

FINAL REPORT

**ARCHEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF THE ADDITION
TO 111 N. ALFRED STREET AT SITE 44AX96
IN ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**

By

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PUBLIC SUMMARY

This report describes an archeological evaluation of the project area for an addition to 111 N. Alfred Street in the Old Town section of Alexandria, Virginia. The construction activity affects part of the Sugar House archeological site (44AX96) which occupies the lots from 111 to 123 N. Alfred Street. Site 44AX96 is the location of an early nineteenth century sugar factory that operated circa 1804 to 1828. The existing structure at 111 N. Alfred Street is presently occupied by the Sugar House Day Spa and Salon, and includes two principal parts. The main portion is a three-story brick building that fronts on the east side of Alfred Street. Adjoining its rear is a two-story brick wing extending eastward.

The Sugar House factory was established following the 1803 purchase of several lots along the eastern side of the 100 block of N. Alfred Street by John Leypold and Andrew Brunner. The property amounted to about one-half acre. Records from 1805 document the presence on that land parcel of a five-story sugar factory roofed with slate in the southern part along with a dwelling situated at the northern corner of the property. The dwelling was occupied by William Moore who operated the establishment. He was a relative of Leypold by marriage. In 1807 William Moore became the owner of the property when Andrew Brunner's interest was deeded to him. Moore's Sugar House was one of two sugar refining businesses that operated in Alexandria during the early nineteenth century. The other was established at about the same time by Jacob Hoffman. It was located nearby on the western side of the 200 block of N. Washington Street.

Moore operated the Sugar House until selling the property in 1815 to Daniel McLean. Mr. McLean operated the factory in partnership with Clement Weston until 1820, and thereafter by himself until passing away in 1823. His son, Samuel McLean, continued the refinery business until selling it to John Hoffman in 1825. Economic difficulties led to the close of the Sugar House business in circa 1828. The dwelling at the northwestern corner of the property continued to be occupied after the refinery had shut down.

In 1841 Hugh C. Smith purchased the portion of the property that had been occupied by the sugar factory and constructed a dwelling there for his residence. This dwelling is the structure that presently occupies the property. Archeological evidence suggests "that some, or all, of the original refinery was dismantled during this renovation." It is believed that "parts of the Alfred Street Sugar House may be attached to the townhouse remodeled or built by Hugh Smith in the early 1840s."

The Smith dwelling at 111 N. Alfred Street was occupied by various parties down to the present. A photograph taken around the middle to late nineteenth century shows that a two-story wood frame porch stood adjacent to the southern side of the building's east wing. The porch was eventually dismantled and was not present at the time of this investigation. Most recently the structure at 111 N. Alfred Street has been used for commercial purposes. It was occupied by a real estate firm during the mid-1990s and currently houses the Sugar House Day Spa and Salon.

Alexandria Archaeology conducted excavations at the Sugar House site (44AX96) in 1987-1989 and 1992. The work focused on the northern part of the original Sugar House property, which was then owned by the City of Alexandria. That part was subsequently developed and is presently occupied by an office building and town houses.

Several test pits were also excavated in the rear (eastern) part of the lot of 111 N. Alfred Street. At that time the ground surface was covered by a layer of gravel. Beneath that was fill soil containing nineteenth and twentieth century artifacts. The artifacts consisted mostly of fragments of coarse earthenware sugar molds and syrup jars that had been used in the sugar refining process. Brick building foundations were found underneath the fill soil, indicating the former presence of one or more structures in that part of the site.

In 2002 an archeological investigation of the project area for an addition to 111 N. Alfred Street was conducted by Karell Archeological Services. This included excavation of 128 square feet of terrain along the alignment of the addition's footings. That work encountered brick footings for a middle to late nineteenth century frame porch that formerly stood at this location, a section of brick wall appearing to date to the 1840's or later, and brick paving of late nineteenth to early twentieth century vintage. The largest feature found is a circular brick shaft 12 feet in diameter and topped with a saucer-shaped brick dome. It has been partially destroyed by previous construction activity. Modifications to the addition's foundation plan enable the intact portions of this shaft to be preserved in place. The artifacts recovered consist largely of coarse earthenware fragments of sugar molds and syrup jars associated with the refining of sugar. A substantial number of domestic activity artifacts, including whiteware, stoneware, and porcelain sherds, were also found. They appear to be associated with the long-term use of the property for residential purposes beginning in the 1840's. No further archeological investigation of the addition's project area is recommended.

ABSTRACT

This report describes an archeological evaluation of the project area for an addition to 111 N. Alfred Street. The construction activity affects part of the Sugar House site (44AX96), an early nineteenth century sugar factory that ceased operations in the 1820's. The factory was replaced by a dwelling erected in the 1840's that is still extant. The archeological investigation included excavation of 128 square feet of terrain along the alignment of the addition's footings. That work encountered brick footings for a middle to late nineteenth century frame porch that formerly stood at this location, a section of brick wall appearing to date to the 1840's or later, and brick paving of late nineteenth to early twentieth century vintage. The largest feature found is a circular brick shaft 12 feet in diameter and topped with a saucer-shaped brick dome. It has been partially destroyed by previous construction activity. Modifications to the addition's foundation plan enable the intact portions of this shaft to be preserved in place. The artifacts recovered consist largely of coarse earthenware fragments of sugar molds and syrup jars associated with the refining of sugar. A substantial number of domestic activity artifacts, including whiteware, stoneware, and porcelain sherds, were also found. They appear to be associated with the long-term use of the property for residential purposes beginning in the 1840's. No further archeological investigation of the addition project area is recommended.

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INTRODUCTION

This report discusses an archeological evaluation of a building addition at 111 N. Alfred Street in Alexandria, Virginia. The construction area affects part of the Sugar House archeological site (44 AX 96).

The project area is situated in the Old Town section of Alexandria, about 600 feet northwest of the intersection of King Street and Washington Street (figure 1). The existing structure at 111 N. Alfred dates to the first half of the nineteenth century and formerly served as a dwelling (figure 2). It is presently occupied by the Sugar House Day Spa and Salon, a commercial enterprise.

This investigation was performed by Daniel Koski-Karell, President of Karell Archeological Services, working alone. It was accomplished during the period of December 2001 to April 2002. The work was coordinated with Alexandria Archaeology.

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The addition at N. 111 Alfred Street is located on the southern side of the existing building's rear wing (figures 3 and 4). It is two stories tall and designed to provide a customer sitting area and hair salon on the first level, and four rooms on the second level. The overall lengthwise dimension east-west is 74 feet with a north-south width of 10 feet. The addition's main part is 49 feet long by 10 feet wide, the remainder consists of a handicap access ramp and deck at the addition's eastern end. This construction includes concrete footings, masonry walls, wood siding, and a metal roof. There are two entrances, one with steps on the southern side and another opening to the 8' by 12' deck at the eastern end. The access ramp for disabled persons is 17' by 4'.

The addition is designed to resemble a two story-tall frame porch that formerly occupied its location. That porch appears in a middle to late nineteenth century photo of the house (see figure 2).

HISTORIC CONTEXT AND BACKGROUND

The existing structure at 111 N. Alfred Street includes two principal parts. The main portion is a three-story brick building that fronts on the east side of Alfred Street. Adjoining its rear is a two-story brick wing extending eastward.

This location includes part of the Sugar House (44AX96) archeological site (Cressey 1987). It had been occupied by an early nineteenth century sugar factory that operated circa 1804 to 1828 (Barr, et al. 1994: 255, 260). The overall Sugar House site occupies the lots from 111 to

123 N. Alfred Street.

The Sugar House was established following the 1803 purchase of several lots along the eastern side of the 100 block of N. Alfred Street by John Leypold and Andrew Brunner. The property amounted to about one-half acre. Records from 1805 document the presence on that land parcel of a five-story sugar factory roofed with slate in the southern part along with a dwelling situated at the northern corner of the property (Barr, et al. 1994: 253). The dwelling was occupied by William Moore who operated the establishment. He was a relative of Leypold by marriage. Moore became owner of the property in 1807 when Brunner's interest was deeded to him.

Moore's Sugar House was one of two sugar refining businesses that operated in Alexandria during the early nineteenth century. The other was established at about the same time by Jacob Hoffman. It was located nearby on the western side of the 200 block of N. Washington Street.

Moore operated the Sugar House until selling the property in 1815 to Daniel McLean (Barr, et al. 1994: 256). McLean operated the factory in partnership with Clement Weston until 1820, and thereafter by himself until passing away in 1823. His son, Samuel McLean, continued the refinery business until selling it to John Hoffman in 1825. Economic difficulties led to the close of the Sugar House business in circa 1828. The dwelling at the northwestern corner of the property continued to be occupied after the refinery had shut down.

In 1841 Hugh C. Smith purchased the portion of the property that had been occupied by the sugar factory and constructed a dwelling there for his residence. Archeological evidence suggests "that some, or all, of the original refinery was dismantled during this renovation" (Barr, et al. 1994: 257). It is believed that "parts of the Alfred Street Sugar House may be attached to the townhouse remodeled or built by Hugh Smith in the early 1840s" (Barr, et al. 1994: 263).

The Smith dwelling at 111 N. Alfred Street was occupied by various parties down to the present. A photograph taken around the middle to late nineteenth century shows that a two-story wood frame porch stood adjacent to the southern side of the building's east wing (see figure 2). The porch was eventually dismantled and was not present at the time of this investigation. Most recently the structure at 111 N. Alfred Street has been used for commercial purposes. It was occupied by a real estate firm during the mid-1990s and currently houses the Sugar House Day Spa and Salon.

Alexandria Archaeology conducted excavations at the Sugar House site (44AX96) in 1987-1989 and 1992 (Barr, et al. 1994: 251, 263). The work focused on the northern part of the original Sugar House property, which was then owned by the City of Alexandria. That part was subsequently developed and is presently occupied by an office building and town houses.

Several test pits were also excavated in the rear (eastern) part of the lot of 111 N. Alfred

Street. At that time the ground surface was covered by a layer of gravel. Beneath that was fill soil containing nineteenth and twentieth century artifacts. The artifacts consisted mostly of fragments of coarse earthenware sugar molds and syrup jars that had been used in the sugar refining process. Brick building foundations were found underneath the fill soil, indicating the former presence of one or more structures in that part of the site.

FIELD METHODS

Alexandria Archaeology specified that the investigation of the 111 N. Alfred Street addition should consist of not less than 125 square feet. Through consultation with that office it was decided to focus on areas affected by foundation footings. Other terrain in the addition's footprint will not be disturbed by its construction. Seven locations along the foundation alignment were selected for excavation (figure 5). Altogether, they amount to an east-west distance of 47.5'. The depth limit of these excavations was set at 36". That is the maximum depth below grade for the foundation footings as specified in the project plans. The area excavated did not include a location near the addition's eastern end that had disturbed during underground utility construction in 2001.

This work used the grid system and datum established in the previous excavations by Alexandria Archaeology. Excavation units are identified according to the grid position of their southeast corner. The original grid's south-zero/east-zero (S0 E0) datum point could not be located and appears to have been destroyed by construction. This led to an initial minor error in identifying grid unit designations that was subsequently corrected. Grid locations used in this report and recorded in the data collection reflect the correction.

