

**HISTORICAL CASE STUDIES
OF ALEXANDRIA'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES**

Block Profile of the 1000 Block
of King Street, 1797-1910
and Lot Profile:
1010 King Street (44AX73)

by

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Foreword

The Alexandria Archaeology Publications series is composed of papers on various aspects of research conducted under the auspices of Alexandria Archaeology, a division of the Office of Historic Alexandria, City of Alexandria, Virginia. The authors include professional staff members, university students and Alexandria Archaeology volunteers. Editing of the papers has been kept to a minimum. It should be understood that the papers vary in tone and level of technicality, since they were originally directed toward many different audiences.

We are pleased to offer the papers within this series and in so doing are opening our "manuscripts on file" - including professional conference papers, background documentary studies, student course papers, and volunteer research papers - to professionals and public alike.

Sara Revis has been researching and writing the history of Alexandria's archaeological sites since 1979. She has produced many important outlines and summaries which have guided our investigations. By using deeds, tax, census and city directory sources, Sara has been able to piece together the history of lots, streetfaces and blocks. By editing her work, Sara has produced fascinating histories of parts of Alexandria. They are case studies of urban life in Alexandria.

Pamela J. Cressey, Ph.D.
City Archaeologist
1995

Several years ago research was undertaken on No. 1010 King Street to establish the date of the house. It was believed to be the oldest building on the block, dating to the early 19th century. The eventual conclusion was that the present building dates rather to the 1850s. The tax record indicated a house there in 1810, but not in 1811 or 1813 or for 40 years thereafter. The house of 1810 may have been on another part of a larger lot, which was then subdivided.

The process of determining this meant sifting through old records, reconciling successive tax lists, checking owners and lot lines through the deeds, and thus distinguishing No. 1010 from its neighbors and the neighbors from each other. In the challenge of information gaps and seeming inconsistencies, the search soon took on a fascination of its own, spread to the entire block and became an end in itself. By the time a conclusion was reached, the amount of incidental material amassed had raised new questions: 1) How much research is enough?, and 2) What to do with it once you have it?

This paper is a form of response to those questions. Hopefully it presents an object lesson in the advisability of setting limits beforehand to the extent of time and effort to be invested and then keeping them in view. Second, whatever the initial purpose or form of presentation, the major use for such detail is apt to be as reference material for other researchers -- in which case it will be wasted without an index.

At the same time, however, a pattern did emerge of rise, reverses, decline, consolidation, and changes of population through

the 18th century, which could relate to other blocks of the basically commercial King Street corridor and also reflect aspects of the city's development as a whole. This narrative compilation of the material is organized in chronological layers.

Business Beginnings

Settlement of the 1000 block of King Street, south side, between Patrick and Henry Streets began in 1797 as part of a westward expansion by Alexandria merchants and builders. In that year, William Thornton Alexander sold the eastern quarter square to Abraham Faw, a prominent Alexandria merchant (DB [Deed Book] K:78), and the western quarter square to Nicholas Voss (DB N3:381). Faw and Voss subdivided the King Street face into lots of 24-25 feet each, extending south 100 feet to a 10-foot alley connecting Patrick and Henry Streets. There appears to have been a scramble to buy and build; by 1810 there were seven or eight houses on the lots, which had already changed hands more than once.

Eastern Quarter

Abraham Faw's lots on King eventually became Nos. 1000-1010 in current numbering. He sold them as follows:

No. 1000-1002 (one lot) on the Patrick Street corner to Joseph Smith, merchant (Veloz), in 1809 for \$750 (DB R:187), after initial sales to R. and W.P. Richardson, then to Joseph Mandeville, Jr.;

No. 1004 to Charles Thurber in 1803 (DB E:199), who evidently built a house;

No. 1006 to Francis Poston, house joiner (Veloz), between 1810 and 1813 (Tax [Tax Record]);

No. 1008 to John Duff in 1806 who built a house and left it to his daughter in 1807 (DB C2:3);

No. 1010 to James Russell, a cloth merchant, in 1805 (DB L:55; O:542; WB [Will Book] C:135-52, 222, 247, and 255).

