

PUBLIC REPORT SUMMARY

This report describes the conduct and findings of a Background Study and Archeological Evaluation of a parcel of land in Alexandria, Virginia, that was proposed for development in 1992-1993. The proposed project was called the First Addition to Colonial Park, and was situated in the North Ridge area of Alexandria at 2404 Russell Road. The proposed development was for the construction of ten single family houses on land surrounding the Mount Ida House.

The investigation documented the presence of an archeological site in the project area. It consisted of a cultural deposit related to the adjoining Mount Ida House. The archeological materials encountered in this study consisted of a substantial amount of scattered late 19th century to recent vintage materials with a small amount of scattered early to middle 19th century artifacts. The Mount Ida Site's state archeological site inventory number is 44AX168.

The terrain to be disturbed by the proposed construction was intensively investigated. No cultural features or other archeological deposit of historical significance were found within the area of disturbance. As a consequence, no further archeological study of the proposed area of disturbance prior to the proposed construction was recommended.

ABSTRACT

This technical report describes the conduct and findings of a background study and archeological evaluation performed for a proposed development project in the City of Alexandria called the First Addition to Colonial Park. The project area investigated was proposed for the development of ten single family houses. The terrain in the project area surrounds the Mount Ida House at 2404 Russell Road, Alexandria, VA 22302. The Mount Ida House was initially constructed circa 1800-1808. It was occupied during several episodes of ownership until the present day. The project area covered by the archeological field work consisted of the terrain to be disturbed by the proposed construction. This investigation consisted of background research and a survey and evaluation of the project area. The field work documented the presence of an archeological site associated with the Mount Ida House (Site 44AX168). The cultural materials recovered from the project's area of disturbance consisted almost exclusively of late 19th century to recent vintage artifacts. Material dating earlier than circa 1835 was very scarce. No intact cultural features of historical significance or other cultural deposit of archeological interest were encountered in the area of disturbance. It was recommended that no further archeological investigation of the project area be required prior to the proposed construction.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We wish to thank the staff of Alexandria Archaeology for their assistance in accomplishing this investigation. The staff archaeologist assigned to monitor the work was Francine Bromberg. Her comments and suggestions were of great help throughout the work. City of Alexandria archaeologists Pamela J. Cressey and Stephen J. Shepherd also provided attention and assistance that was greatly appreciated.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report describes the conduct and findings of a Background Study and Archeological Evaluation of a parcel of land in the City of Alexandria, Virginia, that was proposed for development in 1992-1993. The proposed project was named the First Addition to Colonial Park. It consisted of the construction of ten single family houses on land surrounding the Mount Ida House at 2404 Russell Road in the North Ridge neighborhood.

This investigation documented the presence of an archeological site that extended into the project area. It was the Mount Ida House Site (44AX168). This cultural deposit is related to the Mount Ida House, which adjoined the project area. The materials encountered consisted of a substantial amount of scattered late 19th century to recent vintage materials with a small number of scattered early to middle 19th century artifacts.

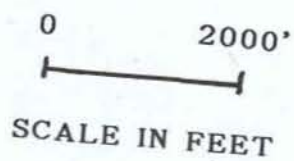
The historic context of the project area spans the 19th and 20th centuries. The Mount Ida House was constructed circa 1800-1808 as the main residence of the Mount Ida Farm. That farm existed from the early 1800's to the early years of the 20th century. As a consequence, its historic context spans the Antebellum, Civil War, and Postbellum periods.

The terrain to be disturbed by the proposed construction was intensively investigated. No cultural features or other archeological deposit of historical significance were found within the area of disturbance. As a consequence, no further archeological study of the proposed area of disturbance prior to the proposed construction was recommended.

The parcel investigated is located in the northern part of the City of Alexandria (Figure 1). The entire parcel of land surrounding and including the Mount Ida House amounts to 6.0609 acres. The terrain in the project's area of disturbance was about four acres in size.

The proposed development area had four main components (Figure 2). One component was the Mount Ida House which was sold along with adjacent terrain to a separate party prior to this investigation (Figure 3). It was not to be disturbed by the proposed construction. Another component was the other terrain in the parcel that was not to be disturbed by construction. The third component was a graded open space (Outlot "A") that was slated for purchase by the adjacent Alexandria Country Day School as a recreation field. The construction's disturbance to Outlot "A" was to be limited to a utility line corridor. The fourth component consisted of the terrain to be disturbed by the proposed construction of ten single family homes with its ancillary road, driveways, and utility lines.

Project Area



COLONIAL PARK

KEY

Mount Ida House

Outlot "A"

Area of Disturbance

Terrain Not to Be Disturbed

RUSSELL
ROAD

SEWERTREATMENT PLANT NOTE:
THERE ARE NO EPA'S LOCATED ON THIS SITE AND CONSEQUENTLY NO WATER
QUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT REQUIRED. THE PROPOSED DETENTION POND
(DWP) WILL BE UTILIZED TO KEEP POST-DEVELOPMENT PEAK RUNOFF RATES
AT OR BELOW THE PRE-DEVELOPMENT PEAK RATES. ALL CONCENTRATES
FLUON WILL BE DISCHARGED INTO AN ADJACENT OUTFALL.

0 100'

Scale in Feet

804 BLOCK 2 PART 1 SECTION 1
JEFFERSON PARK

WOODLAND TERRACE

PRIMARY BENCHMARK:
RM of MANHOLE AT INTERSECTION OF MOSBY STREET
AND WEST MOUNT EM AVEUE.
ELEVATION = 179.94 US CFS

Existing Utilities Shown On This Plan
Are Taken From Available Records
And/Or From Field Observations. For
Exact Locations Of Existing Underground
Utilities, Notify "Miss Utility" At
1-800-257-7777, 72 Hours Before The
Start Of Any Excavations Or
Construction.

Location And Depth Of All Existing Underground Utilities To Be Verified By Contractor Prior To Construction. Interference Or Disruption Of Same Will Not Be The Responsibility Of This Office.

All Construction Shall Conform To The
Current Standards And Specifications
Of The City Of Alexandria

RCT **IELDS, JR. &**
ASSOCIATES
A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION
LAND SURVEYING • SITE PLANNING • SUBDIVISION DESIGN
718 Jefferson Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314 • (703) 549-6422

**SITE PLAN
FIRST ADDITION TO
COLONIAL PARK
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**

Date	Revision

Design: J.T. KELLER
 Drawn: BEAUREgard JACO
 Scale: 1" = 40'
 Date: 4-25-99
 Sheet 2 Of 4
 File: 91-17

FIGURE 2. SITE PLAN FOR FIRST ADDITION TO COLONIAL PARK

FIGURE 3. FRONT (EASTERN) SIDE OF MOUNT IDA HOUSE



At the time of the investigation the proposed development was represented as a project to be undertaken by the Sisters of the Holy Cross, Inc., which was then the landowner. However, after the background study and archeological investigation had been accomplished the project area was sold to another party, Oakton Homes, Inc., which subsequently undertook the development of the property.

The Sisters of the Holy Cross, Inc., hired Karell Archeological Services to conduct an investigation with a stated fee for a set level of effort. That work was performed because of the City of Alexandria ordinance that requires that appropriate work be performed in certain circumstances to identify any significant cultural resources in a proposed construction project's area of disturbance.

The documented presence of a property that was formerly part of the Mount Ida Farm (the Mount Ida House) led to the conduct of this study (see Appendix 3. and the historic context discussed below). The work was accomplished in conformance with the requirements of Alexandria Archaeology, a City of Alexandria office. Close coordination with that office was maintained throughout the course of the work.

The field notes and photographs from this investigation will be deposited with Alexandria Archaeology. The artifact collection will be placed in the custody of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, Inc., who will be encouraged to donate the collection to Alexandria Archaeology.

There were three main research questions that were addressed in this study. The first concerned the cultural history of the project area. What had been the duration, type, and intensity of historic period cultural activity that took place at and around the Mount Ida House? The other questions concerned archeological resources. What was the archeological content of the project's area of disturbance? Were any of the cultural materials present of historical significance? The three research questions guided the work and are addressed in this report.

If significant archeological resources had been encountered, further research to mitigate the project's effects on those resources would have been addressed in a resource management plan. That plan would have incorporated a research orientation having a broader context than this study. Examples of research questions that might have been addressed include developing a better understanding of plantation lifestyle, or the nature of the economy on the outskirts of a developing urban center. Since significant archeological resources were not encountered, a resource management plan was not prepared. However, a memorandum addressing procedures in the event that archeological materials were encountered during project construction was prepared independently by Oakton Homes and Alexandria Archaeology.

2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Research into the historical background of the Mount Ida House was conducted. It had earlier been classified by the City of Alexandria as a building in excess of 100 years old outside the city's Oldtown historic district (see Appendix 3.). The results of the background research concerning this property are provided below.