At the time of this investigation the addition's footprint was paved almost entirely with asphalt, concrete, or brick. This paving was removed using a backhoe. Subsequent excavations were conducted entirely using hand tools. Soil was removed according to stratigraphic levels with screening conducted using a one-quarter inch mesh. Data were recorded using field notes, drawings, and photography (color slides and black and white prints).

ARCHEOLOGICAL FINDINGS

The archeological findings are presented in two parts. The first describes the overall stratigraphy and areas of previous disturbance. That is followed by a discussion of archeological features and artifacts encountered, presented according to location from west to east in the addition project area. Excavation unit locations are illustrated in figure 6.

The project area's soil stratigraphy includes a parking lot surface layer of asphalt over gravel that together are 0.5' thick. This extends across most of the addition's footprint except for an area of brickwork patio overlying concrete in the western part. At the western end of the

addition project area there is an exterior concrete basement entrance with steps providing access to the lower level of 111 N. Alfred Street.

Beneath the asphalt/gravel and brickwork/concrete surface layer there is a 2.5' deep deposit of mixed soil fill. This consists largely of brown silty sand and sandy silt containing intermingled artifacts. There is also an area of sand fill beneath the concrete in the patio area. The fill deposit extends down to the level of undisturbed clay subsoil. No intact natural soil strata were encountered except for the clay subsoil.

In general, the upper part of the fill deposit includes both twentieth and nineteenth century artifacts while the lower portion contains nineteenth century artifacts only. There are several locations where utility line trenches have been excavated and backfilled. These contain intermingled twentieth and nineteenth century materials.

The natural ground surface at 111 N. Alfred appears to have been lower in elevation than the present-day surface grade. This is indicated by the ground surface directly across Alfred Street from 111 that is visible in the foreground of the nineteenth century photograph of the property (figure 2). That ground surface is significantly lower than the existing elevation at that location. The deposit of fill on the lot at 111 N. Alfred may have been done to raise the ground surface above its natural elevation and level the grade in order to improve drainage.

This investigation encountered buried utility lines at eight locations along the addition's foundation alignments. The soil above and adjoining these utility lines had been disturbed during their installation. Six of these utility lines are ceramic drainage pipe apparently used for sewage. Four ceramic pipe sections appear to be associated with a single pipeline that extends through three excavation units. There are two metal pipe utility line segments (associated with a single pipeline) that may have been formerly used for natural gas or water.

The following is a description of the excavation units and archeological features encountered. It is organized from west to east across the project area. Locations of these units and features are illustrated in Figure 6.

Unit S33.5 E49 (12' x 2.5'): This unit contains one ceramic drainage pipeline and four archeological features. Features 5 and 6 are footings for the frame porch that formerly stood at this location (see Figures 7 and 8). These footings consist of circular concrete bases about one foot in diameter by six inches in thickness that are surmounted by handmade bricks laid in a rectangular formation. The surviving brickwork is three courses in height. The two footings are eight feet apart and aligned in an east-west orientation. The concrete bases of both footings rest atop separate sections of a brick wall that is three courses in height. This wall has been cut through by the ceramic drainage pipe's trench. The wall's two parts designated Features 7 and 8 (see Figures 9, 10 and 11). This wall is built of two parallel rows of handmade brick stretchers, except for the lowest course which consists entirely of headers. The base of the wall rests upon natural clay subsoil except for its western part. The western end of Feature 7 rests on oyster

shells used as backfill material for the builder's trench of the main section of 111 N. Alfred Street.

A vertical profile drawing of the southern wall of S33.5 E59 is provided as Figure 12. The surface consists of a layer of mixed topsoil for most of its length, with the eastern end consisting of a layer of asphalt paving over a layer of gravel mixed with soil at its base. Underneath this are two layers of mixed fill soil. The upper fill layer extends from the base of the gravel down to the upper part of the two brick footings for the former frame porch that stood on this side of 111 N. Alfred Street. The second fill later extends from there down to the base of the brick wall that is below the level of the porch footings. Both these layers of mixed fill contain nineteenth century artifacts.

The upper fill layer containing nineteenth century artifacts may contain soil deposited at this location during the twentieth century. Since this soil layer is above the level of the frame porch's masonry footings, it appears to have been deposited after the frame porch was dismantled.

There is also a filled trench where the sewage drainage pipe was installed. This trench contains nineteenth and twentieth century artifacts. It is unclear whether the trench fill dates to the original placement of this pipe, or was reopened at a later date for maintenance or repair purposes.

The nineteenth century artifactual materials encountered in this excavation unit include a small number of early nineteenth sugar mold and syrup jar sherds. The most abundant ceramics are sherds of middle to late nineteenth century whiteware. Fragments of this whiteware were also found next to and underneath Feature 6 (brick and concrete porch footing). One sugar mold sherd and one syrup jar fragment were found underneath the brick wall that forms Features 7 and 8.

It appears that the brick wall (Features 7 and 8) was built either concurrent with or subsequent to the circa 1840's construction of the Hugh C. Smith dwelling at 111 N. Alfred Street. The brick wall's western end touches the outside wall of 111 N. Alfred Street and extends across the builder's trench for this structure. This indicates that the wall (Features 7 and 8) was built after the builder's trench was backfilled.

The two porch footings (Features 5 and 6) were constructed sometime later. They are positioned on top of the brick wall. It may be that the brick wall (Features 7 and 8) was covered by fill soil prior to or during the porch's construction, which appears to have occurred around the middle to late nineteenth century.

Unit S29.5 E60 (8' x 2'): This unit contains one rectangular brickwork footing for the middle to late nineteenth century porch. It is designated Feature 9 (see Figure 13). This footing consists of three courses of handmade bricks and rests on clay subsoil. Artifacts found underneath this feature included a syrup jar sherd and two whiteware sherds.

Unit S33.5 E86 (10' x 2'): This unit contains two ceramic drain pipe alignments. One is marked with the name "Somerville" and "Wash'n D.C." (See Figure 14). The date this pipe was manufactured or installed remains undetermined. There are no features of archeological interest in this unit.

Unit S33.5 E96 (8' x 2'): This unit contains one ceramic drain pipe alignment and one metal pipeline for natural gas or water. The ceramic pipe lines up the similar pipeline encountered in Units S25 E113 and S25 E118.5. There are no features of archeological interest.

Unit S32 E98 (5' x 2'): This unit contains one metal utility pipeline segment that aligns with the one encountered in Unit S33.5 E96. A feature of archeological interest was encountered at the eastern end of this unit. Designated as Feature 10, it is the western edge of a domed shaft constructed of handmade brick (see Figure 15). The center of this shaft is located at S27 E107 (see Figure 16). The shaft is circular in plan and 12 feet in diameter. A data recordation sheet for it is included in the archival records for this investigation. The shaft's outer wall is built with brick stretchers and it is surmounted by a saucer-shaped dome made entirely of brick headers.

Prior to this investigation the shaft's dome was transected by the trench excavated for recent utility line construction. The shaft's interior was filled with gravel and sand at that time. A faint odor of sewage emanates from the shaft. This may represent leakage from a ceramic drain pipe alignment encountered in excavation units both east and west of the shaft that appears to pass through the shaft location itself.

This shaft was not investigated thoroughly. It was decided through consultation with Alexandria Archaeology to leave it in place. The Sugar House addition construction plan was modified to include installation of a concrete spanning beam across the shaft's location. This spanning beam is placed atop three circular poured concrete footings placed to bracket the shaft, and in turn supports the portion of the Sugar House addition that is above the shaft.

Unit S25 E113 (5.5' x 2'): This unit contains a ceramic drain pipe alignment that is oriented towards the brick shaft and appears to pass through it. The soil where the ceramic pipe is nearest the shaft contains an abundance of broken brick rubble, possibly from the shaft itself. This pipeline lines up with segments of similar pipe in Units S33.5 E96 and S25 E118.5. There are also two archeological features in this unit. Feature 1 is an area of pavement made of a single course of handmade bricks (see Figure 17). This pavement lies just below the gravel layer underlying the asphalt paving at ground surface level. The ceramic drain pipe alignment lies below this paving, suggesting that the brick pavement postdates the pipeline's construction.

This unit's other archeological feature is a short rectangular column or footing built of handmade brick, designated Feature 11 (see Figure 18). It is similar in construction and configuration to the porch footings identified as Features 5, 6, and 9. Feature 11 appears to be another porch footing.

Unit S25 E118.5 (5' x 5'): This unit contains three archeological features (2, 3, and 4) and one ceramic drain pipe alignment (see Figures 17 and 19). The drain pipe rests on clay subsoil and lines up with the pipe segments in Units S25 E113 and S33.5 E96. Feature 2 is rectangular, 3' long by 1' wide, and made of a single course of handmade bricks resting on fill. It is located near what had been the eastern end of the nineteenth century frame porch. Its configuration appears suitable to have served as the base or threshold of a set of wooden stairs. Adjoining the eastern edge of Feature 2 are two flat rock slabs. Alongside the southern edge of Feature 2 lies Feature 3, which is also a single course of handmade bricks resting on fill. Feature 3 appears to be paving. Only the northern edge of Feature 3 extends into Unit S25 E118.5. The overall extent of this brickwork is not known. Feature 4 consists of a slab of concrete that was poured atop fill soil. It covers the space between Features 1 and 2.

None of the features in S25 E118.5 is a wall footing. They do not line up with wall footings encountered nearby during a previous archeological investigation of the open area at the rear of 111 N. Alfred Street. Documentation concerning that earlier archeological work is on file at the offices of Alexandria Archaeology.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

The artifacts encountered in this investigation are consistent with materials reported from earlier excavations at the Sugar House site (44AX96). They reflect the documented early nineteenth century industrial and later residential activities on the property (see Barr, et al. 1994).

A catalog of the material recovered is provided as an appendix to this report. The artifacts themselves have been processed and turned over to the owners of 111 N. Alfred Street who are the proprietors of the Sugar House Day Spa and Salon. Table 1. provides a summary of this artifact collection.

The material recovered consists predominantly of two categories of ceramic material. One category consists of coarse earthenware fragments from sugar molds and syrup jars. This material is associated with the circa 1804-1828 Sugar House refining operation and was encountered in each excavation unit. The molds were used to form the sugar into cone-shaped loaves. The syrup jars captured the liquid that drained from the molds during the final stage of sugar refining (see Barr, et al. 1994).

The other category of ceramic material includes fragments of a variety of refined earthenwares, stoneware, and porcelain. These include plain whiteware sherds as well as examples with blue, green, purple, brown, multicolored transfer print decoration, and painted annular designs. Yellow ware fragments were also recovered. Stoneware sherds include one example of white stoneware and several sherds of grey stoneware, some with blue decoration. Most of the porcelain sherds encountered are plain, though one sherd with blue decoration was also found.