Faw continued to hold the ground rents, however, on Nos. 1004, 1006 and 1008, as shown later.

Western Quarter

Nicholas Voss sold:

Nos. 1012-1014 and 1016-1018 (50 feet) to Isaac McClain in 1800 for \$500 (DB N:381, 384);

Nos. 1020-22 (25 feet) to Nathaniel McAlester, shopkeeper (Veloz), as of 1807 (DB O:210);

Nos. 1024-1028 (50 feet) on the corner with Henry Street to John and Sarah McKinney by 1804 (DB S:241).

1810-1830 - Reverses

The 1810 tax record listed seven owners of properties on the block, each with at least one building. No. 1000-1002 did not appear. A more complete list in 1813 shows eight promising properties with seven buildings, as follows:

No. 1000-1002, a house and lot assessed at \$1500, owned by Joseph Smith and rented to William Jolliff, merchant (Veloz).

No. 1004, the Thurber estate, house and lot, valued at \$800.

No. 1006, house and lot belonging to Francis Poston, valued at \$700, and occupied by John Lovejoy, shopkeeper.

No. 1008, house and lot, belonging to James Pelter, assessed at \$1500, and rented to Mathew Reardon, shopkeeper.

No. 1010, lot only, owned by Jacob Hoffmann, merchant, and assessed at \$500. This original object of the search had a house listed here in 1810 (Tax), assessed at \$1200 and occupied by John Ross, a house joiner (Veloz). But by 1811, Hoffman had purchased it at public auction from the Russell estate for \$505 (DB V:6). It was then advertised as "an unimproved lot on King Street between Patrick and Henry adjoining the house occupied by James Hammond." At the same time he advertised "a house and lot on Patrick Street formerly the residence of Mr. James Russell" (Alexandria Gazette, April 27, 1811). Conceivably, Russell had an L-shaped lot joining Patrick and King Streets, which Hoffman divided, leaving the house on the Patrick Street side.

Nos. 1012-1014, house and lot owned and occupied by James Hammond, a free black, valued at \$1500. Hammond had purchased this from the McClains in 1807 with the covenant that he would build a good two-story house (DB N:514). In 1810, he was occupying a house and lot here, assessed at \$1350, with four free blacks.

Nos. 1016-1022, house and two lots, owned and occupied by William Brown, merchant (Veloz), and valued at \$2500. Brown had purchased the lot at No. 1016-1018 from the McClains in 1812 for \$500 (DB W:131). No. 1020-22 he bought in 1812

from Benjamin Baden, brickmaker (Veloz), who had purchased from the McAlesters (DB O:210 and R:436). The house was on the western lot and in place by 1810 (Tax).

Nos. 1024-1028, houses and lots, owned by Jones and Lloyd, Philadelphia merchants, assessed at \$7000 and renting three stories each to Henry S. Arnell, Benjamin Baden, and Marmaduke Leigh, retail merchant. Jonathan and Mahlon Schofield, merchants (Veloz) and builders, had bought from the McKinneys in 1804 and built a three-story brick house. They sold it to Jones and Lloyd for \$7700 in 1809 (DB S:241).

The properties continued to change hands frequently over the next two decades. There was a general decline in values after 1820, probably aided by a fire on the Patrick Street corner that destroyed No. 1000-1002 through No. 1006. Nos. 1000-1002 and No. 1004 had parallel purchasers--Samuel Harper, Richard Slade, and David English during this period.

No. 1000-1002 was sold by Joseph Smith for \$2000 in 1818 to Samuel Harper, ropemaker (Veloz), (DB G2:152), who sold for \$2500 to Richard Slade, wholesale merchant, a year later (DB I2:145). (There is a deed--DB Q2:468--for the sale of No. 1000-1002 to David English, Jr. of Georgetown in 1828 for \$500, but this is not reflected in the tax record until 1834.) It shared the fate of No. 1004.

