

---

# **THUNDERBIRD ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES, INCORPORATED**

---

ARCHEOLOGY, CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

126 EAST HIGH STREET  
WOODSTOCK, VIRGINIA 22664

TEL: (540) 459-4017 • (540) 459-4018

EMAIL: TAAWOOD@SHENTEL.NET  
TAAWIN@SHENTEL.NET

---

## **EXCAVATIONS AT THE OLD TOWN VILLAGE SITE, CORNER OF DUKE AND HENRY STREETS, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA: AN HISTORIC AND ARCHEOLOGICAL TREK THROUGH THE 200 YEAR HISTORY OF THE ORIGINAL SPRING GARDEN DEVELOPMENT**

by

**William M. Gardner, Kimberly A. Snyder, Gwen Hurst, Joan M. Walker  
and John P. Mullen**

with contribution by:

**David T. Clark - Faunal Analysis**

**Linda Scott Cummings and Thomas E. Montoux - Pollen, Phytolith  
and Parasite Analysis**

**Lucinda McWeeney - Botanical Remains Analysis**

**August 1999**

**Report prepared for Eakin and Youngentob, Alexandria, Virginia**

**VOLUME I**





## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Volume I</b>	
Abstract .....	i
Table of Contents .....	iii
List of Figures .....	v
List of Plates .....	vii
List of Tables .....	ix
Introduction .....	1
History of the Tract and Other Miscellany, Including Trivia on Various Individuals ..	5
Prehistory: People and the Environment .....	5
From 1690 to 1800 .....	6
About 1800 to 1863 .....	12
Spring Garden Resort .....	15
Lots 1, 2, 27 and 28 .....	20
Lots 3, 4, 25 and 26 .....	21
Philip Marsteller .....	21
Charles Page .....	24
Gottlieb Appich .....	25
Lots 29, 30, 53 and 54 .....	27
Lots 31, 32, 51 and 52 .....	28
Lot 56 .....	29
Lot 73 .....	31
What Else Was Happening in the Neighborhood? .....	32
The Coming of the Railroad .....	35
The Civil War Period .....	37
Post Civil War .....	50
Applying the History to the Archeological Investigations .....	78
Research Orientation .....	79
Field Methodology and Results of the Investigations .....	81
Trenches 1, 2, H and Block 4 .....	85
Trench 9, Block 8 .....	89
Block 10, Trenches 15 and 16, and Test Unit 4 .....	92
Trench 14 .....	95
Trenches 12, E and F .....	99
Block 7 and Trench 13 .....	101
Block 5 and Trenches C & D .....	105
Block 9 and Trench 11 .....	109
Trenches 18, 19, 20 and 21 .....	113
Lots 3, 4, 25 and 26 .....	114
Block 1 and Trench 8 .....	115
Block 2 .....	119
Block 3 .....	125
Block 11 .....	130
Block 6 and Trench B .....	136
Discussion .....	139
The Pre-Civil War Period .....	141
The Civil War and Post-Civil War Periods .....	153
Feature 142 .....	154
Internal Comparisons and Comparisons with Other Studies in the Vicinity .....	174
Summary .....	182
References .....	183
Appendix I: Chain of Title .....	193
Appendix II: Alexandria Tax Table .....	199
Appendix III: Representative Artifacts .....	209

**Volume II**

Appendix IV: Artifact Inventory

Appendix V: List of Features

**Volume III**

Appendix VI: Beer, Liquor, Ink, Medicinal, and Culinary Bottles, Canning Jars, Telegraph Insulators and Perfumers: The Jars and Bottles from the Old Town Village Site, Alexandria, Virginia by Gwen Hurst

Appendix VII: Pollen, Phytolith and Parasite Analysis of Privy Deposits, Old Town Village Site, Alexandria, Virginia by Linda Scott Cummings and Thomas E. Montoux

Appendix VIII: Analysis of the Faunal Remains from the Old Town Village Site Privy by David T. Clark

Appendix IX: Botanical Remains from the Old Town Village Site Privy, Alexandria, Virginia: A Study of Changing Dietary and Disposal Patterns by Lucinda McWeeney



## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1	: Portion of ADC Map of Northern Virginia .....	3
Figure 2	: Portion of 1746 Housing Patent Survey, 4,438 Acres, Showing Philip Alexander's Quarters .....	9
Figure 3	: Portion of Josiah Berry's 1741 Survey of Howsing's Patent Map Showing Philip Alexander's Quarters and 500 Acres .....	10
Figure 4	: George Washington's Plan of Alexandria, ca. 1749 .....	11
Figure 5	: Map Reconstructed from Tax Records and Deeds Showing House Sites in Project Area in 1796 .....	13
Figure 6	: Portion of Gilpin's 1806 Survey Showing Spring Garden Farm Lots ..	14
Figure 7	: Portion of M. C. Ewing's 1845 Plan of the Town of Alexandria, D.C., Showing the Presbyterian and Episcopal Cemeteries and the General Project Area .....	17
Figure 8	: 1850's Period Plan of Alexandria Showing Page and Marsteller Houses and Methodist Cemetery .....	18
Figure 9	: Portion of 1886 Map Showing Spring Garden "Resort" and William B. Richards Structure .....	19
Figure 10	: 1805 Insurance Map Showing Philip Marsteller's House .....	22
Figure 11	: 1815 Insurance Map Showing Philip Marsteller's House .....	23
Figure 12	: Portion of 1839 Map Showing Appich Residence .....	26
Figure 13	: Portion of Hopkin's 1877 Map of Alexandria, Va. Showing General Project Area .....	30
Figure 14	: Reduced Portion of 1865 Map of the U.S. Military Railroad Station at Alexandria, Va., Showing the Project Area and the General Surroundings .....	34
Figure 15	: Portion of 1902 Sanborn Insurance Map Showing Butler Dwelling ...	54
Figure 16	: Portion of 1909 Sanborn Insurance Map Showing Butler House .....	55
Figure 17	: Portion of 1912 Sanborn Insurance Map Showing Ends of Buildings on Project Area Associated With Railroad Tracks .....	56
Figure 18	: Portion of 1921 Sanborn Insurance Map Showing Ends of Buildings on Project Area Associated With Railroad Tracks .....	57
Figure 19	: Portion of 1958 Sanborn Insurance Map Showing Railroad Buildings and Tracks in Project Area and Eastern Half of Spring Garden Tract ..	58
Figure 20	: Portion of 1885 Sanborn Insurance Map Showing Dwellings, Tenements and Barn at Fayette and Wilkes Street and Octagonal Water Closet (Privy) .....	61
Figure 21	: Portion of 1891 Sanborn Insurance Map Showing "Shanty" on Fayette Street and "Negro Tenements" South of the Railroad Tracks .....	62
Figure 22	: Portion of 1896 Sanborn Insurance Map Showing Chapel on Wolfe Street, Tenement, Dwellings, Barn/Stable and Disappearance of Privy .....	63
Figure 23	: Portion of 1902 Sanborn Insurance Map Showing Lumber Storage Building in Previous Location of Tenement and Railroad Mission in Previous Location of Chapel .....	64
Figure 24	: Portion of 1907 Sanborn Insurance Map Showing Appich Dwelling/Photo Lab .....	66
Figure 25	: Portion of 1912 Sanborn Insurance Map Showing Lavatory on Corner of Wolfe and Henry Streets .....	67
Figure 26	: Portion of 1921 Sanborn Insurance Map Showing Two Storage Sheds on Wolfe Street and Southern Railroad Laboratory on Corner of Henry and Wilkes Streets .....	68
Figure 27	: Portion of 1902 Sanborn Insurance Map Showing Semi-Circular Round House and Railroad Station .....	71



Figure 28 : Portion of 1907 Sanborn Insurance Map Showing Round House and Coal House, and Ice House and Office in Location of Former Transfer Shed .....	74
Figure 29 : Portion of 1921 Sanborn Insurance Map Showing Planing Mill, Car Repair Sheds and Engine Room .....	75
Figure 30 : Portion of 1941 Sanborn Insurance Map Showing T. J. Fannon's Coal and Wood Yard on North Side of Duke Street .....	76
Figure 31 : Portion of 1941 Sanborn Insurance Map Showing T. J. Fannon & Sons Building Material and Bulk Oil Storage on Payne Street, Railroad Tracks, Yards, and Offices .....	77
Figure 32 : Map of the U. S. Military Railroad Station at Alexandria. Va. Showing Archeological Trenches (oversize - in separate envelope)	
Figure 33 : Project Area Showing Total Areas Excavated (oversize - in separate envelope)	
Figure 34 : Idealized Soil Profile from Block 11 .....	82
Figure 35 : Profile Showing East Wall at the Northern End of Trench 9 .....	83
Figure 36 : West Wall Profile of North/South Trench in Block 5 .....	84
Figure 37 : Plan View of Block 4 Showing Feature 88 and Trenches 1, 2 and H ...	86
Figure 38 : Plan View of Block 4 Showing Features 88, 89, 134, 135, 136 and 138 .....	87
Figure 39 : Plan View Showing Feature 31 in Block 8 .....	90
Figure 40 : Plan View of Trench 14 Showing Features 13, 15, 16 and 17 .....	96
Figure 41 : South Wall Profile of Trench 14 Showing Feature 13 .....	97
Figure 42 : Profile of Trench 13 Showing Feature 11 .....	102
Figure 43 : Plan View of Block 7 Showing Features 10, 11, 140 and 141 .....	103
Figure 44 : Plan View of Block 5 Showing North/South Trench, Trench C and Trench 5 and Features 54 and 131 .....	106
Figure 45 : Portion of East Wall Profile of Trench 5 in Block 5 Showing Feature 54 .....	107
Figure 46 : Profile of Trench 11 Showing Features 27 and 28 in Block 8 .....	111
Figure 47 : Block 9, Trench 1 Plan View of Features 223, 224, 225, and 229 ....	112
Figure 48 : Block 1 Features Including Feature 83 and Addition to Makeley House/Photographic Studio .....	116
Figure 49 : Feature 83, Makeley House/Photographic Studio Addition, and Feature 234, Builder's Trench and Feature 28 .....	118
Figure 50 : Plan of Brick Foundation (Feature 179), Basement (Feature 171) and Well (Feature 191) of Appich House/Hospital .....	121
Figure 51 : Plan of Appich House Cellar (Feature 171), Well (Feature 191) and Hearth (Feature 222) .....	123
Figure 52 : Plan View of Feature 142 (Privy), Block 3 .....	128
Figure 53 : Plan View of Block 3 Features .....	129
Figure 54 : Plan View of Feature 61, Block 11 Showing Top Part of Fill .....	131
Figure 55 : West Wall Profile of Feature 61 at Early Stage of Excavation .....	132
Figure 56 : Plan View with Fill of Feature 269, Block 11 .....	134
Figure 57 : Profile of West Wall, Feature 269, Block 11 .....	135



## LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1	: View of Project Area During the Archeological Excavations .....	3
Plate 2	: View of Project Area After the Development of the Old Town Village ....	3
Plate 3	: View From Near Henry Street North Along Wolfe Street, Circa 1863 ...	39
Plate 4	: View of Roundhouse Looking Northeast From Wolfe Street, Circa 1863 .....	41
Plate 5	: Bird's Eye View of Machine Shops, With East Yard of Orange & Alexandria Railroad .....	42
Plate 6	: Looking West Down Wolfe Street, Circa 1863 .....	44
Plate 7	: Looking Southwest Across the USMRR Headquarters Building, Circa 1863 .....	45
Plate 8	: U.S. Military Railroad Station, Duke and Fayette Streets, Alexandria, Va., 1863 .....	47
Plate 9	: 1864 Civil War Photo, Looking East Southeast From Shuter's Hill .....	49
Plate 10	: Feature 88, Trench 2: Footer Wall of 1900's Roundhouse .....	88
Plate 11	: Feature 89, Block 4: Brick Floor and Foundation Walls .....	88
Plate 12	: Trench 9, East Wall, Unit 6 .....	91
Plate 13	: Feature 31, Block 8: Pit Feature .....	91
Plate 14	: Trench 16, Block 10 .....	94
Plate 15	: Feature 13, Trench 14 .....	98
Plate 16	: Trench 12, North Wall, Unit 2: Band of Gleyed Soil Underlain by Iron Precipitation .....	100
Plate 17	: Trench 12, East Wall: Brick Foundation and Railroad Track .....	100
Plate 18	: Features 10 and 11, Trench 13, Block 7 .....	104
Plate 19	: Trench 5, Block 5: Soil Profile .....	108
Plate 20	: Feature 131, Block 5: Circular Bricklined Post Hole .....	108
Plate 21	: Trench 11, Block 9, Plan View .....	110
Plate 22	: Feature 229, Trench 11, Block 9: Woodlined Railroad Junction Box ...	110
Plate 23	: Feature 83, Block 1: House Foundation .....	117
Plate 24	: Feature 179, Block 2: Foundation of the Gottlieb Appich House .....	122
Plate 25	: Feature 191: Well in Basement of Feature 179, the Appich House .....	124
Plate 26	: Feature 222: Hearth or Ash Pit in Feature 179, the Appich House .....	124
Plate 27	: Block 3: Parking Lot Prior to Excavations .....	126
Plate 28	: Block 3: Privy Uncovered .....	126
Plate 29	: Block 3: Excavated Privy Showing Pine Plank Lining .....	127
Plate 30	: Block 3: Excavated Privy Filling With Water at End of Excavations ....	127
Plate 31	: Feature 61, Block 11: Ice House of Cistern .....	133
Plate 32	: Feature 269, Block 11: Well .....	133
Plate 33	: Feature 40, Block 6: Plan View .....	137
Plate 34	: Feature 40, Block 6: Profile .....	137
Plate 35	: Feature 40, Block 6: Vertical Board Wall .....	138
Plate 36	: Feature 40, Block 6: Step .....	138



### Plates in Appendix III:

Plate 37 : Selected Medicine Bottles From Feature 142 .....	211
Plate 38 : Selected Medicine Bottles From Feature 142 .....	211
Plate 39 : Selected Medicine Bottles From Feature 142, Including From the U.S. Army Hospital (Center Bottle) .....	213
Plate 40 : Selected Medicine Bottles From Feature 142 .....	213
Plate 41 : Selected Flasks From Feature 142 .....	215
Plate 42 : Selected Beer Bottles From Feature 142 .....	215
Plate 43 : Selected Culinary Bottles From Feature 142; Needles in Foreground Came From Bottle on Left .....	217
Plate 44 : Selected Ink Bottles From Feature 142 .....	217
Plate 45 : Selected Toys From feature 142 .....	219
Plate 46 : Selected Doll Fragments From Feature 142 .....	219
Plate 47 : Silk With Brocade Pattern From Feature 142 .....	221
Plate 48 : Filmy Silk From Feature 142 .....	221
Plate 49 : Conch, Coral and Coconut Shell From Feature 269 .....	223
Plate 50 : Kaolin Pipes From Feature 269 .....	223
Plate 51 : Wooden Drum Sticks From Feature 142 .....	225
Plate 52 : Wooden Toy Sword and Gun Handle From Feature 142 .....	225
Plate 53 : Brass Pocket Watch (Feature 142), Rubber Comb (Feature 269), and Tortoise Shell Comb (Feature 269) .....	227
Plate 54 : Pin With Bars (Feature 142), Shield Pin (Feature 142), Brass Lid (Feature 269) and Lens (Feature 142) .....	227
Plate 55 : Brass Stirrup (Feature 171) and Gun Parts and Bullets (Feature 142) ...	229
Plate 56 : Brass Buckle, Brass Thimble and Straight Pins From Feature 142 .....	229
Plate 57 : Creamware Containers From Feature 269 .....	231
Plate 58 : Ironstone Teapot From Feature 142 .....	231
Plate 59 : Ironstone Thundermug From Feature 142 .....	225
Plate 60 : Rockingham/Bennington Tea Pot From Feature 142 .....	225
Plate 61 : Porcelain Sherds .....	227
Plate 62 : Transfer Printed Wares .....	227

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1	: Feature 269: Mean Ceramic and Glass Dates by Level .....	142
Table 2	: Feature 269: South's Function by Level .....	143
Table 3	: Feature 269: Functional Categories by Level .....	144
Table 4	: Feature 269: Ceramic Ware Types .....	147
Table 5	: Feature 269: Decoration on Refined White Earthenwares and Porcelains .....	148
Table 6	: Feature 269: Ceramic to Bottle Glass Ratio by Level .....	149
Table 7	: Feature 142: Mean ceramic and Bottle Dates by Level .....	153
Table 8	: Feature 142: South's Function by Level .....	165
Table 9	: Feature 142: Ceramic Ware Types by Level .....	166
Table 10	: Feature 142: Decoration on Refined White Earthenwares and Porcelain by Level .....	167
Table 11	: Feature 142: Functional categories by Level .....	169
Table 12	: Feature 142: Glass Percentages by Level .....	170
Table 13	: Feature 142: Ceramics to Bottle Glass Ratios by Level .....	171
Table 14	: Percentage of Coarseware to Refined Wares for Various Pre-Civil War Components in Alexandria .....	178



## INTRODUCTION

Land use may seem a relatively constant factor to most people, especially to those who have recently moved into an area. Those who have remained residentially stable for more than two or three decades often marvel at how things have changed since they were a kid, or since they last visited a neighborhood. Change is even more exaggerated in a rapidly developing world such as that of the Greater Washington, D. C., area. Zoning, rezoning, development, redevelopment, road building, building razing, building erection, and other land and skyline alterations go on today at a frenzied pace, a pace which has been accelerating during the past 20-30 years. All of this activity obliterates, at least to the naked eye, much, if not all, of what was there before the current offices, apartments, condominiums, townhouses, shopping centers, parking lots, metro stations and widened streets came along (compare Plates 1 and 2).

More often than not, evidence for what existed before the demolition still remains beneath the ground surface, sometimes underlying a great deal of fill. Archeologists are the ones who plumb these depths, digging into the soil to look for traces of the past. Old maps, deeds and other land records, wills, tax records, and oral and written histories are the fodder which provides meals for historians and archivists who can serve up a quick dish revealing what was present in a particular spot in the past. When these researchers all work together, combining the results of their work, a pretty good feast of the past can be served.

This is what this document is all about--a reconstruction of a particular piece of land, now occupied by a residential development called Old Town Village which is situated at the southwest corner of Duke and Henry Streets in Alexandria, Virginia (Figure 1). Funding for the study was provided by the firm of Eakin and Youngentob, the developers of Old Town Village.

The archeological and historic study reported on in this document was required by the City of Alexandria's historic preservation laws. For those readers not familiar with contemporary rescue archeology or, as it is known at the present time, cultural resources management studies, a three stage approach is required. The first step in the process is the discovery stage, referred to as a Phase I Archeological Reconnaissance. Archeologists examine historical documents and records held by the State Archeology office (in the case of Virginia, held at the Department of Historic Resources in Richmond) to see if any kind of archeological site, prehistoric or historic, is known to be located in or contiguous to the project area. Then field testing is carried out to look for evidence of sites. A series of shovel test pits is systematically excavated across the project area; all soil is carefully screened through 1/4 inch hardware cloth screens. Artifacts recovered are bagged by unit and soil horizon, and cleaned and analyzed in the lab. In this particular project, however, the Phase I testing was different. The City of Alexandria archeologists already had map information showing that the tract proposed for development was the site of the U. S. Military Railroad Headquarters during the Civil War. After working out arrangements with the City of Alexandria for a series of backhoe trenches to be excavated during the Phase I and plotting the location of these on a map (as determined by the City of Alexandria archeologists), Eakin and Youngentob hired Thunderbird Archeological Associates to conduct the study.

Enough tantalizing data was found in the Phase I testing to warrant a Phase II study. The Phase II is the evaluative stage in which the site's integrity, or extent of undisturbed deposits, is tested in order to determine the site's eligibility for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Eligibility requirements are based on the potential of the site to be able contribute information significant to an understanding of the history or prehistory at





**PLATE 1**

**View of Project Area During the Archeological Excavations**



**PLATE 2**

**View of Project Area After the Development of Old Town Village**





FIGURE 1  
 Portion of ADC Map of Northern Virginia  
 Scale: 1" = 2 miles



the local, state and/or national levels. Generally speaking, it is the context of the artifacts within a site which contributes to significance. Antiquity, overall preservation of the site, and who lived at the site are also important. During the Phase II studies carried out on historic period sites, considerably more time is expended in archival and library research in which deeds, tax records, wills and other data are examined in order to determine who lived at a site and at what time period. Excavation is more intense; larger test units are excavated in locations determined by the results of the Phase I study. Unit size is increased to a standardized 3 by 3 foot size. As in a Phase I investigation, all soil is screened through 1/4 inch mesh hardware cloth. Because the excavations at Old Town Village revealed the presence of intact contexts which were sealed, a Phase III was recommended for this project.

The Phase III is the data recovery stage. At this level a series of research questions are developed and extensive excavation areas are opened. In this case, much of the excavation was done with machinery to remove the overlying fill, then hand tools were used to excavate the archeological deposits.

As is often the case with research designs developed prior to any excavations, what was actually found did not completely conform with what been anticipated. Physical evidence for the U. S. Military Railroad use of this particular piece of ground was scarce and, except for a single major feature, a 17-foot deep octagonal, board lined privy, the artifacts, features and soils with good context were associated with the pre-Civil War use of the property.

The archival data revealed five periods of occupation at Old Town Village:

- 1 - the prehistoric period from 11,000 B.C. to A.D. 1690
- 2 - the early historic era from circa 1690 to 1800;
- 3- the development of the Spring Garden Farm lots to the coming of the railroad lots , circa 1800 to the early 1850s;
- 4 - the impact of the railroad, from circa early 1850 to the U. S. Military takeover in mid-1861;
- 5 - the Civil War period from 1861-1865;
- 6 - and the post-Civil War from 1865 to the present.

In the following discussion, we will attempt to adhere to these temporal periods. Of the above, only time blocks 4-6 have any relevant archeology from this study. The prehistoric period appears as only a trace while the early historic period evidence is from maps and documents.



## HISTORY OF THE TRACT AND OTHER MISCELLANY, INCLUDING TRIVIA ON VARIOUS INDIVIDUALS

### *Prehistory: People and the Environment*

People first entered the general area about 12 to 11,000 years ago, when the environment consisted of a forest and stream system recovering from the last advance of the Wisconsin glacier. Briefly, at the peak of this last glacial maximum (the actual ice sheet reaching Long Island and the Delaware Water Gap), sea level was at least 350 feet lower than it is today and the vegetation was a mosaic of plant communities, including broad expanses of spruce parkland, narrow bands of deciduous trees, and streamside vegetation of willows and sycamores. The animal life was only vaguely similar to what was present at historic times. In the mammalian group, deer were present, but they shared the area with elk and moose, whose habitat in later years shifted to the north, and extinct forms such as the elephant-like mastodon and mammoth and probably forms of caribou, musk ox, horse, and sloth. The rivers and streams were also drastically different. With sea level at the very low stand of circa 350 feet below today's level, the Potomac and tributary streams like Hunting Creek would have had deeply incised channels and broad valleys formed by previous sea level highs.

As the climate changed, the forests shifted and formed new floral associations, various animals became extinct, and sea level rose, drowning the Susquehanna River. The Potomac was also inundated by this rise in sea level. This action resulted in the creation of the Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac estuary. By 5500 years ago, sea level rise had stabilized somewhat, although it is still continuing and will continue as long as the post-Pleistocene warming trend continues. Around 1800 B.C., shad, herring, sturgeon and other fish species underwent a dramatic population increase, leading to the spring fish runs which proved so important for the late prehistory and early history of the Greater Washington, D.C., area. The vegetation stabilized into the southern mixed oak-hickory-pine association characteristic of the historic period.

Prior to the European and American modification of the landscape, the topography of the project area can be reconstructed as having been a relatively level terrace overlooking Hoof's Run which would have been embayed and, probably, tidal at this time. A gradual slope would have led from where the National Cemetery now exists and an intervening terrace may have been present. It is possible swampland existed at the mouth of Hoof's Run (the extensive marshes of today are largely products of poor historic land use practices and the resultant siltation from erosion). Upland forests would have been characterized by high canopied oak and hickory trees with little underbrush while willows, sycamore and cottonwood grew along the banks of the streams.

The Indians at the time of contact were the Doegs or Dogues, a branch of a larger grouping known as Piscataway or Conoy. It is unclear whether these groups spoke an Iroquoian or Coastal Algonquian dialect. Apropos of this, Hunting Creek was formerly known as Indian Cabin Creek. It is likely more than one cabin existed along Hunting Creek and the Alexandria shoreline but history and development have long since erased any traces of an Indian village.



## *From 1690 to 1800*

The 12+/- acres on which the archeological study was conducted entered into the world of historical records in a very general way in 1669; at that time it was part of a 6,000 acre land (Figure 2) grant given by Sir William Berkeley, then governor of the Virginia Colony, to Robert Howson (Howsing) of Stafford County in return for his having been responsible for the transportation of 120 persons and ten Negroes into the Virginia Colony. In those days, the governor of the colony issued grants under the headright system which people paying their own way to the Virginia Colony could claim 50 acres of land for a tenure of 20 years. Fifty additional acres of land per "head" could also be obtained by paying the cost of passage for transporting settlers into the colony (as 50 x 120 equals 6,000, it is evident that the Virginia Colony did not consider the "Negroes" as part of this headright). After patenting and surveying a tract of land, a patentee was required to settle the land within three years and to pay an annual rent of one shilling for every 50 acres of land patented (Nugent 1979: ix; Nugent 1983: xxiv).

The Howson tract was described as located "Opposite my Lord's Island to the north point of a creek named by the English the Indian Cabin Creek" (Virginia Land Patents 6: 262); Indian Cabin Creek is now known as Hunting Creek. A little over a month after he obtained it, Howson, in turn, assigned the grant to John Alexander, also of Stafford County, on 13 November 1669, in exchange for 6,000 pounds of tobacco (Prince William County Land Causes 1789-1793: 220)--a price of a pound of tobacco per acre!

John Alexander's will, dated 25 October 1677, left all but 700 acres of this land to his two sons, Robert and Phillip, to be divided equally between them. This division took place in 1690 (Stafford County Record Books: 193a-194). Reserving 500 acres (which includes our study area) on the north side of Hunting Creek for himself, Phillip assigned the remainder of his inheritance to his brother on 19 February 1693/94 (Prince William County Land Causes 1789-1793: 217, 221).

Phillip was relatively short-lived, even for that day, passing on in 1705 at the age of 41. An appraisal of the estate in the Stafford County Wills (Z: 269-272) at the "quarter" provides an inventory which shows something about the times:

shock bed & bolster & blankets & a rugg  
1 shock bed & bolster & rugg & blankets  
2 iron potts & hooks  
2 padlocks, 12 old Tin Canns, one old Frying Pan  
one Bucket Pail, 1 old cask, a smoothing iron  
3 iron wedges, 5 old spoons, one old Frow  
  
2 grubbing hoes, one Cross Cut saw & a File  
3 broad hoes, 1 ax, one man servant, 1 year & half to serve  
Servt. Boy 6 years to serve, 1 sevt. Boy 5 yrs & 1/2 to serve  
one Woman sevt. 3 years & half to serve

The servants were indentured--we don't know who they were, where they came from, or what happened to them after they worked off their indenture. A "frow" is a woodworking tool used for making staves and shingles. A "shock bed & bolster" is basically a mattress and pillow made of sheaves.

Alexander's son Phillip inherited the 500 acres north of Hunting Creek and west of the Potomac. This is shown on Figure 3 where, in the far southern part, bordered by Hooffs Run on the west, Great Hunting Creek to the South, the Potomac River on the East and



land owned by Hugh West on the north, is "Phillip Alexander's land" just north of "Phillip Alexander's Quarter".

A 1746 resurvey of the Howsings Patent shows a substantial large house site flanked by two dependencies. Warehouses are depicted on a point of land at "Ralph's gut", presumably somewhere near where Franklin and Potomac Streets intersect, with the quarter sandwiched between Jones Point and Franklin Streets.

The warehouses are what we might call the beginning of Alexandria. These were built by three Scottish factors (a factor was, in essence, a middleman between the farmers and the merchants) for the purpose of holding tobacco prior to shipment to England. As central points in the tobacco trade, they were where the ships docked and deals were struck. The warehouses were built in response to increased tobacco production in the colony and the Tobacco Inspection act of 1730 which authorized a tobacco inspection house above Hunting Creek on the land of Simon Pearson (Harrison 1987: 405).

In anticipation of the development of Alexandria as a town site, George Washington surveyed the lands north of Hunting Creek in 1748. This map also shows the warehouses. A second map by Washington (Figure 4) is called "A Map of Alexandria now Bellhaven". The Act for erecting the town at "Hunting Creek Warehouse" on 60 acres of land owned by Phillip Alexander, Jr., John Alexander and Hugh West was passed on 11 May 1749. Phillip Alexander opposed the establishment of a town on his estate but was evidently placated by naming the town for his family (Pippenger 1990: 322).

The new town was south of the tract that included the current project area; this had been left to the younger Phillip Alexander by his father. This Phillip in turn left his property to his eldest son, John, by terms of a will probated on 14 August 1753 (Fairfax County Land Causes 2: 150-154). Through John, who died in 1775, William Thornton Alexander was left the lands in Fairfax County (formed in 1742) "together with all the slaves and stock" and the rents from leases to lots of land contiguous to the Town of Alexandria during his minority (Fairfax County Land Causes 2: 150-154).

In 1784, William and his wife, Lucy (Taliaferro) of King George County, deeded 82 1/2 acres of the land contiguous to Alexandria to John Wise of Alexandria for £1222.10 shillings. The boundaries of this parcel began at the intersection of Henry Street on the south side of Duke Street and extended south to Hunting Creek and westward to the property of John West of West Grove. An exception to this was four acres which William Alexander had devised unto Abel Willis.

John Wise was a local tavern keeper. He was taxed in 1787 for an ordinary license and billiard table, ten males slaves, four horses (mares, colts or mules) and two head of cattle (Schreiner-Yantis and Love 1987: 76). In 1791, he is listed as a saddler (Tallichet 1986b: 27, 41). The Lloyd House on Washington Street was built by John Wise and was his place of residence until 1799.

In the meantime, it was announced in the *Virginia Journal and Alexander Advertiser* (1786: 3.1) that Abel Willis

"...after much trouble and experience, has fitted up and completed the SPRING GARDENS, a moderate walk from Alexandria, convenient for the reception of ladies and gentlemen, where they will meet with good attendance on the most reasonable terms, and where tea and other entertainments are provided on the shortest notice."



On February 27, 1795, Wise and his wife, Elizabeth, leased the 82 1/2 acres, then known as Spring Garden Farm, excluding the unexpired lease of the Spring Garden entertainment complex, to Matthew Franklin Browne and Theodorus James Hamilton for an annual rent of £300 current money (Fairfax County Deeds Y: 487-491). Bowen and Hamilton engaged George Gilpin to survey the land into lots, or squares (Figure 5), with lanes and allies [sic] 16 feet wide (Fairfax County Deeds Y: 479-483). This map also shows the location of the Spring Gardens buildings. Terms of the Browne-Hamilton lease are irregular and unclear and apparently some of the Spring Garden Farm lots were "sold" by pledges in November 1795.

On 1 March 1796, a notice to secure previously purchased deeds to Spring Garden Farm lots appeared in The Columbian Mirror newspaper (2: 2):

"The purchasers at the sale of Spring Garden Farm are hereby notified, that, on the 9th inst. six months will have elapsed since the sale; and that consequently the Cash Payments, as also the Paper issued by Matthew Franklin Bowen and Co. for which each Lot was sold, will be due on that day. It is therefore expected, that the Purchasers will come to the house of John Wise [Lloyd House], at 10 o'Clock in the morning, prepared to take up their Deeds, which are now ready for them: the Trustees having purchased the Fee Simple from John Wise..."

John Mandeville  
Jesse Simms  
John Foster"

Browne and Hamilton assigned their Spring Garden Farm lease to Jesse Simms on 6 May 1796 (Fairfax County Deeds Y1: 479-483) and on 9 May, John and Elizabeth Wise conveyed the Spring Garden tract of 82 1/2 acres in fee simple to Jesse Simms for £4,460 (Fairfax County Deeds Y1: 403-407). As security for \$5,300.00 owed to John Wise in 1799, Jesse Simms mortgaged his stage line from George Town to Dumfries. Employed in the line of stages were 24 horses, five stage wagons and harness, and one negro boy named Reuben (Alexandria County Hustings Court Deeds N: 159-160). Jesse Simms was also apparently the operator of the coffee house at Gadsy's Tavern in 1799 (Miller 1991: 122).

The Spring Garden Farm lots were sold by Jesse Simms in fee simple titles in 1796 to a number of prominent Alexandria townsmen. The Old Town Village project area is located on Lots 1-4, 25-32, 41-43, the southern half of lots 56 and 73, and the northwest corner of Spring Garden (see discussion in the following section). The leased parcel of Spring Garden was located in the unnumbered blocks of lots in Spring Garden Farm between Wolfe and Wilkes Street on the west side of Payne Street (Figure 6). Spring Garden Farm was added to the town of Alexandria in 1796, as confirmed by Bill No. 47 passed by the Senate of Virginia at that time (Virginia State Library 1976: 87).

Located to the west on Duke Street and extending on the other side of Hoof's Run was West Grove, owned by John West. West also began subdividing his land in the 1790s. The history of the West Grove development, as we shall see in a brief comparison, was somewhat different than the Spring Garden Farms development.







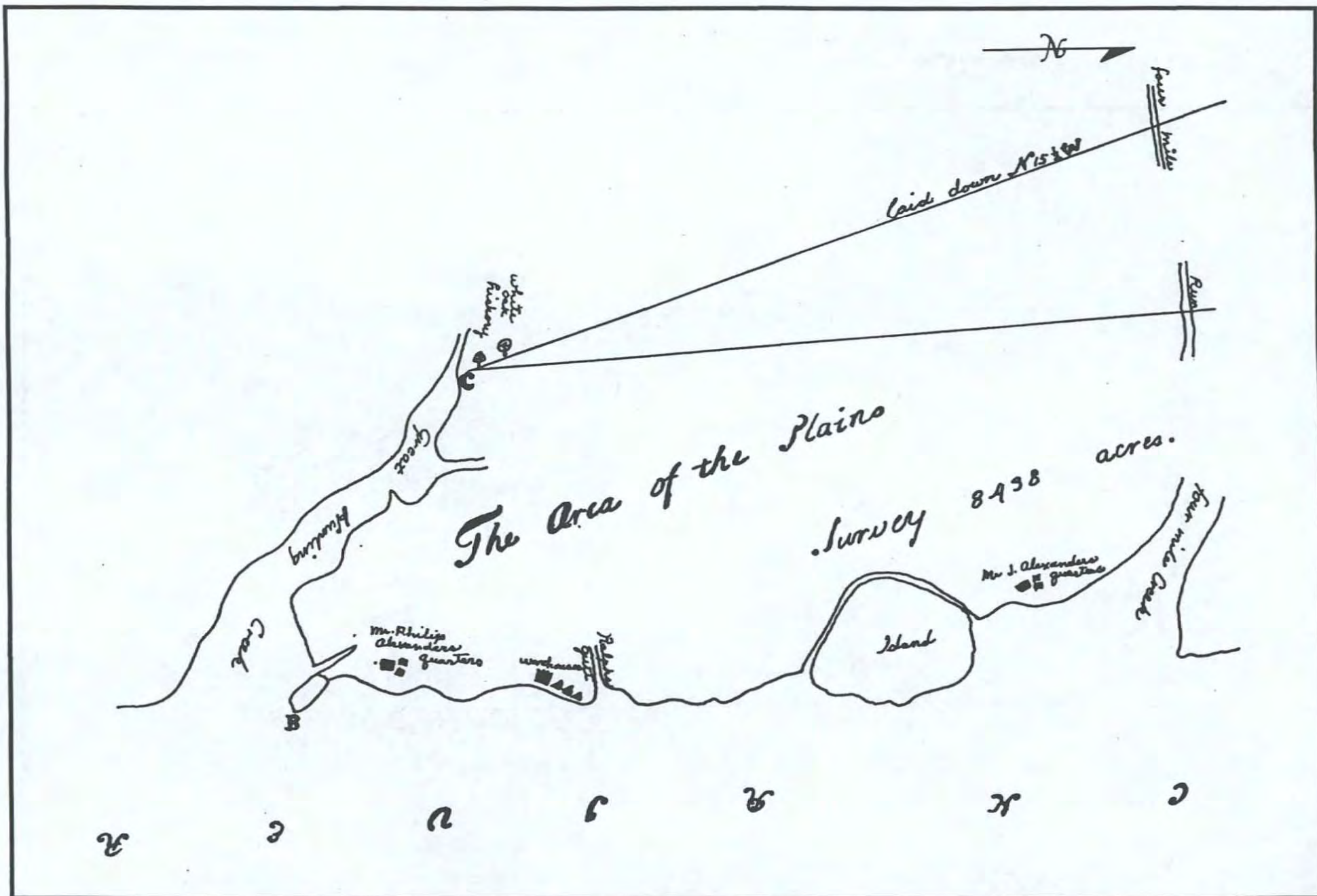


FIGURE 2  
 Portion of 1746 Housing Patent Survey, 4,438 Acres, Showing Philip Alexander's Quarters  
 (Fairfax County Record of Surveys; Redrawn)





FIGURE 4  
George Washington's Plan of Alexandria, ca. 1749



### *About 1800 to 1863*

After a promising start in the development in Spring Garden Farm at the end of the 18th century, the decline in Spring Garden Farm during the first half of the 19th century and the overall depression in Fairfax County is reflected by the mercantile class who invested in Spring Garden. These merchants failed in their businesses and slowly lost their lots and houses in the development. The primary cause of the economic failure was incurred by outstanding and devalued notes used as a medium of exchange in lieu of the feeble and faltering banking system. In addition to the shortage of "hard" cash money, the collapse in tobacco prices following the Revolutionary War and the depletion of the soils, resulted in altering the economic base of Virginia. Alexandria's large shipping industry, including the slave market, and its balance of trade was significantly affected by European wars and treaties as well. European nations governed or claimed islands in the West Indies and the Pacific and parts of South and North America; they took American ships as prizes on the seas, and blockaded and closed ports as far west as the Sandwich Islands (Hawai'i).

Alexandria's tax records for the early 1800s indicate that the property on the southeast side of the project area (and on the east side of Henry Street) was owned by Thomas Preston, an Alexandria carpenter, and was occupied by Abraham Afty and John Hayson, both of whom are identified as "negroes". East of Abraham Afty and John Hayson was the tanning yard of Era McKinsey. On the south side of Wilkes Street (between Henry and Fayette) were a house and lot belonging to Alexander McKinzie and a tenant house of James McKinzie (Alexandria Taxes 1810-1813: 13-15). The remaining house in this area (south side of Wilkes between Fayette and Payne) was purchased by Beale Howard in 1802 (Alexandria Circuit Court Deeds C: 81-84).

Cemeteries to the west of the project area were established by the United Methodist Church in 1808 and by St. Paul's Episcopal Church in 1809 (Kaye 1979: 1-3). By city ordinance, after January 1809, no burials were permitted within the town limits of Alexandria. The property west of Spring Garden was purchased by the United Methodist Church for the cemetery in 1808 (Trinity United Methodist Church 1985: 136) and three additional cemetery acres to the south of the Methodist Cemetery were purchased by St. Paul's Episcopal Church in 1809 (Kaye 1979: 1-3). Another cemetery, the Presbyterian Cemetery, is shown in the back portion of the cemetery complex in 1845 (Figure 7).

The lots with which we are concerned, arranged in blocks, include: Lots 1, 2, 27, and 28; Lots 3, 4, 25 and 26; Lots 31, 32, 51, and 52; and Lots 29, 30, 53 and 54 and the four lots included in the Spring Garden Farm. Figure 8 shows the known location and estimated location of the houses as well as some of the owners for the project area and lots to be discussed.









FIGURE 6  
Portion of Gilpin's 1806 Survey Showing Spring Garden Farm Lots



### Spring Garden Resort

Although not directly in our project area, the Spring Garden resort is interesting because it includes a certain ambiance as well as some of the cast of characters who flow in and out of the first half of the 18th century history of our project area. This two acre plot of land between Wolfe and Wilkes Street, leased under private contract to Abel Willis by 1874, was sold by Jesse Simms to John Mandeville and John Sutton, Alexandria mercantile merchants, in May of 1796 for £960 (Fairfax County Deeds Z1: 25-31).

To satisfy and pay off debts owed to various townsmen, John Mandeville, who resided on King Street (1797 Alexandria City Land and Personal Property Tax Assessments), advertised the resort for sale in May 1798 (Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette 1798: 1.3). There were no purchasers.

The unexpired term of the Spring Garden lease was advertised by an assignee, H. Wilbar, in 1795, to be sold by private contract (The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette 1795: 1.3). Joseph Lingan, an 1802 successor to the former Spring Garden proprietors, Abel Willis and H. Wilbar, took "the liberty to acquaint the Gentlemen and Ladies of Alexandria, and else-where" that he had rented Spring-Garden:

"... where may be had the best of LIQUORS, RELISHES, &c. These gentlemen who please to favor me with their presence may rest assured that every attention shall be paid to them, or their respective companies....N. B. The BATH-HOUSE is well cleaned and in good order. The SPRING-GARDEN water, it is thought, is well known to the inhabitants, and needs no recommendation." (Alexandria Advertiser and Commercial Intelligencer 4: 2).

Whatever splendor and inducements that were attached to the Spring Garden in its heyday, by 1807 it was a vacant lot valued by land tax assessments at \$300.00. Advertised in the *Alexandria Daily Advertiser* (3: 4) by William Hartshorne, receiver of the effects of John Sutton and John Mandeville under order of the high Court of Chancery of Virginia, Spring Garden was described as two squares, or four acres of land. Along with Lot 26 held by Sutton and Mandeville, Philip Godhelp Marsteller purchased the eastern block of Spring Garden Farm for \$460.00 (Alexandria Corporate Court Deeds R: 116-119).

Glory of sorts came once again to Spring Garden. Leased to Christian Piles in 1808, C. Piles advertised the premises:

"for the purpose of keeping a house of entertainment--pledges himself to keep on hand a constant supply of the best liquors of every description; and will provide relishes for private parties at any time." (Alexandria Daily Advertiser 1: 2)

During Philip Marsteller's ownership of part of Spring Garden, the property land tax assessments doubled in value from \$500.00 in 1813 to \$1,000.00 in 1814; it continued to be assessed at \$1,000.00 through 1827 (Appendix II). That portion of Spring Garden and other properties (parts of Lots 3, 4, 25 and 26) owned by Philip G. Marsteller and his wife, Christiana, were mortgaged to the Bank of Alexandria in 1814 for \$4,500.00 (Alexandria Circuit Court Deeds C2: 173-176).

On the tavern premises in 1820 were a "brick house and every other out house necessary for the accommodation of a family. The garden is in a high state of cultivation, and has several summer houses in it for the convenience of visitors" (Alexandria Gazette and Daily Advertiser 3). The brick house and outbuildings were advertised for sale by the Bank of Alexandria in 1826 (Alexandria Phenix Gazette 3: 5). These structures were

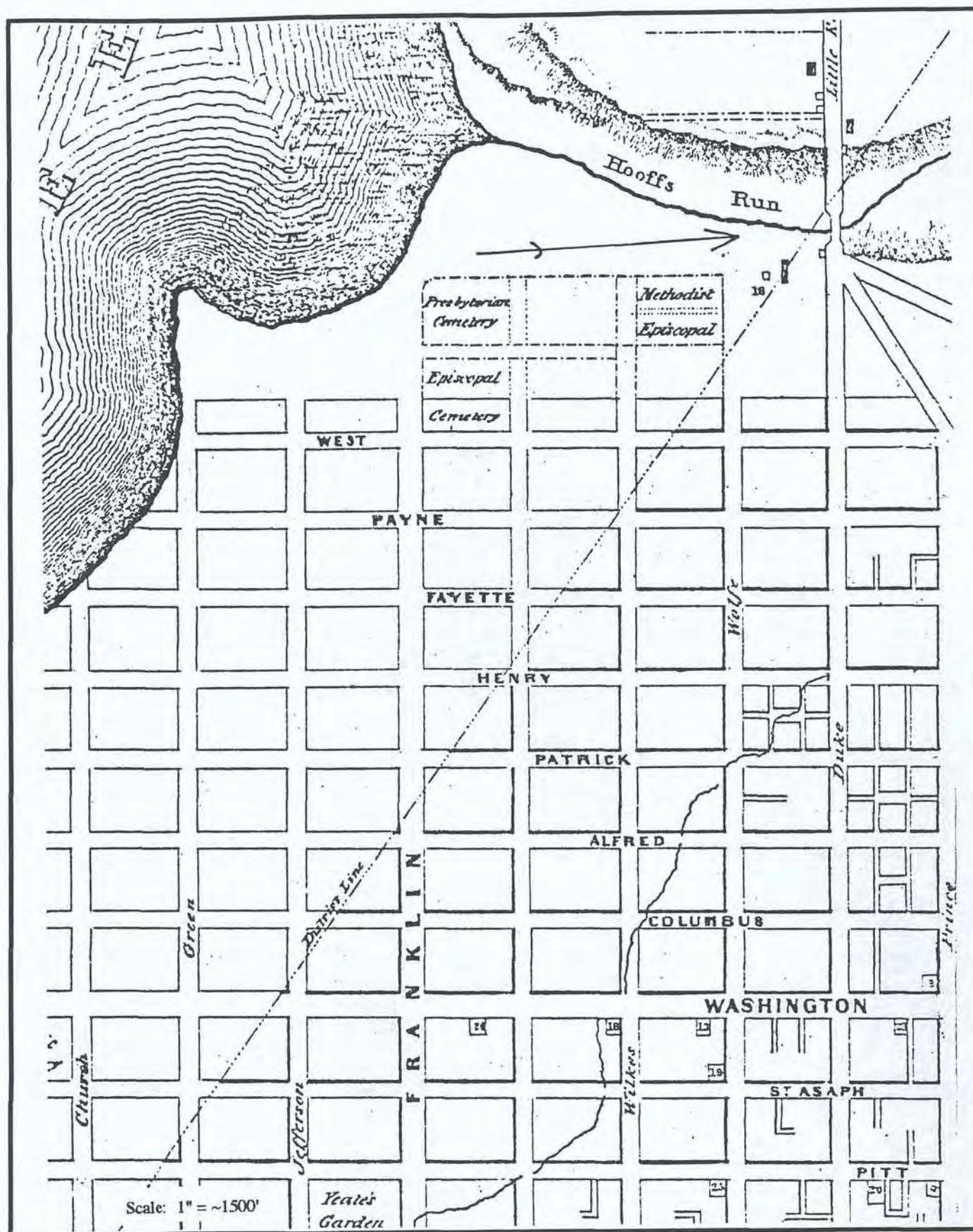


apparently standing until the last quarter of the 19th century as H. W. Newby's survey of Spring Garden in 1886 (Figure 9) shows the "brick house" located in the southeast area near the corner of Wilkes and West Street. Newby's survey notes state that Spring Garden was fenced in and that all the fences, at that time, were "very old" (Alexandria Corporation Court Chancery 1886-1887).

The Bank of Alexandria sold Spring Garden on 12 July 1831 to Mordecai Miller (Alexandria Corporate Court Deeds U2: 450-467), a long established Alexandria merchant (Alexandria Daily Advertiser 1808: 1.2). Less than a year later Mordecai Miller's will was probated on 21 April 1832 (Alexandria Orphans Court Will Book 4: 44-47). Following a request for partition of Mordecai Miller's estate, the property, consisting of a tannery and the three lots of ground called Spring Garden, were partitioned to Mordecai Miller's son, Joseph H. Miller (Alexandria Corporate Court Deeds U2: 25-27; 450-467). The tan yard, located north of the Methodist Church Cemetery (Figure 8), was noted in the 1833 deed as held under deeds from Thomas H. Howland, dated 1820, and Jonah Isbell, dated 1824 (ibid.). No buildings and structures are shown on this map in the Spring Garden tavern area.

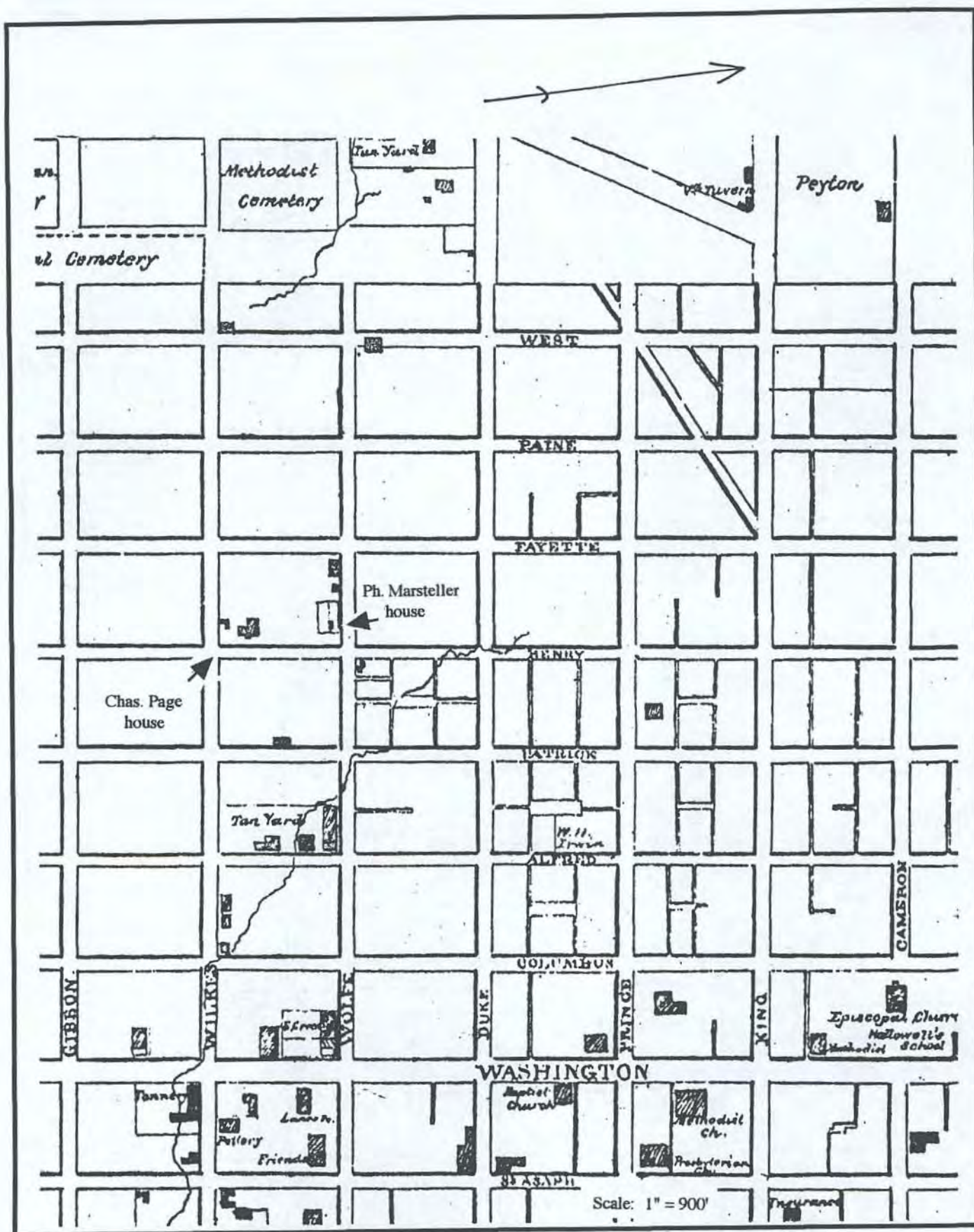
Joseph Miller's Spring Garden property was mortgaged to his brother, Robert H. Miller, in 1841. Unable to pay the mortgage, one-half of Spring Garden, in addition to Lots 31, 32, 51, 52 and the tannery lot with right-of-way for the tannery, were sold at auction in 1844 to William Richards for \$1,255.00 (Alexandria Corporate Court Deeds F3: 23-27).





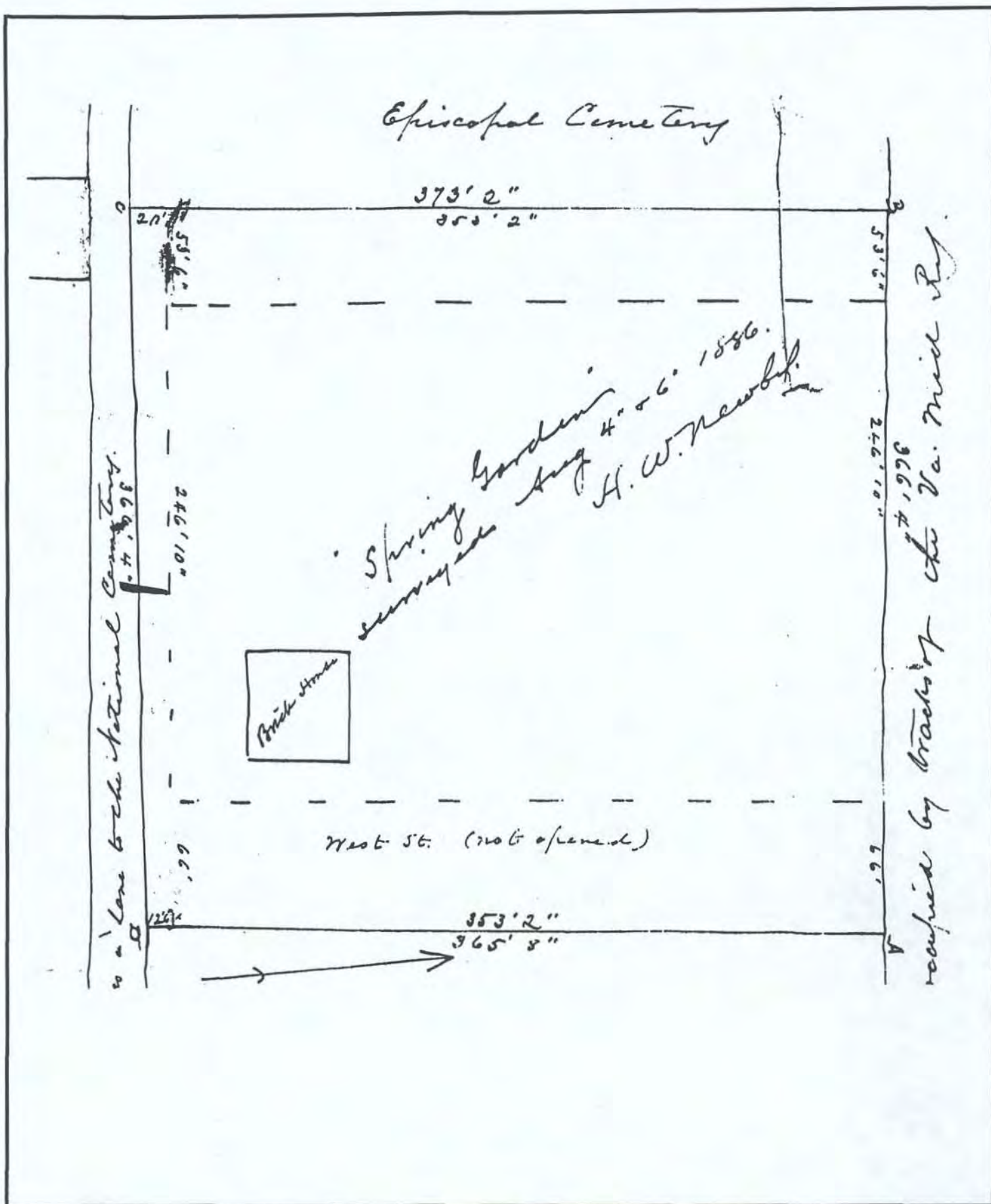
**FIGURE 7**  
 Portion of M. C. Ewing's 1845 Plan of the Town of Alexandria, D. C. Showing the Presbyterian and Episcopal Cemeteries and the General Project Area





**FIGURE 8**  
1850's Period Plan of Alexandria Showing Page and Marsteller Houses and the Methodist Cemetery





**FIGURE 9**  
**Portion of 1886 Map Showing Spring Garden "Resort"**  
**and William B. Richards Structure**  
**(Alexandria Corporation Court Smoot vs. Smoot)**



### Lots 1, 2, 27 and 28

In addition to the Spring Garden block, John Mandeville also purchased the block of Lots numbered 1, 2, 27, and 28 from Jesse Simms in 1796 (Fairfax County Deeds Z1: 25-31); these lots were located on the southwest corner of Duke and Henry Streets and were bounded by Fayette and Wolfe Streets. By order of the Chancery Court in 1807, this block of lots was advertised by the receiver, William Hartshorne, along with Spring Garden, as:

"A full square, containing rather more than two acres, on the south side of Duke street and eastward of the well and white house belonging to the subscriber (Hartshorne)." (Alexandria Daily Advertiser, 2 November 1807, 3: 4)

Lots 1, 2, 27, and 28 were sold under decree of the Sutton-Mandeville chancery proceedings in 1809 to Thomas Swan, a prominent Alexandria merchant and businessman (Alexandria Circuit Court Deeds Q2: 479). Alexandria land taxes (Appendix II) assessed Thomas Swan's property in 1810-1811 at \$1,250.00, reaching an assessment of \$2,200.00 between 1818 and 1825. Thereafter the value of the property declined from \$2,000.00 in 1826 to \$1,000.00 in 1832 (Appendix II). Although the property increased in value for a time, tax records do not indicate that there was a house on this property and no tenants are listed. In 1819, tax records list the property as a "garden"; in 1836, it is listed as a "grass lot."

Thomas Swan, residing in Loudoun County, Virginia, deeded the property in June 1837 to James D. Kerr of Alexandria for \$400.00 (Alexandria Circuit Court Deeds X2: 343-345). This was in turn sold by James and Lucretia Kerr to William B. Richards (also the purchaser of Spring Garden), in September of 1837 for \$500.00 (Alexandria Circuit Court Deeds X2: 290-291). The value of the land jumps to \$3000 in 1841 and the occupant is listed in the tax records as Berton Richards and, later, as William B. Richards. This suggests a house may have been built at this time. The assessed value remained at \$3,000.00 through 1844, with the value dropping to \$1,200.00 in 1845. By the Civil War, as we shall see later, Richards lived across the street.

William B. Richards, the son of the deceased butcher, William Richards, is listed in the 1850 U. S. Census for Alexandria (Household 587) as a farmer (age 57), living with his wife Priscilla (age 49), William B., Jr. (age 19, a merchant's clerk), and two daughters, Laura and Adelaid, aged 13 and 9. Lots 1, 2, 27, and 28 were sold by William B. and Priscilla Richards to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad for \$1,500.00 on 1 January 1850 (Alexandria Corporate Court Deeds L3: 145-146).



### Lots 3, 4, 25 and 26

Lots 3, 4 and 25, located between Wolf and Wilkes Street and fronting the west side of Henry Street (see Figure 5), were sold by an unrecorded deed by Jesse Simms (who had purchased the lots in 1796) to John B. Dabney for \$850.00 on 4 May 1796. John B. Dabney mortgaged the property in June and immediately defaulted on the mortgage payment. Lots 3, 4 and 25 were resold at auction in July of 1796 and were (re)purchased by John Wise for \$850.00 (Alexandria Hustings Court Deeds K: 276-279). On 21 July 1801, this parcel was sold by John Wise to Philip G. Marsteller and Charles Page as tenants in common for \$590.00 (Alexandria Circuit Corporate Court Deeds B: 132-137).

During the early possession of the lots, Philip Marsteller erected a house and dependencies on the northern section of the property, and Charles Page erected a house on the southern section. The lots were formally divided between the parties in 1819. A circa 1850 map of Alexandria prepared prior to the establishment of the railroads (Figure 8) shows the Marsteller house and two smaller structures located on Wolfe near Henry Street. Charles Page's house and a small structure are located on Henry Street near Wilkes Street.

### *Philip Marsteller*

Philip Godhelp Marsteller, an Alexandria vendue master (auction and commission agent), and Lieutenant of the Silver Grays (Alexandria Militia) insured his house and detached kitchen located on the southwest corner of Wolfe and Henry Streets with Mutual Assurance in October 1805 for \$2,100.00. The insurance map (Figure 10) shows several things of interest. The one story wooden house dimensions were given as 20 by 40 feet. Sixteen feet to the west was a one story wooden building measuring 14 1/2 by 10 feet which was listed as a kitchen. Such detached kitchens were not uncommon in those days and probably helped prevent fires in the main house as well as avoiding heat build-up from the cooking fires in the summer (these kitchens are often called "summer kitchens"). Names which can be deciphered on these maps are David Wilson Scott, Special Agent, and verifiers of the assessed value, John S. Brooks and Joshua Riddle. In November of 1815 (Figure 11) the insurance policy on the house and kitchen was renewed by Marsteller. The dimensions and other details on the house and kitchen are the same as stated in the 1805 policy with the additional details that the walls and roof were constructed of wood. David Wilson Scott remains as the Special Agent while the assessment verifiers have changed to William Harper and Amos Alexander.

Expanding his holdings, in 1807 Marsteller purchased Lot 26 (adjoining the west side of Lot 3) along with the eastern half of the Spring Garden by Marsteller in 1807 (see above). In 1810, Marsteller appears in the U. S. Census in the city of Alexandria with ten white occupants and seven slaves. His share of Lots 3 and 4, the adjoining Lot 26, and Spring Garden were mortgaged by him and his wife, Christina Marsteller, to the Bank of Alexandria for \$5,500.00 on 21 October 1814 (Alexandria Circuit Court Deeds C2: 173-176).

Lots 3 and 4 were legally divided between Marsteller and Charles Page in 1819 (Alexandria Circuit Court Deeds I2: 218-220). At about this time, Philip Marsteller and his family moved to an estate called Arrelton, near Nokesville, in Prince William County (The Alexandria Association 1956: 73; Bethlehem Good Housekeeping Club 1961: 151). His house and property in Alexandria appears in Alexandria's Land Taxes as vacant in that year. Between 1823 and 1824 the house and lot was occupied by Charles Chapman. The 1820 Census (page 164) lists Charles Chapman as engaged in commerce; one female age 26-45, one male age 10-16, and two slaves were in his household. The house insurance was again renewed by Philip Marsteller in 1823 for the same evaluation of \$2,100.00;



do hereby declare, and affirm, that which they stand in fee-simple, and that they are hold the above-mentioned Building with the land on not, nor shall be insured elsewhere, and that will abide by, observe and adhere to the Constitution, Rules, and Regulations, which are already established, or may hereafter be established by a majority of the Insured, present in person, or by representatives, or by the majority of the property Insured, represented either by the persons themselves, or their proxy duly authorized, or their Deputy, as established by law, at any General Meeting to be held by the said Assurance Society, or which are or hereafter may be established by the President and Directors of the Society. Witness, my hand and seal at Alexandria this eighteenth day of October 1805

David Wilson Scott Special Agent.