Table 1. Summary Inventory of Artifacts Recovered in 2001

Coarse earthenware:	199	Syrup jar sherds, c.1800-1830
	134	Sugar mold sherds, c.1800-1830
Refined earthenware:	55	Whiteware sherds, plain, c.1830-20th century
	1	Whiteware sherd, molded decoration, c.1830-1900
	12	Whiteware sherds, transfer print decoration, c.1830-1900
	4	Whiteware sherds, annular decoration, c.1830-1900
	1	Whiteware sherd, hand painted decoration, c.1820-1850
	4	Whiteware sherds, green-glazed, c.1820-1900
	4	Yellow ware sherds, c.1820-1900
Stoneware:	20	Grey stoneware sherds, plain, 19 th century
	8	Grey stoneware sherds, blue decoration, 19 th century
Porcelain:	8	Plain sherds, c.19th century.
	1	Sherd with blue decoration, c.19th century
Glass:	64	Window glass fragments, c.19th century
	10	Clear glass bottle fragments, c.19th-20th century
	8	Green glass fragments, c.19th century
	2	White glass fragments, c.19th-20th century
Coral and Limestone:	2	Coral fragments, c.1800-1830
	1	Limestone fragment, c.1800-1830
Building Materials:	24	Slate fragments, c.19th century
	76	Brick fragments, c.19th century
	4	Fire brick fragments, c.19th century
	3	Mortar fragments, c.19th century
	1	Sandstone cut rock fragment, c.19th century
	5	Cement and concrete fragments, c.19th-20th century
	11	Ceramic drain pipe fragments, c.20th century
	1	Green-glazed tile fragment, c.20th century
Shell and bone:	23	Oyster shells and shell fragments, c.19th century
	10	Fowl bone fragments, c.19th century
	22	Mammal bone fragments, c.19th century

Table 1., continued

Metal:	1	Lincoln-head penny, date indistinguishable, 20 th century
	25	Iron nails and nail fragments, c.19th-20th century
	7	Iron fragments, c.19th-20th century
	1	Lead fragment, c.19th-20th century
	5	Brass fragments, c.19th-20th century
	1	RC cola bottle cap, 20 th century
Plastic and rubber:	11	Black bakelite fragments, c.1850-20th century
	9	Fragments, 20th century
	1	Coffee cup lid, 20 th century
	1	Rubber gasket, 20 th century
Coal:	11	Coal fragments, c.19th-20th century
	2	Coal cinder fragments, c.19th-20th century

The remainder of the artifact collection includes a variety of materials including slate, brick, mortar, metal, plastic, and coal. The slate appears to be fragments of roofing material. It may be associated with the slate roof reported to have been present on the early nineteenth century sugar factory. All the materials encountered are what could be expected given the known history of the property at 111 N. Alfred Street.

INTERPRETATION OF ARCHEOLOGICAL AND DOCUMENTARY DATA

The findings of this investigation are consistent with documentary data and previous archeological work relating to the property. There is abundant artifactual evidence for the early nineteenth century Sugar House refinery operation as well as circa 1840's and later residential activity. The circular brick shaft (Feature 10) may be associated with the sugar factory. The brick wall section in Unit S33.5 E49 (Features 7 and 8) appears to be associated with the structure constructed during the 1840's. The four rectangular brick footings (Features 5, 6, 8, and 11) and the rectangular brick feature (Feature 2) may be associated with the frame porch erected around the middle to late nineteenth century. The brick and concrete paving found just below the existing ground surface (Features 1, 3, and 4) appears to be of late nineteenth to early twentieth century vintage since it is near the surface of the fill soil deposited on the site.

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The archeological evaluation of the project area for an addition to 111 N. Alfred Street investigated terrain at the Sugar House site (44AX96) that will be affected by construction. This included excavation of 128 square feet along the alignment of the addition's footings. That work encountered brick footings for a middle to late nineteenth century frame porch that formerly stood at this location, a section of brick wall appearing to date to the 1840's or later, and brick paving of late nineteenth to early twentieth century vintage.

The largest feature found is a circular brick shaft 12 feet in diameter and topped with a saucer-shaped brick dome. It has been partially destroyed by previous construction activity. The artifacts recovered consist largely of coarse earthenware fragments of sugar molds and syrup jars associated with the circa.1804-1828 sugar refinery. A substantial number of domestic activity artifacts, including whiteware, stoneware, and porcelain sherds, were also found. They appear to be associated with the long-term use of the property for residential purposes beginning in the 1840's.

The brick shaft (Feature 10) is located along the foundation alignment for the addition's exterior frame deck that adjoins the handicap ramp. In consultation with Alexandria Archaeology it was decided to pour three concrete pillars near the shaft's exterior to support a T-shaped spanner beam. The placement of this spanner beam provides support for the addition's deck while allowing the remaining portion of the brick shaft to be preserved in place.

No further archeological investigation is recommended prior to construction of the Sugar House addition. The existing remains of brick shaft will be preserved through the adopted modification of the construction plan.

REFERENCES

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Figure 1. Project Area Location

