building B, the eastern part of the West Garage, and the area between them), the elevations of the construction disturbance will cut into natural soils which have the potential to contain archaeological resources (Figure 3).

Testing Plan:

Archaeological testing is to be conducted in the south central part of Block J in the areas which have not been tested previously, wherever construction could impact potential resources. Grading must be monitored by an archaeologist in this area, but can proceed to the elevations required for construction in the remainder of the block (Figure 3).

The goal of the archaeological monitoring will be to determine if a buried surface (A-horizon) is present or if the surface has been previously graded; if a surface is discovered, testing will occur to determine if significant resources are present. If surfaces have been graded away, it may still be possible to discern archaeological features, such as post holes of Slough Barracks, extending into the subsoil; if features are discovered, they will be recorded and evaluated for significance. As there is potential for coming in contact with contaminated soils, a health and safety plan must be in place for conducting the archaeological work. All work will also conform to OSHA standards.

If archaeological resources are discovered during the test excavations, a preliminary analysis will be conducted to determine if the site is eligible for listing on the National Register. If the site is deemed eligible, a separate plan for data recovery will be developed and implemented in consultation with GSA, LCOR, VDHR and Alexandria Archaeology.

The testing strategy is described below:

1. An archaeologist will monitor the removal of fill in the areas identified as having archaeological potential. The areas to be monitored include the grid blocks identified by Alexandria Archaeology (Figure 3). The archaeological monitor may, at his discretion, require sufficient time to permit inspection and documentation of exposed profiles and surfaces. As the vertically cut boundaries of each archeologically sensitive grid block are exposed, they will be examined to determine whether and at what depth a buried A horizon may be present within that block; the cuts will be documented with either a profile drawing (if a surface is encountered) or a photo (if no surface is present).
2. If it is determined that buried surfaces have been graded away, the archaeologist will examine the top of the natural sub-soil for archaeological features extending into the subsoil. If no features are discovered in these graded soils, construction excavation can proceed to the depths required. If features are discovered, they will need to be documented (drawn and photographed) and evaluated prior to additional construction excavation.
2. If buried A horizons are encountered, the archaeologist will monitor the removal of the remaining fill (with backhoe and hand shoveling) to expose the top level of the buried surface. Archaeologists will then dig shovel tests at 15-meter intervals across the buried surface within the block. A maximum of 19 initial shovel tests will be needed. Additional shovel tests will be excavated around any of the initial tests where artifacts are discovered in an attempt to determine the extent of potentially significant areas. Shovel tests will be dug by natural levels with all soil screened through 1/4-inch mesh. Artifacts will be bagged by context, and a column profile will

be drawn for each shovel test. If artifacts are discovered, a maximum of six excavation units measuring 1 meter by 1 meter will be dug to allow for an evaluation of the significance and extent of the site.

Patent and Trademark Office at Carlyle, Alexandria, Virginia
Archaeological Testing Plan--Block M
Prepared by Alexandria Archaeology, January 11, 2002

The Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) project involves the construction of nine buildings spread over approximately 23 acres of land on Blocks F, G, J, K, M and N of the Carlyle Development Site situated between Duke Street and Eisenhower Avenue, just southwest of Old Town in Alexandria, Virginia (Figures 1 and 2). At the request of the General Services Administration (GSA), Alexandria Archaeology has agreed to develop an Archaeological Testing Plan for the project in order to expedite compliance with the 106 process. The work has been developed in accordance with a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between GSA, the developer (LCOR), the Virginian Department of Historic Resources (VDHR), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). The MOA indicates that an archaeological testing plan is required for Blocks F, J, M and N. To facilitate the construction process, separate plans will be submitted for each of these blocks. The testing strategy for each will be based on an evaluation of archeological potential, on an examination of the results of previous archaeological work and soil borings, and on an assessment of the impact that the proposed construction will have on the potential resources. The following plan relates to Block M where portions of two buildings (the West Garage and Building A) are slated for construction (See Figure 2).

Block M occupies the southwestern corner of the Carlyle Development Site and fronts on Eisenhower Avenue to its south. At the beginning of the PTO project, the block had a maximum elevation of about 32 feet above sea level in its northeast corner and sloped gently to the southwest where elevations ranged from about 20 to 22 feet. These elevations resulted from extensive land-filling activities, primarily in the mid-20th century. More recently, grading and filling operations associated with the removal of contaminants from the soils affected the topography of the block and resulted in the current landform.

