

**A REPORT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS
AT THE LLOYD HOUSE,
220 N. WASHINGTON STREET,
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA
IN JULY, 1990**

**By
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**Summary
of the Archaeological Investigation at the Lloyd House
Conducted in July, 1990**

Archaeological excavation of the Lloyd House yard was undertaken in July of 1990, as a preliminary step to re-landscaping the yard to its appear during the residency of John Lloyd (1833-1854). At the request of the Garden Club of Alexandria and their landscaping consultant, Doell & Doell Inc., Alexandria Archaeology conducted the archaeological investigation. Dr. Steven Shephard directed Alexandria Archaeology volunteers in excavating ten test units.

The objectives of the fieldwork were to: 1) investigate the area south of the east/west brick walkway for underground evidence of a garden, pathways, outbuildings, and terracing of the yard; and 2) determine the level of disturbance (mixing of soil layers so that artifacts from earlier time periods are mixed with those from later time periods) of the soil layers. Test units were dug by natural soil layers, all the earth was sifted through one-quarter inch screen, all artifacts were collected and stored in bags labeled with provenience information. The artifacts were processed in the Alexandria Archaeology lab and are permanently stored with the City of Alexandria archaeological collections.

No evidence of a garden was found with the exception of a possible pebble and clay pathway flanked by possible planting beds. It is the opinion of Dr. Shephard, Alexandria Archaeology, and Mr. Doell, Doell & Doell, Inc., that it is unlikely that these are truly garden features. Further excavation would be required to determine this. No evidence of outbuildings or terracing of the yard was found. The top layers of soil were disturbed in all test units from a depth of one-half foot to three feet below the ground surface. Six soil layer contexts were found to have been undisturbed and these yielded artifacts dating from the late 18th century through the 1860s. Only one soil layer context had artifacts dating to the tenure of John Lloyd and these were mixed with artifacts associated with the earlier households of John Wise (c.1795-1800), James Marshall (1801-1804), Lewis Dublois (1804), Nicholas Fitzhugh (1805-1810), Jacob Hoffman (1810-1825), and Benjamin Hallowell (1825-1831). The artifacts recovered included 18th and 19th century ceramic and glass sherds, oyster shells, nails, animal bones, kaolin pipestems, a Minie ball, a carved bone finger ring, a 1949 Netherlands coin, a plastic spoon, plastic coffee stirrers and a soft drink can.

If the Garden Club of Alexandria, their consultant, and the City Archaeologist determine that further archaeological investigation of this property is warranted, a larger area of the yard should be uncovered. Under the direction of an archaeologist, a small bulldozer should scrape off the top five inches of soil and carefully continue down through the soil layers. Archaeologists should keep records, collect artifacts and excavate any features encountered. This method is more efficient in terms of time and labor than in digging smaller test units, while allowing the relationship of the features discovered to be more clearly understood. Even more important than further archaeological work is a complete examination of the John Lloyd Papers and other related archival sources. This documentary study is essential whether or not further archaeological investigations are undertaken.

INTRODUCTION

In July of 1990, archaeological excavations were undertaken in the yard of the Lloyd House at 220 N. Washington Street in Alexandria, Virginia. The investigation was made by Alexandria Archaeology, a Division of the Office of Historic Alexandria, City of Alexandria, at the request of the Garden Club of Alexandria. The Garden Club was interested in landscaping the Lloyd House yard in a manner consistent with the use and appearance of the yard during the ownership of the property by John Lloyd (1833-1854). In order to accomplish this goal, the Garden Club enlisted the services of the garden history and landscape preservation firm of Doell & Doell, Inc. Following a site visit, a limited amount of documentary research, a review of previous archaeological investigations and consultation with Mr. T. Michael Miller, Lloyd House Library, and Dr. Steven Shephard of Alexandria Archaeology, Mr. Gerald Doell produced an assessment report and a set of site plan maps. One of the recommendations included in this report was that an archaeological investigation be conducted with the understanding that "the site itself may be the richest and most complete record of the landscape's history" (Doell & Doell 1989:13).

The Lloyd House stands at the corner of N. Washington and Queen Streets (see Figure 1). The Georgian style brick house was built in 1793. It is two and one-half stories, rectangular in plan with 5 bays (48 feet long) on the Washington Street side and four (40 feet long) on the ends. Two interior chimneys pierce the roof at each end of the structure. The brick is dark red and laid in a Flemish bond pattern. The windows are capped with lintels and keystones of white stone and pedimented front doorway is one of the best examples of this style in Alexandria. Brick walls with white painted wooden pickets run along the Washington and Queen Street property lines; a 6 to 8 foot tall, 116 feet long brick wall demarcates the southern property boundary; a white picket fence 118 feet long, running north/south, divides the lot along a line 116 feet from Washington Street; a 50 foot wide section of the property extends west to N. Columbus Street from the latter fence line, the southern boundary of this section being in line with the brick southern boundary wall. A brick patio measuring about 40 by 70 feet covers the area directly to the west of the house. An 8 foot wide brick walkway running east/west divides the yard south of the house approximately in half. A 5 foot wide walkway of crushed oyster shells extends from the brick walkway at the white picket fence, west to N. Columbus Street. At the southwest corner of the patio, brick steps and a 7 foot wide brick walkway extend south and join the long brick walkway. A circular brick wall approximately 3 feet high surrounds a concrete capped well located immediately adjacent to the southwest corner of the patio. The yard area is fairly level and is 2 to 3 feet higher than the brick sidewalks along Queen and Washington Streets. Brick steps pierce the brick and white picket walls along these streets at their junctures with the long brick walkway and the patio. Current landscaping includes 6 trees to the south of the house, 1 tree near the mid-point of the southern

boundary wall, 1 tree beyond the western end of the southern boundary wall, 2 rows of 4 trees running north/south in the northwest quadrant of the property, and 4 trees between the patio and the northern boundary wall. Shrubs and bushes surround the patio area and a 2 to 3 foot wide mulched planting bed runs the length of the southern boundary wall.

Previous archaeological investigations were conducted at the Lloyd House in 1978, 1979 and 1981. In June 1978, a walkover survey of the property was made by archaeologists Terry Klein and Susan Henry of the Alexandria Regional Preservation Office (no longer extant state funded office). In addition, one test pit was dug by Paul Davidson of the Alexandria Archaeology Research Center (former name of Alexandria Archaeology) in an area to be landscaped. A sketch plan was produced showing locations of surface features such as foundations, a circular depression, and scattered bricks and mortar. Recommendations were made for further archaeological excavations.

In response to plans for landscaping the yard, excavations were undertaken in August 1979. The work was conducted by Jonathan Haas directing students in the George Mason University field school, and Paul Davidson supervising Alexandria Archaeology Research Center volunteers. The well (located beneath the depression noted in the survey) was partially excavated and test units were dug in the southwest corner of the property and in the kitchen area at the southwest corner of the house. The remains of a brick wall were located in the southwest corner of the property and the foundations of the kitchen were discovered as well. Further archaeological investigation was recommended. In anticipation of plans for planting a row of boxwoods around the perimeter of the brick patio, the George Mason University field school again dug the kitchen area in May and June of 1981, under the direction of John Stahl. A 65 square foot area was excavated to sterile soil. Valuable information was recovered about the 19th century occupants of the site through analysis of the features and artifacts associated with this kitchen. Additional excavations took place in May, June and July of 1981. Steven Shephard, archaeologist with the Alexandria Archaeology Research Center, directed students in a Smithsonian Resident Associates Program class that excavated three 2x2 meter squares on the house foundations located in the northwest corner of the lot. He also directed volunteers in the completion of the excavations in the kitchen area. Large areas of the property remained unexplored and very little archaeologically was known of the yard area south of the east/west brick walkway. Figure 2 illustrates the locations of pre-1990 archaeological investigations.