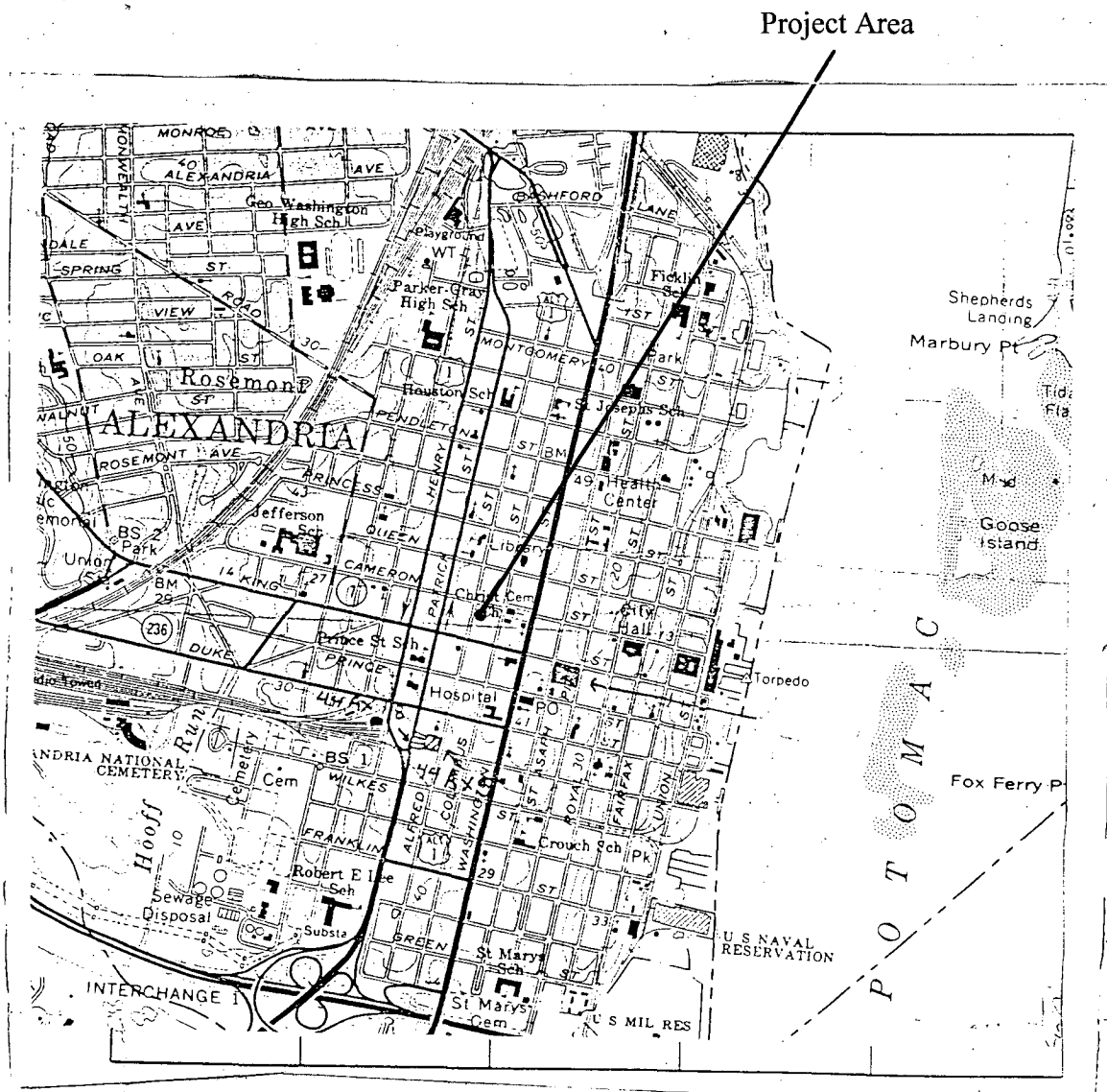




Figure 2. Nineteenth Century Photograph of 111 N. Alfred Street

19

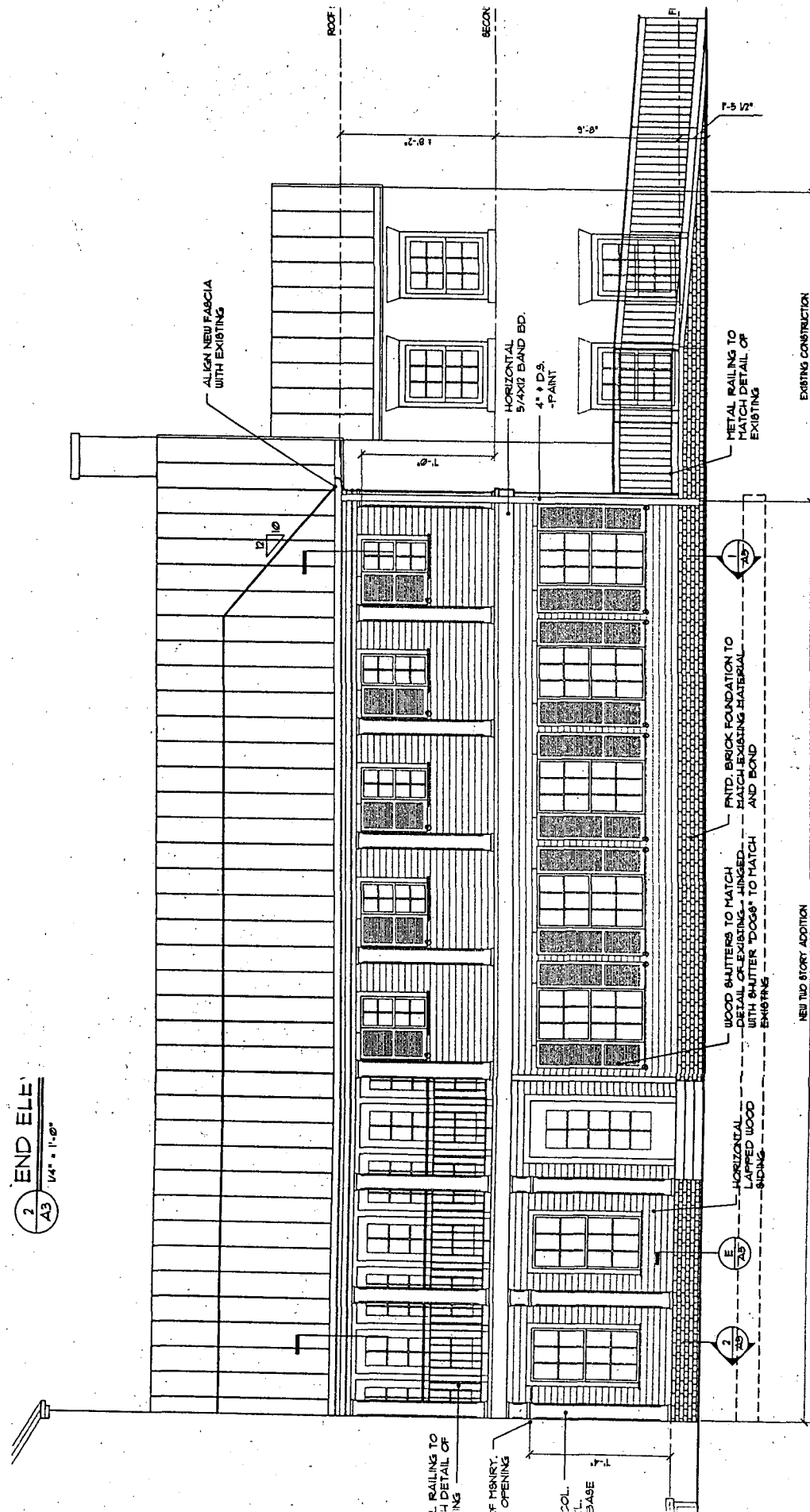


Figure 4. Elevation of the Addition to 111 N. Alfred Street

Figure 5. Archeological Excavation Units

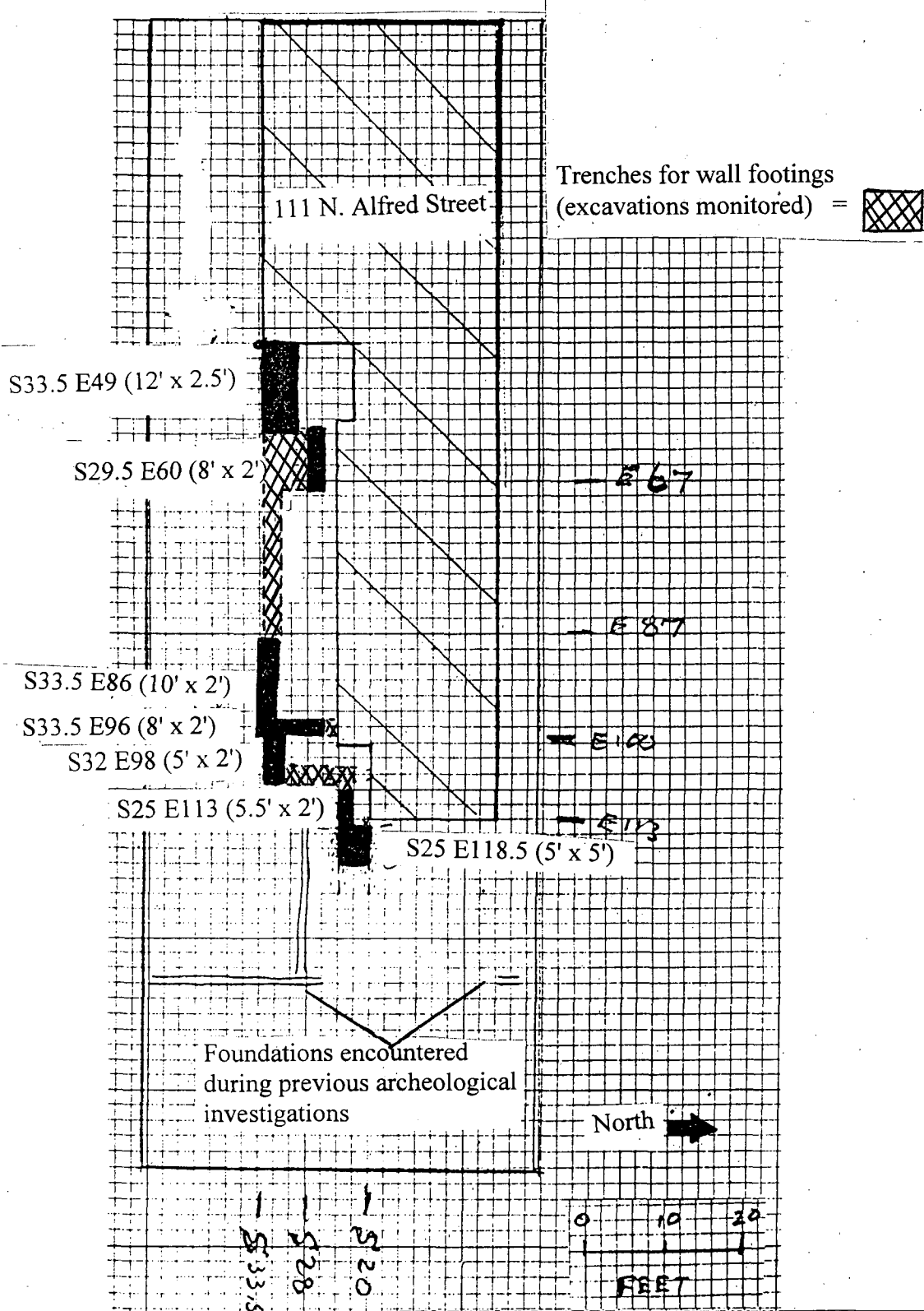
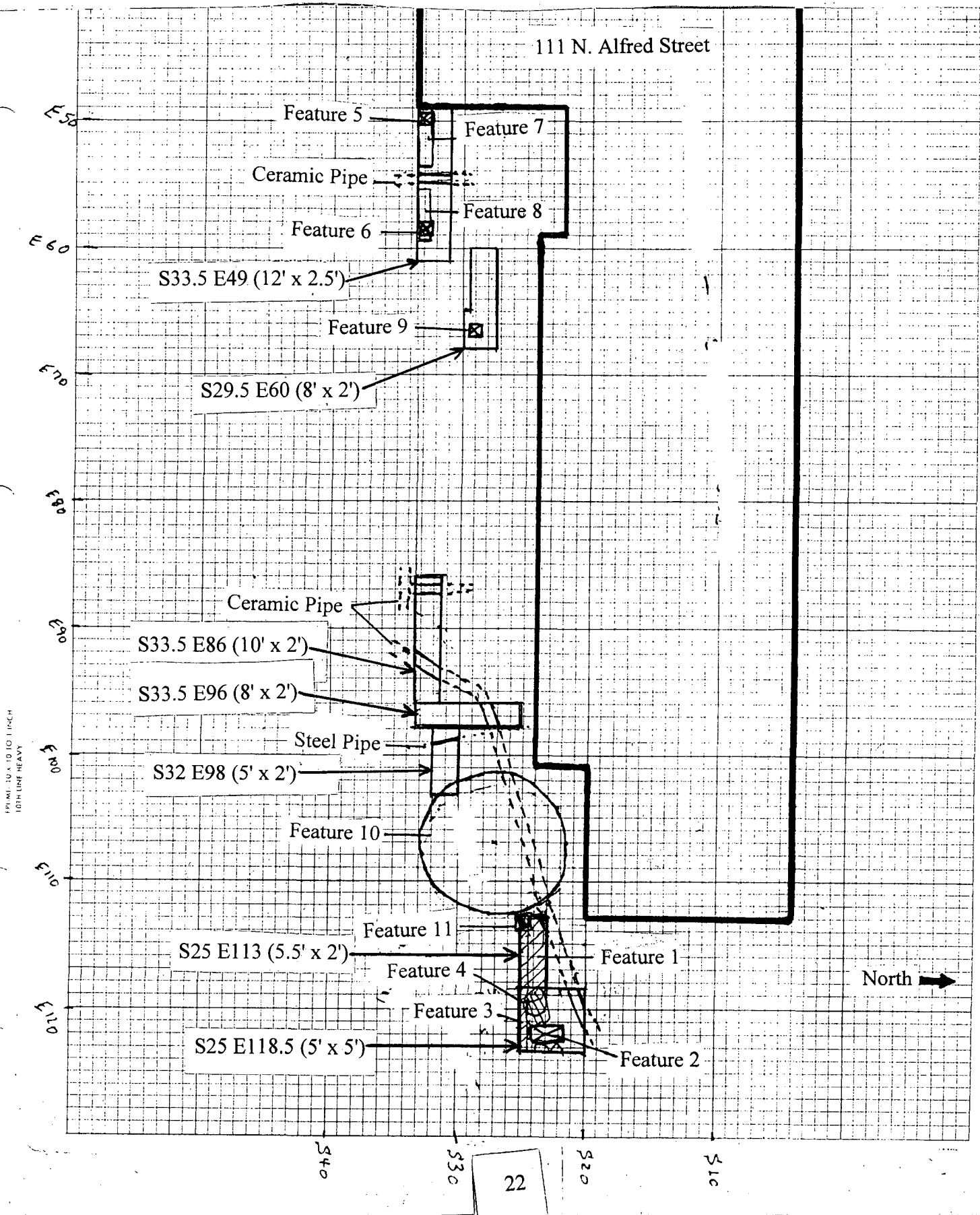
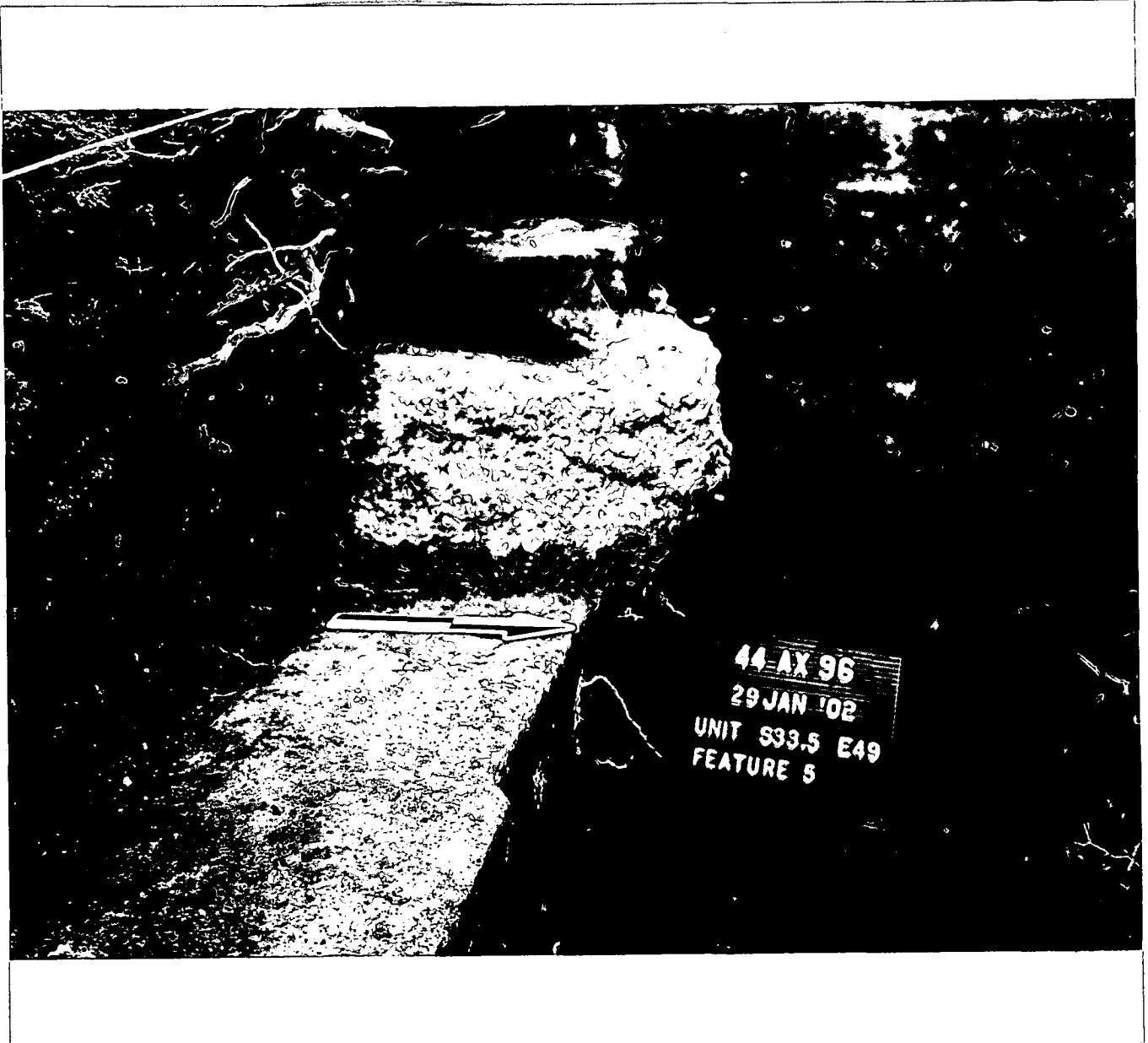