Philip H. Marsteller

WE the underwritten, being each of us Freeholders, declare and affirm, that we have examined the above-mentioned Building of Philip H. Marsteller and that we are of opinion that they would cost in cash Twenty one hundred Dollars, to build the same, and that now (after the deduction of

hundred Dollars) they are actually worth Twenty one hundred Dollars in ready money, as above specified to the best of our knowledge and belief, and the said subscriber has acknowledged before us his above signature.

I the undersigned do hereby certify that I verily believe the Buildings herein described are not over-valued.

John J. Brooks

Residing in Alexandria

David Wilson Scott Special Agent.

Joshua Riddle

Molpe Street 66 Feet wide

East

Vacant 100 Feet

B  
Wooden Kitchen  
1 story high  
14 by 10 Feet

distance 16 Feet

A  
Wooden Dwelling  
House 1 story,  
high 20 by 40  
Feet

(Encl. 1)

Philip H. Marsteller  
John J. Brooks  
Joshua Riddle

These buildings are not contiguous to or within 100 Feet to any other buildings.

Henry Street 66 Feet wide

FIGURE 10  
1805 Insurance Map Showing Philip Marsteller's House  
(Mutual Assurance Policy No. 50)



WITNESS our hands, This *Tenth* day of *September* One Thousand Eight Hundred and *Fifteen*

*David Wilson* *Seal* } Special Agent for the  
*Wm. W. Blodgett* } *Town of Alexandria*  
*Amos Alexander* } Appraiser residing in } *Alexandria*  
 } Appraiser residing in }

WE the underwritten, being each of us Freeholders, declare and affirm, that we have examined the above mentioned buildings of *Philip Goddard Marsteller* and we are of opinion that *they* would cost in cash *Two Thousand One Hundred* dollars to build the same, and that now (after the deduction of *One Hundred* dollars) are *One Thousand* dollars in ready money, as above specified to the best of our

knowledge and belief. As Witness our hands  
*I the undersigned do hereby Certify that I*  
*truly believe the buildings herein described*  
*are not overvalued,*  
*David Wilson* *Seal* Special Agent.

*Wm. W. Blodgett*  
*Amos Alexander* } Residing in } *Alexandria*

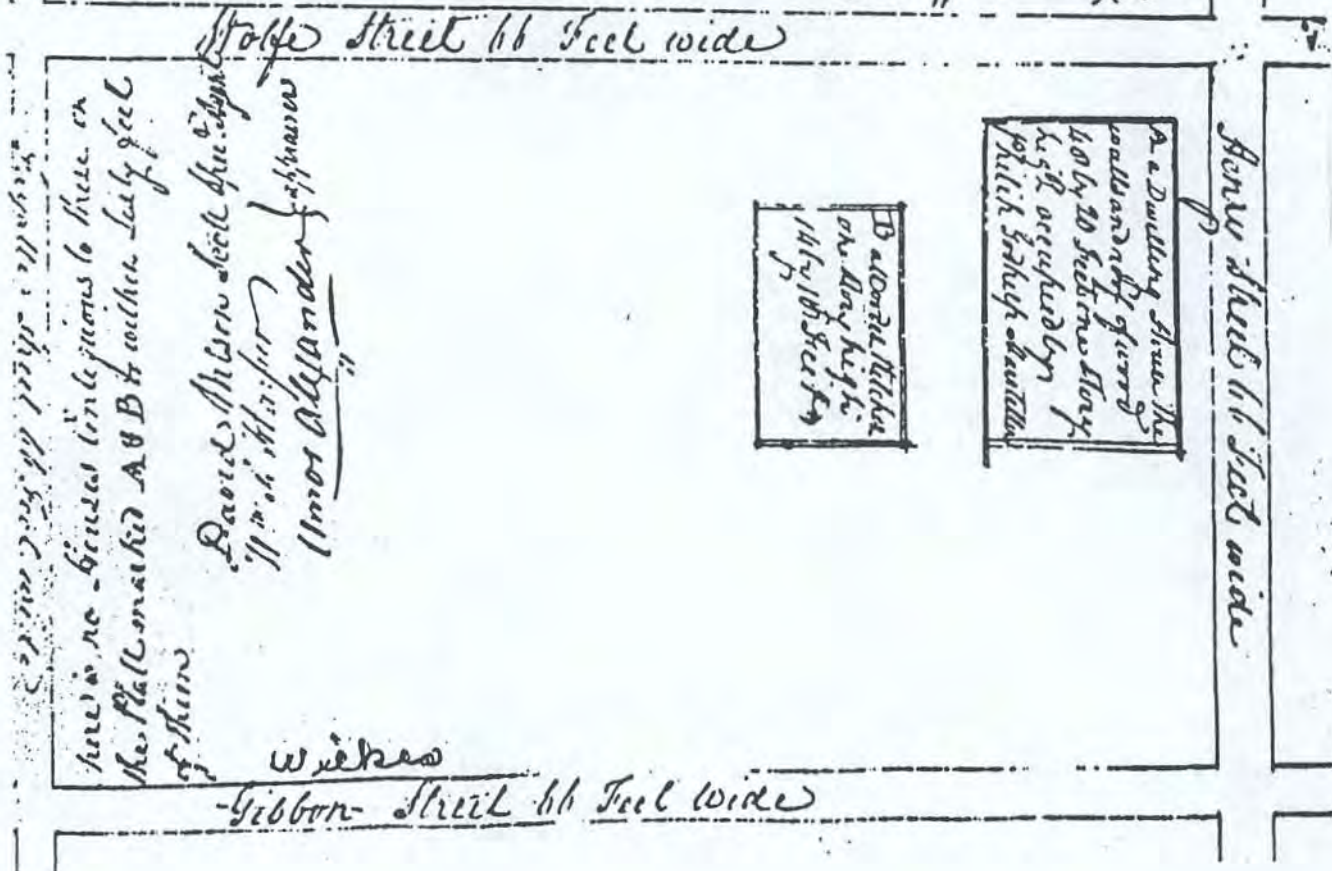


FIGURE 11  
 1815 Insurance Map Showing Philip Marsteller's House  
 (Mutual Assurance Policy No. 1791)



now, however, the house is described as being two stories high. It was occupied by Charly T. Chapman.

Between 1825 and 1827 the property again appears in the Alexandria Land Taxes as being vacant. Between 1828 and 1834, the house and property, now assessed at \$1,800.00 (Appendix II), was occupied by Eliza (Elizabeth) Winter. On 6 June 1826 The Bank of Alexandria advertised the property, "formerly the residence of Mr. Marsteller", for sale, and the following August and September the residence was advertised for rent by The Bank of Alexandria (Alexandria Phenix Gazette, 3:5, 3:5, 3:5). Marsteller's property was sold in 1834 by The Bank of Alexandria to George Keating (Alexandria Circuit Court Deeds V2: 458-459), who resided on the site until December of 1836, when it was deeded to Henry Daingerfield (Dangerfield) for \$700.00 (Alexandria Corporate Court Deeds X2: 183-185).

Henry Daingerfield is listed in the Land Tax records as a resident of the site from 1837 to 1838, at which time the property was sold to Thomas Travers for \$1,250.00. John M. Johnson is listed as the resident during the first three years of Travers tenure. The property was then deeded by Thomas and Henrietta Travers to James D. Cox (listed as James L. Cox in the title records) in 1842 (Alexandria Corporate Court Deeds Y2: 113-114; 161-163; Alexandria Circuit Court Deeds C3: 311-312). James D. Cox had lived in the house in 1843 and 1844. As executor of the estate of James L. Cox, John L. Cox released the property to George C. & Mary S. (Cox) Harvey on 1 January 1848 (Alexandria Corporate Court Deeds 13: 474-476; see also Appendix I).

#### *Charles Page*

Charles Page, the joint-owner with Philip Marsteller of Lots 3 and 4 from 1801 to 1819, was a director and the cashier of the Bank of the Potomac in Alexandria (Kaye 1979). As a non-resident land owner, Charles Page paid Alexandria taxes in 1805 for a house and a 3/4 acre lot assessed at \$1,200.00. The property appears intermittently in the local newspapers advertised for rent, and in the tax records as occupied by various tenants (Appendix II). In 1811, Charles Page advertised the property for sale in the *Alexandria Daily Gazette* (3.4) describing the premises as:

"A House and Lot on Henry Street adjoining the premises of Philip G. Marsteller. The house is nearly new, large, convenient, and in a very healthy situation to which is attached three quarters of an acre of ground now in a garden well enclosed."  
(ibid.: 3.4)

Thereafter the house and garden were advertised for rent. In a rental advertisement in 1815, the house was described as being "well finished having seven good rooms and an excellent dry cellar" (Alexandria Gazette, Commercial and Political 4.3).

Although Charles Page's house and garden are occasionally listed as vacant in the tax records, the taxes list a different tenant each year until the property was eventually sold in 1851. The exceptions to the yearly changing tenants were Charles Chapman (an 1823-24 tenant of Philip Marsteller's), who lived here between 1824 and 1826, and Charles Page's son, Washington Page, who occupied the site in 1827 and 1828 and again in 1831. During the time that Washington Page occupied the site the property increased in value to \$2,000.00 (Appendix II). Miss Tompsons (Thompson) lived there for two years in 1833 and 1834. Capsius Lee was the occupant for four years from 1835 to 1838. He was succeeded by Henry B. Stuart who was replaced by Martha Mason in 1840. Martha Mason remained until 1842, and was followed by a succession of people, including Daniel



Ratcliffe, Mrs. Sarah Waite, Richard Windsor, James Read and, in 1851, by Charles Lee (related to Capsius Lee, perhaps?).

The will of Charles Page, probated in December 1839, left his estate to his children (Alexandria Orphans Court 4: 226-227).

### *Gottlieb Appich*

Gottlieb Appich, a native of Germany and an Alexandria confectioner on King Street, purchased the Harvey property (originally the Marsteller property) on 25 June 1849 for \$1,400.00 (Alexandria Circuit Court Deeds K3: 453-455). On March 24, 1851, Washington and William Page, executors of the will of Charles Page, deeded the premises for \$2,250.00 to Appich (Alexandria Circuit Court Deeds M3: 234-235); thus Appich now owned the original 1801 Marsteller-Page purchase of Lots 3, 4, and 25 and Marsteller's Lot 26 as well. In 1851, the block was valued at approximately \$3300. Five years later, the assessed value had jumped to \$10,450.

Alexandria Land Tax records list Gottlieb Appich as residing in the 4th Ward of Alexandria; two Appich houses are shown in 1839 near Hunting Creek between Green and Jefferson Streets (Figure 12). The 1850 U. S. Census for the City and County of Alexandria (Family 968) lists Gottlieb Appich (then aged 48) with his wife Gertruden, who was 47, and their two children, David, 17, and Catharine, 8. Five years later, David was the victim of a tragedy; he was killed while assisting the Star Fire Company in extinguishing a warehouse fire on King Street in Alexandria (Miller 1987: 167-168). Catherine Appich (d. 1927), a post-Civil War resident of the current project site, married Wesley Makeley, a conductor on the Alexandria and Orange Railroad in 1858 (Pippenger 1994: 162). Gottlieb Appich appears in the 1860 Census of Alexandria (65) with a real estate value of \$20,000.00 and personal estate of \$1,000.

With the purchase of the lots from the Harvey and Page estates in 1849 and 1851, Gottlieb Appich became the sole owner of the city block in the Spring Garden Farm bounded by Wolfe, Henry, Wilkes, and Fayette Streets. As will be noted later, this city block was eventually sold in 1906 by Gottlieb Appich's daughter, Catharine Appich-Makeley, and his grandchildren, to Fairfax Harrison, the president of the Southern Railroad (formerly the Orange and Alexandria Railroad) and historian and author of *Landmarks of Old Prince William* (1924).

A map made in the 1850s (see Figure 8) shows that the Page/Appich house had been enlarged considerably and that there was also another outbuilding. Also of interest are two buildings at the northwest corner of the property, which would be Lot 26. These are in the exact location of the Orange and Alexandria Offices and the later U. S. Military Railroad Headquarters.







#### Lots 29, 30, 53 and 54

William Hartshorne, a merchant doing business on Hooe's Wharf in Alexandria (Miller 1991: 192) purchased one square of lots numbered 29, 30, 53, and 54 from Jesse Simms for £395 on 24 May 1796 (Fairfax County Deeds Z1: 268-271). This block of lots fronts Duke Street and is bounded on the east, south and west sides by Fayette, Wolfe, and Payne Streets (see Figure 5). By 1805 the property, although unoccupied, was taxed as a house and lot assessed at \$2,000.00 (Appendix II). The property was devalued to \$1,600.00 in 1807 and was occupied in that year by "Stall." An advertisement placed in the *Alexandria Daily Advertiser* in 1807 (3.4) by William Hartshorne describes his house, located on the west side of Mandeville's lots, as a white house with a well.

Like Charles Page's house and lots, William Hartshorne's house and lot also appears in the Alexandria Land Taxes as a rental property, occasionally vacant. Between 1817 and 1826 the property appears under the William Hartshorn (sic) estate and with a declining value over the years (Appendix II). By the will of William Hartshorne, proven in court on 16 May 1818, the property was divided between his heirs (Alexandria County Old Will Book 2:201), and appears in the tax records from 1827 through 1836 taxed to Sarah and Rachael Hartshorn. Among the occupants of the house and property was Frank Sales (1828), identified in the tax records as "free Colored" (Appendix II). Frank Sales appears later, along with other "free Colored", in the discussion of Lots 55 and 56. As a footnote to this, in the early 19th century the number of free blacks in Alexandria was over 500 (Shephard 1985: 77-79). And, as discussed below in connection with the ownership of Lots 55 and 56, Thomas Preston, who also owned a number of other lots along Duke Street, was one of the organizers of the Benevolent Society, one of the professed aims of which was to find jobs and housing for "free Colored".

Lots 29, 30, 54 and 53 were sold to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company in early 1850. The initial deed to one-half of the property for \$600.00 is dated 22 January 1850 from the estate of Richard Harthorn [sic] of Radway, New Jersey. The second deed to the other half of the property is dated 24 April 1850 from John and Rebecca Large and Susan Hartshorn of Philadelphia for a like amount of \$600.00 (Alexandria Corporate Deeds L3:197-197; 421-423).



### Lots 31, 32, 51 and 52

James Patton, a local merchant and attorney, purchased Lots 31, 32, 51, and 52 from Jesse Simms on 24 May 1796. These lots were located west of those belonging to Philip Marsteller and Charles Page (see Figure 5). Included in the sale price of £330 were also Lots 82, 87, 88, 103, 104, 122 and 123, located in the southwest corner of Spring Garden Farm (Fairfax County Deeds Z1: 59-64). These lots are now mostly incorporated into the various cemeteries situated in that area. James Patton advertised his properties in the Spring Garden addition for sale on 29 April 1800 in the *Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette* (4.3).

Tax assessments from 1807 through 1851 list the property as a vacant lot assessed at varying tax rates ranging from \$600.00 to \$1,200.00 (Appendix II). On 9 November 1809, James and Mary Ann Patton deeded the property to the Bank of the Potomac "to secure the late firm of Marsteller & Young against responsibility by them incurred as endorsers of notes". At a private sale by James Patton on 17 October 1826 "at the front door of the Reading Room", the property was struck off to Phineas Janney, President of the Bank of Potomac, for \$200.00 (Alexandria Corporate Court Deeds Z2: 418-420). The bank of the Potomac sold the property on 14 February 1839 to William B. Richards (Alexandria Corporate Court Deeds Z2: 292-294, 418-420).

William B. Richards was also the purchaser of the Spring Garden block from the Mordecai Miller estate in 1844, and of Lots 1, 2, 27 and 28 in 1837. Lots 31, 32, 51 and 52 appears in the tax records after 1848 as a lot with a barn. This property was combined with the sale of the Spring Garden block from William B. and Priscilla Richards to William H. Fowle for \$6,000.00 on 8 March 1852 (Alexandria Corporate Court Deeds N3: 11-12).



## Lot 56

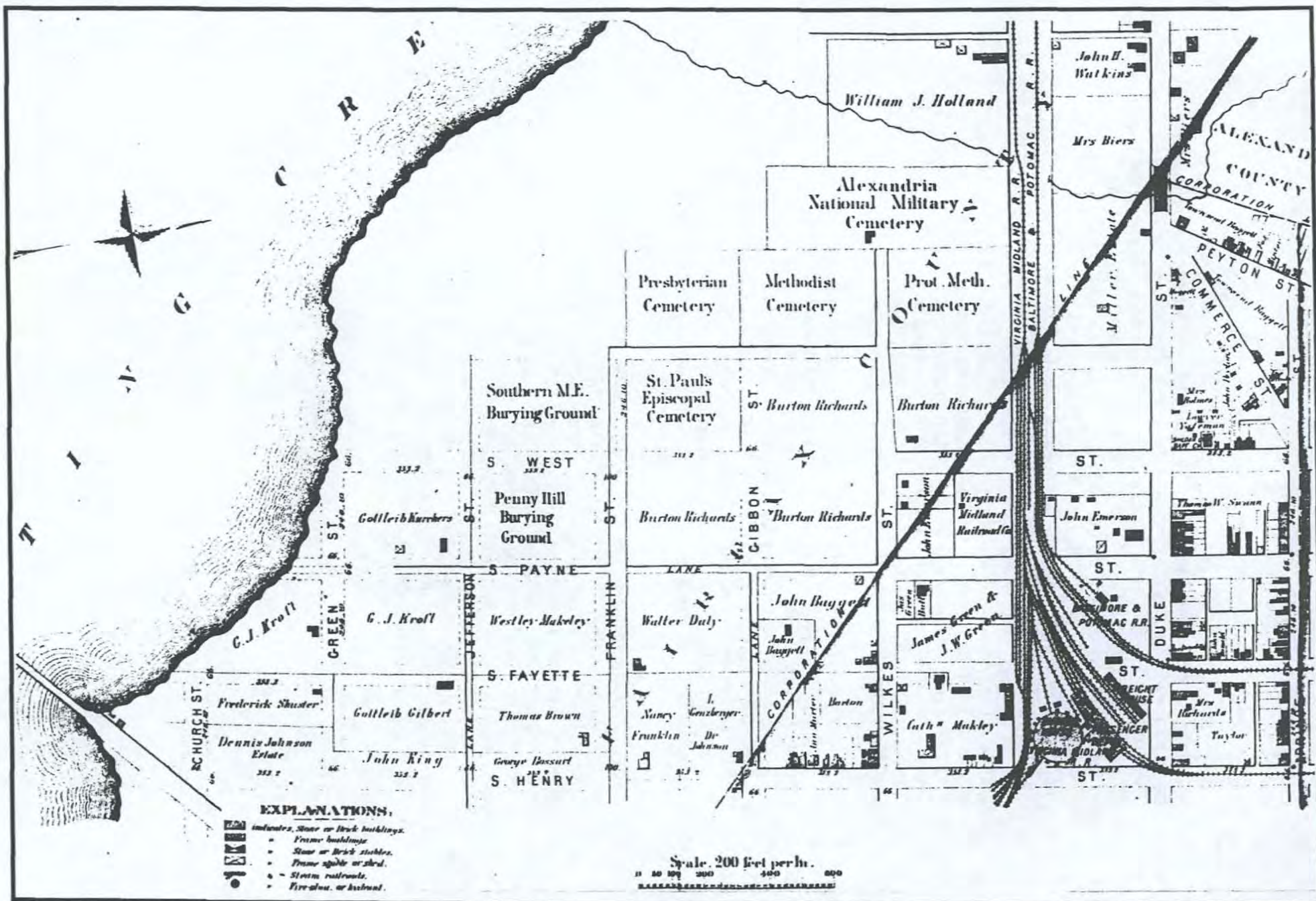
Lot 56, located at the southwest corner of Wolfe and Payne Streets, was sold with attached lot 55 by Jesse Simms to Alexandria merchants, Robert Patton and Charles R. Scott, on 24 May 1796 (Fairfax County Deeds Z1: 31-36). The southern portion of Lot 56 is within the current project area (see Figure 5). The two lots were assigned by an unrecorded deed on 11 July 1796 by Patton and Scott to Michael Flannery, a local bank clerk. Two years later, on 21 July 1798, Lots 55 and 56 were deeded to Benjamin Dulaney, a planter whose estate *Rose Hill* was located west of the town of Alexandria (Alexandria Hustings Court Deeds L1: 1-4).

In the 1806 tax records Lot 56 was occupied by Dr. Stabler (Appendix II), although through the year of 1818 the property appears in the tax assessments as a "lot" with no mention of a house. Daniel Dulany of Fairfax County, manager of the estate of his parents, Benjamin Dulany "the elder" and wife, Elizabeth, of the town and county of Alexandria, D. C., leased the property in 1812 to Thomas Preston for 70 silver dollars per year during the life of the said Benjamin Dulany (Alexandria Circuit Court Deeds W: 376-379).

Thomas Preston, a carpenter, appears in the Alexandria Land Taxes through 1830 as owner of the property; however, no conveyance to Thomas Preston from the Dulany estate has been located. In 1818 the property was taxed as a house and lot assessed at \$1,000.00 (Appendix II). An 1820 advertisement placed by Thomas Preston, who resided on [east] Duke Street, describes the premises as "A two acre garden lot and house on Wolf-street and opposite Mrs. P. G. Marsteller's Garden" (Alexandria Gazette and Daily Advertiser (3.2). Except for a four year vacancy (1823-1826), the premises was occupied by Eliza Redman, Eliza Wright, Betsey Bell, and Elizabeth Clarke who were possibly one and the same person.

No conveyance of Lot 55 and/or Lot 56 from Thomas Preston after 1830, when the property listed as Thomas Preston's disappears from the tax records, were located in the Alexandria deeds. In reconstructing the land owner from the tax records, Thomas Preston's property was reduced in 1827 from a one acre lot to a 1/2 acre lot with a house with an assessed drop in value from \$1,000.00 to \$700.00. Frank Sales, who we have seen before living in William Hartshorne's house on either Lot 29 or 54, was a "free colored," also known as "John Hooe" who appears in the tax records in 1827 on Wolfe Street with a house and lot valued at \$200.00. Lot 55 was traced in the tax records as owned by Frank Sales (1827-1834), and George Cook, also a free colored, from 1835 through 1837. In 1837 the house on this lot is listed in the tax assessments as an "old house" (Appendix II). The 1877 Map of Alexandria (Figure 13) shows this property as owned by John Emerson.





**FIGURE 13**  
 Portion of Hopkin's 1877 Map of Alexandria, Va. Showing General Project Area



### Lot 73

Lot 73 lies at the southeast corner of Wolfe and West Streets (see Figure 5). Jesse Simms conveyed Lots 73 and 74 on 26 April 1797 to Thomas White and Mathew Sexsmith for £150. These two lots were divided in half between the purchasers in May 1797, with Thomas White taking the western part and Mathew Sexsmith taking the eastern section (Fairfax County Deeds Z1: 386-389, 394-397).

Thomas White's half of Lots 73 and 74 was deeded to John Limerick for £500 in January 1799 (Alexandria Hustings Court Deeds L: 181-184). On 12 November 1803, John Limerick and his wife Anna deeded the property located on Duke, Wolfe and "George" Streets to Michael O'Meara (O'Mara) for \$150.00 (Alexandria Circuit Court Deeds G: 192-195). Michael O'Mara of the West End in Fairfax County wrote his will on 6 March 1814 and it was probated in Alexandria on 10 January 1815. His lot and house in the West End where he lived was left to his daughter (not named), wife of Michael Quigley. After bequeathing \$100.00 to the Roman Catholic Church, \$100.00 to the poor of Alexandria, and \$100.00 to his grandchildren (not named), the remainder of his estate, after debts, was put in trust to be sold at public sale and to be invested in bank stocks. One-third of the dividends were to go to his wife, and the residue of dividends were to go to his son, Thomas. If Thomas was deceased before reaching age, his dividends were to go to the children of Michael O'Mara's sister Margaret in Ireland and his grandchildren. Trustees were Thomas White, James Sheehee, and Thomas Swan (Alexandria Orphans Court I: 326). No additional deeds or documents to this share of Lot 73 were located.

Mathew Sexsmith appears as the owner of the eastern half of Lot 73 in the Alexandria Land Taxes for the years of 1810 and 1811. At that time the property was assessed at \$550.00 and was occupied by George Bowing (negro) in 1810, and "Perry" in 1811. Mathew Sexsmith and his wife Elizabeth deeded the property to James Hewett Hooe of Fairfax County on 20 September 1811 for \$500.00 (Alexandria Deeds U: 397-400). This was resold in 1818 by James H. Hooe and his wife Elizabeth Thacker, then of Alexandria, to Humphrey Peake of Prince William County. The sale to Humphrey Peake, apparently a land speculator, included three other Alexandria town lots for a total price of \$10,633 and 1/3 of a dollar (Alexandria Circuit Court Deeds I2: 407-409).

Alexandria Land Tax records (Appendix II) show the property as owned by: Humphrey Peake as a rental property from 1821 to 1829; by Thomas Mason from 1830 to 1832; by Harrison Tayler from 1833 to 1835; and by Camilius (Cornelius) Taylor from 1836 to 1849. Among the renters were Charles Hindes, Simms (Simpson) Green (free colored), and Tim Pane (slave). After 1836 the property appears as a 60 foot brickyard. Deeds from Humphrey Peake, Thomas Mason, and/or transfer of the property from Harrison Taylor to Cornelius Taylor were not located. Cornelius Taylor and his wife Susannah sold the property to John Malone and Samuel Crockett for \$500.00 on 19 April 1850, whereas Malone and Crockett doubled the price to \$1,000.00 and sold the property to Silas Burke in 1853 (Alexandria Circuit Court Deeds M3: 63-64; O3:442-443). In 1877 this property, along with Lots 55 and 74 (above), was owned by John Emerson (Figure 13).



### *What Else Was Happening in the Neighborhood?*

A report written in conjunction with another cultural resources management investigation connected with the widening of Duke Street (Cromwell and Hills 1989) provides excellent historical information on the community of West End as well as on the north side of Duke Street and the U. S. Military Railroad Headquarters.

West End village, which lay along the Duke Street corridor between Telegraph Road and Hooff Run (about where Daingerfield Road intersects with Duke Street), grew out of the development of John West's land toward the end of the 18th century. The latter was the location of the first toll booth on the Little River Turnpike which, of course, turns into Duke Street at the Arlington and Alexandria boundary. Although not directly concerned with our study, some of the history of the development of the Little River Turnpike is relevant. Subscription sales for the Turnpike were sold by the Little River Turnpike Company. William Hartshorne, whom we have seen previously as the 1796 owner of Lots 29, 30, 53 and 54, was one of the local representatives of the Turnpike Company. The road was to be 50 feet wide, 20 feet of which was to be covered with gravel while the remainder was to be used in the summer for horse and foot travel (Shepherd 1970, Vol. 1, cited in Cromwell and Hills 1989: 24). Construction began in 1802 and, by 1803, the road went from the Hooff Run stone bridge west for a distance of four miles. The cost of building the road at this time was \$3698 per mile!

Cameron was the estate of John West and the name Cameron is ingrained in place names in the area, e.g., the former Cameron Station military reservation, Cameron Run, and Cameron Park. A cluster of buildings went up early in the development of West End just inside the toll booth at Telegraph Road and just south of Shuter's Hill where the George Washington Masonic Memorial now stands. At the time, this was the location of Ludwell Lee's mansion. Included in the buildings on Duke Street was a dwelling (later a tavern), a wagon yard, and another dwelling associated with a slaughter house. At the very eastern end of West's property, a parcel was bought by Lawrence Hooff--hence, apparently, the run which bears his name. Formerly called Gladden's Run, Hooff had an extensive slaughter house and, probably, a stock yard on his seven acre tract. A year later, in 1793, another slaughter house was opened on the creek.

Another butcher appeared in West End around 1800; this was William Richards. He died in 1802, leaving behind his widow, Elizabeth, and his two youngest children, William Burton Richards and his sister, Ann. The widow married a local butcher, John Zimmerman (Cromwell and Hills 1989: 60). The son, William Burton Richards (apparently also referred to as Burton Richards and William B. Richards), figures importantly in the post-1830s history of Spring Garden Farms development and the contiguous area; he purchased Lots 1, 2, 27, and 28 in 1837, and Spring Garden in 1844.

John Zimmerman died in 1823. His home lot, the former Richards house, passed to his step-children. William bought out his sister and took over the operation of the abattoir. Cromwell and Hills note that Richards purchased several other properties between 1826 and 1840 "...including a new dwelling on the 110 block of Duke Street" (ibid.: 62). In a later section, we will revisit Mr. Richards.

In all, five slaughter houses were operating in West End by 1844. Other industries included brickyards and blacksmith shops.

When West divided his lots, he required that purchasers:



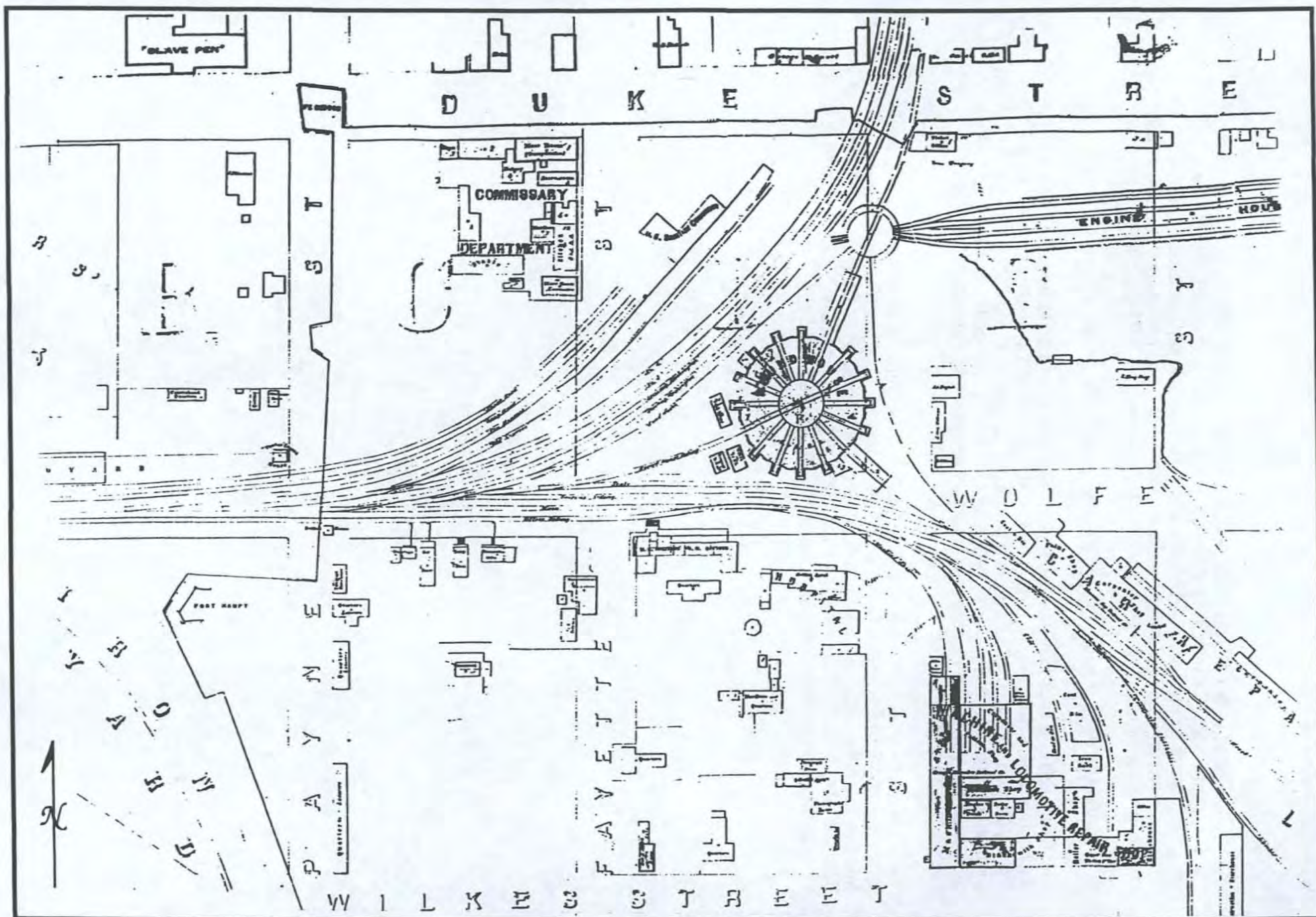
"..raise a house of brick, stone or frame on the above lot of ground, sixteen feet square at least, with a brick chimney, two windows with twelve light to complete the same by plastering and whitewashing it in a workman like manner together with everything else necessary to make it a comfortable and convenient dwelling house." (Fairfax County Deed Book 2: 222 cited in Cromwell and Hills 1989: 36-37)

Phillip Marsteller's house in Spring Garden was 20 by 14 feet.

Cromwell and Hills contrast the neighborhoods of West End and Spring Garden during this time, noting that West End was occupied primarily by the landowners while Spring Garden consisted of tenants with a high rate of turnover. Certainly, the records discussed above indicate this is true of Spring Gardens. The overall tone of the neighborhood was set by the slaughter houses, brickyards, blacksmith shops and, of course, the slave pens.

A "Slave Pen" appears on the 1865 USMRR map (Figure 14) on Duke Street between Payne and West Streets across from Lots 55 and 74 where the Emerson family lived. Initially, this appears to have been in a three story brick house formerly owned by General Robert Young in 1813 (Cromwell and Hills 1989: 111) and purchased by one of the largest slave dealing groups in the area, Issac Franklin and John Armfield.





**FIGURE 14**  
**Reduced Portion of 1865 Map of the U.S. Military Railroad Station at Alexandria, Va.,**  
**Showing the Project Area and the General Surroundings**



## *The Coming of the Railroad*

With the establishment of the railroad, the 1850s saw an acceleration of the transformation of what had been the Spring Garden Farms from an almost rural area with scattered houses and gardens on the fringes of Alexandria into an industrial area. The first railroad company to impact the locale was the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, incorporated by an Act of the Virginia Assembly on 27 March 1848. An Act to confirm the Town of Alexandria's grant of a right-of-way to the Orange and Alexandria (O&A) Railroad Company through the Town of Alexandria "and the privilege of steam" was passed by the Virginia General Assembly on 22 March 1850 (Commonwealth of Virginia 1850: 74-75). Construction of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad began in Alexandria in early 1850 and was completed as far as Manassas Junction in Prince William County by October 1851 (Geddes 1967: 28-30). In our area, the line ran from the north end of Union Street to the tunnel under Hooff's Run in 1850 with Wilkes Street serving as the route east. The 1865 Civil War map discussed below shows a "Ticket Office" at the northeast corner of Duke and Henry. A notice in the Alexandria Gazette stated that the railroad depot at the upper end of Duke Street had become a busy place.

The tax and land records show that Lots 29, 30, 53 and 54 and 1, 2, 27 and 28 were acquired during the first four months of 1850 (Alexandria C corporate Deeds L3: 197-197, 421-423). According to the reconstruction provided by Cromwell and Hills (1989: 119), the roundhouse was built by at least 1861. It was sited on Lot 2 and part of Lot 27 directly across the street from the Appich-Makeley house at the corner of Wolfe and Henry Streets. The closing of Wolfe Street and its transformation into the railroad right-of-way must have taken place at about this time. The headquarters buildings were erected adjacent to the right-of-way on Lot 26 at the corner of Wolfe and Fayette Streets as indicated by the 1850's map (see Figure 8). According to Cromwell and Hills (1989: 117-118), a shop was constructed on the 1200 block of Duke Street and machine and engine shops were constructed on the south side of the 1000 block of Wolf Street.

A journal kept by Richard M. Scott of Bush Hill, located on down the line south of what is now the Beltway and east of what is now Van Dorn Street, notes that, on 4 July 1851, for

".....the first time today, a train passing over the Orange and Alexandria Railroad carrying about 600 people who were going on an excursion up the road to Backlick, a distance of 11 miles from Alexandria...passing through our meadow with their gay passengers...." (c.f. Wilkinson 1969: 52)

Seventeen and one-half miles of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad were completed and ready for passengers and freight on 15 September 1851.

Announcing the first scheduled trip and fares, an advertisement appeared in the Alexandria Gazette:

"ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 15th September, A TRAIN will leave the Railroad Station, on Duke street, at 8 o'clock, A.M., to go as far as Lee's Station, at the Fairfax Court House ridge, 17 1/2 miles. It will make a second trip in the afternoon, leaving Lee's Station at 6 o'clock, to accommodate persons who wish to spend the day at Fairfax Court House, and return." Passengers would "be taken up or put down" only at the crossroads and at the two stations, Springfield and Burke's between Alexandria and Fairfax Court House (Alexandria Gazette 1851: 3.1)



Orange and Alexandria's first freight, a carload of flour, was brought into Alexandria on the 23rd.

As an indication of the agricultural economic benefits gained by the previously depressed area, by 1860 the Orange and Alexandria, which charged the lowest freight rates in the state, had carried on its rails over 2,000,000 bushels of corn and over 1,000,000 bushels of wheat. In 1861, the inventory of rolling stock included 13 locomotives, 16 passenger cars, ten mail and bag cars, and 80 box/flat cars (Hurst 1991: 6, 7).

The Manassas Gap Railroad Company was incorporated by an Act of the Virginia Assembly on 9 March 1850 (Commonwealth of Virginia 1850: 73-74). Initially, the Manassas Gap Railroad leased the Orange and Alexandria railroad track rights into Alexandria and, in 1855, began constructing its own line which was never completed (Geddes 1967: 28-30). The property, charter and franchises of the Manassas Gap Railroad was transferred to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company in February 1867 (Commonwealth of Virginia 1867: 637-639).

In 1858, a contract was let to Q. A. Morris and others by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to construct and operate a telegraph line along the "whole length of the road" to Lynchburg (Board of Public Works 1858:2).

In addition to the railroads in 1850, the Alexandria Gas Light Company was incorporated on 22 March 1850 by a number of prominent Alexandria businessmen. Among the businessmen associated with the Company was George H. Smoot, president of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. The Gas Light company was authorized to open the streets, lanes, alleys and public squares in the City of Alexandria for the purpose of distributing gas by gas mains, or gas pipes (Commonwealth of Virginia 1850: 148-149).



## *The Civil War Period*

The city of Alexandria would remain an occupied city throughout the duration of the war. On May 24 1861, Federal troops entered the city of Alexandria, Virginia, as Confederate troops exited the city to the west. On their way out of the city, the Confederate troops passed the rail yards of the Orange & Alexandria Railroad, soon to play in important role in the events of the War.

During the Civil War, railroads influenced the nature and timing of campaigns and affected the outcome of battles; thus the war has been often called "the first railroad war" (Henry 1961). Seifert has noted that the main impetus for occupation of Alexandria was its rail connections with the South (Seifert 1988). Alexandria was the terminus of three lines: the Orange & Alexandria (O&ARR), the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire (AL&HRR), and the Alexandria and Washington Railroad (A&WRR). All three were finally interconnected during the occupation and the rail connection with the North was made complete when tracks were laid across Long Bridge to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

The passage of the Railways and Telegraph Act of January 31, 1862 centralized the authority of the federal government to control all Northern and captured Southern railroads. Daniel C. McCallum was appointed the Military Director and Superintendent of United States Railroads on February 11, 1862. McCallum reported both to the War Department and to the Office of the Quartermaster General. The Quartermaster Department (QMD) was essentially used as a procurement agency for McCallum's railroads (Risch 1962).

The Confederates had already moved all of the Alexandria and Orange engines and train cars. A single line of tracks led from Wolfe and Henry Streets westward. Forage and other supplies ordered by General Pope, commander of the Union army, could not be transported by train across the Long Bridge because of fear that the weight of the train would collapse the bridge (Barber 1988: 33-34)

In May of 1862, Herman Haupt was commissioned by Secretary of War Stanton to act as the director of rail operations for the military. Although authority overlapped in some cases, McCallum and Haupt were able to work together. Haupt was extremely efficient in the operations of moving troops and supplies over the rails and improvising new methods of repairing damaged track. Haupt organized the military railroads into the Construction Corps, which he supervised, and placed his assistant John H. Devereux in charge of the Transportation Corps. By the end of August, Haupt

"...forwarded scores of cars filled with everything from bread and meat, to ammunition and forage. He also arranged for the transport of surgeons to the field...and for the recovery of the wounded" (Barber 1988: 34).

Barber also notes that by the end of the war

"...quartermasters received, issued and transferred more than 640,000 pounds of wood, 81,000,000 pounds of corn, 412,000,000 pounds each of oats and hay, and 530,000,000 pounds of coal..... By July 1865, all military railroad property--including machine shops, engine houses and the late president's personal car, which was built and housed in Alexandria--totaled more than two million dollars. This figure equaled half the value of all U.S. Military Railroad property in the state." (ibid.: 103)



As testimony to all of this activity, a local woman, Anne Frobel, who kept a diary during the Civil War, noted on her way from church on the 25th of January that

"A great number of locomotives are always standing at the depot steaming away, ready for action. The yankees are now engaged in improving the Orange depot building. They have raised the center past a story, and covered it with a conical roof and finished it off with a cupola (Frobel 1992: 156).

The building referred to was the roundhouse.

The O&ARR offices and rail yards were developed into the operation headquarters of the United States Military Railroads (USMRR). A map was drawn of the USMRR complex in May of 1865 (Figure 14), with a key to distinguish buildings constructed by the military versus those that existed before the war. Barracks and other buildings in the field were erected by the regular army with materials supplied by the Quartermaster Department (QMD). Construction at city depots was supervised by the QMD; the work was carried out by civilian contractors. The USMRR complex, however, was the unique home of the Construction Corps, an organization created by Herman Haupt out of "Contraband" laborers (Haupt 1981). The Construction Corps' main responsibility was the construction and maintenance of railroad bridges and tracks, but also erected storehouses, offices, and hospital facilities at depots (Risch 1962). All improvements and construction at the USMRR complex were completed by the Construction Corps during periods of inactivity.

Haupt was concerned that the rail yards and machine shops at the edge of the city were vulnerable to raids by the Confederate cavalry and convinced authorities that protection was needed. In the late summer of 1863, a stockade was constructed around the 12 city block complex, complete with flanking bastions. Haupt urged Devereux to:

"Push the stockade as rapidly as possible, using any lumber you can find after the cross-ties are exhausted. Let no men go work elsewhere until the stockade is finished." (Official Records. Series I, Volume 27. Part III Correspondence p.359)

Fort Haupt was erected along the western edge of the stockade and was supplied by a powder magazine, both constructed by October 1863. Most of the construction of quarters, mess halls, additions and other improvements were initiated in the fall/winter of 1863 (Dennee 1997).

Using a combination of photographs, the 1865 Civil War map (Figure 14) made by the U.S. Military Railroad, and the results of archeological excavations, we can continue our reconstruction of the Spring Garden Farm lots and surrounding area.

Wolfe Street had been turned into a series of railroad tracks (Plate 3). Lots 1, 2, 27 and 28 had been leveled down to Pleistocene sands and numerous buildings, including the roundhouse, had been erected. As a result, the Marsteller/Appich House stood high and dry above the surrounding terrain (Plate 3, at left of photograph) and had been or was soon to be turned into a hospital. The house/hospital has a small front porch, two chimneys, cupolas and is a story and a half high. Just down the track the easternmost wing of the USMRR office can be seen. Across the tracks stood the roundhouse. Based on Miss Frobel's statements, the presence of the cupola indicates this picture must have been taken after August 29-30, 1863. Also visible in this west-facing scene is a telegraph pole, a scrap pile of railroad ties and other debris, train engines, box cars, and various and sundry buildings. The white building with all the chimneys beyond the train cars is Soldier's Rest,





**PLATE 3**  
**View From Near Henry Street North Along Wolfe Street, Circa 1863**  
*(Photograph Courtesy of National Archives)*



a facility built by the Union, as the name implies, where soldiers could rest and recover. Apropos of Soldier's Rest, which also shows just outside the stockade on the 1865 map, Barber has this to say:

"Hundreds of tired veterans on their way home or between assignments resided temporarily at the Soldier's Rest. The government erected this \$50,000 facility near the railroad depot."

Visible atop the roundhouse cupola is a flat platform, perhaps used in the construction of the roundhouse, or built as a vantage point. Incongruously, amidst all the hustle and bustle of the military railroad, a white picket fence can be seen in the lower right hand part of the picture. As this scene was taken from the east side of Henry Street, this must be the edge of the yard where two buildings listed as belonging to Lewis Williams are noted on the map. Indeed, the map shows the fencing and the curve of the track that matches that seen in the photograph. In the far distance, almost in the center of the horizon, the Shutters Hill promontory can be discerned.

Plate 4 was taken facing to the northeast from Wolfe Street. At least two changes from the previous photograph can be noted. The platform on the roundhouse cupola has been removed and wooden walkways have been added. One set of these parallels the tracks, the other cuts perpendicular to the tracks and may well be part of the Fayette Street crossing. The porch of the headquarters building can just be seen projecting from the left side of the picture, placed between the tracks and cutting across the tracks to the headquarters building. Beyond that, across Henry Street, we may be seeing the front of the Lewis Williams house. Way beyond that rises a church spire in downtown Alexandria. On the left hand side of the picture are a number of houses, some of which are on Duke Street.

The photographer appears to have been standing on the roundhouse when Plate 5 was taken. Entitled "BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF MACHINE SHOPS: With East Yards of Orange and Alexandria Railroad", the shot was taken looking southeast. The Potomac River is in the far background and, beyond that, the Maryland shore is visible. There are houses beyond the chimney of the boiler room and, in the upper right hand corner, open tracts of land, probably farmland, can be seen.

Lot 28 contained a U. S. Sanitary Commission Office Building. No photograph of the Sanitary Commission Office was located.

The Wolfe/Appich House had been turned into a photography lab headquarters with a studio for Andrew J. Russell, the only official military photographer during the Civil War. Two additional "photograph" rooms were constructed in November of 1863 (Dennee 1997). Quartermaster General M. C. Meigs sent a request to McCallum in 1864 to have Russell photo-document "views of the camps, barracks, hospitals, corrals, stables, and workshops in and around Alexandria and Washington", as well as steamers and other ships used by the Department (RG92, General Correspondence files, Roll 46, Vol. 76, p. 309).

In addition to a barn owned by Gottlieb Appich, other buildings erected by the USMRR were located on Lots 26 and 28. These included three quarters, a mess house and quarters, an octagonal structure which later maps labeled a privy (much more about this later), and the USMRR offices. The latter may have also been built prior to the Civil War.

Across Henry Street from the Wolfe/Appich House was a complex of buildings associated with a machine and locomotive repair shop (c.f. Plate 5). Beyond that were a car repair shop, arsenals, lumber yards, carpenter's shops and the like.

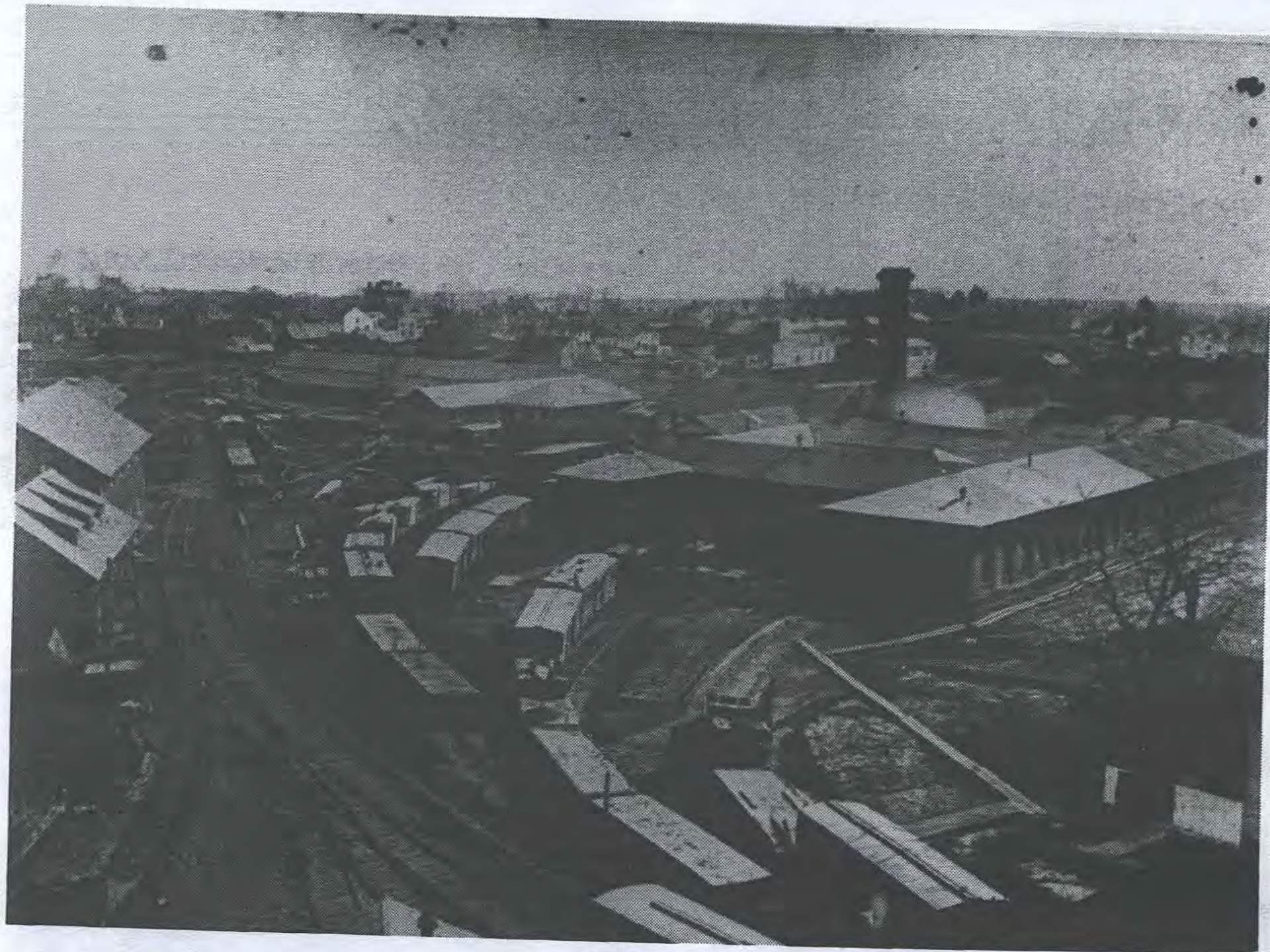




**PLATE 4**

**View of Roundhouse Looking Northeast From Wolfe Street, Circa 1863**  
*(Photograph Courtesy of National Archives)*





**PLATE 5**  
**Bird's Eye View of Machine Shops, With East Yard of Orange & Alexandria Railroad**  
*(Photograph Courtesy of National Archives)*



To the west, Lots 31, 32, 51 and 52, contained "Laborers Quarters" facing Payne Street. Based on the distinction between "Laborer's Quarters" and "Quarters", it is probable the former were where the Contraband (meaning "colored", recently freed slaves) labor was housed, while the latter housed military personnel. A magazine was present in the middle of the block of lots. A car repair shop, a lamp room and a transportation office faced the tracks on what was Wolfe Street. Beyond Payne Street on the easternmost Spring Garden lots, the stockade wall ended with Fort Haupt facing the most probable route of an enemy attack. On the map, immediately outside the stockade wall, was the "iron yard", not in operation at the time of the photograph.

The residence of Mrs. B. Richards and the associated barn were to the west of the iron yard, bordering the extension of Wilkes Street where Payne Street would have intersected. This is what was left of the Spring Garden recreation complex which, from June 4, 1844, to March 8, 1851, was owned by William B. Richards, but at the time of the U.S. Military Railroad complex it was owned by William H. Fowle. Although it is possible Mrs. Richards still lived there, it may also be that the house had taken on the local designation of "the Mrs. B. Richards' house." The 1865 map shows a house outside the stockade across Duke Street at the intersection of Duke and Fayette associated with the name William B. Richards. This is evidently the house in the 1100 block of Duke Street that Cromwell and Hills note he had purchased by 1840. The Spring Garden/Mrs. B. Richards' house and barn show up in two of the 1863 photographs reproduced in Plates 6 and 7 (Plate 6 is taken looking almost due west down Wolfe Street). A chimney can be seen at either end. The house appears to be surrounded by a fence as the 1865 map indicates. Fencing also runs along Payne Street up to the railroad tracks. At this intersection is a structure with a steep sided roof. It is not on the 1865 map, but it looks like a barn. These plates must have been taken before the middle of June, 1863, since the stockade is not present and the daily work records of the Construction Corps place the construction date of the stockade between June 16 and September 19, 1863 (RG 92, Entry 1643, cited in Dennee 1997). In addition to the absence of the stockade, the photographs show no evidence of Fort Haupt or the powder magazine, all of which should have been completed by the end of October of that year (RG 92, Entry 1643, cited in Dennee 1997).

William H. Fowle has appeared as a property owner in a number of the transactions related to the study. He and his son, William H. Fowle, Jr., also are mentioned in Barber's (1988) report on Alexandria in the Civil War. William, Jr., is mentioned in 1859 as being a third lieutenant in the Old Dominion Rifles. William, Sr., apparently left Alexandria during the Civil War, and was considered a refugee "...who had neglected to pay taxes". Fowles, who is described as a "prominent Alexandrian" and a "merchant", lost his homes by purchase of William D. Massey, postmaster. Later, it will be noted that Lots 31, 32, 51 And 52 were returned to the William H. Fowle estate in 1867 and were inherited by William Fowle Dennis. This suggests his son, the young third lieutenant, was killed in battle.

Closer in, at the intersection of Wolfe and Fayette, sits the USMRR headquarters, a portion of which can be seen in the lower left hand corner of Plate 6. Virtually all of the headquarters building can be seen on Plate 7 which is a few degrees to the south of Plate 6. Behind the headquarters complex discernible in Plate 7 is a "Quarter's" building, a shed, and what appears to be a privy. Behind these is a fence which seems to have set off the Gottlieb Appich house and yard from the railroad buildings at this juncture. On the opposite side of Fayette Street is the "Superintendent's Quarters." The landscape, as can be seen, has been extensively altered, with the quarters set into a cut-out area. Beyond the tree line in the upper center is Cameron Run/Hunting Creek and its vast embayed marsh. Two plantations are visible on the top of the hill on the opposite side of Cameron





**PLATE 6**

**Looking West Down Wolfe Street, Circa 1863**  
*(Photograph Courtesy of National Archives)*





**PLATE 7**  
**Looking Southwest Across the USMRR Headquarters Building, Circa 1863**  
*(Photograph Courtesy of National Archives)*



Run/Hunting Creek The one on the upper right is Clermont, the estate deserted just before the beginning of the occupation of Alexandria by Confederate Navy Commodore French Forest and which ultimately became the site of Fort Lyon.

Returning to Plate 6 and moving east along Wolfe Street, we see two structures, one on either side of the junction of Wolfe and Payne. Neither of these have analogs on the 1865 map, although they are probably railroad buildings. Because the stockade ordered by Haupt had not been built at this time, we cannot see Fort Haupt. Extensive landscape modification has taken place on Lots 31, 32, 51 and 52. On Plate 7, the "quarters" bordering Payne and Wilkes Streets appears to have been built at the time of this picture, although the structure appears more like a barn. None of the Laborer's Quarters to the north along Payne Street were constructed at the time of this photo. Similarly, there is no evidence of the "Magazine" or the "Quarters", "Car Repair", "Lamp Room or "Transportation Office" west of Fayette along the south side of Wolfe Street. The Gottlieb Appich Barn is present at the intersection of Fayette and Wilkes. The barn across Wilkes Street on Lot 50 can also be seen.

North along Payne Street, in Plate 6, a pile of wood can be seen bordering the tracks on the south side of Lots 56 and 73. Still looking at Plate 6, two unidentified buildings are present at the intersection of Payne and Wolfe on the south side of Wolfe, one on the northeast corner of Lot 52 and the other on the northwest corner of one of the Spring Garden lots. The building on Lot 52 could be the barn which appears on the tax records for the lot in 1848 when William B. Richards owned the property.

On the north side of Wolfe Street, at the Payne and Wolfe Streets intersection and running to the west between Payne and West Street, is a pile of wood which extends beyond West Street to Hooff's Run. The building across Hooff's Run may be one of the mills built on that stream by Hooff. There is no sign of Soldier's Rest.

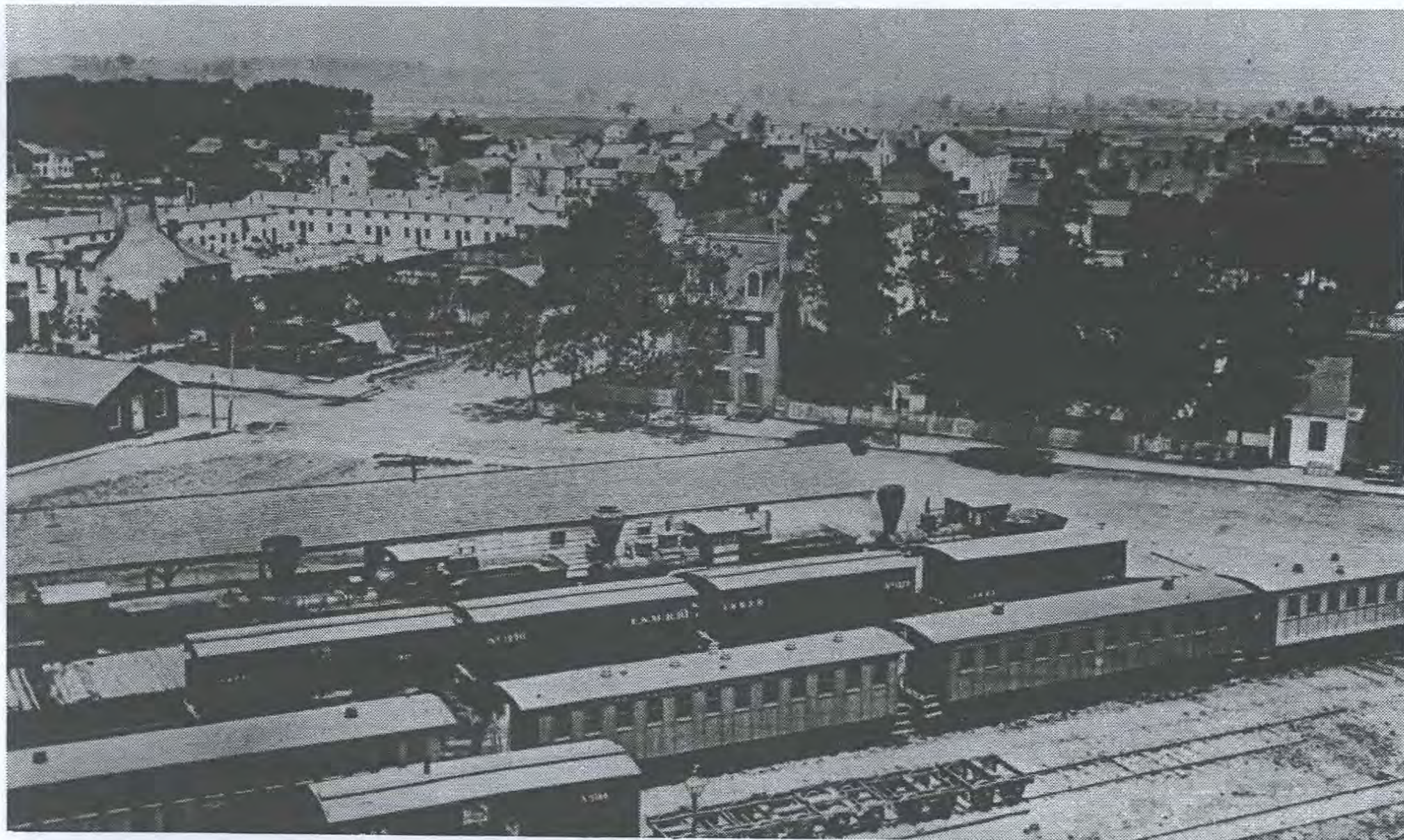
North across Wolfe, on the west side of Payne, is a house and associated buildings which, in Plate 6, is seen to be at least partially surrounded by a picket fence. This is on Lot 55 or 56. This could have been the house occupied by Frank Sales, the freedman discussed earlier, although this was listed as an old house, possibly a ruin, in 1837, when it was owned by another freedman, George Cook. More likely, considering its size, this is the Emerson House depicted on the 1865 map.

Plate 8 is a shot of the USMRR at the corner of Duke and Fayette Streets. The three story house on the north side of Duke at the corner of Payne and Wolfe is the William B. Richardson house. Across Payne Street and west on Duke Street can be seen the "ruins".

Emerson owned these lots before, during and after the Civil War. He evidently built his house sometime before the Civil War. His daughter, Isabel Emerson (later Isabel Otis Price), wrote accounts in her diary of the happenings she observed during the period of occupation of Alexandria. In the excerpts published in the Alexandria Gazette no mention is made of the stockade, even though she was living in the shadow of it, or of the U. S. Military Railroad, and we could not find a complete copy of her diary. On May 17, 1861, however, she noted:

"Virginia has at last joined the Confederacy. Our military companies are drilling all the time. The Riflemen and the Mt. Vernon Guards look splendid in their new gray uniforms. The Warren Rifles are here, too, and Col. Ball and his Cavalry are quartered right opposite our houses."





**PLATE 8**  
**U.S. Military Railroad Station, Duke and Fayette Streets, Alexandria, Va., 1863**  
*(Brady Photograph)*



Miss Emerson witnessed the retreat of the Southern troops along Duke Street westward and saw Col. (Capt.) Ball surrender his troops to the 'Zouaves'. She manifested little sympathy with slavery, although she lived immediately across the street from the infamous "Slave Pen" and could certainly witness how the slaves were treated.

An 1864 photograph (Plate 9), taken from Shuter's Hill overlooking the encampment of the 44th New York Infantry, picks up the roundhouse and the chimney of the boiler room associated with the machine shops. Beyond that can be seen the Potomac. In the foreground, appearing to be situated between the boiler room chimney and the roundhouse, Soldier's Rest can be seen again. The street in the right hand center of the photograph is Duke Street. Several large houses appear on either side of Duke Street in the eastern part of West End. Hooff's Run evidently crosses the center of the picture. Unpaved King Street heads east toward Alexandria. The dirt surface of Diagonal Road cuts across the center of the picture from King to Duke Streets.

Not shown in any of the photographs but clearly depicted on the Civil War map is an octagonal feature southwest of the hospital/Gottlieb Appich house, which, on later maps, is clearly noted as a privy. This proved to be the most informative archeological feature excavated at the site and the only one which can be directly associated with the USMRR headquarters.





**PLATE 9**

**1864 Civil War Photo, Looking East Southeast From Shuter's Hill**  
*(Photograph Courtesy of National Archives)*



## Post-Civil War

Miss Isabel Emerson noted in 1866:

"Alexandria is now entirely free from any military!.....I miss the activity, the tramp of the soldiers, the rumble of artillery. Everything is so still and peaceful as to be almost depressing.....And now the Civil War is but a memory and will go into history as the greatest strife among brothers ever known. I hope sincerely that each section of our country has learned its lesson and that henceforth and forever, we will be one country, one people." (Alexandria Gazette, 24 March 1924)

After the war, the buildings constructed by the military were either dismantled or sold at public auction. The stockade, estimated to be a mile in length, was inconvenient to Alexandria citizens living within its confines. J. J. Moore, the Chief Engineer at the USMRR station, requested in July of 1865 that it be sold at public auction. In November of 1865 all USMRR buildings no longer needed were ordered to be sold. Public auctions were also held for much of the stores housed within the buildings. However, the buildings adapted for hospital purposes were retained until further notice (RG92, General Correspondence files, Roll 52, Vol. 88 p. 256). These buildings were then ordered for sale at public auction in March of 1866 (RG92, General Correspondence Files, Roll 53, Vol. 90, p. 404).