Archaeological Potential:

A previous archaeological assessment has indicated that portions of Block M of the Carlyle Development Project have the potential to yield prehistoric archaeological resources (Alexandria Archaeology 1994:61). A review of historic map overlays demonstrated that much of the block would have been low terrace, floodplain and wetland environments adjacent to Great Hunting Creek, now buried under the extensive landfill deposits. Prehistoric settlements often occur on well-drained terraces adjacent to these lower, wetter areas; this type of environment was attractive to Native American populations since it would have afforded them access to a diversity of resources from the nearby river, floodplain, marsh and upland zones (Bromberg 1987). Early prehistoric sites, dating back 12,000 or more years ago, could even be present in the areas which were historically or are currently marshy. The marshland was created through the inundation of the landforms as sea level rose with the melting of the glaciers. Remnants of buried older terraces, conducive to occupation in the early prehistoric periods, could thus exist in the areas which appear as marshes near the confluence of Great Hunting Creek with the Potomac on

historic maps. Geomorphological analysis, conducted to the east of the project area as part of the Woodrow Wilson Bridge archaeological investigation, has indicated that such a buried surface may be present further downstream (Dan Wagner, personal communication, 2002).

Previous Archaeological Investigation:

Tellus Consultants, Inc. conducted an archeological investigation of the Carlyle Development Site from May 1990 to January 1994. Two test trenches, each measuring 50 by 25 feet at the ground surface, were excavated in Block M to gain information on the sequences and depths of the landfill and to gain insight into the historical topography. One extended to a depth of 31 feet below the existing ground surface; at least 24 feet of fill was present. The other cut through 19 feet of landfill before being abandoned due to excessive instability. The excavations thus indicated that over 20 feet of fill was present in the south-central portion of block (Figure 3).

Soil Boring Data:

Core samples have been taken across the project area; approximately 60 were located within Block M (Camp Dresser & McKee 2001). This soil boring data has been analyzed to estimate the elevation above sea level of the natural soil layers in the block to determine the elevations at which soils containing archaeological potential might be present. The data for Block M is organized here in three sections: soils within the footprint of the West Garage, soils within the footprint of Building A, and soils in the area between the two buildings (Figure 4).

West Garage: Natural soils were encountered at 13 feet above sea level in the northeast corner of the footprint within Block M (Boring D15). In the remainder of the building footprint, natural soils were not reached, but in all cases were below elevations of 11 feet.

Building A: Natural soils were encountered at elevations ranging from 18.5 to 24 feet above sea level in the northern and eastern areas of Block M. For the remainder of the Building A footprint, natural soils were not reached, but it is known that they were below elevations of 17 feet.

Area between the two buildings: Natural soil was encountered at 15.5 feet above sea level in the northernmost core (E15) but was not reached in the other borings, where it was below 16 feet above sea level.

Project Impact on Potential Archaeological Resources:

Planned Ground Disturbance: The initial excavation plan to prepare the site for construction indicates that Block M will be graded to elevations between 18 and 20 feet above sea level. The floor level of the West Garage will be at 20.33 feet above sea level, and the building will be constructed on pilings. The floor level for Building A will be 16.83 feet above sea level; there will also be elevator shafts within Block M which will go down to elevations of 11.33 and 13.47 feet above sea level. Building A will also be constructed on pilings. In the area between the two buildings, a storm sewer will go down to elevations between 11.94 to 9.5 feet above sea level, and several BMP structures and a fuel tank will be buried at depths from 8.94 to 2.54 feet above

sea level.

West Garage: Excavations will not go below the 18 to 20-foot elevations for the initial site preparation. As a result, the excavations for the West Garage will have no impact on potential resources, since the highest elevation discovered for natural soils in this location was 13 feet above sea level. The pilings to support the structure will penetrate the natural soil levels which lie more than 7 feet below the excavation levels. The penetration of these pilings is considered to have only a minimal impact on potential resources in these soils, which will remain buried and largely intact.