Documentary evidence was compiled showing that the Mount Ida House appears to have been intermittently occupied following its construction in the first decade of the 1800's. From the 1830's on, it was more or less continuously occupied until the Mount Ida Farm was subdivided and sold.

The house was built as the main residence of a farm that occupied the uplands of northern Alexandria. It continued in that role until the early 1900's. Around the beginning of the 20th century the surrounding territory began to be developed into suburban residential neighborhoods. As the former Mount Ida Farm's lands underwent a series of divisions and subdivisions, the surroundings evolved into the residential neighborhood of North Ridge. The Mount Ida House became a single family suburban residence during that period and continued as such until purchased by an order of Roman Catholic nuns in 1942.

The Sisters of the Holy Cross renovated and enlarged the Mount Ida House and made it into a convent. They built a large school building on part of the property and moved their parochial school, St. Mary's Academy, into it. The school remained in operation until 1991. After St. Mary's Academy closed the school building was sold to the Alexandria Country Day School. Subsequently, the Mount Ida House was sold to a private owner and plans were made to develop the remaining property into a residential subdivision of ten single family houses.

Two main historical context themes were identified that pertain to the project area. These are Antebellum Economy and Postbellum Economy. Some information was also compiled concerning the Mount Ida House during the Civil War. That is also presented below.

Documentary Study Methods:

Documentary information relating to the First Addition to Colonial Park project area was compiled. As it applied, that information was used during the archeological evaluation to identify sensitive locations and assist in interpreting the findings.

Several sources were researched. These included the Alexandria Archaeology library and information collection,

Lloyd House collection, Fairfax County tax records, Arlington County and City of Alexandria land records, Alexandria court records, U.S. National Archives map collection, U.S. Geological Survey aerial photograph collection, and the Library of Congress map collection. A listing of references is provided in Appendix 5.

Information on the property's chain of title was compiled. That data is presented in the following historical background narrative and summarized in Appendix 4.

The documentary information was used to develop historical research themes for the investigation and to compile information on outbuildings formerly associated with the Mount Ida House. Several historical maps of the tract were reviewed. Copies of some of those maps are presented below.

The information compiled during the documentary study was also used in assessing the types and potential distribution of archeological materials in the project area.

Antebellum Period (1669-1860):

The project area first came into private ownership in 1669 under a land patent from the King of England to Robert Howson (Weber 1981). It was included in a tract amounting to 6,000 acres that included most of the North Ridge uplands of northern Alexandria (Figure 4).

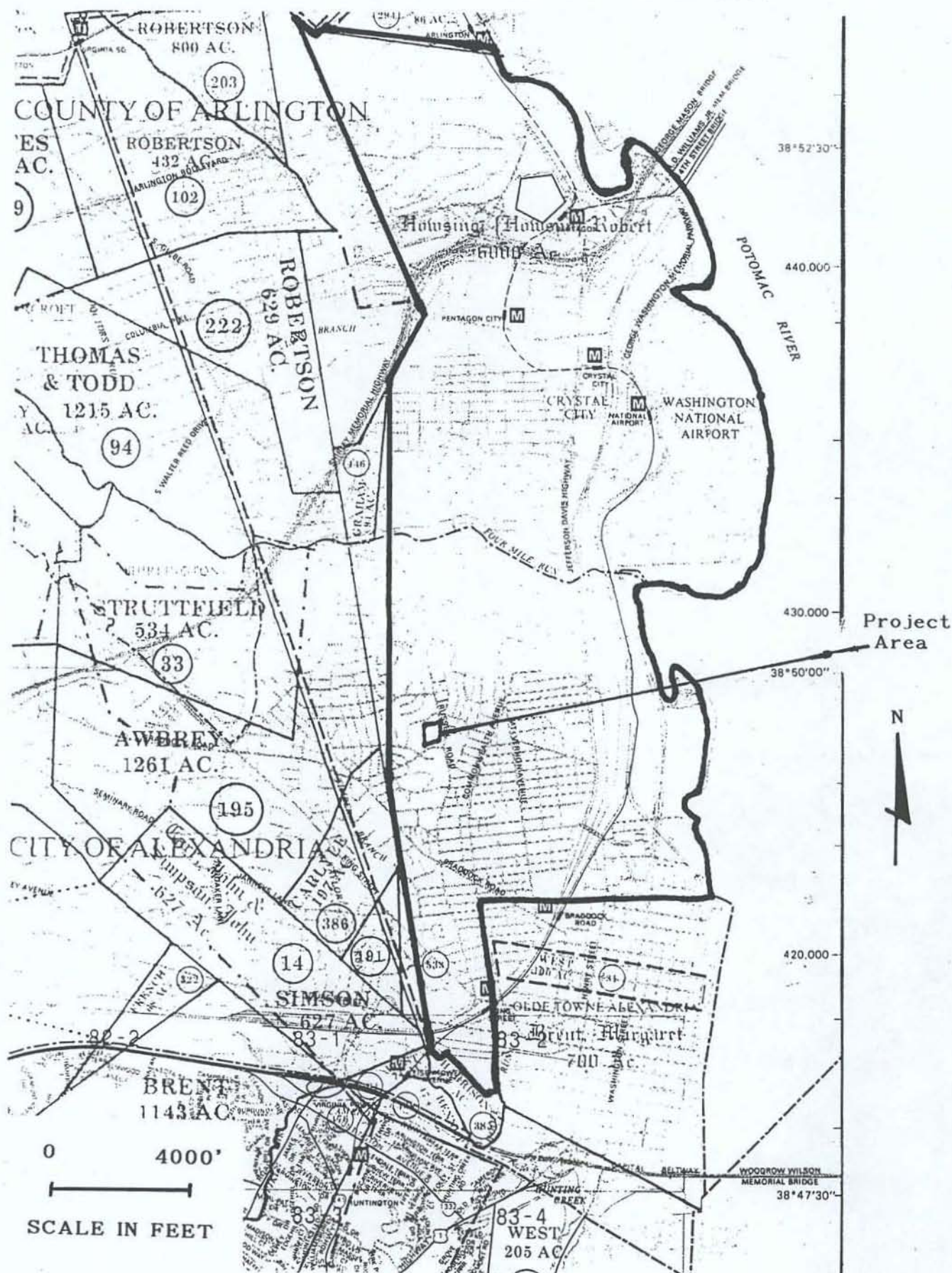
The same year, however, Howson sold his land patent to John Alexander, a prominent Northern Neck landowner (Weber 1981). After his death in 1677 it was inherited by his son, Robert Alexander (born circa 1634-36, died 1704) (Pippenger 1990). The land was subsequently inherited by John Alexander (Figure 5) and later came into the possession of Charles Alexander, Sr. He bequeathed it to his son Charles Edward Alexander, Jr. (born circa 1774, died 1814). Charles Alexander, Jr., subsequently passed the property to his heirs in his will, recorded in Alexandria Will Book 1-297 (Wardell 1986) and discussed in a published history of Mount Ida (Weber 1981).

The Mount Ida property remained in the Alexander family for 176 years. During that time the town of Alexandria was founded and began its growth towards becoming a city.

The initial settlement of the Mount Ida vicinity took place in the late 17th century. During that period, several farms and plantations were established along the lowlands of the Potomac River valley. The first farmers focused their development activities close to the river because the land was more level and fertile than in the uplands, and because the river was the area's most important transportation corridor.