Locomotive engines, cars, rolling stock, etc., as well as the contents of the machine and blacksmith shops of the USMRR were sold at several public auctions. The Alexandria Gazette reported that the goods were sold in large quantities, mostly to representatives of the various railroad companies (Alexandria Gazette, 14 December 1865, 3: 1). At one public auction, the Gazette reported "the bidding was quite spirited, and the prices realized, were above expectation, some of the Locomotives bringing more than original cost" (Alexandria Gazette, 17 October 1865, 3: 2). The article reported that the O&ARR purchased the J. H. Devereux for \$10,550 and the General Geary for \$11,000. According to McCallum's annual report for the end of the 1865 fiscal year, the construction cost of the Devereux was \$9660, but valued at \$20,000. The USMRR sold the General Geary for \$11,000; the original cost was \$8750. This engine was also valued at \$20,000. The D. C. McCallum was the only reported engine auctioned at less than original construction cost (RG 92, Annual Reports of General DC McCallum, 1863-65, Exhibit E).

The charter, franchises, and all property of the Manassas Gap Railroad were transferred to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad company on 14 February 1867. By transfer of the charter, the consolidation assumed the name of *The Orange, Alexandria, and Manassas Railroad Company* (Commonwealth of Virginia 1867:637-639). An additional name change occurred in 1871 when the Orange, Alexandria and Manassas Railroad Company consolidated with the Lynchburg and Danville Railroad Company, becoming the *Virginia and North Carolina Railroad Company*. By an Act of the Virginia Assembly on 4 February 1873, the corporate name was changed to the *Washington City, Virginia, Midland and Great Southern Railroad Company* (Commonwealth of Virginia 1871: 62; 1873: 35-36), more commonly known in the area as the Virginia Midland (VMRR). J. P. Morgan formed Southern Railway in the 1890s and began a series of consolidations, financial restructurings and acquisitions that ended up with the final control of the VMRR lines (Williams 1977: 64). Southern Railway's Potomac train yards, constructed in 1905, became the center of Alexandria's railroad activity.

The 1868 tax records reveal that the OAMRR had possession of Lots 1, 2, 27, and 28 in 1868, at which time they had an assessed value of \$10,000 as opposed to the \$1100 at which the lots were assessed in 1850. This, no doubt, reflects, the value of the



roundhouse and other railroad related materials. Lots 31, 32, 51 and 52, which had been taken over by the USMRR, returned to the William H. Fowle estate and then was transferred to William Fowle Dennis by partition. In a similar manner, Spring Garden wound up in the hands of W. F. Dennis. Gottlieb Appich retained his city block and two houses in the original Spring Garden property, willing the property in 1866 with a life interest to his widow, Gertrude.

The 1877 Hopkins map of the city of Alexandria shows that property within the project area was still divided between private owners and the railroads. Moving along Duke Street everything, except perhaps what had been listed on the 1865 map as the Kitchen on the west side of Fayette Street, had been demolished. Tracks associated with the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad tracks had been extended north up Fayette, cutting diagonally across the lot with one set running north up Fayette Street. Railroad related buildings can be seen. Lots 55, 56, and at least portions of 73 and 74 belonged to John Emerson who had also purchased at least the southern half of eastern portion of Spring Garden fronting on Wilkes Street. Emerson's house had long been on Lot 55. The 1877 maps suggests some changes in the configuration of these structures between 1865 and 1877, but the same number are present. Lots 56 and 57 were purchased by Emerson in 1868. Two houses are situated on Wilkes Street near its intersection with West Street. The Virginia Midland Railroad Company owned the northern half of this section. This was the Iron Yard in the Civil War.

Emerson lived with his wife Prudence and their two daughters, Isabel and Annie (1860 Alexandria census). Isabel, of course, was the diarist cited earlier (the excerpts from the diary were published by the Alexandria Gazette on March 24, 1924, almost 60 years after the war; Mrs. Price (Isabel) would have been her seventies at the time of the publication). John Emerson is listed in the 1870 *Alexandria Virginia Directory* (no directory publisher available) as a butcher located at the corner of Duke and Payne Streets. He appears at the southwest corner of Payne and Duke in 1876/77 (Chataigne 1876-77). John Emerson's estate was willed in 1900 by his wife, Prudence Emerson, in 1/5 shares to their children, Isabel O. Price and William T. Emerson, and their grandchildren, the children of Abner Allen of Culpeper Court-house; the children of the late Dr. W. B. K. Price; and the children of the late Annie Emerson (Alexandria Corporate Court Wills 3: 384). Dr. W. B. K. Price, who had been a member of the Virginia Regiment from King George County, was Isabel's husband.

We do not know when John Emerson passed on, but his daughter's diary gives us some insight into at least one aspect of the man, in his role as a father. On May 26, 1861, she notes:

"Father locked all the doors and made us go into the cellar, as a cannon had been placed in front of the railroad depot, and we were within range as it was pointed down the road (Duke Street) towards our retreating soldiers. After awhile, as all seemed to be quiet, we ran upstairs and peeped through the parlor shutters. The Zouaves were still in front of the house but not in line. Presently an officer came into our yard, walked to the door and pulled the bell. We flew to the cellar again, fearing he had come to arrest us. When father opened the door, he very politely requested the privilege of leaving his accoutrement here for a while which was granted."

And again in May 1861:

"Yesterday morning an officer came to our gate and asked father, who was sitting on the porch, if he would permit him to come in and read his papers and letters



under our trees, as it was so warm and noisy at the barracks. Father said, I cannot refuse so simple a request, but do not extend the privilege to others as I have young daughters."

By May the following year, on August 28, it was rumored the southern forces were close to Alexandria. Isabel noted:

"That night we were greatly alarmed and packed our valuables and as much of our clothing as we could carry tied up in sheets, ready to run at a moment's notice. the war was close. We sat up all night, and father said if we had to run, we would go to the hills outside the lines, and remain until the danger was over."

The young Isabel had a somewhat romantic viewpoint as she further notes:

"It was so exciting and reminded us of olden times only we did not expect any knights in armor to rescue us and ride away to some ancient castle."

The last we hear of John Emerson is in June, 1865, when Isabel went with a party on horseback and carriages to Mount Vernon and Gum Spring. On her group's return trip to Alexandria they encountered a cloud burst and she did not get home. Like any parent

"Father was at the gate in the teeming rain watching, and when I had dismounted he greeted me, as usual, with the prediction that he fully expected me to be brought home with my neck broken, and he would never again permit me to go again."

By 1888, a third house must have been built on Emerson's land on the south side of Spring Garden because a residence at the corner of Wilkes and Payne is listed as occupied by Emanuel Webb (no occupation given) at that time. Four men identified as Charles Anderson (laborer), George W. Armor (painter), William F. Harvey (fireman), and George Timberlake (laborer) were occupying the two houses on the west side of the property in 1888 (Chataigne 1888/89:16, 61, 108, 174). In 1895 (1113/1115 Wilkes) the property was occupied by Albert W. Fisher (Richmond 1895:94). In 1900, Emanuel W. Webb is still around (Richmond 1900:228). Emanuel Webb appears in the 1900 U. S. Census in Alexandria as born in May of 1830 in England with his wife Eliza born in Virginia in 1848 (Vol. 59, Ed. 98, Sheet 5). In 1907 no listing appears for any of these addresses on Wilkes Street.

According to the 1877 Hopkins map, Burton Richards owned the western section of Spring Gardens and the house still remained. This is likely the residence of Mrs. B. Richards depicted on the 1865 map. As we have seen, the Richards have been in the area, appearing first in the West End as early as 1800. In our tax and property records, we first see the name Burton Richards from 1838-1841 and again in 1849; William B. Richards owned land in the Spring Garden Farm tract from 1842-1851. Presumably they are one and the same person and at various intervals these names owned Lots 1, 2, 27, and 28 (1838-1850), Lots 31, 32, 51, and 52 (1839-1851), and Spring Garden 1845-1851). In 1865, William B. Richards lived in or owned a building across Duke Street on the corner of Fayette Street. This is the house in the 1100 block of Duke Street mentioned by Cromwell and Hills in our earlier discussion of the Richards. William B. Richards would have been 72 at this time, so this may be his son William B. Richards, Jr. The 1877 Hopkins map shows the Spring Garden tract back in the hands of Burton Richards. This is most likely William B., Jr., because his father would have been 87.



On a survey plat (see Figure 9) the structure is indicated as still standing and is described as a "brick house". West Street has been closed and Wilkes Street is "...extended as a lane to the National Cemetery." The catalyst for the survey was a "Chancery Suit of Laura A. Smoot vs. D. D. Smoot." Evidently one or another of the Smoots had obtained the property. The Virginia Midland Railroad owned the land to the east of the lot. Between 1886 and the turn of the century, this last remnant of Spring Garden disappeared, becoming part of the Frederick Douglas Memorial Cemetery.

Returning to 1877, the Soldier's Rest had disappeared and the property was vacant. The bulk of the lots up to Hooff's Run were owned by the Miller Estate. James Green and his brother, John W. Green, are shown as owners of the block bounded by Wolfe, Fayette, Wilkes, and Payne Streets (Lots 31, 32, 51 and 52). The southeast corner of Wilkes and Payne Street is shown divided between James Green and (Elisha) "Butler" with a house site on the Butler property (Figure 13). James Green purchased this block in 1871 (Appendix I); however, no deed to Elisha Butler for this small lot within Lot 51 was located.

The father of the two Green brothers, James Green, was born in 1801 in Sheffield, England, and immigrated to Alexandria with his father in 1817. In 1823, James went into the cabinet making business in Alexandria, expanding his business to exporting to European and West Indies markets and establishing branch offices in Washington, D. C., and Richmond, Virginia (Lloyd House Box 73A-Fld 23). His cabinet making shop, located in 1849 at the southeast corner of Fairfax and Prince Street (Alexandria Corporate Court Deeds P3: 521), had been destroyed by the Alexandria fire of 1827. Rebuilding the business, in the 1840s he branched out into real estate, coal and lumber. In 1848, James Green purchased the Bank of Alexandria and in 1849 built the Mansion House Hotel in Alexandria. His son, John W. Green, joined the business in 1850 and the cabinet making business was turned over to John and his other son, James, in 1857 (Lloyd House Box 73A-Fld23; Fitzgerald 1986: 6-8).

The estate of the younger James Green was left in 1880 to be divided between his wife, Jane, and seven children. These included his sons, Stephen and James E. Green, and daughters Lydia and Emma Green, Mary M. Stringfellow (wife of Rev. Horace Stringfellow), Jane Stringfellow (wife of Robert Stringfellow), and Sarah Jacobs (wife of Rev. W. F. M. Jacobs) (Alexandria Corporate Court Wills 1: 313-315).

Elisha Butler, owner of the house lot within the Green block, is listed in the Alexandria city directory in 1881/82 (Chataigne 1881-1882: 54) as a engineer on the Virginia Midland Railway. On the 1902 (Figure 15) Sanborn Fire Insurance Map the Butler dwelling is described as being one story high with three outbuildings in the back yard. Fayette Street is closed off and railroad tracks can be seen terminating in the middle of the street. Elisha Butler's widow, Ann Butler, deeded the dwelling and lot to the Southern Railroad Company on 24 December 1909 (Figure 16). In 1909, the remainder of this block of lots (31, 32, 51 and 52) was owned by the Southern Railroad Company (Alexandria Corporate Court Deeds 59: 255-256). In the exposure available on the 1912 Sanborn map (Figure 17), the ends of buildings are associated with the tracks and other buildings can be seen. The same holds true for 1921 (Figure 18). The best exposure is in 1958 (Figure 19); the entire block as well as the eastern half of the Spring Garden tract has been covered with various railroad buildings and tracks.



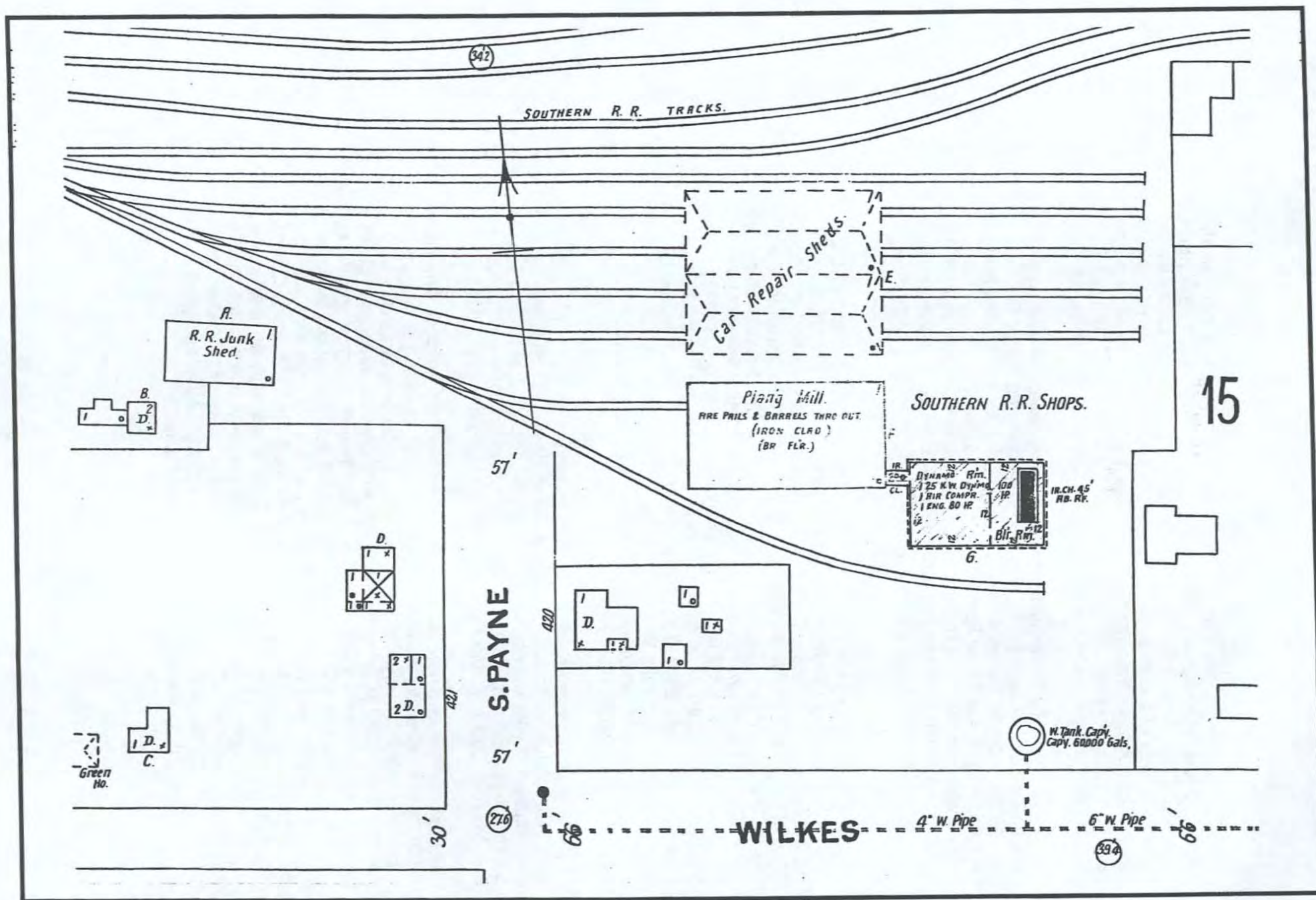
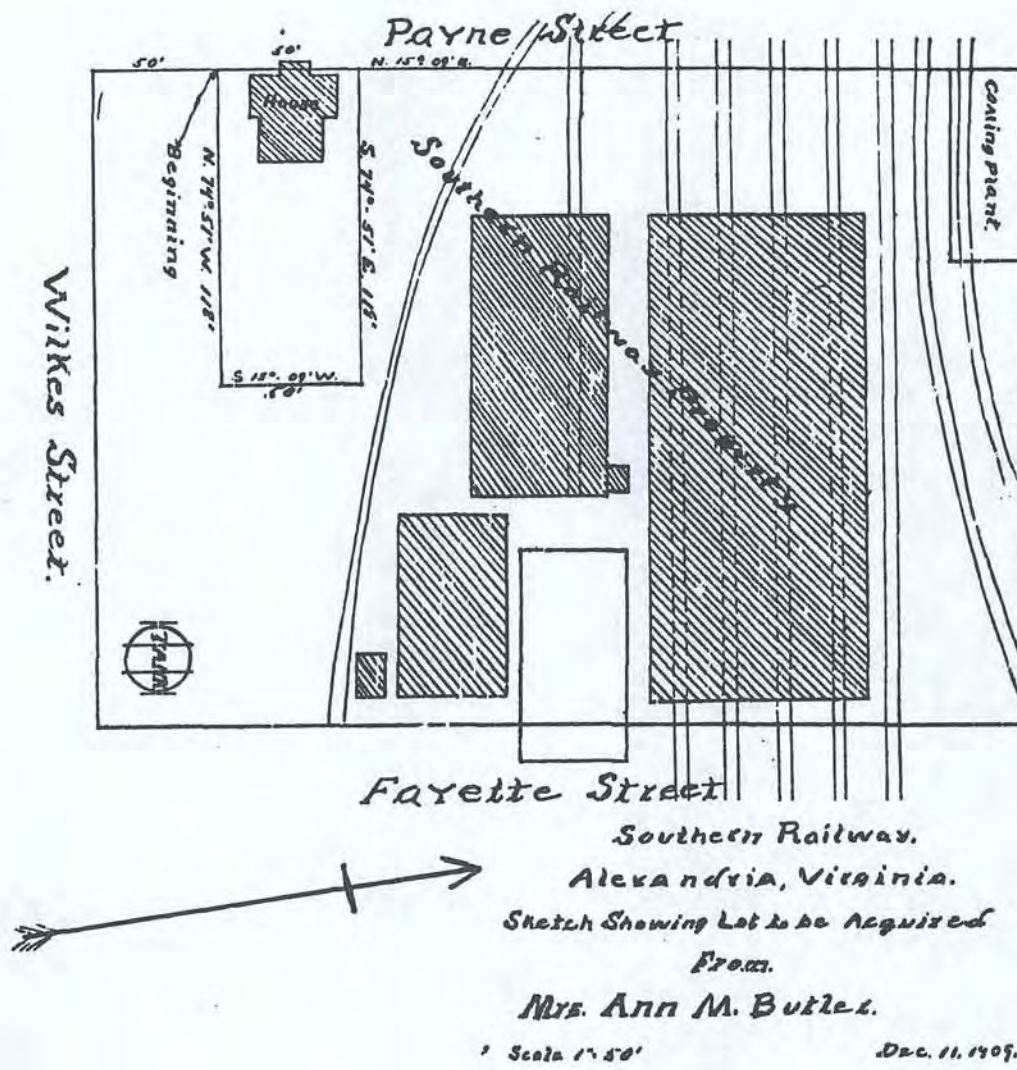


FIGURE 15  
Portion of 1902 Sanborn Insurance Map Showing Butler Dwelling

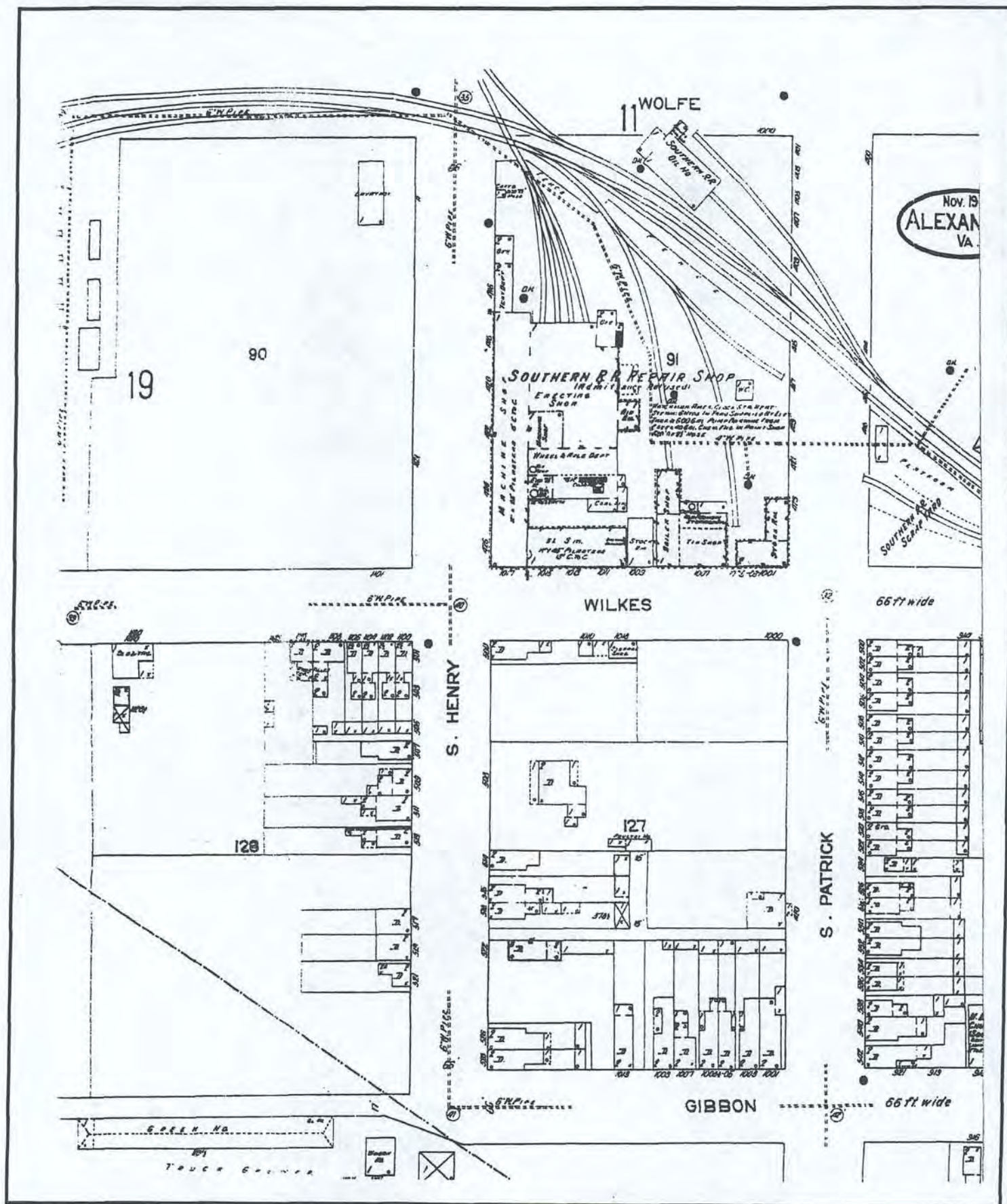




Office of  
C.E.N.W. & S.  
Southern Railway  
Washington, D.C.

FIGURE 16  
Portion of 1909 Sanborn Insurance Map Showing Butler House















Catharine Makeley, daughter and heir of Gottlieb Appich, is shown on the 1877 map (Figure 13) as the owner of the block bounded by Wolfe, Henry, Wilkes and Fayette (Lots 3, 4, 25 and 26). Confectioner Gottlieb Appich, pre-and post-Civil War owner of the these lots, "thoroughly refitted" his confectionery establishment in Alexandria in October 1865 in order to

"furnish his customers...with...French and American Confectionary, Ice Cream, Preserves, Cordials Fruits, Toys, &c...Bride and other Cakes...from the plainest to the most recherche...A salon expressly for ladies is attached to the establishment, where meals, oysters, &c., can be had at all hours" (Alexandria Gazette 1865: 3.2).

Gottlieb Appich and his wife Gertrude were immigrants from Wurtemberg, Germany and, as we have seen, resided near Hunting Creek, close to Green Street, and were not residents of the property. Their daughter, Catherine, married Wesley Makeley of Columbia, New York, in 1858 (Pippenger 1994: 162). Wesley Makeley was a conductor on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Gottlieb Appich's estate was left to his wife, Gertrude, and daughter in 1866 (Alexandria Corporate Court Wills 8: 443). Gertrude Appich died at the age of 74 on 29 August 1874 (Pippenger 1995: 79).

During the early part of the Civil War in 1861, Wm. [sic; Wesley] Makeley appears on the "unavailable" Alexandria Tax List as owing taxes of \$6.60. This tax list indicates that he was not residing within the city of Alexandria at that time. The Orange and Alexandria R. R. Co. also appears on this "unavailable" list for past due taxes of \$6.00. During the 1870 U. S. Census enumeration for the City of Alexandria (154), W. Makeley is listed as a wholesale liquor dealer owning no real estate with a personal estate value of \$7,000.00. His wife is Kate, and children are listed as Virginia, age 3, and David A., age 1. Census records generally do not state residential addresses and his specific residence in 1870 is unknown. In the 1876/77 Alexandria City Directory (no occupation given) as residing at 83 South Henry Street (Chataigne 1876-1877: 109).

Wesley and Catharine's children were Carrie Gertrude (5 March 1876), Kate Evelyn (2 June 1878), David Albert and Virginia Lee (16 May 1869), W. Makeley (May 1880), and Hattie Appich (28 February 1883) (WPA 1993: no page numbers). The 1880 U. S. Census for the city of Alexandria (408) lists Mary Louise (19), Virginia L. (13) David A. (11), Carrie G. (4) and Weslina (age 1 month). W. Makeley (Wesley, Jr.?) died at the age of 2 years on 1 March 1880 of "teething" (Pippenger 1995: 223). In the 1880 census, Wesley Makeley appears as a "green grocer" and in the 1881/82 city directory as a grocer located on the corner of Duke and Patrick Streets in the Page House, and residing at the corner of Henry and Wilkes (Chataigne 1881-1882: 110).

Wesley Makeley died of consumption (tuberculosis) on 29 December 1895 at the age of 60 (Pippenger 1995: 23). Catherine Makeley [sic] appears in the 1895 Alexandria City Directory at 421 South Henry Street as "C. Makeley & Co" with her son David A. Makeley (manager), widowed daughter Virginia D. Makeley (married a Makeley relative), and Wesley D. Makeley ("wood measurer") (Richmond 1895: 140). C. Makeley & Co. is identified in the directory (141) as "fine groceries" located at 605 King Street. The 1900 Census for Alexandria identifies the following members of her household living in the old Page house at 421 South Henry: Daniel A. (son), born 1868, Virginia (daughter), born 1867, Mary L. (daughter), born 1860, Carrie (daughter), born 1877, Katie (daughter), born 1878, Hallie [sic] (daughter), born 1883, and Richard B. (grandson), born 1889 (Vol. 59, ED 98, Sheet 5, House 421).



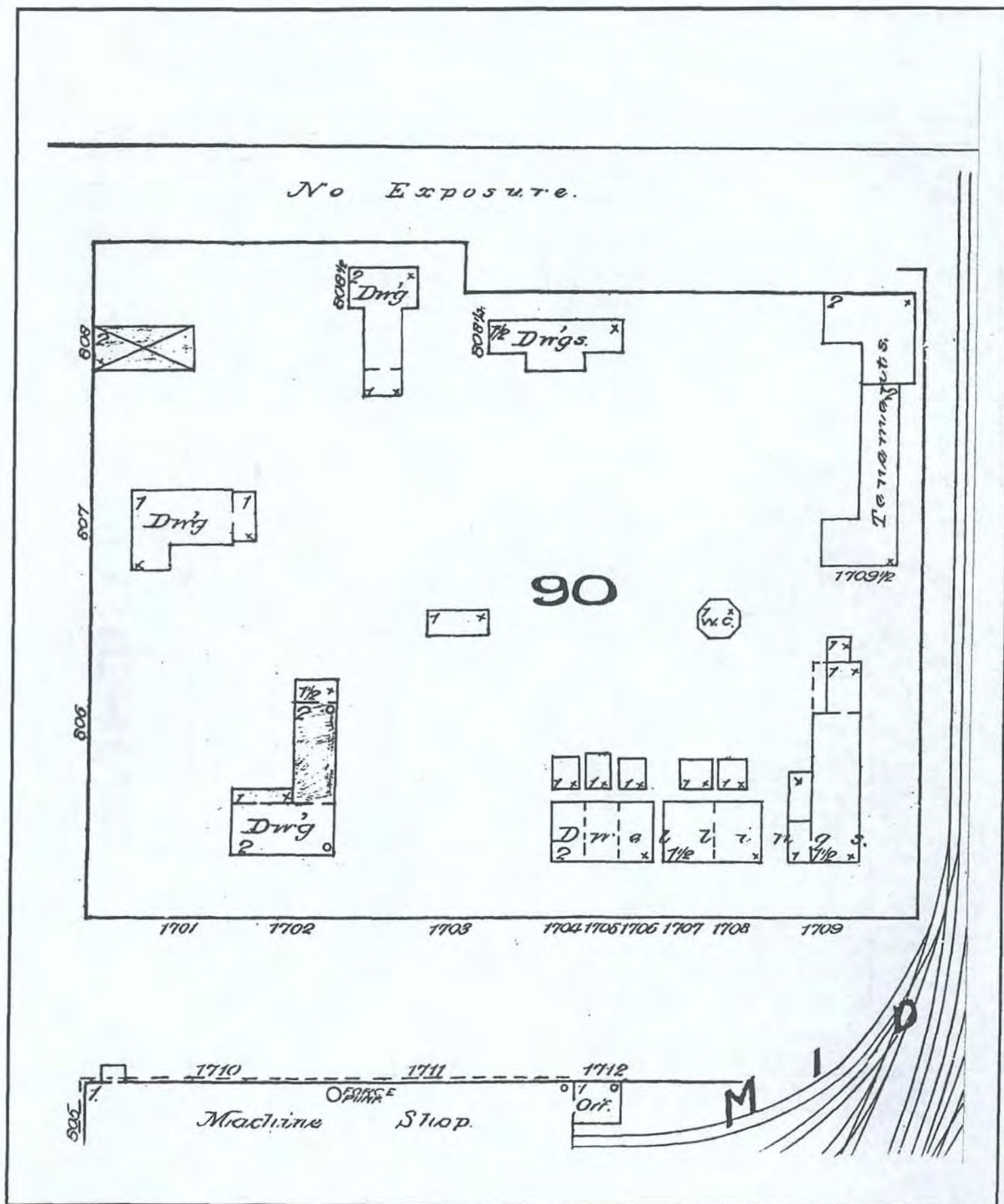
On the 1865 Civil War map (see Figure 14), several buildings are on Block 90 which includes Lots 3, 4, 25 and 26. The two original buildings were houses built by Phillip Marsteller, located on Lot 3 at the corner of Wolfe and Henry Streets, and Charles Page, on Lot 4 at the corner of Wilkes and Wolfe Streets. As the insurance maps (Figures 10 and 11) show, the house was small, measuring 20 by 40 with a detached kitchen 16 feet to the west with dimensions of 14 1/2 by 10 feet. Both buildings were frame. During the Civil War (Figure 14) the dimensions of the main body of the Gottlieb Appich House/Hospital approximates 20 by 40 feet, so it is possible the Civil War structure as depicted on the map is the same as was mapped in 1805 and 1815 but with additions--perhaps connecting the detached kitchen or demolishing the detached kitchen and including it under one roof. The big problem with interpreting this as the same structure built by Phillip Marsteller is that the Civil War map indicates it was brick. This may mean the house was rebuilt sometime between 1815 and 1865. While measurements cannot be taken from the 1877 map (Figure 13), the basic shape, minus the rear and eastern front additions, of the structure remains the same between the 1865 and 1877 maps. The same holds true for the Lot 4 house. The two Civil War buildings just to the east of the house and fronting on Henry Street, both of which were constructed of brick, may have remained and been turned into houses. At any rate, the 1877 map shows two houses in this location and four other houses on small lots. Behind these houses are detached buildings. Nothing but the house is on Lot 4; all photographic buildings are gone. Three structures are present on Lot 26. One of these may be the front section of the "Quarters" noted on the 1865 map. The barn remains at the corner of Wilkes and Fayette. One of the quarters also remains on Fayette Street. A new building has been constructed just to the north of this building on Lot 26. The USMRR Office remains intact at the corner of Wolfe and Payne. All other buildings are gone.

The 1885 Sanborn map (Figure 20) shows the main house and five or six small residential units on Lot 3. The structure bordering the middle of Wilkes Street on Lot 31 is also a dwelling. The unit at the junction of Fayette and Wilkes is a barn. The two units facing Fayette Street are dwellings while the old USMRR Offices is listed as a tenement. The octagonal structure from the 1865 map is identified as a "wc", a water closet or privy.

The 1891 map (Figure 21) shows an identical picture except that the structure facing Fayette on Lot 26 is labeled as "Shanty" while the USMRR Offices are now called "Negro Tenements." This latter is important in attempting to determine who utilized the octagonal water closet. Given the segregated society in those days, it is not likely whites and blacks used the same facilities, so the users and the artifacts contained within belonged to one group or the other, but not to both. As the tenement building was in a leveled area and was considerably lower (8-10 feet) than the privy, it is probable the privy deposits are from white people. This is pertinent to the archeological analysis of the artifacts, especially in ascribing socio-economic position. By 1896 (Figure 22), half of the tenement building has disappeared. A "Chapel" appears on Wolfe Street to the east. The old house on Lot 3 remains essentially the same. The five small structures change slightly. The house on Lot 4 stays as it was as does the dwelling facing Wilkes Street. The barn had been expanded with an addition built on the east side. The shanty is gone, but the other unit is still present. Importantly for the archeology, the privy has disappeared and the deposits have been sealed.

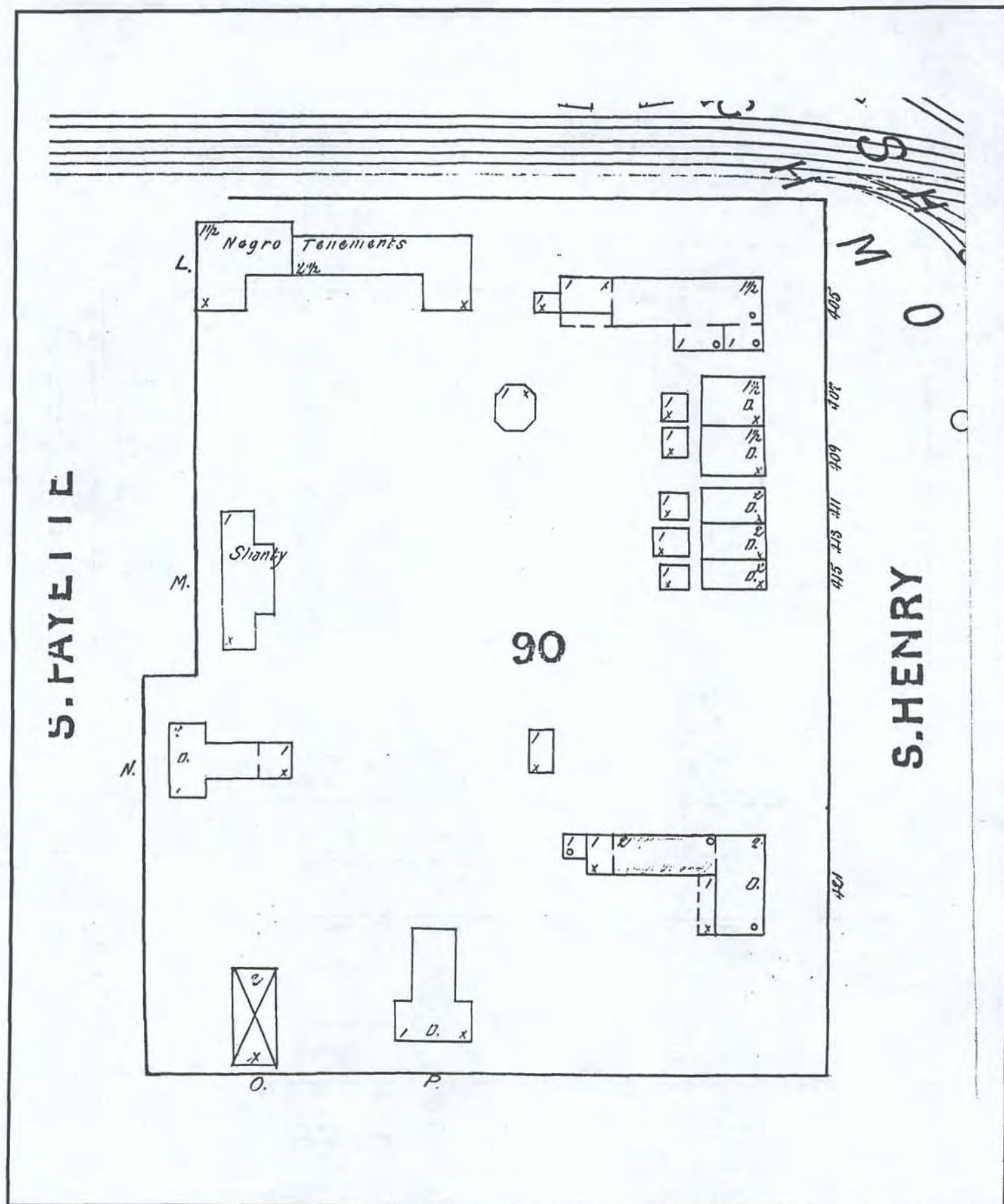
In 1902 (Figure 23), the tenement has faded altogether and what remains of it is a lumber storage building. The Chapel has become a Railroad Mission. New structures are added in the backlots of the small houses. The dwelling facing Wilkes Street has a fence and a small building has been added. All that was left of the barn was the added wing which is now label "Carriage House". The dwelling on Fayette remains.





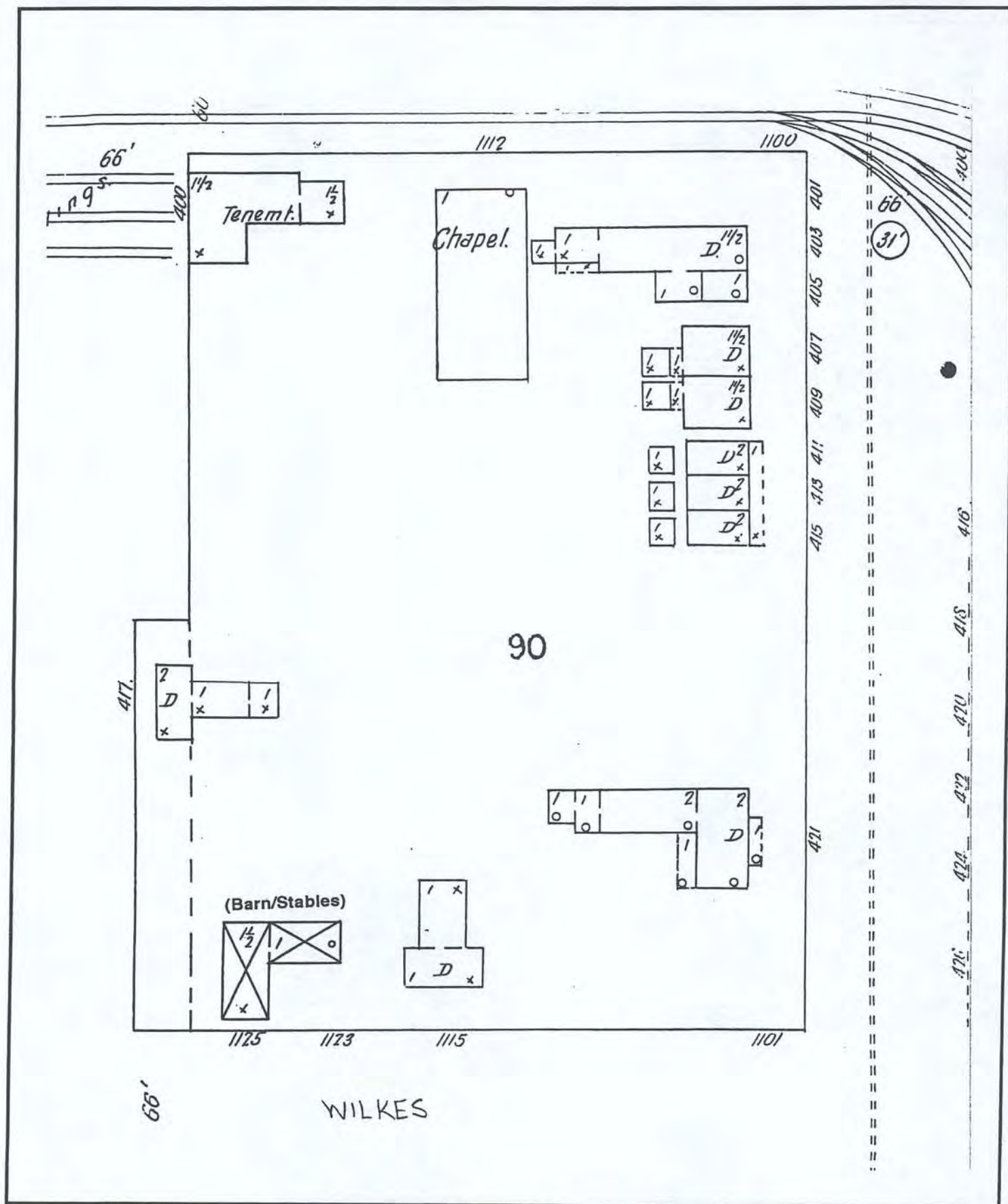
**FIGURE 20**  
**Portion of 1885 Sanborn Insurance Map Showing Dwellings, Tenements and**  
**Barn at Fayette and Wilkes Street and Octagonal Water Closet (Privy)**





**FIGURE 21**  
**Portion of 1891 Sanborn Insurance Map Showing "Shanty" on Fayette Street and**  
**"Negro Tenements" South of the Railroad Tracks**





**FIGURE 22**  
 Portion of 1896 Sanborn Insurance Map Showing Chapel on Wolfe Street,  
 Tenement, Dwellings, Barn/Stable and Disappearance of Privy



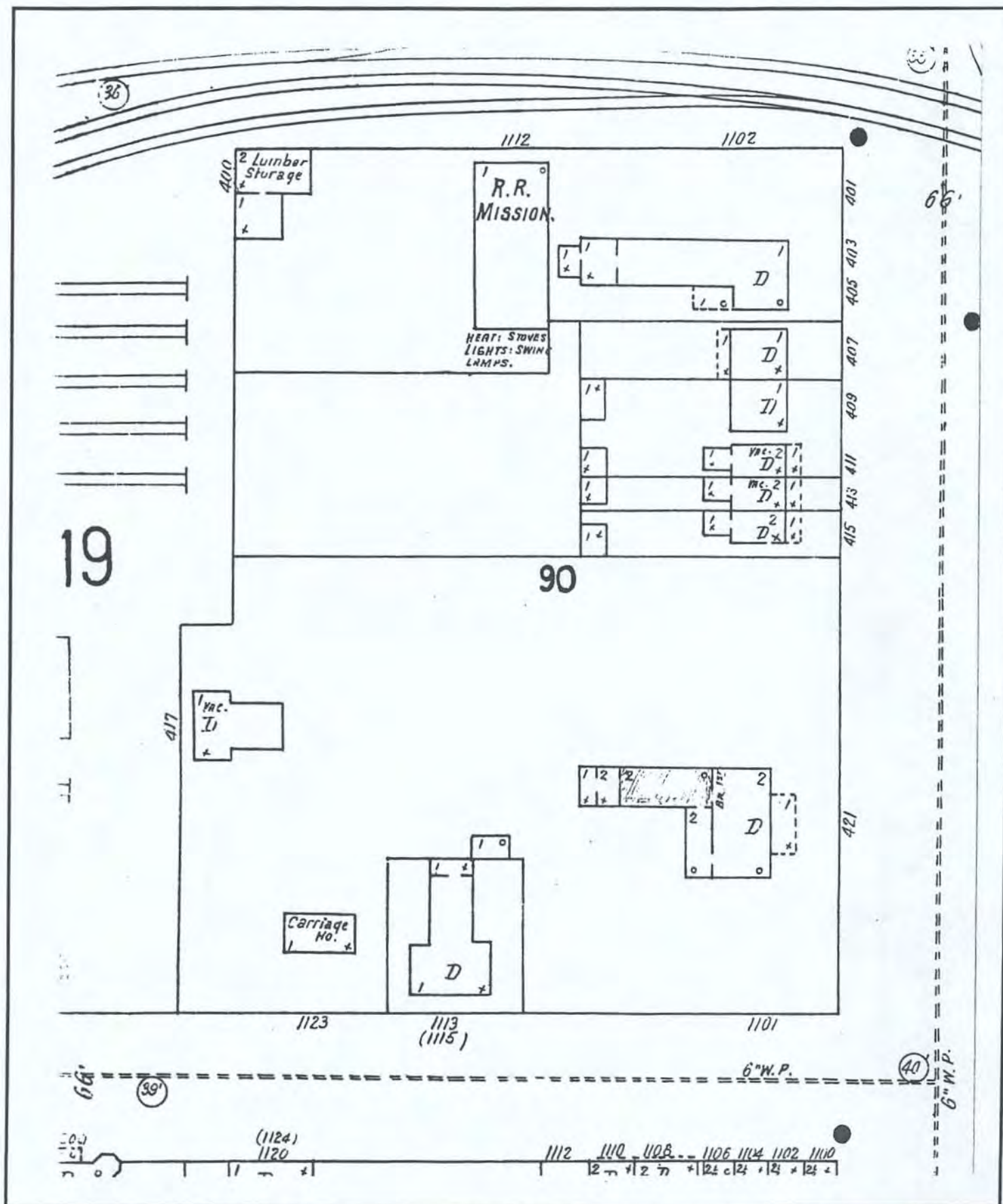


FIGURE 23

Portion of 1902 Sanborn Insurance Map Showing Lumber Storage Building in Previous Location of Tenement and Railroad Mission in Previous Location of Chapel



In April 1906, Catherine Makeley and her daughters, Virginia, Mary, Carrie, Kate, and Hattie, deeded their property to Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railroad Company and an historian and the author in 1924 of *Landmarks of Old Prince William* (Alexandria Corporate Court Deeds 53:481-482). In 1907 (Figure 24), all that remained was the Page/Photography Lab/Appich House on Lot 3 and the small building which appeared on the map in 1902; no residents are listed at this address on South Henry Street. By then Catherine and her daughters, Carrie, Hallie, and Katie, were living at 706 Duke Street (Richmond 1900).

The last human link in the long chain which began in the late 18th century of Block 90 breaks on 27 June 1927, when Catharine Makeley died of pneumonia in Alexandria at the age of 86 (WPA, no date/no page numbers).

By 1912 (Figure 25) everything from the earlier days has disappeared and something called a "Lavatory" (the dictionary definition is a place where washing was done) shows up. By 1921 (Figure 26), the Lavatory has vanished, and two storage sheds are on Lot 3. The Southern Railroad System laboratory had been built by this time. By 1958 (Figure 19), the other Laboratory Buildings are in operation.

These remained there until they were demolished in the late summer of 1997.

Who were the Makeley neighbors? In 1880, they were Charles E. Watkins, a laborer, and his family, and the Paul Evans family; Paul was listed as a "RR Road Master" (U. S. Census 1880: 408).

Residents of the Makeley rental properties from 1888 until the property was sold in 1907 in the 400 block of South Henry Street appear in the following table (abstracted from the Alexandria City directories for the years of 1888, 1895, 1900, and 1907).

---

---

#### 407 South Henry

---

1888	Georgiana Eaton, widow of Henry William J. Eaton, packer (boarder)	p. 92
1895	John W. Sutherland, blacksmith	p. 187
1900	John W. Sutherland, laborer	p. 198
	John W. Sutherland, Jr., laborer	
1907	none	

---

---

#### 409 South Henry

---

1888	Edward Cornell, watchman	p. 81
1895	John W. Johnson, laborer	p. 122
1900	vacant? (none located)	
1907	none	



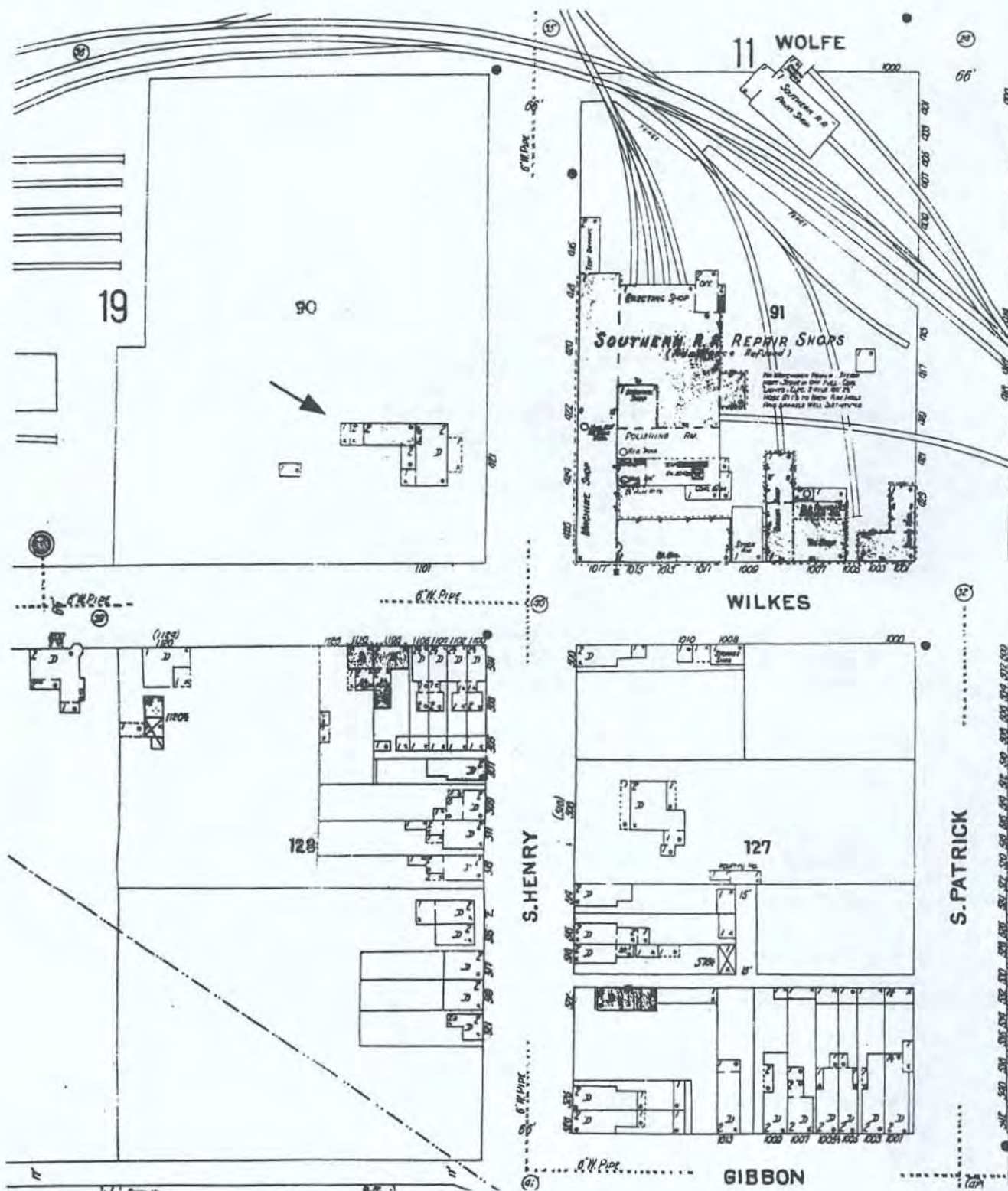
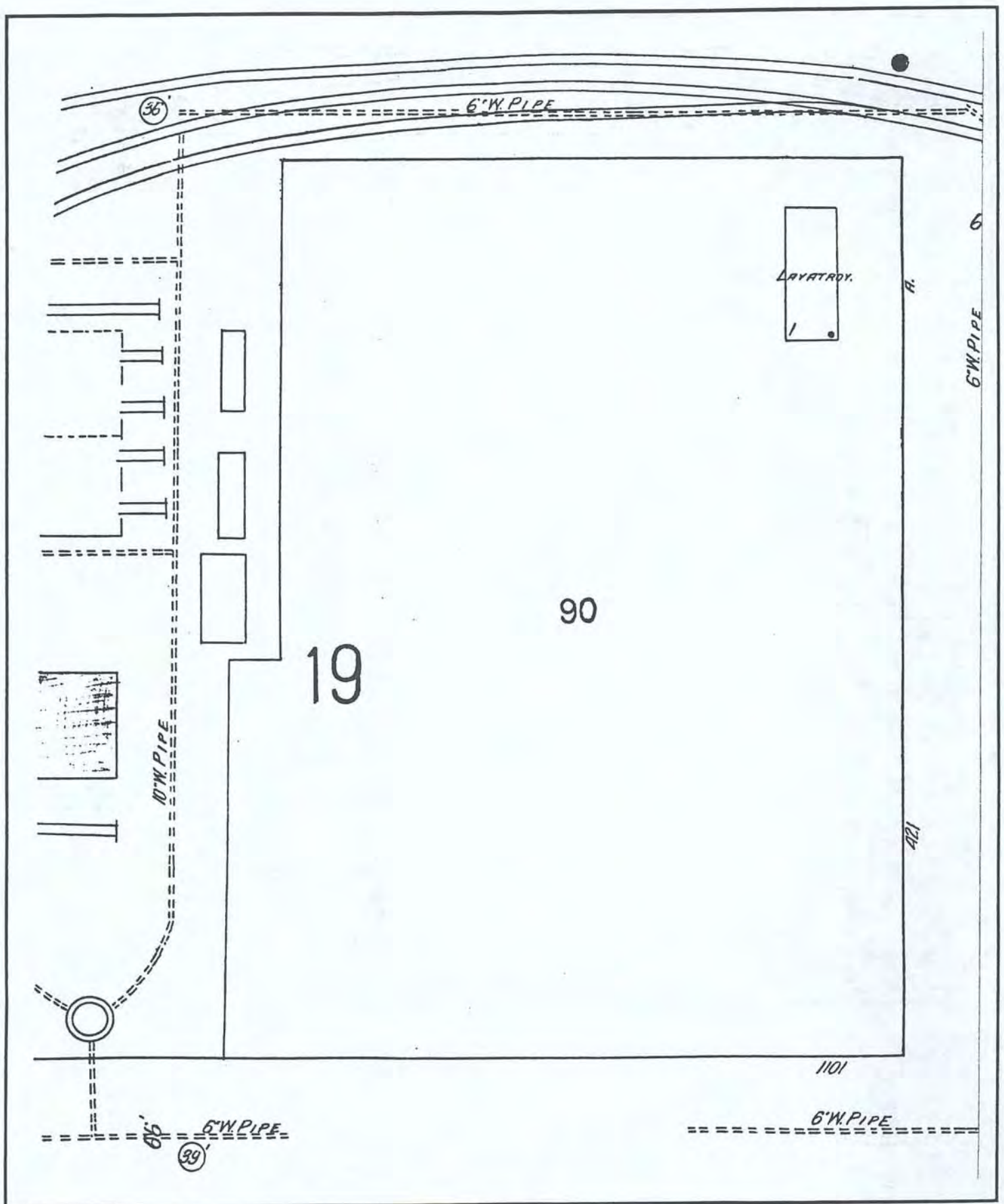


FIGURE 24

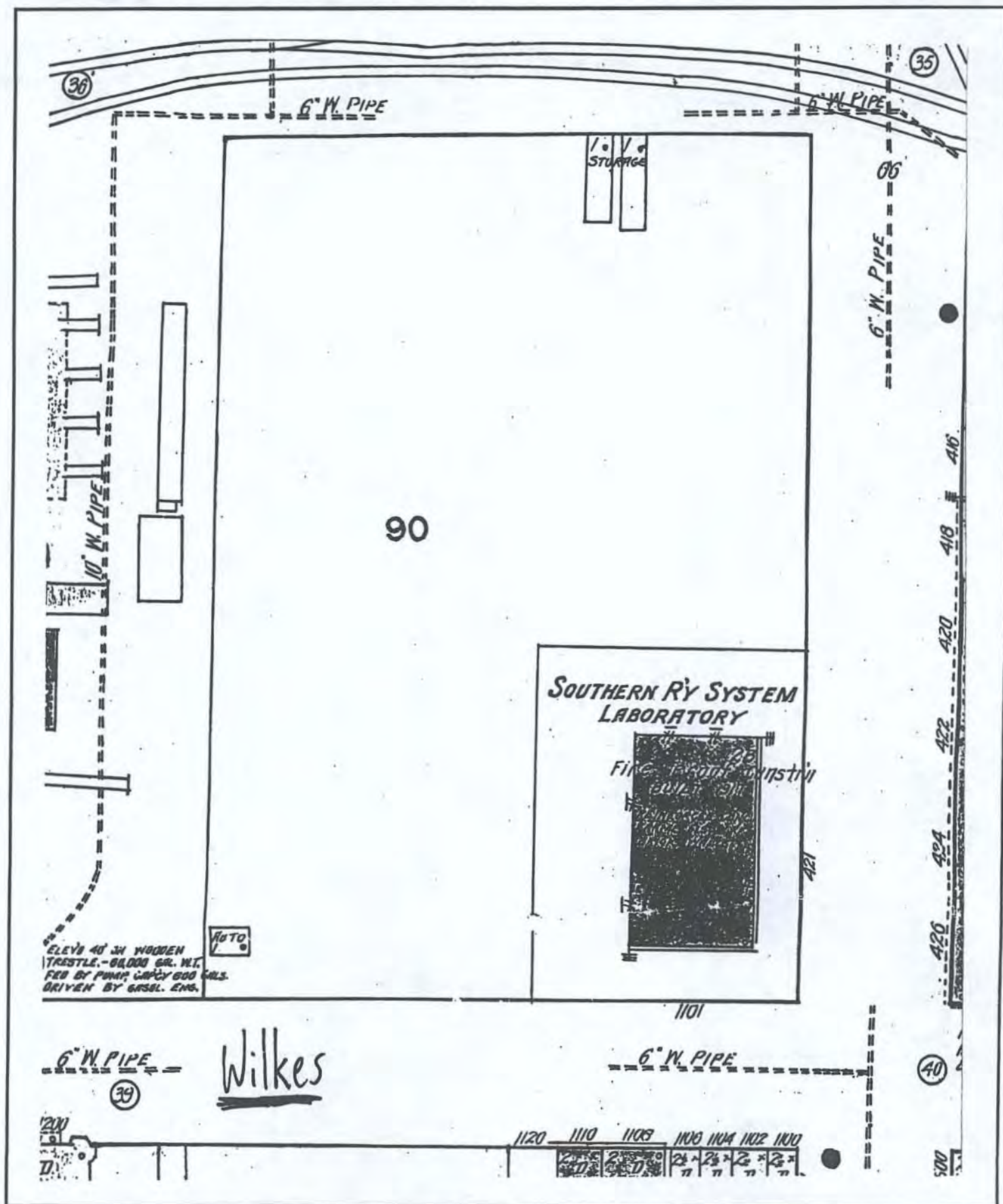
Portion of 1907 Sanborn Insurance Map Showing Appich Dwelling/Photo Lab





**FIGURE 25**  
**Portion of 1912 Sanborn Insurance Map Showing Lavatory on Corner of Wolfe and Henry Streets**





**FIGURE 26**  
 Portion of 1921 Sanborn Insurance Map Showing Two Storage Sheds  
 on Wolfe Street and Southern Railroad Laboratory  
 on Corner of Henry and Wilkes Streets



---

---

411 South Henry

---

1888	Samuel DeVaughn, tin and sheet iron worker	p. 88
	Stephen D. DeVaughn, carpenter (boarder)	
	John T. DeVaughn, carpenter (boarder)	
1895	none	
1900	none	
1907	none	

---

---

413 South Henry

---

1888	John Pick, Jr., laborer	p. 147
1895	none	
1900	none	
1907	none	

---

---

415 South Henry

---

1888	Oliver Bogul, laborer	p. 68
1895	John W. Butler, carpenter	p. 66
1900	vacant ? (none located)	
1907	none	

---

---

421 South Henry

---

1888	Wesley D. Makeley, measurer	p. 130
	David A. Makeley, clerk (boarder)	
1895	Catharine Makeley (C. Makeley & Co.)	p. 140
	David A. Makeley, manager at 605 King Street	
	Virginia D. Makeley, widow Richard	
	Wesley D. Makeley, wood measurer	
1900	Catharine Makeley, widow Wesley	p. 157
	David A. Makeley	
	Virginia L. Makeley, widow Richard	
1907	none	

---

---

Tenement residents were not located in the 1888 Alexandria City Directory. Tenants in 1895 (1114-1120 Wolfe Street) were Ann Williams (widow), James W. Coren (laborer), Jesse Thomas (bootblack), Louisa Thomas (widow of Robert), and William Thomas (porter) (Richmond 1900:76, 189, 190, 205, ). Given the occupations listed, such as "bootblack" and "porter", all of these tenants were most likely African-Americans.



Other residents of the project area in 1888 were Samuel Laws, a laborer residing on Wolfe Street, and Emanuel W. Webb, a florist and the superintendent of cemeteries residing at the corner of Payne and Wilkes (Chataigne 1888-1889: 124, 180).

No structure is shown at 1112 Wolfe Street on the 1885 Fire Insurance Map listed as Samuel Laws' residence in the Alexandria City Directory in 1888/89. This address was occupied in 1895 by Henry Johnson, a laborer, and Mary Johnson, a laundress (Richmond 1895: 122, 123). A building identified as a "Chapel" appears at this location on the 1896 Fire Insurance Map (see Figure 22). No persons were located in the city directories residing on South Fayette Street.

In March of 1894 the City Council of Alexandria was authorized by an Act of the Virginia Assembly to issue bonds for constructing sewers and improving the streets and alleys in the city (Commonwealth of Virginia 1893-94: 923). During this same period in March, the Alexandria County Light, Water and Power Company was incorporated by an Act of the Virginia Assembly (Commonwealth of Virginia 1893-94: 744-745, 923-925). The first water lines shown on the Fire Insurance maps appear in 1896 as a 6" water pipe along the western edge of South Henry Street (Figure 22).