Building A: In the north and east sections of Building A within Block M, the boring data suggests that natural soils are present at elevations of from 18.5 to 24 feet above sea level. Thus, even the initial grading for site construction will have an impact on soil levels with archaeological potential. In the central portions of the building area, the cores only went to depths of between 12 and 17 feet above sea level and did not penetrate into the natural soil levels. In this area, where the floor level of the building is at 16.83 feet and the elevator shaft extends down to elevations of 11.33 feet, there is potential that construction activities will have an impact on natural soil levels which could yield prehistoric resources (Figure 5). In the southwest corner of the building, the elevator shaft elevation is 13.47; while the core data in this area does not conclusively demonstrate that this elevation is above the natural soils, it is possible to extrapolate from the cores to the north that this is the case. In the remainder of the building footprint within Block M, it is clear that the excavation for the building floor will have no impact on buried natural soil layers. As in the case of the West Garage, the pilings for the building will penetrate the natural soil levels, but this penetration is considered to have only a minimal impact on potential resources in the soils, which will remain buried and largely intact.

Area between the buildings: The initial grading in this area to 18 to 20 feet above sea level does not go below the levels of potential natural soils. However, the storm sewer, BMP structures and fuel tank placements have the potential to impact buried natural soil levels which could yield prehistoric archaeological resources (Figure 5).

Testing Plan:

The testing plan for Block M will be coordinated and phased with the construction activities. With the exception of the northeast corner of Block M, the initial excavation can proceed to the 18 to 20-foot elevations. In the northeast corner, initial grading must stop at 26 feet above sea level to allow for archaeological investigation (Figure 6). This allows for a two-foot buffer above the highest known elevation for the natural soils.

No archaeological work is planned for the West Garage area within Block M since the construction plans do not call for any disturbance of the natural soils. If plans change and call for excavation to levels below 15 feet above sea level in this area, then archaeological work will be needed. This allows for a two-foot buffer above the highest known elevation for natural soils within this footprint.

Archaeological investigation is planned for the northeast corner of Block M within the Building A footprint and for the area between the two buildings (Figure 7). These are the areas where construction has the potential to impact archaeological resources. The excavation strategies for these two areas are discussed below. As there is potential for coming in contact with contaminated soils, a health and safety plan must be in place for conducting the archaeological work. All work will also conform to OSHA standards.

If prehistoric resources are discovered during the test excavations, a preliminary analysis will be conducted to determine if the site is eligible for listing on the National Register. If the site is deemed eligible, a separate plan for data recovery will be developed and implemented in consultation with GSA, LCOR, VDHR and Alexandria Archaeology.

Building A:

1. An archaeologist will monitor the removal of fill within all grid blocks where previous soil borings have demonstrated that site preparation or building construction will result in intrusion into "natural (e.g., non-fill) soils. These areas include gridblocks F-15 – J-15, I-16 – J-16, and H-17 – J-17). Fill removal below the 17.83' amsl elevation may proceed to below that depth in all other areas of the building footprint. Initial removal of contaminated and fill soils and site preparation will begin at the southern end of block M and proceed northward. As the vertically cut boundaries of each archeologically sensitive grid block are exposed, they will be profiled to determine whether and at what depth a buried A horizon may be present within that block.

In grid blocks where no natural soils are encountered above the depth of the proposed construction disturbance (16.83 ft amsl for the floor area and 11.53 ft amsl for the elevator shaft in Block H-17), no further archaeological work will be required.

2. If buried A horizons are encountered, the archaeologist will monitor the removal of the remaining fill (with backhoe and hand shoveling) to expose the top level of the buried surface. Archaeologists will then dig shovel tests at 15-meter intervals across the buried surface within the block. A maximum of 25 initial shovel tests will be needed within the Building A footprint. Additional shovel tests will be excavated around any of the initial tests where artifacts are discovered in an attempt to determine the extent of potentially significant areas. Shovel tests will be dug by natural levels with all soil screened through 1/4-inch mesh. Artifacts will be bagged by context, and a column profile will be drawn for each shovel test. If prehistoric artifacts are discovered, a maximum of six excavation units measuring 1 meter by 1 meter will be dug to allow for an evaluation of the significance and extent of the site.