The strategy for the 1990 archaeological investigation of the Lloyd House yard was arrived at through consultation between Gerald Doell of Doell & Doell, Inc., and Steven Shephard, Alexandria Archaeology. The objectives were as follows:

1. To test propositions concerning the land use of the yard

area: 1) If as the documents indicate the area of the yard behind the house was a work area and if part of the yard was a garden, then the garden would have been on the southern half of the property; and 2) Since the brick southern boundary wall (which documents indicate was built in 1833) steps down in height from east to west, then perhaps the yard was terraced during Lloyd's occupancy in a manner reflected in the brick wall.

2. To determine the degree of ground disturbance that has taken place on the property by examining the integrity of the soil strata.
3. To determine through archaeological evidence if certain locations in the yard are the sites of outbuildings, drive-ways or pathways.

This investigation was designed to be a preliminary testing of the yard with further excavations expected to be necessary before undertaking the restoration landscaping. The historic residents of this home represent the Upper Middle Class and Elite in terms of the socioeconomic hierarchy of Alexandria society. As such, archaeological research at this property could expand the understanding of domestic land use in late 18th and 19th century Alexandria.

SITE HISTORY

The history of this property has been studied to a limited degree prior to this investigation. Brief historic overviews of the house are included in Historic Alexandria Virginia Street By Street (Cox 1976:176), Historic Homes and Landmarks of Alexandria, Virginia (Lindsey 1947:11), and Old Alexandria, Where Past is Present (Voges 1975:125). Donna Heaton wrote a history of the Lloyd House that was included with the report by Cressey, Heaton, Haas and Davidson on the 1979 excavations on the property. A brief history was included in the report by Doell & Doell, Site Visit Report and Assessment of the Historic Landscape at The Lloyd House, Alexandria, Virginia (1989), based on documentary information provided by T. Michael Miller, research librarian with the Lloyd House Library. As a result, the history presented here will be very brief and begin with European settlement, no American Indian sites being known to exist on this land.

This lot was originally a part of the 700 acre tract of land granted to Margaret Brent in 1654. The grant came from Richard Bennet, who had received the land from James I of Great Britain. The land came into possession of John Alexander in 1669 (Voges 1975:25-27). In 1749, the town of Alexandria was founded and by the 1790s, John Wise, proprietor of the City Hotel adjoining Gadsby's Tavern owned the block bounded by N. Washington, Cameron, N. Columbus and Queen Streets. In 1797, Wise built the house

at the corner of Queen and N. Washington Streets and lived here until 1800. In 1801, the property was leased to Charles Lee, Attorney General during the presidencies of Washington and Adams. James Marshall, brother of Chief Justice John Marshall, and his family lived here from 1801 to 1804. Lewis Dublois was the tenant for one year followed by Nicholas Fitzhugh who lived at the house until Wise sold the property in 1810. Jacob Hoffman, an Alexandria merchant and former mayor, purchased the house at this time and operated a sugar refinery on the adjoining property to the south until 1825. The Alexandria Gazette advertisement for sale of the property on May 14 of that year states, "On this lot is a spacious well-built dwelling house, with all necessary outhouses, built of brick, a good garden, and a large ice house."

Elizabeth Thacker Hooe, widow of James H. Hooe, purchased the property in 1825 and rented it to Quaker school teacher Benjamin Hallowell. He used the house for a family residence as well as for a boarding school for boys. Mrs. Hooe died in 1831, and although Hallowell tried to purchase the property, he was outbid by John Lloyd, a prominent Alexandria merchant and businessman. Lloyd and his family resided here from 1833 to 1854. Many changes and improvements were made to the house and yard during this time, the details of which are discussed by Doell & Doell in their two reports (1989 and 1990). Upon his death in 1854, the property was inherited by Lloyd's unmarried daughter Mary. A description of the property in 1871 mentions a "large and most delightful BRICK HOUSE [sic]" and "large yards on the west and south, with grapes, fruit trees and flowers" (Doell & Doell 1989:8). In 1918, the house and lot were sold to William Albert Smoot, who lived here with his family until his death in 1942. It was then purchased by Louis Allwine who sold it to John Loughran in 1943. During World War II the house was used as a residence for WAVES (women reservists of the U.S. Navy) working at the U. S. Naval Torpedo Station on Union Street (personal communication, Yvonne Carignan, Lloyd House librarian). The property was owned by Delaware based realty firms from 1945 until 1955. In 1956, the house was scheduled for demolition, but was purchased by Robert New, who planned to restore the house and construct an office building in the yard. He expanded the property by buying an adjacent townhouse and lot to the west. He demolished the townhouse and probably modified the grade of the Lloyd House yard. In 1968, at the urging of New, the City of Alexandria purchased the property and completed restoration of the house in 1976 for its current function as a special reference public library.

The Lloyd House itself and the property surrounding it have gone through numerous changes in the past 193 years. Fortunately there exists a great abundance of documentary records concerning this property. There are fire insurance maps dating from 1877 to the present, plus land survey plats from 1946 to the present. A few historical photographs exist from the 19th and early 20th centuries. Most relevant to the desire to recreate the yard as it was during the residency of John Lloyd, there is a massive quantity of his personal and business records, dating from 1824 to

1854, preserved in the Library of Congress (see Doell and Doell 1990:3-5). These documentary records give some indication of the land use and yard layout and form the basis for formulating the archaeological research strategy.

As shown on late 19th and early 20th century maps, a large two and a half-story brick kitchen extended from the southwest corner of the house. In the first half of the 20th-century, two different porches and two different additions were attached to the rear of the house. A large brick two-story stable was located in the northwest corner of the yard during the 19th-century and stood until at least 1960. Figure 3 shows the locations of these structures. Other 19th-century structures that are referred to in historical documents, but whose locations are unknown are: a large ice house, a "back building" or "back house", a shed or "back shed", an addition to the stable, a smoke house, a store house or "pantry", an office, and a privy. The sources mentioning these structures, inferences concerning the possible locations of these structures as well as walkways, and a chronological listing of all references to yard land use gleaned from the Lloyd papers are fully presented in the 1990 report of Doell & Doell (pages 6-14).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRATEGY AND METHODOLOGY

The archaeological testing strategy for the 1990 field work at the Lloyd House was based on information derived from historical documents, previous archaeological testing and observations of the ground surface of the yard. Gerald Doell produced a set of maps incorporating this information and created a map with proposed locations for archaeological test units (see Figure 4). After reviewing the documentary information and records of the previous archaeological investigations, Steven Shephard modified the plan so as to achieve the fullest testing of the previously stated propositions considering the number of volunteers prepared to dig and the length of time available. Figure 5 shows the location of archaeological test units that were completed in July, 1990. Ten units were dug and a wall foundation evident on the ground surface was cleared.