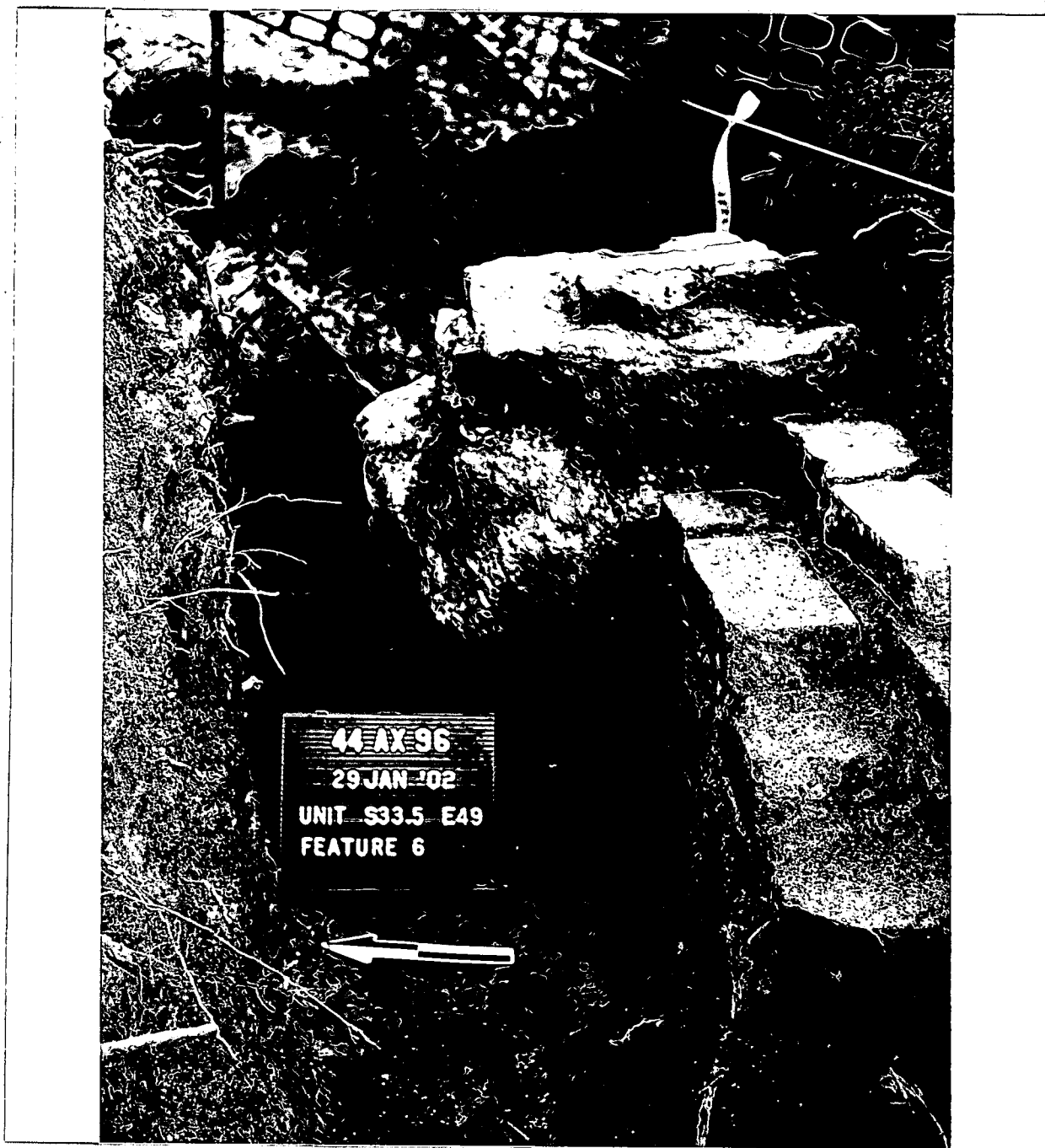
Figure 6. Features and Utility Lines in the Addition Project Area