Area between the buildings:

1. An archaeologist will monitor the phased removal of landfill and contaminated soils within this area (Grid Blocks E-15 – E-19) to ascertain where and at what elevation a buried surface (A-horizon) is present, or whether the original ground surface has been previously graded away. If

natural soils are not encountered when the trench reaches the depth of the proposed construction disturbance in the vicinity (i.e. the elevations for the sewer line, BMP structures and fuel tank), no further archaeological work will be required in this area.

2. If a buried surface is discovered, the archaeologist will monitor removal of all overburden within that grid block. One one meter-square excavation unit will be excavated through this buried surface to test for the presence of prehistoric archaeological resources.

Patent and Trademark Office at Carlyle, Alexandria, Virginia
Archaeological Testing Plan—Block N
Prepared by Alexandria Archaeology, January 15, 2002

The Patent and Trademark Office (PTO) project involves the construction of nine buildings spread over approximately 23 acres of land on Blocks F, G, J, K, M and N of the Carlyle Development Site situated between Duke Street and Eisenhower Avenue, just southwest of Old Town in Alexandria, Virginia (Figures 1 and 2). At the request of the General Services Administration (GSA), Alexandria Archaeology has agreed to develop an Archaeological Testing Plan for the project in order to expedite compliance with the 106 process. The work has been developed in accordance with a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between GSA, the developer (LCOR), the Virginian Department of Historic Resources (VDHR), and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). The MOA indicates that an archaeological testing plan is required for Blocks F, J, M and N. To facilitate the construction process, separate plans will be submitted for each of these blocks. The testing strategy for each will be based on an evaluation of archeological potential, on an examination of the results of previous archaeological work and soil borings, and on an assessment of the impact that the proposed construction will have on the potential resources. The following plan relates to Block N, where portions of two buildings (the East Garage and Building A) are slated for construction (See Figure 2).

Block N occupies the south central section of the Carlyle Development Site and fronts on Eisenhower Avenue to its south. At the beginning of the PTO project, the block had a maximum elevation of about 36 feet above sea level in the north central section and sloped gently to the southeast and southwest where elevations ranged from about 30 to 31 feet. In the southwest corner of the block, extensive land-filling activities took place, primarily in the mid-20th century. More recently, grading and filling operations associated with the removal of contaminants from the soils affected the topography of the block and resulted in the current landform.

Archaeological Potential:

A previous archaeological assessment indicated that Block N of the Carlyle Development Project has the potential to yield prehistoric archaeological resources (Alexandria Archaeology 1994:61).

A review of historic map overlays demonstrated that the northeastern corner of the block would have been an upland terrace area, which sloped down to low terrace, floodplain and wetland environments adjacent to Great Hunting Creek, now buried under the extensive landfill deposits.

Prehistoric settlements often occur on upland terraces as well as on well-drained terraces adjacent to the lower, wetter areas; these types of environments were attractive to Native American populations since they would have afforded access to a diversity of resources from the nearby river, floodplain, marsh and upland zones (Bromberg 1987). Early prehistoric sites, dating back 12,000 or more years ago, could even be present in the areas which were historically or are currently marshy. The marshland was created through the inundation of the landforms as sea level rose with the melting of the glaciers. Remnants of buried older terraces, conducive to occupation in the early prehistoric periods, could thus exist in the areas which appear as marshes near the confluence of Great Hunting Creek with the Potomac on historic maps.

Geomorphological analysis, conducted to the east of the project area as part of the Woodrow Wilson Bridge archaeological investigation, has indicated that such a buried surface may be present further downstream (Dan Wagner, personal communication, 2002).

Previous Archaeological Investigation:

Tellus Consultants, Inc. conducted an archeological investigation of the Carlyle Development Site from May 1990 to January 1994. Four test trenches were dug in Block N (Figure 3). Two of the trenches extended about 100 feet into the northern portion of Block N and a third extended just into the block at its northern periphery. The fourth, measuring 50 by 25 feet at the ground surface, was located in the south/central area to gain information on the sequences and depths of the landfill and to gain insight into the historical topography. All four trenches revealed the presence of graded sub-soil at elevations ranging from about 32 to 35 feet above sea level, one foot or less below the ground surface.