The initial step in the field work was to establish a grid system for placement of test units. A standard surveying transit was used for this work and for taking elevations within units and establishing elevation above sea level. The grid lines were laid out just off north/south and east/west, the reasoning being that alignment with the house would be the most productive for interpretation of any features found. Measurements were made in feet and tenths of feet so as to conform to the measurement units used by the historic occupants of the site and facilitate interpretation. This alignment is compatible with the grid system used in the excavation of the kitchen area in 1981. A base grid line was established in line with the west face of the house and

running south from the southwest corner to the southern brick boundary wall. This line was designated West 30 (see Figure 5). A perpendicular base line was laid down 55 feet south of the southwest corner of the house and designated North 0. A point at the end of this line at NOE9 (North 0, East 9) located on the eastern boundary brick wall was designated the site datum point. Each unit was designated by the grid locational number of its southwest corner stake.

The majority of the test units were located in the yard area south of the east/west brick walkway since the documentary evidence indicated this to be the most likely place for a garden. In addition, this area had minimal archaeological testing and the nature of the soil stratigraphy was unknown. The following units were excavated in order to test the propositions stated earlier (see Figure 5 for locations):

50E5 A 2x3 foot unit placed along a suspected pathway between an historic gate on Washington Street and the kitchen

N16W18 A 3x5 foot unit placed at a 45 degree angle to the grid in order to optimize the chance of locating garden features

N10W30 A 3x5 foot unit placed at a 45 degree angle to the grid in order to optimize the chance of locating garden features

S7W33 A 2x3 foot unit placed next to the southern boundary brick wall in order to test for terracing and to examine the footings of the wall itself

N20W53 A 2x3 foot unit placed near the northeast end of a depression possibly indicating an outbuilding

N20W73 A 2x3 foot unit placed near the northwest end of a depression possibly indicating an outbuilding

13W73 A 2x3 foot unit placed near the southwest corner of a depression possibly indicating an outbuilding

N78W55 A 1x1 foot unit to test for an earlier period brick patio and a possible walkway leading to the back door of the Lloyd House

N98W65 A 2x3 foot unit in line with a possible walkway from Queen Street to the northwest corner of the kitchen

N96W113 A 2x3 foot unit in line with a possible alley or driveway extending from Queen Street

N0W110 A 1x13 foot area surrounding a north/south running wall foundation just under the ground surface, adjacent to and west of this stake

All excavation was conducted by trained Alexandria Archaeology volunteers working under the supervision of Dr. Steven Shephard,

Assistant City Archaeologist. Units were dug in natural soil layers. Sod was removed when present and replaced following excavation. Dirt was sifted through one-quarter inch mesh screens. All artifacts were retained except oyster shells, bricks and charcoal, samples of which were collected. Artifacts were bagged by provenience and taken to the Alexandria Archaeology laboratory for processing. The artifacts were washed, sorted and cataloged. All ceramics and glass were labeled with the provenience designation. Data from the catalog sheets were entered into a data base using a MINARC software program. The artifacts were boxed and are permanently curated with the Alexandria Archaeology collection.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA

A total of 33 proveniences were excavated in this investigation. Of these, 12 (36%) were disturbed, meaning that artifacts from two different time periods were mixed together or the date range of the artifacts was very wide when compared to similar proveniences elsewhere on the site. There were 24 soil level proveniences excavated, 14 (58%) were disturbed and 4 (17%) dated to the mid- to late 20th century. A total of 6 (25%) soil level proveniences were pre-1900 in date, 5 (21%) dating to the late 18th/early 19th centuries, and 1 (4%) to the early 19th century through the 1860s. The artifact assemblages from the disturbed contexts were composed primarily of materials dating to the late 18th and 19th century time period with some 20th century artifacts as well. Artifacts from the 20th century aside, the assemblages of 8 levels (57% of disturbed levels) spanned the entire 19th century in date, 5 levels (36%) generally dated to the late 18th/early 19th century, and the majority of artifacts in 1 level (7%) dated from the early 19th century through the 1860s. The disturbed levels were fairly evenly distributed within levels 1 (6, 42%), 2 (4, 29%), and 3 (4, 29%).

The soil stratigraphy was not consistent across the site (see Figure 6). Level 1 ranged from Black (Munsell 10YR 2/1) organic topsoil to Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR 4/4) sandy soil; Level 2 varied from Very Dark Grayish Brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay to Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/4) sandy soil mixed with Brownish Yellow (10YR 6/6) clay; Level 3 was more consistent in being Dark Brown (10YR 3/3) clay with a high coal content, to Dark Yellowish Brown (10YR 3/4) silty clay. The sterile strata were consistent in being Brownish Yellow (10YR 7/6) to Yellowish Brown (10YR 5/6) clay. The depth of the sterile was tested in each unit by extracting a core of soil to a depth of from 1 to 1 1/2 feet below the unit floor. In general, the soil strata extended to a greater depth before reaching sterile at the edges of the yard and the eastern section of the yard as compared to the more interior areas of the yard. The maximum depths below ground surface of disturbed strata (measured in feet and tenths) and the minimum depth below ground surface of sterile soil was as follows (see

10

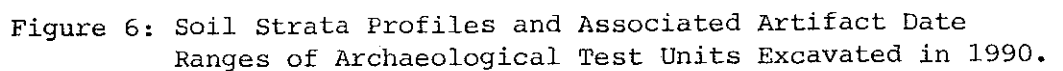


Figure 5 for locations):

<u>Unit Number</u>	<u>Disturbed Soil</u>	<u>Sterile Soil</u>
N50E5	3.10	3.10
N16W18	.75	1.50
N9W25	1.71	1.72
S7W33	1.93	1.93
N20W53	.45	1.10
N20W73	.65	1.20
N13W73	.92	.80
N98W65	1.60	1.41
N96W113	None (all 20th cen.)	.98
Minimum All Units:	.45 (5 in.)	.80 (10 in.)
Maximum All Units:	3.10 (3 ft.)	3.10 (3 ft.)

The variability of the soil strata in color, texture, thickness and depth below ground surface suggest that the yard was disturbed by filling and perhaps grading. While the artifact catalog lists for all proveniences are included in the Appendix (forthcoming), a discussion of the artifacts and their contexts is presented in the unit summaries below.

N50E5

This 2x3 foot unit was placed adjacent to the southeast corner of the Lloyd House in an effort to determine if any evidence of a possible historic walkway remained underground. Unfortunately, this area was found to be highly disturbed, probably as a result of Robert New's modifications of the yard, including moving a brick walkway which was just south of this unit to its present location, in the 1960s. Ground surface was sandy soil with a scant covering of grass. Level 1 contained 10 sherds of 19th century ceramics and glass, two kaolin tobacco pipestems, as well as a 1962 penny, plastic (including a "Pall Mall" cigarette package) and styrofoam. The Level 2 assemblage included late 18th/19th century ceramic and glass sherds, a 1963 Lincoln penny and numerous pieces of plastic and styrofoam. Only a few artifacts were found in Level 3, including 3 early 19th century ceramic sherds, a metal soft drink can, cellophane and a piece of a Coca Cola bottle. A concrete wall foundation extending out perpendicularly from the Lloyd House wall was found just under the ground surface. Its base was embedded in sterile clay which sloped off steeply toward Washington Street. No documentary record concerning this wall is known. It appears to be a 20th century retaining wall.

Interpretation: This area was highly impacted by development work in the 20th century. Soil layers bearing artifacts deposited in the late 18th and 19th centuries were dug into and redeposited probably during the preparation of the lot for construction of an office building in the early 1960s. The fragments of plastic and styrofoam cups, soft drink can and bottle fragment, and pennies dated 1962 and 1963 in soil Levels 1-3 are typical remnants of such activities. The concrete wall base was probably

put in at this time as well.