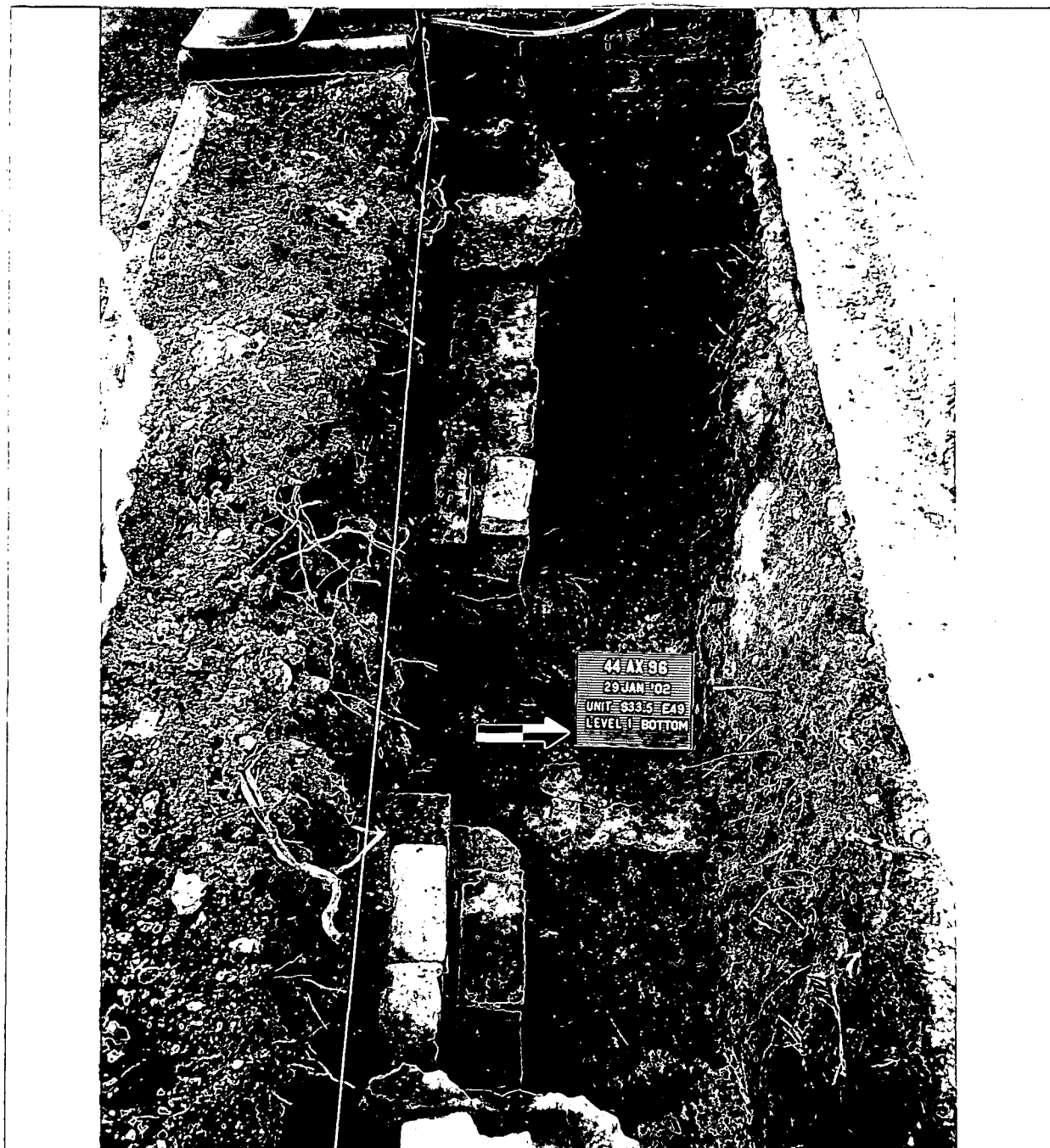
7. Feature 5, Looking West



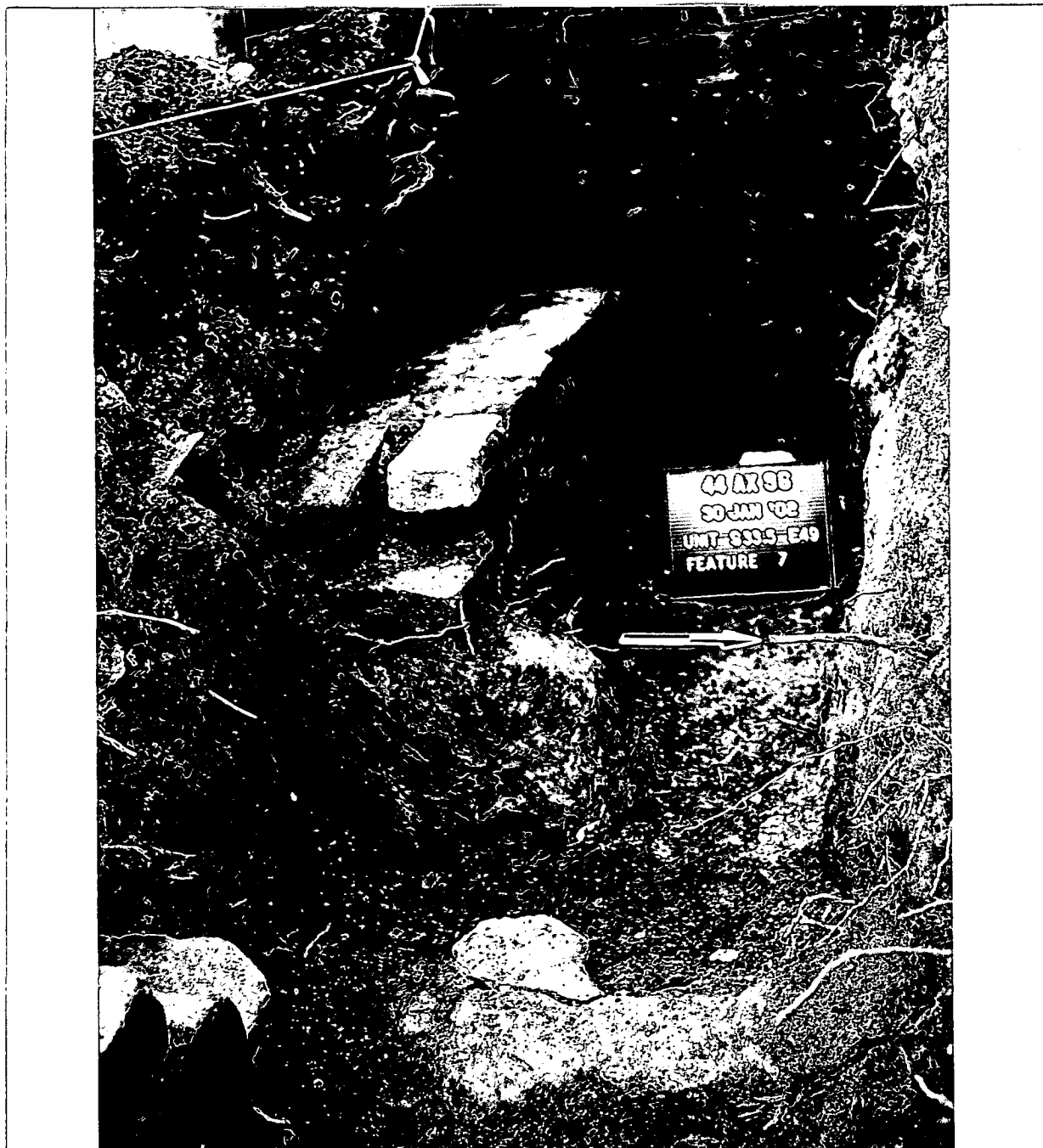
8. Feature 6, Looking East



9. Features 7 and 8, Looking West



10. Feature 7, Looking West



11. Feature 8, Looking East

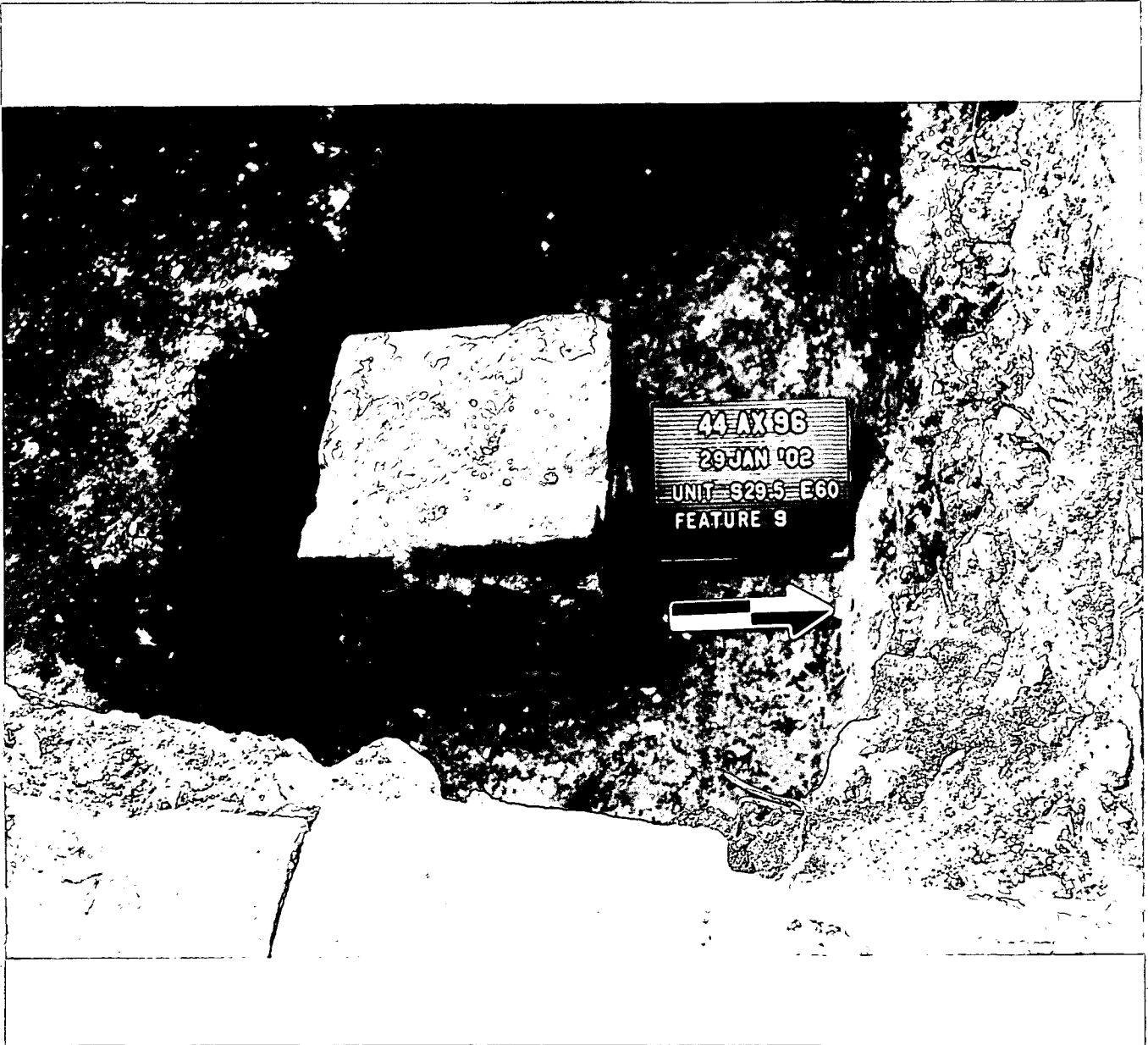


SOUTH WALL PROFILE
(LOOKING SOUTH)