No. 1004 was occupied by Butts and Cawood, merchants, in 1810 and assessed at \$750 (Tax). It went to Swann & Co for \$360 in 1815 (DB C2:339), to Samuel Harper in 1817 for \$6000 (DB E2:316), and to Richard Slade for \$8500 in 1819 (DB

G2:315). As of 1821, it had a three-story brick house, rented to Harrison Bradley, cabinetmaker (1834 City Directory) and Margaret Lumsden, merchant (Veloz). It burned, however, about 1822 (DB N2:363) and by 1824 was a \$1000 lot (Tax). Faw released Richard Slade from payment of the ground rent in 1823 (DB N2:363). David English was owner in 1837 (Tax).

No. 1006. James S. Scott purchased this in 1816 and probably built the three-story house valued at \$3000 in 1817 (Tax). It, too, evidently burned and in 1824 was a \$500 lot only (Tax).

No. 1008. In 1816, Sarah Pelter (James now deceased) both occupied and rented a \$1500 two-story building--to Frances E. Poston. In 1818 she rented to James Hammond, and in 1821 to James Edelin (Tax). Abraham Faw repossessed it from Sarah Pelter in July 1824 for nonpayment of the ground rent (DB O2:126).

No. 1010. Jacob Hoffman sold it to his son Peter Hoffmann in 1817 for \$1250 (DB F2:198). There is still no satisfactory explanation for this increase in price.

No. 1012-1014. Hammond sold this to Daniel McPherson, merchant (Veloz), in 1815, who sold to Joseph Mandeville, merchant, in 1817 (DB P2:69). Assessed at \$2500, it was occupied by Dennis M. Tyler (1818) and James Shepherd (1821). Philip Hooff was living in it in 1821 and remained for almost 15 years. This appears throughout to have been a desirable dwelling house.

No. 1016-1022. William H. Brown, wholesale merchant, owned a two-story house and double lot here until after 1850. The house was listed as a store in 1818 (Tax). He occupied it himself until 1820, then left it vacant or rented. Butts and Cawood were tenants in 1822; it was again vacant in 1824, and the value had dropped to \$2000 (Tax).

Nos. 1024-1028. Jones and Lloyd evidently met with financial difficulties (DB G2:356). This property was next owned briefly by Richard C. Slade and Co., wholesale merchants, who shared occupancy with James Harris, Jr., retail merchant, and James Fleming & Co., assessment \$7000 in 1816 (Tax). By 1818, Joseph Mandeville had acquired it in a public sale, (DB G2:356) and was renting to David Wilson and others; it was valued at \$6000 (Tax). In 1821 it was empty and in 1824 was listed only as a two-story house, occupied by Thomas V. Huck, with the assessment reduced to \$4500.

1830-1850 - Diversity, Decline

Ownership settled down to a few merchants in 1830, after the repossession of Nos. 1004-1008 by the heirs of Abraham Faw. Otherwise, the tenants were increasingly mixed, comprising artisans and shopkeepers, households of free blacks, and a few wealthier residents. Tax assessments continued to drop.

In 1830, the line-up on the tax rolls was as follows:

No. 1000-1004 was an empty double lot belonging to Richard Slade and assessed at \$1000.

No. 1006 was James Scott's estate, an empty lot, assessed at

\$500.

No. 1008, house and lot, assessed at \$1000, had reverted to the Faw estate and was occupied by Judy Curray and seven free blacks (Census [Federal Census]).

No. 1010 was still Peter Hoffman's vacant lot, assessed at \$400.

No. 1012-1014, which Hammond had built, was still occupied by Philip Hooff, with a household consisting of four whites and two slaves (Census). It was assessed at \$2200, although it was now listed as belonging to Samuel B. Larmour (possibly in trust or as agent for Mandeville).

William Brown's house at No. 1016-1020 was also assessed at \$2200 and rented to Richard Galloway, who lived there with a household of eight whites, two male slaves and a free black (Census).

Nos. 1024-1028 at the corner of King and Henry Streets, consisted of three houses and three lots, assessed at \$4500, and owned by Samuel Larmour (again possibly for Mandeville).

John West was the only occupant shown.