N16W18

This unit measured 5x3 feet and was placed in an area considered to have a high potential for being a garden. The ground surface was covered with thick grass. Most of the artifacts recovered in Level 1 dated from the late 18th and 19th centuries, but modern objects proved it to be mixed. A variety of designs and styles were represented in the 40 fragments of creamware, 42 sherds of pearlware and 21 pieces of whiteware. A 1949 coin from the Netherlands and a 1970 U.S. penny were recovered along with pieces of plastic--including a bandaid--and a soft drink can pull tab. Although the color and texture of the Level 2 soil suggested some amount of disturbance, no 20th century artifacts were found. The artifact assemblage included 56 sherds of creamware, 69 fragments of many varieties of pearlware, 2 pieces each of whiteware and ironstone and yielded a wide date range--early 19th century to the 1860s. This may indicate some turning over of the soil during the time of the Civil War.

Three features were found below Level 2. A strip of pebbles embedded in yellowish brown clay (Feature 2) bisected the unit, running diagonally east/west. This possible pathway was about 3 feet wide at the east end and 2 1/2 feet at the western edge. The pebbles were unlike the typical stones found elsewhere in the soil. They were flat waterworn quartzite pebbles ranging from about 1/4 to 2 1/2 inches in length. The layer was from 2 1/2 to 5 inches thick and overlay sterile clay of the same color as the pathway soil matrix. The only artifacts found in this feature were 2 pieces of plain creamware, 3 fragments of blue transfer printed pearlware, 2 sherds of green shell-edge pearlware, one nail, and a fragment of earthenware tile. These yielded a date range of the late 18th century to the 1820s. The pathway had distinct edges and to the north and south were soil features suggesting possible planting beds. These two features were composed of dark yellowish brown sandy soil that sloped away from the edges of the possible pathway and overlay sterile clay. The feature to the north (Feature 3) was about 4 1/2 square feet in size and averaged about 8 inches deep. It contained 36 artifacts dating from the late 18th century to the 1820s. The assemblage included 18 pieces of plain creamware, four different varieties of pearlware (12 sherds), fragments of oyster shells, beef and chicken bones, as well as 8 sherds of glass and a kaolin pipe-stem. The feature to the south of the pathway (Feature 4) measured 1/2 a square foot in size and averaged about 1 inch in thickness. It yielded no artifacts. No plant remains were evident in either Features 3 or 4, but soil samples were collected from all three features in this unit for possible pollen and/or phytolith analysis.

Interpretation: The upper layers of soil in this unit have been disturbed in the past. Level 1 was churned up in the second half of the 20th century, probably in the 1960s as a result of Robert

New's project and more recently in connection with City landscaping efforts. Level 2 had some disturbance in the mid- to late 19th centuries, but represents the occupancy of the house by the Wise, Marshall, Hoffman, Hallowell and Lloyd families. The three features appear to be intact and may represent a pathway (although pebbles mixed with clay would produce an extremely slippery and muddy surface when wet) and adjacent planting beds (although no plant remains, evidence of roots or planting holes were found). The association would be with the Wise, Marshall and Hoffman residences. It is possible that the original surface of the pathway was previously removed and that the gravel in clay is merely the foundation of the walkway. Analysis of the soil samples from the possible planting beds for pollen and phytoliths (microscopic silica bodies that form within the cells of certain plants) might prove informative, but at this time the costs to do so do not seem warranted.

N9W25

This 3x5 foot unit was in line with and southwest of N16W18. It was placed in the suspected garden area of the yard, as was N16W18. At ground surface the unit was covered with thick grass. Level 1 was similar in soil type (sandy dark yellowish brown) and content to Level 1 in the adjacent unit, N16W18. Although the majority of artifacts were late 18th/early 19th century in date, there were a significant number of 20th century artifacts as well. Artifacts included 95 sherds of plain creamware, 68 sherds of pearlware, 14 pieces of whiteware, 5 fragments of 18th century stoneware, 36 pieces of olive green or amber glass, a plain copper wire buckle, fragments of 2 kaolin pipe bowls, a 1966 Lincoln penny, a paper plate, a plastic bottle cap, plastic wrappers and plastic coffee stirrers. At the bottom of Level 1, the northeastern third of the unit was in yellowish brown sterile clay while the lower two thirds was dark yellowish brown, Level 2. This level appeared undisturbed and the artifacts ranged from the late 18th century to c.1810. Artifacts included 48 fragments of plain creamware, 30 sherds of many varieties of pearlware, 25 pieces of glazed and unglazed earthenware, 1 sherd of a French earthenware sugar mold (probably from Hoffman's refinery next door), 11 fragments of glass, 3 kaolin pipestems and one pipe bowl. Sterile clay was found beneath this layer.

Interpretation: The modern artifacts present in Level 1 indicate that like N16W18, the topsoil here had been mixed in the 20th century, probably during the time of New's ownership. The assemblage from Level 2 represents the Wise, Marshall and early Hoffman occupation periods.

S7W33

This unit measured 2x3 feet, was southwest of N9W25 and was next to the base of the brick southern boundary wall. There is a change in height of the top of the wall of about 15 inches at this location and digging here would test the possibility that the wall reflects the former terracing of the yard. Unfortunately-

ly all three soil layers seem to have been disturbed. The ground surface was dark organic soil and mulch, a strip about three feet wide along the length of the wall having been used as a shallow planting bed. Level 1 was black topsoil containing a small number of artifacts from the late 18th through 20th centuries. The assemblage included 6 sherds of creamware and pearlware, 1 fragment of whiteware, 2 green soft drink bottle sherds and a pull tab from an aluminum can. Level 2 was very dark grayish brown silty soil with artifacts dating to the whole of the 19th century. The assemblage included 11 creamware sherds, 10 pieces each of pearlware and whiteware, 2 sherds of ironstone, 6 fragments of earthenware sugar molds (probably relating to Hoffman's refinery once located on the other side of the wall), 21 molded and embossed clear and tinted fragments of bottle glass, and 6 pieces of bright green modern soft drink bottle glass. Level 3 had dark brown soil and an abundance of late 18th/early 19th century artifacts, but again a few pieces of soft drink bottle glass as well. Artifacts included 50 sherds of plain creamware, 65 pieces of many varieties of pearlware, 2 sherds of whiteware and 1 of ironstone, 35 fragments of clear and tinted glass, 2 bright green pieces of soft drink bottle glass, 61 bones of food-related animals, 2 kaolin pipestems and two bowl fragments, a Minie ball (Civil War period bullet), and a carved bone finger ring. The last two items are particularly interesting in probably relating to Union soldiers who were housed at "Old Hallowell Hospital" in the old sugar refinery/boys academy buildings just south of this yard during the Civil War. The bone ring has two crossed flags on its flat surface flanked by cross marks, one on each side on the curved band. The lower part of the band is missing. Below Level 3 was sterile clay. When the excavation of this unit was completed, the earth between the south side of the unit and the boundary wall was removed. The footing of the wall was exposed; the bricks continued for eight courses below the ground surface and were set on a 1 to 2 inch thick base of sandy mortar or concrete. The bricks were flush with the north face of the wall all the way down with no offset bricks or footers. A narrow builder's trench was found along the wall and contained one large sherd of shell-edge pearlware and a wooden pine knot.

