

REPORT ON THE
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROTECTION ORDINANCE



Alexandria Archaeology
Office of Historic Alexandria
105 N. Union Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
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ALEXANDRIA CITY COUNCIL

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CITY MANAGER

Vola Lawson

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INTRODUCTION

The proposed Archaeological Protection Ordinance sets forth a procedure for evaluating and preserving archaeological resources in the City of Alexandria. The intention of this ordinance is to produce a floor plan for the wise use and public appreciation of the archaeological resources within the City.

Archaeological resources are remains of prehistoric (American Indian) and historic peoples and their activities. These remains may include sites, artifacts, structures, hearths, canals, kilns, burials, shipwrecks, roads, landscapes, bones, seeds, bacteria and soils which can provide important information about the past. The **Archaeological Resource Map** identifies Areas which have the highest potential of containing these types of remains.

Twenty-eight years of archaeological study has documented that there is a diverse and rich archaeological heritage in Alexandria which extends back at least 10,000 years. This heritage still survives in the archaeological remains located in each neighborhood throughout Alexandria, even though it may not be visible. The identified archaeological resources span a wide spectrum of human history from American Indian stone tools dating back 10,000 years to glass making tools of the early 20th century. Resources are discovered in a variety of locations - next to Holmes Run, under Old Town parking lots and Del Ray backyards.

Archaeological resources are fragile and finite. They can be disturbed, destroyed and altered by modern development in a manner that irreparably damages their ability to represent the past. Artifacts, wharves, fireplaces, burials and other archaeological resources are non-renewable. They cannot be renovated, replanted or reproduced, in the ways that protect historic buildings or endangered species. Archaeologists, however, can preserve these resources prior to development by scientific excavation and analysis.

The proposed Archaeological Protection Ordinance establishes a formal system for a process which functions today as a part of site plan review. The City of Alexandria, its citizens and development community formed this preservation process together over the last eight years. As a result, an extensive data bank and standard procedures exist for identifying resources, determining their significance and preserving those which will contribute to Alexandria's heritage.

This report includes the proposed ordinance as drafted by the City Attorney's Office and an overview which summarizes the archaeological protection process. The report also presents the Archaeological Resource Areas, discusses methods for their identification and delineates Area boundaries. Finally, the report summarizes each Archaeological Resource Area and provides a statement of significance.

WORKING DRAFT - ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROTECTION ORDINANCE

AN ORDINANCE to amend and reordain Section 5-5-9 (PRELIMINARY SITE PLANS) by adding thereto a new subsection (i) (ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROTECTION) and making related changes, all to Chapter 5 (SITE PLANS), Title 5 (TRANSPORTATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES) of The Code of the City of Alexandria, Virginia, 1981, as amended.

WHEREAS, the City Council of the City of Alexandria, Virginia, finds and determines that:

1. The General Assembly has declared that it is the policy of this Commonwealth to encourage, stimulate and support the identification, protection, preservation and rehabilitation of the state's significant historical and archaeological sites, and underwater historical sites;

2. The General Assembly has declared that it is in the public interest to identify, evaluate, preserve and protect sites and objects of antiquity which have historic, scientific, archaeological or educational value, and to protect such archaeological sites and objects from neglect, desecration, damage and destruction, and to ensure that such sites and objects are identified, evaluated and properly explored so that adequate records may be made;

3. There exist within the city archaeological sites and underwater historic sites which have special public value because of prehistoric, historic, archaeological, scientific and educational features, relating to the cultural heritage of the

nation, Commonwealth and city, and which have such significance as to warrant conservation, study and preservation, in order to protect and promote the general welfare and the public interest in the preservation and acquisition of knowledge and learning from the scientific study of such sites and the artifacts and antiquities found therein;

4. The inclusion of provisions for archaeological evaluation and resource management as a part of the land development review process of the city is necessary to afford adequate and reasonable opportunity for scientific study and to reduce the loss and destruction of sites and objects of antiquity which represent the cultural heritage of the nation, the Commonwealth and the city, to provide for the orderly and proper development of land and otherwise to contribute to the public welfare;

5. Scientific knowledge has been compiled by professional archaeologists in the city to provide a reasonable basis upon which to identify, assess and describe the existence, location and significance of archaeological sites, resources and objects of antiquity within the city, and to prescribe reasonable guidelines for the conservation, study and preservation of such sites, resources and objects;

6. The contemporary development of the city should include the preservation of the city's historic resources to help insure a quality of life that is distinct to Alexandria; therefore, the cooperation of property owners, civic groups, realtors, developers, public officials and archaeologists in

preserving the city's archaeological heritage is necessary to the continuation of Alexandria's special character;

7. Appropriate identification, assessment and description of archaeological sites, resources and objects of antiquity and the actions undertaken to conserve and preserve such resources should assure both accuracy and timeliness and take into consideration the schedule and needs of the property owner;

8. Based upon the foregoing findings and all other facts and circumstances of which the city council may properly take notice in its capacity as the legislative body of the City of Alexandria, adoption of this ordinance is necessary and desirable to protect the public health, safety and general welfare; now, therefore,

THE CITY COUNCIL OF ALEXANDRIA HEREBY ORDAINS:

Section 1. That Section 5-5-4 of The Code of the City of Alexandria, Virginia, 1981, as amended, be and the same hereby is amended and reordained to read as follows:

Sec. 5-5-4 Same--alteration of grade, etc.

Except as provided in section 5-5-6 of this code, it shall be unlawful for any person to alter the grade of any land in such a manner as to change existing contours in excess of two {2} feet within 10 feet of adjacent land, or in excess of three {3} feet elsewhere, construct any streets, alleys, sidewalks, curbs or gutters, build any retaining walls, construct any off-

street parking facility, construct any drain or sewer or change or divert the flow of storm water or natural watercourses until a site plan has been submitted and approved in accordance with the provisions of this chapter; provided, however, that it shall be unlawful for any person to conduct or permit any ground disturbing activity [to be defined in section 5-5-1] on land subject to the provisions of subsection (i) of section 5-5-9 of this chapter, until a site plan has been submitted and approved in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

Section 2. That Section 5-5-9 of The Code of the City of Alexandria, Virginia, 1981, as amended, be and the same hereby is amended and reordained by adding thereto a new subsection (i) to read as follows:

[THE FOLLOWING IS ALL NEW MATERIAL]

(i) Preliminary site plans, including site plans filed as part of a development plan pursuant to title 7, chapter 6 of this code, shall include reasonable archaeological evaluation plans and resource management plans when required under this subsection. This subsection shall be administered by the director of the Office of Historic Alexandria, and reference herein to the director shall mean the director of the Office of Historic Alexandria or the director's designee.

(1) This subsection applies to any site plan which includes land designated as a potential resource area on the City

of Alexandria Archaeological Resource Map,
dated _____, signed the mayor and city clerk, which
map is on file in the office of the director of historic
Alexandria and the office of the city Archeaologist, and which is
hereby made a part of this chapter.

(2) a. Prior to filing an application for approval of a
preliminary site plan to which this subsection applies, the
applicant shall confer with the director in order for the
director to conduct a preliminary assessment of the potential
archaeological significance of any site plan area designated on
said map, and of the impact of any proposed ground-disturbing
activities on such area. The applicant shall provide full and
accurate information as to all ground-disturbing activities
proposed to be conducted on the site.

b. Such preliminary archaeological assessment shall
be based upon the following criteria, and shall be conducted
consistent with professionally recognized standards for
archaeological site evaluation:

1. Research value. The extent to which the
archaeological data that might be contained on the property would
contribute to the expansion of knowledge.

2. Rarity. The degree of uniqueness a
property's resources possess and their potential for providing

archaeological information about a person, structure, event or historical process, for which there are very few examples in Alexandria.

3. Public value. The level of importance a property has to the community as a location associated with a significant person, structure, event or historical process.

4. Site integrity. The extent to which soil stratigraphy and original placement and condition of archaeological resources on a property have not been disturbed or altered in a manner which appreciably reduces their research or public value.

5. Presence of materials. The extent to which archaeological resources or evidence of historic structures are present on a property.

6. Impact on resources. The extent to which any proposed ground-disturbing activities will alter or destroy resources which the director has determined to have substantial archaeological significance under 1-5, above.

c. If at the conclusion of the preliminary archaeological assessment the director determines either that the site plan area has no substantial archaeological significance, or that the proposed construction or development will not have a

substantial adverse impact on any known or potential archaeological resources, the director shall so certify to the planning commission, and no further review under this subsection shall be required.

d. If, at the conclusion of the preliminary archaeological assessment, the director determines that the site plan area has potential archaeological significance, and that the proposed development will have a substantial adverse impact on any known or potential archaeological resources, the applicant shall submit an archaeological evaluation plan and a resource management plan as part of the preliminary site plan application.

e. The director shall render a determination in writing, within 7 working days after the conference required under this subsection, unless written consent to extend such period is given by the applicant.

(3) a. When required under the provision of this subsection, the applicant shall submit as part of the preliminary site plan application an archaeological evaluation and a resource management plan, prepared by a qualified archaeologist or historian in conformity with professionally recognized standards for cultural resource management. The applicant shall meet and confer with the director prior to preparing any submission to define and agree upon guidelines for such plans.

b. Such archaeological evaluation plan shall include detailed evaluation of the archaeological significance of the site plan area including but not limited to reasonable measures for historic research, archaeological surveys and test excavations.

c. Such resource management plan shall include reasonable measures for the study and preservation of archaeological resources found within the site plan area, including but not limited to test and full-scale excavations, site construction monitoring, field recording, photography, laboratory analysis, conservation of organic and metal artifacts, curation of the collection (e.g., artifacts, notes, photographs) and preparation of reports.

d. Such resource management plan may also provide reasonable measures for further archaeological study, restoration, reconstruction, disposition of recovered artifacts to an appropriate public or private collection or museum, and in situ preservation of archaeological resources found within the site plan area.

(4) The archaeological evaluation and resource management plan shall be reviewed and approved, disapproved or approved with modifications as part of the applicable site plan review process.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 5-5-6(7), this subsection shall be applicable to any land designated as a potential resource area on the City of Alexandria Archaeological Resource Map, which land is to be developed or built upon pursuant to section 7-6-28(1) of this code.

OVERVIEW TO THE PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROTECTION ORDINANCE CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

PURPOSE

The ordinance establishes a system of identification, evaluation, preservation and protection of significant archaeological resources within the City. This archaeological management system is a part of the land development review process. It is designed to afford adequate and reasonable opportunity for study, to reduce destruction of the city's cultural heritage and to provide for the orderly and proper development of land.

STRUCTURE

The ordinance amends Section 5-5-9 (PRELIMINARY SITE PLANS) of the City Code. It includes archaeological protection in the preliminary site plan process. Applicants shall submit an **archaeological evaluation and resource management plan** as part of the preliminary site plan (including site plans filed as part of a development plan) when:

1. the site plan includes land designated as a potential resource area on the **City of Alexandria Archaeological Resource Map**; and

2. a preliminary assessment by the Office of Historic Alexandria determines that the site plan area has potential archaeological significance and the proposed development will have a substantial adverse impact on the known or potential resources.

The evaluation and plan shall be reviewed and approved, disapproved or approved with modifications as part of the site plan review process. The applicant is responsible for implementing this plan.

In order to insure that pre-construction activities do not inadvertently damage Archaeological Resources, the ordinance also amends Section 5-5-4 of the City Code (alteration of grade) to restrict ground disturbance prior to site plan approval. The purpose of this change is to coordinate archaeological work with other soil testing and site preparation tasks.

PROCESS

The archaeological protection process includes the following steps.

1. Prior to filing a preliminary site plan for development

approval by the Planning Commission and City Council, applicants determine whether any part of their land is designated as an Archaeological Resource Area.

Eleven Archaeological Resource Areas are proposed. They include 63 percent of the land within the City. Specific parts of each area have the potential to contain parts of important archaeological resources. The Archaeological Resource Map is analogous to other land use planning tools, such as maps of potential toxicity or marine clay. There is information which suggests that the area may be sensitive to archaeology, and specific testing is necessary to evaluate and make a final determination.

2. The applicant confers with the Director of the Office of Historic Alexandria (or a designee prior to filing an application for approval of a preliminary site plan. OHA provides a preliminary assessment of the applicant's land.

A preliminary assessment determines the potential archaeological significance of the site plan area based upon these criteria: research value, rarity, public value, site integrity, presence of materials. It also judges the degree of destruction (adverse impact) that the proposed project may have on the potential resources.

3. If the preliminary assessment determines that (a) the land has no substantial archaeological significance, and/or (b) the proposed development will not have substantial adverse impact on the resources, then the applicant need not take any further action.

4. However, if the preliminary assessment determines that (a) the land has potential archaeological significance and (b) those resources will be adversely affected by the proposed development, then the applicant must submit an archaeological evaluation with the preliminary site plan application.

5. The Office of Historic Alexandria provides guidelines to the applicant for the evaluation of significance for each site plan area. The guidelines establish a minimum scope of work for the applicant's consultant archaeologists.

The evaluation of a property includes standard methods of historic research, archaeological survey and test excavations which must be conducted by a qualified historian or archaeologist in conformity with professionally recognized standards.

6. If the evaluation determines that significant resources will be adversely affected, the applicant also presents a resource management plan with the preliminary site plan application.

A resource management plan includes a map of the project area delineating locations of significant archaeological resources and a written statement of measures which will be taken to preserve these resources.

Preservation measures include test and full-scale excavations, site construction monitoring, field recording, photography, laboratory analysis, conservation of artifacts, curation of the collection and preparation of reports.

The plan may also provide for additional measures such as restoration or reconstruction of an archaeological site, further study, disposition of the recovered artifacts, and preservation of resources in situ (in the ground).

7. The Office of Historic Alexandria reviews the evaluation and the management plan. The Planning Commission and City Council approve, disapprove, or approve with modifications.

8. The applicant carries out the management plan through consulting archaeologists and historians whose work is inspected by the Office of Historic Alexandria.

CITY OF ALEXANDRIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE AREAS

The Alexandria Archaeology staff and volunteers have identified eleven Areas in which there is potential for significant archaeological resources to exist. These Areas are shown on the City of Alexandria Archaeological Resource Map, which works in tandem with the proposed Archaeological Protection Ordinance. A development project requiring a site plan only enters into the archaeological protection process if it is located within an Archaeological Resource Area.

The eleven proposed Archaeological Resource Areas cover 63 percent of the City of Alexandria. The areas vary in their contemporary appearance and use, as well as in the type and number of archaeological resources present. All site plan projects on land included in Areas 1, 2, and 6-11 enter into the archaeological protection process. However in Areas 3, 4, and 5, only specific locations have high potential for archaeological resources as identified through documents and architectural surveys. Therefore, much of the land in these areas is excluded from the archaeological protection process.

There is sufficient data to predict that archaeological resources may still be preserved in the eleven Archaeological Resource Areas. However, in most cases neither the exact resource location, nor the degree of preservation is known. In order to determine that significant resources actually are located on a property, archaeological field tests and archival research must be conducted. These archaeological areas are constructed in a similar manner to marine clay areas; they only predict a potential for occurrence. Each development location must be field tested to determine the actual occurrence of significant archaeological resources.

Archaeological Resource Area Identification Methods

In order to draw boundaries for the Areas on the Archaeological Resource Map, it was necessary to plot locations of potential resources as accurately as possible. The city archaeologists created identification methods for the City which met this goal and resulted in a Potential Resource Map. This map, which is regularly updated as new data emerge, formed the basis of the Archaeological Resource Map. It is maintained in the Office of the City Archaeologist.

The identification of potential locations of archaeological resources requires the use of several different types of information: soils, landforms and topography, prehistoric water systems, historic maps and photographs, other types of archival materials, ground surface observation, standing structures, and oral history. These various sources of information have different availability depending upon the time period and area of

the City.

For example, historic maps of specific buildings and land uses in the entire Old Town Area are not available until the end of the 19th century--150 years after the town's founding. Yet, tax records, newspaper accounts and maps for specific parts of Old Town abound. In contrast, the Holmes Run Archaeological Resource Area was annexed into the City less than forty years ago. Thus, most documentation is located in Fairfax County and appears in a different format suited to a rural environment.