Further activities and changes through 1850 were as follows:

No. 1000-1002, now a single lot, passed from the Slade estate to David English of Georgetown (DB Q2:468) but went at public auction in 1839 to Matthias Snyder, grocer (1834 City Directory), for \$108 (DB E3:442) and to Robert H. Miller for \$500 in 1843 (DB E3:63). It remained a vacant lot, assessed at \$300 in 1850.

Between 1830 and 1834, Faw heirs repossessed the burned-out lots of Nos. 1004 and 1006 and rebuilt on them. No. 1008 may

have been renovated. The total property was valued at \$2200 in 1834, with Lyman Griswold, (grocer - 1834 City Directory) occupying the old two-story house at No. 1008. In 1835 there were two houses rented, respectively, to Peyton Ballenger, shoemaker (1850 Census), and John Devaughn, grocer and watchman (1834 City Directory). A third was added by 1840 and the over-all assessment rose to \$2500. The list of tenants included Joseph Simmons and James Hoskins, fishpacker (1853 Business Directory), in 1840 and William Noland, Joseph Glover, Benjamin Thomas, owner of soap and candle factory (1853 business directory) and Henrietta Hewes in 1842. According to the 1850 census, the lineup was: No. 1004 to William Noland, house carpenter, household of six; No. 1006 to Cornelius Watson, mulatto, carpenter, household of eight; and No. 1008 (perhaps refurbished), to John Brent, merchant, household of eight. Somewhere nearby there was a fourth household of one mulatto, Leonor Keith, age 65.

No. 1010 remained a vacant lot belonging to Peter Hoffman of Baltimore, tax assessment reduced to \$300 in 1850.

The house built by Hammond at No. 1012-14, now owned by Joseph Mandeville, retained the assessment of \$2200. It was occupied by the Philip Hooff household until 1834. Subsequent tenants were John P. Cowman, railroad contractor, (1834 City Directory) in 1835; William Page, fisherman (1850 Census) in 1840; and William Taylor, carpenter (1834 City Directory) in 1842. In 1850 it seems to have been the residence of George P. Wise, Customs House weigher and measurer, according to the

census. The tax roll showed it as occupied by William Yeaton, merchant, but rated only at \$1100.

William Brown's property of two lots, Nos. 1016-1022, for a time kept its assessment of \$2200. Richard Galloway was replaced by Stephen Field, 1834-37, and Cornelius Watson, carpenter, colored, 1840-42. By 1850, however, it was carried on the tax rolls as a house and stable, assessed at \$1800. The 1850 census showed a concentration of households in this area, perhaps in alley dwellings or spilling over into the adjacent properties: Philip Hogan, age 99, mulatto from the West Indies, household of four; William Lane, mulatto, laborer, household of five, including a baker; Jemima Harris, mulatto, sharing a house with five others; Mary Jenkins, mulatto; Henry Ferguson and wife, butcher; and Lucy Pipsicoe, mulatto.

Nos. 1024-1028 dropped in assessment to \$4000 by 1834. Following John West, occupants were: Matilda Norris and John Jefferson in 1834; Ann Daley and Nancy Mason in 1835; Mary Robinson and /illegible/ in 1837; and Justus or Justice Robbins, 1838-45. In 1850, there were two houses and lots assessed at \$2500. They were occupied by James Ballenger, laborer, Mary Ann Gibbs, and William Duvall, each with one story, including one shop; and E. G. Compton with three stories and a shop. The 1853 business directory listed Compton's grocery at the corner of King and Henry Streets.

1855-1870 - New Owners and Old

The marked decrease in the 1850 tax record changed to a

marked increase in 1855, along with some new owners. Several properties went on the auction block and a series of transactions rearranged the grouping of the lots.

In October 1850, the Alexandria Gazette advertised the sale of property "devised by Joseph Mandeville to John West," including the following lots: No. 7 - a three-story brick building consisting of two stores and two dwellings and a lot, beginning at the corner of King and Henry Streets, running south on Henry to a ten-foot alley and east on King 49 feet, 5 inches (Nos 1024-1028); and Lot 8 - a house and lot south of King beginning 98 feet 5 inches east of Henry, 25 feet by 100 feet (No. 1012-14). Joseph Eaches and William McVeigh bought both for \$1100 (DB 03:62).