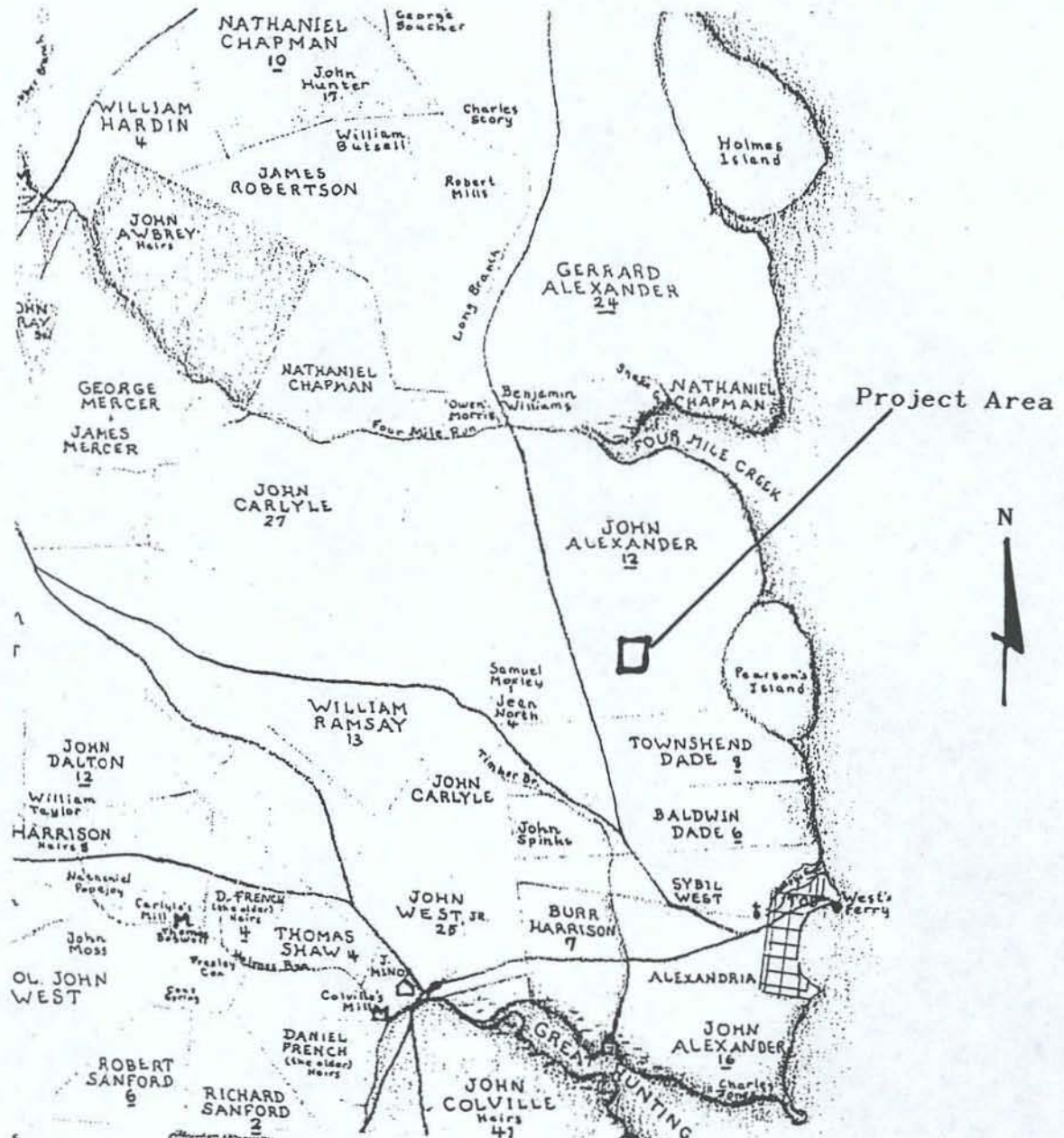
In the latter 18th century, the property containing Mount Ida

FIGURE 4. THE ROBERT HOWSON LAND PATENT OF 1667



(Fairfax Heritage Resources Branch 1988)

FIGURE 5. THE PROJECT AREA IN 1760



(Map of Fairfax County in 1760, Beth Mitchell 1987)

0 4000'



SCALE IN FEET

passed into the possession of Charles Alexander, Sr. He did not settle on the land, however, but maintained his residence in the nearby town of Alexandria.

Charles Alexander is listed as a "head of family" in the 1785 Virginia census enumeration for Fairfax County (Genealogical Publishing Co., Inc. 1986). His family consisted of six "White souls" and he owned one dwelling and five other buildings. His dwelling was in the town of Alexandria, not at Mount Ida.

In the 1785 Census under a separate listing of the persons in his household, his entry recorded five White persons (instead of six), and sixteen Blacks who were slaves. The one fewer White person may have been a son, John Alexander, for whom little information is known and who may have died in the interval between the two enumerations.

Charles Alexander, Sr., is recorded in the Fairfax County Personal Property Tax records of 1782 as having one White indentured servant, thirteen Black slaves, and fifteen horses. In 1792 he had one White servant, fourteen Black slaves, and six horses. In the Fairfax County Land Tax Books of 1795 he is listed as the owner of 1,848 acres of land. The final personal property tax listing for him is dated 1800 when he is recorded as owning one White indentured servant, seventeen Black slaves, eleven horses, one coach, and one (sedan) chair.

Following the death of Charles Alexander, Sr., around 1801 his son, Charles Edward Alexander, Jr., inherited the land that included the subsequent location of the Mount Ida house (Weber 1981). He decided to develop the land for farming and established a residence there subsequent to his marriage to Mary Bowles Armistead in 1800. Between then and 1808 he built a two story brick residence on the prominent hill overlooking the Potomac River valley that was called "Mount Ida." The house and its surrounding farm also came to be called by that name. "Mount Ida" is a mountain in northwestern Asia Minor (present day Turkey), southeast of the ancient city of Troy.

Charles E. Alexander, Jr., became known as "Charles of Mount Ida" (Pippenger 1990; Weber 1981). His ledger contains two entries dated July and October 1808 referring to Mount Ida, indicating that the house had been built by that time (Crabill 1982, see Appendix 3.).

Charles E. Alexander, Jr., also owned a town house in the town of Alexandria. That may have been his primary residence since he died in his town house in 1814 (Pippenger 1990:197). Following his death, ownership of Mount Ida passed to his wife, Mary Bowles Armistead Alexander. His will stipulated that in the event that she remarried, his estate would be divided with one-third going to her and two-thirds to his

oldest son, Charles Armistead Alexander (1802-1870) (Weber 1981; Alexandria Will Book 1-297; Wardell 1986).

Mary Bowles Armistead Alexander remarried in 1817 to Dr. Wilson Cary Selden. Under the terms of Charles Alexander, Jr.'s, will, ownership of Mount Ida was transferred to Charles A. Alexander (Weber 1981).

Upon her marriage to Dr. Selden, the widow of Charles E. Alexander, Jr., changed her name to Mary B. Selden. She moved with her children to Dr. Selden's residence in Loudoun County, Virginia, and resided there until after 1835. She bore an additional three children during her marriage to Selden (Weber 1981).

From 1817 to 1835, Mary B. Selden and her dependent children did not reside at Mount Ida (Weber 1981). As will be discussed later in this report, artifacts datable to before the 1840's were very scarce in the territory surrounding the Mount Ida House that was investigated during the archeological field work.

According to the 1820 Census, Mary B. Selden's oldest son, Charles A. Alexander, resided in Alexandria at that time (Federal Census Records, Census of 1820). His household included three White males, one White female, and three Black slaves (two males and one female). The small number of slaves appears to indicate that Alexander was not engaged in plantation agriculture at that time.

Following Dr. Wilson C. Selden's death in 1835, his Loudoun County home was inherited by his son by an earlier marriage. When that occurred, Mary B. Selden moved back to Mount Ida (Weber 1981). She lived there with her oldest son, Charles A. Alexander who owned Mount Ida, and a daughter by Dr. Selden, Eliza Armistead Selden (1820-1870).

The Census of 1840 lists the Charles A. Alexander as a "head of family" (Federal Census Records, Census of 1840). His household included two White males, two White females, and seventeen Black slaves (eleven males and six females). The substantial number of slaves appears to indicate that Alexander was actively operating the Mount Ida Farm at that time.

In March 1845, Charles A. Alexander sold Mount Ida to his mother and Eliza A. Selden for \$11,000 (Weber 1981). Mary B. Selden died at Mount Ida in March 1846.

In October 1845 Eliza A. Selden married John Janney Lloyd (born 1800, died 1871) (Weber 1981). John J. Lloyd was an attorney and the son of John Lloyd, owner of the Lloyd House now occupied by a branch of the Alexandria Public Library.

Following their marriage, John J. and Eliza A. Lloyd

established their residence at the Mount Ida Farm. In the 1850 Federal Census the occupation of John J. Lloyd was recorded as being a farmer (Weber 1981). By 1861, the Lloyds had six children (Weber 1981).

At the close of the Antebellum Period, the economic and settlement context of the Mount Ida House was well established. It served as the main residence of a large farm and was occupied by a married couple and their children.

Civil War Period (1861-1865):

During the Civil War, Mount Ida was the home of John J. and Eliza A. Lloyd. According to military maps of the Civil War period there were no fortifications or encampments at Mount Ida during the war. The house and farm are well documented and appear on several Civil War-era maps.

Figure 6 is an enlargement of one Union Army map of the Washington, D.C., vicinity. It shows the "Jno. Lloyd" farm with its main residence (the Mount Ida House). Also shown is the surrounding territory which is shown to be cleared land, much of it probably used for agricultural purposes.