In the search for Alexandria's buried archaeological heritage, the city archaeologists used a different methodology in identifying resources in Old Town (Area 1) than that used in studying the remainder of the City (Areas 2-11). These methodologies are outlined below. Old Town (Area 1) required one method due to its historic urban character marked by high population density and proliferation of source materials. A second resource identification method was used in the rest of the City, (Areas 2-11) since the sparser population resulted in fewer and less accessible sources of information. In short, the identification methods reduced the masses of Old Town Area information into manageable and locational units, while they supplemented the the rest of the City with new data.

Methods for Old Town Archaeological Resource Area

The Old Town Area includes land which was generally incorporated into the City by 1900. Most of this land was gridded into urban blocks. Archaeological research and excavations demonstrate that virtually all of this Area had American Indian and/or historic period use. All these activities may have left archaeological resources.

A survey of site integrity, however, determined that 28 percent of Old Town is so severely disturbed by 20th century construction that the archaeological resources are lost. Therefore, about 72 percent of Old Town may still have buried archaeological resources related to many aspects of Alexandria's heritage: American Indian life, first European settlement, African American neighborhoods, trade, building technology, education, burial customs, crafts and industries, merchant and elite lifestyles, and much more. The task became one of finding the right sources to map where such historic activities occurred.

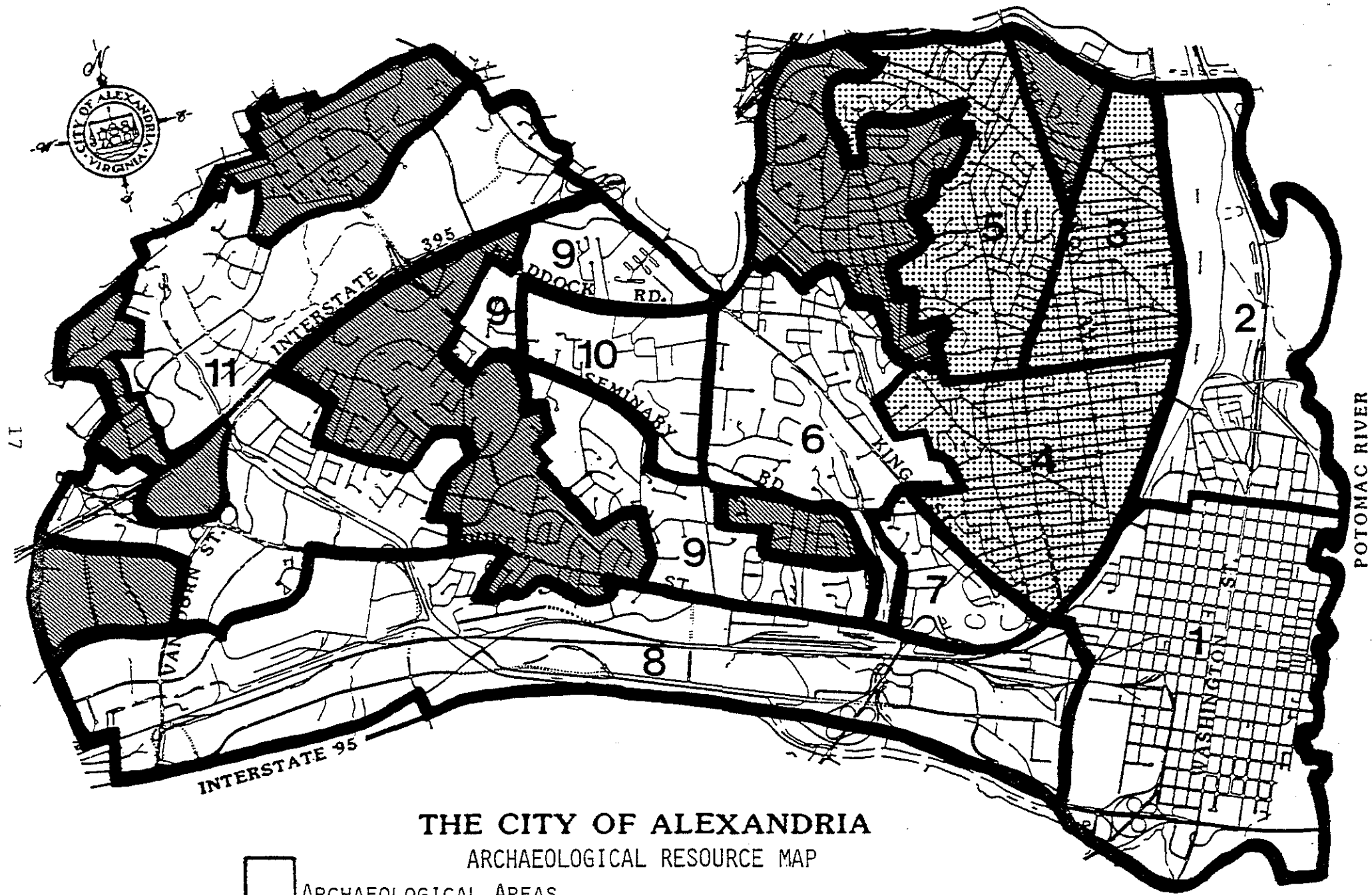
Volunteers used more than 30 historic sources and secondary accounts to produce a series of overlay maps related to topics, such as outlined above. The maps form the basis of the Alexandria Archaeology Atlas. Volunteers also placed this information by block and street address (where possible) into the Alexandria Historic Street Directory. The Atlas and Directory cross-index tax, census, business directory, map, newspaper accounts, and other sources into one locational system for

archaeological resources. Hundreds of potential archaeological sites have been identified through this visual and street-by-street method. The Atlas and Directory can be checked quickly to determine the potential archaeological significance of any street in the Old Town Area.

Methods for Archaeological Resource Areas 2-11

City archaeologists determined potential locations of American Indian sites by using predictive models developed for the Middle Atlantic Region. The models are based upon location of water systems, alluvial plains and bluffs, and naturally occurring stone resources used in tool manufacture. This information was plotted onto a contemporary map of the City. Historic period maps (such as Civil War Army Corps of Engineers maps) were rescaled to fit this contemporary map, and potential site locations were plotted. These sites reflect a full range of historic occupation from early farms, mills, roads, and tollgates to 19th century cemeteries, standing structures and Civil War batteries. All sites located during archaeological survey or excavation were also placed on this same map. An archaeologist conducted a broad-scale architectural survey to identify specific addresses of standing historic sites.

The finished product is the Resource Potential Map, which was the basis of selection for the Archaeological Resource Area boundaries. Additional surveys and historic research will update the Resource Potential Map and assist in developing an increasingly more accurate means of identifying archaeological sites.



THE CITY OF ALEXANDRIA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE MAP



ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS

NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS



ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS WITH
SPECIFIC SITE LOCATIONS

**CITY OF ALEXANDRIA
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE AREAS**

1. **Old Town Area:** The Historic Urban Core.
2. **Potomac Area:** Native American, Early Settlement, Historic Transportation Corridor and Dangerfield Island.
3. **Del Ray/St. Elmo Area:** Suburban Community.
4. **Rosemont/Braddock Heights Area:** Suburban Community.
5. **Mt. Ida Area:** Country Estates and Suburban Community.
6. **Taylor and Timberbranch Run Area:** Native American, Turnpike, Farmsteads, African American village, Suburban Community, Cemetery.
7. **Shuter's Hill Area:** Country Estates, Water Company, Civil War--Fort Ellsworth, Suburban Community.
8. **Cameron and Backlick Run Area:** Native American, First Settlement, Turnpike and Homes, Mills and breweries, Mill Race, West End Community.
9. **Outer Defense Area:** Country Estates, Turnpike and homes, Quaker Hill, farmsteads, Howard Street village, Civil War Defenses--Ford Ward, Fort Worth, Forth Williams.
10. **Seminary Area:** Country Estates, Seminary, Civil War.
11. **Holmes Run Area:** Native American, Country Estates, Cemetery, Turnpike and homes, Farmsteads, Mill and Millrace.

* In these three areas, only specific sections and addresses are listed as potential resource locations. In the other eight areas, all land has the potential to contain archaeological resources.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE AREA BOUNDARIES

Area 1: Old Town

The boundaries of Archaeological Resource Area 1 (Old Town) shall be as follows: Beginning at a point, such point being the intersection of the centerline of Montgomery Street and North Henry Street; thence east along the centerline of Montgomery Street to the pierhead line in the Potomac River as delineated on a map entitled "U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Planimetric Map T-8606, Boundary Survey, District of Columbia-Virginia, Potomac River, Alexandria, Southern Section"; thence south along said pierhead line; then southwesterly along the southwesterly line of the District of Columbia to its intersection with the Virginia-Maryland state line as established by section 7.1-7 of the code of Virginia (1950), as amended; thence westerly and southerly along said state line to south city line in the mid-channel of Hunting Creek; then westerly along the said mid-channel of Hunting Creek; continuing westerly along the south city line to Hooffs Run; thence north along the centerline of Hooff's Run to the centerline of Duke Street; thence north along the centerline of Duke Street to the intersection of Daingerfield Road; thence northwest along the centerline of Daingerfield Road to the centerline of King Street; thence west along the centerline of King Street to the east side of the R.F. & P. RR. and Metro Line right-of-way; thence along the east side of the R.F. & P. R.R. and Metro Line right-of-way to the centerline of Madison Street; thence east along the centerline of Madison Street to the intersection with the centerline of North Henry Street; thence north along North Henry Street to the point of beginning.

Area 2: Potomac

The boundaries of Archaeological Resource Area 2 (Potomac) shall be as follows: Beginning at a point, such point being the intersection of the centerline of Montgomery Street and North Henry Street; thence east along the centerline of Montgomery Street to the pierhead line in the Potomac River as delineated on a map entitled "U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Planimetric Map T-8606, Boundary Survey, District of Columbia-Virginia, Potomac River, Alexandria, Southern Section"; thence north along said pierhead line to the north city line; thence west along the north city line to the centerline of the Jefferson Davis Highway; thence south along the Jefferson Davis Highway to the south side of Monroe Avenue; thence south along the west side of the R.F. & P. R.R. right-of-way to the north side of Braddock Road; thence north along the east side of the R.F. & P. R.R. right-of-way to the centerline of Madison Street; thence thence east along the centerline of Madison Street to the intersection with the centerline of North Henry Street; thence north along North Henry Street to the point of beginning.

Area 3: Del Ray/St. Elmo

The boundaries of Archaeological Resource Area 3 (Del Ray/St. Elmo) shall be as follows: Beginning at a point, such point being the north city line at the intersection with the centerline of the Jefferson Davis Highway; thence south along the centerline of the Jefferson Davis Highway to the intersection with the centerline of Bellefonte Avenue; thence west along the centerline of Bellefonte Avenue to the intersection with the centerline of Commonwealth Avenue; thence north along the centerline of Commonwealth Avenue to the north city line; thence east along the north city line to the point of beginning.

Note: Only the following specific sections and addresses in the Del Ray/St. Elmo Area are included in the archaeological protection process:

Sections:

1. Beginning at the intersection of Commonwealth Ave. and Reed Ave., east on Reed to Route 1, north on Route 1 to Four Mile Run, west along Four Mile Run to Commonwealth, south on Commonwealth Ave. to the beginning.

2. Beginning at the intersection of Route 1 and Glebe Road, northwest on Glebe to Montrose Ave, northeast on Montrose to Evan's Lane, northwest on Evan's Lane to Lynnhaven Drive, **east on Lynnhaven through to Route 1**, south on Route 1 to the beginning.

3. Beginning at the intersection of Route 1 and Glebe Road, northwest on Glebe to Clifford Ave, west on Clifford to Montrose Ave, south on Montrose to Hume Ave., east on Hume to Route 1, north on Route 1 to the beginning.

4. Beginning at the intersection of Route 1 and Calvert Ave., west on Calvert to **Park boundary, southeast along Park boundary to Swann Ave.**, east on Swann to Route 1, north on Route 1 to the beginning.

5. Beginning at the intersection of Randolph and Stewart Avenues, west on Stewart to Mount Vernon Avenue, south on Mt. Vernon to Mt. Ida, southeast on Mt. Ida to Dewitt Ave, south on Dewitt to Oxford Ave., east on Oxford to Mt. Ida, southeast on Mt. Ida to Leslie Ave., south on Leslie Ave. to Del Ray Ave., east on Del Ray to Mt. Ida, southeast on Mt. Ida to Randolph Ave, northeast on Randolph to the beginning.

Bold Type: indicates church property boundaries.

Addresses in St. Elmo:

209 Ashby Street

301 Clifford Avenue

308 " "

322 " "

405 " "

408 " "

409 " "

411 " "

419 " "

421 " "

308 Hume Avenue

309 " "

312 " "

317 " "

417 " "

2800 Jefferson Davis
Highway

300 Raymond Avenue

308 " "

309 " "

407 " "

409 " "

417 " "

421 " "

208 LaVerne Avenue

302 " "

312 " "

320 " "

311 " "

401 " "

3102 Wilson Avenue

211 E. Uhler Avenue

Addresses in Del Ray:

32 Bellefonte Avenue
100 " "
118 " "
220 " "

319 Custis Avenue
409 " "
513 " "
515 " "
508 " "
510 " "

101 Del Ray Avenue
102 " " "
103A " " "
131 " " "
211 " " "
315 " " "
317 " " "

28 Howell Avenue
103 " "
105 " "
112 " "
201 " "
401 " "
417 " "
419 " "
500 " "

2006 Mt. Vernon Avenue
2008 " " "
2104 " " "
2106 " " "
2108 " " "

9 Oxford Avenue
104 " "
109 " "
110 " "
213 " "
216 " "

20 Windsor Avenue
22 " "
51 " "
201 " "
207 " "
319 " "
403 " "
417 " "

Area 4: Rosemont/Braddock Heights

The boundaries of Archaeological Resource Area 4 (Rosemont/Braddock Heights) shall be as follows: Beginning at a point, such point being the intersection of the centerline of Bellefonte Avenue and Jefferson Davis Highway; thence south along the centerline of the Jefferson Davis Highway to the south side of Monroe Avenue; thence south along the west side of the R.F. & P. R.R. right-of-way to the centerline of King Street; thence westerly and northwesterly along the centerline of King Street to parcel 52.00-6-2.6A(c); thence east along the southern border of tax parcel 52.00-6-2.6A(c); thence south and east along the centerline of Summers Drive, to the centerline of Timberbranch Parkway; thence northwest along the centerline of Timberbranch Parkway to the easterly side of Tax Parcel 42.00-5-22.7A; thence westerly with the north side of Tax Parcel 42.00-5-22.7A; thence north along the centerline of Timberbranch Parkway East to the centerline of Timberbranch Drive; thence northeast along the centerline of Timberbranch Drive to the centerline of Braddock Road; thence southeast along the centerline of Braddock Road to the centerline of Malcolm Place; thence east along the centerline of Malcolm Place to the west side of Tax Parcel 33.00-11-30; thence south along the west side of Tax Parcel 33.00-11-30; thence east along the south border of Tax Parcel 33.00-11-30 and 33.00-10 to the east side of Tax Parcel 33.00-11-17; thence south along the east side of said parcel to the centerline of Lloyd's Lane; thence east along the centerline of Lloyd's Lane and Bellefonte Avenue to the point of beginning.

Note: Only the following specific sections and addresses in the Rosemont/Braddock Heights Area are included in the archaeological protection process:

Sections:

1. Beginning at the intersection of Bellefonte Ave. and Mount Vernon south to Nelson, then a line drawn due east from intersection of Nelson and Leslie to Potomac Yards, Potomac Yard Boundary to Bellefonte Ave., west on Bellefonte Ave. back to beginning at Mount Vernon.
2. Beginning at the intersection of Commonwealth Ave. and Bellefonte Ave. south to Mason Ave., west on Mason to Russell Rd., south on Russell Rd. to Glendale Ave., west on Glendale to Junior St., south on Junior to Rucker Place, around Rucker Pl. to North View Terrace; North View to Walnut St., Walnut through west to King, King north to King's Court, King's Court through to Summers court, through north and west along the line defining the western boundary of this area to Tinker Branch drive, Tinker Branch northeast to Braddock Road, Braddock Road southeast to Lloyd's Lane, Lloyd's Lane through to beginning at intersection of Commonwealth and Bellefonte.

3. Beginning at the intersection of Braddock Road and Spring St. southeast to Little St., Little St. south to Walnut St., West on Walnut to Commonwealth Ave., north on Commonwealth to Spring St. then east to the beginning.

4. Beginning at the intersection of Glendale Ave. and Mount Vernon Ave. south to Braddock Road, Braddock Road southeast to Potomac Yards. **Potomac Yards Boundary northeast to a point due east of Glendale Ave.,** then west on Glendale to the beginning.