12. Profile of Unit S33.5 E49, South Wall

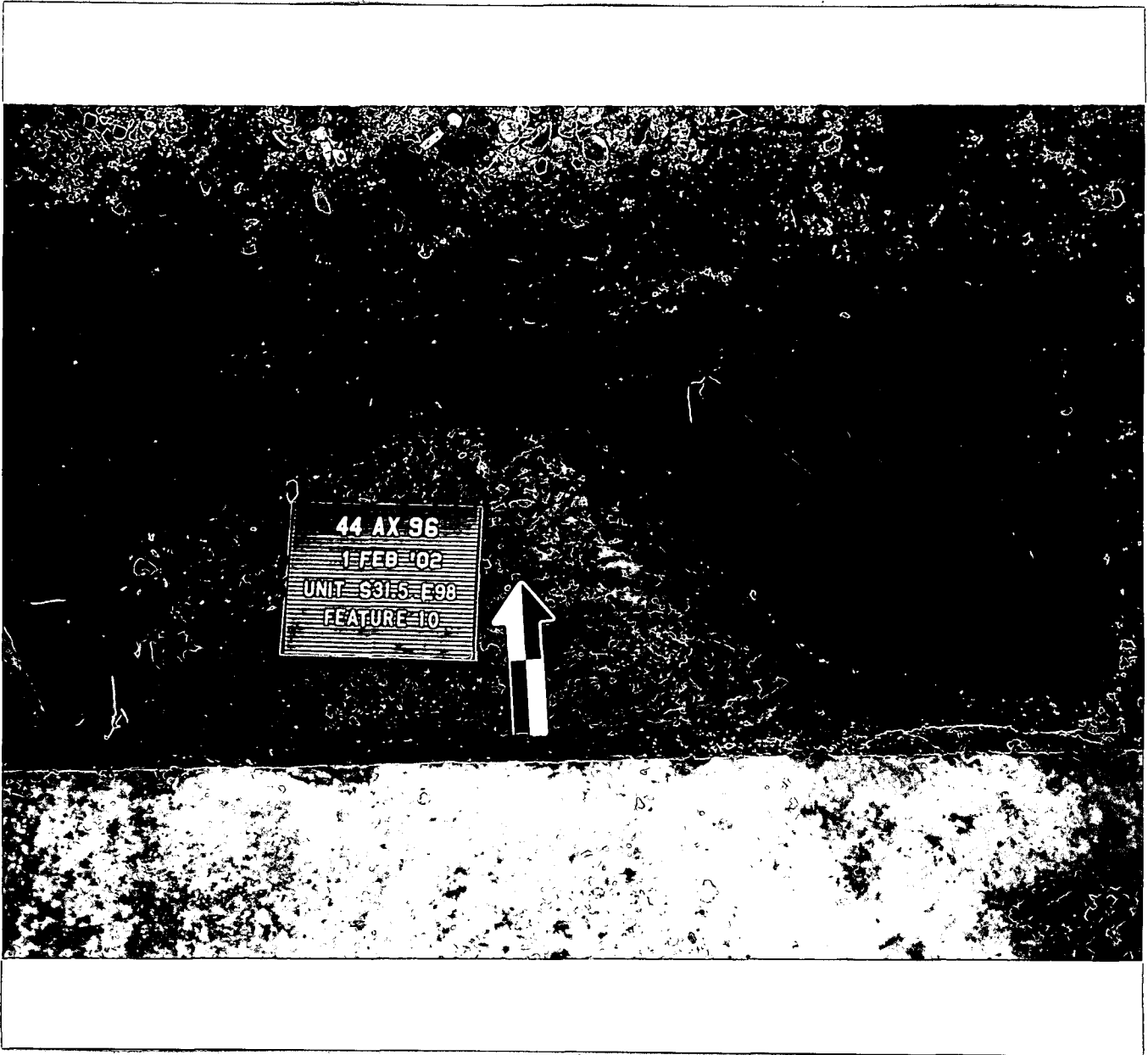
13. Feature 9, Looking West



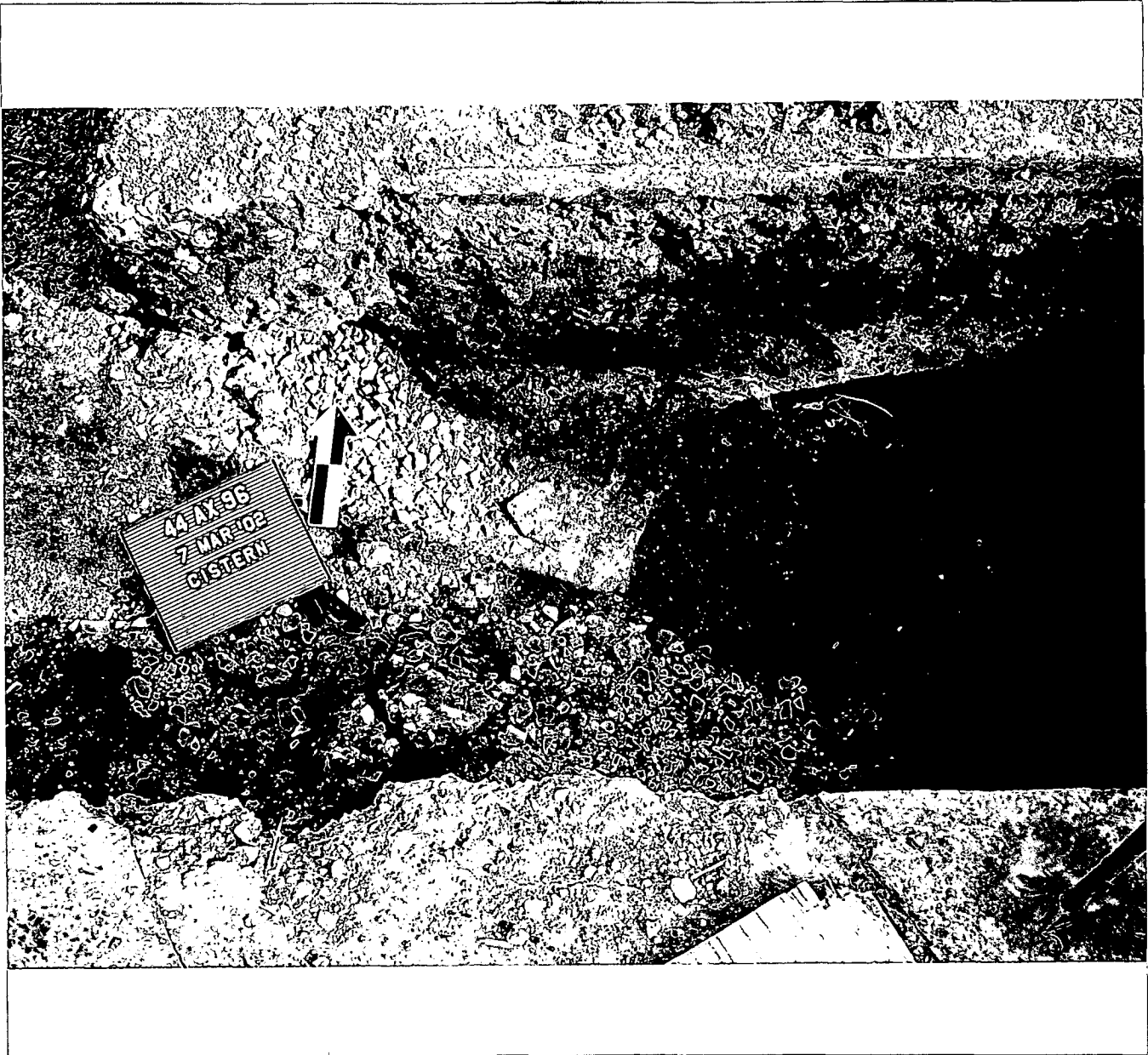
14. Ceramic Pipe, Marked "Somerville" and "Wash'n D.C."



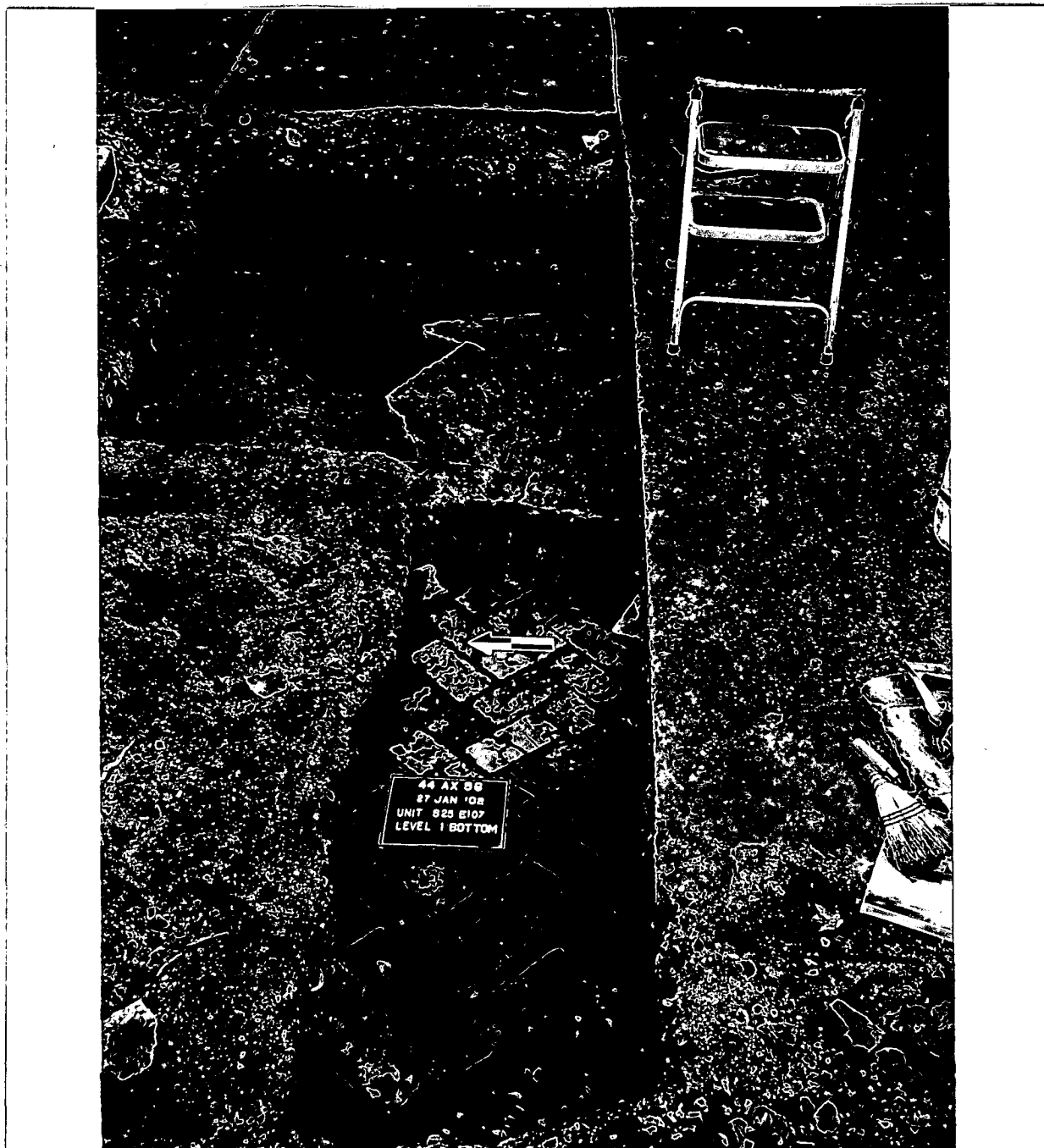
15. Feature 10, Looking North



16. Gravel-filled Trench Traversing Feature 10



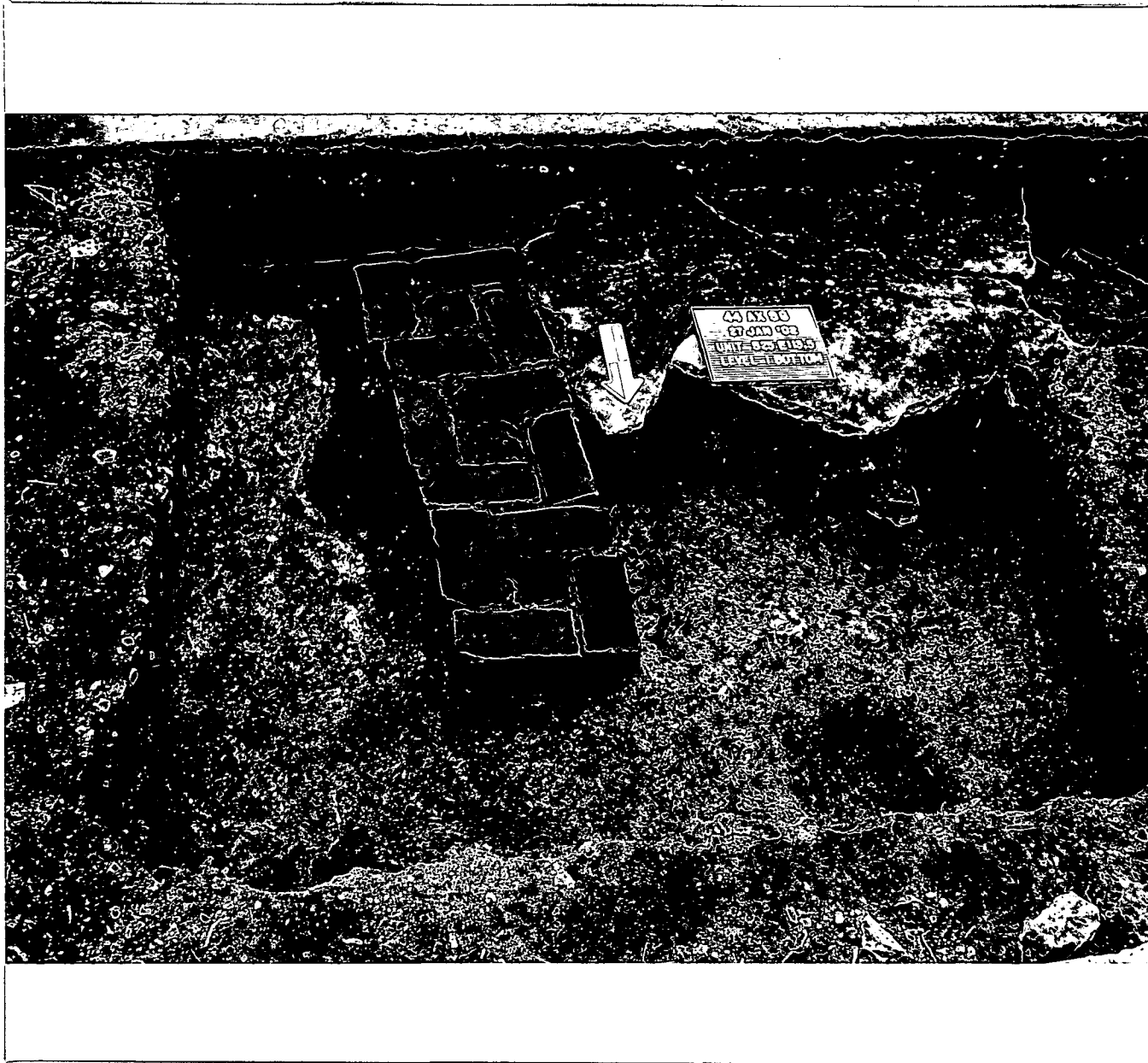
17. Feature 1, Looking East, Features 2, 3, and 4 in Background