Interpretation: This area had some mixing of soil strata around the time of the Civil War and again in the 20th century. Level 3 contained 2 sherds of bright green modern bottle glass, while everything else in the assemblage dated to the late 18th and 19th centuries. This leads to the suspicion that during excavation the two glass fragments may have fallen into Level 3 from the Level 2 soil where 6 similar pieces of glass were found. If so, the Level 3 assemblage is representative of the Wise, Marshall, Hoffman, Hallowell and Lloyd occupations at the site. The dating of the south boundary brick wall unfortunately depends on the single datable artifact found in the builder's trench--a sherd of blue shell-edge pearlware, manufactured between c.1780 and 1820.

N20W53

This was one of the three 2x3 feet units placed around the perimeter of a depression in the ground suggesting the foundation of an outbuilding (see Figure 5). The ground surface was covered with thick grass. Here again the top layer of soil had been disturbed. Level 1 was dark brown sandy soil mixed with brownish yellow clay. Along with 38 sherds of plain creamware, 15 pieces of pearlware, and 3 sherds of whiteware, were pieces of yellow and green plastic containers. The artifact assemblage from Level 2 was undisturbed and dated from the late 18th century to the first quarter of the 19th century. The artifacts included 46 sherds of plain creamware; 30 pieces of a variety of pearlware; 15 pieces of olive green, tinted and clear glass; a kaolin pipe-stem and fragment of a bowl; plus 1 earthenware sugar mold sherd (from the refinery next door). A concentration of small round quartzite pebbles were found in this level about a foot below the ground surface in the northeast corner. No function for this dump of pebbles could be discerned. A yellowish brown sterile clay layer below this level varied by about one foot in height from the west to the east side of the unit. The configuration of soil suggested a terrace with an abrupt drop from west to east, the crest of the slope being aligned north/south across the middle of the unit.

Interpretation: The soil in this unit was disturbed, probably as a result of New's activities in the early 1960s, to a depth of about half a foot below ground surface. Level 2 appeared to be intact and represents the residencies of the Wise, Marshall and Hoffman households. The abrupt change in height of the top of the sterile layer is more likely a natural undulation of soil strata rather than a purposeful terrace since Level 2 does not follow this contour and no episode of filling is apparent. No evidence of the existence of an outbuilding in this location was discovered.

N20W73

This excavation unit is directly west of N20W53 and was dug in order to test for the foundation of a possible outbuilding. Thick grass covered the surface of the unit. As in N20W53, Level 1 was obviously disturbed. The soil was very dark grayish brown organic earth. Found along with 10 sherds of plain creamware, 20 sherds of pearlware, and 18 bone and shell fragments, were chunks of concrete, plastic wrappers and a pressed glass canning jar lid liner. Level 2 was yellowish brown soil with fewer artifacts, but having a date range of the late 18th century to c.1810. Artifacts included 9 fragments of plain creamware, 1 sherd of handpainted porcelain, 1 sherd of an earthenware sugar mold (from the Hoffman refinery next door), 4 pieces of vessel glass, part of a pig's tooth and 6 animal bone fragments. Brownish yellow sterile clay was below this. There was no indication that an outbuilding was in this location.

Interpretation: The top six inches of this unit were churned up

in the 20th century probably as a result of the modification of the property by New in the early 1960s. The remaining foot of soil above the sterile clay contained artifacts relating to the Wise, Marshall and Hoffman households.

N13W73

This was the third of three 2x3 foot units dug at the possible location of an outbuilding. It was directly south of N20W73 (see Figure 5) and the surface was covered with thick grass. Level 1 was organic dark brown topsoil. The artifact assemblage was a mixture of Late 18th/Early 19th century artifacts with modern litter. Artifacts included 8 pieces of plain creamware, 6 sherds of pearlware, 1 whiteware sherd, 22 pieces of vessel glass, a kaolin pipestem, chunks of concrete, paper wrappers and a red plastic spoon. There was a scattering of unconnected bricks and mortar across the unit. Level 2 was dark yellowish brown silty clay and was also disturbed. The assemblage included 2 pieces of pearlware, 1 sherd of whiteware, 2 pieces of vessel glass, a piece of a graphite pencil lead, an asphalt tile and part of a clear plastic "fast food" type paper cup cover. Sterile clay was reached at about one foot below ground surface.

Interpretation: All artifact bearing soil layers in this location have been mixed most probably as a result of New's work on the property in the early 1960s. Interpretation is hampered by this lack of closed archaeological contexts. Other than an undefined scatter of brick and mortar pieces, no evidence of a structural foundation was found in this unit.

N98W65

This 2x3 foot unit was placed across the projected alignment of an historic pathway from Queen Street to the northwest corner of the Lloyd House kitchen wing. Two trees flanked the unit and the area had been mulched and planted with bulbs. Level 1 was very dark brown organic topsoil containing mostly 20th century artifacts. Along with the cigarette butts, plastic wrapper and foam rubber, were 2 sherds of creamware and 1 of whiteware, 5 pieces of vessel glass, and a fragment of honey colored flint similar to the kind used for gun flints. Level 2 was dark yellowish brown sandy soil with small pebbles scattered throughout. Again pieces of cellophane, plastic and modern bottles were found along with 6 sherds of creamware, 2 sherds of porcelain and oyster shells. The remains of a brick floor about a foot below ground surface along the southern edge of the unit was found as well. It had the appearance of a patio, laid down possibly by John Lloyd. Level 3, below the bricks, may be the undisturbed yard soil at the time the original patio was built. The artifacts were few and dated to the second quarter of the 19th century. The total ceramic assemblage was 3 small sherds of whiteware, 2 plain and 1 black glazed; 6 pieces of clear glass and 1 olive green pontil fragment were recovered, along with 10 animal bones, a metal tack, a fragment of kaolin pipe bowl, 2 pieces of pencil graph-

ite, a milk glass button and a 1 inch square greenish marble tile. The dirt, which was a mottling of dark yellowish brown silty soils, contained many small fragments of mortar, brick, plaster, slate and coal. A dark yellowish brown sandy clay layer was encountered below this and contained a total of 4 artifacts: 2 pieces of plain creamware, 1 sherd of plain pearlware and a corroded nail. Structural debris, such as mortar and brick fragments was scattered in this layer as well. Sterile brownish yellow sandy clay was found below this and a core was taken in this soil to a depth of 2 1/2 feet below ground surface.

Interpretation: This area is disturbed to a depth of at least one foot below ground surface, but part of an historic brick patio is extant. Very few artifacts were found in the undisturbed soil layers, but these artifacts are representative of the Wise, Marshall, Hoffman and possibly the Hallowell and Lloyd households. No evidence of a pathway was discovered.

N96W113

This was a 2x3 foot test unit placed in an area thought to have been used historically as an alley or driveway. Below the grass, Level 1 was dark yellowish brown topsoil with large pieces of bricks and mortar. A few pieces of glass, a wire nail and a piece of a modern roofing shingle composed the artifact assemblage. Level 2 was yellowish brown clayey soil containing building rubble and modern artifacts. The assemblage was made up of 3 sherds of whiteware, 2 pieces of unglazed earthenware, 2 nails, 2 animal bones, 4 fragments of clear glass and a modern bottle neck, plus plastic wrappers. Sterile yellowish brown clay was reached about 1 foot below the ground surface and a core was taken to a depth below the unit floor of about 7 inches, where the clay became very hard. The east wall of the unit was extended 1 foot east in order to ascertain if the bricks and mortar protruding from that wall were part of an intact structural feature. The conclusion was that the bricks and mortar were random building debris and not connected with any discernible feature. No evidence of an alley or driveway was found.