5. Beginning at the intersection of Cedar Street and Russell Road south to King, King to Sunset Dr., around Sunset Dr. to Commonwealth, north on Commonwealth to Cedar St., west on Cedar St. to the beginning.

Bold Type: indicates church property boundaries.

Addresses in Rosemont/Braddock Heights:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 214 W. Alexandria | 902 Mt. Vernon |
| 5 E. " | 904 " " |
| 210 E. " | 1000 " " |
| 218 E. " | 1904-10 " |
| 300 E. " | |
| | 12 E. Nelson |
| 37 E. Bellefonte | 103 E. " |
| | 104 E. " |
| 200 W. Braddock (1400 Russell) site | 105 E. " |
| 210 " " | 107 E. " |
| 305 " " | 207 E. " |
| | 215 E. " |
| 2 Glendale Road | |
| 5 " " | 1400 Orchard Street |
| 6 " " | 1400 " (site) |
| 26 " " | 1502 " |
| | 1510 " |
| 202 High Street | 1512 " |
| 303 " " | 1514-16 " |
| | 1602 " |
| 2525 King "Eastern View" | 1606 " |
| 2605 " " | 1612 " |
| 2703 " " | 1702 " |
| 2705 " " | |
| | 1100 Russell Road (site) |
| 205 Locust Lane | 1200 " " |
| 210 " " | 1503 " " |
| | 1705 " " |
| 212 E. Mason | |
| 205 W. " | 110 E. Spring Street |
| 207 W. " | |
| | 1502 Stonewall |
| 403 Masonic View Drive | 1512 " |
| | 1514-16 " |
| 104 W. Monroe | |
| 117 W. " | 418 W. Summers |
| | |
| 212 E. Monroe | |
| 316-318 " " | |
| 319 E. " | |

Area 5: Mt. Ida

The boundaries of Archaeological Resource Area 5 (Mt. Ida) shall be as follows: Beginning at a point, such point being the north city line at the intersection with the centerline of Mount Vernon Avenue; thence southeast along the centerline of Mount Vernon Avenue to the centerline of Commonwealth Avenue; thence southwest along the centerline of Commonwealth Avenue to the centerline of Bellefonte Avenue; thence north along the centerline of Bellefonte Avenue to centerline of Russell Road then west along centerline of Lloyd's Lane to the east side of Tax Parcel 33.00-11-17; thence north along the east border of said parcel and Tax Parcel 33.00-11-10 to the centerline of Windsor Avenue; thence west along the centerline of Windsor Avenue to the centerline of Small Street; thence northwest along the centerline of Small Street to the centerline of Fontaine Avenue; thence east and north along the centerline of Fontaine Avenue to the centerline of Woodland Terrace; thence west along the centerline of Woodland Avenue to the centerline of Taylor Avenue; thence north along Taylor Avenue to the centerline of Virginia Avenue; thence west along the centerline of Virginia Avenue to the centerline of Cameron Mills Road; thence north along the centerline of Cameron Mills Road to the centerline of Monticello Boulevard; thence east along the centerline of Monticello Boulevard to the centerline of Dominion Boulevard; thence north along the centerline of Dominion Boulevard to the centerline of Circle Hill Road; thence northeast along the centerline of Circle Hill Road through the circle to the centerline of Alabama Avenue; thence south and then northeast along the centerline of Alabama Avenue to the centerline of Kentucky Avenue; thence west along the centerline of Kentucky Avenue to the centerline of Dominion Boulevard; thence northeast along the centerline of Dominion Boulevard to the centerline of North Overlook Drive; thence west along the centerline of North Overlook Drive to the centerline of Cameron Mills Road; thence south along the centerline of Cameron Mills Road to the centerline of Chalfonte Drive; thence west along the centerline of Chalfonte Drive to the centerline of Gunston Road; thence northwest along the centerline of Gunston Road to the centerline of Valley Drive; thence north and east along the centerline of Valley Drive to the centerline of Glebe Road; thence west and north along the centerline of Glebe Road to the north city line; thence east along the north city line to the point of beginning.

Note: Only the following specific sections and addresses in the Mt. Ida Area are included in the archaeological protection process:

Sections:

1. Beginning at the intersection of Tennessee Ave. and Cameron Mill Road southwest to Chlafonte Drive, Chalfonte Drive west to Gunston Road, Gunston Road northwest to Valley Drive, Valley Drive around to Tennessee Ave., then east to the beginning.

2. Beginning at Four Mile Run and Glebe Road along Glebe Road southeast to Dominion Blvd. to Kentucky Ave., Kentucky Ave. to Russell Road, Russell Road south to Aspen St., Aspen St. southeast to Landover Street, **Landover through to Glebe Road** intersection with Mt. Vernon Avenue, Mt. Vernon northwest to Four Mile Run, Four Mile Run west to the beginning.

3. Beginning at the intersection of Aspen Street and Holly Street, south on Holly to Mt. Ida Avenue, Mt. Ida northwest to Russell Road, Russell Road south to Sanford Street, Sanford around to Sycamore, Sycamore to Landover, Landover northeast to aspen, Aspen northwest to the beginning.

4. Beginning at the intersection of Russell Road and Windsor Ave., west on Windsor to Anderson Lane, **south on Anderson Lane through to Lloyd's lane**, east on Lloyd's Lane to Russell Road, north on Russell Road to the beginning.

Bold Type: indicates church property boundaries

Addresses in Mt. Idea Area:

271 Aspen

2306 Commonwealth Avenue

3819 Elbert avenue

400 Fontaine St. Richard Lloyd house

St. Agnes Episcopal School

209 West Glebe Road

23 Groves Avenue

10 Mt. Ida Avenue East

13 Mt. Ida Avenue East

506 Overlook Drive
(Hampshire Fractious House, free African-American)

2307 Russell Road

2404 Russell Road (doc)
St. Mary's Academy "Mt. Ida"

3402 Russell Road (doc)
Old Russell Farmhouse

3403 Russell Road

414 Tyler (Flounder House)

2501 Uhler Terrace

Area 6: Taylor and Timberbranch Run

The boundaries of **Archaeological Resource Area 6 (Taylor and Timberbranch Run)** shall be as follows: Beginning at a point, such point being the intersection of the centerlines of Braddock Road and Timber Branch Drive; thence southwest along the centerline of Timber Branch Drive to the centerline of Timber Branch Parkway; thence southeast along the centerline of Timber Branch Parkway to the north side of Tax Parcel 42.00-5-22.7a; thence east along the north border of said parcel; thence south along the east border of said parcel to the centerline of Junior Street; thence southeast along the centerline of Junior Street to the centerline of Summers Drive; thence west along the centerline of Summers Drive; to the centerline of Summers Court; thence north along the centerline of Summers Court to the south side of Tax Parcel 52.00-6-2.6A(c); thence west along the southerly border of said parcel to the centerline of King Street; thence northwest along the centerline of King Street to the centerline of Melrose Street; thence southwest along the centerline of Melrose Street to the centerline of Janney's Lane; thence west along the centerline of Janney's Lane to the centerline of Taylor Run Parkway East; thence southeast and south along the centerline of Taylor Run Parkway East to the centerline of Duke Street; thence west along the centerline of Duke Street to the centerline of Taylor Run Parkway West; thence north along the centerline of Taylor Run Parkway West to the centerline of Dartmouth Road; thence west along the centerline of Dartmouth Road to the centerline of Skyhill Road; thence northwest along the centerline of Skyhill Road to the centerline of Janney's Lane; thence west along the centerline of Janney's Lane to the centerline of Yale Drive; thence west along the south side of Janney's Lane to the east side of Tax Parcel 51.00-2-9; thence west along the south side of Tax Parcels 51.00-2-9 through 51.00-2-1 to the centerline of North Quaker Lane; thence north along the centerline of North Quaker Lane to the city line on the north side of King Street; thence northeast along the city line to the centerline of Fern Street; thence east along the centerline of Fern Street to the centerline of Kenwood Avenue; thence northeast along the centerline of Kenwood Avenue to the centerline of Dogwood Drive; thence southeast along the centerline of Dogwood Drive to the centerline of Crest Street; thence northeast along the centerline of Crest Street to the centerline of Ridge Road Drive; then south along the centerline of Ridge Road Drive to the centerline of Virginia Avenue; thence east along the centerline of Virginia Avenue to the centerline of Davis Avenue; thence south along the centerline of Davis Avenue to the centerline of Woodland Terrace; thence east along the centerline of Woodland Terrace to the centerline of Cameron Mills Road; thence south along the centerline of Cameron Mills Road to the centerline of Braddock Road; thence southeast along the centerline of Braddock Road to the point of beginning.

Area 7: Shuter's Hill

The boundaries of Archaeological Resource Area 7 (Shuter's Hill) shall be as follows: Beginning at a point, such point being the intersection of the centerline of King and Melrose Streets; thence southeast along the centerline of King Street to the east side of the R.F. & P. R.R. right-of-way; thence southwest along the east side of the right-of-way to the centerline of Duke Street; thence west along the centerline of Duke Street to the centerline of Taylor Run Parkway East; thence north and northwest along the centerline of Taylor Run Parkway East to the centerline of Janney's Lane; thence east along the centerline of Janney's Lane to the centerline of Melrose Street; thence north along the centerline of Melrose Street to the point of beginning.

Area 8: Cameron and Backlick Run

The boundaries of Archaeological Resource Area 8 (Cameron and Backlick Run) shall be as follows: Beginning at a point, such point being the intersection of the centerline of King Street and the east side of the R.F.&P. R.R. right-of-way; east along the centerline of King Street to the centerline of Daingerfield Road; thence southwest along the centerline of Daingerfield Road to the west side of Hoof's Run; thence south along the west side of Hoof's Run to the south city line; thence west, north and west along the south city line to the west city line; thence north along the western city line to the centerline of Edsall Road; thence east along the centerline of Edsall Road to the centerline of S. Pickett Street; thence northeast along the centerline of S. Pickett Street to the centerline of Duke Street; thence east along the centerline of Duke Street to the centerline of S. Ingram Street; thence south along the centerline of S. Ingram Street to the centerline of Vermont Avenue; thence east along the centerline of Vermont Avenue to the centerline of S. Gordon Street; thence north along the centerline of S. Gordon Street to the centerline of Garden Drive; thence east and north along the centerline of Garden Drive to the centerline of Usher Avenue; thence east along the centerline of Usher Avenue to the south side of Tax Parcel 60.01-5-13, thence east along the south side of said parcel; thence east along the south side of Parcel 60.001-5-01-16, -15, and -14 to the centerline of Vermont Avenue; thence east along the centerline of Vermont Avenue to the centerline of S. Early Street; thence north along the centerline of S. Early Street to the centerline of Duke Street; thence east along the centerline of Duke Street to the east side of the R.F.&P. R.R. right-of-way; thence north along the railroad right-of-way to the beginning.

Area 9: Outer Defense

The boundaries of Archaeological Resource Area 9 (Outer Defense) shall be as follows: Beginning at a point, such point being the intersection of the centerlines of Braddock Road and N. Quaker Lane; thence west along the centerline of Braddock Road to the centerline of N. Howard Street; thence south along the centerline of N. Howard Street to the centerline of Seminary Road; thence southeast along the centerline of Seminary Road to the south side of Tax Parcel 40.00-4-3; thence south and east along the west and south sides of said parcel to the east side of Tax Parcel 40.00-4-6; thence south along the east side of said parcel to the centerline of Sterling Avenue; thence east along the centerline of Sterling Avenue to N. Quaker Lane; thence across N. Quaker Lane to the south side of Tax Parcel 51.00-2-1; thence east along the south side of Tax Parcel 51.00-2-1 to the centerline of Cathedral Street; thence south along the centerline of Cathedral Street to the centerline of Trinity Drive; thence east along the centerline of Trinity Drive to the centerline of Princeton Boulevard; thence south along the centerline of Princeton Boulevard to the centerline of Dartmouth Road; thence east along the centerline of Dartmouth Road to the centerline of Taylor Run Parkway West; thence south along the centerline of Taylor Run Parkway West to the centerline of Duke Street; thence west along the centerline of Duke Street to the centerline of Fort Williams Parkway; thence north along the centerline of Fort Williams Parkway to the centerline of Fort Worth Place; thence west to the centerline of Fort Worth Place; thence northwest along the centerline of Fort Worth Place to the south side of Tax Parcel 50.00-1-10; thence west along the south side of said parcel to the southwest side of parcel 40.00-2-17; thence northwest and north along the side of said parcel to the north side of parcel 40.00-1-20; thence northwest along said parcel to the centerline of Gailliard Place; thence north along the centerline of Gailliard Place to the centerline of Ormond Avenue; thence west along the centerline of Ormond Avenue to the centerline of N. Howard Street; thence north along the centerline of N. Howard Street to the centerline of Seminary Road; thence west along the centerline of Seminary Road to the centerline of Ivanhoe Street; thence southwest along the centerline of Ivanhoe Street to the south border of Tax Parcel 30.00-13-17; thence west along the south border of said parcel, across Jordan Street and west along the south border of parcel 30.00-4-21 to the centerline of Juliana Place; thence southwest along the centerline of Juliana Place to the centerline of Pegram Street; thence northwest along the centerline of Pegram Street to the centerline of N. Pickett Street; thence northeast along the centerline of N. Pickett Street to the centerline of Seminary Road; thence northwest along the centerline of Seminary Road to the east side of Tax Parcel 30.00-2-3; thence north along the east side of said parcel and parcel 20.00-2-4 to the centerline of Braddock Road; thence east along the centerline of Braddock Road to the southwest corner of Fort Ward Park; thence northeast along the west side of Fort Ward east along the north side of the Shirley Highway (I-395) to the city line; thence southeast along the city line to the centerline of Quaker Lane; thence south on the centerline of N. Quaker Lane crossing King Street to the point of beginning.

Area 10: Seminary

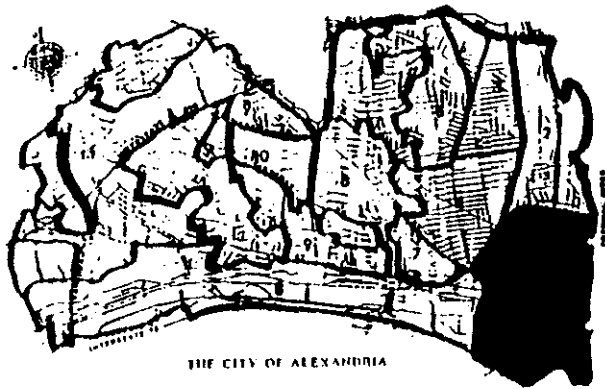
The boundaries of **Archaeological Resource Area 10 (Seminary)** shall be as follows: Beginning at a point, such point being the intersection of the centerlines of Braddock Road and N. Quaker Lane; thence south along the centerline of N. Quaker Lane to the centerline of Sterling Avenue; thence west along the centerline of Sterling Avenue to the east side of Tax Parcel 40.00-4-6; thence north along the east side of said parcel; thence west and north along the south and west side of parcel 40.00-4-3 to the centerline of Seminary Road; thence west along the centerline of Seminary Road to the centerline of N. Howard Street; thence north along the centerline of N. Howard Street to the centerline of Braddock Road; thence east along the centerline of Braddock road to the point of beginning.