The Baltimore and Potomac Railroad and the Virginia Midland Railroad were using the railroad facilities within the project area in 1877, including the roundhouse and passenger depot (Seifert 1988). The old roundhouse was torn down after 1885, and a new "modern" roundhouse was constructed between 1901-1902. The new roundhouse was constructed in nearly the same location as the old one, but was larger to accommodate the larger steam engines of the day. A 1901 article in the Alexandria Gazette mentions residents complaining of the unbearable conditions existing in that locality [Southern Railway depot] as a result of smoke and cinders from locomotives (Nov. 14, 1901:3, cited in Seifert 1988) prior to the new roundhouse construction. Similar complaints had been previously documented. S. DeVaughn, for instance, complained to McCallum in January of 1865 of the damage to his house by engine soot (RG92, General Correspondence files). DeVaughn is listed in the 1888/89 city directory as residing at 411 S. Henry Street. Presumably he had lived in the area surrounding the railroads for some time. A notice appeared in the Alexandria Gazette on 14 November that a contract had been let in 1901 to build a new roundhouse of brick and steel. Referred to in the notice in the past tense as the "old roundhouse" (constructed in the early 1860s and roofed in 1863), the "old roundhouse" is shown on the Fire Insurance maps from 1885 through 1896 as a circular structure. In 1902 the round house appears as a 1/3 semi-circular structure (Figure 27).

The O&ARR employed an average of 1200 men on a monthly basis for the 1865 fiscal year. The number of employees varied month to month. For example, a total of 1995 men were employed in April of 1865, compared to 686 workers later that June. Of the May employees, 642 were laborers and 365 were "cold laborers"; in June the number dropped to 136 laborers and 43 cold laborers (RG 92, Annual reports of General DC McCallum 1863-65, Exhibit O). The employees ranged from mechanics and tinnners to conductors and brakemen. A number of the employees of the railroad lived in the surrounding neighborhood in the vicinity of the project area.

The neighborhood did have conveniences, with several groceries, saloons and other services nearby. In 1881, Charles T. Ervin operated a grocery on the southeast corner of Duke and S. Henry Streets (Alexandria City Directory, 1881-1882). This grocery was converted into a combination saloon/ grocery and remained in the area until it was replaced by a bakery (Sanborn 1921).



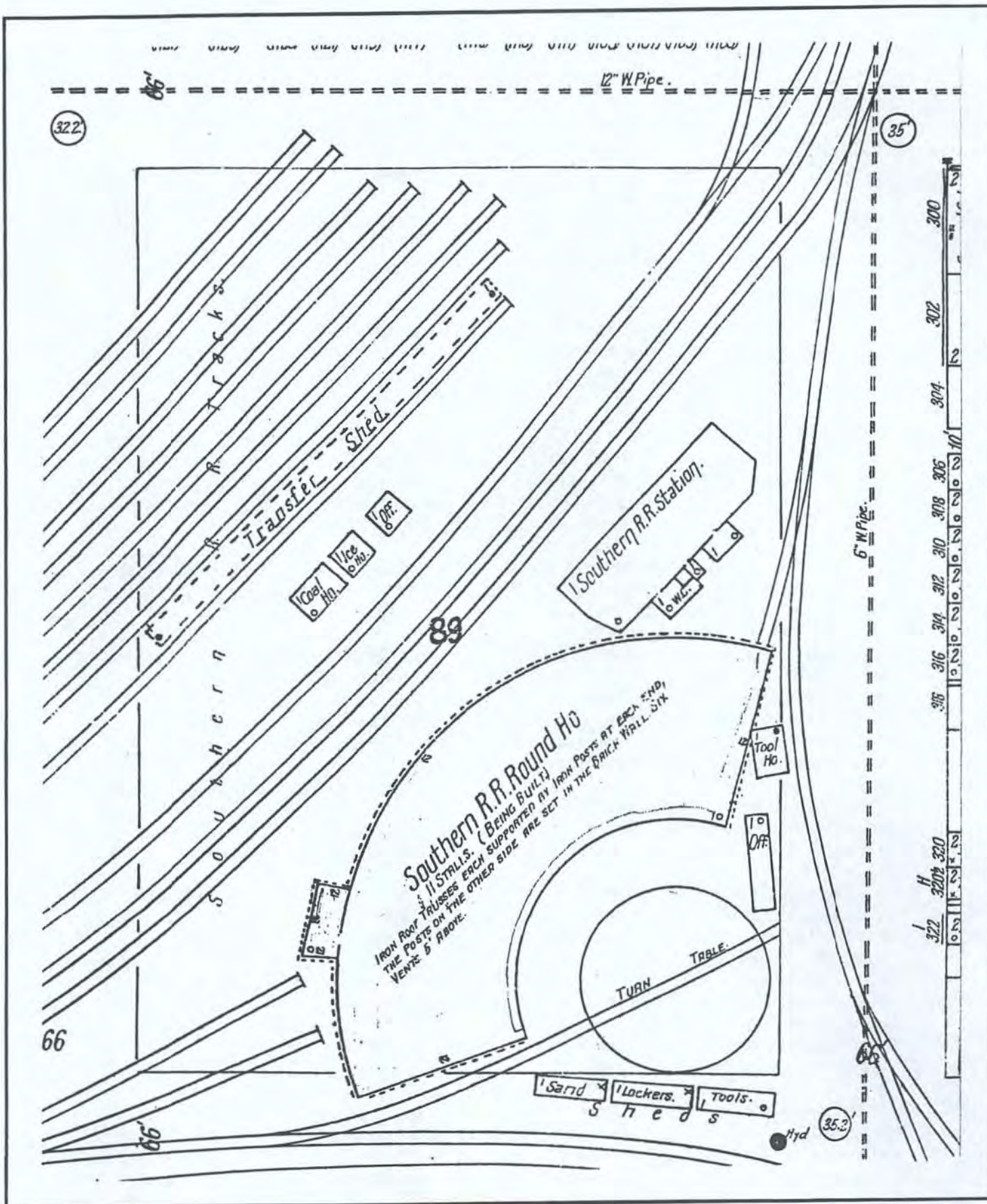


FIGURE 27  
Portion of 1902 Sanborn Insurance Map Showing  
Semi-Circular Round House and Railroad Station



The rail lines within and around the project area have been operated by Southern Railway from 1907. In 1912, only a single structure stood on the block bounded by Wolfe/Henry and Wilkes/Fayette. This single story structure on the corner of Wolfe and S. Henry Streets was identified on the 1912 Sanborn map as "LAVATORY" (see Figure 25). However, no building permits were located to shed further information on the structure. In 1917, the Southern Railway System Laboratory building was erected over the original house location at 421 S. Henry Street. A second building used for office space was constructed in 1926 adjacent to the first building.

The Southern Railway machine shops, located along the eastern edge of the project area, were converted into storage space in the 1940s. In 1958, the structures are identified as the property of Alexandria Lumber Corporation (Sanborn 1958). Today, this side of S. Henry Street is a residential townhouse complex.

Thomas J. Fannon and Sons Oil Company moved into the northern edge of the project area (1200 block of Duke Street) in the 1940s and continues to own property along Duke Street. Two detached dwellings stood at 1300 and 1318 Duke Street from the turn of the Century until the apartment building at 1300 Duke Street gave way to a filling station in 1958.

Two detached dwellings once stood in the southwestern portion of the project area; the one at 421 S. Payne Street appears on the 1958 Sanborn map. Today the block is owned by the Alexandria Warehouse company.

Southern Railway merged with Norfolk and Western Railway in June of 1982 to form the Norfolk Southern Corporation. The project area was most recently the home of the Innovative Technology Group from the Research and Development branch of the Norfolk Southern Corporation. The group, managed by Hayden Newell, tested new railroad equipment and technology. A large part of their work involved researching the applications of composite materials, for instance, in the use of coupler knuckles, boxcar roofs and cross ties. Innovative machinery that tested the fatigue limits of knuckles and couplers was also designed and built on location (Railway Age 1992). The results from their research have been reflected in savings and increased efficiency for the railroads. The property was sold to Eakin & Youngentaub who are currently developing the property.

The majority of other improvements and impacts to the project area were undertaken by the Southern Railroad Company beginning in about 1897. A building permit was issued in 1897 to the Southern Railroad Company to erect a testing laboratory on Henry Street between Wolfe and Wilkes (Alexandria Building Permit No. 72). Repair shops and railroad tracks were in operation on the east side of Henry Street between Wolfe and Wilkes before 1886 and no laboratories are ever shown on any of the Fire Insurance maps in this location. In 1921 the Southern Railroad System Laboratory was located in the former Charles Page/Makeley house site at the corner of South Henry and Wilkes (see Figure 18).

A second building permit granted to the Southern Railroad Company in 1897 was for the building of an eight foot square transfer shed for freight on Duke Street between Fayette and Henry Streets (Alexandria Building Permit No. 71). Permission to install a standard gauge railroad track on the west side of Henry Street, extending from the north side of Duke Street to the south side of Wolfe Street, was granted by the City Council of Alexandria on 13 January 1900 and confirmed by an Act of the Virginia Assembly on 27 January 1900 (Commonwealth of Virginia 1900: 802-803). The transfer shed may have been displaced by the new railroad tracks in 1900/1901. A rectangular transfer shed is



shown in between the railroad tracks northwest of the Southern Rail Road Round House near Duke Street in 1902 (see Figure 27 ). In 1907 (Figure 28) this structure is no longer standing and three small square structures in this location are labeled as a coal house, an ice house, and an office.

In 1901, the Southern Railroad Company was granted a building permit to build two one-story buildings of brick and corrugated iron on the west side of Fayette Street between Wolfe and Wilkes for a power house and planing mill. Measurements for the proposed buildings were 40 by 69 feet and 51 by 101 feet with foundations of brick and concrete (Alexandria Building Permit No. 2). Sanborn Fire Insurance map exposures did not extend this far west until 1921 when a complex consisting of a planing mill, car repair sheds, and an engine room appear in this location (Figure 29).

By 1912, the remaining house site of Charles Page/Catharine Makeley on the corner of Henry and Wilkes Street no longer appears on Fire Insurance maps; the remaining structure on this block was the Southern Railroad Lavatory (see Figure 25). Two small storage sheds on Wolfe Street near Henry Street appear on this block in 1921. Additional project site activity information is provided in the 1921 Fire Insurance maps that are extended to show the area between Fayette and South Payne Streets along Wilkes Street (Figure 29). Below a number of railroad tracks, these include a car repair shed, a planing mill with lumber stacks in the yard and small lumber sheds, a small office, and an engine room.

T. J. Fannon, identified as owning a coal and wood yard located on the north side of Duke Street in 1907 (Figure 30) was issued a building permit to install seven 18,000 gallon fuel tanks on the project property in 1940 (Alexandria Building Permit No. 3682). The 1941 Fire Insurance Map (Figure 31) shows a series of building material and bulk oil storage aligned along the east side of South Payne Street. The remainder of the project area is comprised of the Southern Rail Road lines, yards, and offices. A new building appears in 1941 north of the laboratory on Henry Street designated as "General Offices." Nearer Wilkes Street, between Fayette and Payne, a car repair shed is shown in the 1921 site of the railroad planing mill. The planing mill is now located further south of its original position in a smaller building with an engine repair shed to the east of the mill.

Little change in the land use of the project area is evident between 1941 and 1958. A building permit for roofing repairs to a two story office building at 409 South Henry Street was issued in 1959 (Alexandria Building Permit No. 27,364). Other building permits issued for this address include repairs to lumber storage roof and siding and for the installation of overhead doors in a metal warehouse in 1960. Other permits issued to Southern Railroad between 1960 and 1974 were for minor office repairs and partitions, lavatories and central heating, and roof replacements (Alexandria Building Permit Nos. 16,337, 16,338, 10,785, 17,382, 18,077, 27,364, 8,743, 29,560, and 30,553), and a test slab parking lot in 1976 (9,710). Late alterations were an addition to the load testing building in 1976 and the removal of a frame lean-to in 1983 to be replaced with 8" cinder block (9,731; 38,913).

The last run of the old Orange and Alexandria Railroad service to the Alexandria waterfront was made on 25 November 1969. This event was recognized by a symbolic "backing and filling" of three coal cars on Union Street in Alexandria and abandonment of the Union Street line reflecting the change of the waterfront from industrial to commercial and residential use. The remaining line through Wilkes Street tunnel to the south end of Old Town served the Robinson Terminal warehouse complex. The block-long brick roundhouse of the Southern Railroad Company at Duke and South Henry Streets was consumed by fire in the early morning hours of 9 August 1971. The fire at the roundhouse, used as a lumber warehouse by the Herndon Lumber and Mill Works since



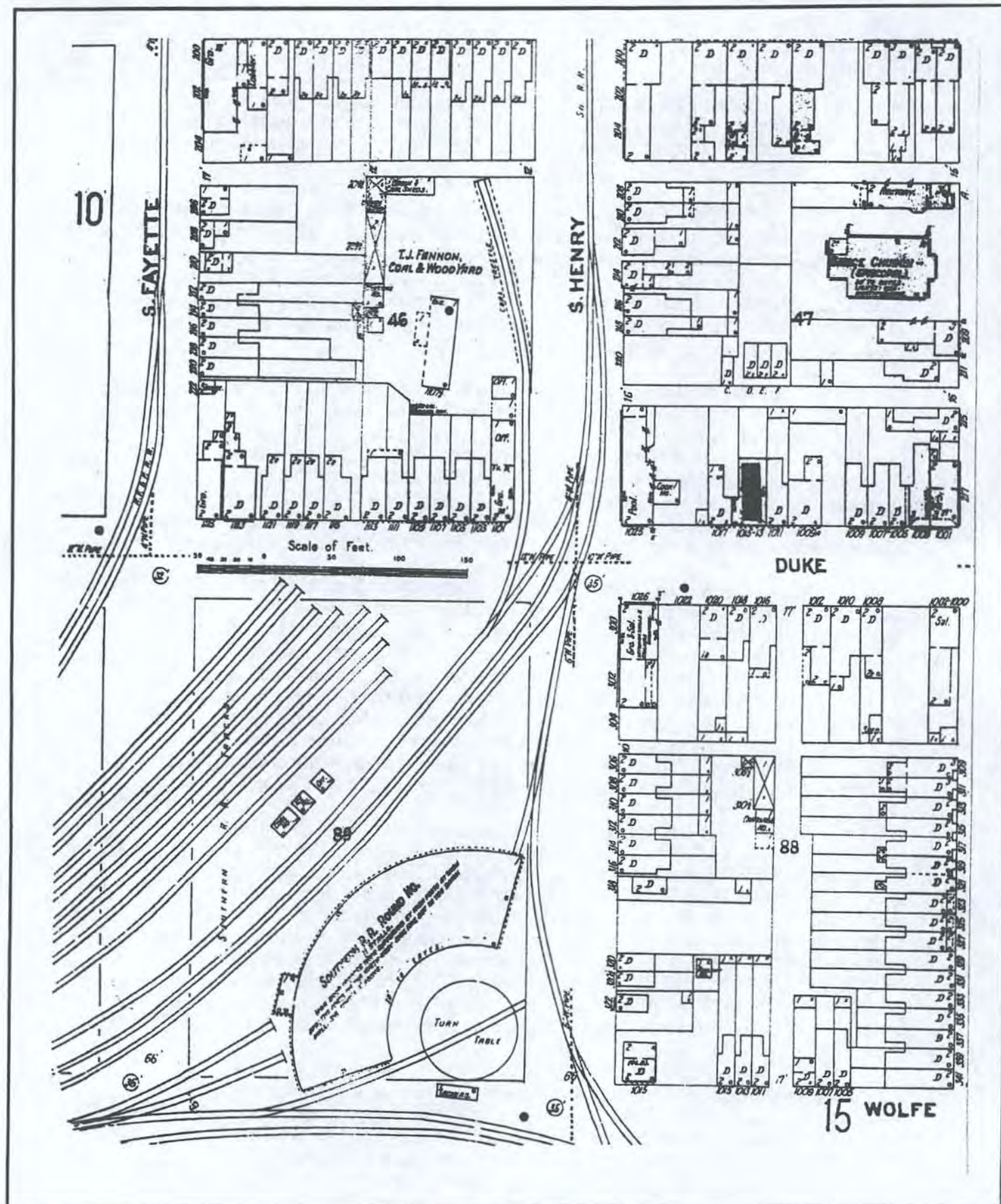


FIGURE 28

Portion of 1907 Sanborn Insurance Map Showing Round House and Coal House, and Ice House and Office in Location of Former Transfer Shed







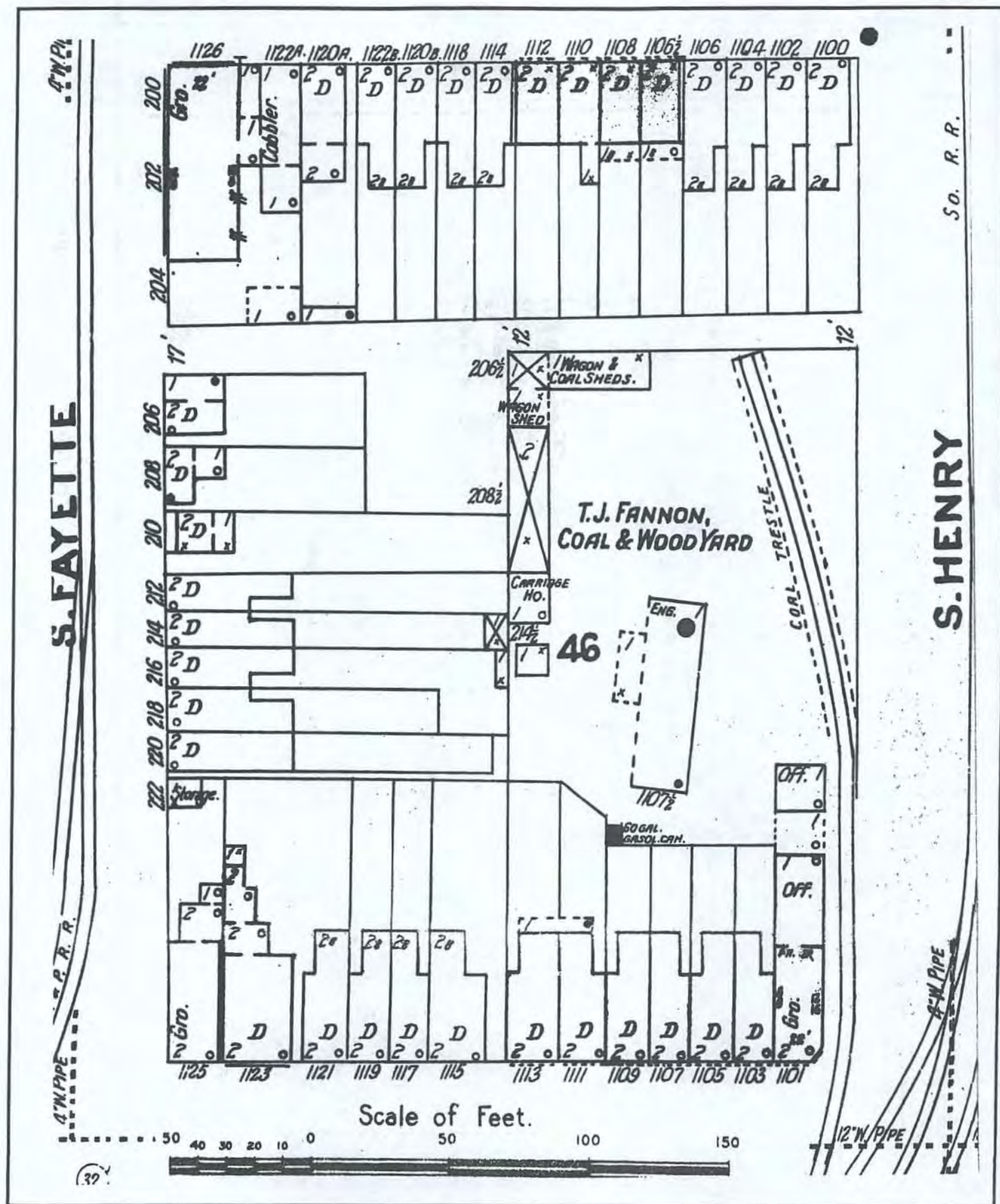
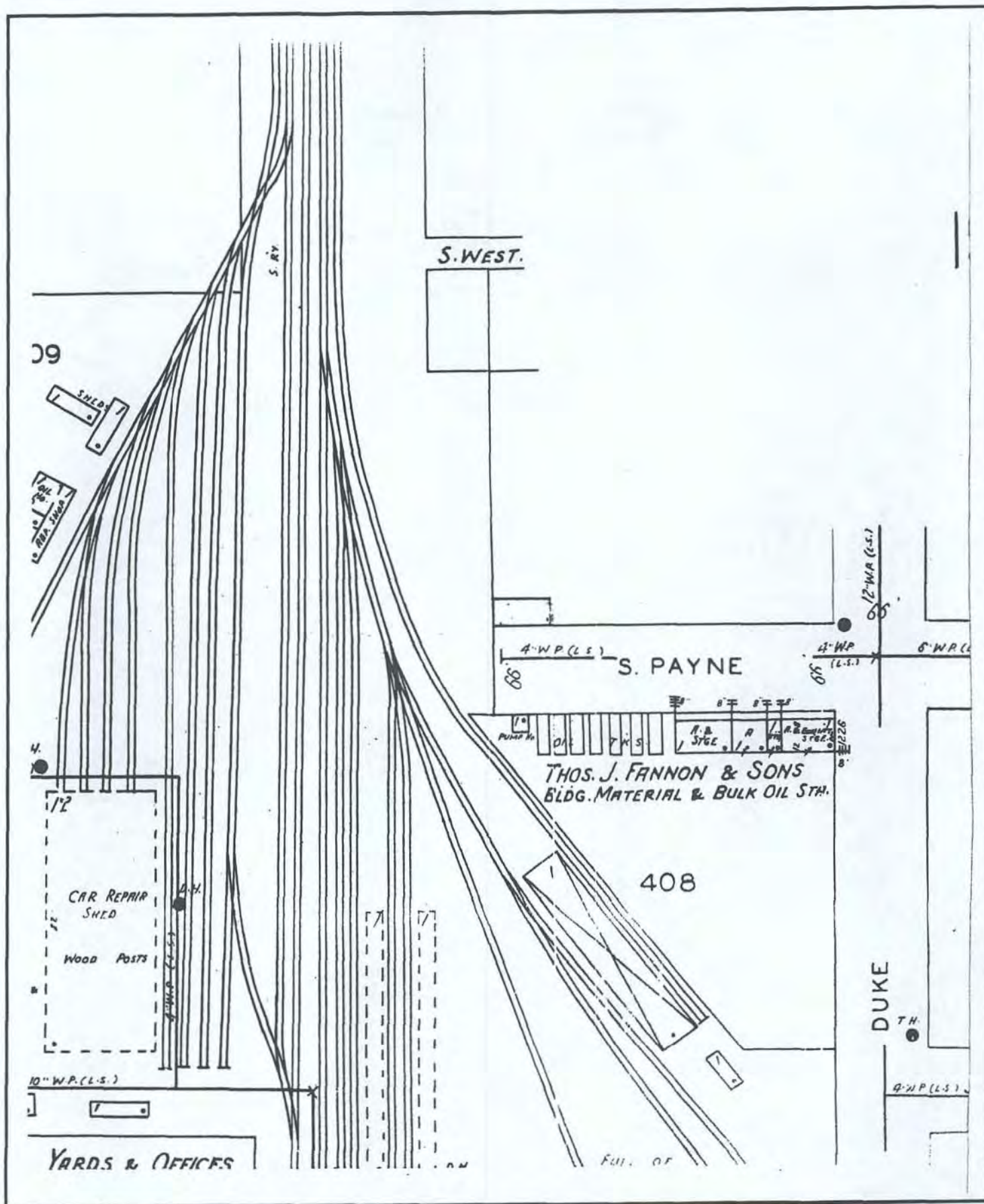


FIGURE 30  
Portion of 1941 Sanborn Insurance Map Showing T. J. Fannon's  
Coal and Wood Yard on North Side of Duke Street





**FIGURE 31**  
 Portion of 1941 Sanborn Insurance Map Showing T. J. Fannon & Sons Building  
 Material & Bulk Oil Storage on Payne Street,  
 Railroad Tracks, Yards, and Offices



1968, was suspected to have been deliberately set by an arsonist in a series of recent fires in the neighborhood (Lloyd House, Railroad Files).

***Applying the History to the Archeological Investigations***

The above has presented a discussion of the results of the historic record and map search. In the pages which follow, this is integrated with the archeology. Before proceeding to this, a description of the methodology employed in the field is important so that the reader can see how the archeological data was recovered.



## RESEARCH ORIENTATION

In an archeological investigation of a site, one seeks to record all possible information--some of which is more important than others. Data gained from undisturbed contexts are considerably more useful than artifacts gained from disturbed contexts or from areas lacking context. A simple example will suffice to make this point.

If a sample of ceramic sherds is excavated from a sealed context such as a trash pit, the sherds will provide information on consumer choice, the socio-economic position of the user and the date when these pieces of broken vessels were discarded. A sample obtained from a deposit which had been churned up by later activity and mixed with later deposits would simply be no more than a collection of material culture (items) from a long period of time which would be impossible to associate with any particular occupant or activity at the site. This is particularly true when it is remembered that some ceramic types, e.g. whiteware, have a time span ranging from 1820 to 1900-plus. If the context is sealed, however, the later "noise" or interference will not be present and what is being analyzed is a short term "time capsule" of sorts. Thus, for archeological purposes, a well which was gradually filled in by the occupants over several generations, such as is present on Lot 90, contains more research potential than post-1907 railroad fill which was gathered from who-knows-where and dumped into a hole to level the ground. In the well, the artifacts would tend to be stratified--the older things at the bottom and the newer things at the top; the fill, on the other hand, could yield a range a mix of artifacts from the 1760s to the 1940s in the same bucketful of soil.

While all artifacts are listed in Appendix IV, which provides the complete artifact inventory, what is analyzed beyond simple identification are those artifacts which come from a context which can allow specific research questions to be addressed. Of course, this is the key to what information can be gleaned from the archeological data. The research question or questions guide the analysis and, theoretically, the data recovery or excavations.

The primary research questions at the onset of this study were focused on the Civil War aspect of the site, that is to say, the U. S. Military Railroad headquarters and what might remain of this important component of the history of this property. Using the 1865 map of the facilities (see Figure 14), it was known that following activity areas and buildings had been present:

- Commissary Department
  - stable
  - kitchen
  - mess room-construction
  - mess room-transportation
- Round House
  - sand house
  - water tank
  - baggage room
- Hospital--Gottlieb Appich House
- Mess House and Quarters
- Latrine (water closet)
- U. S. Military Railroad Offices
  - quarters
- Photography Rooms (3)-Gottlieb Appich House
- Two quarters
- Barn



U. S. Sanitary Commission  
Superintendent's Quarters  
kitchen  
Transportation office  
Lamp Room  
Car Repair  
Quarters  
Switch House  
Telegraph storehouse  
Three Quarters--laborers  
Fort Haupt  
Magazine

Guided by the map, a series of back hoe trenches were excavated. The trenches were placed directly over where the map indicated the structures had been located (see Figure 32-oversized map in pocket of report). The purpose of these trenches was to determine if features associated with the USMRR were present. It was known that the material from most of the buildings had been cannibalized by the Army Engineers when the fort was shut down. The remains of foundations and associated features were, however, expected to be found. Traces of undisturbed features and contexts were noted in the Phase I; however, it was also observed that most of the USMRR remains were gone. This was verified during the Phase II with the expansion of the backhoe excavations. In addition to that, it became evident that, except for Block 90, most of the surrounding terrain had been leveled, lowering it several feet. During the Phase II, the research emphasis shifted from the USMRR to the occupants of the area before and after the Civil War. This was done because it was realized that these were the likely undisturbed contexts. Included in this were the Page and Marsteller houses. It was hoped that the octagonal water closet would contain good archeological remains and context from the occupation by the USMRR. It was also anticipated good archeological contexts might be recovered from the two houses, one of which had been used as a hospital and the other as a photography operation. In the end, the best preserved contexts and remains were associated with the pre- and post-Civil War occupations with only a trace of the USMRR being located.

Usually archeological reports are written for each of the three phases. As all three phases were completed one after another without a pause in this project, the reports are combined. In the end, this presents no problems for the interpretation or the understanding of the site. Figure 33 (again, an oversized map in a pocket) shows the total area excavated. Subsequent excavations were carried out in blocks where the trenches revealed further excavation was warranted. Excavation Blocks 1 through 11 were defined.



## FIELD METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATIONS

The basic field methodology consisted of a combination of hand excavations using shovels, the taking of soil samples with a three inch diameter bucket auger, and the use of a backhoe with a three foot wide bucket without teeth to clear trenches. Shovels and bucket augers were initially employed to determine soil depth and the depth of possible features. Although some indications of soil depths had been provided by earlier borings, these proved to not always be accurate--or, perhaps, better put, not accurate for our purposes. Again, we will note that, with the exception of the bulk of real estate Block 90, the original soil profiles had been removed. Exactly how much is not known since the location of the original pre-railroad, pre-fort surface is not known. A ground surface slope to the west and south toward the creeks and their old channels from the area of Block 90 can be inferred on the basis of predicted stream behavior.

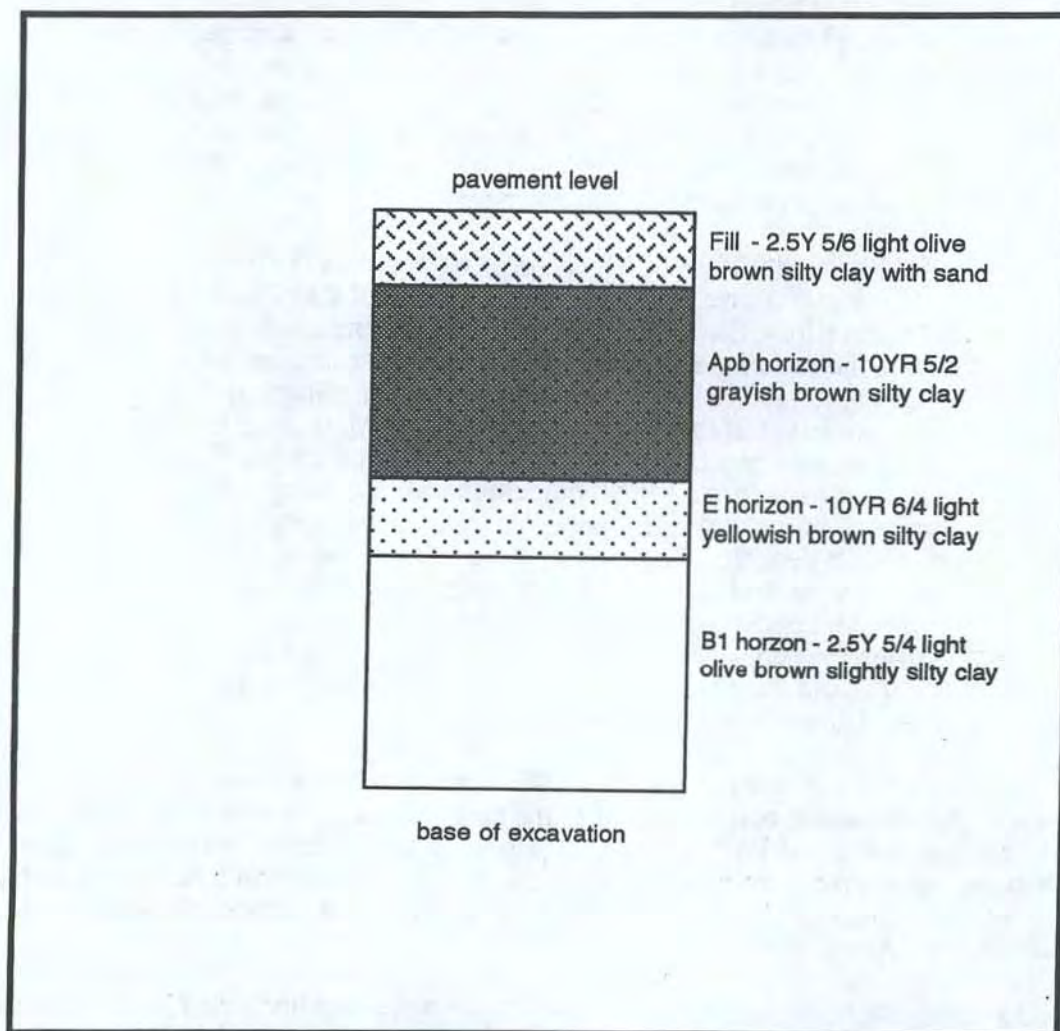
Much of the ground surface of Block 90, lying immediately beneath the asphalt parking lot and the grassy area bordering Henry Street (Blocks 2 and 11) at the time of the archeological excavations, can be taken to represent the original ground surface available for occupation at the end of the 18th century. This surface exhibited a soil profile modified only by the parking lot, its fill bed and by agricultural use. Starting from below the asphalt parking lot, this consisted of the Ap, or the plow zone (Apb), an E horizon, and a B1 horizon to the base of excavations (Figure 34). A variation on this (Figure 35) can be seen up near Duke Street in Trench 9. In all other areas, all overlying soils had been removed down to C horizons of varying age. The latter are almost purely sand with some gravels and represent stream deposits. These C horizons became the surfaces on which various railroad structures were built. At various points during the history of railroad use, no doubt primarily after residential use of the area had ended, much of the area subsequently was filled with various episodes of dumping. Figure 36 shows an example of this, showing a profile from where the parking lot was removed down into the rail yard near to where the U. S. Military Railroad Offices should have been.

At the time of the excavations, Block 90 appeared as a rise above the surrounding terrain to the immediate north and west of the project area. The eastern and areas to the immediate south beyond Wilkes Street were more or less at the same elevation. Exactly how much had been cut out and how much the terrain had been lowered in the other areas is not known. Block 90, no doubt, was part of an old stream terrace left behind when the nearby stream migrated westward.

As noted, the excavations in the Phase I study were backhoe trenches--Trenches 1- 22, B - I and N - S. The soils in the backhoe trenches, where they consisted of fill or culturally sterile C horizons, were not screened and artifacts were not collected except on an unsystematic basis, e.g., whole bottles, interesting metal objects, and large pieces of ceramics. Again, this material lacked context and the artifacts were not considered important except as isolated material culture objects--that is to say, "collectabilia". Where intact features were found, these features were outlined, excavated, photographed, mapped, and otherwise recorded with the associated soil screened as warranted.

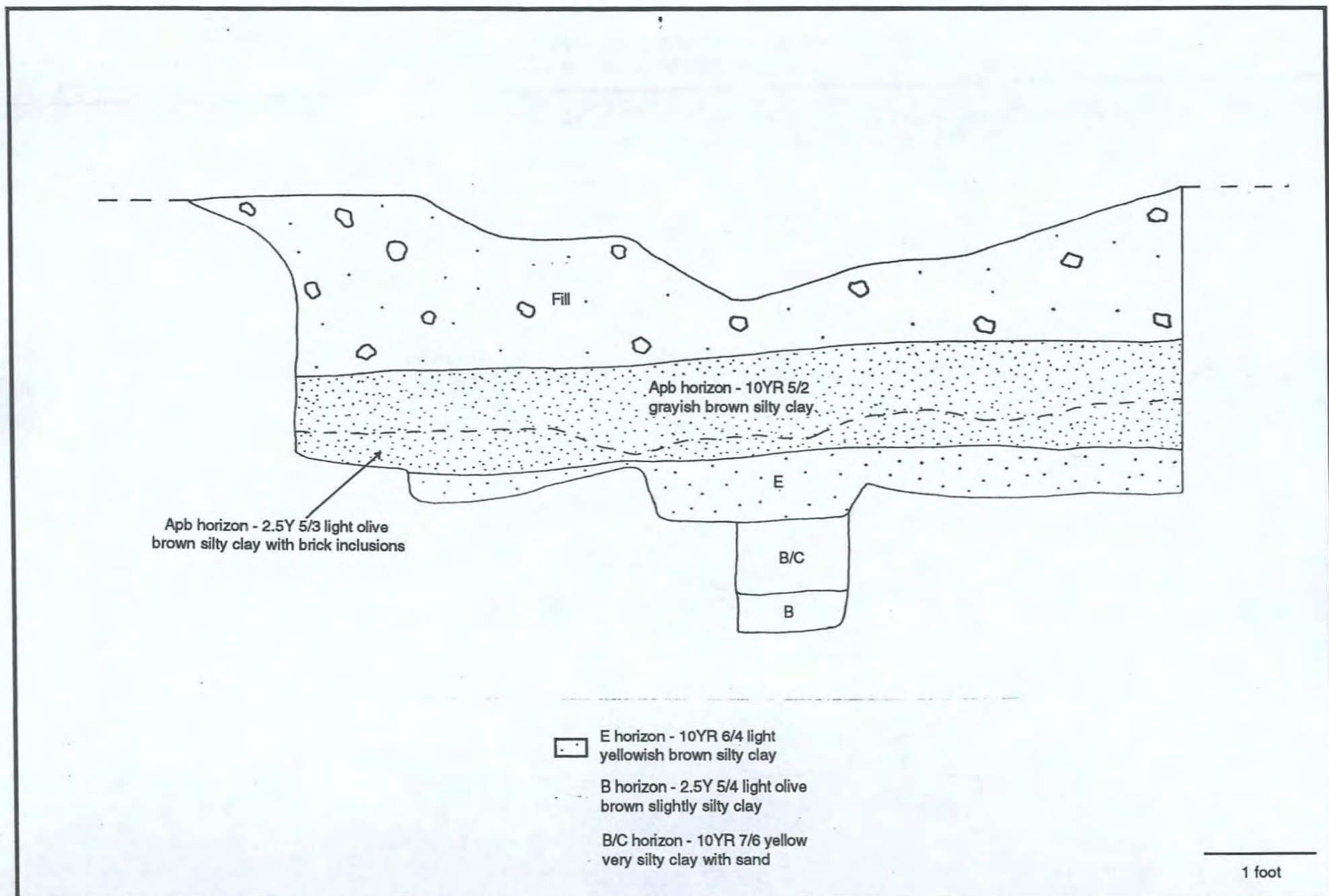
In the following paragraphs, the results of the excavations will be presented by trench and associated block number, if any. Most areas will be given summary treatment, since little or nothing was found there of archeological or historic interest. The presentation will follow those areas which contained little or no significant contexts. Appendix III contains photographs of representative artifacts from the excavations; Appendix IV is the total artifact inventory. Appendix V presents a list of Features located in the excavations, and Appendix VI presents the results of the glass analysis. Appendices VII, VIII and IX present the parasitology, pollen, phytolith, faunal and wood analyses.





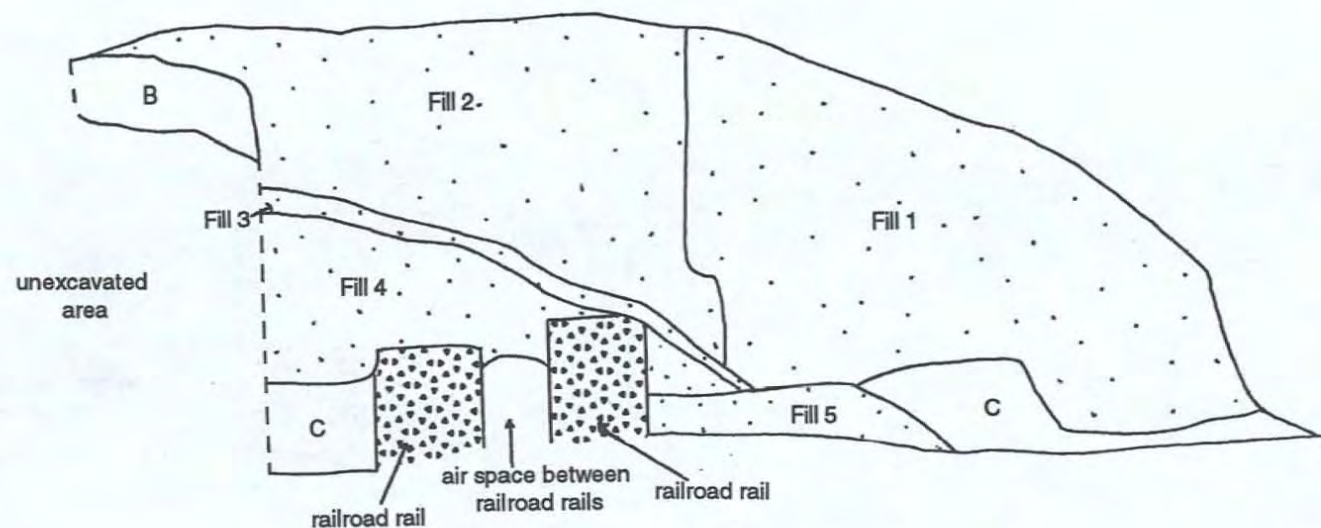
**FIGURE 34**  
**Idealized Soil Profile from Block 11**





**FIGURE 35**  
**Profile Showing East Wall at the Northern End of Trench 9**





Fill 1 - 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown oily sand with pebbles

Fill 2 - 7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow clay mottled with 10YR 7/2 light gray clay and 10YR 3/1 very dark gray oily sand with pebbles

Fill 3 - 10YR 4/1 dark gray sand

Fill 4 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sand mottled with 7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow clay

Fill 5 - 10YR 4/1 dark gray compact clay with pebbles

B horizon - 7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow clay mottled with 10YR 7/2 light gray clay

C horizon - 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown sand

1 foot/.33 meters

**FIGURE 36**  
**West Wall Profile of North/South Trench in Block 5**



## **Trenches 1, 2, H and Block 4**

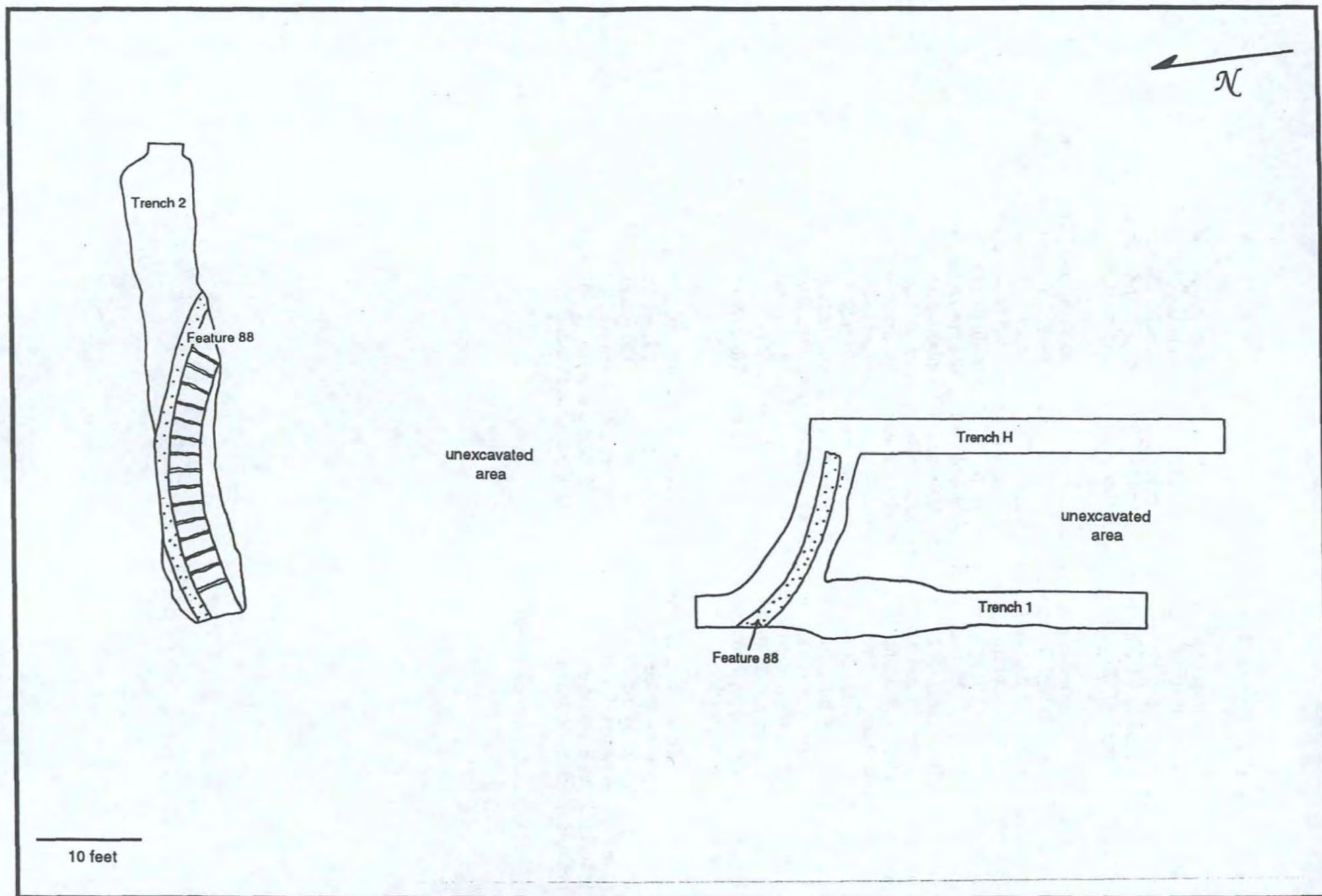
This excavation was located in what was Lot 2 and the contiguous portion of Wolfe Street. It was here that remains of the mid-19th century roundhouse and associated Sand House, Water Tank and Baggage Room were expected to be found. None of these features were present, evidently having been destroyed by the construction and subsequent demolition of the 1907 Roundhouse. Disturbance in the area was extensive.

Feature 88 consisted of a large circular concrete footer wall (Figures 37 and 38 and Plate 10) exposed in both Trenches 1 and 2. The interior of the footer was excavated in Trench 2 to a depth of 4.0 feet below the surface. The footer enclosed a concrete floor along the interior measuring 4' in width. Railroad ties were set flush with the floor approximately 1.5' apart from each other. Six feet of modern fill overlay the top of the footer and the floor. The two exposed portions of Feature 88 have an interior diameter of approximately 74', that roughly corresponds to the 1907 Sanborn Fire Insurance map's dimensions of the railroad turntable as 72 feet across. The concrete floor was filled to a depth of five feet with a single episode of fill. Numerous pipe trenches (Features 90-93 and 95-95) had been cut through the concrete floor, adding to the overall disturbance. Trench H was excavated 20 feet to the east of and paralleling Trench 1 in an effort to locate more of Feature 88, but failed. Again, considerable disturbance was evident. The original O&A roundhouse was torn down after 1885, and a new roundhouse was built between 1901 and 1902. This new roundhouse, according to building plans and Sanborn maps, was only semi-circular. With the abandonment of the rail yard in this area, the roundhouse became a lumber supply building which ultimately burned. No trace of the earlier roundhouse was found.

Feature 89, consisting of three walls of a brick foundation and a brick floor (Figure 38; Plate 11), was located south of the round house in Trench 1. The foundations were heavily disturbed by intrusive pipes and trenching activities. The foundations appeared to have been constructed over a in-filled area, Feature 129. An iron pipe (Feature 133) with gravel fill was exposed at the base of the pit 4.5' below surface. Two boards, Feature 135, perhaps flooring, occurred within and outside of the brick foundations.

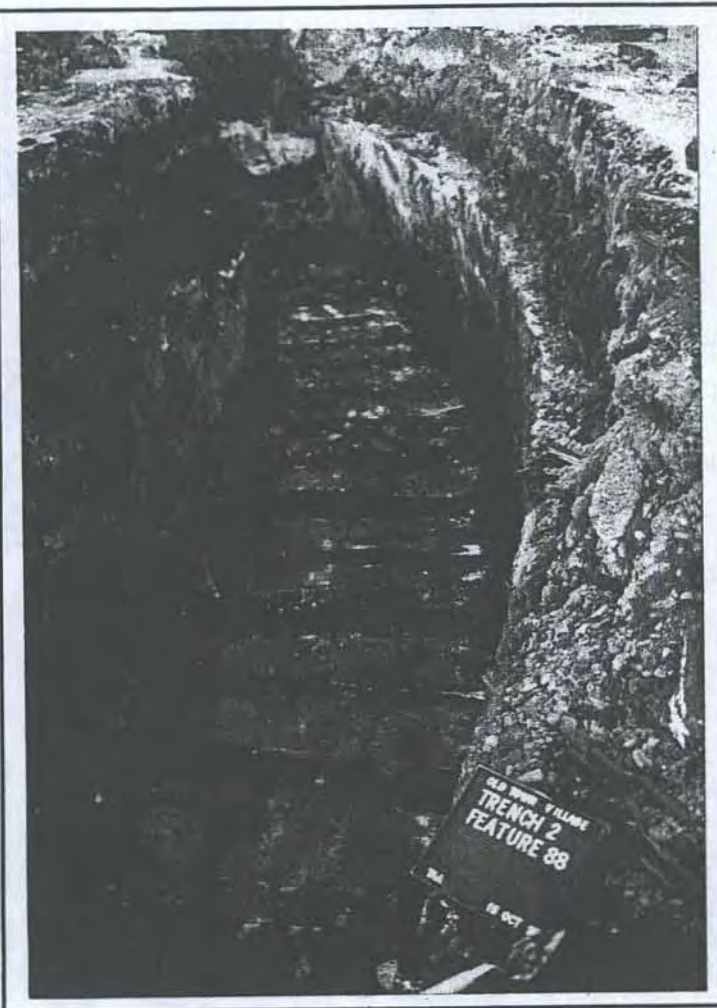
No artifacts were recovered.





**FIGURE 37**  
**Plan View of Block 4 Showing Feature 88 and Trenches 1, 2 and H**



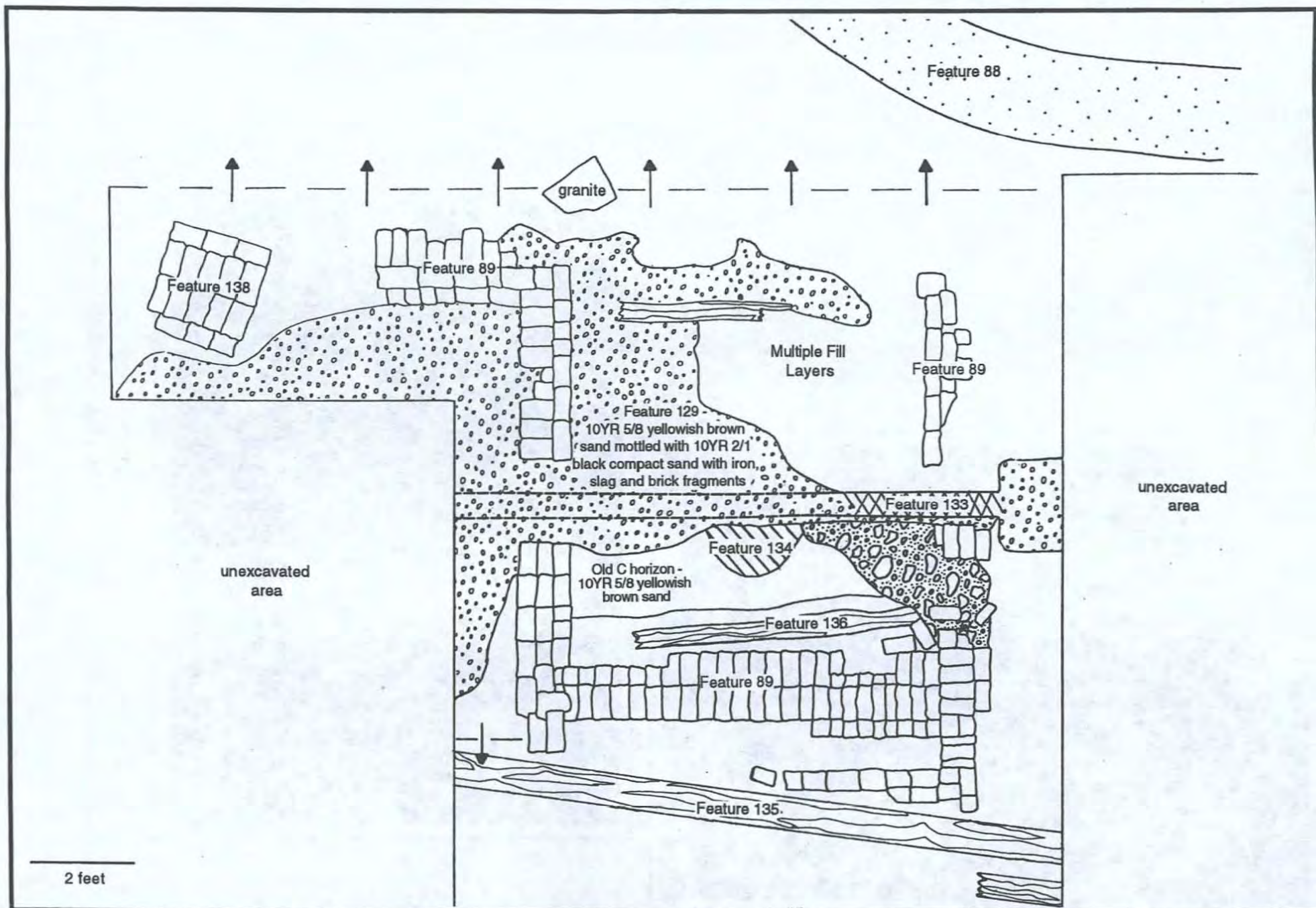


**PLATE 10**  
**Feature 88, Trench 2 : Footer**  
**Wall of 1900's Roundhouse**



**PLATE 11**  
**Feature 89, Block 4: Brick Floor and Foundation Walls**





**FIGURE 38**  
**Plan View of Block 4 Showing Features 88, 89, 134, 135, 136 and 138**



## **Trench 9, Block 8**

The U. S. Sanitary Commission was located on the southeast corner of Duke and Fayette Streets adjacent to a large railroad platform. Four rail lines that ended before reaching the structure were later extended to Duke Street. On the west side of Fayette Street was the Hartshorne House, built around 1805. This had been replaced during the Civil War by the Commissary Department.

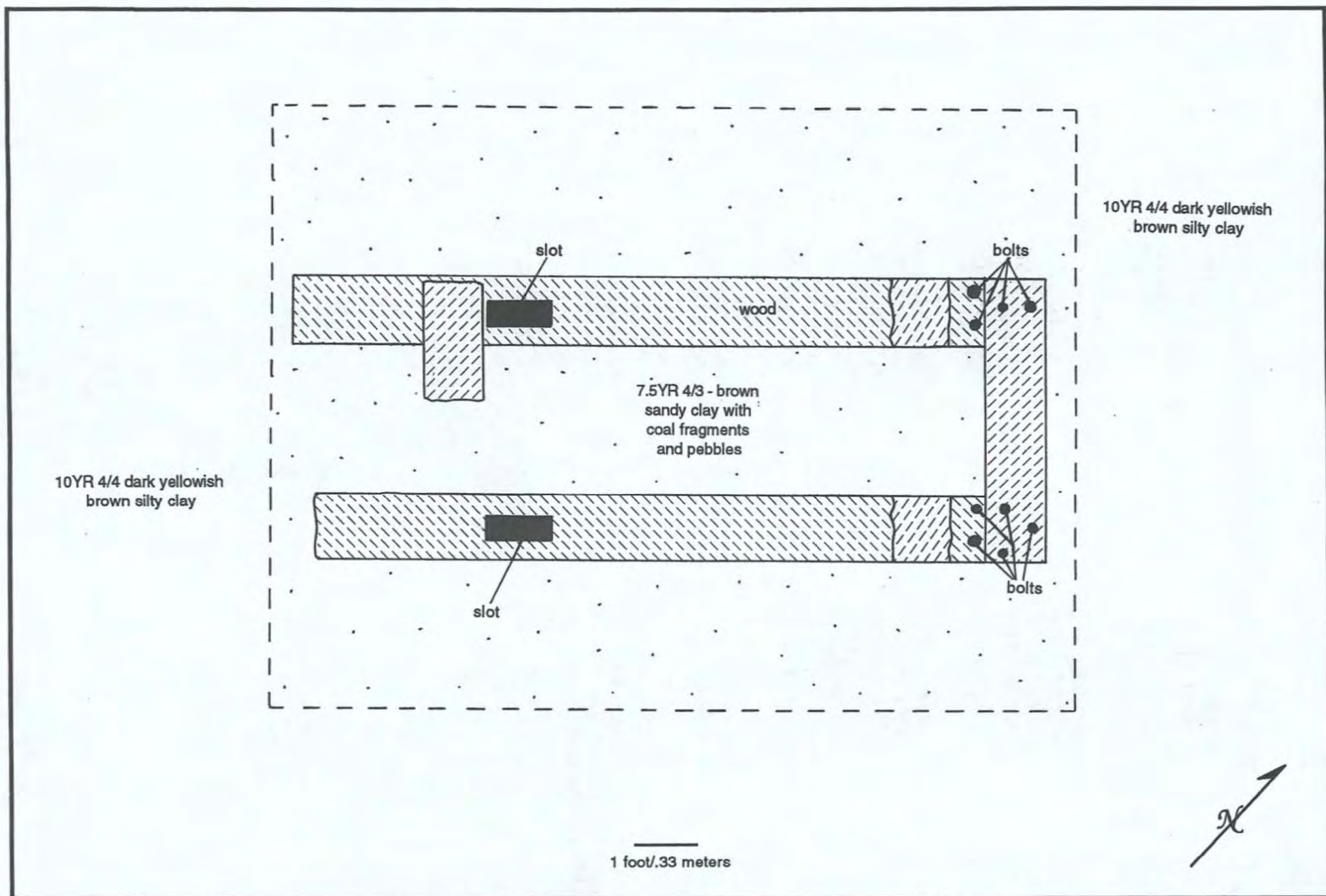
Phase I Trench 9 was 62' in length and was excavated to a depth of six feet in the northern end. The profile (Figure 35; Plate 12) showed a deeply buried plowzone horizon that rose steadily to the south. Test Unit 6 was excavated in the trench floor to sample artifacts from the Apb and E horizons. Artifacts recovered included four refined white earthenware sherds, one hard-paste porcelain sherd, one soda windowpane fragment, three unidentified metal fragments, one cut nail fragment and oyster shell.

Feature 31 was a large pit feature with in situ wooden beams which were larger than railroad ties. During Phase II/III investigations a 14' x 16' area was opened by the backhoe. Feature 31 consisted of two parallel, large wooden beams set in on the underlying clay subsoil (Figure 39 and Plate 13). The beams were two feet apart and, at the northern end, two smaller beams were bolted to the larger beams at approximately a 45 degree angle. Several cut nails were found in the beams indicating only that they, possibly, date after 1790 but before 1898. Matching slots were cut into the southern end of each long beam.

Feature 31 may have been some sort of obstruction placed at the end of a rail line. According to the USMRR map of the railroad complex, several rail lines ended in the approximate area.

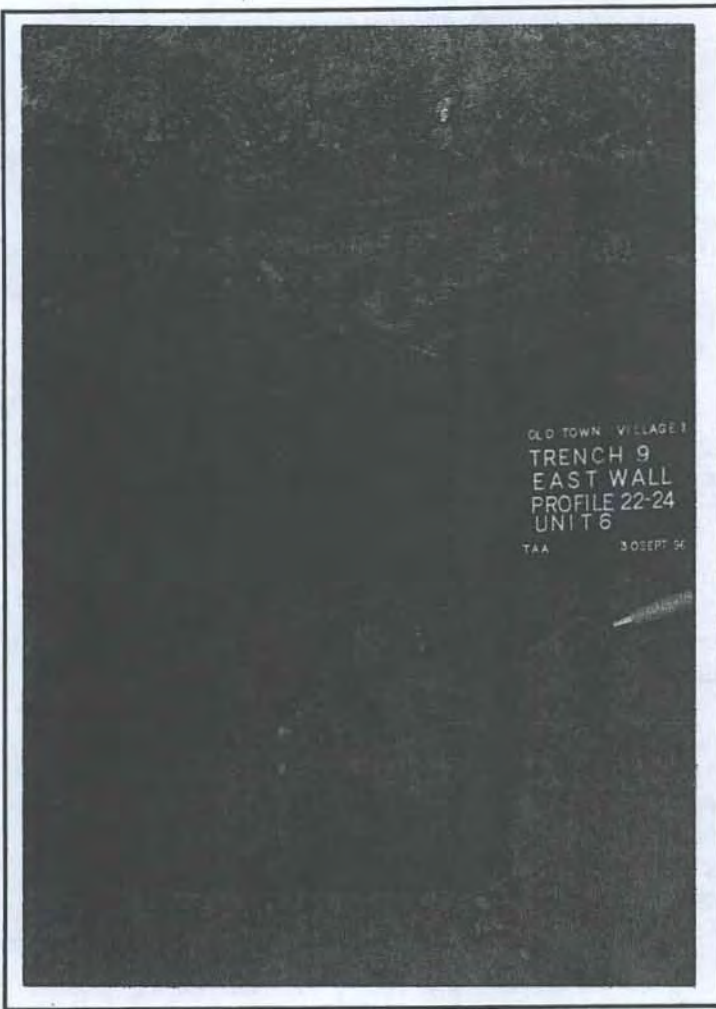
Domestic artifacts, primarily ceramics, were recovered. The contexts were mixed but some of the artifacts, at least, may have been connected with trash scatter from the Hartshorne House. The "Drake's Plantation" bitters bottle fragment dating between 1862-1880 could be associated with the Civil War.



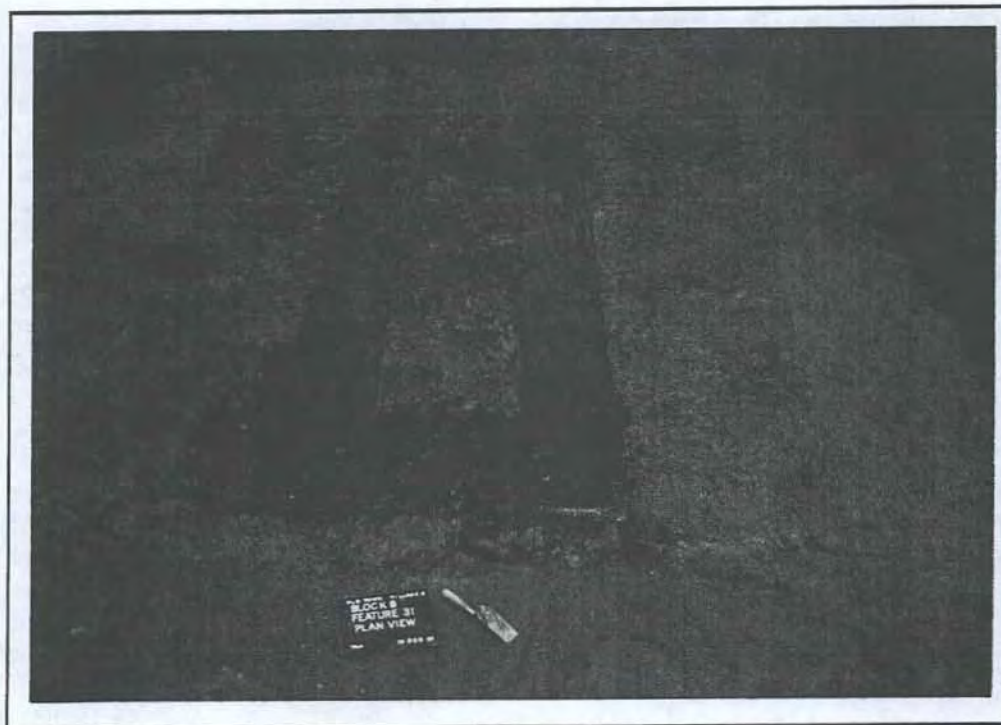


**FIGURE 39**  
**Plan View Showing Feature 31 in Block 8**





**PLATE 12**  
Trench 9, East Wall, Unit 6



**PLATE 13**  
Feature 31, Block 8: Pit Feature



## **Block 10, Trenches 15 and 16, and Test Unit 4**

Trench 15 and 16 were designed to locate workers' housing and the USMRR telegraph storehouse. The telegraph storehouse was located on the southeastern corner of Payne and Wolfe Streets and measured 15 by 30 feet. The laborers' quarters measured 20 by 50 feet and was located 50 feet south of the storehouse. Another structure used as quarters was located between the two buildings. The stockade wall ran down the middle of Payne Street in front of the telegraph storehouse before turning west toward Fort Haupt.