Interpretation: This area is composed of a mixture of soils containing both 19th and 20th century artifacts to a depth of about 1 foot below the ground surface where the sterile layer begins. The amount of building debris in this location suggests that when the Queen Street townhouse at the northwest corner of this lot was demolished by New in the early 1960s, the area was churned up and graded by heavy machinery.

N78W55

This was a very small, 1x1 foot square, test unit placed in the brick patio 20 feet west of the rear door of the Lloyd House. The objective was to check for any evidence of a walkway extending west from the rear door of the house and to examine the stratigraphy below the modern patio. The bricks and sandy mortar were removed exposing a 2 1/2 thick layer of hard pale brown

sandy mortar. Below this was a 3 inch thick layer of black asphalt. A portion of this material was removed with great difficulty confirming that the layer below was earth. Complete excavation of this unit was not undertaken due to the arduous labor the task would require. No artifacts were recovered. The unit was filled and the bricks replaced.

Interpretation: The dense foundation of the brick patio makes this area difficult to excavate and there is insufficient data at this time to determine the nature of the soil stratigraphy. Future excavation would require the use of a jack hammer or heavy machinery.

NOW110

Adjacent to and west of the NOW110 grid pin, segments of a brick wall foundation were visible on the ground surface (see Figure 5). The line of bricks, two courses wide and stretcher laid, ran north/south extending out for a length of about 16 feet from the wall of the brick house at the southern boundary of the Lloyd House property. A 4 1/2 foot section of the southern portion of the foundation was missing due to a holly tree being planted in this spot. The most northern 3 1/2 feet of the foundation was offset to the west, the western edge of the main foundation lining up with the eastern side of the offset section (see Figure 5). The bricks were set with sandy mortar. An area about a foot in width and from 2 to 6 inches in depth was cleared around the bricks in order to delineate this feature. A total of 695 artifacts were recovered, 72% of which were glass fragments. The manufacturing dates of the materials ranged from the late 18th through the 20th centuries. Artifacts included 17 sherds of creamware, 12 of pearlware, 26 of whiteware, 7 of ironstone, 1 kaolin pipestem and 1 bowl fragment, a glass button, an asphalt tile, a plastic bottle cap and plastic wrappers.

Interpretation: This foundation appears to be late 19th or 20th century in date. The artifacts recovered were brought to the surface through landscaping activities including the planting of a tree which required the brick foundation at this location to be removed. It is evident that many artifacts relating to the former occupants of this property exist underground in this area. Yet at this point, no conclusion can be drawn as to how extensively these soil strata are disturbed.

Analysis of two other categories of data are useful in this discussion of the artifacts recovered in this investigation. One is the distribution of structural materials across the site and the other is the distribution of sugar refinery ceramics. It has been found that the quantity and distribution of structural materials is associated with the socioeconomic levels of households in Alexandria. This information can also help determine where structures were located within a yard.

In 1981-1983, Alexandria Archaeology conducted a comparative study of artifacts representing households of a variety of

socioeconomic levels recovered from 23 residential sites in Old Town Alexandria. One of the conclusions was that, "Upper Middle Class assemblages are more likely to have high frequencies of structural debris (nails and window glass) than other groups....Apparently the wealthier groups that owned their homes were engaged in substantial renovation" (Cressey, Magid and Shephard 1984:4). The residents of the Lloyd House property during the 18th and 19th centuries were Upper Middle Class or Elite in socioeconomic status. The counts for structural artifacts (window glass and nails) are given below (a "D" designates a disturbed level, "%" is the percent of total artifacts in the level):

N50E5	L1(D)	6	15%	L2(D)	55	44%	L3(D)	23	50%		
N16W18	L1(D)	105	32%	L2	81	30%	L3	1	17%		
N9W25	L1(D)	172	33%	L2	32	15%	-	-			
S7W33	L1(D)	3	13%	L2	41	30%	L3	124	32%		
N20W53	L1(D)	37	21%	L2	33	19%	-	-			
N20W73	L1(D)	18	21%	L2	3	10%	-	-			
N13W73	L1(D)	30	31%	L2	1	7%	-	-			
N98W65	L1(D)	1	4%	L2(D)	7	18%	L3(D)	19	31%	L4	1 25%
N96W113	L1(D)	3	50%	L2(D)	6	30%	-	-			

While there was not a tremendous number of structural artifacts in the 23 soil level contexts excavated, this category accounted for an average of 26% of the total artifacts from any given undisturbed context. When the dispersion of these artifacts are examined, the areas at the eastern end of the yard have the greatest counts, while the units at the location of the possible outbuilding have a secondary concentration. Exploration of a larger area of the yard would determine if these two areas do indeed have proportionally higher amounts of structural materials, possibly indicating the locations of outbuildings.

A second category of artifacts recovered at this site that is worth mentioning is sugar refining ceramics. During the time of Jacob Hoffman's residency at the site he operated a sugar refinery on the adjoining property to the south of the current Lloyd House yard. The two basic types of ceramics used in refining were sugar molds--unglazed earthenware cones, and syrup jars--earthenware jars with brown glazed interiors. Evidence of this industry was found in five of the units, although the number of these ceramics was very low. The indication is that Hoffman kept the refinery activities as separate as possible from his residence and his lawn neat and attractive. Sugar refinery ceramics were found in the following contexts: N50E5, 3 syrup jar sherds in Level 2; N20W73, 1 mold sherd in Level 2; N20W53, 3 mold sherds in Level 1 and 1 in Level 2; N9W25, 1 syrup jar sherd in Level 1 and 1 mold sherd in Level 2; S7W33, 6 mold sherds in Level 2.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The data gathered in this investigation allow each of the objectives set out at the beginning of the study to be addressed, but leave many of the propositions unanswered. No direct evidence for a garden area south of the house was discovered. Although three features uncovered in N16W18 suggest a possible pathway and planting beds, the opinion of Steven Shephard and Gerald Doell is that the evidence so far inconclusive. The proposition that the yard was terraced, down from the middle of the yard to Washington Street, matching the changes in the height of the brick southern boundary wall is not confirmed. The only soil strata providing any suggestion of terracing is the sterile layer in N20W53, but this soil configuration is not repeated in the soil layers above and does not line up with a step-up in the brick wall. This is not convincing evidence of yard terracing.

The objective of determining the extent to which the soil strata had been disturbed was realized. The top layer of every test unit was composed of disturbed soil or soil containing 20th century artifacts. The depth of disturbance varied across the site from 1/2 a foot to 3 feet in depth. The undisturbed, or "closed", contexts contained artifacts dating from the late 18th to the 1860s, the majority of these contexts had artifacts dating to the late 18th/early 19th centuries. Although specific artifact assemblages cannot usually be associated with individual historic households the assemblages recovered in this study fall into four date ranges which can be considered to be probably associated with one or more households as follows:

Late 18th Century

Context: N16W18, Level 3. Household: John Wise (c.1795-1800).

Late 18th Century - c.1810

Contexts: N20W73, Level 2; N9W25, Level 2. Households: John Wise (c.1795-1800); James Marshall (1801-1804); Lewis Dublois (1804); Nicholas Fitzhugh (1805-1810).