Area 11: Holmes Run

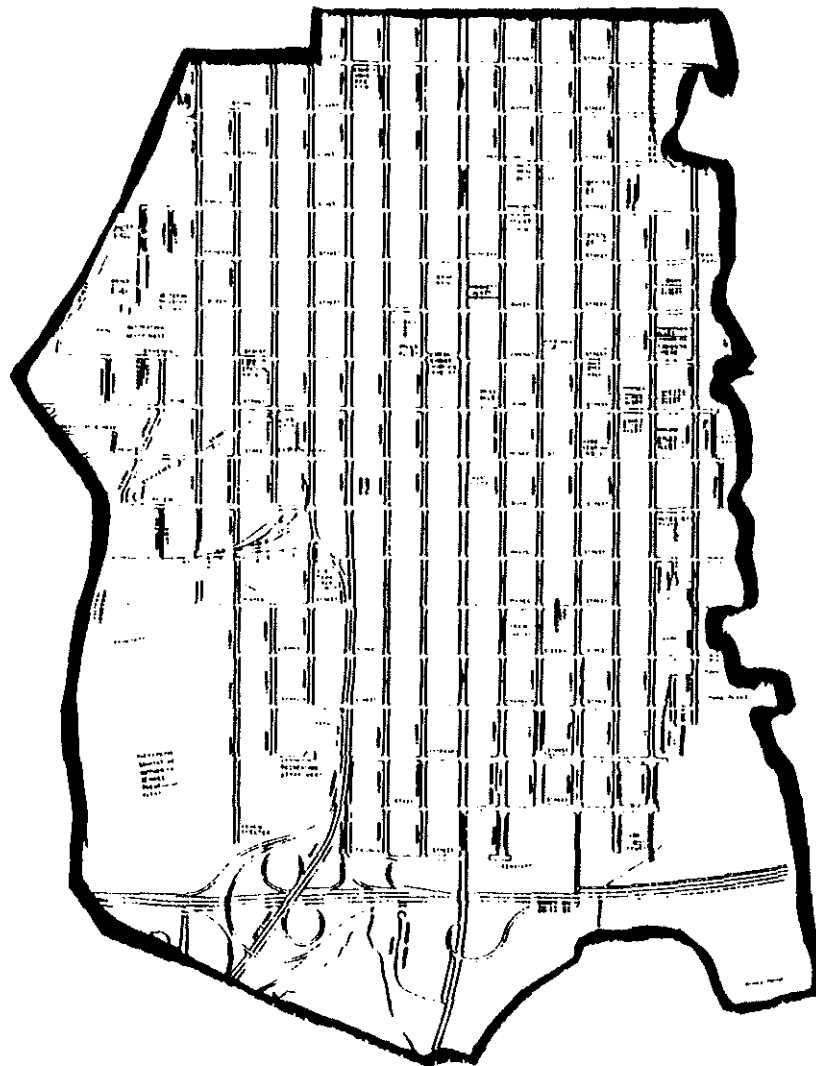
The boundaries of Archaeological Resource Area 11 (Holmes Run) shall be as follows: Beginning at a point, such point being the intersection of the north city line and the north side of the Shirley Highway (I-395); thence southwest along the north side of the Shirley Highway to the intersection with the centerline of Richenbacher Avenue; thence southeast along the centerline of Richenbacher Avenue to the centerline of N. Paxton Street; thence south along the centerline of N. Paxton Street to the centerline of Taney Avenue; thence east along the centerline of Taney Avenue to the centerline of N. Latham Street; thence northeast along the centerline of N. Latham Street to the centerline of Peacock Avenue; thence east along the centerline of Peacock Avenue to the centerline of N. Jordan Street; thence south along the centerline of N. Jordan Street to the centerline of N. Howard Street; thence southwest along the centerline of N. Howard Street to the centerline of Raleigh Avenue; thence east along the centerline of Raleigh Avenue to the centerline of N. Jordan Street; thence along the centerline of N. Jordan Street to the centerline of Duke Street; thence west along the centerline of Duke Street to the centerline of S. Pickett Street; thence south and southwest along the centerline of S. Pickett Street to the centerline of Edsall Road; thence west along the centerline of Edsall Road to the centerline of S. Van Dorn Street; thence north along the centerline of S. Van Dorn Street to the centerline of Stevenson Avenue; thence west along the centerline of Stevenson Avenue to the city line; thence north along the city line to the centerline of N. Armistead Street thence southeast and east along the centerline of N. Armistead Street to the centerline of Quantrell Avenue; thence southeast along the centerline of Quantrell Avenue to the east side of the east ramp of the Shirley Highway (I-395)/Duke Street; thence south along the east side of the east ramp to the centerline of Duke Street; thence east along the centerline of Duke Street to the centerline of N. Van Dorn Street; thence north along the centerline of N. Van Dorn Street to the mid-point of the Holmes Run channel; thence northwest along the mid-point of the Holmes Run channel to the north side of the Shirley Highway (I-395); thence southwest along the north of the Shirley Highway to the west side of Tax Parcel 37.00-2-6; thence north along the west side said parcel to the centerline of N. Armistead Street; thence east along the centerline of N. Armistead Street to the west side of parcel 37.00-2-02.02 and 37.00-2-02.01 to the centerline of Ashton Street; thence north along the centerline of N. Ashton Street to the centerline of N. Morgan Street; thence east along the centerline of N. Morgan Street to the centerline of N. Anderson Street; thence north along the centerline of N. Anderson Street to the centerline of Lowell Avenue; thence west along the centerline of Lowell Avenue to the centerline of Chambliss Street; thence north along the centerline of Chambliss Street to the city line; thence northeast along the city line to the centerline of Grigsby Avenue; thence east along the centerline of Grigsby Avenue to the centerline of N. Chambliss Street; thence north along the centerline of N. Chambliss Street to the centerline of Gary Street; thence south

and east along the centerline of Gary Street to the centerline of N. Shelley Street; thence south along the centerline of N. Shelley Street to the north side of Tax Parcel 19.00-1-1; thence east and south along said parcel to the centerline of Rayburn Avenue; thence east along the centerline of Rayburn Avenue to the centerline of N. Beauregard Street; thence northeast along the centerline of N. Beauregard Street to the city line; thence southeast along the city line to the point of beginning.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE AREA SUMMARIES



ALEXANDRIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL
RESOURCE AREA # 1
Old Town



ALEXANDRIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE AREA 1

OLD TOWN

Historic Summary

The Old Town Area is the historic urban core of Historic Alexandria. Yet, archaeological finds at Jones Point Park document that American Indians inhabited the area for at least 10,000 years before John Smith sailed up the Potomac River. The earliest colonial buildings were erected by the 1730's. These sites were situated near the Potomac River and include the West tobacco warehouses, John Summers' plantation, and Simon Pearson's warehouse. A 1746 Map shows Philip Alexander's "Quarters" as located in the vicinity of the intersection of present-day Royal and Franklin Streets.

Since the town's official founding in 1749, it has been the urban center for Northern Virginia. King Street was a thriving commercial corridor offering wares and entertainment to the region. The Old Town area today includes the historic port, production and commercial sites, churches, cemeteries, schools and residences. The original bay, which extended from Duke to Oronoco Streets and back to Lee Street, was filled in by 1790. Virtually all African-Americans in 18th-century Alexandria were slaves, but half the population had free status by the time of the Civil War. Black neighborhoods and institutions were well established by this date. These neighborhoods expanded and eventually included "Fishtown" on the north waterfront, "Hayti" centering around Royal and Wolfe Street, "The Bottoms" or "The DIP" covering the southwest quadrant of this Area, "Uptown" centering around Queen and N. Patrick Streets, "The Berg" around Queen and N. Fairfax Streets, and "Cross Canal" near the waterfront and Montgomery Street.

Two boundary markers for the District of Columbia are located in Area 1. The first stone, marking the southern point of the District, was placed August 15, 1791. It currently stands within the Jones Point sea wall. Another stone is located at the corner of S. Payne and Wilkes Street. It was the first stone on the southwest district boundary and was designated Southwest No. 1 Mile Marker.

The military occupation of Alexandria during the Civil War dramatically altered the landscape, and many properties were used by the federal troops. A six gun coastal fortification, Battery Rodgers, with an adjoining barracks complex was constructed at the base of Jefferson Street. A huge U.S. Military Railroad complex covered twelve blocks enclosed within a stockade between S. Payne, Duke, S. Alfred and Gibbon Streets. Elsewhere entire blocks were transformed into Union stables, barns, offices and barracks, hospitals, kitchens and bakeries.

Although industrialization affected Alexandria less than other

cities, 19th-century businesses included Portner's Brewery, Old Dominion Glass Company, Mount Vernon Cotton Mill, Smith and Perkins Iron Foundry, Pioneer Flour Mill, Belle Pre Bottle Company, Mutual Ice Company, and various chemical, sumac and vinegar, furniture and fertilizer factories, shipyards, brickyards, potteries and tanneries.

Resource Inventory

Due to Old Town's long history of occupation its high resource density, an enumeration of resources is not presented here. Archaeological resources from all time periods and of all types are found here.

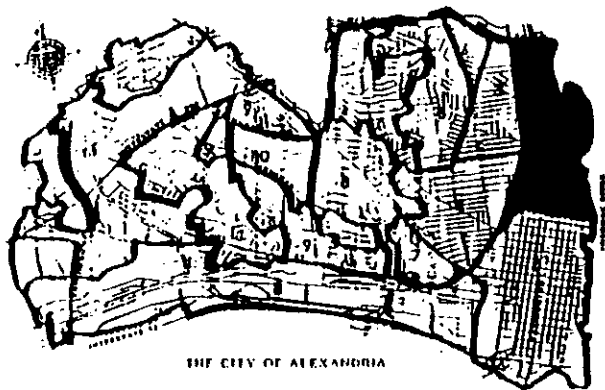
Examples of Significant Resources

American Indian Hunting/Fishing Camp on Jones Point
West's House and Tobacco Warehouses
Philip Alexander's "Quarters"
Private and Public Waterfront Wharves
Roberdeau's Distillery
Jones Point Ropewalk
Carlyle House
Dalton House
Lord Fairfax House, Tunnel and Garden
Lloyd House
Lee Fendall House
Lee Boyhood Home
Christ Church and Cemetery
Alfred Street Baptist Church
Presbyterian Meeting House and Cemetery
St. Mary's Catholic Church and Cemetery
Roberts Memorial Methodist Church
Odd Fellows Hall
Gadsby's Tavern
Franklin - Armfield Slave Pen
Alexandria Academy
Mt. Vernon Cotton Factory
Portner's Brewery
Battery Rodgers
U.S. Military Railroad Station Compound
Tilden Easton Pottery Kiln
Free Black Homes and Businesses
Slave Quarters

Significance Statement

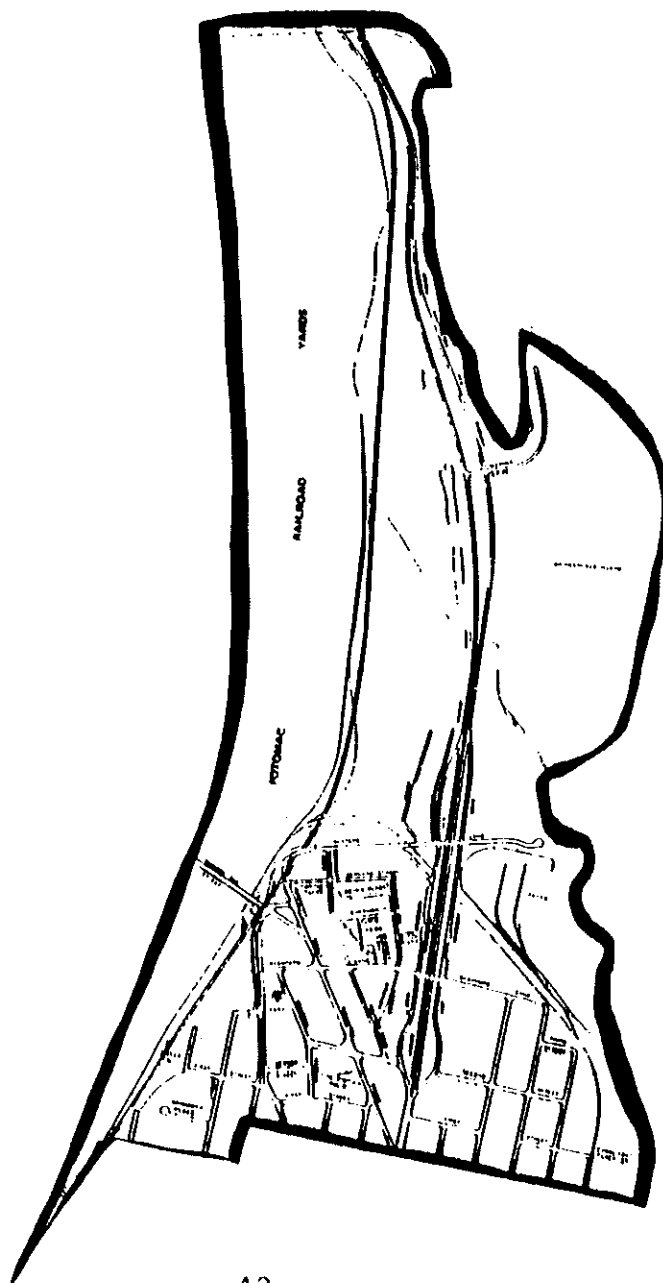
The Old Town Area encompasses the original city site and generally the land gridded into blocks by 1798. A survey of the degree of ground disturbance on the blocks included within this Area indicates that 72% of the land has the potential for containing archaeological resources. Excavation of more than 70

sites in Old Town demonstrates that virtually all properties contain artifacts. Excavation of a typical townhouse backyard yields approximately 25,000 artifacts. If the yard also contains a trash-filled well or privy this number of artifacts doubles. Most Old Town properties also contain foundations of older buildings and other historic features. This segment of Alexandria is of great archaeological significance since it has sites representing the full development of the City, from the tobacco warehouses at West's Point (Oronoco Street) to the Belle Pre Bottle Company on West Street.



THE CITY OF ALEXANDRIA

ALEXANDRIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL
RESOURCE AREA # 2
Potomac



ALEXANDRIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE AREA 2

POTOMAC

Historic Summary

The Potomac Area encompasses the northern part of Old Town, Potomac Yard and tracts of undeveloped land including large parcels on Daingerfield Island. This Area would have been used by American Indians for hunting and fishing. It was part of a 6,000 acre tract purchased by John Alexander in 1669. In the early 18th century, Daingerfield Island was referred to as Pearson's or Pases Island. The creek which dominated the area was originally referred to on maps as a "gutt," and separated the island from the mainland. The gutt and wetlands limited the historic settlement, however, Pearson may have had a plantation here prior to 1730. John Alexander probably had tenants on his land even before his establishment of Preston Plantation in the early 1730s. The main house and Alexander family cemetery were located near where the George Washington Parkway crosses Four Mile Run.

By 1760, the land in the southern portion of this Area was owned by Townshend and Baldwin Dade. They each owned 400 acres, stretching from the Potomac River to a line running roughly along present-day Cameron Mills Road. Townshend Dade, first rector of Christ Church (1765-1778), owned the northern half of this land and eight slaves. Baldwin owned the southern portion of the Dade tract and owned six slaves. In 1760, the Dades were not included within the listing of town lot owners in Alexandria, so they probably resided on their plantations.

The main house from the Bellevue estate stood for many years near the junction of present-day Abingdon Drive and Slater's Lane. Robert Adam leased land from the Alexanders to establish this plantation in 1772. William Hodgeson purchased the lease in 1801 and moved his family there. In 1841, John Slater bought Bellevue and developed extensive greenhouses there. A storm destroyed the house in 1912.

A section of the Alexandria Canal extended through the length of the Potomac Area. The canal operated from 1843 to 1886 and ran from the Potomac River at the base of Montgomery Street to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal at Georgetown. This Area includes part of the canal from the west end of the Turning Basin which was located at First and Washington Streets, north to the east end of Reed Avenue where a bridge took the canal over Four Mile Run.

Potomac Yard occupies the western third of this Area and is a large freight classification and interchange facility developed by the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad in 1906. Railway tracks, which once ran north from Duke along Henry and

Fayette Streets, were relocated to this Yard. The western boundary of the Yard was defined by the Alexandria and Washington Turnpike (Jefferson Davis Highway). The Yard incorporated large tracts of land owned by the Swann and Daingerfield families. The Barbour estate, Swann family cottage and cemetery, and the Fendall family cemetery were also located within the Yard boundaries.

The Alexandria and Washington Turnpike (Powhatan Street) and the Washington and Ohio Railroad transected the southwestern corner of this Area. By 1894, a series of homes and a school house were situated along the Turnpike. The neighborhood was referred to as "St. Asaph Junction." Washington Avenue, now Monroe Street, extended across the train tracks to the Potomac River and ended at the John Slater property. The Corporation Line ran midway along the block bounded by First and Second Streets, setting the northern boundary of the historic city. Just south of this line, clustering between Washington, Patrick, Montgomery and Second Streets, was the 19th- and 20th century African-American neighborhood, "The Hump." Another Black neighborhood was located on the north side of the Canal Locks along First Street. It was a relatively rural quiet community called "Cross Canal."

Resource Inventory By Time Period

American Indian: hunting camps.

Ante-Bellum: 6, including plantations, cottage, family cemeteries, Alexandria Canal.

Civil War - Non-military: 19, including plantations and houses.

Civil War - Military and Transportation: 0.