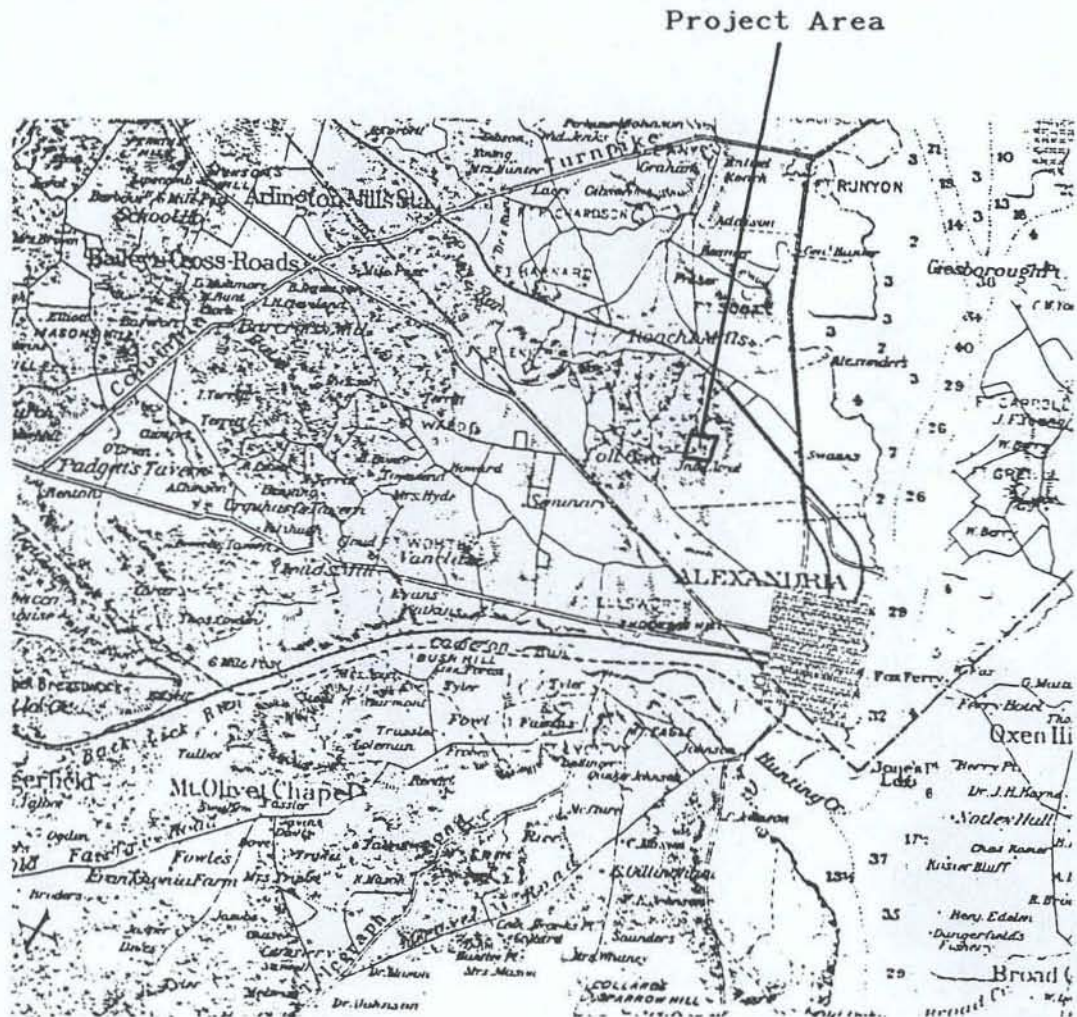
In 1863, a bird's eye view of Alexandria looking west from the Potomac River was published (Magnus 1863). It shows the developed downtown section of Alexandria as it existed at that time. In the background of that view can be seen the uplands west of the town.

Figure 7 is a series of enlargements of a portion of the 1863 Magnus print. It shows the Mount Ida House on the crest of the uplands northwest of the downtown waterfront. The house appears as a rectangular two story structure with chimneys at its northern and southern ends.

The Magnus print shows a cluster of tents on the hill slope in front of and below the house. Identical tents are used in other locations in the print to show locations of military camps. The tents near Mount Ida appear to indicate the presence of a small Union Army camp east of the Mount Ida House. None of the Civil War military maps examined in this investigation (see Appendix 5.) show a military camp at the Mount Ida House. If one had been present when the Magnus print was being prepared, it may have not have been in existence when the military maps were drafted or it may have been too limited in significance to be included.

In terms of the nearby topography, the most suitable nearby location for such an encampment would have been the area of level terrain on the eastern side of Russell Road across from Mount Ida. That location is presently used as a church parking lot.

FIGURE 6. THE PROJECT AREA IN 1862

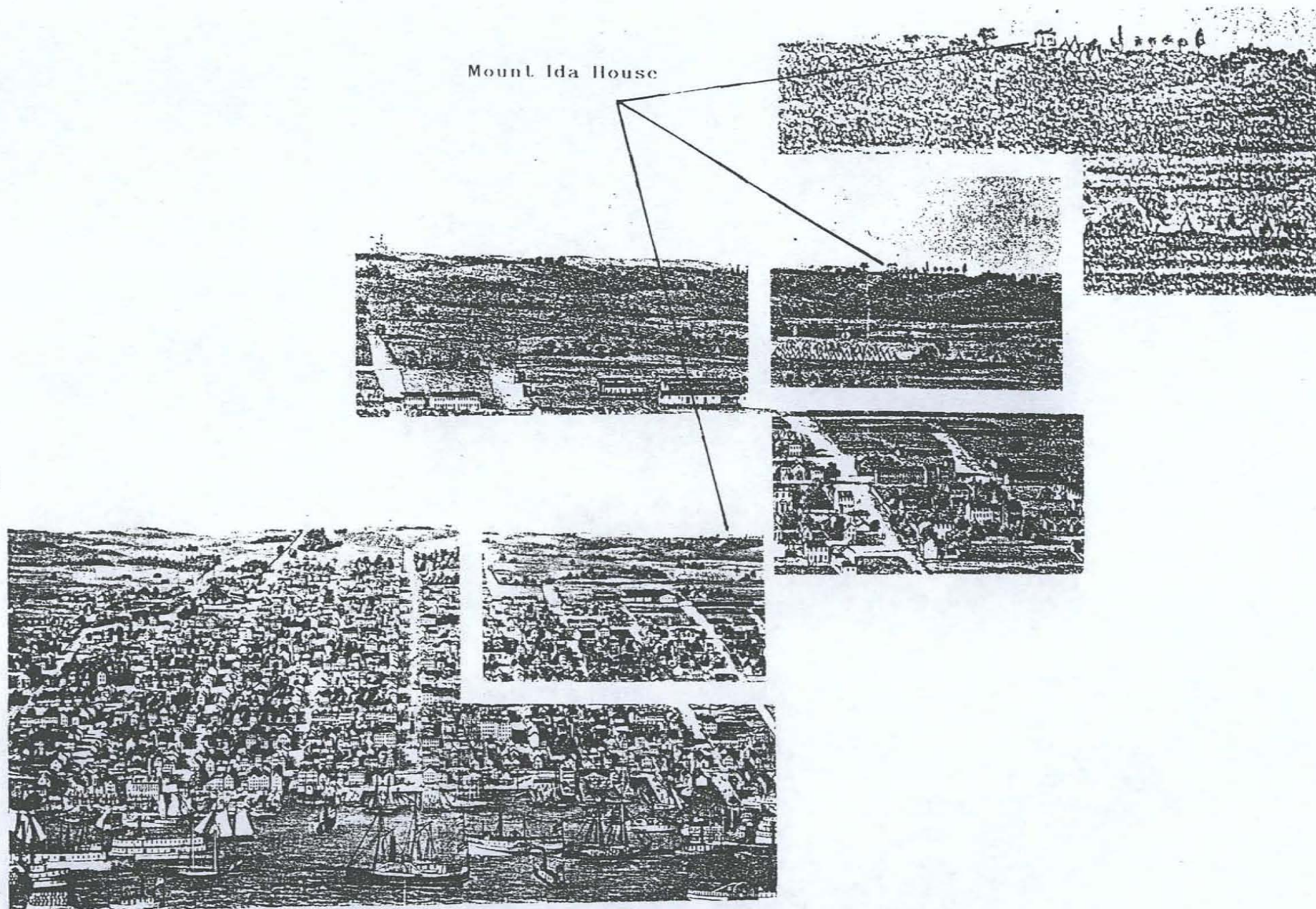


(Bureau of Topographical Engineers 1862)

0 8000'



SCALE IN FEET



(Magnus 1863)

FIGURE 7. 1863 VIEW OF THE MOUNT IDA HOUSE LOOKING WEST FROM THE POTOMAC RIVER

According to a descendant of John J. Lloyd's, Rebecca Lloyd Smoot Marbury, "Mount Ida was under federal protection" during the Civil War (Weber 1981:23). That family tradition conforms with the visual representation in the Magnus print of a small Union Army camp in front of the Mount Ida House.