Late 18th Century - c.1825

Contexts: N16W18, Features 2 (possible pathway) and 3 (possible planting bed); N20W53, Level 2; N98W65, Level 4. Households: John Wise (c.1795-1800); John Marshall (1801-1804); Lewis Dublois (1804); Nicholas Fitzhugh (1805-1810); Jacob Hoffman (1810-1825).

Late 18th Century - 1860s

Context: N16W18, Level 2. Households: John Wise (c.1795-1800); John Marshall (1801-1804); Lewis Dublois (1804); Nicholas Fitzhugh (1805-1810); Jacob Hoffman (1810-1825); Benjamin Hallowell (1825-1831); John Lloyd (1833-1854); Mary Lloyd (1854-1918).

As can be seen from the above information, only one closed context relates to the household of John Lloyd and the time period

being focused on for the landscaping project. Furthermore, the artifacts from the Lloyd family are mixed in with those of all the previous households that occupied this site.

The third objective of this investigation was to test areas suspected of being the locations of outbuildings, driveways or pathways. No archaeological evidence was recovered indicating the location of any structure, driveway or pathway, with the exception of the possible pathway in N16W18, which was discussed previously.

The results of this investigation, however, should not be considered to be all negative. The nature of the majority of the soil strata in the Lloyd House yard is now known. This could not have been understood without archaeological excavation. It is now known that undisturbed artifact bearing soil layers from the 18th to the mid-19th centuries remain intact underground across most of the yard. Evidence has been recovered suggesting that the area immediately behind the house was covered with brick historically as it is now. The results of this investigation lead to the following recommendations:

1. Further documentary research, especially using the John Lloyd papers as a prime source, is essential for understanding the use of the Lloyd House yard. As reported by Gerald Doell, examination of a portion of these papers has yielded valuable information and there is the strong possibility that other pertinent data is contained in these documents. All of the Lloyd Papers should be completely reviewed by one or more experienced archival researchers. The results of this study could be applied to further archaeological exploration of the yard and allow a more accurate reconstruction of the historic landscape whether archaeological evidence of yard use is found or not.

2. If the Garden Club of Alexandria, their consultant, and the City Archaeologist decide that further archaeological investigation of the yard is warranted, the testing methods used here in the past should not be repeated. The excavation method that would make the best use of time and labor, while yielding the greatest amount of information is to remove the topsoil over a large area. The whole area south of the east/west brick walkway and perhaps some of the grass area north of the walkway should be stripped by machinery, such as a small "Bobcat" type bulldozer, to the shallowest depth of soil disturbance--5 inches. This would be done under the direction of an archaeologist. The yard could be uncovered in sections so as to not have the entire yard torn up at once. Following careful removal of the topsoil, all archaeological features would be marked, mapped and excavated. Scraping and excavation would continue down through the soil layers. This method would allow a much broader archaeological evaluation of the yard to be made, with relationships between features being far more understandable than through the excavation of small units. The prime considerations in undertaking such an investigation would be who would conduct the fieldwork and when could it be scheduled; how would the machinery be obtained; how would the yard be returned to an acceptable condition, how much would this cost and who would do this.

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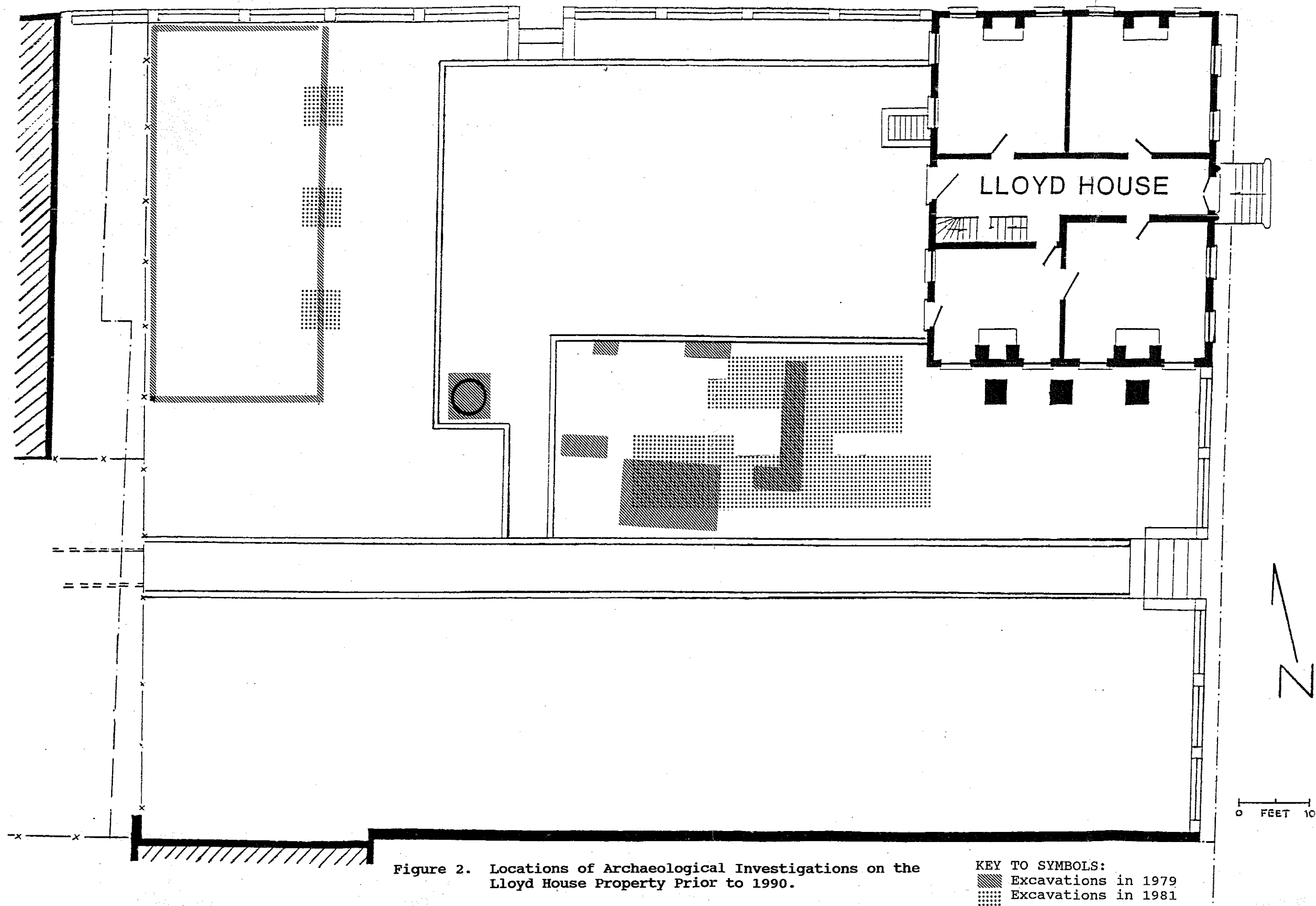
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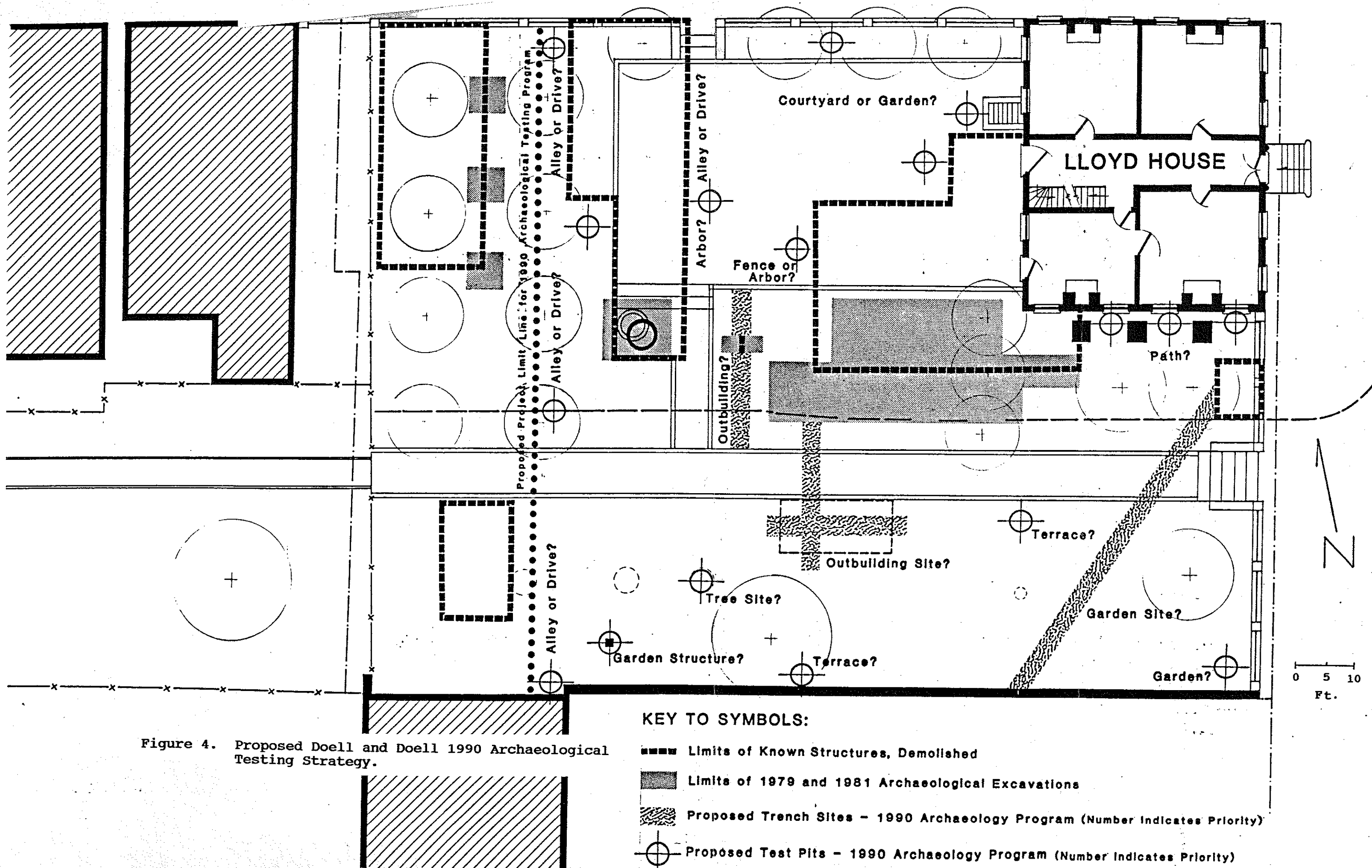
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Figure 1. The Lloyd House, ca. 1949, by Walter Wilcox (Moore 1949:250).