Post-Bellum: 13 houses.

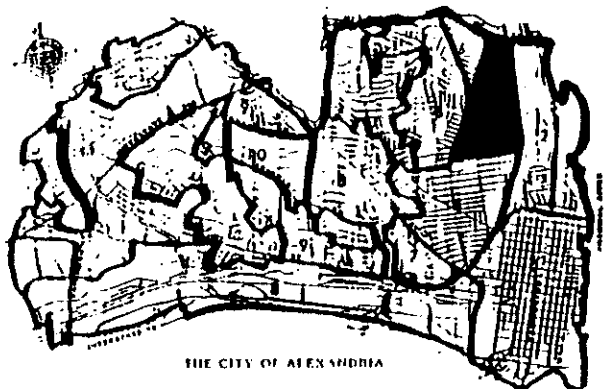
Standing Pre-1900 Structures: 0.

Examples of Significant Resources

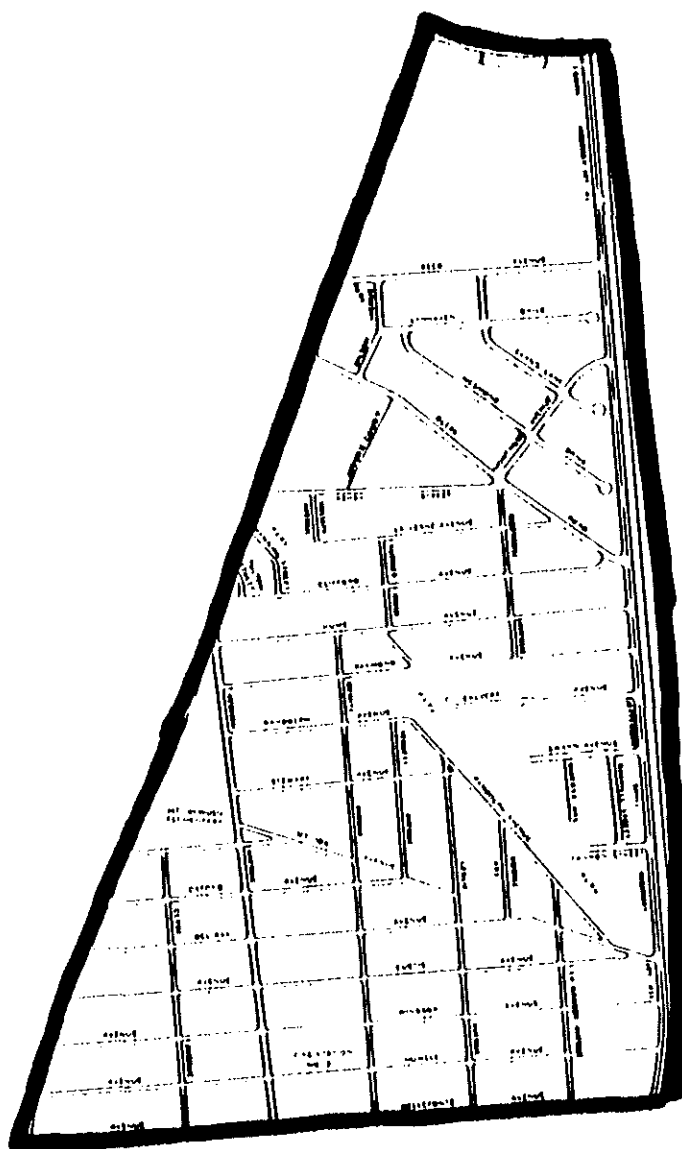
Preston Plantation and Alexander Family Cemetery
Pearson's Plantation
Bellevue Plantation
Daingerfield Estate
Swann Cottage and Family Cemetery
Fendall Family Cemetery
Alexandria Canal Locks, Turning Basin,
and Bridge at Four Mile Run
Alexandria and Washington Turnpike and Toll Gate
Old Dominion Glass Factory

Significance Statement

The Potomac Area is extremely important for archaeology, since it has large areas of relatively undisturbed land that may contain American Indian sites. An early plantation and elite homes were located here, and a large section of the Alexandria Canal traversed this Area. This was also a major transportation corridor with the Alexandria and Washington Turnpike, the Alexandria, Loudon, and Hampshire Railroad, and its successor the "Washington & Old Dominion" Railroad tracks, and Potomac Yard.



**ALEXANDRIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL
RESOURCE AREA # 3
Del Ray/St. Elmo**



ALEXANDRIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE AREA 3

DEL RAY/ST. ELMO

Historic Summary

From the early 18th to the mid-19th century, the Alexander family and their descendants owned and lived on the land that was to become the Del Ray/St. Elmo Area. In the early 19th century the Alexandria and Washington Turnpike was built along the eastern boundary of the area (Route 1.) Most of the land had open or agricultural use, although a race course appears as early as 1845, north of Mt. Ida Avenue. The Alexandria, Loudoun, and Hampshire Railroad (later Washington and Old Dominion) laid track through the Area in the mid-1850s near Randolph Street. By the 1860s the Alexanders still owned land, and Oakville, the home of Thomas Swann, stood in the vicinity of present-day Swann Avenue. By the late-1870s several farmhouses sheltered other families whose fields had been carved out of the former Alexander land. In 1888, the "Gentlemen's Driving Club" (St. Asaph Race Track) was incorporated with legal betting. The 1890s saw the suburban developments of St. Elmo and Del Ray. The Washington, Alexandria, and Mt. Vernon Electric Train transformed the suburbs into bedroom communities for workers in the District of Columbia. The right-of-way ran along what is now Commonwealth Avenue. The Potomac Rail Yards opened in 1906 to the east of the Area. The Town of Potomac was incorporated in 1908, and was annexed to Alexandria in 1930.

Resource Inventory by Time Period

American Indian: hunting camps.

Ante-Bellum: 5+, including plantation, race track, farmhouses, Alexandria Canal and Turnpike Tollgate.

Civil War - Non-Military Structures: 7, including Alms House and Oakville.

Post-Bellum: 16, including race track, houses, suburban developments.

Standing Pre-1900 Structures: 67.

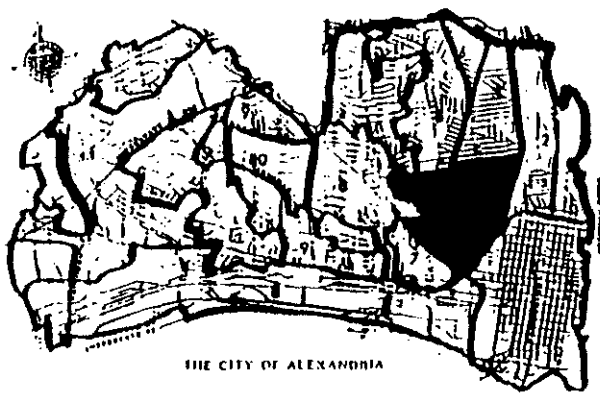
Examples of Significant Resources

Well on East Uhler Avenue
Oakville
St. Asaph Race Track
Alexandria Canal
Four Mile Run Aqueduct

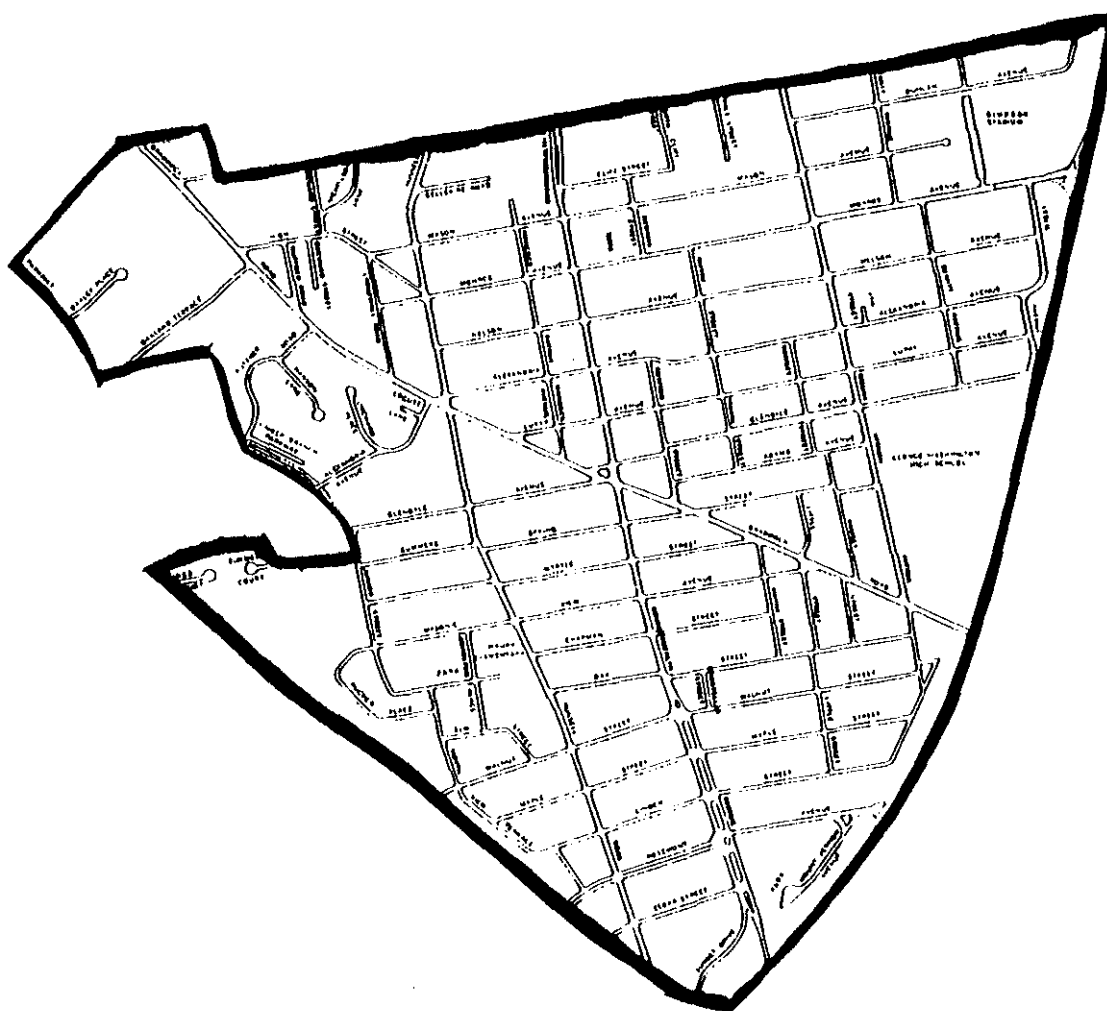
Washington, Alexandria, and Mt. Vernon Electric Train
Right-of-way

Significance Statement

The Del Ray/St. Elmo Area is significant because of the many 19th century structures that still remain and for archaeological sites under the ground. These resources relate to the Area's early settlement and suburban life. The turnpike, canal, railroad, and electric railway are evidence of an important transportation corridor. The race track site relates directly to an interesting aspect of the community's early social history.



**ALEXANDRIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL
RESOURCE AREA # 4
Rosemont/Braddock Heights**



ALEXANDRIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE AREA 4

ROSEMONT/BRADDOCK HEIGHTS

Historic Summary

The former Alexander land was owned by early settlers such as the Baldwin brothers and Sybil West by the mid-18th century. At an early date the road from Alexandria to Leesburg was constructed along what is now Braddock Road. In 1791 surveyors laid out the proposed boundary of the District of Columbia and boundary marker #2 was located near the intersection of King and Russell Road. The 19th-century saw the heights in the vicinity of "Red Hill" occupied by some larger country houses such as the Anchorage and the Quinn House. The Anchorage was the home of a legendary sea captain and his wife, her ghost, local lore maintains, wanders abroad but disappears when spoken to. The more level land towards Alexandria was characterized by smaller farms. The late 1890s saw the suburban developments of Spring Park (later called Rosemont) and Braddock Heights. The Washington, Alexandria, and Mt. Vernon Electric Railway transformed the suburbs into bedroom communities for workers in the District of Columbia. The right-of-way ran along what is now Commonwealth Avenue.

Resource Inventory by Time Period

American Indian: high potential for hunting camps near Timberbranch and Hoof's Run.

Ante-Bellum: country homes and farms, D.C. boundary marker.

Civil War - Non-Military Structures: 18, including "The Anchorage" and Quinn House.

Post Bellum: 14 structures related to suburban developments.

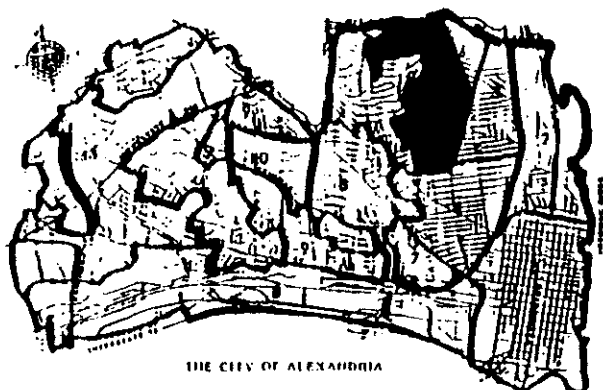
Standing Pre-1900 Structures: 58.

Examples of Significant Resources

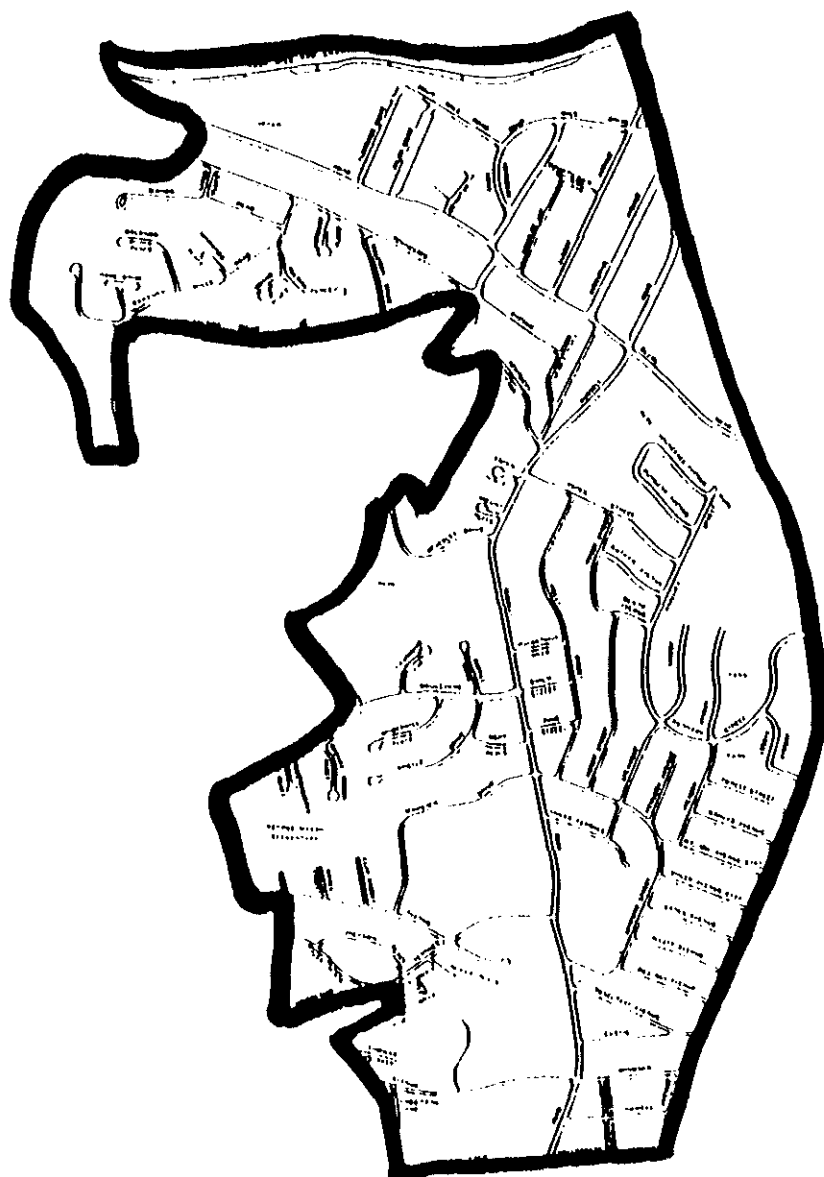
Anchorage
Quinn House
D.C. Boundary Stone, SW#2
Well at Glendale and Russell
200+ year-old tree #12 Virginia Turnpike
250+ year-old tree 1512 Stonewall Road
Old Leesburg Road (Braddock Road)
Washington, Alexandria, and Mt. Vernon Electric Railway
Right-of-way

Significance Statement

The Rosemont/Braddock Heights Area is significant because of the many 19th century structures that still remain and for archaeological sites under the ground. These resources relate to the area's early settlement and suburban life. The Old Leesburg (Braddock) Road, and electric railway are evidence of an important transportation corridor.



ALEXANDRIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL
RESOURCE AREA # 5
Mt. Ida



ALEXANDRIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE AREA 5

MT. IDA AREA

Historic Summary

As early as 1719, a man named Lillard built a mill on the south bank of Four Mile Run on land owned by the Alexander family. Edward Chubb married Lillard's widow, and Chubb's Mill became a frequently mentioned early landmark. In 1800 Charles Alexander Jr., a sixth generation descendent, built the house known for over 150 years as Mt. Ida, now home to St. Mary's Academy. Charles' son, Charles Armistead Alexander, inherited the mansion and property. He sold them to his half-sister, Eliza A. Seldon, and his mother in 1895. That same year Eliza married John Janney Lloyd, son of John Lloyd of the "Lloyd House" in Old Town. John J. Lloyd's brother, Richard, built the "Gingerbread House" on an adjoining property after the Civil War. Other ante-bellum homes included Mt. Auburn, Warwick, and the Russell and Fractus farms. Military maps from the Civil War show a cemetery in the vicinity of Park Fairfax and several smaller farmsteads in other locations. The 19th century saw few changes in the vicinity with the exception of the construction of a segment of the Alexandria, Loudon and Hampshire (later the Washington and Old Dominion) Railroad in the 1850s. In the 1890s, the Washington, Alexandria, and Mt. Vernon Electric Railway ran along what is now Commonwealth Avenue.

Resource Inventory by Time Period

American Indian: 1 hearth and stone tools.

Ante-Bellum: country homes and farms, railroad.

Civil War - Non-Military Structures: 5 homes and farms, mill and mill race.

Post Bellum: 14 structures, electric railway.

Standing Pre-1900 Structures: 15.

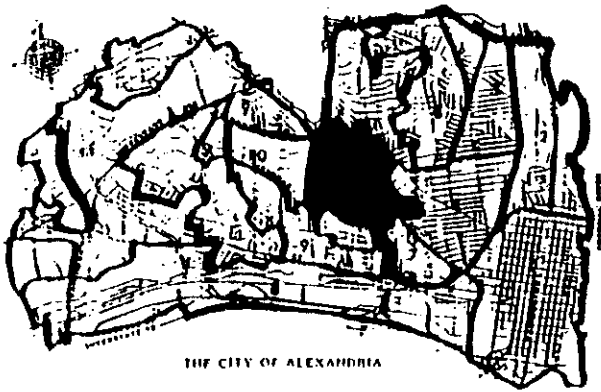
Examples of Significant Resources

Mt. Ida
"Gingerbread House"
Warwick
Mt. Auburn
Russell House
Fractus House
Chubb's Mill & House
Roach's Mill & Mill Race

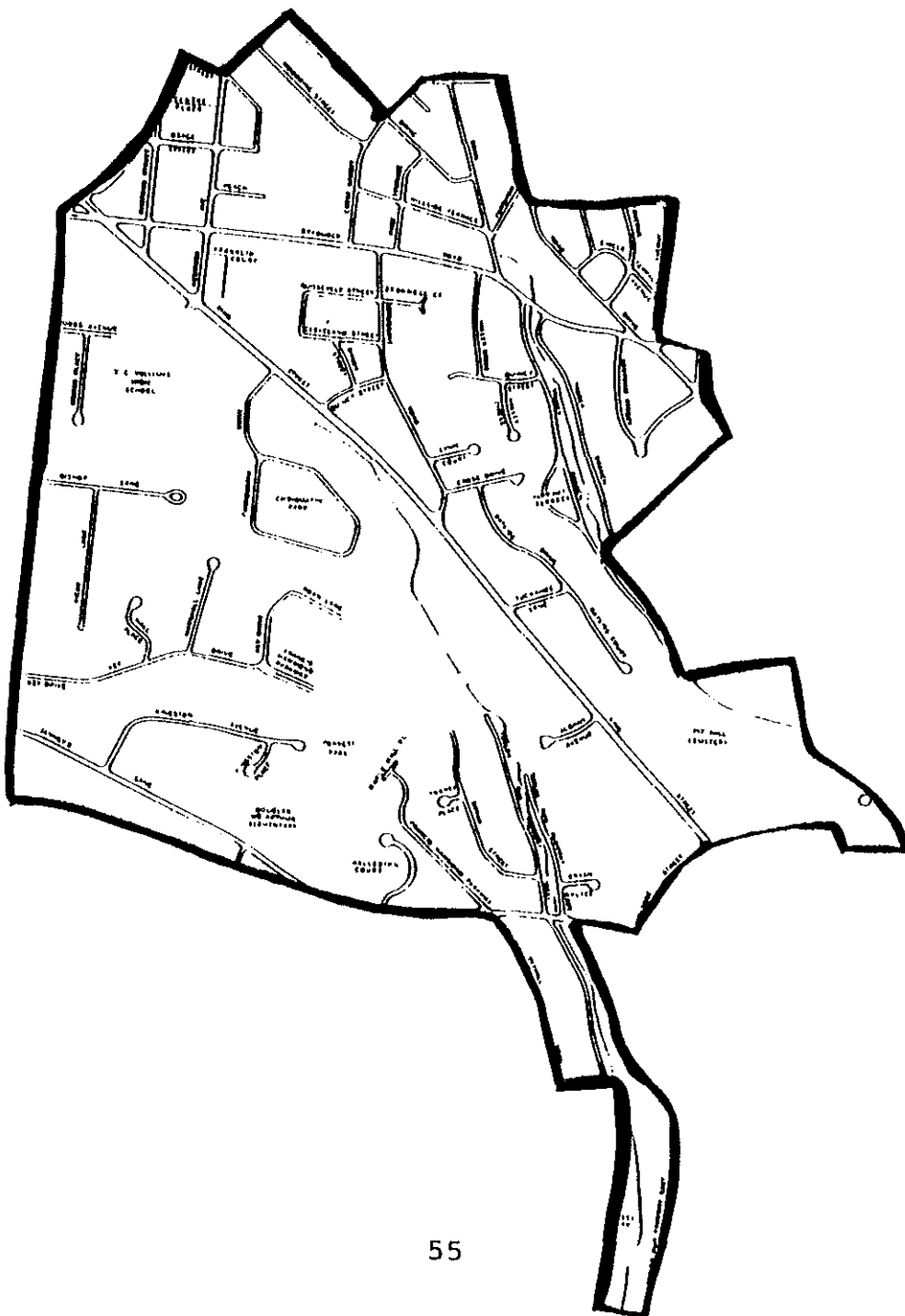
200 Year old tree
Civil War era cemetery

Significance Statement

The Mt. Ida Area is significant because of the many 19th century structures that still remain and for archaeological sites under the ground. These resources relate to the Area's early settlement and suburban life. The railroad and electric railway are evidence of an important transportation corridor.



**ALEXANDRIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL
RESOURCE AREA # 6
Taylor and Timberbranch Run**



ALEXANDRIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE AREA 6

TAYLOR AND TIMBERBRANCH RUN

Historic Summary

Two streams, Taylor and Timberbranch Run, flow through this area. During prehistoric times, wildlife was attracted to these water sources and as a result, the stream valleys became hunting grounds for American Indians. Evidence of temporary hunting camps is found in the form of stone tools and the flakes produced during their manufacture, and cracked rocks resulting from the heat of camp fires.

This Area contains the middle portion of the 627 acres patented in 1678 by John Carr and John Simpson. To secure these early patents the owner had to "seat" the land; that is, build a residence and farm the land. The locations of these early settlements, sometimes only a crude cabin and plowed fields, were seldom recorded.

By the 1760s William Ramsay, John Carlyle, John West, Sybil West, Burr Harrison and John Alexander all owned land within this Area. Some of these people lived in town, and tenants or overseers and slaves worked their farms. Tenant houses and quarters would have stood somewhere on the land.

In 1791-1792, when the District of Columbia was laid out, Southwest No. 3 Mile Marker was placed on the south side of King Street across from present day Scoggins Road, where it still stands.

Three major transportation arteries - the Alexandria Leesburg Turnpike (King Street), the Old Leesburg Road (Braddock Road) and Quaker Lane - converge in the northwest corner of this Area. A toll gate was located on the Turnpike near this intersection, and by 1861 half a dozen houses stood near here. An historic African-American community, "Mud Town," was located southeast of this intersection, where T.C. Williams High School now stands.

"Oakland," the home and dairy farm of the Rust family, was built in 1888. It occupied the land where Circle Terrace Hospital is now located.

Two cemeteries are situated in this Area. One is Ivy Hill Cemetery on King Street. The other may still exist just to the east of the intersection of Osage and Fern Streets.

Resource Inventory by Time Period

American Indian: 2 recorded hunting camps; high potential for identification of more sites.

Ante-Bellum: D.C. Mile Marker SW #3; high potential for small farms and homesteads; 3 major roads.

Civil War - Non-military: 18 homes and farms.

Civil War - Military and Transportation: 1 toll gate.

Post-Bellum: 35, including homes and farms and 2 cemeteries.

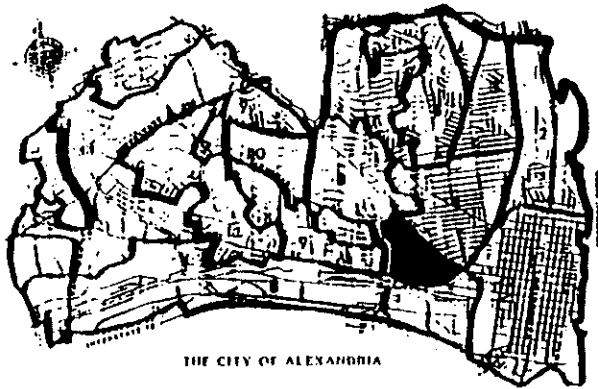
Standing Pre-1900 Structures: 12 homes.

Examples of Significant Resources

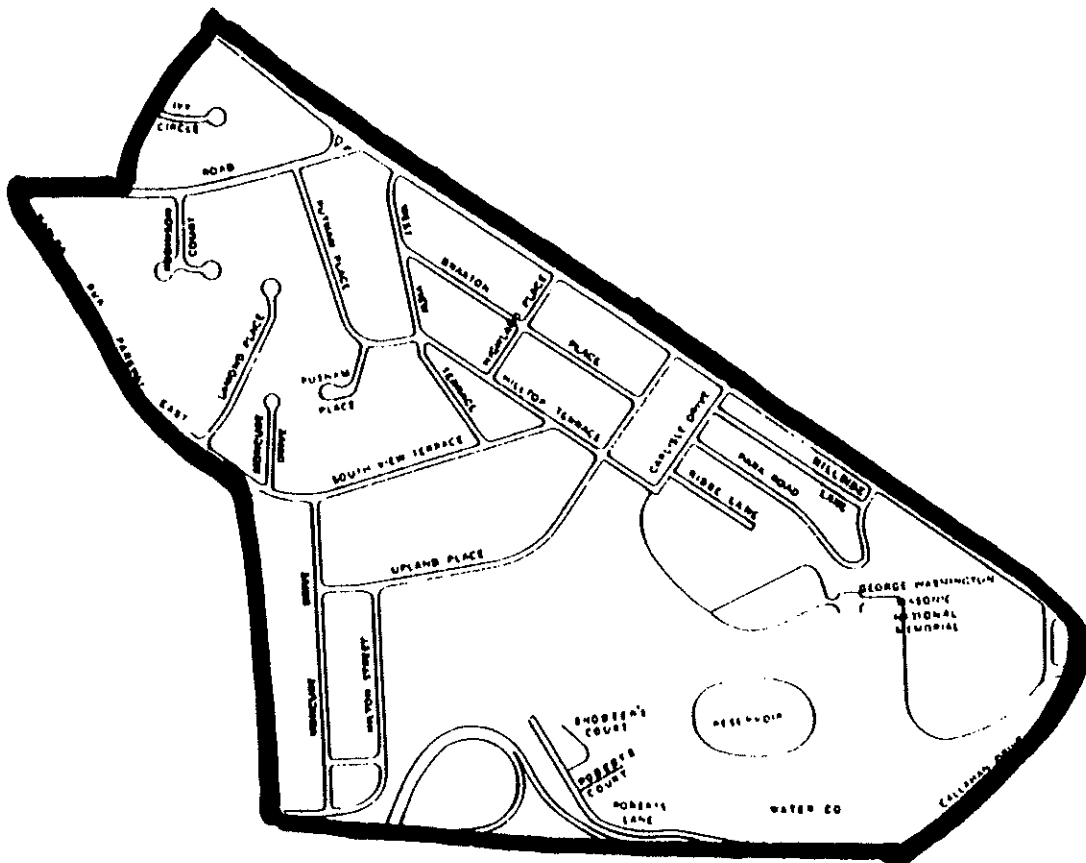
"Oakland"; Rust homestead
"Mud Town"; historic African American community
Ivy Hill Cemetery
Leesburg Turnpike (King Street)
Old Leesburg Road (Braddock Road)
Toll Gate, intersection of King Street and Braddock Road

Significance Statement

The Taylor and Timberbranch Run Area is significant, because it contains sites from virtually all time periods. Potential archaeological resources include American Indian hunting camps, early farms both large and small, two cemeteries, and an African-American community. Two major roadways traverse this area and acted historically as the connection between Alexandria and the countryside to the west.



ALEXANDRIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL
RESOURCE AREA # 7
Shuter's Hill



ALEXANDRIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AREA 7

SHUTER'S HILL

Historic Summary

This high land lies just to the west of Old Town Alexandria and has had a long and interesting history. The area is bounded by two turnpikes, the Alexandria Leesburg Turnpike (King Street) to the north and the Little River Turnpike (Duke Street) to the south. In the 1760s, John Alexander owned this land. About 1779, John Mills built a large and beautiful house here. Henry "Lighthouse Harry" Lee purchased the house from Mill's estate in 1787, and sold it to Ludwell Lee in 1793. Benjamin Dulany bought the property in 1799. In 1840 the house was destroyed by fire, but was replaced by a smaller home, which in turn burned in 1873.

When the Alexandria Water Company was chartered in 1850, Shuter's Hill was the obvious place to locate a reservoir from which water could be fed by gravity to the town below. Engineers began construction of the reservoir in the autumn of 1851. It was 200 feet by 100 feet in size and 16 feet deep. The bottom was lined with 300,000 bricks set in clay. The reservoir was filled with water pumped from Cameron Run through Cameron Mills. The company was delivering water through cast iron pipes to 180 addresses by 1852.

On May 25, 1861, the day following the Union occupation of Alexandria at the start of the Civil War, construction of Fort Ellsworth on Shuter's Hill began. The Union fort was named for Colonel Elmer E. Ellsworth, who was killed on the day the town was seized. The fort was located on the crest of the hill and had 29 guns, extensive bombproofs, powder magazines and two wells. On the east side of the fort were barracks and a large brick house which was used as headquarters, hospital and barracks. A line of entrenchments extended from the fort southeast down to Little River Turnpike (Duke Street). At the close of hostilities Fort Ellsworth was dismantled.

One of the very few Civil War period houses on Shuter's Hill is located at 406 Janney's Lane. It was owned at the time by George H. Smoot and was used by the Union Army as a hospital. Recent renovation work revealed that many of the walls in the house are covered with signatures, regimental identifications and drawings left by the soldiers. In 1872 Smoot transferred the home to his daughter, Mary E. French, who sold it to Confederate veteran, Major Eli H. Janney in 1883. An 1887 plat of Janney's land shows a structure labeled "old toll gate house" located on the south side of the intersection of King Street and Janney's Lane.

In 1907, Frank L. Slaymaker began to develop a large part of

Shuter's Hill as a high income residential area. Ground breaking ceremonies for the construction of the George Washington Masonic Memorial took place in June of 1922. The monument was completed a decade later. Since the 1930s, the turnpikes and country lanes of the area have all become city streets lined with houses.