Trench 15 was separated by a chain link fence and was excavated in two sections. Trench 16 extended into Payne Street and intersected the projected location of the stockade wall. During the Phase II/III investigations, Trench 16 was expanded to a 60 by 40 foot block. A large area of brick rubble intersected by pipe trenches was noted (Plate 14). Later, the entire area between the two Phase I trenches was stripped in efforts to locate buildings, but to no avail. The brick rubble had no clear definitions or associations.

The section of the project area under Payne Street was heavily disturbed by the construction of underground utilities and, later, by railroad construction activities.

Phase I investigations exposed a possible midden layer at the base of Trench 16 with a high concentration of early to mid 19th Century artifacts. The approximate limit of the midden/Apb proved to be confined to an area of 20 by 15 feet. Artifacts were collected from the surface of the Ab and Test Unit 4 was excavated in the center of the trench to obtain a controlled sample of the artifacts. It was thought that this might be a midden associated with the cabin with a steep-sloped roof visible in Plate 6. The supposed midden turned out to be a buried plow zone (Apb) which was highly organic. Test Unit 4 was excavated into the midden and the soil screened for artifacts.

Surface collected artifacts included a variety of domestic artifacts including a kaolin pipe stem fragment, a ceramic pipe drain fragment, two unidentified ceramics, three creamware sherds, 11 pearlware sherds, one whiteware sherd, six potash windowpane fragments, four soda windowpane fragments, one lime soda windowpane fragment, bone, oyster shell and cut nail fragments. In general, the artifacts dated from the late 18th to the mid 19th Century and included the only Whieldon ware sherd from the site as well as a tin glazed earthenware sherd dating from 1671-1780s.

Artifacts were collected from the midden surface of Trench 16. Test Unit 4 was excavated within the midden and the fill was screened. Artifacts from TU 4 included two creamware sherds, two pearlware sherds, four whiteware sherds, one refined white earthenware sherd, one redware sherd, one ironstone sherd, one stoneware sherd, 20 bottle fragments, one chilled iron mold bottle fragment, three tumbler fragments, one potash mirror fragment with lead backing, two potash windowpane fragments, 18 sheet glass fragments, one brass fragment, cut nail fragments, oyster shell, bone fragments, and brick and mortar pieces.

Based on the above, it would seem that a pre-Civil War domestic occupation was located in this location. This was very likely associated with the structure shown in Plate 6. This structure does not show up on any of the early maps and cannot be associated with any specific individual.

The area between Trench 15 and 16 was stripped with the backhoe in order to look for possible remains of the laborers' quarters and the telegraph storehouse. Although structural remains were not found, artifacts collected from fill layers between Trench 15 and 16 included fragments from four types of telegraph insulators. These included three



Lefferts threadless Pilgrim Hat fragments (1847-1860s), a peacock Lefferts Hook telegraph insulator fragment (circa 1849), a lime green threadless fragment (1850-1860s) and a Littles threadless blackglass Pilgrim Hat insulator fragment (1846-1850s).

A post-Civil War pipe trench (Feature 18) was located in the eastern section of Trench 15. The western half of the trench, which extended across Payne Street, exposed several areas of brick rubble. The area was also heavily disturbed by underground utilities. Whether or not this had anything to do with the laborers' quarters is not known but it is not likely, unless the bricks had been used for footers or a curtain wall.





**PLATE 14**  
**Trench 16, Block 10**

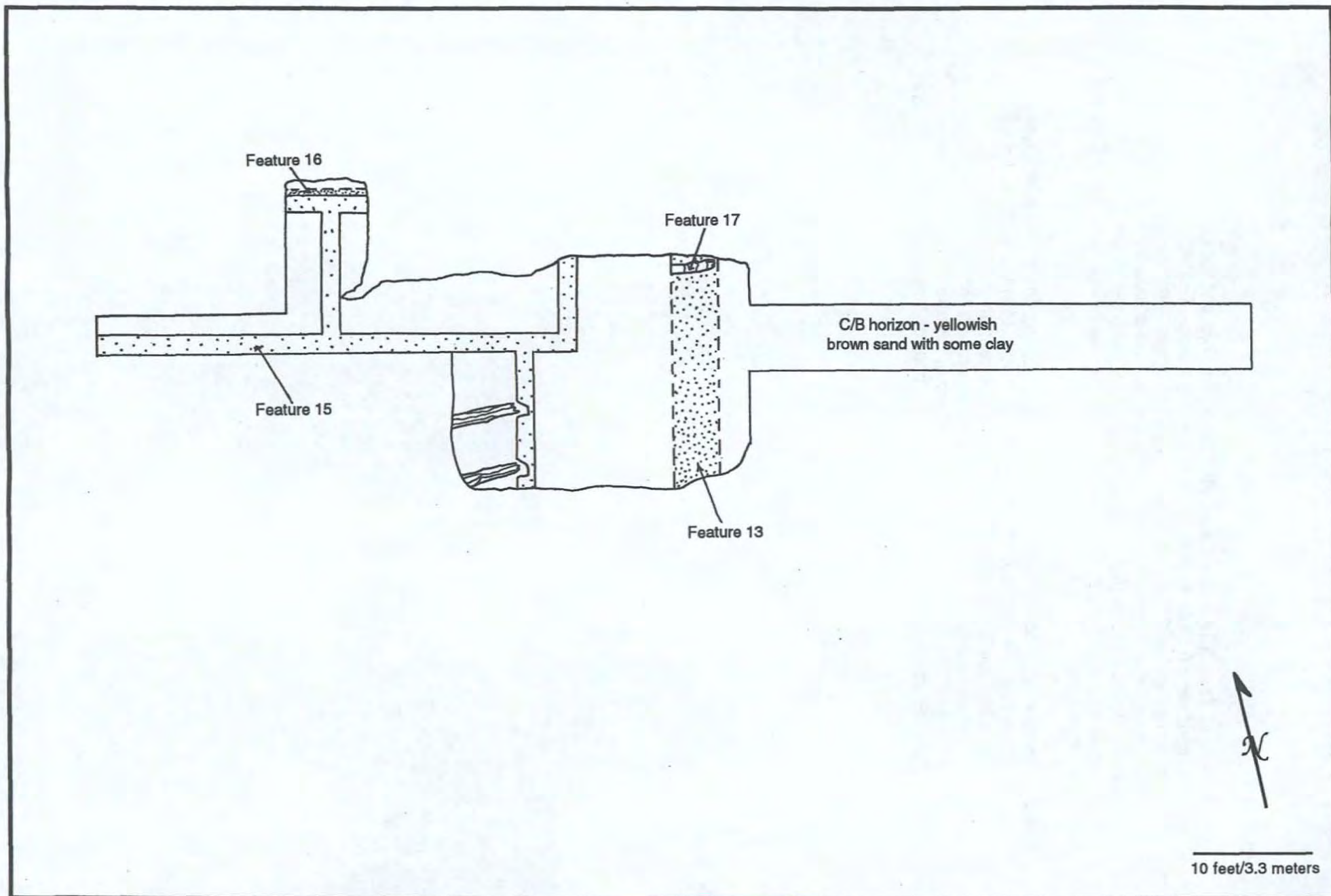


## **Trench 14**

The purpose of Trench 14 was to locate the Car Repair Shop and the Lamp Room. No indications of these were found. A series of concrete foundations, Feature 15, were exposed at the eastern end of this trench (Figure 40). The trench was subsequently extended and widened to expose more of these foundations. An associated builder's trench was designated as Feature 16. Both of these features are associated with the post-1920 railroad use of the property. Feature 13, the large trench, whose profile is shown in Figure 41, also cut through here.

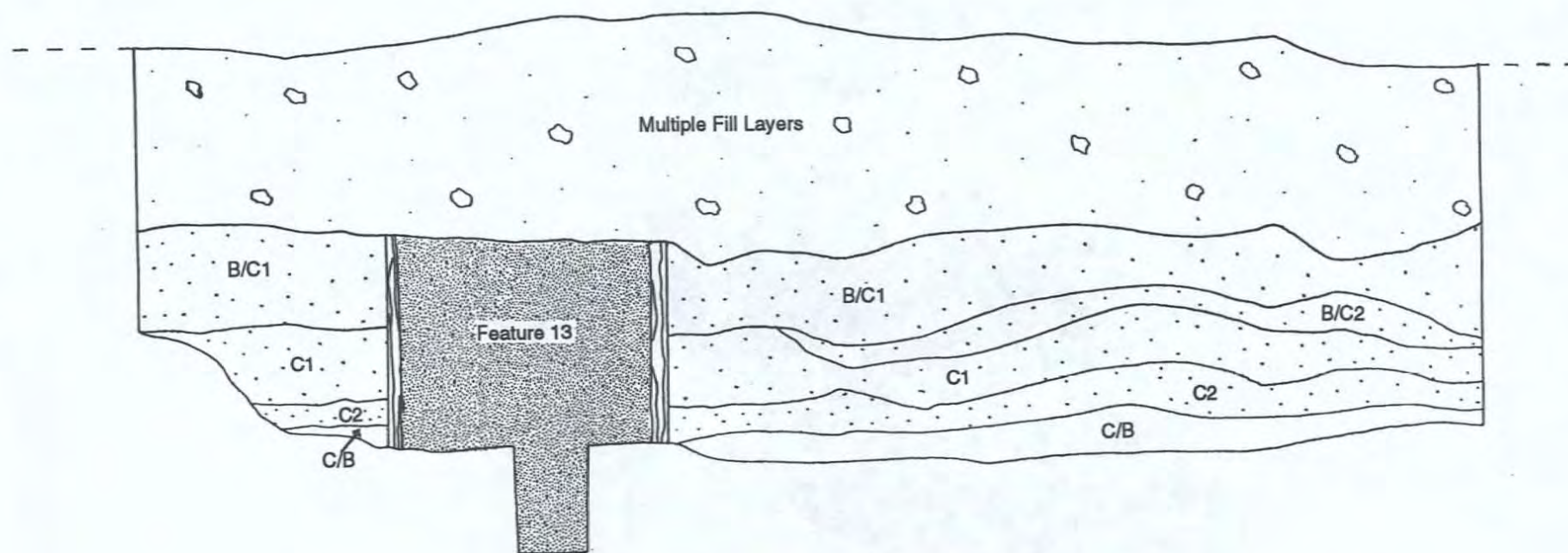
Feature 13 was a large trench, circa 4 feet wide and extending down to at least 7 feet below the surface (Plate 15). This trench cut across our Trench 14 and was exposed in the north and south walls (Figure 41). The sides of the trench were lined with boards. Its function is unknown but the stratigraphy suggests association with the Civil War period. Feature 17 consisted of brick wall constructed into the top of Feature 13 and therefore post-dates it. No artifacts were found to suggest any function for Features 13 and 17.





**FIGURE 40**  
**Plan View of Trench 14 Showing Features 13, 15, 16 and 17**





□ B/C1 horizon - 7.5YR 5/4  
brown sandy clay

□ B/C2 horizon - 10YR 7/1  
light gray sandy clay

□ C1 horizon - 10YR 6/6  
brownish yellow sand

□ C2 horizon - 10YR 7/2 light  
gray sand

□ C/B horizon - 10YR 5/4 yellowish  
brown sand with some clay

1 foot/.33 meters

**FIGURE 41**  
**South Wall Profile of Trench 14 Showing Feature 13**





**PLATE 15**  
**Feature 13, Trench 14**

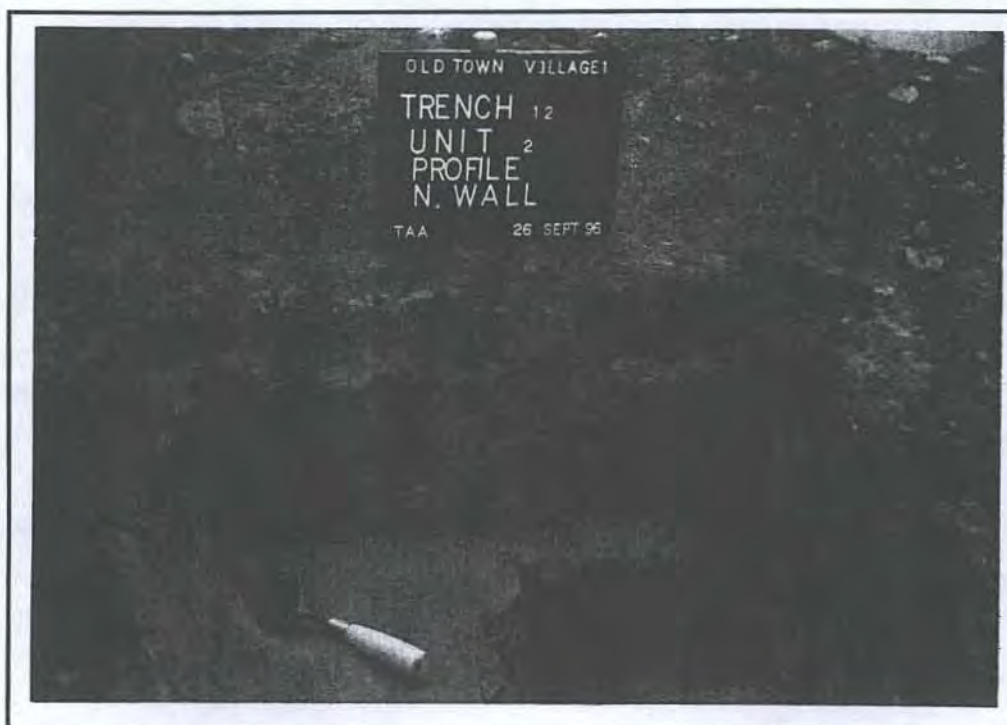


## **Trenches 12, E and F**

The 1865 map revealed the powder magazine to be in this location. It was not located during the course of the excavations. What was noted in the soil profile was evidence of a pond. This showed up as a dark (gleyed) band of soil underlain by iron precipitation; this soil band was lenticular in shape from north to south (Plate 16). This could have been a natural low, poorly drained area or a farm pond. Certainly, it dates to a point prior to the Civil War and, if interpreted correctly, could be discerned in an 1862 photograph (Plate 7). Apropos of the pre-Civil War dating, sherds of creamware (post-1762) and ironstone (from 1830) were found in the gleyed matrix (which would have been the pond bottom). Plates 6 and 7 also shows the area in the process of considerable ground modification. This was revealed in the stratigraphy by the appearance of C horizon soil immediately below the modern railroad fill.

A number of post-1920 railroad features were found. These included several pipe trenches, three brick foundations oriented east-west across the north-south oriented Trench 12 (Plate 17), as well as two different episodes of railroad tracks.





**PLATE 16**

**Trench 12, North Wall, Unit 2: Band of Gleyed Soil Underlain by Iron Precipitation**



**PLATE 17**

**Trench 12, East Wall: Brick Foundation and Railroad Track**



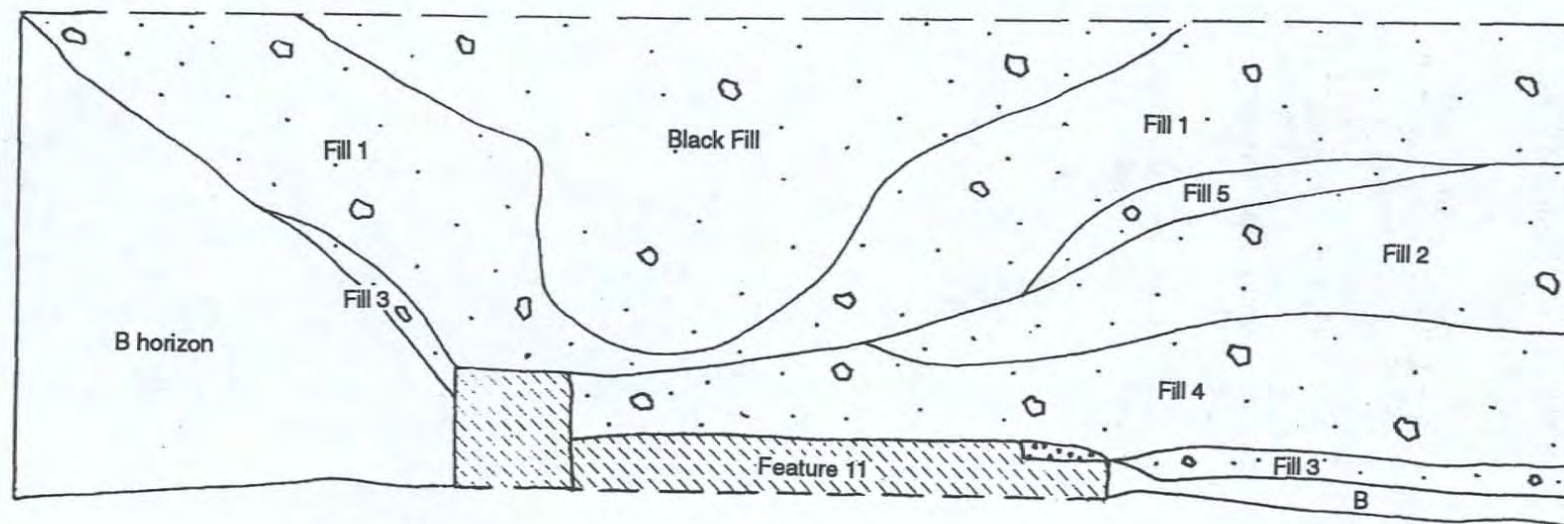
## **Block 7 and Trench 13**

Trench 13 was positioned to expose the Superintendent's Quarters and Kitchen. At a depth of almost seven feet (6.9 feet) below surface a wooden plank floor, Feature 10 was encountered. The profile (Figure 42) revealed that a trench, Feature 11, had been cut into the surrounding B/C horizon and boards were laid on the surface.

The trench was expanded during Phase II/III investigations to an area measuring approximately 25' by 50'. Features 10 and 11 (Figure 43; Plate 18) were exposed. Feature 11 was a rectangular stain measuring 18' by 9.5' with Feature 10 in the southwest corner of the feature. Additional wood fragments and stains were observed along the southeast of the feature and in the northeast corner. A brick pier (Feature 141) was located in the northeast corner of the feature that appears to be intrusive into Feature 11. A wood post was flush with the southeast corner of the pier. An iron pipe was located in the northern end of the feature, also intrusive into Feature 11.

The only artifact recovered was a ferrous metal hex nut from the vicinity of Feature 10. A large fire brick was identified in the northern end of the fill of Feature 11.





B horizon - 7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow slightly clayey sand mottled with 10YR 6/3 pale brown silty sand

Black fill - 10Yr 2/1 black sandy slag with cinders, iron piping and brick fragments

Fill 1 - 10YR 4/3 brown silty sand with large iron hardware and some cinders

Fill 2 - 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown loamy sand

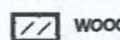
Fill 3 - 10YR 4/3 brown silty sand with large iron hardware and some cinders

Fill 4 - 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown mottled with 10Yr 5/8 yellowish brown sandy loam with tar like material

Fill 5 - 10YR 2/1 black sandy loam with slag



iron

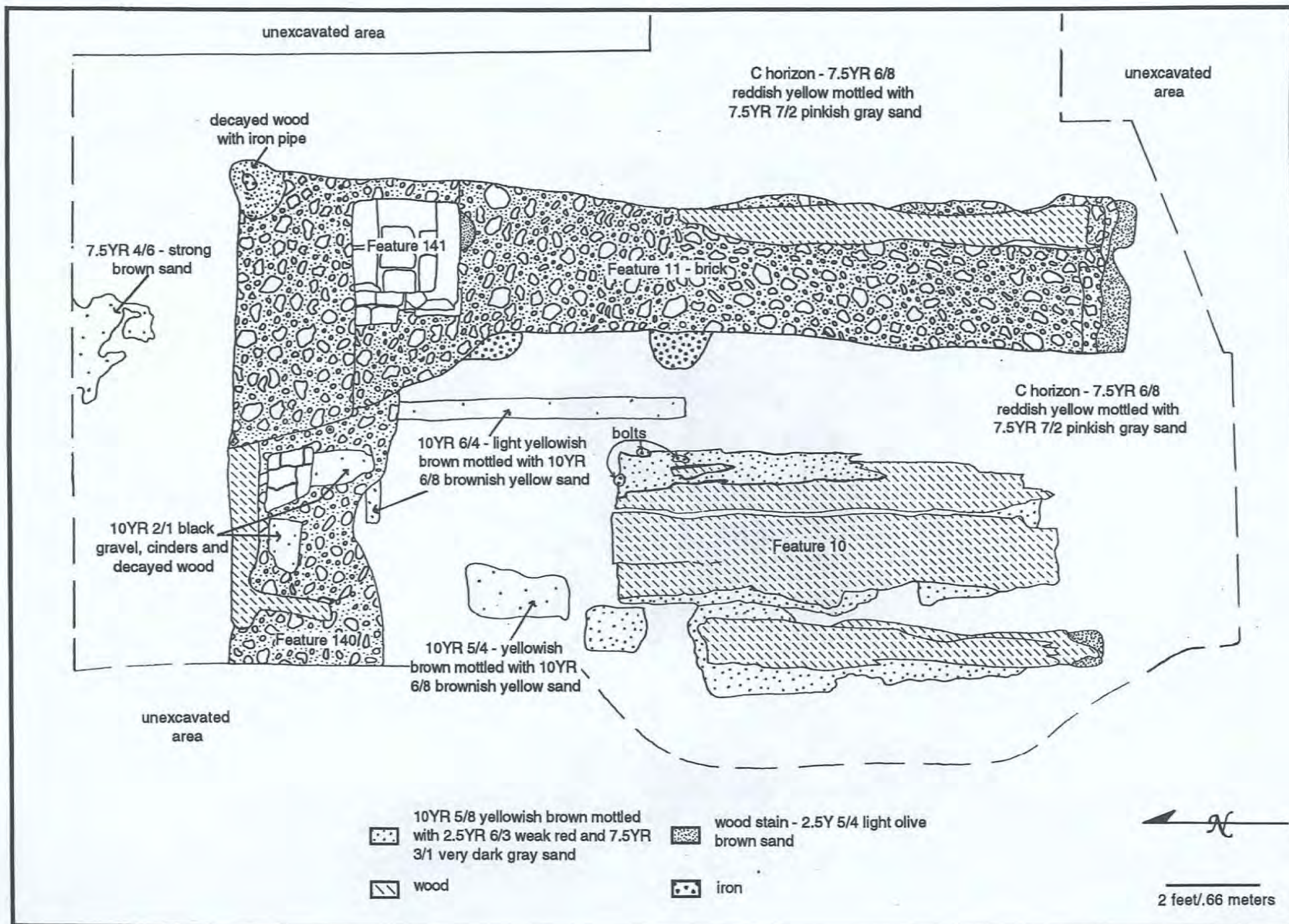


wood

1 foot/.33 meters

**FIGURE 42**  
**Profile of Trench 13 Showing Feature 11**





**FIGURE 43**  
**Plan View of Block 7 Showing Features 10, 11, 140 and 141**





**PLATE 18**  
**Features 10 and 11, Trench 13, Block 7**



## Block 5 and Trenches C and D

The USMRR office building was constructed by the military on the corner of Wolfe and Fayette Streets. Following the war, the building functioned as a residential tenement and, later, as a railroad mission. According to the Civil War period photograph, Plate 7, much of the terrace had been removed either before the office was constructed or as part of the office construction. The photographs also indicate the building is on the Wolfe Street level. A wooden plank sidewalk appears to run in front of the building between it and the railroad tracks. The street level railroad tracks pass in front of the office.

Five trenches were excavated in the vicinity of the USMRR offices during the archeological investigations (Figure 44). Three trenches were excavated along Wolfe Street. The other two trenches cut downslope from the upper terrace to Wolfe Street level.

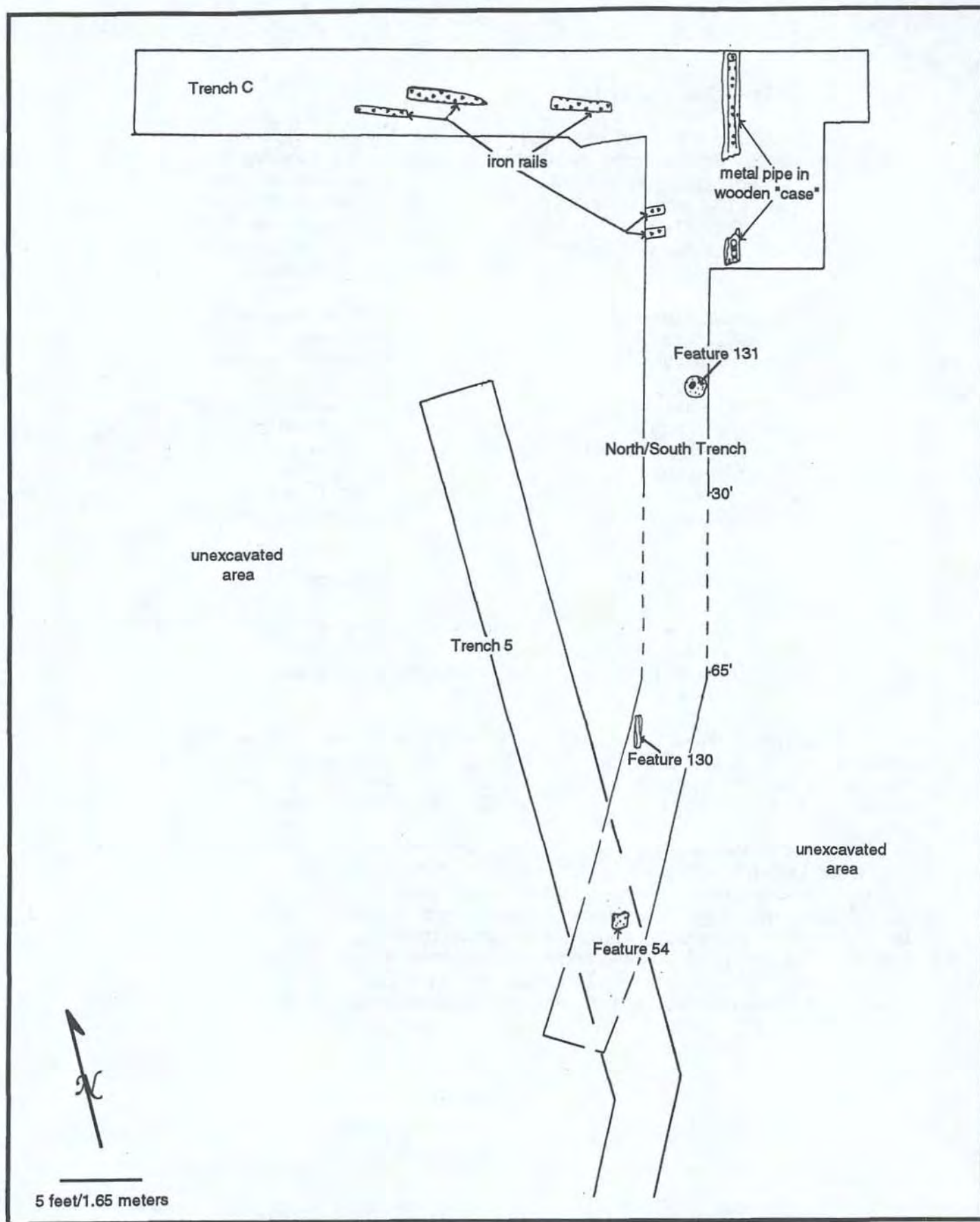
Two 10 foot long Phase I exploratory trenches (Trenches C & D) exposed the remnants of iron rails. A larger trench (50 feet in length) was excavated along Wolfe Street in the Phase II/III investigations, exposing more of the rails. These are believed to be the remnants of the rail lines that ran in front of the office building. Much of the exposed area was disturbed by pipe trenches branching in all directions. Two exposed 6' pipes were identified that matched the location of water pipes on the 1912 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps.

The two trenches cross-cutting the terrace revealed, as discussed, some of the landscape alteration evidenced in period photographs and line drawings of the USMRR office building. Trench 5 was positioned over the location of the office building. The 97 foot profile showed several feet of fill deposits overlying the B horizon. The B horizon sloped gently upward in the first 31 feet of the trench, then dropped abruptly down an additional 10-15 feet (Plate 19).

At the southern end of Trench 5, a pit Feature, Feature 54, was encountered that was intrusive through the lowest fill deposits into the underlying B horizon. Feature 54 was circular and had a flat bottom with a single board partially lining the floor (Figure 45). Feature 54 has to date after the railroad began filling the area. Its function is not known.

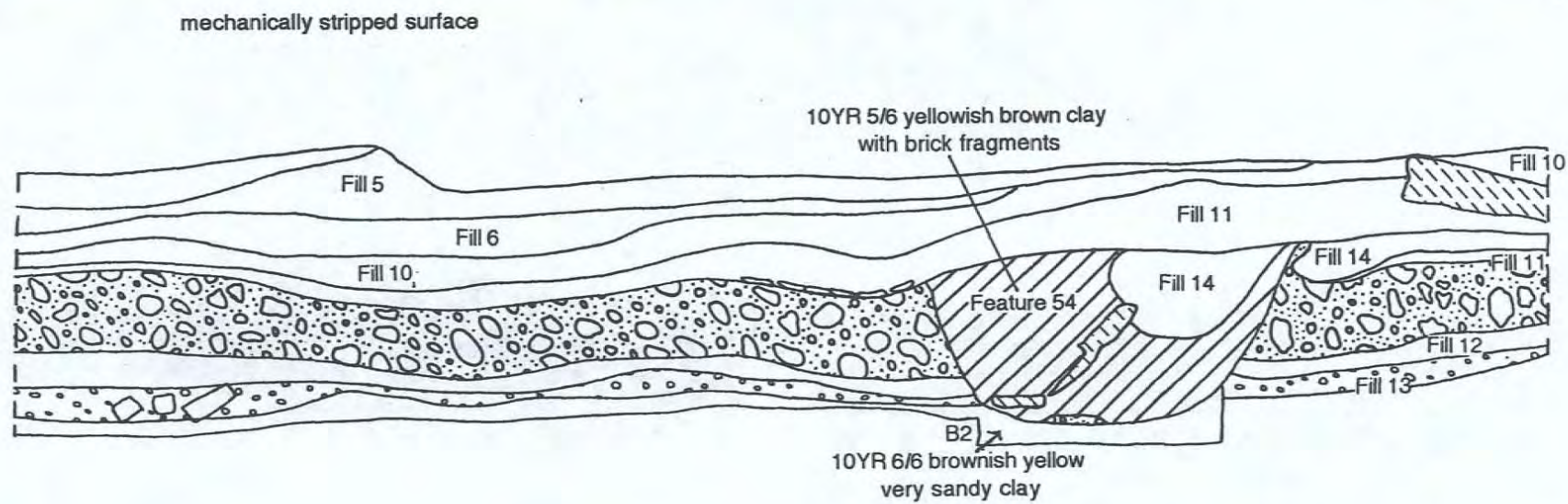
The second cross terrace cutting trench, the N/S trench, extended from the eastern edge of the Trench C and intersected Trench 5 at Feature 54. The soil profile was similar to Trench 5. A large circular post hole lined with brick was located below the modern railroad fill at the north end of block. Feature 131 (Plate 20) yielded artifacts dating from the mid to late 19th Century, including one potash windowpane fragment, five lime soda windowpane fragments, one hard paste porcelain sherd, one ironstone sherd, four cylindrical bottle fragments, two with chilled iron mold, one ferrous hex nut, and several clinkers and bricks. The bricks were 8.8" long, 4" wide, 3.3" high and marked with "GRAVES/B'HAM, ALA.".





**FIGURE 44**  
**Plan View of Block 5 Showing North/South Trench, Trench C and**  
**Trench 5 and Features 54 and 131**





Fill 5 - 10YR 2/1 black  
very silty clay




Fill 6 - 10YR 3/2 very dark  
grayish brown wet silty clay

Fill 11 - 10YR 5/4 yellowish  
brown silty clay

Fill 12 - 10YR 5/8 yellowish  
brown clay

Fill 13 - 10YR 5/6 yellowish  
brown clay with intact bricks  
and brick fragments

Fill 14 - 10YR 5/8 - yellowish  
brown clay

-  wood
-  brick fragments
-  oyster shell

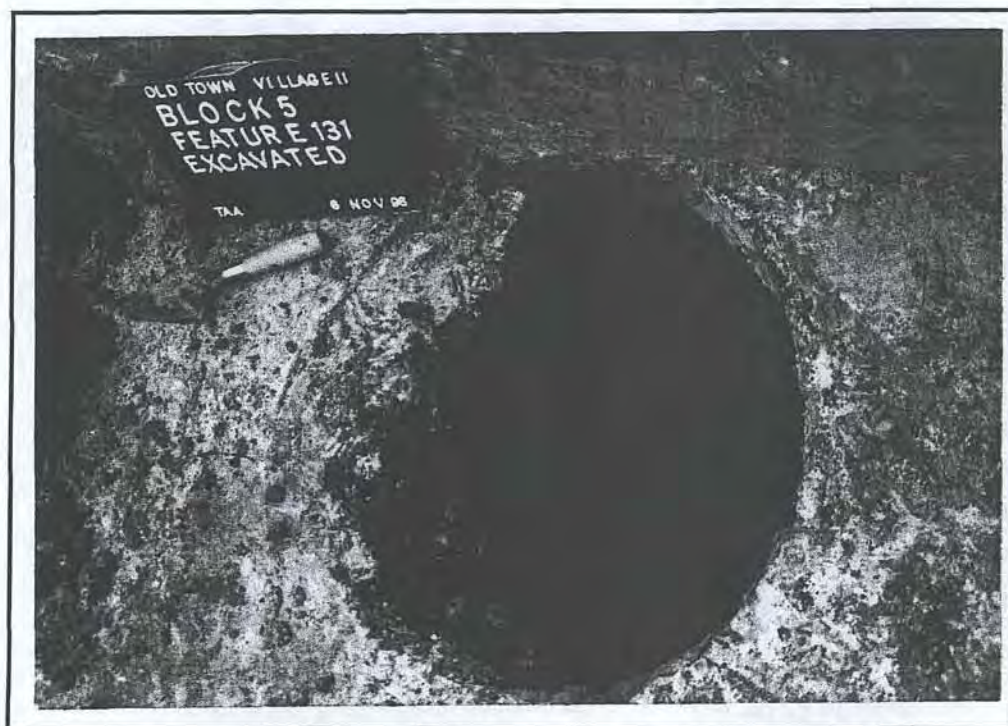
2 feet/.66 meters

**FIGURE 45**  
**Portion of East Wall Profile of Trench 5 in Block 5 Showing Feature 54**





**PLATE 19**  
Trench 5, Block 5: Soil Profile



**PLATE 20**  
Feature 131, Block 5: Circular Bricklined Post Hole



## **Block 9 and Trench 11**

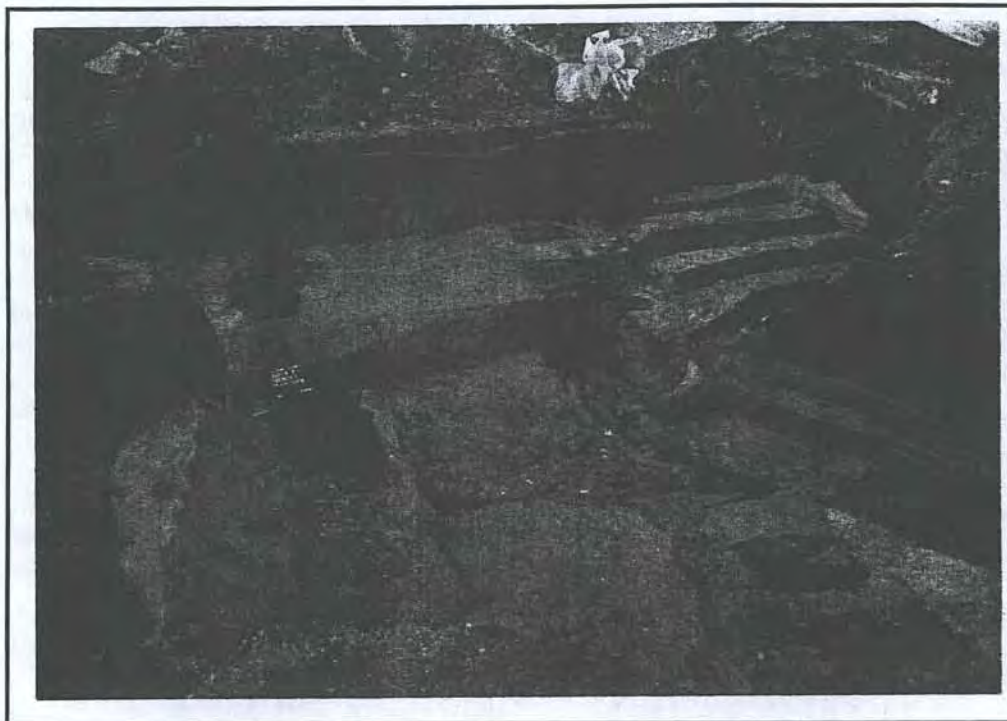
This area (Plate 21), which was ultimately expanded to 24,000 square feet in search of Fort Haupt and the stockade, failed to reveal evidence of either. What was uncovered was a trench of unknown function, lined with thin boards as was Feature 225, which was minimally 180 feet long with various intersections, which, in the direction it was oriented, was far too long to represent the stockade of the fort. In addition, no evidence for posts typical of stockades was found. As the trench cut through nothing but C horizons and produced no artifacts, the date of construction cannot be estimated. It is probable the trench was somehow related to the fort and stockade but we can offer no explanation.

Figure 46 shows a profile of one of the areas. Feature 28 was a late railroad pit which cut into Feature 27. Feature 27 was what we hoped would be part of the fort since it was more clayey than the surrounding soils. Feature 27 consisted of a clayey sand which differed in color and texture from the surrounding C horizons. Feature 27, like others, falls into the unknown function category. In general, the entire area had been extensively disturbed with various modern pipe trenches, concrete pads, asphalt lots, major construction rubble dumping, rails, and railroad ties and imprints of ties.

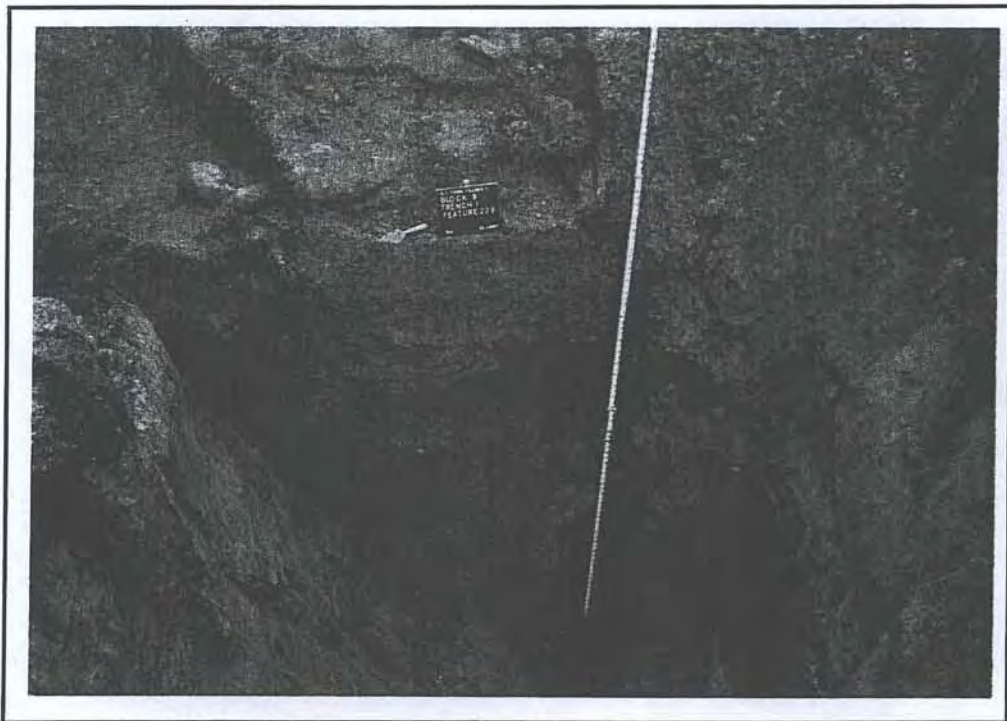
Feature 229 (Figure 47; Plate 22) was a wood lined box which turned out to be some kind of switch box related to the railroad. Feature 225 was part of the long trench referred to in the above paragraph. Other features included a pipe trench, Feature 223, and railroad ties, Feature 224.

No artifacts were recovered.



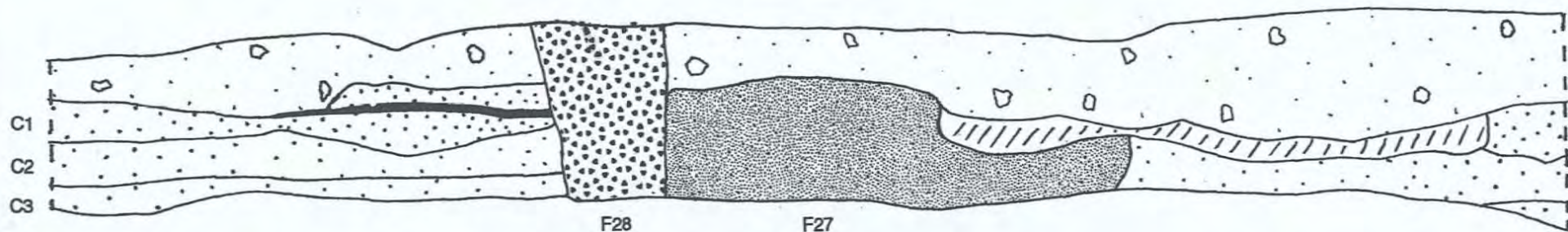


**PLATE 21**  
**Trench 11, Block 9, Plan View**



**PLATE 22**  
**Feature 229, Trench 11, Block 9: Woodlined Railroad Junction Box**





Fill - 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish  
brown sand with coal and slag



Feature 28 - 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish  
brown oily sand with coal and slag



Feature 27 - 10YR 6/3 pale brown  
clayey sand

C1 horizon - 2.5YR 7/3 pale red  
clayey sand with 10YR 6/8 brownish  
yellow iron staining

C2 horizon - 2.5YR 7/3 pale red  
sand mottled with 10YR 6/8 iron  
staining

C3 horizon - 10 YR 5/8 yellowish  
brown sand



10 YR 6/4 - light yellowish brown  
mottled with 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish  
brown clayey sand

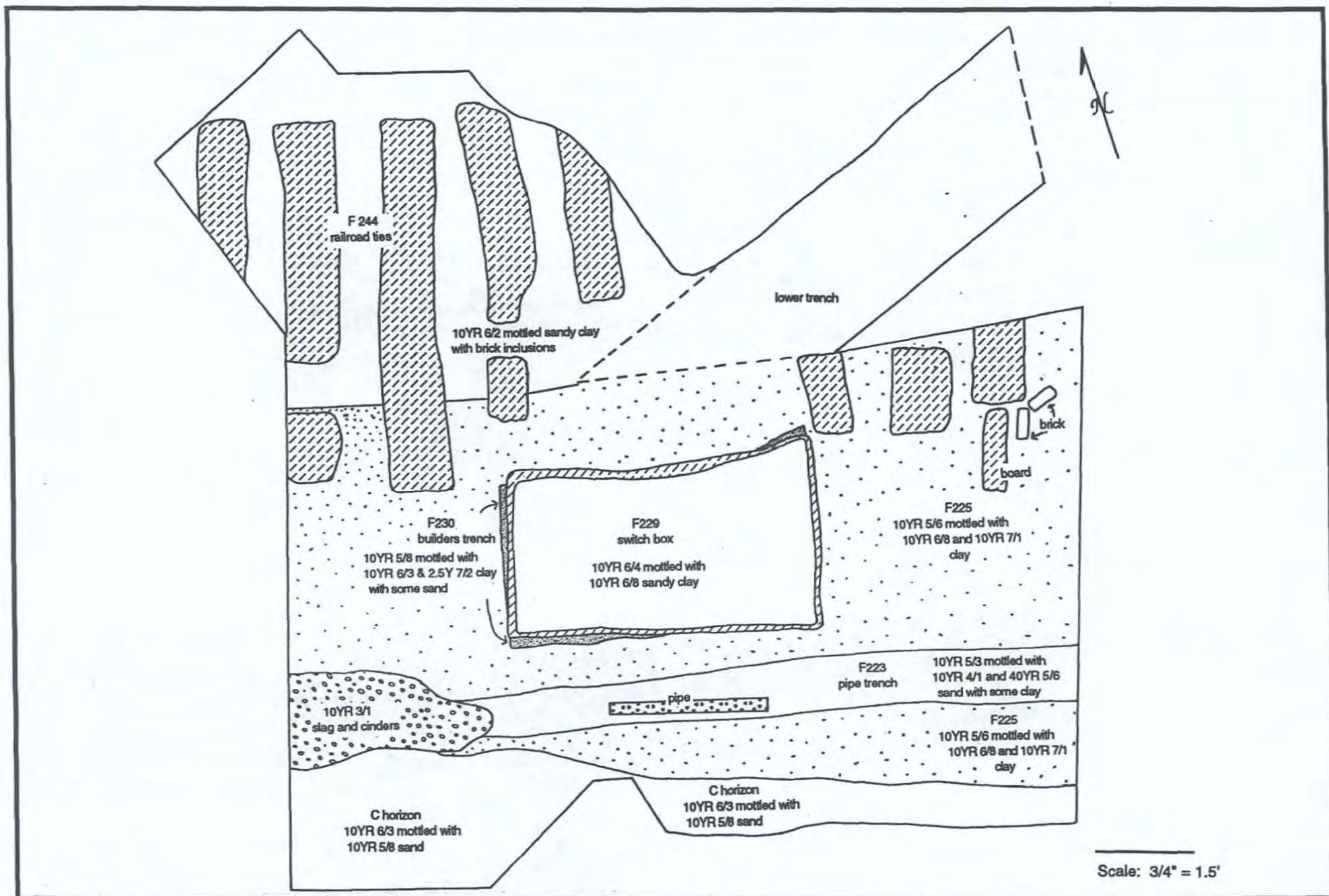


2.5 Y 7/2 - light gray sand with iron  
staining

2 feet/.55 meters

**FIGURE 46**  
**Profile of Trench 11 Showing Features 27 and 28 in Block 9**





**FIGURE 47**  
**Block 9, Trench 1 Plan View of Features 223, 224, 225, and 229**



### **Trenches 18, 19, 20 and 21**

These four trenches, excavated during the Phase I and ranging between 50 and 75 feet, were located in the extreme western end of the property across Hooff's Run from the cemetery. It was thought that burials also may have been on the north side of the creek. It was also felt to be possible that the stream valley of the run might have been used as a dump during the Civil War.

The trenches cut through fill which had been dumped into the floodplain of the creek. At least 13 feet of modern fill (plastic was recovered at 12.5 feet) was present. As the walls were highly unstable, this area was abandoned.



### **Lots 3, 4, 25 and 26**

These four lots were the focus of most of the excavations as they contained the only intact surfaces and features pre-dating the 1907 Southern Railroad take-over and modification of the area.

The excavation areas to be described in the following pages included:

- Block 1 and Trench 8
- Block 2 and Trenches 3 and 4 East
- Block 3 and Trenches 4 and 6
- Block 6 and Trench 6
- Block 11 and Trench 7



## Block 1 and Trench 8

Block 1 contained the Makeley house which we know was built circa 1805 and used as a photography studio during the Civil War. After the war, the structure was used as a residence until circa 1902. Several features were observed (Figure 48). These included the following modern features: the south half of F 241 and F 244, 253, 254, 236 and 281. Features 231 L2, Feature 232 and Feature 237A could not be dated.

The pre-Civil War features and contexts included Features 233, 245, 246, 262, 263, 264, 266, 234, 239, 81 (no artifacts), 86, and 265, all of which were postmolds and Apb/midden. All of the postmolds cannot be placed in a pre-Civil War context with a caveat--that is to say, they could have been dug at any point after the time period the artifacts which are contained in their fill were discarded. Put another way, the fill of these postmolds contained pre-Civil War artifacts. Features 237 and 241 appeared to have some early contexts (F237- W 1/2, L2; 241 - N 1/2, L2) but they were mixed

Feature 251 was a square feature of undetermined function. The postholes appeared to have cut through earlier midden deposits as some of them contained significant amounts of kitchen debris.

Few Civil War contexts were identifiable in Block 1. The only context which appeared to date to this time period was Feature 260, a dark stain found in N45E135.

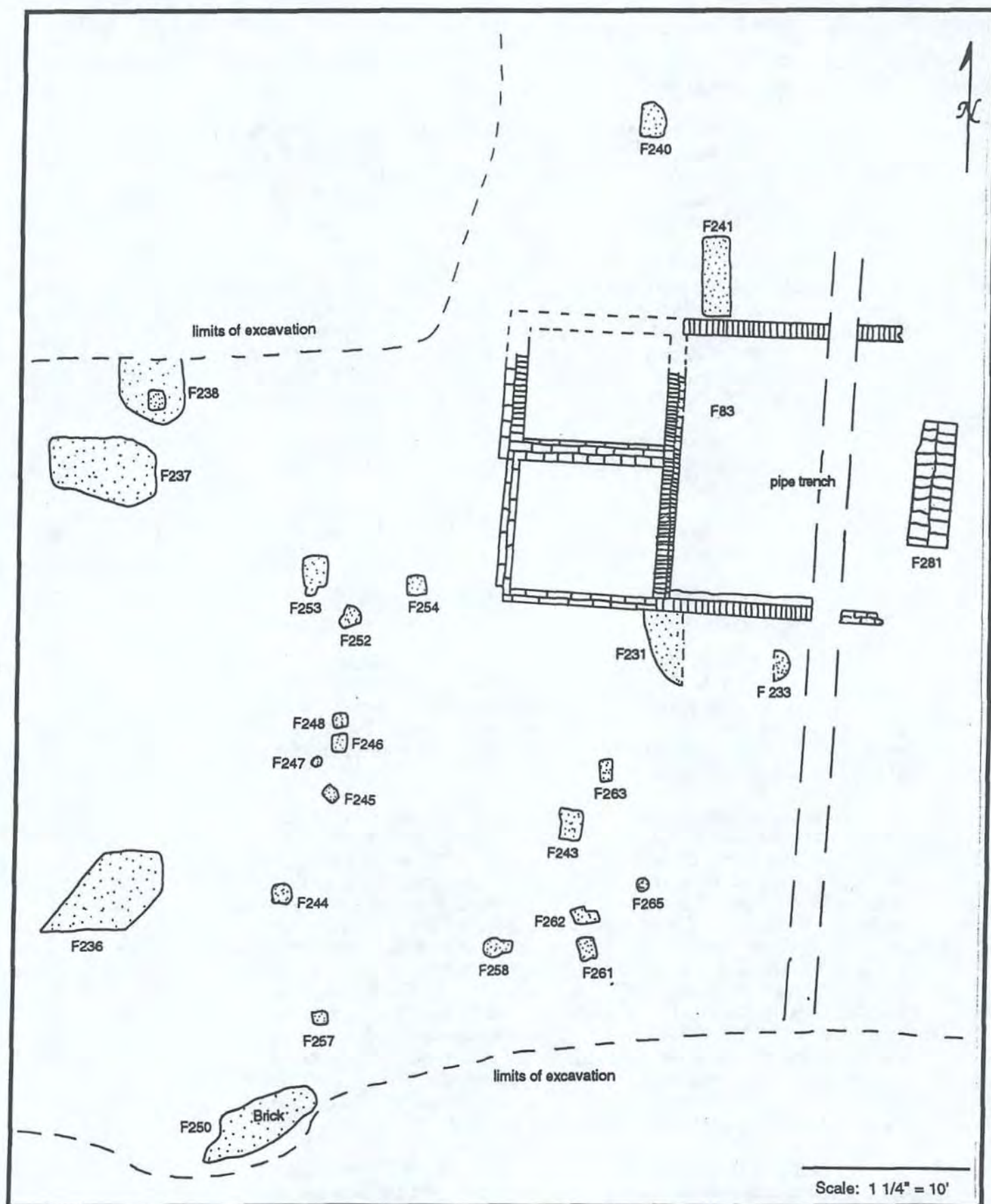
Features attributable to the post-Civil War were Features 235, 243, 250, 252, 253A, 261, 240 and 242

Generally speaking, the post-Civil War contexts within Block 1 were identified on the basis of later glass. This includes significant amounts of lime soda windowpane glass which, although manufactured initially in 1864, would not have been widely available until after the war, and the presence of later glass bottles. The end of the occupation would have been circa 1907, when the surrounding houses were abandoned and the property was used solely for railroad functions.

The primary feature of possible significance to this study was Feature 83 (Plate 23), the foundation of an addition to the earlier house likely to have been built by the federal government during the Civil War; it produced post-1850s bottle glass, yet did not yield artifacts which post-dated 1864. The feature is interpreted as probably related to the U. S. Military Photographic Studio. The foundations match with the western wing of the houses as depicted on both the 1865 USMRR map and the 1891 Sanborn map. As Figure 49 indicates, the addition consisted of a single large room which, evidently, had been added to the rear of the original early 19th century house, with two additional smaller rooms to the rear of the larger added room. The larger room was 14.5 feet by something in excess of 12 feet, which is all that was left of the east to west walls. The two smaller rooms were 7.0 by 7.5 feet and 6.0 by 7.0 feet. These foundations were laid with five rows of stretchers to one row of headers, a variant of English bond. The bottom course of header bricks were positioned on their sides; this is referred to as rowlock. The 14.5 interior foundation was a 12 inch wall laid in alternate rows of headers and stretchers. The other interior foundation was also 12 inches, but laid three stretchers in width.

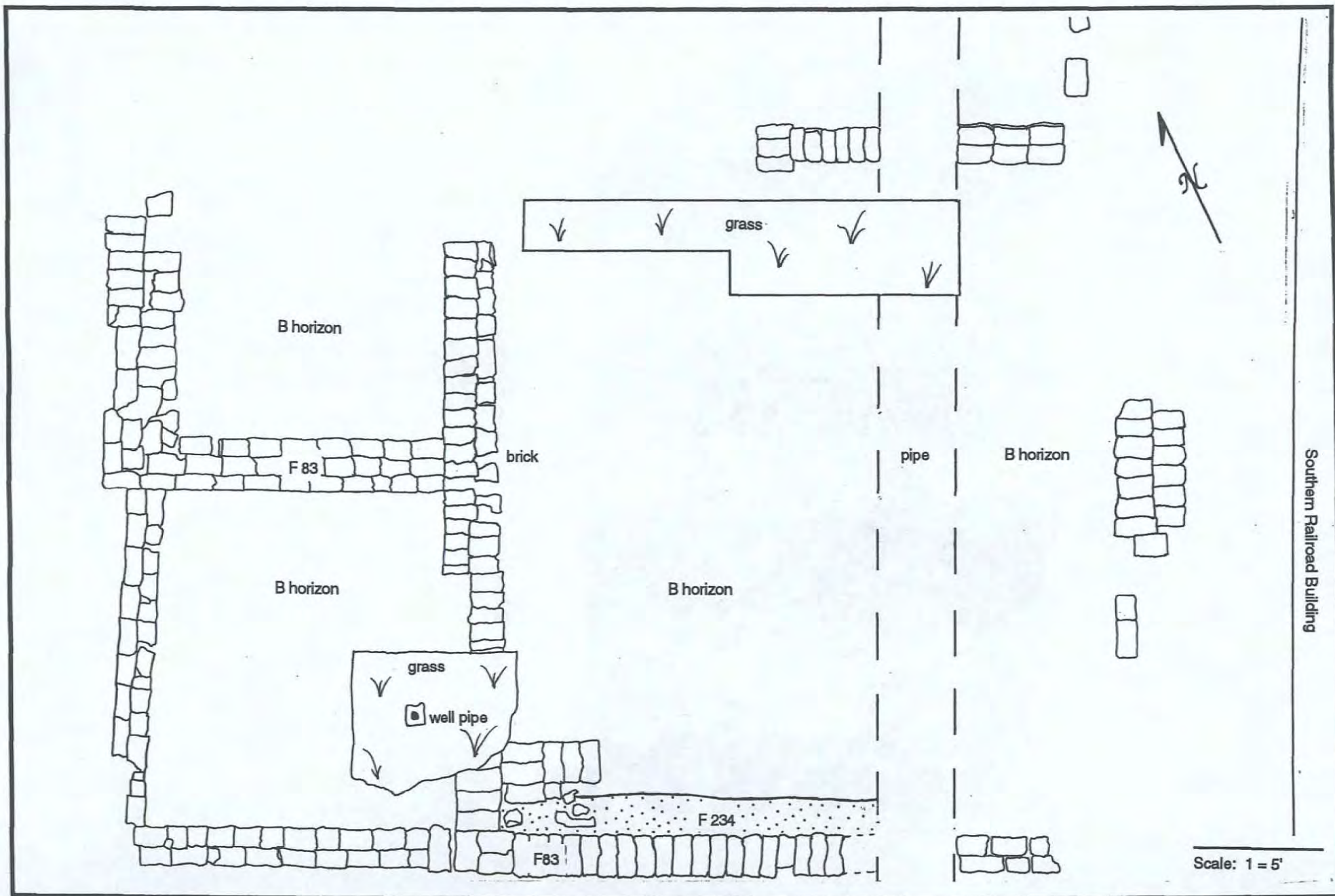
The builder's trench associated with the wall, Feature 234, contained a mixture of pre-Civil War artifacts as would be expected, considering the addition was constructed in what was the backyard of a house built in 1805. Unfortunately, no artifacts were found which one could attribute to photographic activities.





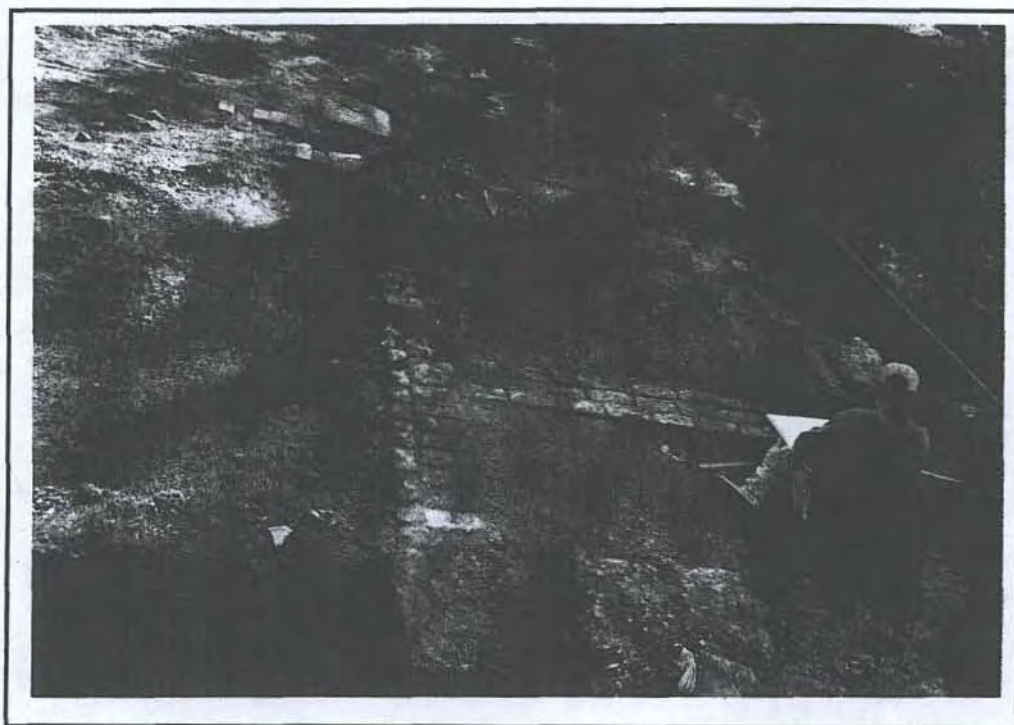
**FIGURE 48**  
**Block 1 Features Including Feature 83 and Addition to**  
**Makeley House/Photographic Studio**





**FIGURE 49**  
**Feature 83, Makeley House/Photographic Studio Addition, and Feature 234, Builder's Trench**





**PLATE 23**  
**Feature 83, Block 1: House Foundation**



## Block 2

The Block 2 area extended from the corner of Wolfe and Henry south along Henry Street to the northern edge of the northernmost Southern Railway laboratory building. Block 2 included the Marsteller house, also built in the beginning of the 19th century. This building was owned by Gottlieb Appich at the beginning of the Civil War and was used as a hospital by 1865. The U.S. Military constructed additions to the original building and added three new outbuildings in this location. The house was demolished by 1907.

The most outstanding feature was the set of walls, Feature 179 (Figure 50; Plate 24)) which comprised what remained of the Gottlieb Appich House and the hospital contained within that structure during the Civil War. Use of the house spans all three of our periods of concern in this report and includes modification of the building(s) including rebuilding, the construction of additions and, ultimately, demolition. For example, the first house, as we have seen, was a 20 by 40 foot frame structure with a detached kitchen 14.5 by 10 feet. The longest axis of both buildings runs north/south, parallel to Henry Street. The connected foundations constituting Feature 179 are oriented east to west parallel with Wolfe Street.

The east to west measurement of Feature 179 is, from the inside of the easternmost wall to the inside of the westernmost wall, 48 feet. The north to south dimensions are a little over 18.0 feet. At least three rooms can be inferred from the brick patterns. The eastern room is 18.5 by 18 feet, the central room, 14.75 by 18.0 feet, while the western room is 10 by 18.0 feet. This latter room contained the basement, Feature 171 and a well, Feature 191 (Plate 25), and, evidently, a hearth, Feature 222, (Plate 26; the blackboard in the photo incorrectly states Block 3). Feature 179 is definitely not the first structure on the property; all traces of that were gone. Feature 179 does appear to be the building fronting on Wolfe Street at the intersection of Wolfe and Henry in 1850. It is also the one that was on the 1865 USMRR map. It is also the same structure shown on the various Sanborn maps, but, evidently, only those related to the main structure and not the southern or western additions. On the 1912 Sanborn map, as discussed, a "lavatory" has been erected which parallels Henry Street. This should have been partly over the east end of the house. This may be related to the brick piers Features 184, 196-197, and 199-201, as well as to Features 202, 181, and 203-205.