In 1865-1866 Union Army engineers prepared very detailed topographical maps of the Washington, D.C., vicinity. The portion of that map set showing Mount Ida is provided as Figure 8. It shows the location and setting of the Mount Ida House. Other cultural features illustrated are two outbuildings located about 460 feet west of the house, two farm lanes running east-west and north-south that intersect east of the house, and another outbuilding in an orchard about 500 feet east of the house. The level terrain between the house and orchard is not shown to contain any cultural features.

Figure 9 is an enlargement of the portion of the present day topographic map (U.S. Geological Survey 1983) showing the same terrain illustrated in Figure 8. It is provided for comparative purposes. The scales of Figures 8 and 9 are the same.

Figure 10 is a composite overlay of the 1865-1866 map superimposed onto the present day topographic quadrangle of the vicinity (U.S. Geological Survey 1983).

Cultural features that are congruent between the Civil War period and present day maps include Glebe Road, Jefferson Davis Highway (U.S. Route 1), a railroad alignment, and Braddock Road. With these points of congruence aligned, the location of the Mount Ida House in 1865-1866 coincides with its position on the 1983 map. The former location of the large outbuildings west of the house is about 460 feet to the west, outside the proposed development's project area.

Postbellum Period (1866-1900):

In September 1865 after the Civil War had ended John J. Lloyd sold a portion of the Mount Ida Farm to his brother, Richard B. Lloyd (Beiro 1981). Richard B. Lloyd built a house on that property between 1866 and 1877 and established a farm that later became known as Belmont Farm. The Richard B. Lloyd House still stands on the grounds of the St. Agnes Episcopal School.

Eliza A. Lloyd died in 1870 and John J. Lloyd passed away in 1871. Their children inherited the Mount Ida property. A map of Alexandria County by G. M. Hopkins published in 1878 shows the John J. Lloyd and Richard B. Lloyd houses set amid large tracts of undeveloped land (Figure 11).

In 1876 a daughter of Eliza A. and John J. Lloyd, Nellie Selden Lloyd, married George Uhler. They used the Mount Ida