Resource Inventory by Time Period

Antebellum: 4, including Lee-Dulany mansion, Tollgate house, Water Company Reservoir, 406 Janney's Lane.

Civil War - Non-military: 14 houses.

Civil War - Military and Transportation: 4, including Fort Ellsworth and 3 entrenchment lines

Post-Bellum: 6 houses.

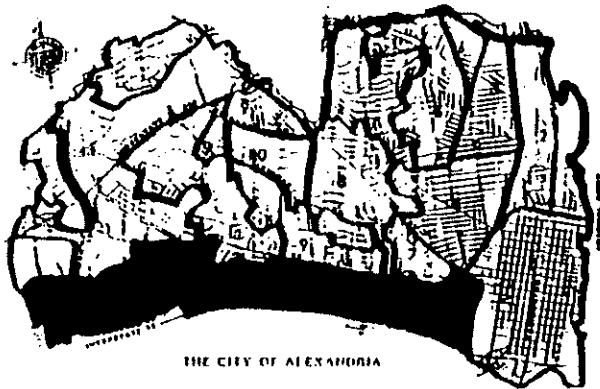
Standing Pre-1900 Structures: 4, including 3 houses and reservoir.

Examples of Significant Resources

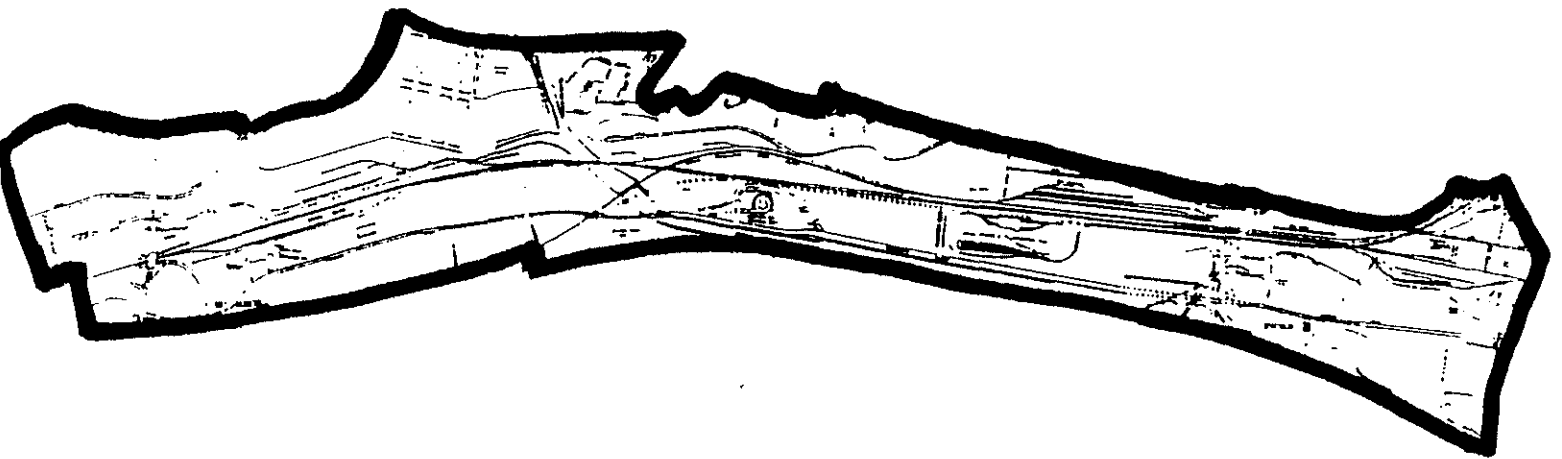
Lee-Dulany mansion
406 Janney's Lane
Well at 2400 King Street
Fort Ellsworth and entrenchments
Alexandria Water Company Reservoir
Alexandria-Leesburg Turnpike (King Street)
Toll gate house, south of King Street/Janney's Lane
intersection
Little River Turnpike (Duke Street)

Significance Statement

The Shuter's Hill area is highly significant for containing resources relating to 18th-century and later residential settlement, Civil War period defensive structures and early road development. The site of Fort Ellsworth and its associated entrenchment lines offer perhaps the greatest resources left in Alexandria for gaining knowledge of Civil War defensive structures.



**ALEXANDRIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL
RESOURCE AREA # 8
Cameron and Backlick Run**



ALEXANDRIA ACHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE AREA 8

CAMERON AND BACKLICK RUN

Historic Summary

This Area has a long and complex history which includes nearly all phases of Alexandria's development. Three major streams, Back Lick Run, Holmes Run and Cameron Run, flow west to east through this segment of the City. Hooff's Run forms the eastern boundary of this Area. These riverine environments attracted much wildlife and offered prime hunting grounds for American Indians.

Cameron, a small settlement at the head of Hunting Creek that predated Alexandria, was probably situated here. Some of the early founders of Alexandria, such as John Carlyle, lived in this hamlet. If the Virginia Assembly had selected the Cameron petition instead of Hugh West's in 1749, the new port town would have been established near the intersection of Telegraph Road and Cameron Run, rather than at the foot of Oronoco Street on the Potomac River.

A mill was established in the vicinity of Cameron by 1752. Prior to 1798 a second mill was constructed and referred to thereafter as Cameron Mills. A long millrace, extending from Cameron Run near its junction with Holmes and Back Lick Runs back to Cameron Run near Hunting Creek, provided the water power for the mills. A viaduct carried the mill race over Taylor Run. One of these early mills was incorporated into the Alexandria Water Company and had a water powered pump installed in 1851. In 1898 a steam powered water pump was added. Thus, water from Cameron Run was pumped up to the reservoir on Shuter's Hill. Nearby stood Cameron Mills Farm, operated by the Roberts family, who were Quakers and among the initiators of the Alexandria Water Company. A 19th-century distillery was located to the north of Mill Road and to the west of Telegraph Road. Two lines of Civil War period entrenchments ran north/south just west of the distillery. A blockhouse was built just south of this area and another Union blockhouse was located near the intersection of Duke and Colvin Streets.

Three other mill complexes were situated along the Cameron Run millrace. In 1733, a mill was established, probably by John Bruff, near the junction of Holmes and Back Lick Run with Cameron Run. John Carlyle operated this mill by 1760. Watkin's Mill was located on present-day Wheeler Avenue near French Street. One building from the Brown's Mill complex still stands on the south side of Wheeler Avenue near Normandy Hill Drive.

In the early 19th century, the old road running west from Alexandria was improved to become the Little River Turnpike. This toll road, operating from 1806 until 1896, connected the end of Duke Street at Hooff's Run to the Little River in Aldie, Virginia. It was fifty feet wide with crushed stones down the

center. One of the directors of the turnpike company was Richard Marshall Scott, who benefited from this improved road in that it facilitated the marketing of his crops from Bush Hill and provided easier access to his townhouse in Alexandria.

The "West End," a village just outside Alexandria's 19th-century city limits, clustered along Little River Turnpike from Hooff's Run west to the turnpike toll gate. Homes, businesses, the Bruin slave pen, Catts's Tavern, a brewery, slaughterhouses, many butchers, and the toll gate were once located on the 1400 to 2000 blocks of Duke Street. A stone bridge spanned Hooff's Run at Duke and Peyton Streets.

The western section of the Cameron and Back Lick Run Area was scattered with small farms and one large plantation. Bush Hill plantation was established by Richard Marshall Scott in 1797 and covered 354 acres. It included a twelve-room dwelling, overseer house, slave quarters, brick barn, frame granary, cow and sheep shelter, log corn house, blacksmith shop, seed house, carriage house, chapel, icehouse, smokehouse, limekilns, greenhouses, family cemetery and slave burial ground. In the 1850s the Orange and Alexandria tracks were laid down in the southern part of this Area. Richard Marshall Scott, Jr. sold ties to the railroad and managed to have two cattle stops built beside the tracks on Bush Hill land.

Resource Inventory by Time Period

American Indian: Hunting Camps: high potential in river valleys.

Ante-Bellum: 6, including mill, plantation, slave pen, brewery, 2 cemeteries, farms, a major turnpike.

Civil War - Non-military: 64, including houses, 3 mill complexes, millrace, distillery.

Civil War - Military and Transportation: 2 blockhouses.

Post-Bellum: 18, including houses, farms, plantation, 2 cemeteries.

Standing Pre-1900 Structures: 7, including houses, mill.

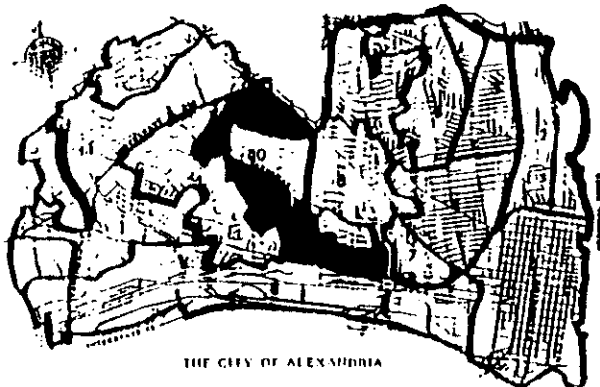
Examples of Significant Resources

Bruff/Carlyle Mill
Watkin's Mill
Brown's Mill
Cameron Mills
Millrace
Bush Hill Plantation

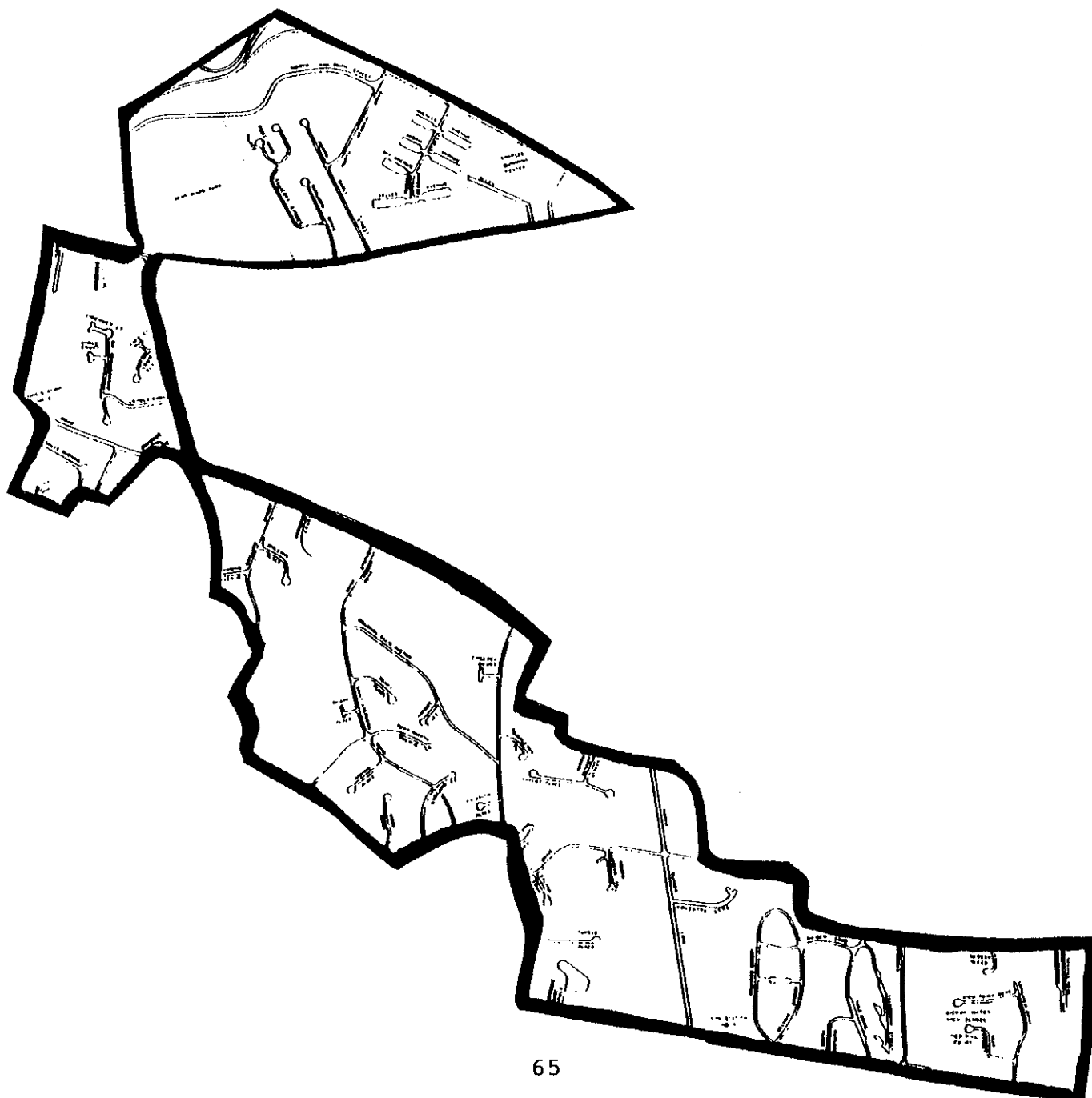
Distillery
Englehardt Brewery Cellar
Bruin Slave Pen
Bloxham Family Cemetery
Tressler Family Cemetery
Scott Family Cemetery
Black Baptist Cemetery
West End Village
Orange and Alexandria Railroad

Significance Statement

The Cameron and Back Lick Run Area is one of the most likely places in Alexandria to contain evidence of American Indian life. The filling of certain areas within the Eisenhower Valley may provide a protective cover to Indian sites dating back 10,000 years. From the 1740s this area served as a connection between Alexandria and the west. The Little River Turnpike, a major mill race and eventually the Orange and Alexandria Railroad traversed this region. At least five mill complexes operated here. The remains of these resources, as well as the early village of Cameron may still be extant underground.



**ALEXANDRIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL
RESOURCE AREA # 9
Outer Defense**



ALEXANDRIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE AREA 9

OUTER DEFENSE

Historic Summary

This Area may be characterized as a rural region with a history of agricultural production, country estates, and military defenses. It also served as a major transportation corridor which connected Alexandria with its western hinterland. The original occupants of this land were American Indians who left traces of hunting camps, some of which date back as far as 10,000 years. European settlement began in the 18th century when small farmsteads were established.

When Andrew Ellicott laid out the boundaries of the District of Columbia in 1791-1792, Southwest No. 4 Mile Marker was placed at the northeast edge of this Area along King Street, just north of Wakefield Street.

Besides farmsteads, there were at least four country estates in this Area. In the late 18th century, the Prospect Hill estate stood on the current site of Bradlee Shopping Center. The owner of this 60 acre property was Captain George Slacum, an Alexandria merchant who died in 1810. Here the Alexandria Leesburg Turnpike (King Street), formed a major intersection with the Old Leesburg Road (Braddock Road.) By 1861 a cluster of houses surrounded the crossroads. To the west of this intersection, south of Keller Avenue, was the Menokin estate. It was built in the mid-19th century by George Wise. Although there was concern that it would be burned by Union troops from nearby Fort Ward during the Civil War, the dwelling survived into the 20th century. "Muckcross" was the home of Colonel Arthur Herbert, an officer in the Confederate Army. Fort Worth was constructed on this property and the house destroyed, during the Civil War. The home was rebuilt after the War, using one of the stone powder magazines as its basement. Similarly "Cameron," the estate of General Samuel Cooper, who was the Adjutant General of the United States Army before he joined the Confederacy, was the site of Fort Williams. The house was torn down and the bricks were used in the construction of the powder magazine, which still exists today. The Vauxcleuse estate was owned by Francis Peyton and was located near the current Alexandria Hospital. The house was destroyed in 1861, rebuilt in 1901 and then demolished in 1972, to provide parking space for the hospital.

Transportation arteries are a major component of this area. Duke Street was a country road leading west from Alexandria in the 18th century. In the early part of the next century, this road was improved and became the Little River Turnpike, running from Duke Street at Hooff's Run to the Little River in Aldie, Virginia. It served as a toll road from 1806 to 1896, and was 50 feet wide with crushed stone down the center. The Alexandria

Leesburg Turnpike (King Street) was built in 1813. This road forms the northeast border of Area 9. Quaker Lane connected these two roads. The area northwest of the intersection of Duke and Quaker was referred to as Quaker Hill. Two other early roads in the northern part of this planning area connected the town of Alexandria with the land to the west. In the 1850s, the laying of railroad tracks parallel to and just north of Cameron Run further connected Alexandria to the west. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad was completed in 1859, on the eve of the Civil War.