In September 1853, Samuel Owings Hoffman of Baltimore, "sole surviving heir of Henrietta Hoffman, under the will of her late father, Peter Hoffman," sold No. 1010 for \$600 to John Wheat and McVeigh (DB P3:216).

Wheat and McVeigh combined Nos. 1010 and 1012-1014 and sold them in 1853 to David Appich, German-born confectioner, for \$4200. They had evidently built on No. 1010, as the deed described the property now as having two tenements and two lots (DB T3:553). Appich evidently kept No. 1010 for a time and sold No. 1012-1014 to William Wolfe, a baker from Germany, in 1859 for \$2650. The deed included right of way over a three-foot alley separating the two lots (DB 03:124).

William Brown evidently moved to Frederick County. He mortgaged and lost his two lots, Nos 1016-1022, to the Farmers

Bank in 1853 (DB P3:53). E. G. Compton, a grocer, moved in and bought them in 1857 (DB S3:176). Compton heirs appear to have kept No. 1016-1018, but Henry Callan bought No. 1020-1022 for \$1950 at public auction in 1864 (DB W3:252).

In 1865, McVeigh, Wheat, and Henry Cook for \$3000 sold Nos. 1024-1028, "a piece of ground on which stands the building known as the Castle" to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company (DB X3:28).

These and other changes are reflected in the 1855 tax or later records:

No. 1000-1002. Apparently it remained an object of unsuccessful speculation. It had been picked up from Robert Miller by Solomon Masters, merchant and mariner from Bermuda----(DB I3:343) and was assessed at \$600 in 1850, but \$1500 in 1855. Masters lost the lot in a suit against him for \$74,000 (DB R3:516) and following a public sale in October 1858, it went to N. B. Wells of New York (DB T3:179).

Nos. 1004-1008. The Faw rental property increased in assessment from \$2500 in 1850 to \$4000 in 1855. The 1860 census showed occupants: In No. 1004 Hiram Atwood, machinist; in No. 1006 Charles Cox, gambler, family of nine; in No. 1008, John Brent, personal estate of \$7000.

Nos. 1010 and 1012-14. By 1855, these were the property of David Appich, confectioner, with two houses and a shop, valued at \$5000. In 1860, John Peach, a wealthy lawyer, appears to have occupied No. 1010. William Wolfe, baker, a

native of Germany, owned and occupied No. 1012-14.

No. 1016-1022, the former William Brown property, had increased in value to \$2200 in 1855. Emanuel Compton was the owner and occupant (at least of No. 1016-1018), with a shop and furniture valued at \$150. The property may have been further improved as there appear to have been tenants at No. 1020-1022: Fendale Hughes(?) with one story; W. C. Richards, merchant (1850 Census) with one story; and Thomas Howell with two stories and a personal estate of \$400 (Tax). The 1860 census showed No. 1016-1018 occupied by Amos Goddard, a railway engineer from Pennsylvania, and Lewis Goddard, bridge builder; and No. 1020-1022--and probably part of the adjacent lot--occupied by four black households: Leona Keath, Lydia Harvey, Susan Summers, and Lucy Randolph. Nos. 1024-1028 increased its assessment from \$2500 to \$4500 in 1855, with Hugh McGinnis, retail merchant, as the owner. A tenant was John Wood, laborer.

1870-1891 - Stabilizing

After 1870, there were more owner/occupants, a number of them foreign-born. The Hopkins insurance map of 1877 adds more detail on the actual buildings on the properties.

The Patrick Street corner lot went to John Lannon for \$630 in 1871 (DB 1:369) and to John and Mary McGahey in 1873 (DB 3:311), who promptly mortgaged it for \$3900, probably to finance a new building. McGahey and his wife ran a corner grocery here, assessed at \$2500 (1873 Tax and City Directory). The family was

still there in 1910.