FIGURE 8. THE PROJECT AREA IN 1865-1866

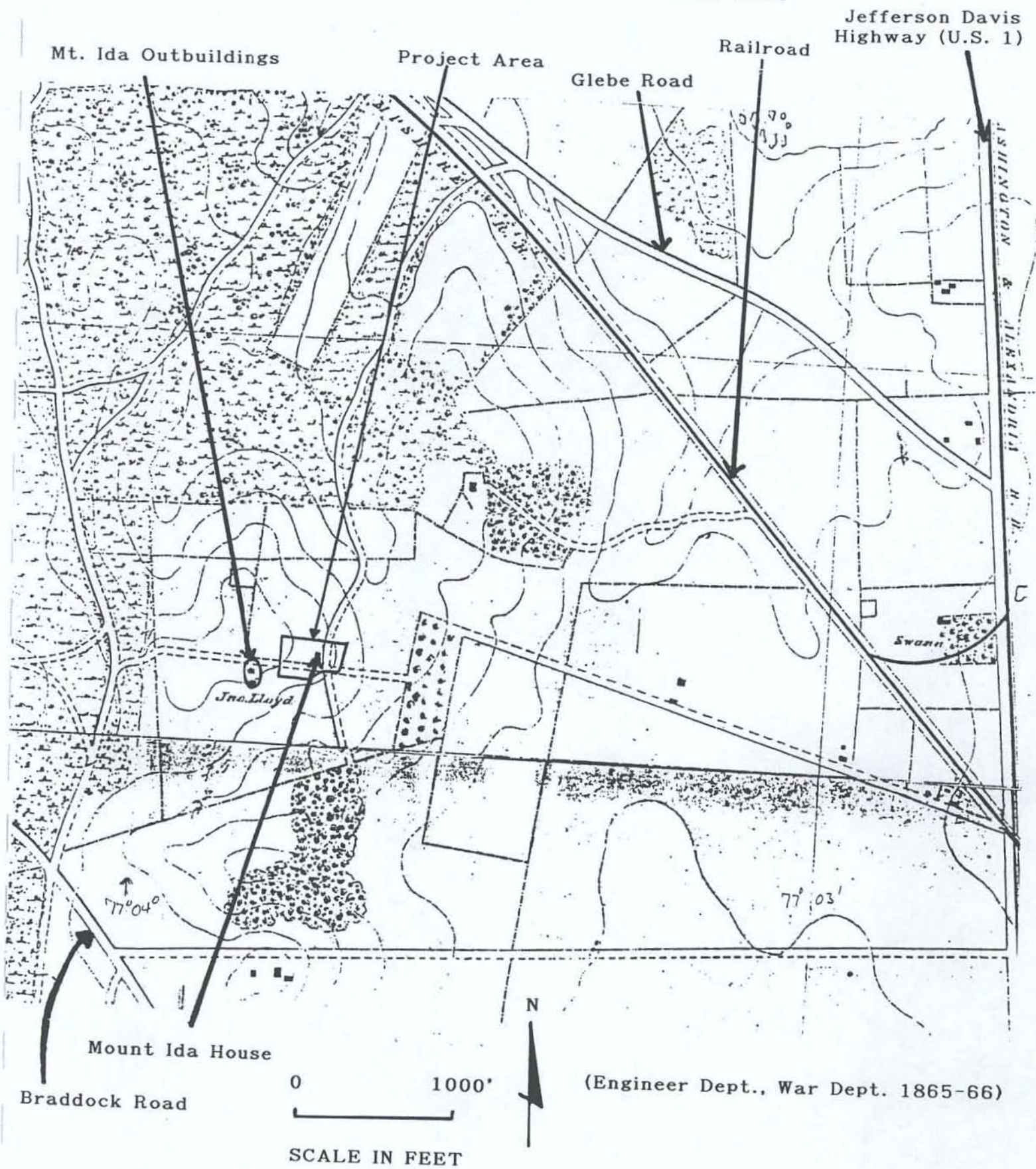


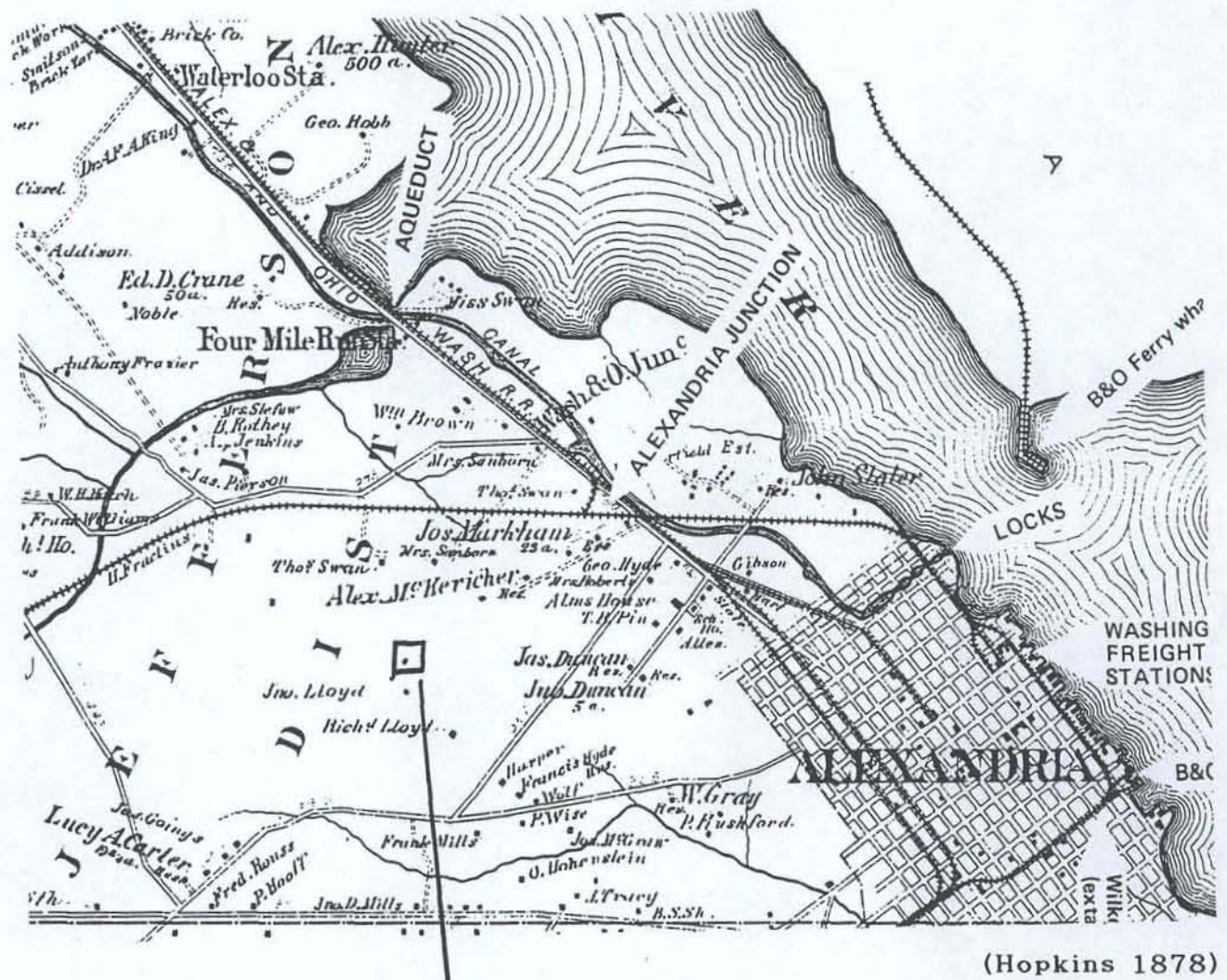
FIGURE 9. THE PROJECT AREA IN 1983



FIGURE 10. OVERLAY OF 1865-1866 MAP ONTO 1983 MAP



FIGURE 11. THE PROJECT AREA IN 1878



Project Area

0 4000'

SCALE IN FEET



House as a summer residence while maintaining their primary residence in downtown Alexandria (Weber 1981).

In 1894 G. M. Hopkins published another map of the Washington, D.C., area. The portion showing the Mount Ida vicinity is provided in Figure 12. This copy of the map has been edited to remove the large map labeling letters that partially obscured the area around Mount Ida.

Figure 12 shows the location of the Mount Ida House, a farm outbuilding situated about 700 feet northwest of the house, and a farm lane running east-west that connects with the western end of Mount Ida Avenue. The outbuilding's distance to the west of the Mount Ida House is greater than the distance to the outbuildings shown on the 1865-1866 map, and its direction is different (see Figure 8). It appears that those maps illustrate two different outbuilding features, both of which are outside the limits of the development project proposed for Parcel 501. The farm lane on the 1894 map that passes the Mount Ida House runs south of the outbuilding and then bends further southward as it approaches the house. This bend corresponds to the location of a small valley situated 300 feet south of the Mount Ida House. The former location of the farm lane appears to correspond somewhat with the present day alignments of Virginia Avenue and the eastern end of the street named "Woodland Terrace."

At the close of the 19th century the Mount Ida House and Farm were still owned jointly by the heirs of John J. Lloyd. At that time the farm amounted to 208.25 acres (Howell and Taylor 1900).

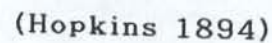
The 20th Century (1901-Present):

The development of Alexandria's roadway network began to affect the project area vicinity early in the 20th century. Around 1905 Russell Road was realigned, improved and transformed from a country lane to an important thoroughfare (Figure 13). Running from Glebe Road on the north to King Street on its southern end, it has since been one of the North Ridge neighborhood's major roadways.

The construction of Russell Road obliterated the site of the former Lloyd Family Cemetery in 1905 (Weber 1981). It had been located at the present day intersection of Russell Road and Mansion Drive, about 200 feet north of the project area (Weber 1981). The family burials there, including John J. Lloyd and Eliza A. (Selden) Lloyd, were disinterred and moved to Ivy Hill Cemetery (Weber 1981).

In the beginning decade of the 20th century the Mount Ida Farm was finally divided among the heirs of John Janey Lloyd. In November 1907 the property was split into eight parcels, with the Mount Ida House and 21.3926 acres being contained in Lot 7 (Figure 14). There were four heirs, all of whom by

Farm Lane going east
to Mount Ida Avenue



A detailed topographic map of the Project Area. The map shows the St. Elmo River flowing from the upper left towards the lower right. Key features include:

- St. Elmo River**: The central water body, with a small square marker on its banks near the center.
- Geographical Features**: Luma Park, Fountaine Run, Hedge Springs, and the Theological Seminary are labeled.
- Infrastructure**: A network of roads, including a major road labeled '190' and another labeled '180', as well as a railway line running diagonally across the lower half.
- Topography**: Contour lines indicate elevation, with labels such as 150, 160, 170, 180, and 190.
- Other Labels**: 'Assumption School' is located in the upper left, and 'Blacklock' is in the lower right.

Russell Road

N

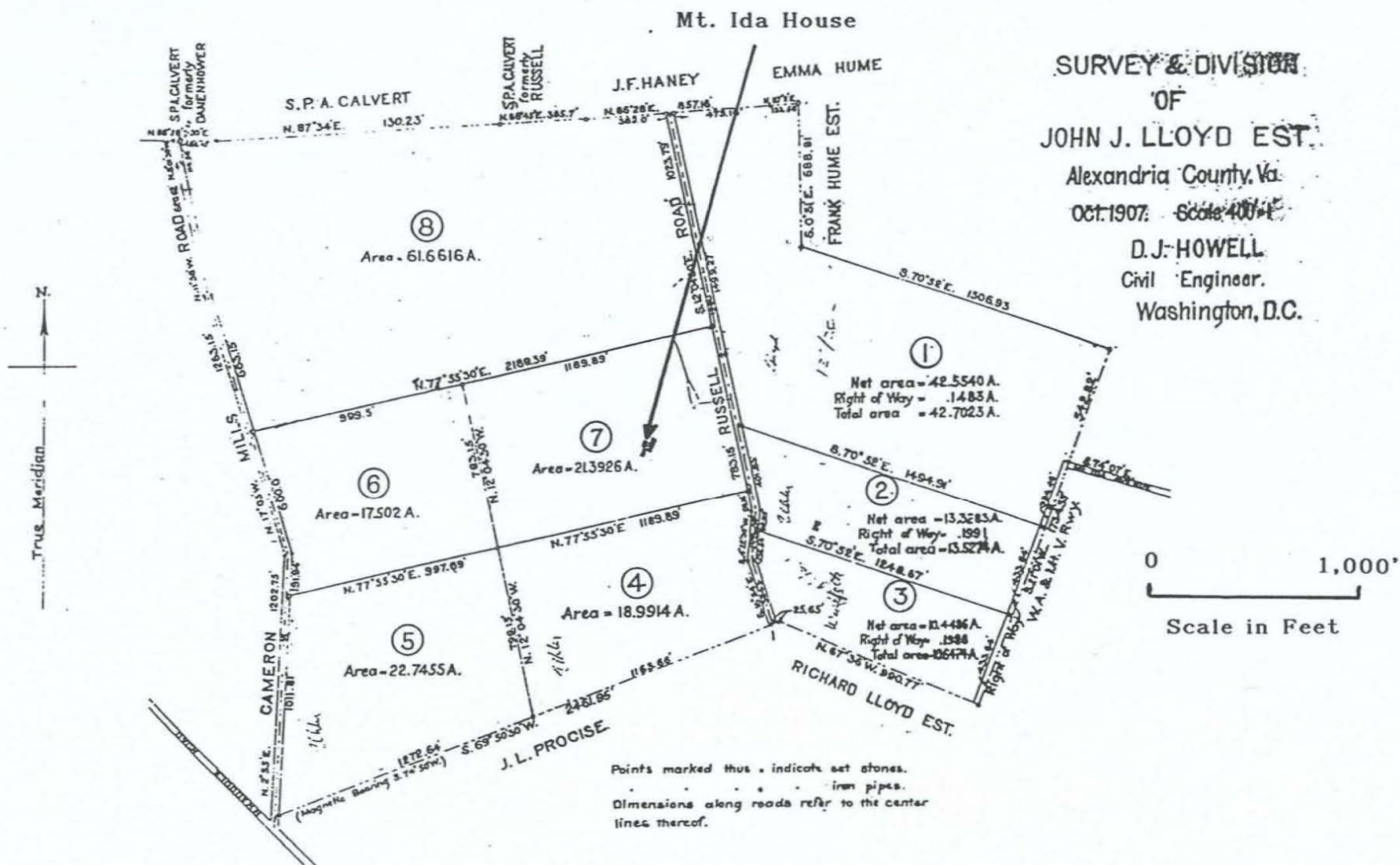


FIGURE 14. 1907 PLAT DIVIDING MOUNT IDA FARM

that time had married. Three of them, John J. Lloyd, Jr., Arthur C. Lloyd, Nellie S. (Lloyd) Uhler jointly with their spouses signed over their interest in Lot 7 and the Mount Ida House to Eliza F. (Lloyd) Woolfolk.