Soil Boring Data:

Core samples have been taken across the project area; thirty-four were located within Block N (Camp Dresser & McKee 2001). This soil boring data has been analyzed to estimate the elevation above sea level of the natural soil layers in the block to determine the elevations at which soils containing archaeological potential might be present. Elevations at which natural soils were encountered in Block N ranged from 35 feet above sea level (at the existing surface) to less than 9.5 feet above sea level. However, throughout most of Block N, natural soils were encountered at elevations above 20 feet above sea level. Only in the southwest corner were natural soils found at elevations below 16 feet above sea level (Figure 4).

Project Impact on Potential Archaeological Resources:

The initial excavation plan to prepare the site for construction indicates that western portion of Block N will be graded to an elevation of about 18 feet above sea level for construction of Building A, the eastern end will be graded to about 14 feet for construction of the East Garage, and the area between the two buildings to about 22 feet. The floor level of the East Garage will be at 12.83 feet above sea level, and the building will be constructed on a concrete pad. The floor level for Building A will be 16.83 feet above sea level; there will also be elevator shafts within Block N which will go down to elevations of 11.83 and 14.07 feet above sea level. Building A will be constructed on pilings. In the area between the two buildings, a storm sewer will go down to elevations between 16.4 to 15.35 feet above sea level, a sanitary sewer will be buried at elevations of 13.70 to 12.95 feet, and several BMP structures and a fuel tank will be buried at depths from 8 to 6.5 feet above sea level.

When the elevations of the proposed construction disturbances are compared with the elevations of natural soil, it is clear that throughout most of the block, construction activities will cut through and remove the natural soils which have the potential to yield archaeological resources. Only in the extreme southwest corner are the natural soil levels buried deeply enough so that they will not be affected by the grading activities for construction. While the pilings to support Building A in this area will penetrate the natural soil, this penetration is considered to have only

a minimal impact on potential resources in these soils, which, if present, will remain buried and largely intact. In the northeast corner, previous archaeological work has determined that buried surfaces have already been graded away. The majority of the block, with the exception of the southwest and northeast corners, will thus need archaeological testing (Figure 5).

Testing Plan:

The testing plan for Block N will be coordinated and phased with the construction activities. In the extreme southwest corner, the initial grading can proceed to the 18-foot elevation which is required for construction. Similarly, in the northeast corner, grading can proceed to the elevations required for construction, since archaeological testing has already been completed in this area, and buried surfaces were not discovered. However, in the southwest central section, initial grading must stop at 27 feet above sea level to allow for archaeological investigation. This allows for a two-foot buffer above the highest known elevation for the natural soils. In the remainder of the block, no grading can occur, since the potential resources may be relatively close to the surface (Figure 6).

Archaeological investigation is planned for most of Block N in the areas which have not been previously tested, wherever construction has the potential to impact archaeological resources (Figure 7). As there is potential for coming in contact with contaminated soils, a health and safety plan must be in place for conducting the archaeological work. All work will also conform to OSHA standards.

If prehistoric resources are discovered during the test excavations, a preliminary analysis will be conducted to determine if the site is eligible for listing on the National Register. If the site is deemed eligible, a separate plan for data recovery will be developed and implemented in consultation with GSA, LCOR, VDHR and Alexandria Archaeology.

The testing strategy is described below:

1. An archaeologist will monitor the phased removal of landfill and contaminated soils across those grid blocks within Block N with archaeological potential (Grid Blocks L-15 – M-15; K-16 - O-16; K-17 – S-17; L-18; N-18 – S-18; M-19; O-19 – P-19; Q-20 – S-20). The goal will be to determine if a buried surface (A-horizon) is present or if the surface has been previously graded away within these identified grid sections. As soon as natural soil levels have been identified (it is expected that this will occur at elevations above 20 feet above sea level), the archaeologist will monitor the removal of the remaining fill within each grid block (with backhoe and hand shoveling) to expose the top level of the buried surface. If there is no evidence for a buried surface, no further archaeological work will be required in this area.
2. If buried surfaces are encountered, archaeologists will dig shovel tests at 15-meter intervals across the buried surface. A maximum of 57 initial shovel tests will be needed within Block N. Additional shovel tests will be excavated around any of the initial tests where artifacts are discovered in an attempt to determine the extent of potentially significant areas. Shovel tests will be dug by natural levels with all soil screened through 1/4-inch mesh. Artifacts will be bagged

by context, and a column profile will be drawn for each shovel test. If prehistoric artifacts are discovered, a maximum of six excavation units measuring 1 meter by 1 meter will be dug to allow for an evaluation of the significance and extent of the site.