The brick patterns along the foundation walls varied, in part according to what remained, but also in technique. For instance, if the bricks were oriented east-west, the foundation was only one brick wide. If the bricks were laid on top of these and oriented east to west, then they were two bricks wide or, in essence, two half bricks wide. On the other hand, certain inner walls at least, were only two half bricks in width. The builder's trench for the walls indicated that what remained was four bricks thick.

The pattern for the back or westernmost room wall beneath which lay the basement was considerably different, no doubt reflecting the need for strength. The walls of the basement rested directly up against the B horizon clays. All walls were laid in English bond. With the exception of the southwest and northeastern corners, the floor of the cellar or basement (Figure 51) was one brick thick laid directly on builder's sand in an English bond pattern. The pattern in the southwest corner was herringbone with the northern border a single row of bricks laid on end. Why there is such a pattern variation in this locality is something that cannot be answered with current evidence.

The northeastern corner contained Feature 222. Recessed beneath the floor and, again, with its own brick floor, this 3.5 by 2.25 foot enclosure was filled with ash. It is presumably an ash pit probably associated with a fireplace or stove. Artifacts associated



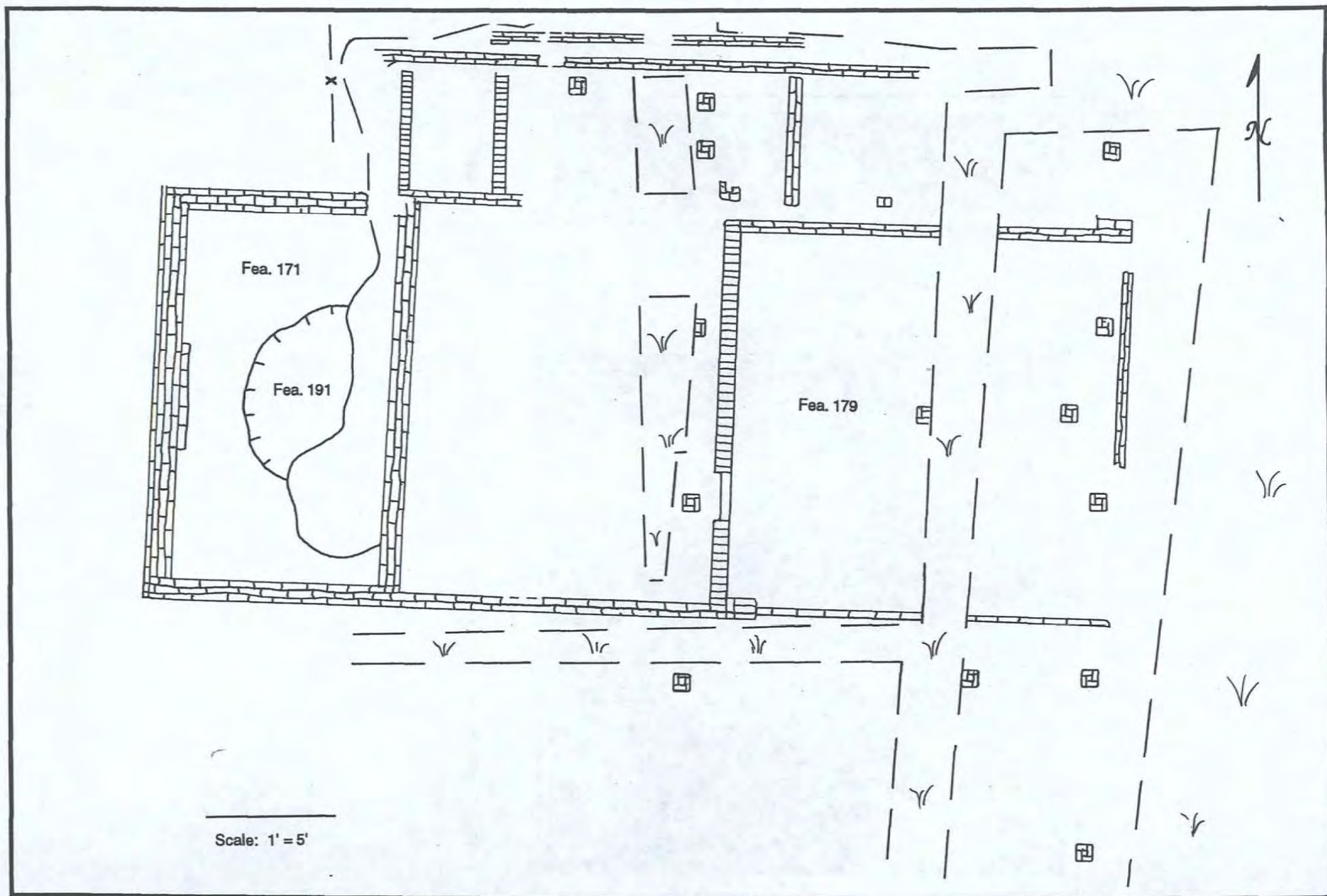
with the top of the feature included two ironstone sherds, dating from after 1840, and a gray salt glazed stoneware sherd and an American Rockingham/Benningstone sherd. This latter dates after 1845. The black ash fill which lay beneath this yielded a single hard past porcelain sherd, two undecorated pearlware sherds, one hand painted pearlware fragment and a whiteware sherd. These artifacts are earlier than those from above and indicate a date of use after 1820.

Artifacts recovered from underneath the floor in a 2.5 by 2.5 foot square included, from just beneath the bricks, a cut nail (post-1790); from the sand, two hard paste porcelain sherds, one undecorated pearlware sherd and a cut nail, the latter two from after 1780 and 1790 respectively; and pressed into the clay sub-soil beneath the sand, another hard paste porcelain sherd, two whiteware sherds and a cut nail fragment were found. In another unit (2 by 3.4 feet) located along the north wall of the basement, nine whiteware sherds and three cut nail fragments were recovered from the sand beneath the bricks. Whiteware dates after 1820. A clear glass tableware fragment from this same zone dates to after 1830.

Based on the above, it appears that the bricks were not laid until after 1830. The artifacts pressed into the sub-soil beneath the sand date after 1820. This may also coincide with the building of the house.

Also included in the basement is Feature 191, a well. We have no dates on the well. The nature of the fill demonstrates that it was filled in after the house was demolished and by the railroad. The brick pattern appears to have been interrupted by the well which means the well was built after the basement was already in use.





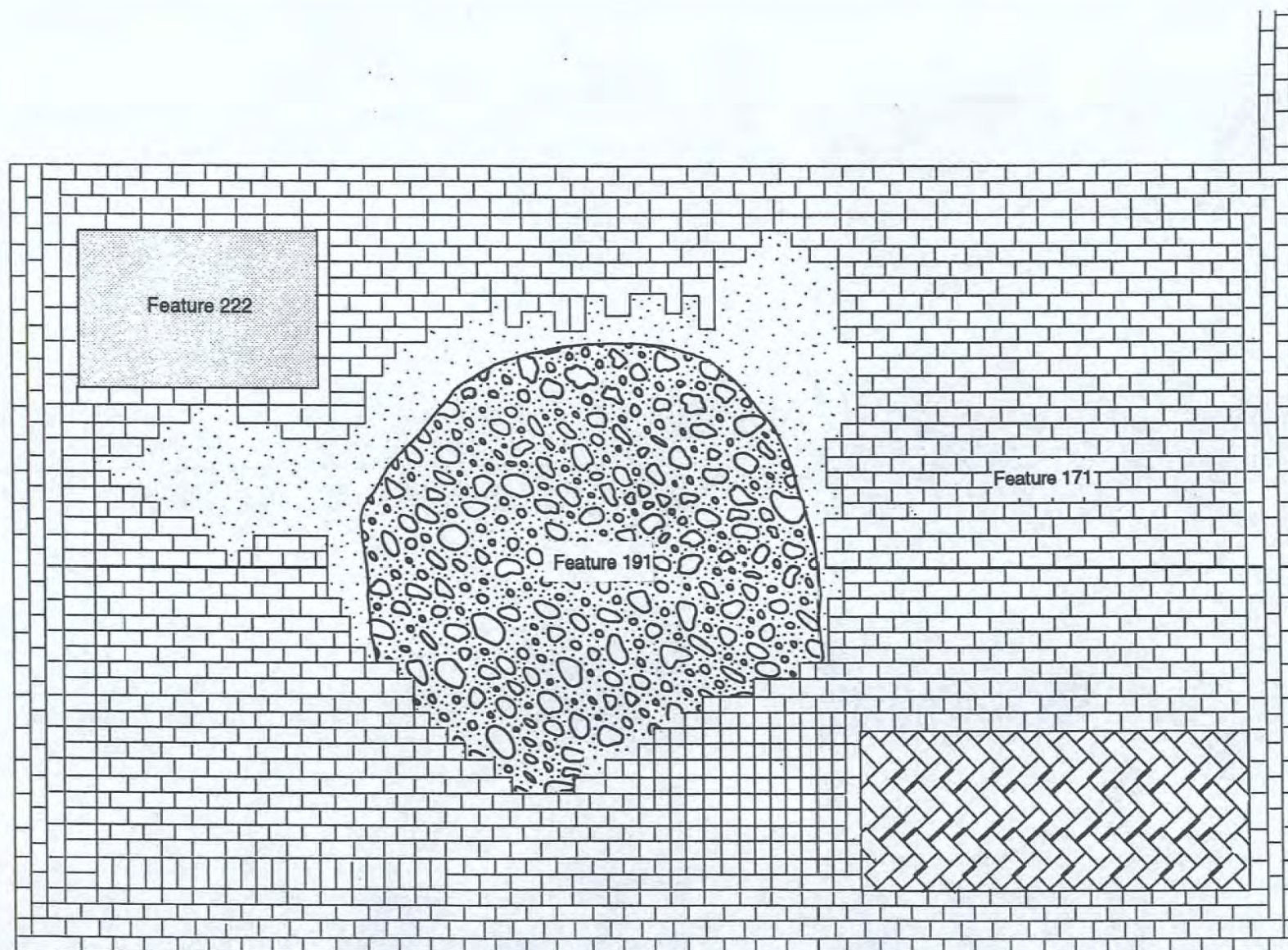
**FIGURE 50**  
**Plan of Brick Foundation (Feature 179), Basement (Feature 171) and Well (Feature 191)**  
**of Appich House/Hospital**





**PLATE 24**  
**Feature 179, Block 2: Foundation of the Gottlieb Appich House**





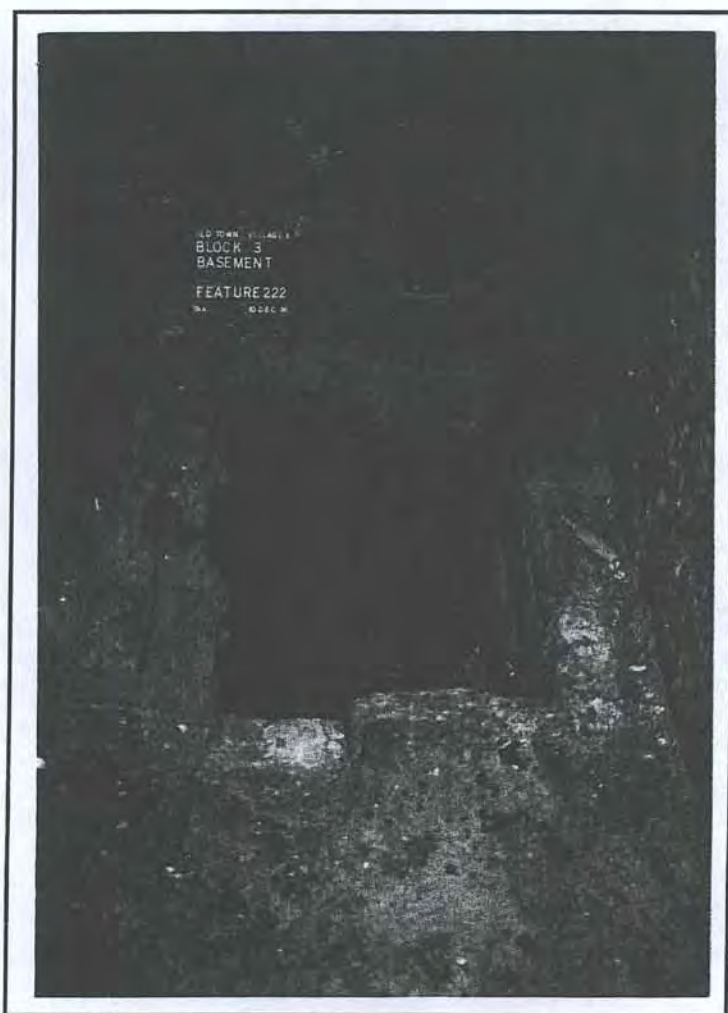
Scale 1" = 2 1/2'

**FIGURE 51**  
**Plan of Appich Fouse Cellar (Feature 171), Well (Feature 191) and Hearth (Feature 222)**





**PLATE 25**  
**Feature 191: Well in Basement**  
**of Feature 179,**  
**the Appich House**



**PLATE 26**  
**Feature 222: Hearth or Ash Pit in**  
**Feature 179, the Appich House**



### Block 3

Block 3 was a parking lot prior to excavation (Plate 27). An octagonal building, subsequently identified on later maps as a privy or Water Closet (WC), was located here on the USMRR map (Figure 52). This is Feature 142. Based on the map color code, this entity was built by the military during the Civil War. The archeology indicates it was used until sometime between 1891 and 1896.

As we will discuss more fully later, Levels 1-6 of the privy postdate the Civil War; Levels 7 and 8 appear to be derived from materials deposited during the Civil War. Plate 28 shows the privy as it was at the time of discovery, a dark octagonal intrusion into the B horizon. This photograph also shows a pipe trench cutting through the privy. In the foreground, the dark area shows the edge of the deep cut done by either the USMRR or later railroad activities. The lighter soil is the B horizon. Plate 29 shows the boards outlining the privy at the base of the railroad fill (the darker gray is the railroad fill while the lighter gray is the privy fill). Plate 30 shows the privy at the end of excavations filling in with water from the underlying water table. It was 15 feet deep. The walls were lined with pine planks and extended vertically down the entire depth of the privy.

Other features include a series of postmolds (Figure 53), most of which date from the Civil War or later as they were excavated into pre-Civil War deposits.





**PLATE 27**  
**Block 3: Parking Lot Prior to Excavations**



**PLATE 28**  
**Block 3: Privy Uncovered**



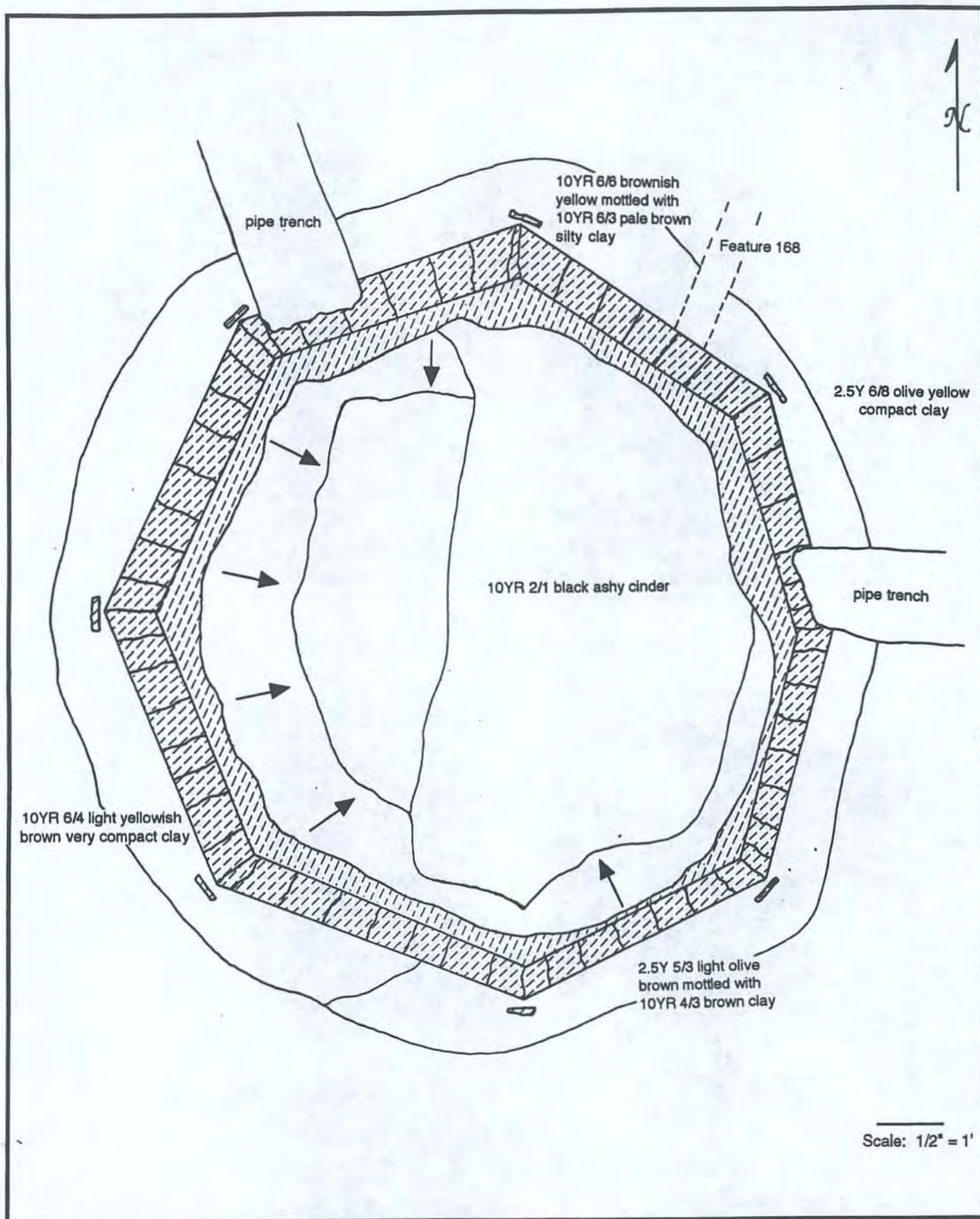


**PLATE 29**  
**Block 3: Excavated Privy Showing Pine Plank Lining**



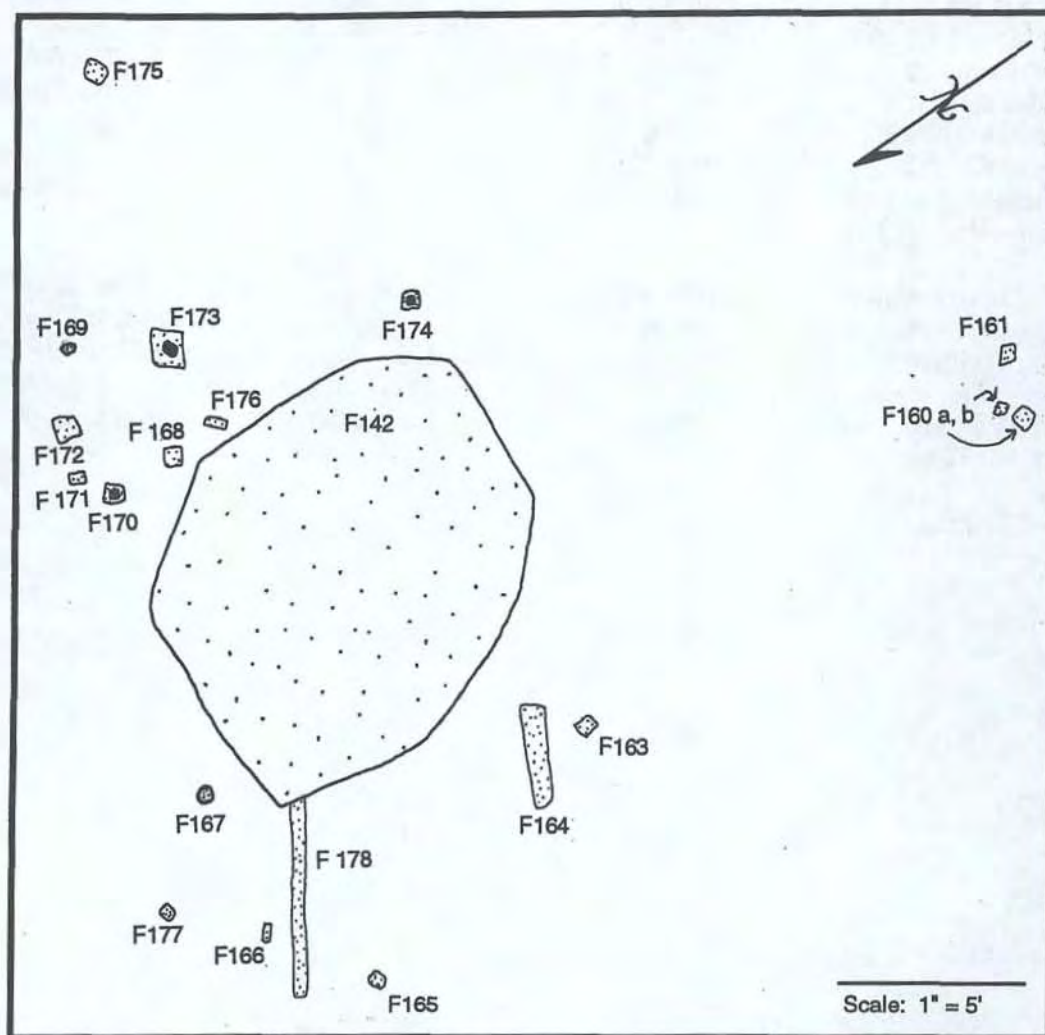
**PLATE 30**  
**Block 3: Excavated Privy Filling With Water at End of Excavations**





**FIGURE 52**  
**Plan View of Feature 142 (Privy), Block 3**





**FIGURE 53**  
**Plan of Block 3 Features**



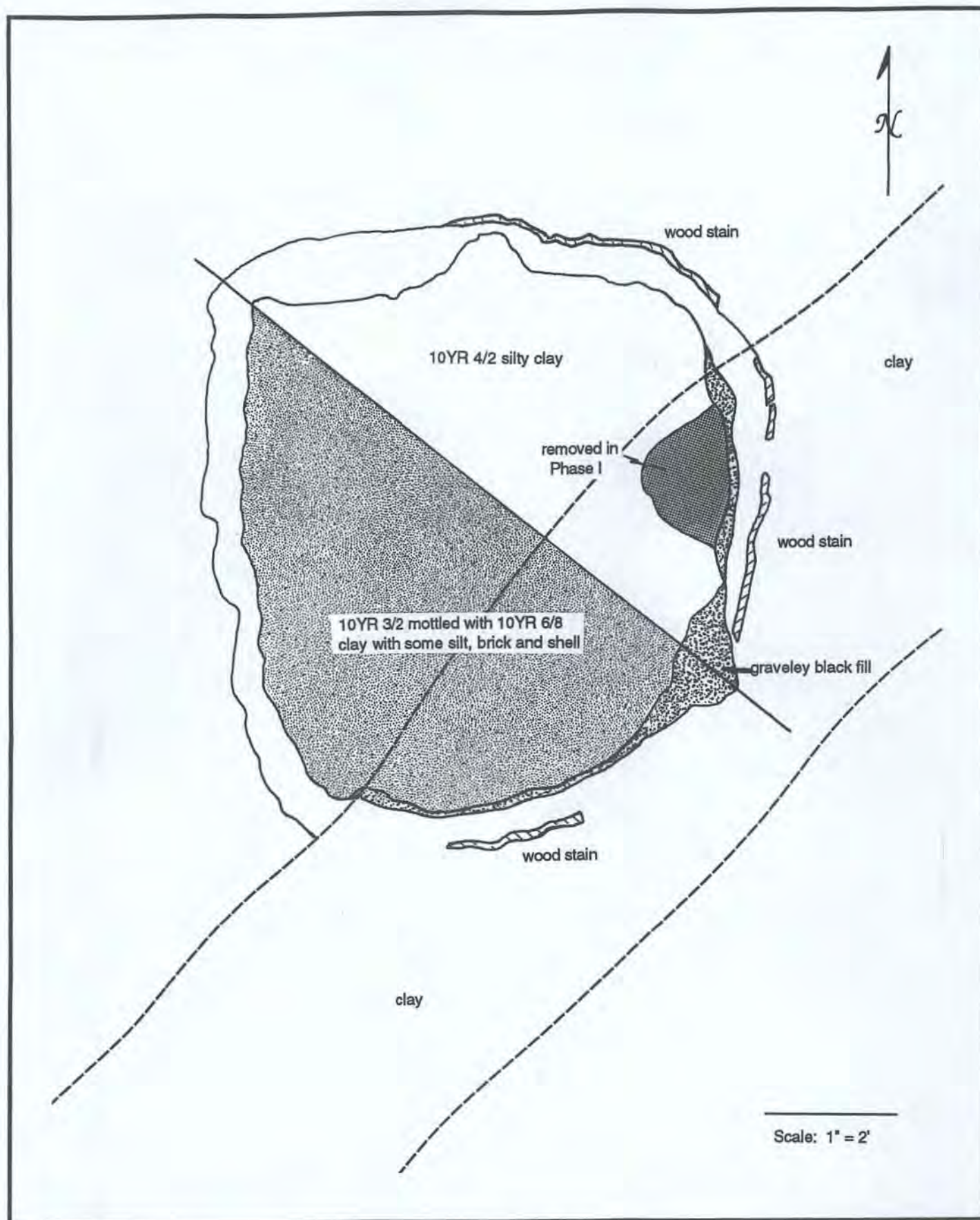
## Block 11

Block 11 was also under asphalt which had to be stripped by the backhoe. Based on the USMRR map, the men's house and quarters was located here. Trench 7, excavated during the Phase I, was designed to find this. Ultimately a much larger area was stripped. Two significant features were uncovered. Feature 61 (Figure 54; Plate 31) was a 6.0 foot in diameter brick ice house or cistern, most likely dug out by the USMRR workers, which extended to a depth of at least 25.0 feet below surface. This is the depth at which excavations had to be terminated because of the instability of the soil. Artifacts were collected from a dark gray soil at the bottom of the excavation. Included in this were five refined whiteware sherds, one post-1864 windowpane fragments, and tin plated can fragments, dating this fill to the mid to late 19th century. Figure 55 shows a profile at an earlier stage of excavation--it was too dangerous to do a later profile because of the depth and instability of the feature.

Approximately six feet to the southeast was Feature 269 (Figure 56; Plate 32). This was a well which was half the diameter of Feature 61. It was also half the depth, extending to approximately 11 feet below current ground surface. Figure 57 is a profile of the trench in an earlier stage of excavation. The well was evidently filled, or nearly so, prior to the Civil War, as Levels 5-14 pre-date the 1860s. The remainder was filled in during or after the Civil War.

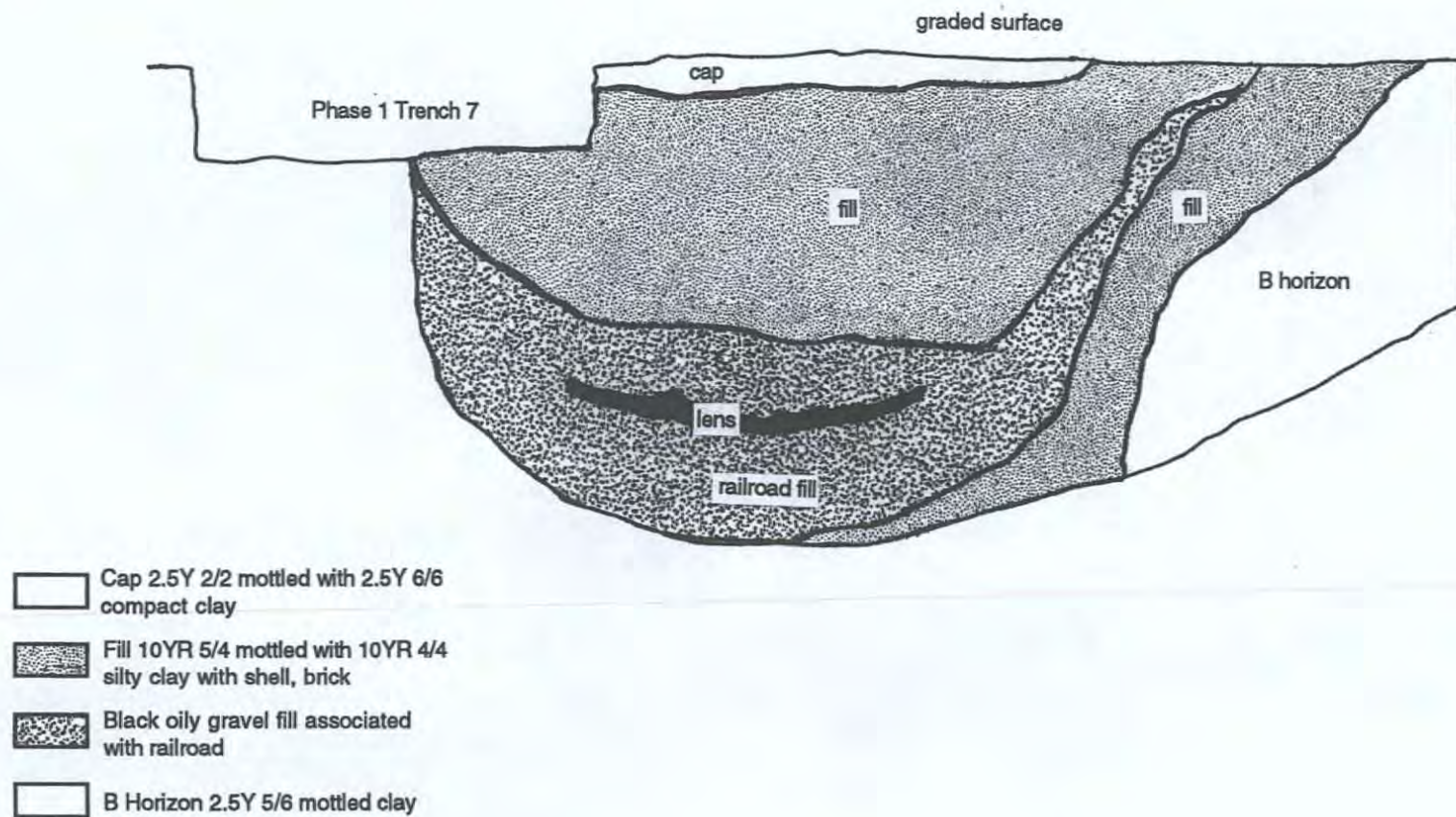
The artifacts from Feature 269 are discussed later.





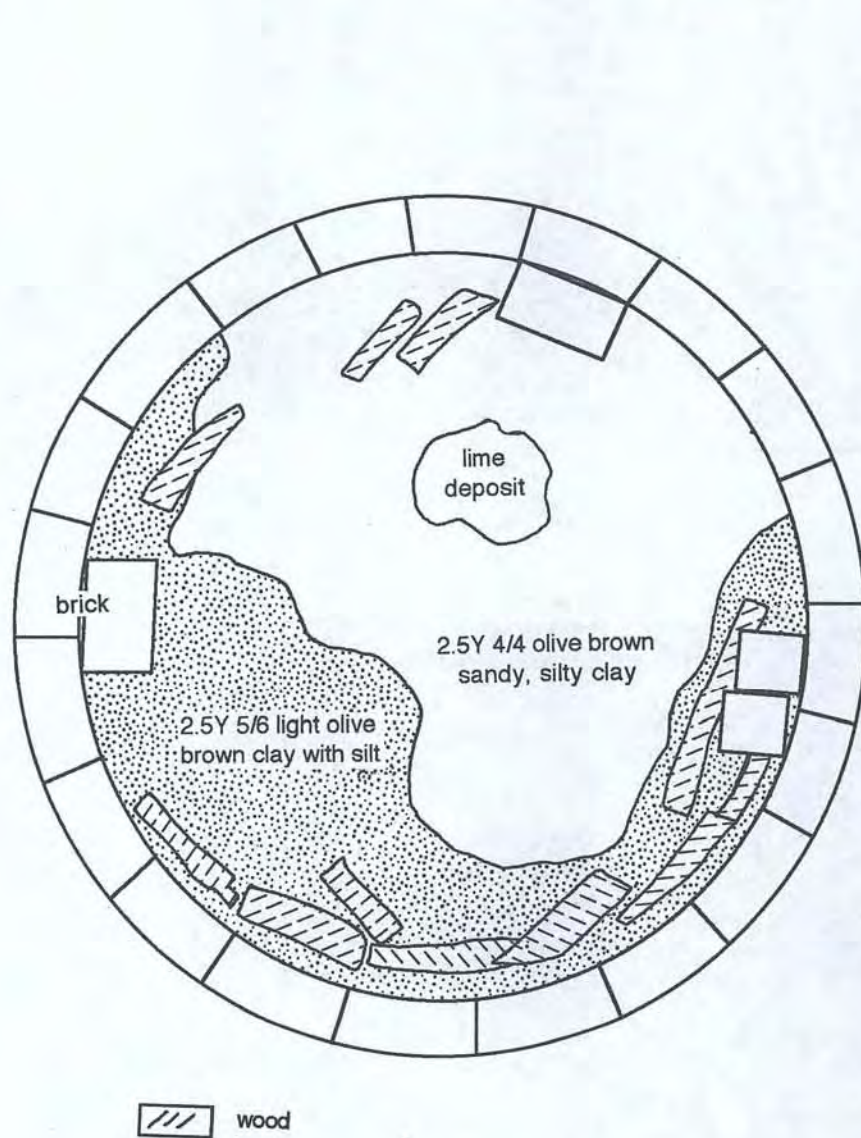
**FIGURE 54**  
**Plan View of Feature 61, Block 11 Showing Top Part of Fill**





**FIGURE 55**  
**West Wall Profile of Feature 61 at Early Stage of Excavation**





**FIGURE 56**  
**Plan View with Fill of Feature 269, Block 11**



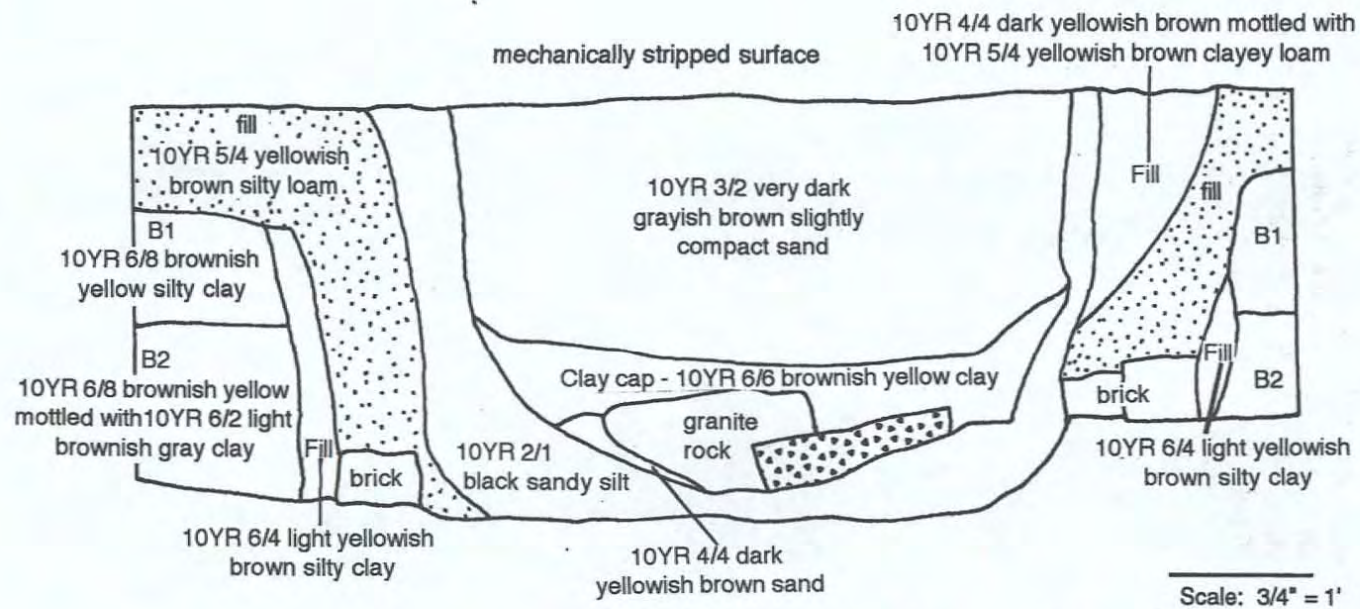


**PLATE 31**  
**Feature 61, Block 11: Ice House or Cistern**



**PLATE 32**  
**Feature 269, Block 11:**  
**Well**





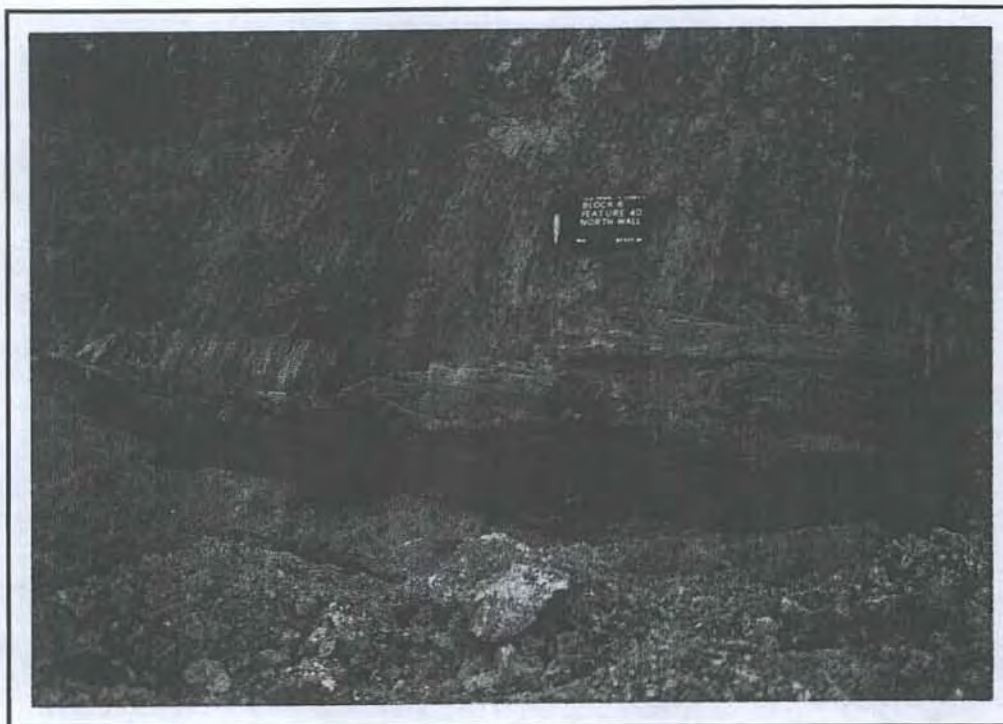
**FIGURE 57**  
**Profile of West Wall, Feature 269, Block 11**



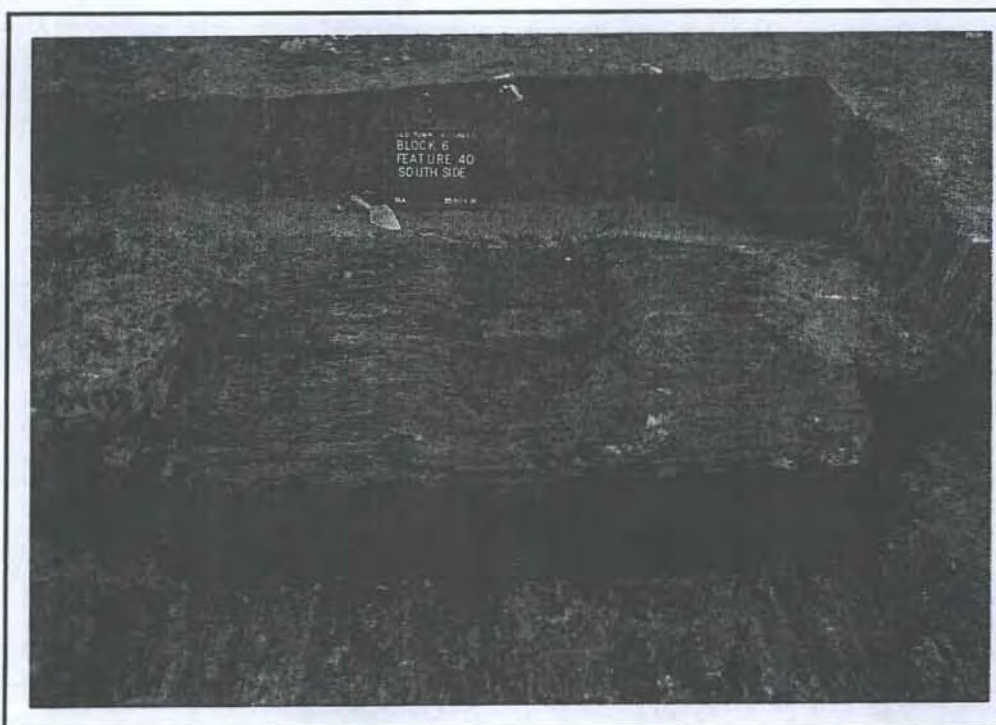
## **Block 6 & Trench B**

Feature 40 was found in the area where the smaller building, labeled as "Quarters" on the USMRR map, sits behind (to the south) of the USMRR office seen in Plate 7. It is semi-circular in shape (Plate 33) with thin pine boards one board thick laid on a thin band of gleyed clay (Plate 34) which overlies a C horizon. A wall comprised of horizontal boards set one on top of the other and held in place by vertical boards (Plate 35) made up the superstructure. A step with a groove in the center (Plate 36) was located on the southern end of the flat side of the semi-circle. The function of Feature 40 is unknown as is its association with any time period.





**PLATE 35**  
**Feature 40, Block 6: Vertical Board Wall**

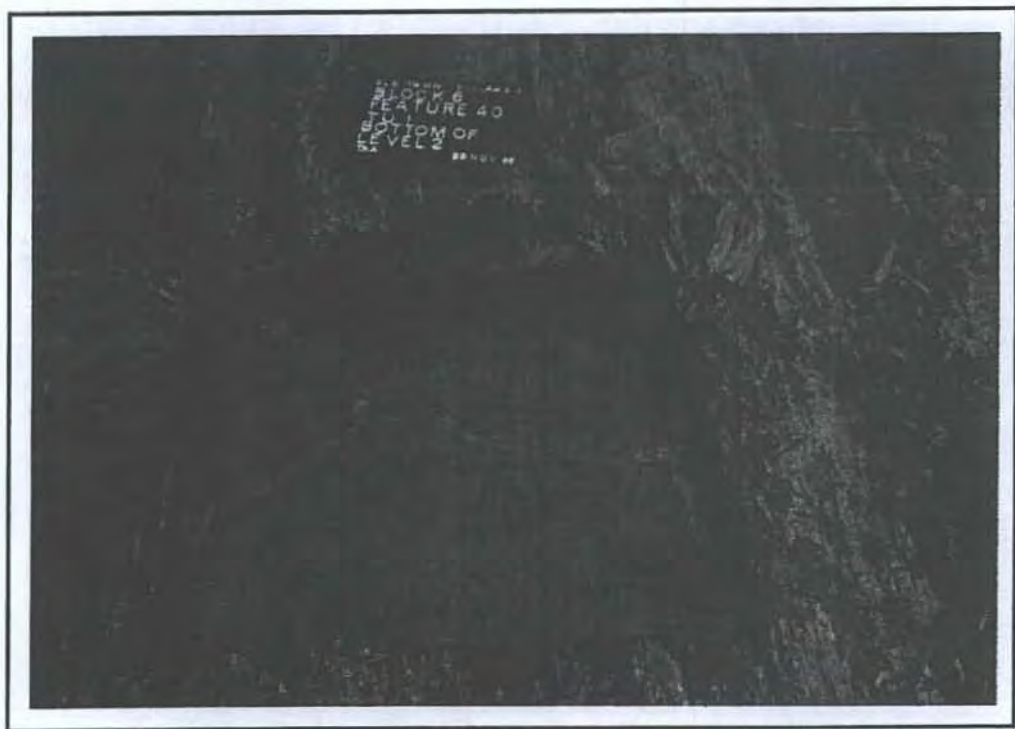


**PLATE 36**  
**Feature 40, Block 6: Step**





**PLATE 33**  
**Feature 40, Block 6: Plan View**



**PLATE 34**  
**Feature 40, Block 6: Profile**



## DISCUSSION

We have tracked the changes in the Spring Garden Farm from its initial use as garden land for Alexandria citizens through its development as the resort of Spring Garden, then to the subdivision of the 82 1/2 acre tract into lots. The first two houses were built at the beginning of the 19th century, perhaps a couple of years earlier, one at the corner of Wolfe and Henry, the other at the intersection of Wilkes and Henry. Three more houses were built prior to the 1850s, but the property never seemed to really go very far in terms of being developed. The two houses on Lots 3, 4, 25, and 26 were, until the end of the Civil War (except for brief intervals), occupied by transient tenants. No houses were ever built on the other tracts in what is today the core of the Old Town Development--Lots 1, 2, 27 and 28, 31, 32, 41 and 52, or 29, 20, 53 and 54.

In 1850, the railroad moved in, buying the block containing Lots 1, 2, 27 and 28. This was followed by the closing of Wolfe Street south of Henry for the railroad right-of-way. Outside of the immediate project area, the Emersons continued to live on Lot 55 facing Duke Street. At least one of the Spring Garden structures lasted until the 1880s. With the advent of the Civil War in the area surrounded by Henry, Wilkes, Payne and Duke Streets, all of the property, as well as the Orange and Alexandria property to the east, west and north, was taken over by the United States government. The houses in the Lots 3, 4, 25 and 26 block were occupied by the government, one as a hospital complex, the other as a photography complex. Multiple buildings housing the personnel and offices of the United States Military Railroad were built and a stockade enclosing them was erected in 1863. Following the end of the war, the land was transferred to civilian owners. Rental units were built on the Makeley property and the population continued to be made up of renters, both blacks and whites, and people at the lower end of the socio-economic scale. The Makeleys did live in the house on Lot 4, the house originally built by Charles Page almost 200 years earlier. The impact of the railroad became greater through time so that, by 1907, even Lots 3, 4, 25 and 26 were owned by the railroad. Residential occupation was replaced by industrial use. Now residential use in the form of Old Town Village has come again. One can only wonder what will happen 200 years from now.

During its history, the topography of the original property was altered considerably. First, at some around 1850, when the Orange and Alexandria Railroad appeared, Lots 1, 2, 27 and 28 had been leveled by landscaping associated with railroad construction. The corner of Block 90 at Fayette and Wolfe had been lowered to build the OARR headquarters. The elevation of Wolfe Street had also been leveled to allow for the track right-of-way. Returning to the 1863 photographs, Plates 3-7, more landscaping activity can be seen. Actually this continued until the only tract still at its original elevation was Block 90, with Lots 3, 4, 25 and 26. What this means is that all of the archeological remains pertaining to the pre-Civil War period were totally eradicated. We can also assume that post-Civil War railroad activity obliterated any remaining 18th century topography. The end of the Civil War sale of buildings, track, equipment, etc., also no doubt had a considerable impact on the archeology, particularly the stockade and buildings. The Makeleys also impacted the archeology of Lots 3 and 4 by building rental units in the post-Civil War era. The next to the last impact was inflicted by the Railroad after it purchased Block 90, at which time it tore down the existing buildings and constructed new ones. Certainly by 1907, if not before, a filling process had begun. With the last run of the train in 1956 and the abandonment of this area as a rail yard, the area was landscaped again, and virtually all evidence of the entire railway complex except for the two laboratories and a related building standing in Block 90 were removed, and to a lesser degree on Lot 27.

As a result of this massive land alteration, the archeological contexts are limited. Virtually all of the fill is useless for our purposes as it yields artifacts without any original



contexts. For example, many units contain artifacts which cover the temporal span from the last quarter of the 17th century to 1950, all in the same context (see Appendix IV). This material could have come from anywhere, as we do not know from where the fill soils were brought; therefore it is only inventoried in this study and not discussed. One of the signals of post-1907 mixed contexts was the presence of cinders and railroad gravels in the soil. Any context which contained this material or was sealed by such material was assumed to be after 1907. The latter is the date the railroad took over all of the property and carried out the next to last land alteration..

Block 90, which includes Lots 3, 4, 25 and 26, is the only location with the pre-railroad topography. It also contains the majority of the useful archeological contexts. This was the location of:

- the Frederick Marsteller House, which became the hospital during the Civil War and a rental unit during the tenure of the Appichs;
- the Charles Page House, which was also the Civil War photography headquarters and the post-Civil War residence of the Appich family;
- the Orange and Alexandria Offices, which also served as the USMRR Offices;
- the tenement and the lumber shed;
- the Chapel and Railroad Mission;
- various and sundry quarters for the USMRR, one of which was turned into a rental unit by the Appichs;
- the Appich Barn and Carriage House;
- other USMRR buildings;
- and the Octagonal Water Closet.

The archeological features that could definitely be associated with one or the other of these were the privy, portions of the Marsteller House/Hospital and portions of the Page House. One feature could have been part of the Quarters complex behind the USMRR Offices. Several postmolds were also found, but could not be associated with any known construction activities.



## **The Pre-Civil War Period**

A well, Feature 269, and a cistern/ice house, Feature 61, associated with the pre-1850s occupation of either the Marsteller or Page House, were found. Unfortunately, the cistern/ice house contained no artifacts. A pre-Civil War and largely pre-1850s soil context was also discovered and sampled. A buried surface also contained good pre-Civil War contexts; this surface had been plowed during the period of occupation at the Marsteller and Page houses before these buildings were taken over by the USMRR. Called the midden, it is actually a plow zone which was buried by Civil War landscape modification; hence, in soil nomenclature, it exhibits an Apb (A = organic or topsoil horizon, p = indicates it had been plowed, and b signifies it had been buried beneath other soil strata). Feature 269 contains what is, perhaps, the most interesting assemblage from this time.

### ***Feature 269***

Based on the dates when artifacts began to be dumped into the well shaft, the well's function as a water source came to an end sometime before 1853 when city water came to the area. However, considering the volume of creamware and pearlware and the absence of whiteware in the lower three levels, it is possible that the well was abandoned earlier, possibly before 1820. Records indicate that city water was available in the 500 block of South Henry Street in the 1850s, thus it is likely all wells were abandoned around that time. The well was used as a trash receptacle until at least after the Civil War but ended sometime before 1886. This would mean a minimum filling life of 33 years (more likely 53 years, bringing us to the end of the Appich occupation) by the residents of the Page/Appich/Photography Lab House. The last filling episodes were completed by the railroad after acquisition of the property.

Feature 269 is probably a good example of the type of well which was associated with the earliest buildings in the west end of town. Four feet in diameter, the well was hand dug and lined with bricks. It was bolstered by three vertical columns of bricks running down the inside of the well. The depth was 11 feet which was no doubt determined by the depth of the water table. The well cut through the Apb. The type of fill used varied with depth. Except at the top where clay and hard compact sand was used to cap the well, various kinds of sands were used during the filling episodes. At the base of the fill, a hardpan of mineral deposits and cemented clay had formed. This was resting on a natural C horizon.

The levels were excavated according to different sand fill zones base on combinations of texture and color.

The artifacts dumped into the well provide an interesting cross section of material culture and activities during the period in question. Because of the position of the well and the existence of a well inside the Marsteller/Appich/Hospital House, we are associating Feature 269 with the Page House. Charles Page, who built the house at least by 1802, evidently never lived in the house but rented it out to various and sundry individuals over the years of his ownership, a practice which continued after 1851, when Gottlieb Appich purchased the property. The transient nature of these tenants and tax records indicate they were at the lower end of the socio-economic scale.

Having said this, let us take a look at what the artifacts (see Appendix IV) can tell us about what was going on. The Mean Ceramic Dates (MCD), which are statistical computations derived from the date ranges during which particular ceramic types were used, are presented below in Table 1. Next to these are dates derived from the glass.



**TABLE 1**  
**Feature 269: Mean Ceramic and Glass Dates by Level**

Level	South	Miller	Glass
1	1840.50	1839.86	post-1911--pre-1930
2	1853.6	1858.18	post-1880--pre-1930
3	1843.31	1842.26	post-1864--pre-1890
4	1832.5	1824.5	post-1864--pre-1880
5	1823.88	1817.62	post-1835--pre-1864
6	1830.55	1835.35	post-1840--pre-1860
7	1860	1865	post-1830--pre-1864
8	1811.29	1811.87	post-1830--pre-1864
9	1818.96	1817.07	post-1830--pre-1864
10	1813.52	1809.32	post-1848--pre-1864
11	1802.4	1802.32	post-1820--pre-1864
12	insufficient sample		post-1787--pre-1864
13	1801.77	1802.7	post-1787--pre-1864
14	1804.3	1806.7	post-1800--pre-1864

The MCDs of the two authorities, Stanley South and George Miller, differ slightly since they use different manufacturing date ranges. While some out-of-sequence peaks exist, the temporal trend is reasonably consistent, beginning at the turn of the 19th century and continuing to its mid-point. The glass dates provided a slightly different view but illustrate the general trend. Taken together, for the lowest level, the abandonment of the well occurred sometime after 1800, with Levels 12-14 accumulating before 1820. Levels 5-11 correspond to the middle part of the century and, perhaps, into the Civil War. The Late 19th century is represented by Levels 3 and 4.

The glass dates show that the top part of the fill, Levels 1-2, are post-1864 but pre-1930. The fill in these two levels was full of cinders, clinkers and coal. The ceramics used to calculate the 1840.5 MCD in Level 1 are dislocated from earlier deposits, a common phenomenon throughout the site because of the leveling, grading and filling by railroad activities. One of the few Civil War military artifacts found, a "Zouave" type button, came from Level 2--again demonstrating this artifact displacement. Some contamination also appears lower down, which could be from rodents or other soil disturbances or accidental contamination by the archeologists. Level 7, for instance, contains a bottle fragment dating from 1880-1930 and Level 13 yielded three lime soda window pane fragments made after 1864. Two tumbler fragments dating from 1848-1860 seem to give us a good earliest date on Level 10 which is much later than the MCD of 1813. Otherwise, the levels are relatively "pure" and reflective of changes which took place over the pre-Civil War years.

Table 2 provides an inventory of the well by level based on functional categories as defined by the archeologist Stanley South (1977). Table 3 gives a slightly more detailed perspective. Excluding Level 1, which dates to the post-1907 railroad fill, the lowest six levels are where the most intense use of the abandoned well as a trash receptacle took place. Level 11 contained the most artifacts, but this is a reflection of the high volume of window glass which can break into a large number of fragments depending on the size of the pane and what happens to it afterwards. Level 11 also appears to contain the most ceramics and glass tableware. Faunal remains are also highest in this level. One gets the impression this was a major clean-up period.



**TABLE 2**  
**Feature 269: South's Function by Level**

	Level 1	%	Level 2	%	Level 3	%	Level 4	%	Level 5	%	Level 6	%	Level 7	%	Level 8	%	Level 9	%	Level 10	%	Level 11	%	Level 12	%	Level 13	%	Level 14	%
KITCHEN																												
Ceramics	167	72.61%	16	69.57%	21	75.00%	7	87.50%	20		11		6		45		61		27		81		2		58		36	
Bottle	57	24.78%	6	26.09%	7	25.00%	1	12.50%	0		2		3		5		4		5		1				5		1	
Tableware - Glass	8	2.61%	1	4.35%	0				0						2		2		2		20				2			
Other	0								0								0				1							
TOTAL	230	60.69%	23	44.23%	28	30.77%	8	61.54%	20	68.97%	13	86.67%	9	75.00%	52	78.79%	67	77.01%	34	42.50%	103	41.70%	2	40.00%	65	68.42%	37	39.36%
Bone	5		7		1		2		6		3		4		25		17		70		25		8		20		4	
ARCHITECTURAL																												
Window	109	78.42%	18		18		3		1				1		2		9		18		123		1		19		36	
Nails	30	21.58%	10		44		2		5		2		2		12		9		20		11		1		4		2	
Spikes	0																											
Const. Hdware	0																											
TOTAL	139	36.68%	28	53.85%	62	68.13%	5	38.46%	6	20.69%	2	13.33%	3	25.00%	14	21.21%	18	20.69%	38	47.50%	134	64.73%	2	40.00%	23	24.21%	38	40.43%
FURNITURE	0		0		0		0		0		0				0		0		3	3.75%	0		0		1	1.05%	2	2.13%
ARMS	1	0.26%	0		0		0		0		0				0		0		2	2.50%	0		0		0		0	
CLOTHING																												
Thimbles	0																										2	
Buttons	1		1																4		4				4		4	
St Pins/Needles	0																											
Hook & Eye/Eyelet	0																											
Beads	0																											
Other	0																										1	
TOTAL	1	0.26%	1	1.92%	0		0		0		0				0		0		4	5.00%	4	1.93%	0		4	4.21%	7	7.45%
PERSONAL	1	0.26%	0		1	1.10%	0		0		0				0		0		0		3	1.45%	0		1	1.05%	5	5.32%
TOBACCO PIPES	4	1.06%	0		0		0		1	3.45%	0				0		4	4.60%	0		2	0.97%	0		1		1	1.06%
ACTIVITIES																												
Const Tools																												
Farm Tools																												
Toys																											2	
Storage																							1					
Stable									2																			
Misc. Hdware	3																		2		1							
Military																												
Railroad																												
Other																	0										2	
TOTAL	3	0.79%	0		0		0		2	6.90%	0				0		0		2	2.50%	1	0.48%	1	20.00%	0		4	4.26%
TOTAL LEVEL	379		52		91		13		29		15		12		66		87		80		247		5		95		94	



TABLE 3  
Feature 269: Functional Categories by Level

	CERAMICS			GLASS					NAILS			FURNITURE	ARMS	CLOTHING		PERSONAL	TOBACCO	ACTIVITIES				KITCHEN	ARCHITECTURAL		MISC	FAUNAL			COAL/CINDER	PREHISTORIC	TOTAL ARTIFACTS				
	refined	utilitarian	undent	bottle	windowpane	tableware	other	lamp	undent	wrought	cut			wire	spikes			undent	buttons	other	hardware		tools	stable		toys	storage	cutlery				other	brick	mortar/plaster	other
Level 1	144	20	1	57	109	3	4	97	6	20			1	1	1	1	4									3	7			3.49	1	480			
Level 2	12	3		6	18	1	1	3	5	5				1												4	7					67			
Level 3	20	1		7	18			3	3	41						1												1				85			
Level 4	8	1		1	3		4			2																		1				19			
Level 5	18	2			1		1			5							1		2										2			41			
Level 6	10	1		2	2		1			2																4	6			1		21			
Level 7	4	2		3	1			1	2																			3				18			
Level 8	32	6		5	2	2	1		5	7																		4			1	86			
Level 9	55	6		4	9	1		5	6	3							4												25			94			
Level 10	26	1		2	18	2	1	3	12	8		2	4					1										1				221			
Level 11	79	2		1	123	20		2	3	8				4		3	2	1				1		1				48	70	23		418			
Level 12	2				1			1	1																			66	25	77	19.6	23			
Level 13	56	3		5	3	1		2		4				3		1	1											1	8	9		225			
Level 14	32	4		1	36		9	4		2				4	2	5	1		2	2						4	12	20	110	4.9		272			
TOTALS	496	52	1	94	344	30	22	3	118	43	107	1	3	17	3	11	13	2	2	2	2		1		1			5	160	179	363	27.89	3	2	2080



In Level 14 virtually equal percentages of artifacts in the Architectural (40.43%) and Kitchen (39.36%) categories are evident. This is true up through Level 10 (except for Level 13 where the balance is strongly toward the Kitchen function). From Levels 9-4, the Kitchen function has the higher percentage. In Levels 2 and 3 the balance shifts again toward Architectural. In general, one would expect Kitchen function artifacts to prevail in the normal run of daily life, with little building or building repairs occurring. Episodes of building could include either initial construction, the erection of new buildings or additions, or the disintegration and/or demolition of old ones. Following this, Levels 14-11 indicate construction or demolition activity, Levels 10-4 manifest residential stability, while Levels 3-2 probably represent decay and demolition.

Of interest to the dating of the deposits, it is worth noting that no identifiable wire nails, which date after 1898, were recovered from any of the levels (Table 3). Cut nails, which were introduced around 1790, are the only nails which could be identified. This also supports the minimum bracketing dates.

Tobacco smoking was not especially high in any of the levels, but was highest in Level 9. The coconut hull fragments in the lowest level (Level 14) provide a license for over interpretation. Visualize, the time period--somewhere in the early 1800s. At this juncture, coconuts were making their way by ships with billowing sails from the Caribbean to the docks at Alexandria and thence into the markets (or perhaps the tenants wandered down to the docks and purchased one themselves). Interesting in that it shows even the more humble citizens of Alexandria had access to products from exotic places. Speaking of which, in Level 13, the next level higher, a conch shell was found. The same romance can be envisioned. Actually conch shells and coconuts were imports highly valued and sought after by the relatively economically well off in the early 19th century. We have even seen them listed in a late 18th century Prince William County inventory of property belonging to one Anthony Seale, a tenant farmer near Haymarket! A quote from the reminiscences of Asa Moore Janney, a Quaker living in Loudoun County between 1812-1831, notes that "Farmers did not have bells to ring for meals but did have conch shells with the tip cut off which made capital trumpets." (Janney 1978). Perhaps both the conch shell and coconut had pragmatic applications. On the other hand, to a renter in Alexandria in the early 1800s, maybe such items were also laden with romantic visions of far off places. It is not, perhaps, unexpected that sea novels were an important element of the literary world of the first half of the 19th century.

At a more mundane level, the use of bone is seen in a number of artifacts. For instance, from Level 14 came three bone toothbrush fragments and a bone fan support. Bone buttons also show up in Level 13, 11 and 10. Most of the buttons have only one hole but there are also single examples of one 4-hole and one 5-hole buttons. A bone finial occurs in Level 8.

Contemporaneous with the bone buttons are brass buttons which occur in several levels. Brass was used for several items including suspender hooks, drawer pulls, spigots or valves, handles, cones, knurled nuts and finials.

Food remains include animal bone, unfortunately not identifiable in this feature, oyster shells, peach pits, and melon seeds.

Wood was used for a variety of things such as dowels, knobs and lids.

At least some of the residents may have been literate to a degree, if only in keeping accounts, as slate pencil fragments show up.



High ratios of coarsewares--redwares and stonewares--are generally thought to be an indicator of lower socio-economic status. As can be seen from Table 4, throughout the levels the ratio of coarseware to refined wares is quite low, which may be more of an indicator of access to lower cost ceramics in urban markets. New ceramics when they first come on the market may be another indicator, as they are often more expensive when they are a novelty. In Table 4, whiteware initially shows up in Level 11 where it comprises almost 5% of the ceramics. This level is the first level with a post-1820 date (the date of the issuance of whiteware). By Level 10, the whiteware totals rise to 22%, remain constant until Level 8, when the percentage is down to 11% but then it rebounds to become even higher than before. By the time represented by Level 8, whiteware is inexpensive. Even when whiteware comes out, as in Level 11, creamware and pearlware, two earlier ceramic wares--by now relatively inexpensive--dominate. Pearlware continues to dominate the assemblage up until Level 5, when it shares top billing with whiteware. By now pearlware must have been quite cheap, and stores may have been trying to get rid of it. It is also probable the places the tenants were shopping for ceramics were more apt to offer larger supplies of "out moded" ceramics as they would have been catering to shoppers at the lower end of the socio-economic scale.