In January 1908 several of the parcels were bought from the Lloyd heirs by Barton and Edna M. Pitts. They assembled a total of 150 acres of the original 208 acre Mount Ida Farm. Eliza F. (Lloyd) Woolfolk sold to the Pitts all of Lot 7 including the Mount Ida House.

In August 1908 the Pitts sold their 150 acres and the Mount Ida House to James S. Groves, a land developer. Groves established the Mount Ida Realty Company, Inc. In May 1909 he and his wife Lillie Groves sold most of the land he had purchased from the Pitts to the Mt. Ida Realty Company. The only parcel held back was the 21-acre tract containing the Mount Ida House.

The last surviving outbuilding of the Mount Ida Farm burned to the ground in 1913 (Weber 1981). It appears to have been a frame structure with two end chimneys, which stood for some time following the fire. Since the only outbuildings shown on late 19th century maps of the Mount Ida Farm were west of the Mount Ida House (see Figures 8 and 12), the structure that burned in 1913 was probably one of those.

James S. Groves died in 1917. His will directed that the Mount Ida House and surrounding land be sold to his daughter, Christine O. Groves. With the consent of Groves' widow, Lillie Groves, that was effected in April 1918 (Arlington County Land Records, Deed Book 158, Folio 171).

In October 1923 Christine O. Groves sold the 21-acre parcel containing the Mount Ida House to Margaret K. C. Groves, wife of Shelton Groves (Arlington County Land Records, Deed Book 200, Folio 70).

In 1926 Richard Blackburn Washington, an attorney, purchased the Mount Ida House and its 21-acre parcel from Margaret K. C. Beale (Arlington County Land Records Deed Book 253, Folio 41). Her name had been Margaret K. C. Groves prior to her divorce from Shelton Groves.

Richard B. Washington and his spouse, Agnes M. Washington, sold the house in January 1930 to Sadie J. King, wife of Floyd Wilson King (Alexandria City Land Records, Deed Book 101, Folio 12). Floyd W. King was a Vice President of the Virginia Public Service Company.

The neoclassical colonial revival columned portico at the front of the Mount Ida House was probably added to the structure during the 1926-1940 period.

Following the death of Floyd W. King, Sadie J. King sold the

Mount Ida House and 8.6407 acres surrounding it to St. Mary's Academy, Inc., in November 1942. St. Mary's Academy was operated by the Sisters of the Holy Cross. They had earlier operated a parochial school in downtown Alexandria. Subsequent to the Mount Ida House's purchase it was renovated and enlarged and became the convent for the Sisters teaching at St. Mary's Academy.

In 1954 St. Mary's Academy, Inc., sold the 8.6407 acres containing the Mount Ida House to the Sisters of the Holy Cross, Inc. (Alexandria City Land Records, Deed Book 400, Folio 156). Around the same time a small adjoining parcel was purchased which enlarged the property to more than nine acres.

The Sisters of the Holy Cross built a large school building on the Mount Ida property and relocated St. Mary's Academy to it. The school remained in operation until 1991. After St. Mary's Academy closed, the school building was sold to the Alexandria Country Day School which now operates its educational institution there. Subsequently, the Mount Ida House was sold to a private owner and plans were made to develop the remaining property into a residential subdivision of ten single-family houses.

Summary:

The documentary history of the Mount Ida House and adjoining terrain shows that the house was initially constructed between 1800 and 1808 (Crabill 1982; see Appendix 3.). It was built as the main residence of the Mount Ida Farm. Following its completion, however, the available evidence indicates that the residence did not serve as the full-time residence of its builder, Charles E. Alexander, Jr., and his family since he also maintained a town house in Alexandria (Pippenger 1990).

After the death of Charles E. Alexander, Jr., his widow remarried in 1817 and moved away from Alexandria along with her minor children. She did not return to Alexandria until after 1835 (Weber 1981).

It appears that occupation of the Mount Ida House during the first three decades of its existence was limited to intermittent episodes. As a consequence, archeological materials dating to that chronological period may be rare at the Mount Ida House site.

The first sustained occupation of the Mount Ida House began in the second half of the 1830's when Mary B. (Alexander) Selden returned to Mount Ida following the death of her second husband (Weber 1981). Living with her were her oldest son and a daughter by her second marriage, Eliza A. Selden. Records of the 1840 Census show that her son, Charles A. Alexander, owned a substantial number of slaves. This may

indicate that agricultural operations at the Mount Ida Farm, where he lived with his mother, had by then become sustained and intensive.

In 1845 Alexander transferred title to the farm and Mount Ida House to his mother and stepsister, Eliza A. Selden (Weber 1981). The same year, Eliza married John J. Lloyd. Mary B. (Alexander) Selden died the following year, leaving John J. and Eliza A. Lloyd as the proprietors of Mount Ida.

From 1845 until the close of the 19th century the Mount Ida Farm was in operation for agricultural purposes. The heirs of the John J. Lloyd estate, however, eventually divided the farm into lots to settle the estate and split the lots among themselves (see Figure 14, which is a copy of the plat entitled "Survey & Division of John J. Lloyd Est...Oct. 1907").

The expansion of suburbanization characteristic of this part of Alexandria County (now part of the City of Alexandria) during the early 1900's led to the purchase of the property by land speculators and developers. The Mount Ida House went through a series of ownership changes from 1908 to 1942, finally being purchased by an order of Catholic nuns who operated a parochial school. After St. Mary's Academy closed, the school building property and the Mount Ida House were each sold to separate owners, and plans were made to develop the remainder of the property in single family houses.

The historic period structures that appear on maps of Mount Ida as outbuildings were all located outside the limits of the proposed development project area. So was the family cemetery where members of the Lloyd family were buried. The historical background information did not provide any evidence that potentially significant archeological resources would be found in the proposed project's area of disturbance.

It appears that the most likely locations of cultural deposits of archeological interest are either outside the project area or close to the Mount Ida House beyond the limits of the project's area of disturbance.

3. ARCHEOLOGICAL FINDINGS

The project's area of disturbance was intensively surveyed for cultural materials and four potential locations of archeological features were tested. It was found that, except for the St. Mary Shrine terraces, artifactual materials are diffusely scattered throughout the project's area of disturbance. The only artifact concentrations were in disturbed soil contexts north, south, and west of the Mount Ida House. Very few artifacts chronologically associated with the early 19th century were found, and they were widely dispersed. The great majority of cultural materials recovered date later than 1840 and are predominantly of post-1880 vintage.

No intact cultural features of archeological significance were encountered in the area of disturbance. There were four locations of artifact concentrations encountered. These were intensively tested but were found to consist of two fill deposits and two artifact scatters in mixed soil that lacked integrity and potential significance. The artifactual evidence, however, indicates the presence of an archeological site associated with the Mount Ida House (Site 44AX168), which is outside the area of disturbance.

No further archeological investigation of the project's area of disturbance is recommended prior to the proposed construction. The field work was of sufficient intensity to locate significant archeological remains if they had been present. The field work was coordinated with and inspected by Alexandria Archaeology.

The following discussion describes the field methods employed in the investigation of the area of disturbance. The soil stratigraphy in the terrain that was investigated is also discussed. That is followed by a section discussing the lithic artifacts of prehistoric or possible prehistoric cultural association that were recovered. The field work results pertaining to the historic period occupation of the site are presented after that.

A Virginia archeological site inventory form for the Mount Ida House Site (44AX168) has been completed and filed with the Department of Historic Resources. A copy of the site form is provided in Appendix 1. A provenienced catalog of the artifacts recovered during this investigation is provided in Appendix 2.

Field Methods:

The archeological evaluation investigated the proposed project's area of disturbance (see Fig. 2). That portion of the land surrounding the Mount Ida House was defined as the

terrain that would be disturbed by grading, roadway and utility line construction, and the building of the ten proposed single family houses according to the proposed project's site plan.

The terrain to be impacted by proposed ground disturbing activities was investigated for the presence of archeological materials. Locations of potentially significant cultural deposits were identified and evaluated.

The field work consisted of three parts. A systematic archeological pedestrian survey was conducted. Shovel test pits were excavated along a series of transects and at locations of potential archeological interest. Test squares were also excavated to evaluate possible features that were potentially of archeological interest.

The initial work accomplished was the delineation of the investigation's reference grid. This grid was superimposed over the project plan using north-south and east-west grid lines spaced fifty feet apart (see Figure 15). East-west grid lines were numbered in order from north to south. The northernmost east-west line was designated "S1" (South One) and the southernmost was "S9" (South Nine). The westernmost north-south line was designated "E1" (East One) and the easternmost was "E14" (East Fourteen).

The grid was marked in the project's area of disturbance using wooden stakes, flagging, and spray paint. Each intersection of east-west and north-south grid lines had its particular designation. For example, "S7 E3" stood for grid point "South Seven, East Three."