The Civil War had a major impact on both the town of Alexandria and the surrounding countryside. From 1861 to 1865 the Cameron Run Valley was scattered with semi-permanent troop encampments that essentially destroyed local agricultural production and decimated the woodlands. In addition to Alexandria's role as a supply depot, staging area, and rest and recovery area, a strong ring of defensive works surrounded the town as part of the defenses of the Capitol. The sites of three major forts and ten batteries are included in Area 9, along with miles of entrenchments.

Fort Williams was located west of Quaker Lane and north of Duke Street. It was built in 1863, on the site of the Cameron estate. The fort had 13 gun emplacements and included two barracks, two mess halls, officer's quarters and a powder magazine. A post hospital was located in a large house nearby. Two batteries of 15 guns were located to the east of the fort. A line of entrenchments ran east/west between these batteries and Fort Williams. Two additional batteries were situated between the fort and the Virginia Theological Seminary. Fort Worth, built in 1861, was located within the bounds of present-day Fort Worth Avenue. The remains of this fort existed until 1970, when it was destroyed by development. It had 25 gun emplacements, barracks, officer's quarters, mess houses and two powder magazines. A battery of four guns was located just to the east of this fort. Fort Worth was built on the site of Muckross. The owner, Colonel Herbert, C.S.A., rebuilt his house after the war on the masonry walls of the south powder magazine. Fort Worth was connected to Fort Ward, to the north on Braddock Road, by a line of entrenchments and five batteries armed with a total of 24 guns. Construction on Fort Ward began in 1861, and improvements were made over the next four years. It had 24 gun emplacements and included large bomb-proofs and magazines. Nearby, there were three barracks, officer's quarters, mess houses and stables. A battery of six guns was located to the northwest of this fort, and a line of entrenchments extended northeast from Fort Ward toward Fort Reynolds.

Resource Inventory by Time Period

American Indian: high potential for hunting camps.

Ante-Bellum: 5, including country estates, D. C. boundary stone, and farms.

Civil War - Non-military: 38 homes and farms.

Civil War - Military and Transportation: 22, including forts, batteries, and entrenchment lines.

Post-Bellum: 26, including houses and country estates.

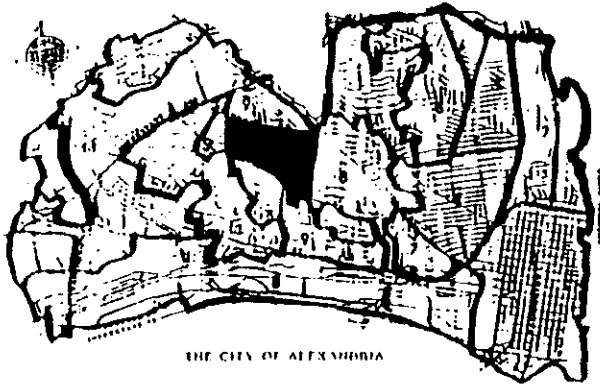
Standing Pre-1900 Structures: 10 houses.

Examples of Significant Resources

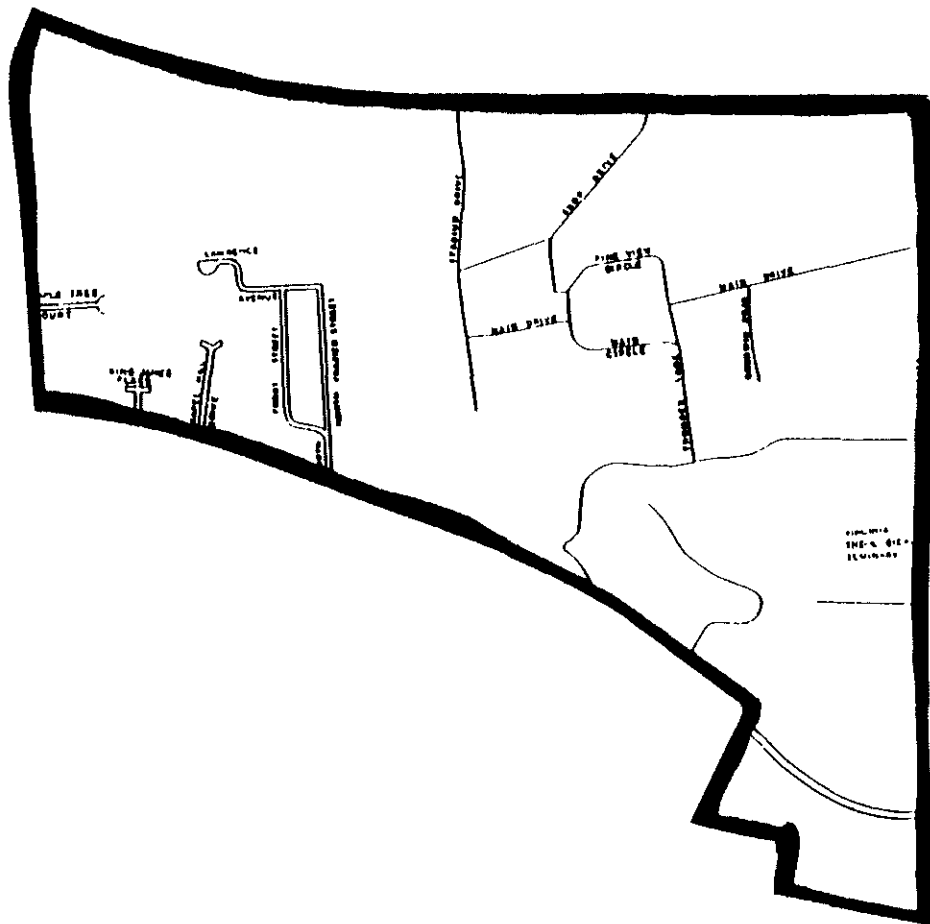
D. C. Boundary Stone, Southwest No. 4
Prospect Hill Estate
Cameron Estate
Menokin Estate
Vauxcleuse Estate
Fort Ward
Fort Worth
Fort Williams
11 Batteries and Miles of Entrenchments
Old Leesburg Road (Braddock Road)
Alexandria Leesburg Turnpike (King Street)
Little River Turnpike (Duke Street)

Significance Statement

American Indians hunted in this Area as far back as 10,000 years ago. European settlement changed the landscape with agricultural production and country estates of the wealthy. Civil War defenses once marked the area. While most of the above ground structures no longer exist, many resources may still lie underground: three major forts, eleven associated batteries, miles of entrenchments, and numerous Union troop encampments. These represent the majority of Civil War defense remains still preserved in Alexandria.



ALEXANDRIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL
RESOURCE AREA # 10
Seminary



ALEXANDRIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE AREA 10

SEMINARY

Historic Summary

The Seminary Area is a tract of relatively undisturbed land in the center of the City of Alexandria. The Area is composed of the property of the Virginia Theological Seminary and Episcopal High School. Three major roads form the boundaries of this area: Braddock Road, Quaker Lane and Seminary Road.

The remains of American Indian hunting camps may be located in this Area, but the first recorded settlement here began in the 19th century. The Seminary was founded in the early 19th century, stemming from the Educational Society and the School of Prophets. In 1827, Jonah Thompson sold his estate, "Oakwood," to the Seminary and this home is still in use today. Likewise, "Araby," a large mansion, was included within the property and once stood near the intersection of Stadium Drive and Braddock Road. Other significant 19th-century structures still are in use including Melrose Abbey, Aspin Wall Hall and the frame post office on Seminary Road. During the Civil War these grounds and the Seminary buildings were used as a Union headquarters and a staging area for troops.

Resource Inventory by Time Period

American Indian: possible hunting camp sites.

Ante-Bellum: 1 country estate; other seminary buildings.

Civil War - Non-military: 9 houses.

Civil War - Military and Transportation: 6, including 2 entrenchment lines and 4 batteries with a total of 18 guns.

Post - Bellum: 17 Seminary buildings and a post office.

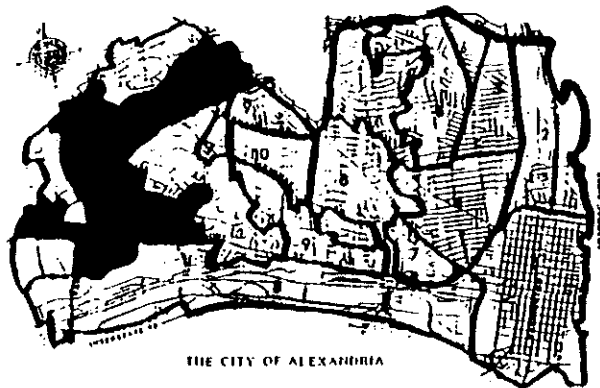
Standing Pre-1900 Structures: 5+ Seminary buildings.

Examples of Significant Resources

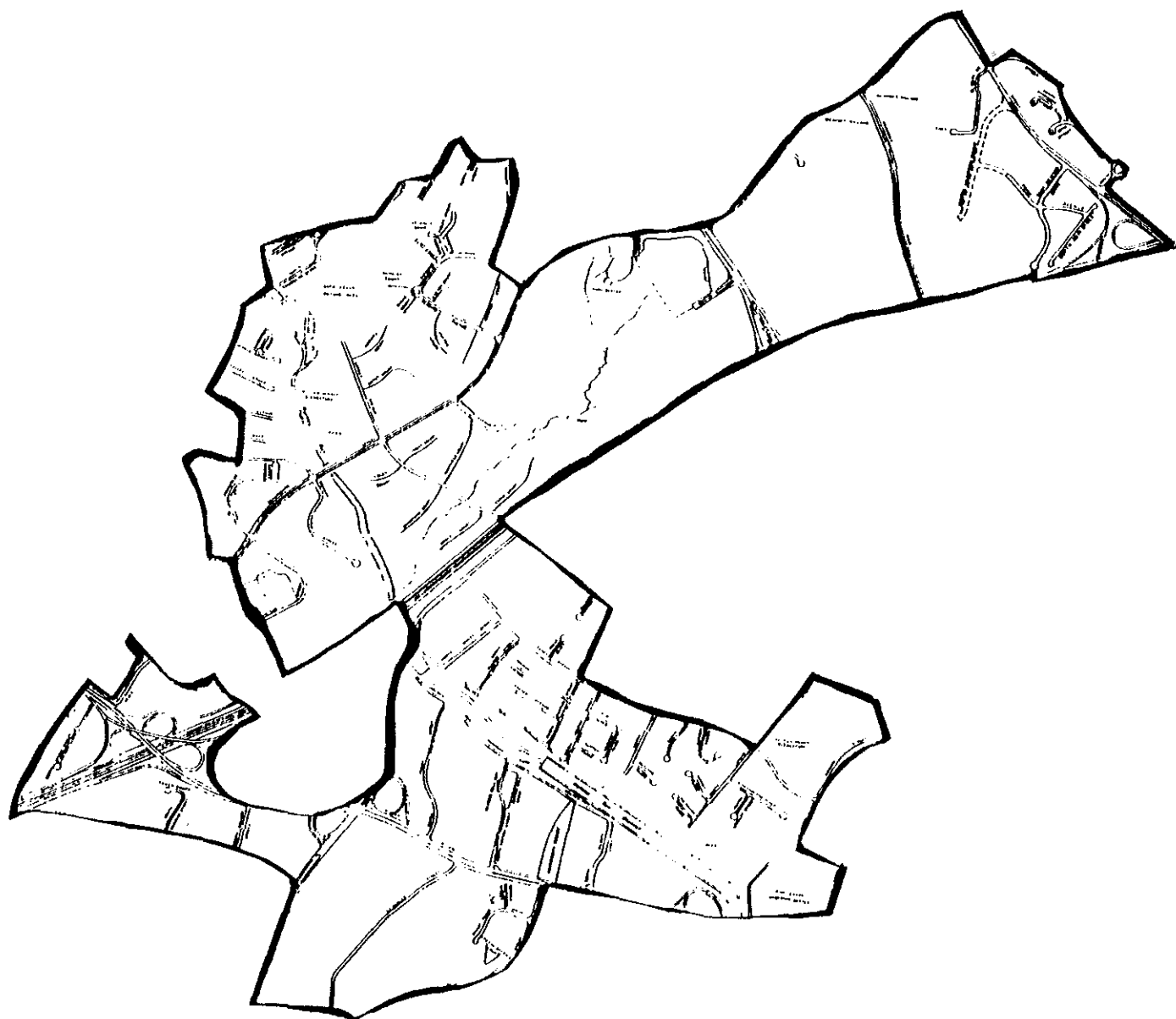
Oakwood Estate
Araby Estate
Melrose Abbey
Aspin Wall Hall
Post Office
Four Batteries and Entrenchments

Significance Statement

The Seminary Area is one of the most significant properties in the City. It has many historic buildings and large sections of relatively undisturbed land. The Civil War had a major impact on the Seminary. Its buildings were used for Union headquarters. Five batteries and entrenchments were constructed along the Seminary's western boundary, and troops camped on the grounds.



**ALEXANDRIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL
RESOURCE AREA # 11
Holmes Run**



ALEXANDRIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE AREA 11

HOLMES RUN

Historic Summary

This area is located at the greatest distance from the core settlement of Alexandria and is characterized historically as sparsely settled and agriculturally oriented. The original use of this area was as hunting grounds in prehistoric times. The land bordering Holmes Run would have been particularly abundant in game. The remains of hunting camps, dating from as early as 10,000 years ago, have been found in many places in the western region of present-day Alexandria. Twenty of these sites have been registered with the Commonwealth of Virginia.

The first European settlement of the area took place in the early 18th century. John Carlyle, William Henry Terrett and William Ramsay, developed portions of large land tracks. Carlyle, one of the founders of Alexandria, created a large plantation called "Torttherwald" (later known as "Morven",) on 640 acres. The property included a three story house with detached kitchen, overseer's house, meathouse, barn, stables for twenty-seven horses, cow house, dairy, weaver's shop, smithy, grist mill and miller's house. Carlyle began developing this property about 1756. The dwelling house was built before 1770 and stood until the 1930s. Two other country estates were located in this Area. "Oakland," built in 1741 by William Henry Terrett, still stands at Palmer Place. Another large home, part of the Strathblane estate which includes a family cemetery, is located at Strathblane Place. This house was used during the Civil War as a headquarters for an extensive Union encampment called "Camp California."

Mills were constructed in the 18th and 19th centuries along millraces utilizing the water from streams to the west of Alexandria. A millrace that supplied water to Cloud's Mill diverged from Holmes Run near present-day Beauregard Street and ran southeast rejoining Holmes Run near Duke Street. Cloud's Mill, also called Triadelphia Mill, was built between 1813 and 1816, and was operated by a succession of millers into the late 19th century. The mill was located north of Duke Street at North Pickett Street. The old Alexandria Leesburg Turnpike (King Street), runs along the northeast border of this area and was constructed in 1813. Just to the east of Cloud's Mill, on the flat flood plain south of Holmes Run, is the site where Union forces launched observation balloons to follow the movements of Confederate forces in the Springfield area during the Civil War.

An additional Civil War period site is located in the northeast corner of this Area. It is a battery of two guns at the north end of an entrenchment line extending south to Fort Ward.

The community of Lincolnia, located in the extreme southwestern corner of this planning area, was established in the late 19th century. The Lincolnia cemetery is just inside the boundary of the City of Alexandria and contains graves from the 19th and 20th centuries.

Resource Inventory

American Indian: 20 recorded hunting camps, high potential for identifying more.

Ante-Bellum: 3, including a country estate, mill and millrace.

Civil War - Non-military: 16 houses.

Civil War - Military and Transportation: 2, including gun battery and entrenchment line.

Standing Pre-1900 Structures: 4 houses.

Examples of Significant Resources

Tortherwald Estate
Strathblane Estate and Family Cemetery
Lincolnia Cemetery
Cloud's Mill and Millrace
Civil War 2 Gun Battery and Entrenchments
Union Observation Balloon Launching Site
Little River Turnpike (Duke Street)
Alexandria Leesburg Turnpike (King Street)

Significance Statement

The Holmes Run Area was a hunting grounds for American Indians in prehistoric times and became a sparsely settled agricultural region in colonial times. Until the 20th century, the area functioned as a rural hinterland to the Alexandria urban center. One Alexandria founder and merchant, John Carlyle, established a farm in this area and exemplified the connection between the rural and urban communities. Because of the relatively sparse populations and large tracts of undeveloped land, the Holmes Run Area offers high potential for containing many archaeological sites from both the prehistoric and historic time periods.