Another measure of socio-economic position often employed by archeologists is the ratio of decorated pottery to undecorated pottery on the assumption that fine dishes were more often than not decorated and were certainly more expensive. Levels 13 and 14 (Table 5) have the lowest percentages of undecorated ceramics with 36% and 52% respectively. From then on the percentage of undecorated pottery increases. This suggests the earliest tenant(s) were wealthier than subsequent renters. We have seen other indications of this--the exotic and probably somewhat costly Caribbean items and the glass:ceramic ratios.

In some studies, the ratio of bottle glass to ceramics is used as an indicator of relative socio-economic status, with a higher ratio of bottle glass indicating a higher socio-economic position. This becomes invalid, however, after the Civil War when glass becomes rather inexpensive. The lowest levels, except for Level 13, show fairly high ratios for glass with these declining in the middle levels (Table 6). This may indicate a shift in the socio-economic positions of the tenants. The upper level higher bottle glass ratios reinforce the statement that glass became inexpensive after the Civil War.

We suspect the well probably began serving as a dump about the time city water reached the area. If this is not the case, then perhaps the water table became lowered or polluted after the area developed. After abandoning the well, it remain open for receiving trash for several decades. It is probable the trash came from a single house, the dwelling at the corner of Henry and Wilkes, which might explain why the in-filling process took so long. The absence of evidence of erosion along the edges or rain spattering in the fill deposits, the well probably remained covered in a well house. Such a covering would also serve to reduce the danger of someone, particularly a child, falling in the well.



**TABLE 4**  
**FEATURE 269: CERAMIC WARE TYPES**

	Number	%	Refined Wares Number	%	Coarse Wares Number	%
<b>Level 1</b>						
buff ew	1	0.59%	148	88.10%	20	11.90%
creamware	13	7.69%				
pearware	33	19.53%				
hp por	9	5.33%				
stoneware	6	3.55%				
whiteware	88	52.07%				
Ironstone	2	1.18%				
Roc/Bern	1	0.59%				
rw	9	5.33%				
rwe	2	1.18%				
unident	1	0.59%				
yw	4	2.37%				
		169- Total				
<b>Level 2</b>						
whiteware	8	37.50%	11	84.62%	2	15.38%
porcelain	1	7.69%				
Ironstone	3	23.08%				
pearware	1	7.69%				
yw	1	7.69%				
rw	1	7.69%				
		13- total				
<b>Level 3</b>						
whiteware	14	63.64%	20	90.91%	2	9.09%
porcelain	1	4.55%				
ow?	3	13.64%				
sw	1	4.55%				
pearware	2	9.09%				
Yw	1	4.55%				
		22 - Total				
<b>Level 4</b>						
whiteware	3	42.86%	7	100.00%		
stoneware	1	14.29%				
pearware	3	42.86%				
		7 - Total				
<b>Level 5</b>						
whiteware	7	38.89%	15	83.33%	3	16.67%
tin glaze	1	5.56%				
redware	2	11.11%				
pearware	7	38.89%				
creamware	1	5.56%				
		18 - Total				
<b>Level 6</b>						
whiteware	3	27.27%	10	90.91%	1	9.09%
porcelain	1	9.09%				
Ironstone	1	9.09%				
pearware	5	45.45%				
yellowware	1	9.09%				
		11- total				
<b>Level 7</b>						
whiteware	4	66.67%	4	66.67%	2	33.33%
redware	1	16.67%				
yellowware	1	16.67%				
		6 - Total				
<b>Level 8</b>						
whiteware	5	11.11%	39	86.67%	6	13.33%
stoneware	4	8.89%				
porcelain	3	6.67%				
yw	1	2.22%				
redware	1	2.22%				
pearware	19	42.22%				
ref rw	1	2.22%				
rwe	4	8.89%				
creamware	7	15.56%				
		45 - Total				
<b>Level 9</b>						
ow	7	12%	55	93.22%	4	6.78%
pw	30	51%				
ww	13	22%				
rwe	2	3%				
sw	1	2%				
yw	1	2%				
rw	2	3%				
ref rw	2	3%				
per	1	2%				
		59- total				
<b>Level 10</b>						
por	1	3.70%	26	96.30%	1	3.70%
sw	1	3.70%				
ww	8	22.22%				
pw	7	25.93%				
ow	12	48.15%				
		27-total				
<b>Level 11</b>						
por	4	4.94%	79	97.53%	2	2.47%
pw	33	40.74%				
ow	38	48.01%				
ww	4	4.94%				
sw	1	1.23%				
rw	1	1.23%				
		81-total				
<b>Level 12</b>						
pw	2					
<b>Level 13</b>						
ow	8	15.25%	56	94.92%	3	5.08%
pw	22	37.29%				
rwe	1	1.69%				
por	24	40.68%				
rw	2	3.39%				
sw	1	1.69%				
		59- total				
<b>Level 14</b>						
pw	24	70.59%	31	91.18%	3	8.82%
ow	8	17.65%				
buff ew	2	5.88%				
sw	1	2.94%				
por	1	2.94%				
		34- total				



**TABLE 3**  
**Feature 269: Decoration on Refined White Earthenwares and Porcelains**

[illegible]



**TABLE 6**  
**Feature 269: Ceramic to Bottle Glass Ratio by Level**

PROVENIENCE	CERAMICS			TOTAL	GLASS		TOTAL	RATIO
	REFINED	UTILITARIAN	UNIDENT		BOTTLE	TABLEWARE		
Level 1	144	20	1	165	57	3	54	3.1/1
Level 2	12	3		15	6	1	6	2.5/1
Level 3	20	1		21	7		7	2/1
Level 4	6	1		7	1		1	7/1
Level 5	18	2		20				
Level 6	10	1		11	2		2	5.5/1
Level 7	4	2		6	3		3	2/1
Level 8	32	6		38	5	2	5	7.6/1
Level 9	55	6		61	4	1	4	15.3/1
Level 10	26	1		27	2	2	2	13.5/1
Level 11	79	2		81	1	20	1	81/1
Level 12	2			2				
Level 13	56	3		59	5	1	6	9.8/1
Level 14	32	4		36	1		1	36/1
<b>TOTALS</b>	496	52	1		94	30		
	Total Ceramics		548		Total Glass		611	



### *Other Pre-Civil War Contexts*

Other contexts which date to the Pre-Civil War period include the midden or Apb, a square pit of unknown function (Feature 251), several post molds (Features 233, 239, 245, 246, 262, 263, 264 and 266) and a builder's trench associated with an addition to the Makeley House and the backyard or midden deposits. All of the post molds, the builder's trench and the feature probably date after the Pre-Civil War artifacts were deposited in the back yard or midden deposits with these later excavations going through the earlier deposits. The backyard deposits were referred to as Midden during the excavations but this is not strictly correct. Instead, this is a yard deposit which was plowed. In the early 19th century debris was simply thrown into the backyard or adjoining fields

The artifacts from the pre-Civil War context were deposited from 1805, when the first structure were built (possibly earlier since the land seems to have been cultivated before the lots were initially sold) to 1864. Most of the contexts had a terminus post quem or TPQ (minimal beginning date) of 1820, based on the presence of whiteware; 1820 is the beginning date for manufacture of this type of pottery, but it continued to be made into the 20th century. Yellowware, with a beginning date of 1830, was found in Features 234 and 239, and Feature 86 contained glass from the 1850s. The presence of yellowware in Feature 234, which was a builder's trench for the Makeley house wall, means the building/addition was constructed after this date. In addition, possible American Rockingham/Bennington wares were present in Feature 239. Miller (1992) gives a beginning date of 1812 for this ware, while Magid (1990) uses a beginning date of 1845. All of the ironstone and most of the yellowware and American Rockingham sherds were recovered from the midden (Apb) horizon, indicating that the midden received household trash after 1840, the beginning date for ironstone. This is confirmed by the presence of glass dating to the 1840s and 1850s and hard rubber comb teeth which postdate 1850 within the midden context.

The following presents the mean ceramic dates and mean beginning and ending dates compared to an estimated historic median date for these various pre-Civil War contexts:

Documented Occupation Range - 1805-1860 (using 1861 as beginning of Civil War)  
Estimated Historic Median Date - 1832.5  
Mean Beginning Date (Carlson 1983), using South's (1977) types - 1796.86  
MCD (South 1977) - 1827.81  
Mean Ending Date, using South's types - 1859.56  
Mean Beginning Date using Miller's (1992) types - 1801.95  
MCD (Miller 1991) - 1831.85  
Mean Ending Date, using Miller's types - 1863.22

Comparing the well context to these contexts is not a good idea since they are not comparable. Feature 269 provides us a picture of changes through time while the other Pre-Civil War Contexts, much of which were plowed, provide us with a single time span from 1805-1860. In other words, time is mixed in the Apb.

A total of 2,172 artifacts which could be placed in functional categories were recovered from Pre-Civil War contexts within Block 1. The vast majority of the artifacts come from the Apb in this location. Of these, 51.47% could be placed in the Kitchen group. Ceramics made up 84.53% of the Kitchen group, followed by bottle glass (12.08%) and tableware (3.40%). Three hundred and sixty-two bones were recovered. The low percentage of bottle glass in the Kitchen context helps reinforce the pre-Civil War dating of these contexts.



Occurring in roughly equal amounts, whiteware (31.2%) and pearlware (31.79%) were the dominant types in the assemblage. These were followed by creamware (13.64%), hard paste porcelain (5.22%), redware (4.74%), ironstone (4.27%), stoneware (3.32%), yellowware (3.08%), refined redware (.83%), coarse earthenware (.71%), soft paste porcelain (.59%), American Rockingham/Bennington (.36%) and tin glazed earthenware (.12%).

When examining the decorative types on refined white earthenware and using Miller's (1989, 1990) decorative categories, the overwhelming majority of the wares (65.12 %) were undecorated. This is also true for Feature 269 although, as noted, the lower levels, Levels 14 and 13, have a higher percentage of decorated wares. If Feature 269 was collapsed into a single context like the plowed contexts have been, then the percentage of undecorated pottery is 71%. Transfer printing was the most common type of decoration (25.77%), followed by minimally decorated sherds (6.36%) and hand painted sherds (2.75%).

Liquor and spirits bottles comprised 67.86% of the bottle glass assemblage. This is also true of the well, where 68% of the bottles fell into the same category, although the number was low at any one level. Such high percentages of bottles with these contents is not surprising, as spirits (including ales, beers and what would today be termed hard cider) would be among the most common drinks during the early and mid 19th century. It was not until the temperance movement in the 1830s and 1840s that alcohol consumption habits began changing (Larsen and Lucas 1994:6.16). It is also possible that some of the bottles had been reused and may not have contained alcohol at the site (*ibid.*). A little over 26% (26.28%) of the bottle sherds were from culinary bottles, 3.57% and 1.78% were from tobacco bottles.

Architectural group artifacts made up 44.59% of the artifact assemblage within Block 1. Window glass was the most prevalent architectural item, comprising 62.29% of the Architectural group. This was followed by nails (37.71%) and construction hardware (.10%). All of the window glass utilized either potash or soda as a de-colorizing agent which kept the glass from being dark by removing the iron and mother metals. This changed after 1864, when lime soda replaced the other de-colorizing agents.

All of the nails were cut, which dates them after 1790 and, probably, before 1898. An analysis of nail sizes could not be undertaken because most of the nails were fragmentary; however, those few nails for which size could be determined were of sizes utilized for flooring or siding rather than the heavier framing nails.

Furniture group items made up only .14% of the total artifacts assemblage. No Arms related artifacts were found.

Less than 1% (.41%) of the artifacts found were Clothing items. These consisted of one thimble, a brass shirt stud and seven buttons. All were recovered from the midden. Three of the buttons were white milk glass, 4-hole sew-through types commonly used on shirts or undergarments (McBride 1994:146). The ferrous metal button may have been from suspenders or trousers (*ibid.*). The 5-hole button was probably from a shirt or undergarments, while the 1-hole bone button is normally associated with undergarments. The white metal disc button may have been from a shirt or a coat.

Few Personal group items were found, making up less than 1% (.14%) of the assemblage. Two of these were hard rubber comb teeth and one was a slate pencil. The slate pencil is normally thought to indicate literacy, although some authors (Parker and Hernigle 1990) state that it was also used by carpenters.



Tobacco pipes comprised 1.43% of the total. None of the tobacco pipes could be dated.

Few Activities group items were recovered. Five of these were toys--four marbles and a porcelain doll. The doll was a small Frozen Charlotte type which was made between the 1850s and 1914 (Davis 1993). The presence of these items would appear to indicate that children were living in Block 1, although marbles were also used by young men and are frequently found on Civil War military sites. The remaining Activities group artifacts include a stoneware kiln stilt fragment and miscellaneous hardware items.

Although non-functionally definable, a coral fragment was recovered from the pre-Civil War midden in Block 1. This little item fits comfortably with the conch and coconut shells from the well as representing a little Caribbean exotica.

Other assemblages are present in different areas of Block 1, but the analyses from these deposits differ little from what has already been discussed. So, it is now incumbent on this narrative to take a step forward into time.



## The Civil War and Post-Civil War Periods

The feature that contains the majority of the artifact assemblage relating to these two periods is Feature 142, a privy built by the U. S. Military Railroad engineers, used by the Civil War forces at the base and subsequently used by the civilian residents after the departure of the military.

The levels within the privy can be divided as follows:

Level 1  
Railroad fill

Level 2-3  
1880-1890s

Level 4  
1870s-1880s

Level 5  
1870s

Level 6  
immediately post-Civil War into the late 1870s

Levels 7-8  
generally Civil War

The mean ceramic dates and the glass dates are:

**TABLE 7**  
**Feature 142: Mean Ceramic And Bottle Dates by Level**

Level	South	Miller	Glass
3	1856.67	1867.04	post-1867--pre-1909*
4	1857.28	1864.34	post-1880--pre-1930
5	1858.13	1863.31	post-1876--pre-1904
6	1857.88	1864.79	post-1880--pre-1930
7	1858.39	1863.52	post-1880--pre-1885*
8	1857.93	1861.80	post-1864--pre-1880

\* wire nail post-1890

This is an idealized chronology and caveats must be made. The first of these is not particularly conducive to appetites so don't read this (or the parasitology section, Appendix V) prior to eating, or just after dining for that matter.

The privy contents (for those who do not know in this day and age, a privy is an outdoor toilet), while not exactly liquid at the top when we were working in it, became increasingly so the deeper the excavations proceeded. When the privy was in use it be safely assumed the assets recovered were in a milieu of greater liquidity. These are important considerations because when heavy objects are thrown into a deposit upwards of 16 feet deep, they are more likely to sink if that deposit is liquid. As a result, objects will move through the depths, which are our levels. The fluid nature of the deposits is one reason why hand excavations were terminated and a machine was employed. The backhoe



had a three-foot wide bucket. Each level was approximately 1.5 feet deep; hence they were arbitrary and neither cultural or chronological in nature. Given the context of the privy and the data recovery techniques, vertical mixing of artifacts should not be unexpected. An incredible number of artifacts, 43,092 (not including botanical remains), were recovered from Feature 142, and preservation, as will be shown, was quite remarkable.

Archeologically, Feature 142 is the most interesting feature at the site. Simply put, it is a privy. Feature 142, however, is much more than a receptacle for what toilets usually receive--it served as a repository for a wide array of discarded artifacts and, as such, turned into a storehouse of history. It may be considered a very large time capsule, if you would, of the period between 1862-63, when it was built, and 1907 or so, when it was finally filled in by the railroad when all the houses on Block 90 were razed.

Feature 142 is also rather amazing in its construction. No doubt a pet project of the engineering section of the U. S. Military Railroad, the privy was octagonal, 8.0 feet wide and 15.0 feet deep. The sides were lined with pine boards which extended the full depth in single boards. We have no idea what the superstructure was like, other than being octagonal in shape. Presumably the inside flooring was rather sturdy. The eight sides suggest eight cubicles or, perhaps, a designer's whim.

The privy appears on the USMRR's 1865 map and continues on all later maps (labeled as "WC" or water closet) until 1891 and does not appear on the 1902 map. It, along with the USMRR headquarters which turned into a tenement after the war, was one of the few military constructions left intact after the war. Who used it in the post war years is not known. Following the South's "colored/white" dichotomy of segregation days, the artifacts which appear in the privy could either have derived from the residents of the "Negro tenement" or from the white renters along Henry Street. Given segregation sentiment, it is not likely both populations shared the privy. Some lines of evidence, e.g., the cuts of meat and types of animals as indicated by the discarded food bones (Appendix VIII), would be considered to be beyond the purchasing power and/or preferences of African Americans of the day. The same would hold for the other range of artifacts, at least in terms of cost. While neither the bones or other artifacts indicate wealthy people, they are more in the range of lower middle to middle class in terms of what we know about purchasing power. This is, of course, subject to different interpretations, but the basic concepts of segregation would mean that one or the other of these "socially discrete" populations are responsible for the history contained within the privy deposits.

David Clark, who conducted the faunal (animal bone) analysis contained in Appendix VIII observes that, with all the fecal material and discarded garbage, including recently dead or still alive dogs and cats, the odor emanating from the privy must have been horrific during its time of use. That the contents smelled is no doubt true but perceptions, even those related to our basic senses, differ throughout history. In short, what is offensive to our nostrils is relative to our time--not necessarily to the past. Still!! Some effort, however, was made to reduce the stench because as Clark notes, many of the bones had some lime coating. Lime, from ground limestone, often is used at the present time in some privies where they are still in use, for just that purpose.

### ***Feature 142***

Because of the richness of the deposits and the number of artifacts discovered, the privy will first be discussed by level. Summaries of the various contexts will be presented after the privy discussion. The privy was sealed by a clay cap which was placed there by the railroad after it took over. Only those levels which are below the clay cap will be



discussed as these represent artifact deposition from the populace living nearby while the privy was actively used. The artifacts above the clay cap represent fill deposits of unknown origin used by the railroad to fill in the hole. In addition, because of the small sample size, Level 1 below the clay cap is eliminated from the discussion.

## *Level 2*

One thousand nine hundred and sixty-four artifacts, excluding faunal remains, were recovered from Level 2 of the privy. Kitchen group artifacts constituted 55.33% of the assemblage, with bottle glass (66.31%) making up the largest part. Ceramic sherds, which were 36.60% of the assemblage, were largely ironstone (71.03%). Whiteware constituted 10.28%, followed by coarse earthenware (7.48%), porcelain (5.61%), American Rockingham/Bennington (3.74%) and stoneware (1.87%).

Several marked ceramic sherds were recovered from Level 2. These include two ironstone sherds from what later became the Maryland Pottery Company and which operated from 1879-1914 (Lehner 1988:282). A second ironstone sherd was from a circa 8 inch plate which was molded in the Sydenham pattern. Although a registry mark was present, it could not be deciphered; however, the type of mark was generally used from 1842-1867. The Sydenham pattern plate was made by the T. R. Boote Company of Burslem, Staffordshire, England, and was registered in 1853 (Weatherbee 1985:51). The company operated from 1842-1906. A stoneware sherd from the Sonner pottery in Strasburg, Virginia, was recovered from the level. It was made between 1870 and 1892 (Rice and Stoudt 1974:105). Two additional ironstone sherds were from the Edwin Bennett Pottery Company and dated to circa 1886 (Lehner 1988:44). What may be a blue color glazed earthenware mortar from a mortar and pestle set was also found.

Of the bottle glass, 51.72% were culinary containers; most of these were canning jar sherds or baking powder sherds. Identifiable canning jars include Melville's Atmospheric and Gem. Two entire Rumford's baking soda jars were also found. One was an aqua half pint bottle and the other was a small sample bottle. The sample bottle contained four ferrous metal sewing needles and some scraps of light brown paper.

Beer bottles made up less than one percent (0.86%) of the bottle glass. The only identifiable beer bottle was an aqua pint bottle from the R. Portner company of Washington, D.C. Medicinal bottles constituted 15.52% of the bottles. Two identifiable medicinal bottles were present. One was an aqua colored and square 4 oz. bottle which had contained Frey's Vermifuge, Baltimore, Maryland. Vermifuge is an anthelmintic, which, as the Webster's new International Dictionary of 1944 notes, is for the purpose of "expelling or destroying worms", perhaps helping to explain some of the parasitic contents of the privy (see discussion below). The other was a medicinal bottle from Janney and Co., Druggists of Alexandria, Virginia. Liquor bottles made up 31.9% of the assemblage, down by half from the pre-Civil War era which shows that anti-alcohol forces were gaining in the minds of the populace. No identifiable liquor bottles were recovered from Level 1.

Glass tablewares made up 5.55% of the Kitchen group artifacts. Two patterns were noted within the tableware--the Daisy and Button pattern and an unnamed serpentine pattern. Other Kitchen items include a silver plated serving spoon marked 1847 Rodgers Bros. Oyster shell fragments totaled 693.3 grams.

Architectural group items comprised 34.91% of the assemblage. Most (69.07%) of this was window glass. The windowpane glass included sherds which used both potash, soda and limes soda as de-colorizing agents. Nails made up 29.24%, followed by spikes



(1.27%) and construction hardware. Of those nails for which size could be identified, spikes over 20d were the most frequently occurring (15.38%). Four penny, 6d, 7d, 9d and 10d nails occurred in equal amounts and made up 11.54% of the assemblage each. Three penny, 5d and 8d nails made up 7.69% and 2d comprised 3.85%.

Less than one percent (.74%) of the artifacts were furniture and arms related (.44%). The arms related artifacts included a derringer type pistol butt/handle made of walnut with a white metal trim and a brass side plate from gun.

Clothing items comprised 3.85% of the assemblage; most of these were buttons (84.62%) with the remainder being straight pins/needles (15.38%). Half (50.00%) of the buttons were white milk glass 4-hole sew-through types which ranged in diameter from 1.07-1.9 cm. One was hand painted with a floral motif. Two other domed white milk buttons were recovered as well. The domed buttons made up 9.09% of the total as did the 2-hole shell sew-through type buttons. Four (18.8%) domed brass buttons were also found. Single examples (4.96%) of a molded ferrous metal button, a shell sew-through type button and a bone 4-hole sew through type button were present. A leather heart shaped object, which may be a scissors case, was found.

A number of fabric pieces were recovered from Level 2. Fabric types include silk and felt and possible uses include a dress sleeve and a handkerchief. It appears as if male and female clothing fragments were present.

Leather clothing related artifacts include a belt fragment, a mans shoe, two man's low top boot fragments, a child's right shoe and a woman's boot fragment. What appeared to be portions of leather chaps with domed brass buttons were also found.

Personal group items made up .44% of the assemblage. Personal items include a brown leather pocket/pocketbook fragment and a small pleated leather purse.

Tobacco pipes made up .30% of the assemblage. No marked or datable pipes were found. A number of burned match sticks and a cigar butt were recovered, however.

Almost four percent (3.99%) of the artifacts from Level 2 were placed in the Activities group. Most (74.07%) were railroad related. These include railroad spikes and two telegraph insulator pins. Miscellaneous hardware (14.81%) made up the next largest type, with equal percentages of construction tools (3.70%), storage (3.70%) and other (3.705). The construction tools included a hand saw blade.

### *Level 3*

Artifact totals continued to be high in Level 3 with 3437 recovered. A decrease in Kitchen artifacts from Level 2 was noted--from 55.33% in Level 2 to 38.54% in Level 3. However, like Level 2, most (56.21%) of the Kitchen artifacts in Level 3 were bottle glass.

Ceramics comprised 36.60% of the group. Ware type percentages in Level 3 were similar to Level 2 except a sharp increase in the amount of porcelain was noted. Ironstone was a most frequently occurring type (60.91%), followed by porcelain (25.45%), whiteware (8.18%) and stoneware (2.73%). Pearlware, American Rockingham/Bennington and redware occurred in equal percentages, .91%.

Ceramics from three different potteries were identified in Level 3. All of the vessels were ironstone; two were saucers. The first was made by Johnson Brothers of England. The firm was established in 1883 (Kovel and Kovel 1986:12). The second



saucer was made by what was to become the Maryland Pottery Company which operated from 1879-1914 (Lehner 1988:282). The third vessel was a plate or platter which was manufactured by the Edwin Bennet Company of Baltimore around 1875 (Kovel and Kovel 1953:178).

Just over sixty-six percent (66.2%) of the bottles were of a culinary function; most of these were canning jars. However, Rumford baking soda bottles were also present. No liquor bottles were recovered from Level 3. Ale/beer and medicinal bottles were found in equal amounts--16.90%. A marked bottle of undetermined function was one from D. Lindeman and Co. of New York. Several "Success to the Union" flask fragments were found. A tin plated can stamped "JA..French..Paris" was also recovered.

An increase in the percentage (51.16%) of the Architectural items was noted for Level 3 which would indicate structure demolition, construction, or repair sometime in the 1880s or 1890s. Eight percent of the nails were bent from pulling which was the second high value obtained in the privy. Over forty percent (41.18%) of the nails recovered were 8d nails which were used for flooring, furring and siding. Ten penny nails which were used for the same purposes made up 17.65%. Almost 12 percent (11.76%) of the nails were 3d which was used for lathing and shingles. Four, five, six and 20 penny nails occurred in equal amounts (5.88%). Spikes made up .23% of the architectural items and no construction hardware was recovered.

Furniture items were calculated at less than 1% (.50%) as were Arms group artifacts (.13%). The Arms group artifacts included a brass .22 caliber short cartridge case.

Clothing artifacts were 2.39% of the total; most (94.74%) of these were buttons and the remainder were beads. Like Level 2, the majority (61.11%) of the buttons were white milk glass 4-hole sew-through types with diameters ranging from .8-1.4 cm. Other types include bone, wood, and brown glass 4-hole sew-through buttons, ferrous metal 2-hole sew-through buttons, and a ferrous metal flat disc button.

Burlap sack fragments and silk, wool and fine knit fabric fragments were found in Level 3. Several basketry fragments were present as well. Lady's, men's and children's leather shoeboot fragments were recovered. Many of the shoes appeared to be well worn. A lady's high top boot had a worn heel and a boy's Buster Brown type boot had the toe scuffed out. A man's high top boot had been cut away on both ankle sides and had a hole in the sole and a worn heel. The sole had repair nails in it.

Personal group items comprised .63% of the assemblage. These included three slate pencil fragments, a wooden straight razor with a ferrous metal blade and a black rubber hair comb. What appeared to be part of a leather wallet was also found.

No marked tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from Level 3. Tobacco pipes made up .38% of the artifacts. Like Level 2, a number of match sticks were found.

Two percent of the assemblage were placed in the Activities group. Although reduced nearly in half to 44%, most of these were railroad related. A telegraph insulator pin was found. An increase to 28% in storage items, mostly cans, was noted. Miscellaneous hardware made up 17% and construction tools and stable items made up 6% each. The construction tools included a wood chisel or file fragment.



#### *Level 4*

Level 4 of Feature 142 yielded 5,340 artifacts. Kitchen group and Architectural group artifacts were almost equally represented in this level, with 49.86% and 45.63% respectively. An increase in bottle glass from the previous two levels was noted, with 75.56% of the kitchen artifacts coming from this category. Ceramics only made up 22.03% of the kitchen group. Glass tableware was significantly reduced to 2.12% and other kitchen items comprised .28%.

Although ironstone was still the major ware type with 47.74%, the amount of whiteware recovered from Level 4 increased to 20.65% over the higher levels. An increase in American Rockingham was noted to 5.16%. One of the American Rockingham vessels was a teapot with a "Rebecca At The Well" motif. An increase in stoneware was also noted to 12.90%. Porcelain decreased to 10.32% and the remaining ware types represented include pearlware (.65%), yellowware (.65%), and coarse earthenware (1.94%). Only one marked piece was present. This was an ironstone plate which was made by Edward Clark who operated from 1865-1887 (Weatherbee 1985).

Culinary bottles were still the most prevalent, constituting 63.35% of the bottles. This was followed by medicinal bottles (23.39%), liquor bottles (11.70%) and ale/beer bottles (1.56%). One of the liquor bottle fragments was from the Ellenville Glass Works. Embossed aqua pint beer bottle fragments made by H. Englehard of Alexandria were also recovered, as were green mineral water bottle fragments made by Congress and Empire Spring Company of Saratoga, New York. Culinary bottles included Rumford's baking soda bottles and Gem, Melville Atmospheric and Hero canning jars. The medicinal bottles indicate use of Mitchell's Eye Salve and Mexican Liniment. Pharmaceutical bottles from Hedgeman & Co. of New York and a pharmacist at 7 Division Street were found. Clear fragments of a perfume bottle from Philadelphia were recovered.

Most of the Architectural group artifacts were windowpane sherds (89.04%), nails made up 10.49%, and less than one percent of the group (.46%) were spikes. Larger nails were evident in Level 4 with flooring, furring and siding nails making up the largest group (8d - 28.57%, 9d- 4.76%, 10d - 9.52%). Larger framing/joist nails were the second highest category (12d - 4.76%, 20d+ - 23.81%). Six penny nails used for clapboard and wall boards made up 14.29%, 4d shingle/lathing nails made up 9.52% and small lathing and shingle nails (2d) made up 4.76%. Almost 13% of the nails were bent, possibly indicating some sort of structural demolition.

Few Furniture (.14%) or Arms (.07%) group items were found. The Arms group item included a hand carved wooden pistol butt which had been nailed to a ferrous metal plate.

The number of Clothing group items was roughly the same, 2.46%. However, the percentage of buttons was decreased to 74.29%; straight pins/needles increased to 14.29%. Fabric types included cotton, linen, muslin, silk and wool. Burlap sack fragments were also found. What appeared to be a bone corset stay and some wooden sewing spools were also found in Level 4.

The shoe parts included some from a child's left boot with a worn heel, another child's shoe/boot, a lady's shoe and a man's boot.

Over seventy percent (70.37%) of the buttons from Level 4 were 4-hole white milk glass buttons. Hard paste porcelain 4-hole buttons with blue painted stars made up



11.11% and 4-hole black glass (3.7%), 4-hole ferrous metal (3.70%), 2-hole shell (7.40%) and fabric covered wood/bone domed button (3.70%) were also represented.

Few Personal items were found; they made up only .14% of the assemblage and included a wooden hair brush back and a rubber comb tooth. A bakelite (?) lens stamped B & LOC was recovered as well.

No tobacco pipe fragments were found; however, a number of match sticks were present.

Activities group items were also reduced to 1.69%; however, most of these were still railroad related (75%). Other classes within the group represented in Level 4 include toys (8.33%), stable (8.33%) and storage (8.33%). The toys consisted of two ceramic marbles, one of which was burned.

Other items of note recovered from Level 4 include a paper fragment printed "Parenthia was in the service of..." which appeared to be from a book and a coconut hull.

#### *Level 5*

Level 5 produced 7,291 artifacts, most (64.41%) of which could be placed in the Architectural group. The Kitchen group made up 30.95% and a reduction to 59.39% in bottle glass was noted although it still comprised the major part of the group. Ceramics made up 38.63%. Ware type percentages were similar to those seen in Level 4 although slightly more whiteware (30.37%) and less ironstone (44.67%) were present. Porcelain amounts increased to 17.76% and stoneware decreased to 3.27%. Other ware types present include yellowware (.47%), redware (.93%), and coarse earthenware (.47%). An increase in low embossed floral patterns which were popular from 1850-1870 was noted for the ironstone (Miller 1992). Only one marked sherd was present. This was from a whiteware vessel made by Sampson Bridgewood & Son, Longton, Staffordshire, England and dates post-1885 (Kovel and Kovel 1986:145).

Bottle glass constituted 59.39% of the Kitchen group, glass tableware made up 1.81% and other kitchen items accounted for the remaining .18%. In contrast to previous levels, culinary bottles made up less of the assemblage, accounting for 16.89%. The largest percentage was medicinal bottles (50.67%), followed by liquor bottles (31.11%) and beer/ale bottles (1.33%).

Identified bottles included an historic flask which was marked with a phoenix and an anchor from Baltimore Glass Works, Baltimore, Maryland. "Resurgam" was embossed on the reverse. Gem canning jars were the only identified culinary bottles. Patent medicine bottle fragments included aqua sherds from a "Renovating Resolvent" bottle and aqua sherds from a bottle marked "Dr. Seth Arnold/Balsam". Ten sherds of an orange amber medicinal bottle embossed "Hospital Dept." were found. A pharmaceutical bottle from Cook & Creighton, druggists from Alexandria was also present.

No Arms group artifacts were recovered and Furniture items made up .28% of the total.

Over seventy-two percent (72.41%) of the Clothing group items (2.62%) were buttons. Most of these (84.21%) were 4-hole white milk glass, one of which was fluted. A stamped brass 4-hole button, a ferrous metal 4-hole button and a shell 4-hole button made up the remainder with 5.76% each. Straight pins/needles made up 10.34% of the clothing group and a number of eyelets and other fasteners were also present.



Fabric fragments included some of cotton, silk and wool. A wooden sewing spool a wooden clothespin, and a bone corset stay were also recovered.

One girl's and three boy's shoes were present as well as a man's shoe/boot, a man's slipper and a woman's shoe.

Personal group items increased to .34%. These included a black rubber hair comb and four slate pencil fragments. A brass pin which was circular with two hollow bars across was also found. This does not appear to be military.

Tobacco pipes comprised only .17% of the artifact assemblage; however, a number of wooden match sticks were recovered.

Activities group artifacts increased to 2.23%. More variety was noted within the group. Although railroad items (65.00%) were still the most prevalent, they were reduced. The other classes include construction tools (25%), toys (5.00%), storage (2.50%), stable (5.00%), miscellaneous hardware (5.00%), military (2.50%) and other (12.50%).

Some of the Activities group artifacts include a lead scale weight, a leather riding crop, a ferrous metal file and two bone weaving spacers. A wooden paddle stir stick was also found. The toys included a marble and a porcelain toy cup fragment.

A brass buckle was found in Level 5; it was tentatively identified as a brass shoulder buckle from a federal uniform.

Other artifacts of note recovered from Level 5 include a coconut hull, a hand cut leather star, newspaper fragments and a wooden cross shaped item which had drilled holes at each cross leg.

#### *Level 6*

Artifacts continued unabated in quantity with 5,182 recovered from Level 6 of Feature 142. Kitchen group items made up 54.35% of these. Most (81.65%) of the Kitchen group items were bottle glass sherds. Glass tableware made up 1.40% and other kitchen items made up .16%. An increase in ironstone was noted for this level, to 54.72%. Whiteware comprised 25.47%, yellowware, 10.48%, American Rockingham/Bennington, 3.77%, stoneware, 2.83%, redware, 1.89% and porcelain, .94%.

Many of the ironstone sherds were decorated with the low embossed floral patterns seen in Level 5. One of the ironstone sherds was manufactured by James Edwards of Dale Hall, England. Edwards operated along from 1842-1851 and with his son to 1881 (Weatherbee 1985). A silver cutlery fragment was recovered.

Over half of the identifiable bottles recovered were medicinal. These included an aqua bottle marked "Dr. Sanford's", a pharmacy bottle which was embossed "Cook & Creighton Alex" and an olive amber bottle which was embossed "U.S.A. Hospital Department". In addition, an aqua rectangular 3.5 oz. medicinal bottle marked "R.R.R./Radway" [New York/Entered According to Act of Congress]

Liquor bottles made up 26.23%, followed by culinary bottles (11.03%) and ale/beer bottles (3.8%). Other marked bottles include a beer bottle marked "Englehardt Alex", a bitters bottle marked "J Walkers/VB" and a mineral water bottle from Hawthorn Springs,



Saratoga, New York. Identified canning jars include Millville Atmospheric and Mason. A packer's jar marked "Numsen-Baltimore" was recovered.

Architectural artifacts made up 38.55% of the total. Windowpane glass made up 91.45%, followed by nails (8.33%) and construction hardware (.22%). Most of the nails were of sizes used for flooring, furring and siding--8d (27.27%), 10d (9.09%), nails used for lathing and shingles made up the next largest category - 2d (18.18%) 3d (9.09%). Four penny and six penny nails also totaled 9.09% each and 12d framing nails represented 18.18%. Almost 8% of the nails were bent or pulled.

Furniture items made up .25% of the assemblage. These include a cane chair seat and a brass escutcheon. No Arms related artifacts were found.

Clothing items constituted 1.61% of the artifacts. Most (78.95%) of these were buttons. Although 4-hole white milk glass buttons still make up the largest percentage (46.67%), a greater variety in button types was noted for Level 6. Other types include a 2-hole black amethyst glass button, a ferrous metal 4-hole button, a shell 2-hole button, a shell 4-hole button, a white milk glass 4-hole tapered ball button, two other white milk glass tapered ball buttons and a wood 4-hole button.

Other Clothing related artifacts include a wooden clothes pin, a wooden sewing spool, a lady's or child's shoe, a lady's shoe or boot fragment and a man's shoe or boot fragment. Cotton, linen and silk fabrics were all represented. Possible belt fragments of linen and cotton were found as well as a cotton pocket and what may be a silk stocking fragment.

Personal group items made up less than one percent (.17%). These included a rubber lady's hair comb and a bone toothbrush type handle which was stamped "London" Extra Fine" and a had a molded elephant symbol.

Tobacco pipes made up .42% and a number of wooden match sticks were found.

Again railroad artifacts (81.48%) made up a significant percentage of the Activities group (4.56%). However, toys were also well represented with 9.26% of the total. The toys include a porcelain vessel handle and three marbles. A drum stick was also found. Storage items made up 1.85% and included a burlap sack fragment. A bone weaving spacer was recovered as was a brass General Services eagle cuff button. The military button was backstamped "'Schykill Mfg. Co".

#### *Level 7*

Level 7 of Feature 142 yielded 12,186 artifacts. Kitchen group artifacts formed a higher percentage of the inventory than seen in previous levels, with 65.58% of the artifacts placed in this group. Ceramics made up 27.65% of the artifacts in the Kitchen group. Ironstone and whiteware occurred in almost equal percentages with 38.02% and 32.34%, respectively. The highest percentage of American Rockingham/Bennington within the privy was in Level 7, which had 8.08%. An American Rockingham/Bennington vessel was identified with a greyhound motif. Level 7 also had the highest percentage of redware, 6.59%. Equal percentages of porcelain (71.9%) and stoneware (7.19%) were present. Yellowware dropped significantly in Level 6 with .60%.

A stoneware vessel which was possibly manufactured by Hugh Smith and Company of Alexandria, who operated from 1825-1831, was recovered from Level 7. Two marked sherds were also recovered; one postdates the Civil War. One was marked T & R Boote who operated from 1842 to 1964 (Kovel and Kovel 1986). The other vessel was made



from Burgess Goddard and dates circa 1870 (Weatherbee 1985). A redware jar with a leather thong around the neck was found as was a silver plated brass teaspoon bowl.

Bottle glass comprised 67.47% of the kitchen assemblage. An increase in alcoholic beverage containers was noted for the level; liquor bottles increased to 32.14% and ale/beer bottles increased to 10.71%. This probably reflects the presence of soldiers. Culinary bottles also increased to 18.51% and medicinal bottles decreased to 38.64%. The types of culinary bottles found differed somewhat from those in the previous levels in that more relish and condiment bottles were found in Level 7 and fewer canning jars, although these were still present. An umbrella ink bottle, which is commonly found on Civil War sites, was recovered.

Marked bottles include sherds of amber quart amber liquors bottles from the Whitney Glass Works as well as a post-Civil War Union flask. Pharmaceutical bottles from Davis and Miller, Druggists, of Baltimore, Maryland; Peel and Steens of Alexandria; and W.D. Hudson, Druggists, of Alexandria. Patent medicines included Lyon's Powder. Culinary bottle fragments included Rumfords's baking soda and post-Civil War Mason jars.

Glass tablewares increased to 4.47% in Level 7 which was the highest incidence of tablewares in the privy. Identified glass tableware pattern include the Daisy and Button pattern which also post-dates the Civil War and the Buckle pattern which may date to the 1870s.

Architectural materials comprised 28.83% of the assemblage and, although the majority of the architectural artifacts were still window glass (78.72%), a significant increase in nails (20.71%) was noted. Spikes made up .38% and construction hardware constituted .19%. The construction hardware consisted of an agateware door knob fragment. Just over six percent (6.19%) of the nails were bent in Level 7. This, combined with the high number of bent nails in Level 6, may indicate that demolition of the military buildings after the Civil War.

Furniture items comprised .34% of the assemblage and Arms made up .33%. The Arms group included a .22 caliber cartridge case, a .22 caliber lead slug, a .32 caliber lead slug, a .58 caliber minie ball and a copper Spencer casing.

Clothing items represented 2.66% of the assemblage; however, the number of buttons decreased considerably to 46.94%. Greater numbers of straight pins/needles and eyelets were contained within the clothing artifacts. Other clothing related artifacts recovered include a brass thimble, a wooden clothespin, a wooden sewing spool and a horn cuff link or shirt stud. Remnants of cotton, silk, and wool fabrics were found, including a wool piece which appeared to be from a man's trousers. Shoe parts belonging to both males and females were present in Level 7.

In contrast to the previous levels, white milk glass 4-hole buttons were no longer the dominant type in Level 7. Instead, equal percentages (33.33%) of this type and 4-hole shell buttons were recovered. Other button types represented include a brass disc button embossed with a pear and grapes, a brass and ferrous metal 4-hole button, a brown glazed porcelain 4-hole button, a white milk glass 3-hole button, a white milk glass domed button with 4.17% each and two wood/bone 4-hole buttons (8.33%).

Personal group items comprised .38% of the assemblage. They included a lady's tortoise shell comb fragment, two black rubber lady's comb fragments, a wooden pencil fragment and a slate pencil fragment.



The Tobacco pipes group decreased to .33%. Large quantities of wooden match sticks were recovered.

A decrease in Activities group artifacts was seen, to 1.68% of the artifacts. Although railroad related artifacts were still present, they made up less of the assemblage (54.84%). A increase in toys (12.90%), storage items (12.90%), miscellaneous hardware (9.68%) was seen. Military artifacts, which consisted of a sole General Services button, made up 3.23%. Recovered toys included two marbles and toy porcelain vessels. One of the vessels was an entire toy teapot. A brass hand bell fragment and a brass and glass thermometer for measuring outdoor temperatures were found.

Other notable artifacts found in Level 7 include clumps of auburn and dark brown human hair, black horse hair, a coconut hull and several brass and copper discs of unknown function. In addition, a salamander sealed within a bottle was recovered.

### *Level 8*

Level 8 of Feature 142 yielded 7,592 artifacts, of which 67.77% could be placed in the Kitchen group. Ceramics made up 27.84% of the group, glass tableware made up 3.73% and other made up .20%.

In contrast to the previous levels, whiteware was the most prevalent ware type, with 44.01% of the assemblage classed as whitewares. Ironstone sherds represented 35.56%, stoneware 5.99%, American Rockingham/Bennington 4.93% and porcelain 3.87%. An increase was in the number of yellowware sherds, to 1.41% and a significant decrease was noted in the numbers of redware sherds to 1.76%. Pearlware sherds comprised 2.46% of the ceramic inventory. A ferrous metal teaspoon bowl was recovered from Level 8.

Slightly over 68 percent (68.24%) of the kitchen artifacts were bottle glass. The largest bottle functional category in Level 8 was medicinal bottles (69.15%). This probably reflects the usage of structures within the area as medical facilities during the Civil War. Liquor bottles were also an important component, making up 24.35% of the assemblage. Large numbers of liquors and spirits bottles are common on military sites. Culinary bottles comprised 4.22% and ale/beer bottles made up 2.27%. Based on the numbers of functionally identifiable bottles found, a sharp decrease in culinary and ale/beer bottles, as compared to Level 7, was noted for Level 8 though both levels are believed to be Civil War deposits.

The bottles included several patent whiskey bottles, an historical flask embossed with an eagle and banner, Mason jars, and an X. Bazin perfume bottle which was marked Philadelphia. An umbrella ink bottle was recovered. Marked medicinal bottles include Radways Ready Relief, Mrs. Winslows Soothing Syrup, Dr. Sanford Liver Invigorating Tonic and Hembolds Genuine Fluid Extract.

Identified patterns in the glass tableware include the Ashburton pattern, the thumbprint pattern, the Buckle pattern, the Lyre and Gothic Arch pattern and a variant of the Oak Leaf pattern.

Architectural materials were somewhat higher in Level 8 than in Level 7; however, the proportions of windowpane and nails remain roughly the same. Windowpane sherds made up 79.95% of the architectural group and nails comprised 19.32%. The highest percentage of nails within Level 8 are those which were used for shingles and lathing (4d, 28%, 5d, 16%). The second largest group were those nails which were used for flooring, furring and siding (8d, 20% and 9d, 4%). Two penny, 3d, 6d and 12d nails made up 8% of the



total each. An agateware door knob fragment was also found. Bent or pulled nails constituted 2.63% of the total. This is about one third the number of bent nails seen in Level 7.

Few furniture (.13%) and no Arms group items were recovered from Level 8.

A sharp increase in the percentage of clothing items was noted for this level. The percentage of buttons (48.39%) stayed roughly the same as Level 7, as did the percentage of pins/needles (22.58%). White milk glass 4-hole buttons comprised 58.82% of the buttons in Level 8. A ferrous metal 4-hole button, a cobalt glass faceted button, a porcelain button with hand painted stars, a shell 3-hole button, a shell 4-hole button and a 4-hole button of an unknown material each constituted 5.5%.

Other clothing related items include a child's shoe, three lady's shoes, a man's shoe with a hole in the toe, part of the sole missing and a worn heel and a man's right boot which was torn, worn out and had a frayed heel. Wooden clothes pins were also recovered. Fabric types included cotton, felt, linen, silt, wool and taffeta. What appeared to be a dark brown silt belt or sash and a gold silk belt/sash or wide ribbon fragment were also found.

Personal items made up .40% of the assemblage. A rubber comb, a wooden fan handle, a lead seal or stamp and a brass watch case were present.

Few tobacco pipes were found (.13%); however, a number of wooden match sticks were recovered from Level 8.

The Activities group made up 1.99% and again, railroad related items were the major class present (66.67%). Toys made up 6.67% and included a porcelain toy cup and a porcelain marble. Storage items comprised 3.33%, miscellaneous hardware, 10%, and other made up 10%. A portion of a drum canteen was found (3.33%) as were two bone weaving spacers.

Other artifacts found in Level 8 include clumps of auburn and medium brown human hair, one of which had a cocklebur entangled, a pewter disc with embossed fishes and a bone handle which had been sharpened or worn to a point. "Baltimore" was stamped on one side of the handle.

### ***Civil War Contexts***

The Civil War contexts from Block 3 include, at best, only Levels 7 and 8 from Feature 142 and these are obviously mixed as can be seen from the above discussion. An examination of South's Function Groups (Table 8) reveal that the Kitchen group constituted the major portion of the artifact assemblage, with a value of 66.59% for both levels. Bottle glass made up 67.82% of the kitchen group, followed by ceramics with 27.74%, glass tableware 4.13% and other .31%. One thousand, four hundred and seventy-five bone fragments were found.

Ironstone (Table 9) was the most prevalent ware type (36.89%), followed by whiteware (37.70%), stoneware (6.63%), American Rockingham (6.63%), porcelain (5.66%), redware (4.37%), pearlware (1.13%) and yellowware (.97%).

Examining Miller's types which reflect the cost of ceramics (Table 10), ironstone sherds were the most common (49.56%), followed by undecorated (43.23%), transfer printed (5.90%), minimally decorated (1.09%) and hand painted (.22%).



**TABLE 8**  
**Feature 142: South's Function by Level**

	LEVEL 1	%	LEVEL 2	%	Level 3	%	Level 4	%	Level 5	%	Level 6	%	Level 7	%	Level 8	%
<b>KITCHEN</b>																
Ceramics	4		103	27.54%	112	36.60%	156	22.03%	214	38.63%	108	16.80%	334	27.65%	284	27.84%
Bottle	2		248	66.31%	172	56.21%	535	75.56%	329	59.39%	525	81.65%	815	67.47%	696	68.24%
Tableware - Glass	3		22	5.88%	19	6.21%	15	2.12%	10	1.81%	9	1.40%	54	4.47%	38	3.73%
Other			1	0.27%	3	0.98%	2	0.28%	1	0.18%	1	0.16%	5	0.41%	2	0.20%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>60.00%</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>55.33%</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>38.54%</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>49.86%</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>30.95%</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>54.35%</b>	<b>1208</b>	<b>65.62%</b>	<b>1020</b>	<b>67.77%</b>
<b>Bone</b>	<b>29</b>		<b>459</b>		<b>358</b>		<b>312</b>		<b>747</b>		<b>317</b>		<b>981</b>		<b>494</b>	
<b>ARCHITECTURAL</b>																
Window			163	69.07%	377	86.07%	577	89.04%	1055	91.50%	417	91.45%	418	78.87%	331	79.95%
Nails	1		69	29.24%	60	13.70%	68	10.49%	96	8.33%	38	8.33%	110	20.75%	80	19.32%
Spikes			3	1.27%	1	0.23%	3	0.46%	1	0.09%		0.00%	2	0.38%	3	0.72%
Const. Hdware			1	0.42%		0.00%		0.00%	1	0.09%	1	0.22%		0.00%		0.00%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6.67%</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>34.91%</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>55.16%</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>45.63%</b>	<b>1153</b>	<b>64.41%</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>38.55%</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>28.79%</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>27.51%</b>
<b>FURNITURE</b>			<b>5</b>	<b>0.74%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.50%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.14%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.28%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.25%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.34%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.13%</b>
<b>ARMS</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6.67%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.44%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.13%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.07%</b>		<b>0.00%</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.08%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.33%</b>		<b>0.00%</b>
<b>CLOTHING</b>																
Thimbles						0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%	1	2.04%		0.00%
Buttons	1		22	84.62%	18	94.74%	26	74.29%	21	72.41%	15	78.95%	23	46.94%	15	48.39%
St Pins/Needles			4	15.38%		0.00%	5	14.29%	3	10.34%	1	5.26%	10	20.41%	7	22.58%
Hook and Eye/Eyelet						0.00%		0.00%	2	6.90%	1	5.26%	12	24.49%		0.00%
Beads					1	5.26%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%
Other						0.00%	4	11.43%	3	10.34%	2	10.53%	3	6.12%	-9	29.03%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6.67%</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>3.85%</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2.39%</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>2.46%</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1.62%</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1.61%</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>2.66%</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>2.06%</b>
<b>PERSONAL</b>			<b>3</b>	<b>0.44%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.63%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.14%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.34%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.17%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.38%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.40%</b>
<b>TOBACCO PIPES</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>0.30%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.38%</b>		<b>0.00%</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.17%</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.42%</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0.33%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.13%</b>
<b>ACTIVITIES</b>																
Const Tools			1	3.70%	1	6%		0.00%	1	2.50%		0.00%	1	3.23%		0.00%
Farm Tools						0%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%
Toys						0%	2	8.33%	2	5.00%	5	9.26%	4	12.90%	2	6.67%
Storage			1	3.70%	5	28%		0.00%	1	2.50%	1	1.85%	4	12.90%	1	3.33%
Stable					1	6%	2	8.33%	2	5.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%
Misc. Hdware			4	14.81%	3	17%	2	200.00%	2	5.00%	2	3.70%	3	9.68%	3	10.00%
Military						0%		0.00%	1	2.50%	1	1.85%	1	3.23%	1	3.33%
Railroad	1		20	74.07%	8	44%	18	75.00%	26	65.00%	44	81.48%	17	54.84%	20	66.67%
Other	2		1	3.70%		0%		0.00%	5	12.50%	1	1.85%	1	3.23%	3	10.00%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>20.00%</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>3.99%</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1.69%</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>2.23%</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>4.56%</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1.68%</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1.99%</b>
<b>TOTAL LEVEL</b>	<b>15</b>		<b>676</b>		<b>794</b>		<b>1420</b>		<b>1790</b>		<b>1183</b>		<b>1841</b>		<b>1505</b>	



**TABLE 9**  
**Feature 142: Ceramic Ware Types by Level**

<b>Level 1</b>		
stoneware	1	25.00%
whiteware	2	50.00%
ironstone	1	25.00%
4 - Total		
<b>Level 2</b>		
whiteware	11	10.28%
stoneware	2	1.87%
porcelain	6	5.61%
ironstone	76	71.03%
coarse earthenware	8	7.48%
pearlware		
American Rockingham	4	3.74%
107 - Total		
<b>Level 3</b>		
whiteware	9	8.18%
stoneware	3	2.73%
porcelain	28	25.45%
ironstone	67	60.91%
redware	1	0.91%
pearlware	1	0.91%
American Rockingham	1	0.91%
110 - Total		
<b>Level 4</b>		
whiteware	32	20.65%
stoneware	20	12.90%
porcelain	16	10.32%
ironstone	74	47.74%
redware		0.00%
pearlware		0.00%
American Rockingham	8	5.16%
coarse ew	3	1.94%
creamware	1	0.65%
yellowware	1	0.65%
155 - Total		
<b>Level 5</b>		
whiteware	65	30.37%
stoneware	7	3.27%
porcelain	38	17.76%
ironstone	100	46.73%
redware	2	0.93%
pearlware		0.00%
American Rockingham		0.00%
coarse ew	1	0.47%
creamware		0.00%
yellowware	1	0.47%
214 - Total		
<b>Level 6</b>		
whiteware	27	25.47%
stoneware	3	2.83%
porcelain	1	0.94%
ironstone	58	54.72%
redware	2	1.89%
pearlware		0.00%
American Rockingham	4	3.77%
coarse ew		0.00%
creamware		0.00%
yellowware	11	10.38%
106 - Total		
<b>Level 7</b>		
whiteware	108	32.34%
stoneware	24	7.19%
porcelain	24	7.19%
ironstone	127	38.02%
redware	22	6.59%
pearlware		0.00%
American Rockingham	27	8.08%
coarse ew		0.00%
creamware		0.00%
yellowware	2	0.60%
334 - Total		
<b>Level 8</b>		
whiteware	125	44.01%
stoneware	17	5.99%
porcelain	11	3.87%
ironstone	101	35.56%
redware	5	1.76%
pearlware	7	2.46%
American Rockingham	14	4.93%
coarse ew		0.00%
creamware		0.00%
yellowware	4	1.41%
284 - Total		



**TABLE 10**  
**Feature 142: Decoration on Refined White Earthenwares and Porcelain by Level**

WARE TYPE		Undecorated	%	HP Blue	%	HP Poly	%	OG Enamel	%	Molded Panel	%	Molded Other	%	Embossed	%	Shell Edge	%	TP Blue	%	TP Other	%	TP Flow	%	Annular	%
Level 3																									
Porcelain	3	11%	21	78%				3	11%																
Ironstone	61	92%								2	3%	3	5%												
Pearlware	1	100%																							
Whiteware	7	78%																2	22%						
Level 4																									
Porcelain	8	50%	8	50%																					
Ironstone	66	89%								3	4%	5	7%												
Pearlware																									
Whiteware	20	63%														3	9%	3	9%	4	13%	2	6%		
Creamware	1	100%																							
Level 5																									
Porcelain								37																	
Ironstone	83	83%								8	8%	3	3%	6	6%										
Pearlware																									
Whiteware	38	63%			2	3%	1	2%						2	3%	2	3%	6	10%	6	10%	3	5%		
Creamware																									
Level 6																									
Porcelain								1	100%																
Ironstone	35	60%								1	2%	7	12%	15	26%										
Pearlware																									
Whiteware	23	96%														1	4%								
Creamware																									
Level 7																									
Porcelain	7	24%	8	28%				11	38%			3	10%												
Ironstone	93	73%								6	5%	7	6%	21	17%										
Pearlware																									
Whiteware	96	89%										4	4%			2	2%	4	4%	1	1%		1	1%	
Creamware																									
Level 8																									
Porcelain	4	67%						2	33%																
Ironstone	83	82%										6	6%	12	12%										
Pearlware	1	33%										1	33%			1	33%								
Whiteware	97	80%			1	5%										2	2%	20	16%	2	2%				
Creamware																									



Glass tablewares (Table 11) within the Civil War levels were the highest within the privy. In contrast to the upper levels which contained a number of goblet fragments, the Civil War levels were primarily tumblers. A increase in medicinal bottle fragments was also noted for the Civil War levels.

Over half (53.90%) of the bottles in the Civil War levels were medicinal (Table 12). This likely reflects usage of the area as a military hospital. Also, and as could be expected in a military context and prior to the temperance movement, liquor bottles made up 28.25%, followed by culinary bottles with 11.36% and beer/ale bottles with 6.49%.

The ceramic to bottle glass ratio remains low in favor of ceramics throughout all levels. This is in contrast to the lower levels of Feature 269 where the ratio is much higher in favor of ceramics but is more like the upper levels in the same feature as the difference decreases.

Architectural materials made up 28.21% of the assemblage (Table 11). Window glass made up the largest portion of these with 79.34%. Nails (20.13%) and spikes (.53%) made up the remainder.

Furniture and arms group artifacts each comprised .18% of the total (Table 11). Although not terribly high, the arms group in the Civil War levels was the highest within the privy contexts.

Clothing group artifacts made up 2.39% (Table 11). Most (47.50%) of these were buttons, followed by straight pins (21.25%), eyelets (15%) and other (15%). A single thimble (1.25%) was found.

Personal items (Table 11) came in at .39% and tobacco pipes totaled .24%.

Activities group artifacts were 1.82% of the total; most of these were railroad related (60.66%). Toys and miscellaneous hardware made up 9.84% each, storage items made up 8.20%, other 6.56%, military 3.28% and construction tools 1.64%.

In contrast to the post-Civil war levels, nails comprised a significantly higher portion of the Architectural assemblage in the Civil War levels (Table 11).

Blue painted wood fragments were found in the Civil War era levels within the privy. Other military privies excavated in Alexandria also exhibited blue painted wood; the paint may have been military issue.

Although Level 6 appeared to be transitional, Levels 6-8 within the privy had the largest amounts of wood fragments and brick fragments. This probably represents the major building activity occurring after the seizure of the property by the U.S. Military Railroad.



**Feature 142: Functional Categories by Level**

[illegible]







**TABLE 13**  
**Feature 142: Ceramics to Bottle Glass Ratios by Level**

	Ceramics	%	Bottle Glass	%	Ratio - BG to Cer	Total Artifacts
Level 1	4	4.00%	2	2.00%	.5:1	100
Level 2	103	5.24%	248	12.63%	2.41:1	1964
Level 3	110	3.20%	172	5.00%	1.6:1	3437
Level 4	155	2.90%	535	10.02%	3.45:1	5340
Level 5	214	2.94%	329	4.51%	1.5:1	7291
Level 6	106	2.05%	525	10.13%	4.95:1	5182
Level 7	334	2.74%	815	6.69%	2.4:1	12186
Level 8	284	3.74%	696	9.17%	2.45:1	7592



### **Post-Civil War**

The post-Civil War levels in Block 3 included primarily Levels 2-6 of the privy.

The Kitchen and Architectural groups were evenly represented in the post-Civil War contexts within Block 3, with 44.23% and 49.89%, respectively (Table 8). In contrast to the post-Civil War contexts elsewhere, however, bottle glass comprised a significantly higher percentage of the Kitchen group, 69.66%. Ceramics made up 27.11%, tableware made up 2.89% and other made up .35%.

Ironstone (Table 9) was the most prevalent ware type (52.03%), followed by whiteware (24.32%). Other ware types include porcelain (10.30%), stoneware (5.91%), American Rockingham/Bennington (2.87%) and yellowware (2.20%). Single sherds of pearlware and creamware were found; these made up .17% of the assemblage each.

Separating the ceramics into Miller's decorative types (Table 10), 59.96% of the ceramics were ironstone, followed by 33.01% undecorated, 3.91% transfer printed, 1.37% minimally decorated, .98% flow blue transfer printed and .78% hand painted.

Although still prevalent, medicinal bottles (Table 12) dropped in the post-Civil War levels to 37.48%. Most (40.95%) of the identifiable bottles were culinary, liquor bottles were also reduced over the Civil War contexts to 18.56%, and ale/beer bottles made up 3.08%. The increase in culinary bottles reflects the popularity of canning jars after the Civil War.

A jump in Architectural items was noted in Levels 3 and 5 of the post-Civil War contexts in the privy. Most (88.39%) of the Architectural items in the post-Civil War contexts in Block 3 were window glass. Nails made up 11.33%, followed by spikes (.175) and construction hardware (.10%).

Furniture items made up .32%, Arms made up .12%, Clothing items, 2.06%, Personal items .31% and Tobacco pipes .22%.

Activities group items made up 2.84%, with most (70.66%) of these being railroad related. Other Activities group items include construction tools (1.80%), toys (5.39%), storage (4.79%), stable (2.99%), miscellaneous hardware (7.78%), military (1.20%) and other (5.39%).

### ***Other Privy Contents***

Because of the nature of preservation, much of what archeologists see, excluding faunal material such as bones and shell, lies in the inorganic category. Less frequently, the archeologist, because of preservation, is allowed glimpses into other areas. Feature 142 was just such a context. In the following, the results of the analyses by consultants will only be summarized. Their excellent results are contained in Appendices VII, VIII and IX, Volume 3, and stand alone as individual reports.

As David Clark notes in his faunal analysis (Appendix VIII), a lot of scavengers met their doom in the privy. It is Clark's view that many of these died from being poisoned by the contents of the privy. It is also likely that a number fell in and couldn't get out. As for the great number of cats, well, felidicide is not out of the question.



Looking at the diet, a lot of chicken and eggs are present, probably from local back yard "range" chickens. The cow and pig represented lower quality cuts, no doubt reflecting the income level of the local tenants. Fish were popular, especially shad, which along with yellow perch breed in the spring in the upper part of the Potomac estuary and the tributary streams.

The pollen, phytolith and parasite analysis by Linda Scott Cummings and Thomas E. Moutoux (Appendix V) has some rather intriguing aspects, especially in the parasite analysis. One thing we do know about our residents, they had an awful lot of intestinal parasites such as roundworm and whipworm. You don't have to read between the lines to know that these things were not pleasant. In point of fact, they were downright awful. The reader can judge this for themselves but as previous warned, do not do so if you have a queasy stomach.

On a different level, the pollen and phytolith analyses provide excellent information concerning the local vegetation during the period including landscaping efforts, gardens and that bane of all yards and gardens, weeds. Lucinda McWeeney's seed analysis both complements and expands on the pollen and phytolith studies, providing more insights into diet, gardens, and the overall vegetation.

All of this is exciting stuff.



## INTERNAL COMPARISONS AND COMPARISONS WITH OTHER STUDIES IN THE VICINITY

Looking at South's Functions, Kitchen items comprised 55.82% of the pre-Civil War assemblages at Duke and Henry as compared to 66.22% of the Civil War assemblages and 44.21% of the post-Civil War assemblages. Temporal differences are seen in the kinds of artifacts which are prevalent in each assemblage. In the pre-Civil War contexts, most (85.41%) of the Kitchen artifacts are ceramics, followed by 12.15% bottle glass, 3.39% tableware and .10% other. In the Civil War assemblages, ceramics made up 28.18% of the group, followed by 66.94% bottle glass, 4.57% tableware and .31% other. Bottle glass also dominated the post-Civil War assemblages with 53.49% although ceramics made up larger percentage (43.58%) than seen in the Civil War contexts. Bottles were generally cheaper and available in a greater variety of functional types later in time just prior to and after the Civil War; the differences between the pre-and post-Civil War assemblages certainly reflect this.