APPENDIX IV

**RESUMES OF
PROJECT PERSONNEL**

CHRISTOPHER R. POLGLASE, M.A., ABD
VICE PRESIDENT- ARCHEOLOGICAL SERVICE

Mr. Christopher Polglase received his baccalaureate degree from William and Mary in 1980, his M.A. from SUNY Binghamton in 1985, and he currently is A.B.D. at that institution. At SUNY Binghamton, Mr. Polglase served as a teaching, research, and graduate assistant, where he edited the multi-volume report on excavations at the Utqiagvik site in Barrow, Alaska. Mr. Polglase received considerable cultural resource experience at SUNY Binghamton, where he served as crew chief on Phase I-III projects. Mr. Polglase also served as crew chief for three seasons at Fort Christanna, an early eighteenth century frontier outpost, and as field supervisor for the survey of the proposed Roanoke River Parkway. He also has participated in large projects in Alaska and throughout Italy.

At Goodwin & Associates, Inc., Mr. Polglase has worked on numerous projects in the Middle Atlantic, Southeast, Mid-West and the Caribbean. He has directed data recovery at numerous prehistoric and historic sites in the Middle Atlantic and Phase I-II studies across the Eastern United States. Two of those projects, excavations at the Russett Center and at the Garman Site, received the Excellence in Archeology Awards from the Anne Arundel County Trust for Historic Preservation in 1991 and 1992. His projects also received awards from the Maryland Historical Trust for Education Excellence (1997) and from the Harford County Historic Preservation Commission for the Preservation Project of the Year (1999).

Mr. Polglase's experience at Goodwin & Associates, Inc. has encompassed the range of preservation planning and interpretation studies. He has directed the preparation of multi-disciplinary cultural resource planning studies for the Army Corps of Engineers, NAVFACENCOM, the Department of Energy, and the Maryland Port Administration. These projects have included numerous Cultural Resource Management Plans (ICRMP) for such diverse facilities as the U.S. Naval Academy, Aberdeen Proving Ground, and Fort Belvoir. He has overseen the design of exhibits at several DoD installations, including preparation of panels, exhibit cases, and a touch screen computer kiosk. The development of that kiosk and subsequent projects led to an interest in the digital interpretation of archeological and historical resources, including 3D modeling of archeological sites. Mr. Polglase has directed the preparation of Geographic Information System (GIS) deliverables to DoD and private sector clients in the Middle Atlantic, including: (1) complete historic and natural resource data layers for 11 U.S. Navy installations in Tidewater Virginia; and (2) archeological and historical data for 29 counties in Pennsylvania. Mr. Polglase also oversees artifact curation compliance and conservation studies for Goodwin & Associates, Inc., including NAGPRA research for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 21 states.

His research interests include lithic analysis, long-distance exchange, and the development of holistic preservation planning studies. In addition to numerous technical reports, he has published papers in the *Journal of Archeological Science*, *Preistoria Alpina*, and the *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology*. He has presented professional papers to the Society for American Archeology, the Middle Atlantic Archeological Conference, the Archeological Societies of Maryland and Virginia, the Eastern States Archeological Federation, the Center for Medieval and Early Renaissance Studies, and the Valle dei Cavalieri.

MARTHA R. WILLIAMS, M.A., M.ED.
PROJECT MANAGER/ARCHEOLOGIST/HISTORIAN

Martha R. Williams, M.A., M.Ed., Project Manager, holds a B.A. (1960) from Lebanon Valley College; a Master of Education, with emphasis in the Social Sciences, from the University of Pennsylvania (1965); and an M.A. in History, with emphasis in Applied History, from George Mason University (1987). She was a Coe Fellow in American Studies at SUNY Stony Brook in 1982 and 1989. While completing her internship with George Mason University, she co-authored the Heritage Resource Management Plan for Fairfax County, Virginia.