On the Faw rental property, an 1875 deed of partition among Faw heirs divided it between Sophia E. Lowe and Juliana M. Steed. It described the three houses as follows: No. 1004, value \$1000; No. 1006, value \$1000; and No. 1008 "an old frame tenement next to Standiford," value \$500 (DB 5:45). The 1877 map shows more buildings than this. No. 1004 had two houses, a smaller one on the street face and larger one behind it on the western lot line. No. 1006 had a house set back from the street and a stable on the alley. No. 1008 abutted No. 1010. As to occupants, the 1873 tax record listed Nos. 1004, 1006, and 1008 separately under several descendants of Abraham Faw, with assessments of \$1000 and \$1200. At least three blacks, Henry Lumby, Nelson Bland, and Charles Jackson occupied two of the houses and Gottlieb Kitcher, butcher (1850 Census), rented No. 1008 (then 260 King).

Appich sold No. 1010 to John Standiford, carpenter (1873 City Directory), in 1870 for \$1475 (DB 7:39). It was assessed (as 262 King) at \$1800 in 1873 (Tax). The 1877 Hopkins insurance map shows it as a substantial dwelling, with a rear addition connected by an entryway, perhaps a carpentry shop. The Standiford family remained there until 1910.

William Wolfe owned and occupied No. 1012-1014 (264 King), valued at \$2400 (1873 Tax). It, too, was substantial, with a long rear ell, and a stable on the alley (1877 map).

No. 1016-1018 (268 King) belonged to the estate of Mrs. E. G. Compton and was valued at only \$600 (1873 Tax). It shows on the map as two small duplexes on King Street with a stable on the

alley.

Henry Callan, grocer (1873 City Directory), owned and occupied No. 1020-2022 (270 King), valued at \$2000.

Nos. 1024, 1026, and 1028 belonged to the Orange, Alexandria and Manassas Railroad, assessed at \$2500. No building remained (1817 map).

The 1880 Federal Census is as follows:

No. 1000-1002 - John McGahey, Irish-born grocer, family of 7: owner.

Nos. 1004-1006 - Five households of blacks: John Stokes, wharf hand, with a family of 5; Mill Grimmon(?), gardener, with family of 2; Margaret Anderson, "divorced," with family of 4 and sharing a house with Mary Hodge, "divorced, "washing," with family of 3; and Ross Sidney, laborer, with family of 3.

No. 1008 - Thomas Johnson, shoemaker; John Noble, wharf hand, with a family of 2; and Mildred Williams, "divorced, washing," with a family of 3.

No. 1010 - John Standiford, 50, carpenter, with his wife, Josephine, 41, and four children, aged 3 to 24. Owner.

No. 1012-1014 - William Wolfe, 74, born Germany, baker and confectioner. Owner.

No. 1016-1018 - William H. Boyle, 38, minister, with family of 7.

No. 1020-1022 - Henry Callan, born Ireland, merchant, with family of 6. Owner.

Nos. 1024-1028 - Probably vacant.

1891 - New Construction

The 1891 insurance map shows the eastern half of the block still anchored by John McGahey's corner grocery and John Standiford's establishment. However, there had been major building on the western half of the block. At No. 1012-14, William Wolfe had built 4-5 segments back to the alley line. The duplex at No. 1016-1018 had tripled in depth. No. 1020-1022 had been absorbed into the corner property, which now showed five houses, Nos. 1020-1028.

The tax record, along with the 1889 City Directory, gives the new lineup:

No. 1000-1001, John McGahey, property valued at \$1,500, capital investment of \$100. His address was given as 101 Patrick St.; he was evidently living behind the store, with a side entrance.

Nos. 1004 and 1006, owned by Magnus Schuler, assessed at \$900, and occupied by two blacks: John Stokes, drayman (still there since 1880) and John Cunningham, carpenter.

No. 1008 (upgraded from the "old frame" of 1875), assessed at \$1200 and occupied by T. Adolphus Taylor, railway conductor. It was owned by the William A. Taylor estate.

No. 1010, valued at \$900, owned and occupied by John Standiford, carpenter, and Harry Standiford, clerk.

No. 1012-1014, still owned and occupied by William Wolfe, confectioner, valued at \$900. This valuation seems rather low in comparison with the amount of building on the premises.