18. Feature 11, Looking South



19. Features 2, 3, and 4, Looking South



APPENDIX 2. ARTIFACT CATALOG

UNIT AND LEVEL DESIGNATION: S33.5 E49

LEVEL 1, UPPER
(Mixed fill)

MATERIAL	AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION
Coarse earthenware	1	Syrup jar body sherd
	1	Sugar mold rim sherd
Refined earthenware	1	Whiteware body sherd, plain
	1	Whiteware rim sherd, green transfer printing decoration
	1	Whiteware body sherd, blue transfer printing decoration
Porcelain	1	Body sherd, plain
Glass	1	White glass body fragment
	1	Clear glass bottle body fragment
	12	Window glass fragments
Slate	10	Fragments
Brick	7	Fragments
Mortar	1	Fragment
Metal	5	Iron nails, corroded
	1	Lead fragment
	2	Brass fragments
Plastic	3	Plastic fragments
Coal	2	Fragments
	1	Coal cinder fragment

UNIT AND LEVEL DESIGNATION: S33.5 E49

LEVEL 1, LOWER
(Mixed fill between basement
steps and brick foundation)

MATERIAL	AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION
Coarse earthenware	1	Syrup jar body sherd
	12	Sugar mold body sherds
	3	Sugar mold rim sherds
Refined earthenware	9	Whiteware body sherds, plain
	1	Whiteware body sherd, annular decoration
	1	Whiteware body sherd, purple transfer print decoration
	1	Whiteware body sherd with brown decoration
	1	Yellow ware rim sherd
	1	Yellow ware basal sherd
	1	Yellow ware body sherd
Stoneware	2	Grey lid sherds, blue decoration
	1	Grey body sherd, blue decoration
	1	Grey rim sherd, plain
	11	Grey body sherds, plain
Glass	5	Window glass fragments
	2	Dark green bottle body fragments
	1	Clear glassware body fragment
	2	Clear glass bottle body fragments
Iron	7	Nails, corroded
	3	Fragments, corroded
Shell and Bone	4	Oyster shells
	1	Oyster shell fragment
	8	Bird bone fragments
	7	Mammal bone fragments
Brick	19	Fragments
Mortar	1	Fragment
Coal	7	Fragments

UNIT AND LEVEL DESIGNATION: S33.5 E49

SOIL SURROUNDING
CONCRETE BASE OF
FEATURE 6

MATERIAL	AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION
Coarse earthenware	1	Sugar mold body sherd, water-worn
Refined earthenware	1	Whiteware basal sherd, with maker's marks: British crown shield with lion and unicorn over the words <i>Ironstone China</i> and <i>J. Heath</i>
	1	Whiteware body sherd, plain
Porcelain	1	Body sherd, plain
Brick	1	Fragment

UNIT AND LEVEL DESIGNATION: S33.5 E49

SOIL UNDERNEATH
FEATURE 6

MATERIAL	AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION
Refined earthenware	3	Whiteware body sherds, plain
	1	Whiteware basal sherd, plain
Stoneware	1	Grey basal sherd
	1	Grey body sherd, blue decoration
Porcelain	1	Basal sherd, plain
Iron	2	Nails, corroded
Brick	5	Fragments
Slate	1	Fragment

UNIT AND LEVEL DESIGNATION: S33.5 E49

SOIL UNDERNEATH
FEATURES 7 AND 8

MATERIAL	AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION
Coarse earthenware	1	Syrup jar rim sherd
	1	Sugar mold body sherd
Glass	1	Window glass fragment
Iron	1	Fragment, corroded
Brick	1	Fragment
	1	Fire brick fragment
Slate	1	Fragment

UNIT AND LEVEL DESIGNATION: S29.5 E60

LEVEL 1

MATERIAL	AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION
Coarse earthenware	9	Syrup jar body sherds
	2	Syrup jar rim sherds
	2	Syrup jar basal sherds
	11	Sugar mold body sherds
	7	Sugar mold rim sherds
Refined earthenware	8	Whiteware body sherds, plain
	2	Whiteware rim sherds, plain
	2	Whiteware basal sherds, plain
	1	Whiteware rim sherd, blue transfer printing decoration
	1	Whiteware rim sherd, annular decoration
	3	Whiteware body sherds, annular decoration
	1	Yellow ware rim sherd
Stoneware	3	Grey body sherds
Porcelain	2	Basal sherds, plain
	2	Body sherds, plain
Glass	1	Drinking glass fragment, clear
	17	Window glass fragments
Brick and mortar	1	Brick fragment
	3	Fire brick fragments
	1	Mortar fragment
Slate	5	Fragments
Metal	2	Nails, corroded
	1	Fragment, corroded
Plastic	1	Fragment
	1	Cellophane wrapper fragment
Ceramic drain pipe	1	Fragment
Shell and bone	10	Oyster shells
	2	Bird bone fragments
	15	Mammal bone fragments

UNIT AND LEVEL DESIGNATION: S29.5 E60 UNDERNEATH FEATURE 9

Coarse earthenware	1	Syrup jar body sherd
Refined earthenware	2	Whiteware body sherds, plain
Glass	1	Dark green bottle body fragment

UNIT AND LEVEL DESIGNATION: S33.5 E86

MATERIAL	AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION
Coarse earthenware	3	Syrup jar rim sherds
	1	Syrup jar basal sherd
	25	Syrup jar body sherds
	9	Sugar mold body sherds
	1	Sugar mold rim sherd
Refined earthenware	1	Whiteware basal sherd, marked <i>BB 7</i>
	2	Whiteware body sherds, plain
	1	Whiteware rim sherd, plain
Stoneware	1	Grey rim sherd, blue decoration
	1	Grey body sherd, blue decoration
Porcelain	1	body sherd, blue transfer printing decoration
Glass	1	Window glass fragment
Ceramic tile	1	Tile fragment, green color glazed on top
Slate	1	Fragment
Ceramic drain pipe	6	Fragments
Oyster shell	3	Shells
	3	Shell fragments

UNIT AND LEVEL DESIGNATION: S33.5 E96

LEVEL 1
(Fill)

MATERIAL	AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION
Coarse earthenware	25	Syrup jar body sherds
	8	Syrup jar rim sherds
	4	Syrup jar basal sherds
	16	Sugar mold body sherds
Refined earthenware	6	Whiteware body sherds, plain
	1	Whiteware rim sherd, blue transfer printing decoration
	1	Whiteware rim sherd, floral ploychrome painted decoration
Stoneware	1	Grey basal sherd, blue decoration
	1	Grey body sherd, plain
Glass	1	Window glass fragment
	3	Clear glass bottle body fragments
	1	Dark green bottle glass, basal fragment
Slate	1	Fragment
Brick	1	Fragment
Sandstone	1	Cut rock fragment
Coal	1	Fragment
Ceramic drain pipe	2	Fragments
Plastic	1	Coffee cup lid

UNIT AND LEVEL DESIGNATION: S32 E98

LEVEL 1

MATERIAL	AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION
Coarse earthenware	14	Syrup jar body sherds
	1	Syrup jar rim sherds
	2	Syrup jar basal sherds
	15	Sugar mold body sherds
	2	Sugar mold rim sherds
Refined earthenware	1	Green-glazed basal sherd, white paste
	1	Green-glazed rim sherd, white paste
	1	Whiteware body sherd, plain
	1	Whiteware rim sherd, molded decoration, scalloped edge
Glass	1	Window glass fragment
Coral	1	Fragment, water-worn
Brick	5	Fragments

UNIT AND LEVEL DESIGNATION: S25 E113

LEVEL 1

MATERIAL	AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION
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Coarse earthenware	1	Syrup jar body sherd
Glass	1	Window glass fragment
Plastic	1	Clear fragment

UNIT AND LEVEL DESIGNATION: S25 E113

LEVEL 2

MATERIAL	AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION
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Coarse earthenware	43	Syrup jar body sherds
	1	Syrup jar basal sherd
	4	Syrup jar rim sherds
	20	Sugar mold body sherds
Refined earthenware	5	Whiteware body sherds, plain
	2	Whiteware rim sherds, blue transfer printing decoration
Stoneware	1	Grey body sherd, blue decoration
Coral	1	Fragment
Glass	1	Drinking glass fragment, clear
Iron	2	Nails, corroded
Brick	2	Fragments

UNIT AND LEVEL DESIGNATION: S25 E118.5

LEVEL 1

MATERIAL	AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION
Coarse earthenware	25	Syrup jar body sherds
	2	Syrup jar rim sherds
	15	Sugar mold body sherds
	1	Sugar mold body sherd, water-worn
Refined earthenware	2	Whiteware body sherds, plain
	1	Whiteware body sherd, blue transfer printing
	2	Whiteware body sherds, annular decoration
	2	Green-glazed body sherds, white paste
Stoneware	1	Grey body sherd, plain
Coin	1	Lincoln-head wheat penny, date indistinguishable
Glass	15	Window glass fragments
	1	Green glass bottle body fragment
Slate and brick	3	Slate fragments
	31	Brick fragments
Concrete and cement	1	Concrete fragment
	4	Cement fragments
Plastic and rubber	11	Black plastic fragments, bakelite
	3	Plastic fragments
	1	Rubber gasket
Metal	2	Brass fragments
	1	Iron nail, corroded
	1	RC cola bottle cap
	1	Brass garden hose connector, with hose fragment
	5	Iron nails, corroded
	1	Iron nail fragment, corroded
Limestone	1	Fragment
Coal	1	Coal fragment
	1	Coal cinder fragment

UNIT AND LEVEL DESIGNATION: S25 E118.5

LEVEL 2
(Mixed fill below concrete)

MATERIAL	AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION
Coarse earthenware	17	Syrup jar body sherds
	5	Syrup jar rim sherds
	18	Sugar mold body sherds
Refined earthenware	1	Whiteware body sherd, blue transfer printing decoration
	4	Whiteware body sherds, plain
Stoneware	2	Grey, body sherds
Porcelain	1	Body sherd, plain
Glass	3	Window glass fragments
	1	Clear glass bottle body fragment
	3	Green glass bottle body fragments
Slate	1	Fragment
Brick	3	Fragments
Iron	1	Fragment, corroded
Oyster	2	Oyster shell fragments
Ceramic drain pipe	2	Fragments

UNIT AND LEVEL DESIGNATION: S25 E118.5

LEVEL 2
(Mixed fill below Feature 1
brickwork)

MATERIAL	AMOUNT	DESCRIPTION
Coarse earthenware	2	Syrup jar rim sherds
	1	Sugar mold body sherd
Refined earthenware	3	Whiteware body sherds, plain
	2	Whiteware rim sherds, blue transfer printing decoration
Glass	1	White glass fragment
	7	Window glass fragments
Slate	1	Fragment
Metal	1	Iron