Ms. Williams has had extensive experience in cultural resource management and in historical archeology in Northern Virginia. As co-director of the Fairfax County Seminars in historical archeology for high school student (1973-1987), she directed or assisted in the investigation of fifteen archeological sites in Fairfax County, including investigations at Belvoir Manor (1973-1975). Her experience includes volunteer work on both prehistoric and historic sites with the Fairfax County Heritage Resources Branch, for the City of Alexandria, for the Virginia Division of Historic Resources, and for the National Park Service, including excavations at the Lost Colony site on Roanoke Island. Ms. Williams' archeological experience also includes a field school with Colonial Williamsburg (1972), and employment with the National Park Service as an archeological laboratory technician.

Since joining R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., Ms. Williams has served as historian, project archeologist, project manager, and public interpretation specialist for numerous studies conducted by the firm. As historian, she has conducted research for company projects in such diverse eastern seaboard and central states as Maryland, Virginia, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, North Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana, as well as in the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. She is familiar with archival resources for both terrestrial and underwater projects. She has managed all types of archeological projects, including preparation of archeological predictive models and disturbance studies; Phase I and II archeological surveys and evaluations; Phase III archeological data recovery projects; and cultural resource planning documents for Federal agencies and local governments. Her managerial experience encompasses military, domestic, commercial, and industrial sites in both urban and rural settings. As public interpretation specialist, she has designed and executed a wide range of public information activities, including public participation programs for the Camden Yards Stadium and the Juvenile Justice projects in Baltimore; site brochures for the Drane House in Garrett County, Maryland and Icehouse Square in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; display panels for the Main Street and Naval Academy sites in Annapolis, Maryland; permanent exhibit panels at the Army's Aberdeen (Maryland) Proving Ground; and a popular history of Fort Belvoir (Virginia). She also prepared two public information and training booklets and a training video for the Legacy Program of the Department of Defense.

Ms. Williams is actively involved with professional preservation organizations. She has served as Vice-President of the Archeological Society of Virginia (ASV), and continues to sit on the ASV Board of Directors. She has written for numerous publications, including the *Yearbook* of the Historical Society of Fairfax County, *Museum News*, *Interpretation* (NPS), the *Quarterly Bulletin* of the ASV, *American Antiquity*, and the *Journal of Mid-Atlantic Archaeology*. In 1991, the Fairfax County History Commission presented her its Distinguished Service Award for her contributions to local history and preservation. The ASV also recognized Ms. Williams as "Professional Archeologist of the Year" in 1996. On the national level, the Society for Historical Archaeology recognized her two-year service as Chair of that organization's Committee on Public Education in 1992; in January, 2001, she received that organization's prestigious Award of Merit.

DAVID J. SOLDO, M.A.
ASSISTANT PROJECT MANAGER

David Soldo, M.A., received his Bachelor's Degree in Anthropology in 1984 from Youngstown (Ohio) State University and was awarded a Master's degree in Anthropology from Wichita State University in 1999. He completed additional graduate level courses in Anthropology at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale during the 1984-1985 academic year, where he was a recipient of an S.I.U.-C Graduate Scholarship. He also served as a teaching and laboratory assistant at both Youngstown State University and S.I.U.-C. In addition to his formal academic training, Mr. Soldo completed a workshop on the National Historic Preservation Act and the Section 106 Process sponsored by the Bureau of Land Management, and the PADI Openwater Diving Course, through which he was certified as an open water Scuba Diver.

Mr. Soldo's 19 years of archeological experience have encompassed a wide variety of projects across an equally broad geographic area. He has served as field archeologist, crew chief, field director, and principal investigator on numerous projects ranging from Phase I identification surveys to data recovery projects, including the recovery of a number of Historic and Prehistoric human burials. From 1995-1996, he served as staff archeologist for the City of Wichita, Kansas. His prior work experience has included both private and public-sector projects in Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Kansas, Ohio, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, and Texas, including long-term archeological investigations within several secure military installations.

Since joining R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. in July 1999, Mr. Soldo has served as an archeological field technician for company projects in Ohio and Puerto Rico, and has directed and managed archeological field crews for an ongoing, multi-year/multi-task private development project in Alexandria, Virginia.

TWO (2) OVERSIZED MAPS - NOT INCLUDED HEREIN