No. 1016-1018, two houses, was owned by John Creighton, "hardware," and valued at \$2000. Occupants were Charles J. Hammersley, manager (presumably of Creighton's hardware), as well as Mrs. Ware and an R.M. Ware.

Nos. 1020-1028 belonged to John A. Marshall, evidently still in the process of building the five houses ("unfinished" in the tax record), value \$5000. One was already occupied by J. B. and T.S. Carter, resident merchants.

1900-1910 - Ready for the 20th Century

The block had now acquired a fairly homogeneous group of middle-class residents, including railway employees, retailers, artisans, and recent immigrants with small businesses on the premises. A final lineup from 1910 tax and census records stands as follows:

No. 1000-1002 belonged to Emma and Kate McGahey, address "100 South Patrick," value \$1700, with Robert McGahey, machinist with the Washington and Southern Railroad. The grocery is not mentioned.

Nos. 1004-1006 belonged to the Magnus Schuler Beef Company, assessed at \$3800 with one house remaining. Schuler also owned No. 1008, valued at \$1250 and occupied by John Payne, baggagemaster, and nephew John Shaw, locomotive engineer, with a family of seven. Payne remained from 1900 (Census).

No. 1010, valued at \$900, belonged to the Standiford estate and was occupied by George Rodgers, a boilermaker from New York and Indiana, with a family of four.

No. 1012-1014 was owned and occupied (1900 Census also) by Hugo Herfurth, age 55, German-born cigarmaker, who had emmigrated to New York in 1860. His seven children included an electrician, two house carpenters, a ladies' tailor, a ticket agent and someone engaged in "cement work." To this were added Russian-born shoefitters. The various extensions shown on the 1891 map were evidently not wasted.

Nos. 1016-1018 (two houses) were owned--one each--by Frank C. and J. Carlin Creighton, trustees, perhaps of the Creighton estate. Each house was valued at \$1000. No. 1016 was rented to Josephine Cowling, age 41, of Irish parentage. No. 1018 was occupied (in 1900 also) by W. L. Berryman, house carpenter, and his son-in-law, Frank Smith, grocery clerk, and mother-in-law, Martha Smith.

Nos. 1020-1028 were all owned by John A. Marshall and grouped into three properties:

Nos. 1020-1022, valued at \$2700, were occupied by George H. LeHew, chief dispatcher of the steam railway, with 9-year-old daughter, and William G. LeHew.

Nos. 1024-1026, valued at \$3000, occupied by: William L. Cowling, train dispatcher for the steam railway, of Irish parentage, and his wife (in No. 1024); and Sarah F. Carter, 80, with her daughter and two sons, retail grocers (in No. 1026).

No. 1028 on the corner, valued at \$1500, was occupied by the Horace D. Ashton Company.

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INDEX

Alexander, William Thornton	2
Anderson, Margaret	15
Appich, David	11, 12
Arnell, Henry S.	5
Ashton, Horace D. Co.	18
Atwood, Hiram	12
Baden, Benjamin	5
Ballenger, James	10
Ballenger, Peyton	9
Berryman, W.L.	18
Bland, Nelson	14
Boyle, William H.	15
Bradley, Harrison	6
Brent, John	9, 12
Brown, William	4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13
Butts & Cawood	5,7
Callan, Henry	12, 15
Carter, J.B. & T.S.	17
Carter, Sarah F.	18
Cawood. See Butts & Cawood	
Compton, E(manuel) G.	10, 12-14
Cook, Ann	
Cook, Henry	12
Cowling, Josephine	18
Cowling, William L.	18
Cowman, John P.	9
Cox, Charles	12
Creighton, Frank C.	18
Creighton, J. Carlin	18
Creighton, John	17
Cunningham, John	16
Curray, Judy	8
Daley, Ann	10
Devaughn, John	9
Duff, John	3
Duvall, William	10
Eaches, Joseph	11
Edelin, James	6
English, David Jr.	5, 6, 8
Faw, Abraham	2, 3, 6-8, 14
Ferguson, Henry	10
Field, Stephen	10
Fleming, James & Co.	7
Galloway, Richard	8, 10
Gibbs, Mary Ann	10
Glover, Joseph	9