Of those sherds which could be identified as to ware type, pearlware was the most frequently occurring ceramic type in the pre-Civil War, comprising 45.03% of the assemblage. This was followed by whiteware (22.03%), creamware (13.60%), hard paste porcelain (6.41%), redware (3.99%), stoneware (2.87%), yellowware (2.14%), ironstone (1.97%), refined redware (.84%), coarse earthenware (.56%), Rockingham/Bennington (.22%), soft paste porcelain (.17%) and tin glazed earthenware (.17%).

The working class occupants in Hooker's Division in Washington, D.C., from 1870 to 1890 had the following functional percentages: Kitchen ceramics, 23.68%, Clothing, .44%, Tobacco, .42%, Activities, 3.94%, Personal, .45% and Furniture, .10% (Cheek and Seifert 199: 273).

The later 19th/early 20th century assemblage at the Bontz site contained 9.09% container glass and 7.88% glass tablewares.

Hotel contexts in the Upper Wager Block at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, dating to the 1830s/1840s exhibited the following ware types: bone china (4.54%), Chinese porcelain (3.79%), creamware (5.30%), ironstone (8.33%), pearlware (29.54%), unidentified porcelain (3.79%), redware (16.67%), refined redware (.76%), stoneware (6.82%), whiteware (26.51%), yellowware (2.27%) (Larson and Lucas 1994: 6.5). When combined, the various porcelain types are 12.12% of the assemblage.

The Roeder occupation in the Upper Wager Block dated from the 1830s-1850s and had the following ware type distribution: black basalt (.64%), bone china (1.19%), creamware (1.27%), ironstone (3.18%), pearlware (3.82%), unidentified porcelain (3.82%), redware (12.74%), refined redware (1.91%), Rockingham (.64%), stoneware (3.85%), whiteware (62.42%), yellowware (2.55%) and unidentified refined (.64%).

Armory worker's housing at Harper's Ferry from the first half of the 19th century yielded the following percentages: pearlware, 61.40%, creamware, 8.42%, whiteware, 1.05%, porcelain, 9.82%, refined redware, .35%, redware, 16.49% and stoneware, 2.46% (Shackley 1994:5.11).

In the Civil War contexts, whiteware (37.23%) and ironstone (35.51%) occurred in almost equal amounts, followed by Rockingham/Bennington (6.39%), coarse stoneware (6.39%), hard paste porcelain (4.83%), redware (4.36%), pearlware (2.18%), soft paste porcelain (1.87%) and yellowware (1.25%).



Although close, slightly less ironstone (24%) than whiteware (31.62%) was present in the post-Civil War contexts. Hard paste porcelain was higher (8.66%) than seen in either of the other two temporal periods. Although lower than seen in the pre-Civil War contexts (6.06%), creamware was still relatively high; no creamware was recovered from the Civil War contexts. An increase was also noted for yellowware (3.64%) and pearlware (2.38%) while soft paste porcelain (.46%), refined redware (.12%), Rockingham/Bennington (1.33%), coarse stoneware (3.75%) and redware (3.12%) decreased. An increase was seen in the amount of coarse earthenware sherds (1.15%).

In the late 19th/early 20th century levels at the Bontz site, whiteware made up 54.7%, pearlware, 19.4%, porcelain, 11.6%, stoneware, 6.9% and creamware, 7.4%.

Ceramics from the Burleigh Saloon in the Upper Wager Block were as follows: creamware, 2.78%, ironstone, 11.11%, majolica, 2.78%, pearlware, 8.33%, porcelain, 2.78%, redware, 25.00%, Rockingham, 2.78%, stoneware, 5.55%, whiteware, 38.89% and yellowware, 7.14%.

Ceramics from armory worker's housing at Harpers Ferry dating from the mid to late 19th century contained 55.5% whiteware, 22.2% ironstone, 11.1% Rockingham, and 11.1% redware (Shackley 1994:5.6).

Broad categories of decorative types were also calculated for the contexts following Miller 1980 and 1990. These categories represent the relative costs of the different decorative types, with undecorated as the least most expensive, followed by minimally decorated, hand painted and transfer printed.

Undecorated wares (66.77%) dominated the pre-Civil War assemblages, followed by transfer printed wares (15.65%), minimally decorated wares (9.99%), hand painted wares (4.55%), ironstone (2.83%) and flow transfer printed (.22%).

An increase was noted in the ironstone (47.29%) for the Civil War assemblages. Undecorated wares made up 43.33%, minimally decorated decreased to 2.29%, hand painted decreased to .21% and transfer printed decreased to 6.88%.

Ironstone was the most prevalent ceramic type (66%) at Fort Smith, followed by stoneware (21%) (Balicki 1996:3).

Although lower, ironstone was still high in the post-Civil War contexts (26.44%), undecorated wares constituted 52.10%, minimally decorated, 3.65%, hand painted, 2.64%, transfer printed, 14.39% and flow transfer printed, .78%.

In order to provide additional detail about the types of artifacts found, the bottle glass was sub-divided into liquor/spirits bottles, medicinal bottles, tobacco bottles and culinary bottles.

Liquor/spirits bottles were the most prevalent in the pre-Civil War contexts, making up 75.23% of the identified bottles. Culinary bottles made up 15.60%, medicinal bottles made up 8.26% and tobacco bottles made up .92%.

Bottles from a hotel in the Upper Wager Block at Harpers Ferry dating to the 1830s and 1840s included 23.33% medicinal bottles, 16.67% alcohol bottles and 60% snuff bottles (Larson and Lucus 1994:6.12). Tablewares comprised ten of the vessels.



The Civil War contexts saw a jump in medicinal bottles to 55.99%. This probably is due to the usage of the site as a hospital during this time period. Culinary bottles made up 11.80% of the bottles, no tobacco bottles were found and liquor/spirits bottles made up 32.21%.

Few glass tablewares were found at Fort Smith. Medicinal bottles were the most common type at the Headquarters complex at Fort Nelson, followed by alcoholic beverages (McBride 1994: 48). The author feels this may be related to a nearby hospital (ibid.). At Folly Island, South Carolina, and Fort Pillow, Tennessee, over 75% of the bottles held alcoholic beverages (McBride 1994: 48). The comparative paucity of alcoholic beverages at the Headquarters complex may be related to tighter control of alcohol in this location, a preference for consumption in other areas such as the barracks, fewer feelings of isolation or more opportunities to consume alcohol elsewhere (ibid.).

The percentage of liquor/spirits bottles increased in the post-Civil War contexts to 78.13%; however, culinary bottles were less well represented than in any of the two earlier contexts (9.38%). The number of medicinal bottles (12.50%) decreased from the Civil War percentages but remained higher than the pre-Civil War assemblage.

The late 19th century contexts of the Burleigh Saloon in Harpers Ferry yielded the following functional percentages: alcohol, 79.17%, culinary (food), 8.33%, and medicinal, 12.5% (Halchin 1994:8.8). Glass tablewares made up 25% of the glass assemblage.

Architectural items constituted 40.56% of the assemblage in the pre-Civil War contexts, 28.52% in the Civil War and 50.94% in the post-Civil War. The increase in Architectural items in the post-Civil War assemblages is probably related to the dismantling of the Civil War military structures which had been present in this area and, possibly, the re-modeling or conversion of at least some of the structures back to residential use.

The kinds of architectural materials found also varied; the pre-Civil War contexts had 62.99% window glass, 37.22% nails, and .14% construction hardware. The Civil War contexts had 79.10% window glass, 20.39% nails, .51% spikes and no construction hardware. Window glass made up a significantly higher percentage in the post-Civil War contexts, increasing to 83.32%, followed by nails, 16.49%, spikes, .12% and construction hardware, .07%.

The highest percentage of Furniture items (.46%) was found in the post-Civil War assemblages followed by the pre-Civil War .33% and the Civil War .17%.

Arms group artifacts were most prevalent in the Civil War assemblages, .17%, followed by the post-Civil War, .10% and the pre-Civil War, .06%.

Clothing items were highest in the Civil War contexts (2.35%), followed by the post-Civil War (1.58%) and the pre-Civil War (.81%).

The amount of Personal items was nearly the same in all contexts--pre-Civil War, .36%, Civil War, .38% and post-Civil War, .30%. The lack of significant amounts of personal items may indicate that the occupants at 44AX105 had few such items and that these were heavily valued.

Tobacco pipes were most common in the pre-Civil War assemblages (1.25%) and less common in the Civil War (.23%) and the post-Civil War (.30%).



Activities group artifacts were most common at Duke and Henry in the post-Civil War (2.13%), followed by the Civil War (1.95%) and the pre-Civil War (.61%). The increase later in time is due to increased amounts of railroad related artifacts as the table below indicates. Other differences are seen as well.

Type of Artifact	Pre-Civil War	Civil War	Post-Civil War
Construction Tool	0	1.49%	1.73%
Farm Tools	0	0	0
Toys	31.82%	8.96%	6.36%
Storage	4.54%	7.46%	4.62%
Stable	9.09%	0	2.89%
Misc. Hardware	36.36%	8.96%	9.83%
Military	0	11.94%	1.16%
Railroad	0	55.22%	68.21%
Other	18.18%	5.97%	5.20%

Toys were also found at Fort Smith and Camp Nelson, which the authors feel is because officer's families are present (McBride 1994:148).

Closer to the project area are the Winkler (McLaughlin and Hunter 1994), Coleman, Van Dorn (Gardner et al. ms) and Stonegate (Gardner et al. 1996) sites. While the Spring Garden development was just on the outskirts of the developing town, these latter sites were considered "in the country." Winkler and Stonegate are near what is now Braddock Road and Interstate 395. Stonegate was a tenant site dating between the 1790s and 1830 and were determined to be of moderate socio-economic status. Van Dorn was occupied at two different periods. The first was from ca. 1810-1860 and the residents were at least of moderate socio-economic status. The second occupant was present from until at least 1860-1880. He was a farmer while the earlier resident was a school teacher. The Winkler site was inhabited from ca. 1800 to 1870 and the residents are considered of low to middle income status. Just out on Duke Street is the Bontz site, the residence of reasonably well off butchers. The suburbs, of course, have encompassed these sites and effectively removed any evidence of country. Both are now under developments. Winkler and Stonegate were interpreted as a rural tenancy of "low to middling" socio-economic status while the occupants of the Van Dorn site. The Coleman site predates 1870 and its occupants were middle income people.

Several authors (Miller 1980; Spencer-Wood 1987; Spencer-Wood and Heberling 1987; McBride and McBride 1987) feel that ceramics, particularly ware type, method of decoration and vessel forms, are sensitive indicators of socio-economic status. While the ceramics from the excavations could not be separated by a specific occupant during a specific time period, it is evident that the bulk of the Block 90 pre-Civil War and many of the post-Civil War artifacts were derived from renters.

It has been stated that a higher refined ware count indicates a higher socio-economic status (Shephard 1987). Smith (1980:61) has argued this may not be true as, for instance among slaves where the percentage of refined wares in the ceramic assemblage of a slave might not be significantly different from that of an owner because of the high incidence of cast-off ceramics. Other authors feel that the high proportion of refined wares in some sites (or more aptly, perhaps, the lower incidence of coarse wares) reflected the use of tinware and wooden utilitarian vessels rather than utilitarian ceramics (Miller and Hurry 1983: 80; Otto 1977; Gruber 1991). Shephard thought that some differences might be related to



urban vs. rural patterns (Shephard 1987: 192-193) in that rural populations would have higher percentages of storage vessels because of the fact that they may grow more of their own food and store their surplus. The reverse would be true of urban populations. Apropos of this, one might note that the Block 90 and adjacent lots were often advertised as having extensive and excellent gardens.

Table 14 shows the percentage of refined ware to coarseware for the several Alexandria sites:

**TABLE 14**  
**Percentages of Coarseware to Refined Wares for Various Pre-Civil War Components in Alexandria**

	refined wares	coarse wares
Van Dorn	77.8%	22.2%
Winkler	93%	6%
Coleman	85%	15%
Bontz	92.4%	6.9%
Stonegate	91%	9%
Duke and Henry (F269)	93%%	7%

The Duke and Henry figures are for Levels 5 through 14, or the pre-Civil War levels, of Feature 269. These percentages place the occupants of the site at the same levels as Bontz and Winkler sites. Internally within Feature 269, some change between Levels 9 through 14 and Levels 4 through 8 can be seen. The latter, for instance, has a cumulative percentage of 86% refined ware to 14% coarsewares. In contrast, the lower levels show a 95% to 5% ratio. Levels 4 through 8 compare more closely to the Coleman and Winkler ratios. This would suggest there was a decline in income in the later levels. Given the fact that tenants were living in the house throughout both time blocks, it is unclear what this means unless a decline in the neighborhood or the income of the tenants is the cause. The overall trend in Alexandria was a recovery from the earlier 19th century depression. The pre-Civil War Apb contained 88% refined ware to 12% coarseware, placing it more in line with the higher parts of Feature 268. It must be remembered, however, that the Apb is a single mixed time block.

At the Bontz site, in layer B which represents the earlier 19th century, pearlware was the dominant type (41.7%), followed by whiteware (33.7%), creamware (12.2%), stoneware (6.7%) and porcelain (5.7%) (Cromwell and Hills 1989:235). In layer C which is the earliest occupation of the site, pearlware made up 57%, followed by whiteware 21.3%, creamware 12.6%, stoneware 6.3% and porcelain 2.8% (ibid.).

The Civil War assemblage had 88% refined wares and 12% coarse wares and the post-Civil War assemblage had 75% refined wares and 25% coarse wares.

Another indication of socio-economic status is decoration on refined white earthenwares. This has been demonstrated by Miller (1980 and 1991) based on merchant price lists.

For purposes of this analysis, the refined white earthenware ceramics were divided into four decorative types based on increasing costs. These are undecorated, minimally decorated wares, hand painted wares, and transfer printed wares, with the undecorated being the least expensive and transfer printed the most expensive. Ironstone (or white



granite as Miller terms it) is in separate category, as beginning in the 1840s/1850s they became the most expensive wares although they were most frequently undecorated.

The values using sherd counts for the decorative types as well as ironstone for Old Town Village are presented below. For the pre-Civil War levels in Feature 269 (Levels 5-14), the following values are obtained:

Feature 269 all levels

percentage decorated: 36%  
percentage undecorated: 64%  
percentage minimally decorated: 42% (of all rwe decorated)  
percentage handpainted: 19% ditto  
percentage transfer printed: 39% ditto

Feature 269 Levels 4-8

percentage decorated: 30%  
percentage undecorated: 70%  
percentage minimally decorated: 16% (of L4-8 total decorated)  
percentage handpainted: 32% ditto  
percentage transfer printed: 53% ditto

Feature 269 Levels 9-14, the same percentages are:

percentage decorated: 38%  
percentage undecorated: 62%  
percentage minimally decorated: 49% (of L9-14 total decorated)  
percentage handpainted: 15% ditto  
percentage transfer printed: 36%

The pre-Civil War assemblages had a value of 1.47. Stonegate was 1.34, which would make the pre-Civil War higher than Stonegate.

Post Civil War assemblages at Old Town Village had a value of 1.7, but we couldn't find any comparisons.

Differences do exist from the between the different time block levels and from those and the overall totals. Again, we see some indications of wealthier tenants in the lower levels block as opposed to the upper as in the percentage decorated (higher by 8%), percentage minimally decorated (almost three times as high), percent handpainted (almost twice as low) and percent transfer printed (17% lower).

Ironstone values cannot be calculated for the pre-Civil War levels of the well as only one ironstone sherd shows up and this is in Level 6. We are more inclined to think this is a reflection of time (and the ironstone is probably intrusive) than it is of any economic indicator. If this is not the case, then the levels from 9 through 14 are certainly pre-ironstone (pre-1840). Correspondingly, the levels from 4 through 8 are also pre-Civil War but later and at least up to 1860. As ironstone was the most expensive ceramics after 1840, then this again may be indicative of lower purchasing power for the tenants of that time.

The Van Dorn site had the highest value for ironstone and the second highest value for transfer printed wares. In contrast, Van Dorn was at the lowest end of the refined ware/coarse ware percentages. Also contradictorily, the lower levels of Feature 269 had a lesser percentage of handpainted than did the upper levels. This does make one wonder about the validity of some of these statistics.



Other methods have been developed to measure socio-economic status which do not use Miller's decorative types as a basis (Cressey et al. 1984). In the Alexandria City Survey project, artifacts, occupational rank, land tenure and home tax value were used to measure socio-economic status.

The City Survey project found a difference in the discard rate between different socio-economic classes (adjusted for length of occupation), with the lower class sites having the highest discard rate--314 objects per decade.

When calculating the discard rate for the pre-Civil War contexts, a discard rate of 995 objects per decade or 99.5 objects per year is generated. This is considerably higher than any of the rates obtained by the City survey project and using this index the occupants would presumably be of lower class. A discard rate of 3285.4 objects per decade or 328.54 objects per year was obtained for the post-Civil War period. A rate of 9702 objects per decade or 970.2 artifacts per year was obtained for the Civil War contexts. This is felt to reflect the intensity of activities during the Civil War rather than socio-economic status.

The City Survey project found that upper middle class assemblages had higher frequencies of structural debris or architectural artifacts, specifically nails and window glass (Cressey et al. 1984:4). Cressey and associates felt that this is because the upper middle class engaged in substantial structural renovations. The percentages of structural materials ranged from 24% for the upper middle class, 22% for the lower middle class and 21% for the lower class. The ratio of household to structural materials changes from 3:1 in the pre-1860 and 2:1 in the post-1860 period (Cressey et al 1984:20).

The contexts at 44AX105 had the following percentages 26.23% for the pre-Civil War to 20.12% for the Civil War and 38.18% for the post-Civil War. For 44AX105, the percentage of structural debris is skewed to some degree because of the construction and dismantling of various buildings during and after the Civil War and the railroad use of the property and may reflect this more than socio-economic status. The ratio of household to structural materials is 2.8:1 for the pre-Civil War, 4:1 for the Civil War contexts and 1.6:1 to 1 in the post-Civil War period.

If we look at Level 14 of the well (Feature 269) virtually even percentages of artifacts in the Architectural (40.43%) and Kitchen (39.36%) categories are evident. This is true up through Level 10 (except for Level 13 where the balance is strongly toward the Kitchen function). From Levels 9 through 4, the Kitchen function has the higher percentage. In Levels 2 and 3 the balance shifts again toward Architectural. In general, one would expect Kitchen function artifacts to prevail in the normal run of daily life, with little building or building repairs occurring. Episodes of building could include either initial construction, the erection of new buildings or additions, or the disintegration and/or demolition of old ones. Following this, Levels 14 through 11 indicate construction or demolition activity, Levels 10 through 4 reveal residential stability, while Levels 3 through 2 probably represent decay and demolition.

Mean artifact profiles were also calculated for the City Survey project which measured relative percentages of certain artifact types--ceramics, window glass, glass, nails, bones and miscellaneous (Cressey et al. 1984). The results of the City Survey project and similar calculations done for 44AX105 are presented in Table 14.

The lower middle class in both the pre 1860 and post 1860 assemblages had a higher incidence of ceramics in the City Survey project - 74% for the pre 1860 and 62% for the post 1860 contexts. When using this measure, the pre Civil War contexts had 30.77%, 28.18% for the Civil War and 16.54% for the post Civil war. Using this measure, it



appears as if the post Civil War inhabitants of 44AX105 were of a lower socio-economic class than the pre-Civil War.

The City Survey project also found that lower class sites had the largest quantities of bone (45%), with lower middle class sites averaging 9% and upper middle class sites being closest to the mean (31%).

At Old Town Village, the pre-Civil War assemblages had 36.03% bone, the Civil War had 31% and the post Civil War had 29.59% bone.

Another measure of socio-economic status used in the City Survey report was creamware and pearlware as a percentage of refined white earthenwares.

In the pre-Civil war contexts, creamware and pearlware made up 70.95% of the refined white earthenwares, according to the City Survey report, this would make these individuals somewhere between lower class and lower middle class.

Creamwares and pearlwares made up 28.49% in the post Civil War contexts. This corresponds most closely to the lower class assemblages in the City Survey report.



## SUMMARY

We have tracked the history of the Duke and Henry parcel from its first appearance in the historic record to its current use as an upscale development. From its initial subdivision into lots through the appearance of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, subsequent occupation by the U. S. Military Railroad during the Civil War, the post-Civil War reversion to residential use, and the 1907 final takeover by the railroad, the location was never where the rich and famous dwelt. Indeed, except for the post-Civil War residence of the Makeley family, the residential history has been one of transient tenants and industrial use. With the exception of Block 90, the bulk of the area had been so modified as to obliterate the bulk of the Civil War and pre-Civil War use.

Block 90, however, did provide some interesting insights into the material culture of tenants and one landowner during the period from 1807-1862 and then from 1865 to 1907. The artifacts removed from the huge octagonal shaped privy constructed by the U. S. Army Engineers proved to be a wondrous source of a diverse set of artifacts, from human hair and boots, dishes, knives, clothing, hair and gun parts to the remains of intestinal parasites. Life was not bad as revealed by this material, but it was not good, at least as far as one's health and digestive system was concerned. It was certainly different. Or was it? And how is this difference measured. To be sure, intestinal parasites are largely a thing of the past, at least in Alexandria. Privies are no more. Stockyards are gone. So one can safely say the aroma of the area has changed for the better. But to evaluate the quality of life, other factors must be considered. Traffic, congestion, overpopulation, noise, crime--these are but a few of the aspects of the current environment of Alexandria. Also to be considered is how one measures quality of life. And that is something which is not easy to discern. We all have our own perspectives. Personally, the good old days, the halcyon days of yore, seem to me to be part of a history viewed through rose colored glasses and not necessarily reality. But then, whoever, said "history" is reality?





**PLATE 37**  
**Selected Medicine Bottles From Feature 142**



**PLATE 38**  
**Selected Medicine Bottles From Feature 142**



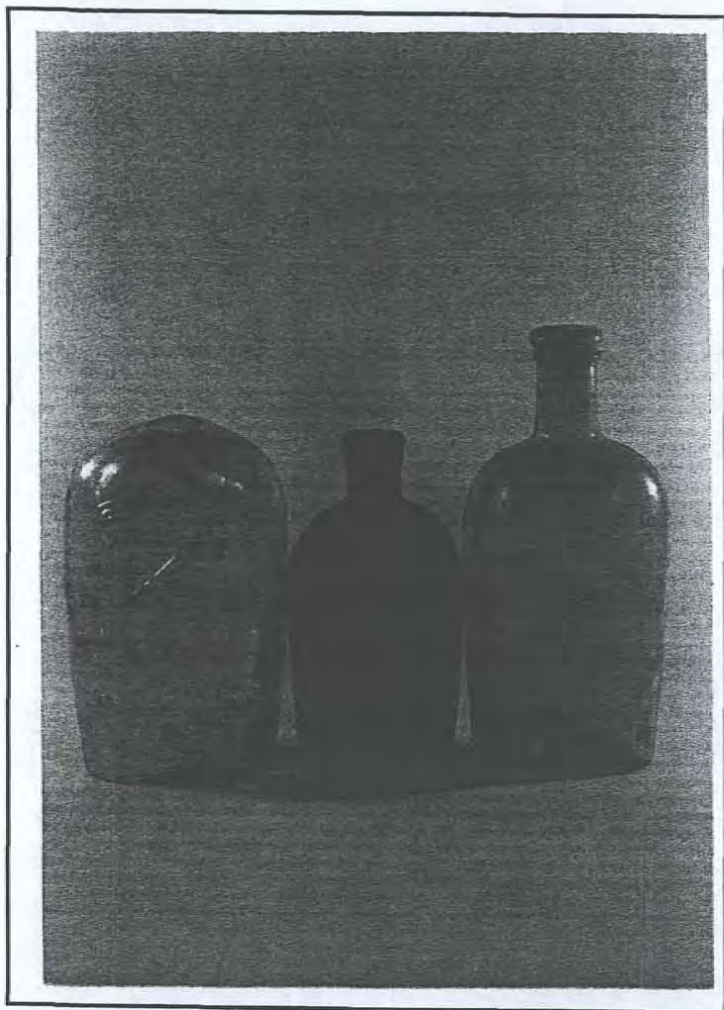


**PLATE 39**  
**Selected Medicine Bottles From Feature 142,**  
**Including From the U.S. Army Hospital (Center Bottle)**

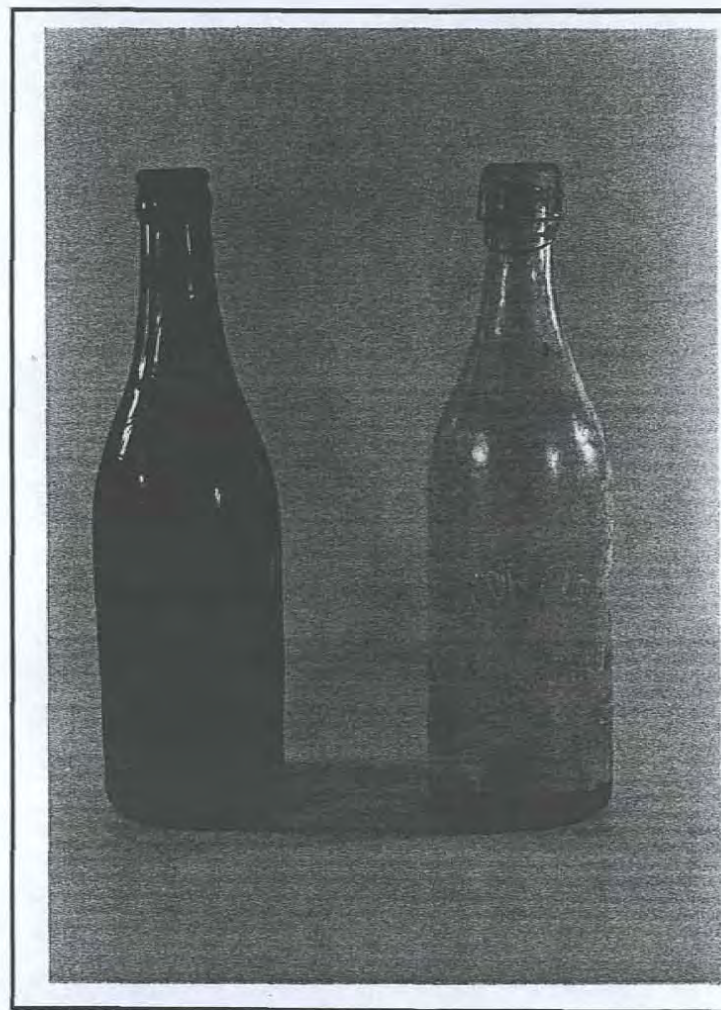


**PLATE 40**  
**Selected Medicine Bottles From Feature 142**



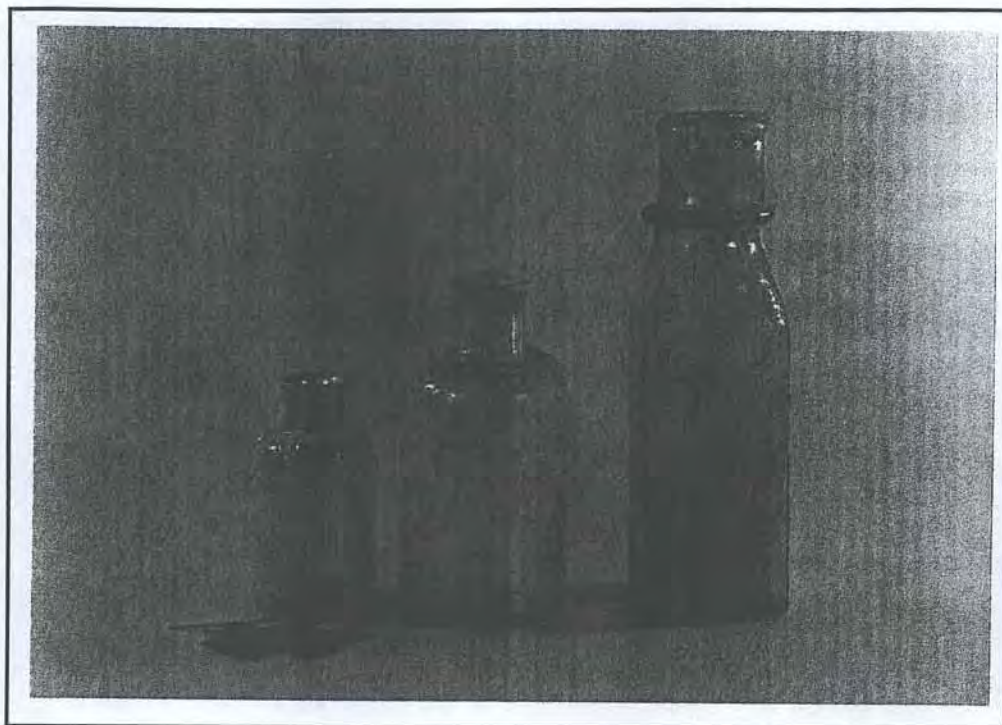


**PLATE 41**  
**Selected Flasks From Feature 142**

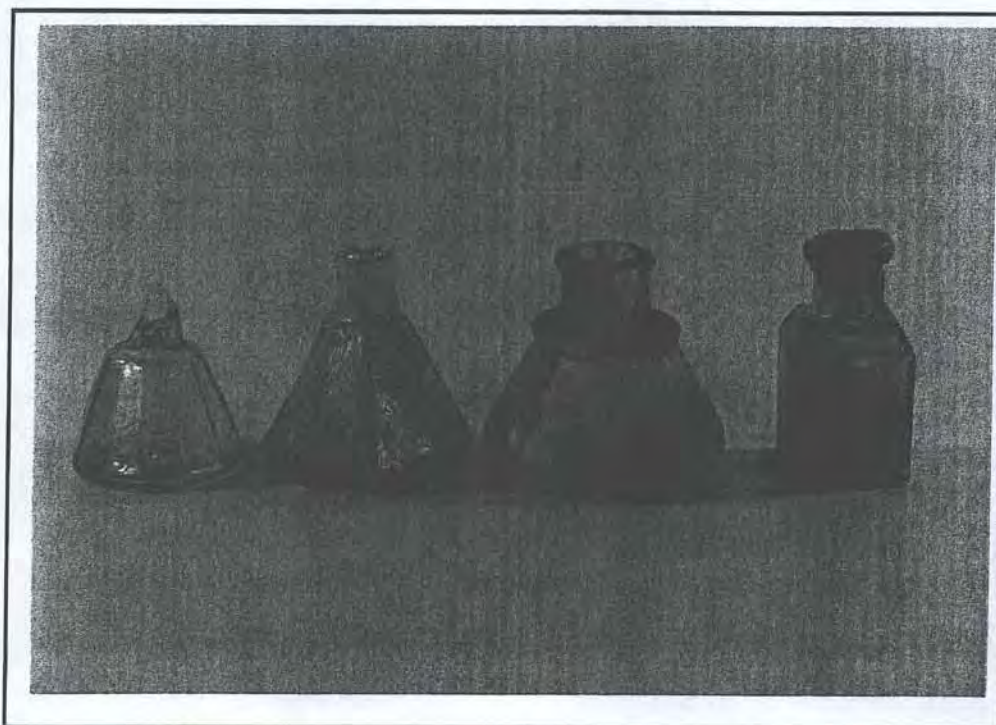


**PLATE 42**  
**Selected Beer Bottles From Feature 142**



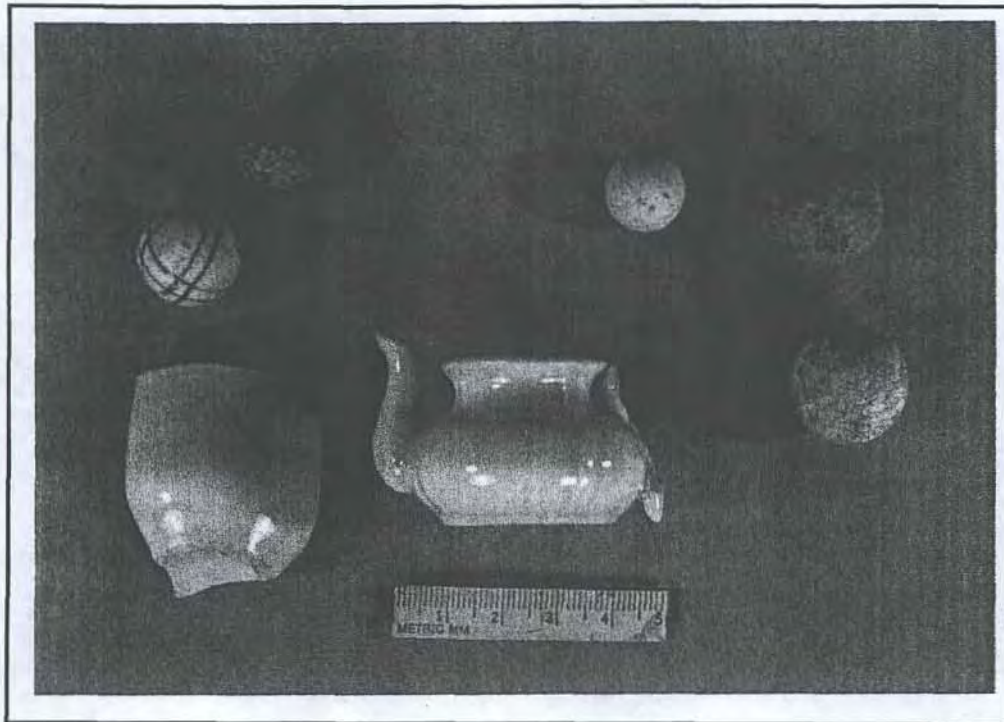


**PLATE 43**  
**Selected Culinary Bottles From Feature 142;**  
**Needles in Foreground Came From Bottle on Left**

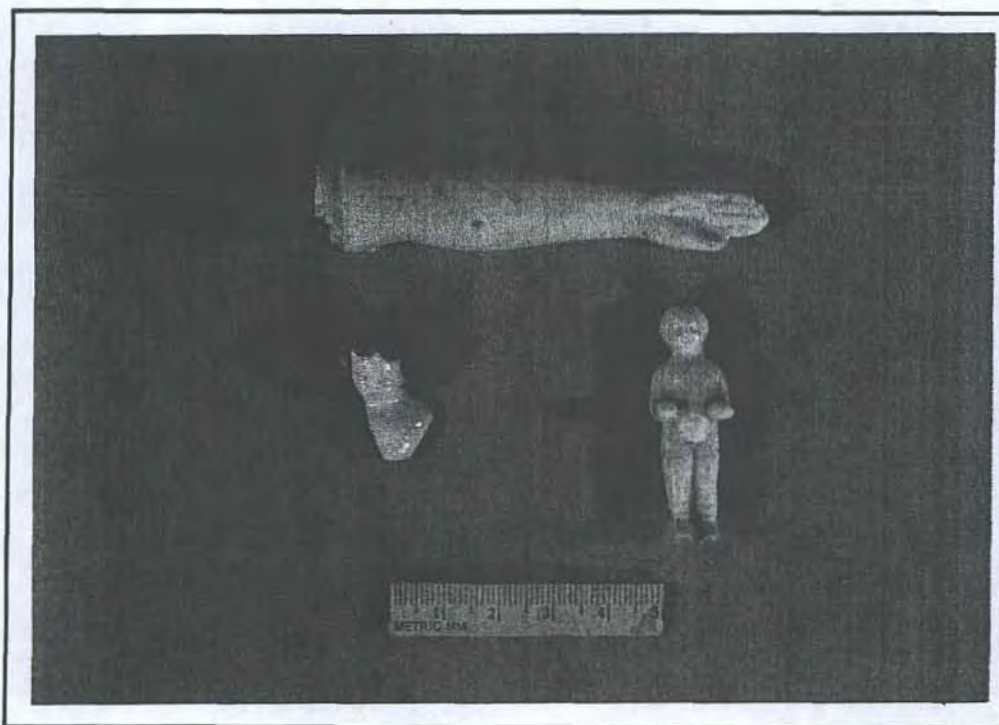


**PLATE 44**  
**Selected Ink Bottles From Feature 142**



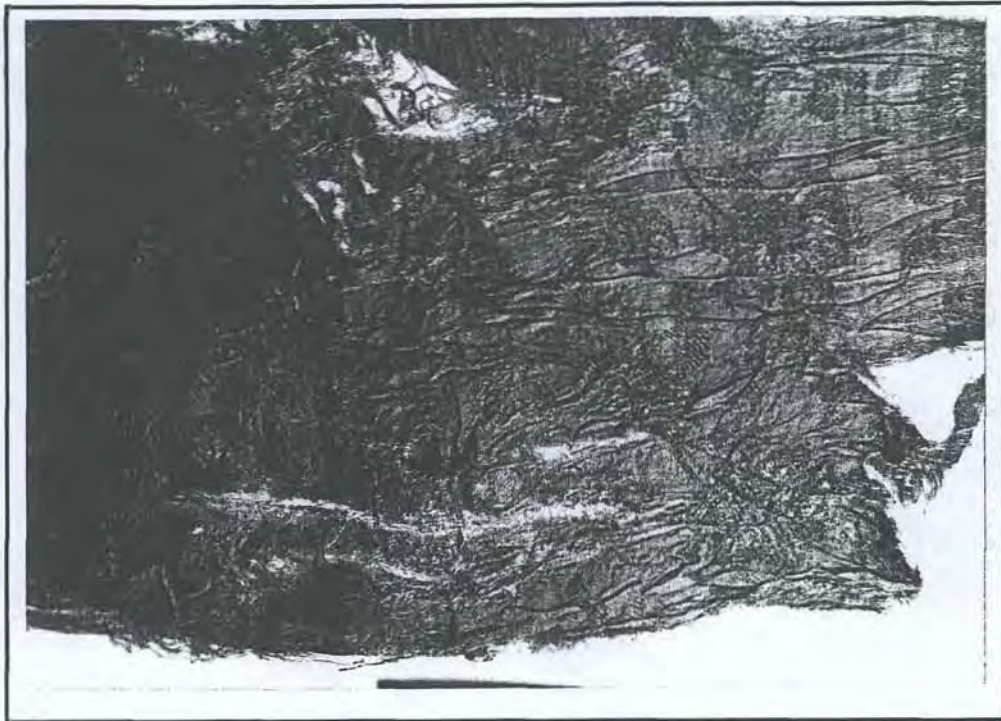


**PLATE 45**  
**Selected Toys From Feature 142**

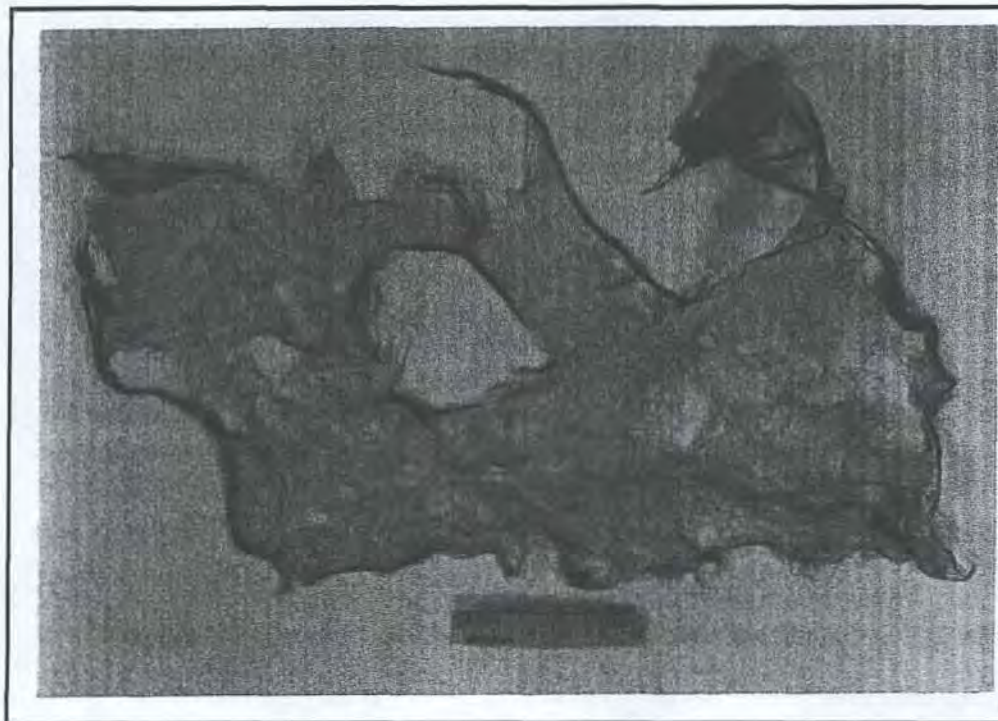


**PLATE 46**  
**Selected Doll Fragments From Feature 142**



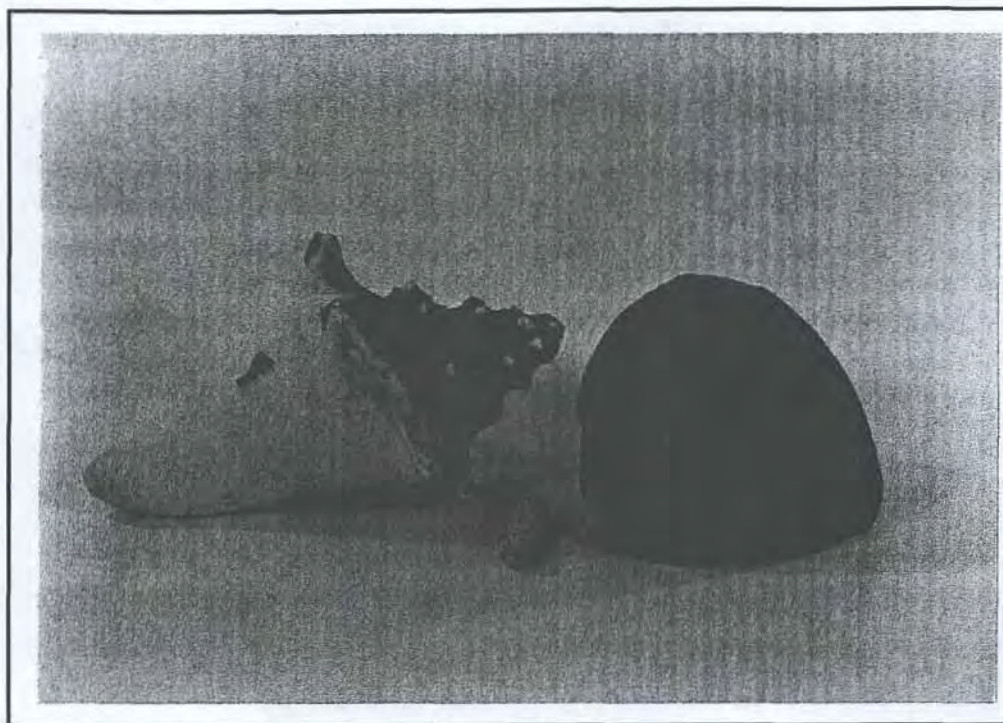


**PLATE 47**  
**Silk With Brocade Pattern From Feature 142**

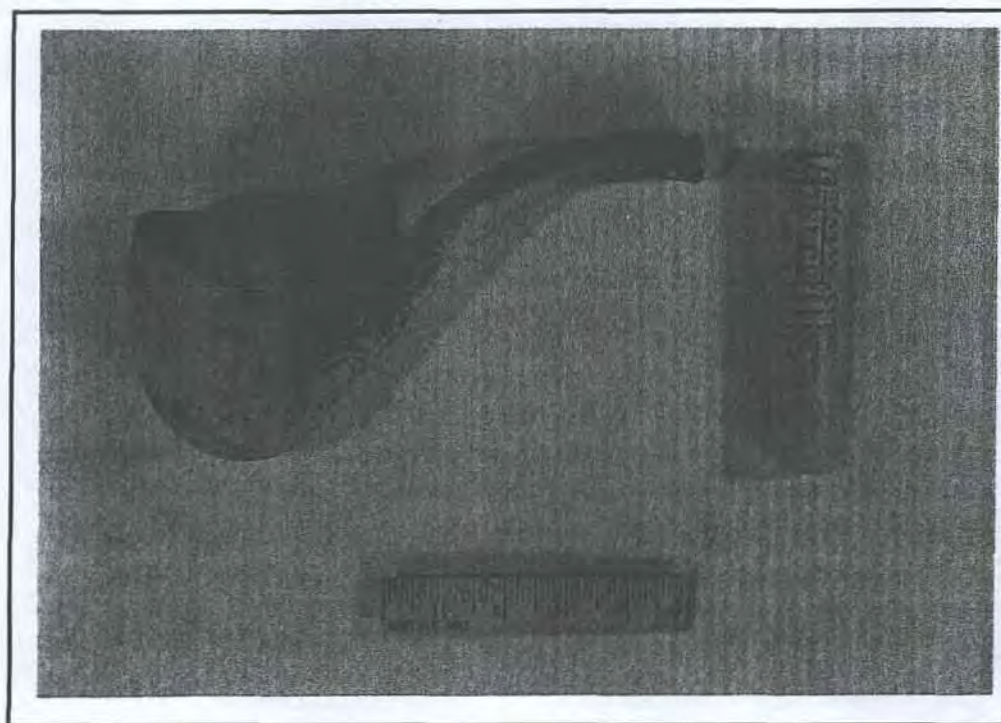


**PLATE 48**  
**Filmy Silk From Feature 142**



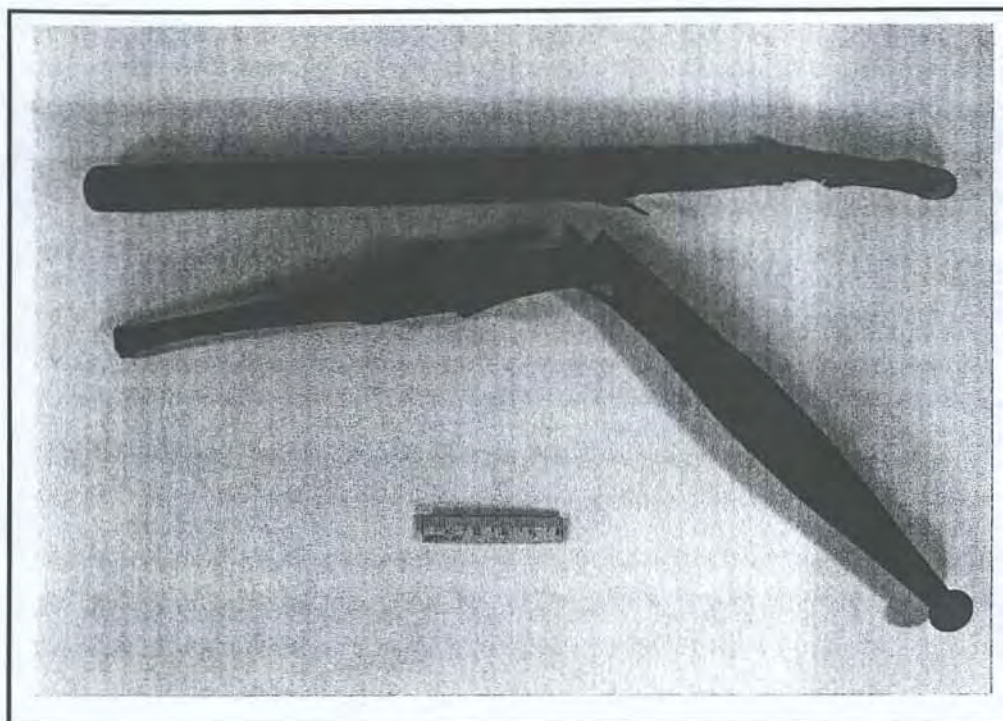


**PLATE 49**  
**Conch, Coral and Coconut Shell From Feature 269**

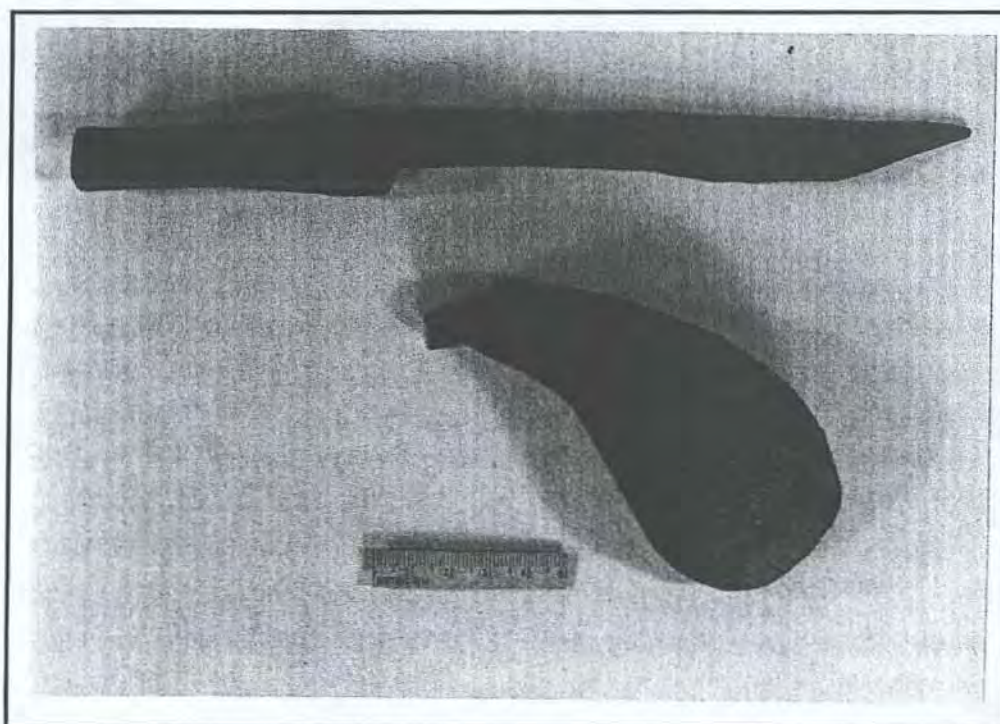


**PLATE 50**  
**Kaolin Pipes From Feature 269**



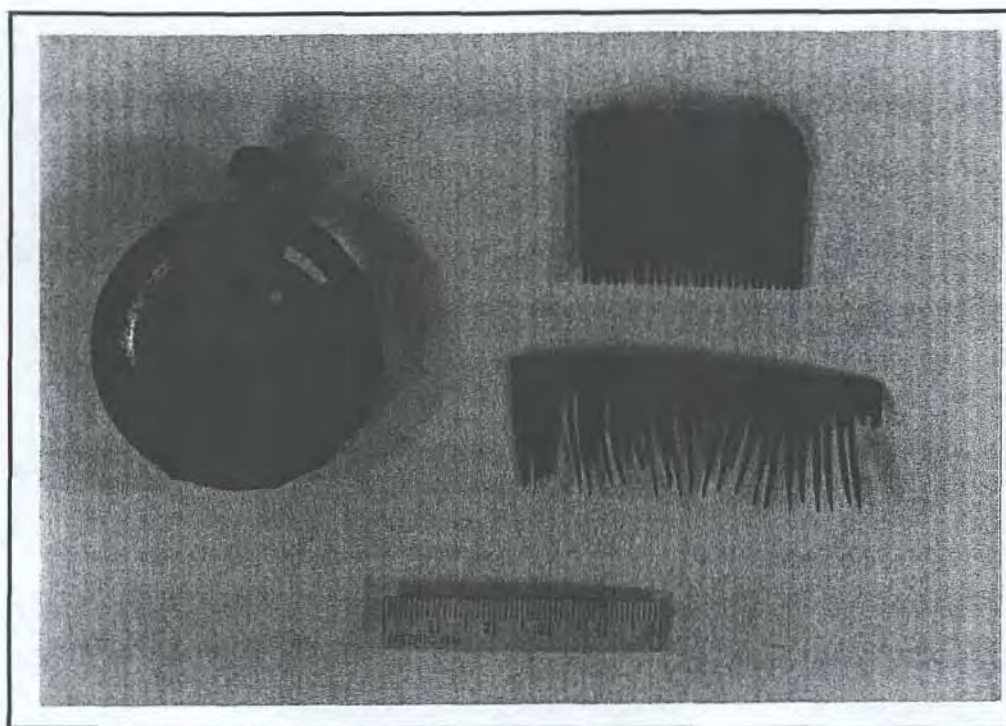


**PLATE 51**  
**Wooden Drum Sticks From Feature 142**



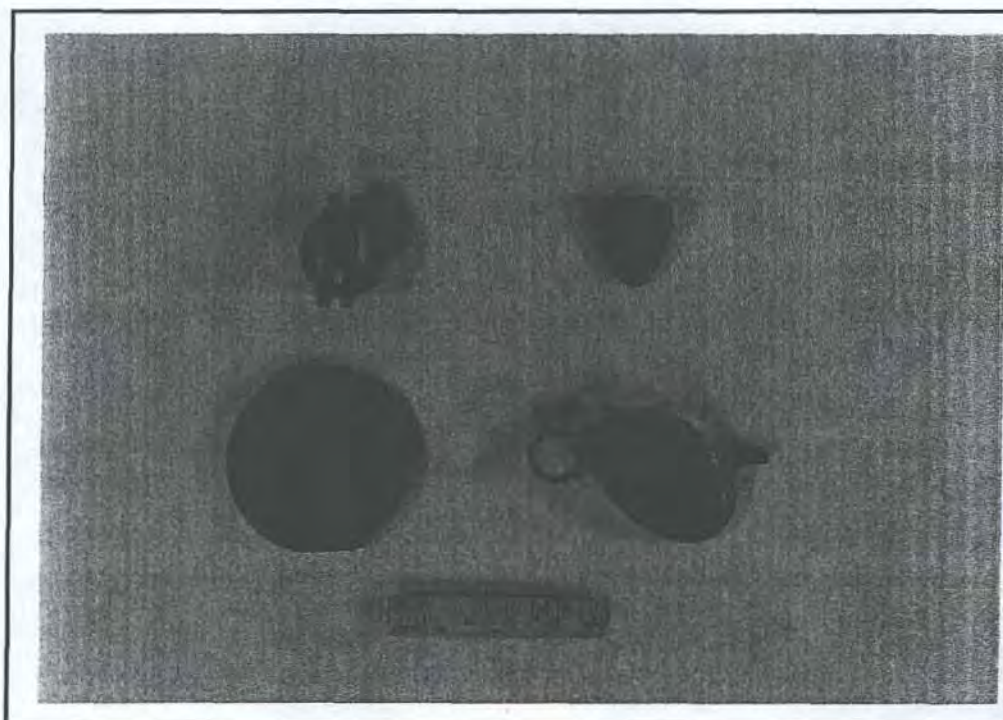
**PLATE 52**  
**Wooden Toy Sword and Gun Handle From Feature 142**





**PLATE 53**

**Brass Pocket Watch (Feature 142), Rubber Comb, Top (Feature 269),  
and Tortoise Shell Comb, Bottom (Feature 269)**



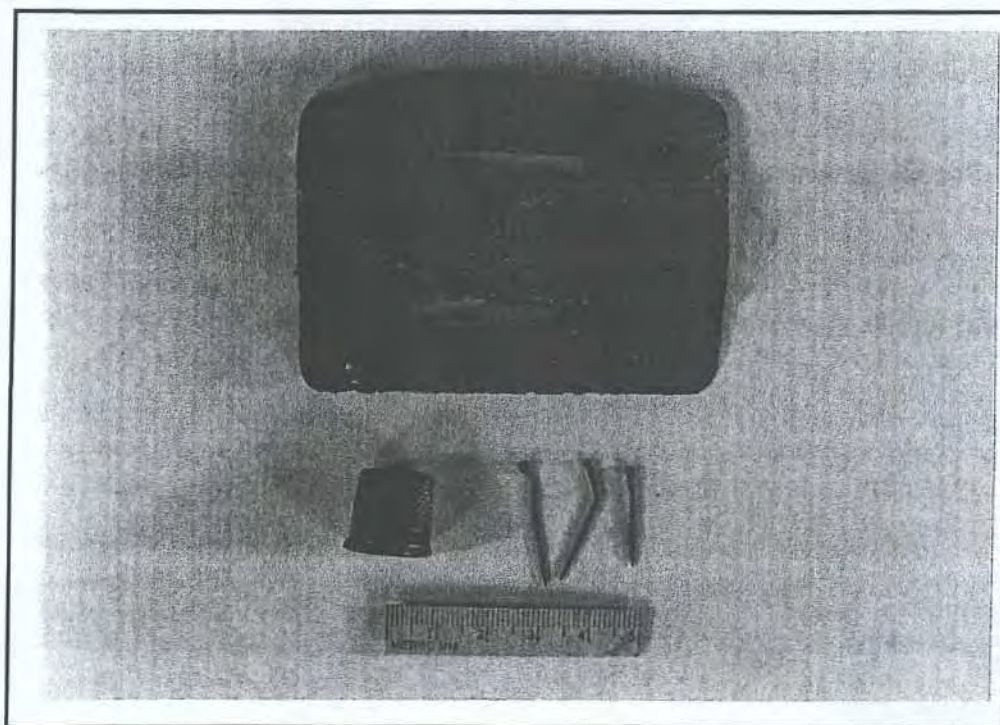
**PLATE 54**

**Pin With Bars, Top Left (Feature 142), Shield Pin, Top Right (Feature 142),  
Brass Lid, Bottom Left (Feature 269) and Lens, Bottom Right (Feature 142)**





**PLATE 55**  
**Brass Stirrup (Feature 171) and Gun Parts and Bullets (Feature 142)**



**PLATE 56**  
**Brass Buckle, Brass Thimble and Straight Pins From Feature 142**



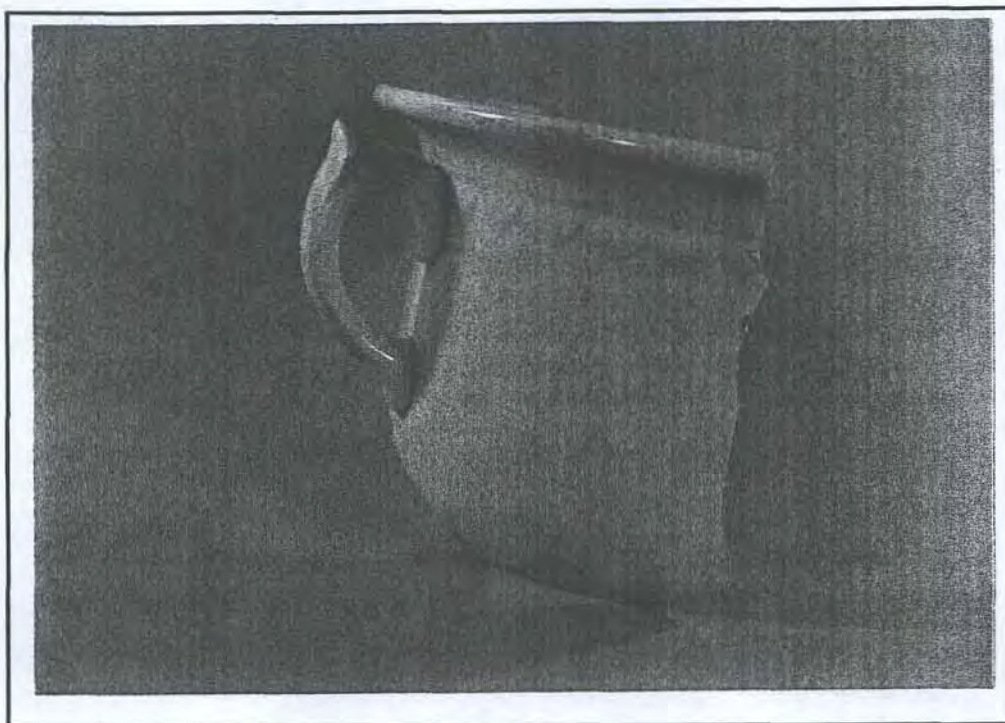


**PLATE 57**  
**Creamware Containers From Feature 269**



**PLATE 58**  
**Ironstone Teapot From Feature 142**



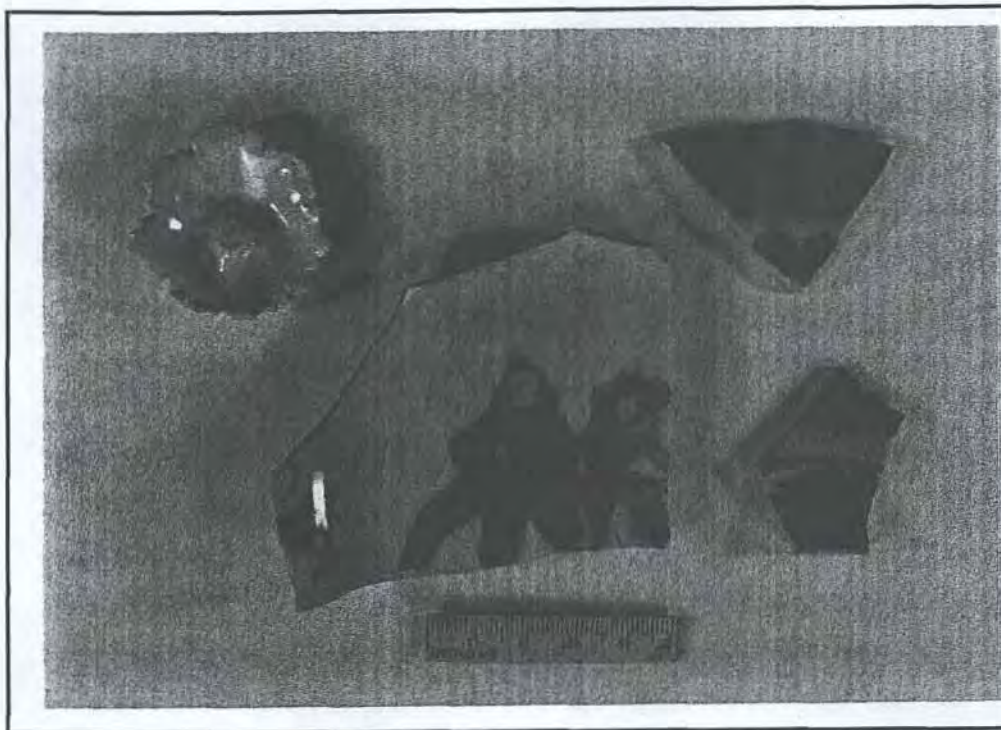


**PLATE 59**  
**Ironstone Thundermug From Feature 142**



**PLATE 60**  
**Rockingham/Bennington Tea Pot From Feature 142**





**PLATE 61**  
**Porcelain Sherds:**  
**Two on Right From Feature 269, Two on Left From Feature 142**



**PLATE 62**  
**Transfer Printed Wares:**  
**Far Left and Far Right - Pearlware From Feature 269; Whiteware in Middle**