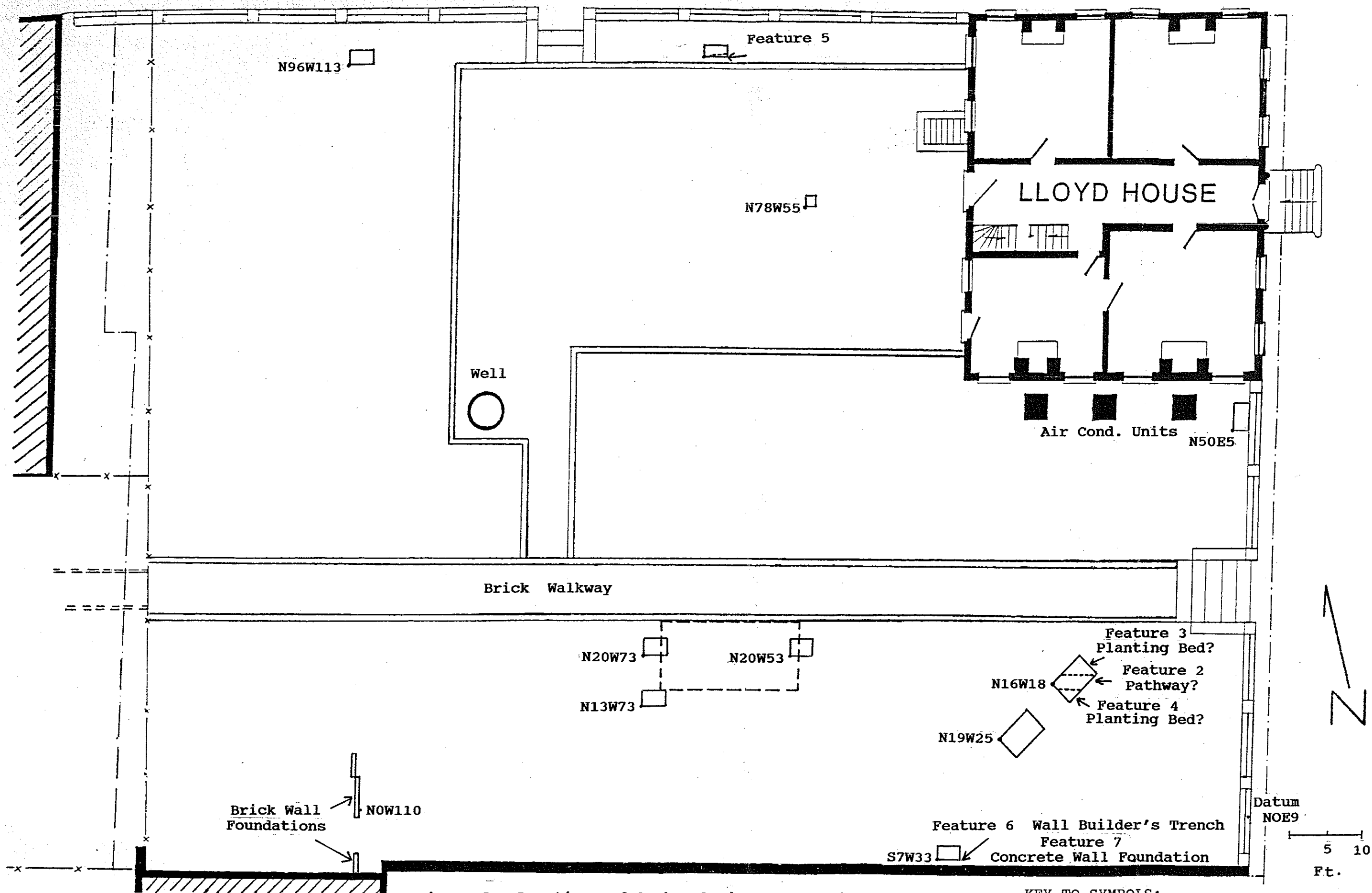


Figure 5. Locations of Archaeological Test Units and Features Excavated in 1990.

KEY TO SYMBOLS:
 — Excavation Units
 --- Depression on Ground Surface