Goddard, Amos	13
Goddard, Lewis	13
Graham, Henry	
Grimmon, Mill	15
Griswold, Lyman	9
Hammersley, Charles J.	17
Hammond, James	4, 6, 8, 9
Harper, Samuel	5
Harris, James, Jr.	7
Harris, Jemima	10
Harvey, Lydia	13
Herfurth, Hugo	18
Hewes, Henrietta	9
Hodge, Mary	15
Hoffman, Henrietta	11
Hoffman, Jacob	4, 6
Hoffman, Peter	6, 8, 9, 11
Hoffman, Samuel Owings	11
Hogan, Philip	10
Hooff, Philip	6, 8, 9
Hoskins, James	9
Howell, Thomas	13
Huck, Thomas V.	7
Hughes, Fendale	13
Jackson, Charles	14
Jackson, John	
Jefferson, John	10
Jenkins, Mary	10
Johnson, Thomas	15
Jolliff, William	3
Jones & Lloyd	5, 7
Keith, Jean	
Keith, Leanor or Leona	9, 13
Keith, William	
Kirk, William	
Kitcher, Gottlieb	14
Lane, William	10
Lannon, John	13
Larmour, Samuel B.	8
LeHew, George H.	18
LeHew, William G.	18
Leigh, Marmaduke	5
Lloyd. See Jones & Lloyd	
Lovejoy, John	4
Lowe, Sophia E.	14
Lumby, Henry	14
Lumsden, Margaret	6
McAlester, Nathaniel	3, 5
McClain, Isaac	3, 4
McGahey, Emma	17

McGahey, John	13, 15, 16
McGahey, Kate	17
McGahey, Mary	13
McGahey, Robert	17
McGinnis, Hugh	13
McKinney, John	3, 5
McKinney, Sarah	3, 5
McPherson, Daniel	6
McVeigh, William	11, 12
Magnus Schuler Beef Co.	17
Mandeville, Joseph	6-9, 11
Mandeville, Joseph, Jr.	2
Marshall, John A.	17, 18
Mason, Nancy	10
Masters, Solomon	12
Miller, Robert H.	8, 12
Noble, John	15
Noland, William	9
Norris, Matilda	10
Orange and Alexandria Railroad	12
Orange, Alexandria, & Manassas Railroad	15
Page, William	9
Payne, John	17
Peach, John	12
Pelter, James	4, 6
Pelter, Sarah	6
Pipsicoe, Lucy	10
Poston, Francis	3, 4, 6
Randolph, Lucy	13
Reardon, Matthew	4
Richards, W. C.	13
Richardson, R. & W.P.	2
Robbins, Justice or Justus	10
Robinson, Mary	10
Rodgers, George	17
Ross, John	4
Russell, James	3, 4
Schofield, Jonathan	5
Schofield, Mahlon	5
Schuler, Magnus	16
Scott, James S.	6, 7
Shaw, John	17
Shepherd, James	6
Sidney, Ross	15
Simmons, Joseph	9
Slade, Richard	5, 6, 7, 8
Slade, Richard and Co.	7
Smith, Frank	18
Smith, Martha	18

Smith, Joseph	2, 3, 5
Snyder, Matthias	8
Standiford, Harry	16, 17
Standiford, John	14-17
Standiford, Josephine	15
Steed, Juliana M.	14
Stokes, John	15-16
Summers, Susan	13
Swann & Co.	5
Taylor, T. Adolphus	16
Taylor, William	9
Taylor, William A.	16
Thomas, Benjamin	9
Thurber, Charles	2, 3
Tyler, Dennis M.	6
Voss, Nicholas	2, 3
Ware, Mrs.	17
Ware, R.M.	17
Watson, Cornelius	9, 10
Wells, N. B.	12
West, John	8, 10, 11
Wheat, John	11, 12
Williams, Mildred	15
Wilson, David	7
Wise, George P.	9
Wolfe, William	11, 12, 14-16
Wood, John	13
Yeaton, William	10