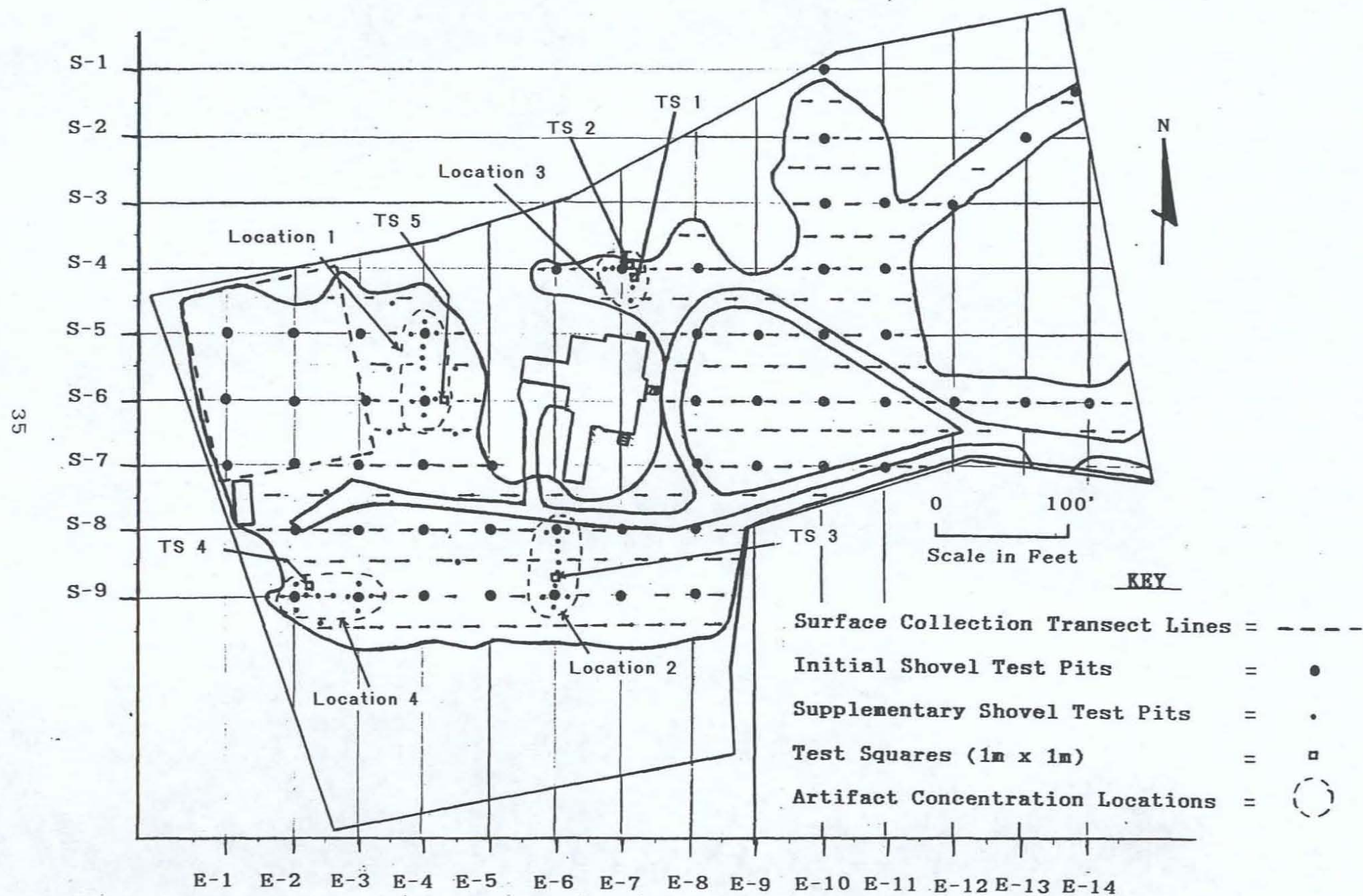
Intermediary transect lines parallel to the east-west grid lines and located midway between them were also marked. These were used during the archeological pedestrian survey. They were located twenty-five feet from the parallel primary grid lines.

An archeological pedestrian survey surface inspection was made of the terrain to be impacted by the proposed ground disturbing activities. It followed a series of parallel transects six feet wide spaced twenty-five feet apart. These transect lines corresponded to the east-west grid lines and the intermediary east-west transects midway between them. The locations of the pedestrian survey transects are shown as the dashed lines in Figure 15.

Artifacts observed on the ground surface were collected with their provenience recorded and plotted precisely on the investigation's topographical archeological base map. An artifact inventory of the material recovered is provided in Appendix 2.

The surface collection showed that a diffuse scatter of

FIGURE 15. ARCHEOLOGICAL GRID, PEDESTRIAN SURVEY TRANSECTS, SHOVEL TEST PITS, TEST SQUARES, AND ARTIFACT CONCENTRATION LOCATIONS



artifacts predominantly of late 19th century to recent vintage was present in the area of disturbance. Nearly all of the terrain covered in the pedestrian transect surface survey was covered by thick lawn. The greatest amounts of artifacts recovered came from locations where the lawn was patchy or absent, thereby allowing for good observation of the ground surface. No potentially significant concentrations of pre-20th century materials were found during the surface inspection. Nearly all the artifacts collected were of post-1880 vintage (see Appendix 2.).

The project area was then investigated by the excavation of one hundred Shovel Test Pits (STPs). The initial STPs were spaced at a systematic interval of fifty feet using the project area's archeological grid (see Figure 15). There were a total of fifty-four initial STPs.

Each STP was one-foot in diameter and excavated stratigraphically by natural soil layer to the level of culturally sterile subsoil. The soil excavated from the STPs was screened through a 1/4-inch mesh. Standardized STP data forms were filled out to record each shovel test pit location, soil profile, and cultural material recovered from each layer. The STPs were backfilled following recording of their data.

The initial STPs included six excavated at appropriate locations in the asphalt paved tennis court in the northwestern corner of the area of disturbance. The graded and filled open recreational field (Outlot "A") at the eastern end of the area of disturbance was also tested. In both cases, as elsewhere in the area of disturbance, STPs were excavated down to the level of culturally sterile subsoil.

The cultural remains recovered from the initial STPs indicated that most of the area of disturbance contains a dispersed scatter of artifacts that lacks the potential to be considered archeologically significant. However, these STPs also provided evidence indicating the possible presence of buried cultural features or artifact concentrations at four locations. Those four locations were investigated further to better identify artifact distribution patterns and sample the content (Figure 15).

Following analysis of the results of the archeological pedestrian survey and initial systematic STP excavations, an additional forty-six supplementary STPs were excavated. These additional STPs were used to test for the presence and delineate the extent of potentially significant archeological features and resource areas, and to sample their content and integrity.

The intervals between the additional STPs were five or ten feet depending on which interval was better for obtaining the

desired information from the locations tested. Locations identified during the archeological pedestrian survey and initial STP excavations as containing artifact concentrations were tested with STPs placed north, south, east, and west of the initial STP that produced the potentially significant finds. When material of archeological interest was encountered, additional supplementary STPs were excavated.

The results of the STP excavations were plotted on the archeological base map. Those results were communicated to Alexandria Archaeology. Locations requiring further investigation with test squares were decided in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology subsequent to a meeting in the field to inspect the work in progress.

Based on the results of the pedestrian survey, initial STPs and the supplementary STPs, test squares were excavated at locations of possible archeological features (Figure 15).

The Test Square (T.S.) excavations consisted of five units 3' x 3' in size. These were excavated to test potentially significant archeological features and resource areas. Each test square was excavated stratigraphically by natural layer and the soil screened through a 1/4-inch mesh.

As with the STPs, artifacts were bagged by stratigraphic level and the work documented with field notes, sketch plans, profiles, and photographs. The completed test squares were inspected by Alexandria Archaeology before being backfilled.

Archeological artifacts recovered from the project area were cleaned and cataloged. Refuse objects of modern vintage on the ground surface were not considered archeological artifacts.

The recovered artifacts have been placed in polyethylene bags with acid-free labels clearly marked with complete provenience information. The collection is packed in 10" x 12" x 15" acid-free Hollinger boxes and will be transferred to the client for final disposition. All original photographs, negatives, slides, field notes and forms, and other field records will be delivered to Alexandria Archaeology.

Soil Stratigraphy in the Area of Disturbance:

Figure 16 shows the locations of the extant cultural features observed during the grid marking work. They consist of the Mount Ida House, the driveway providing access to the property, an asphalt tennis court, a brick and frame utilitarian outbuilding of 20th century vintage, a brick barbecue, and the masonry shrine with a statue of Saint Mary located on the western edge of a series of landscaped

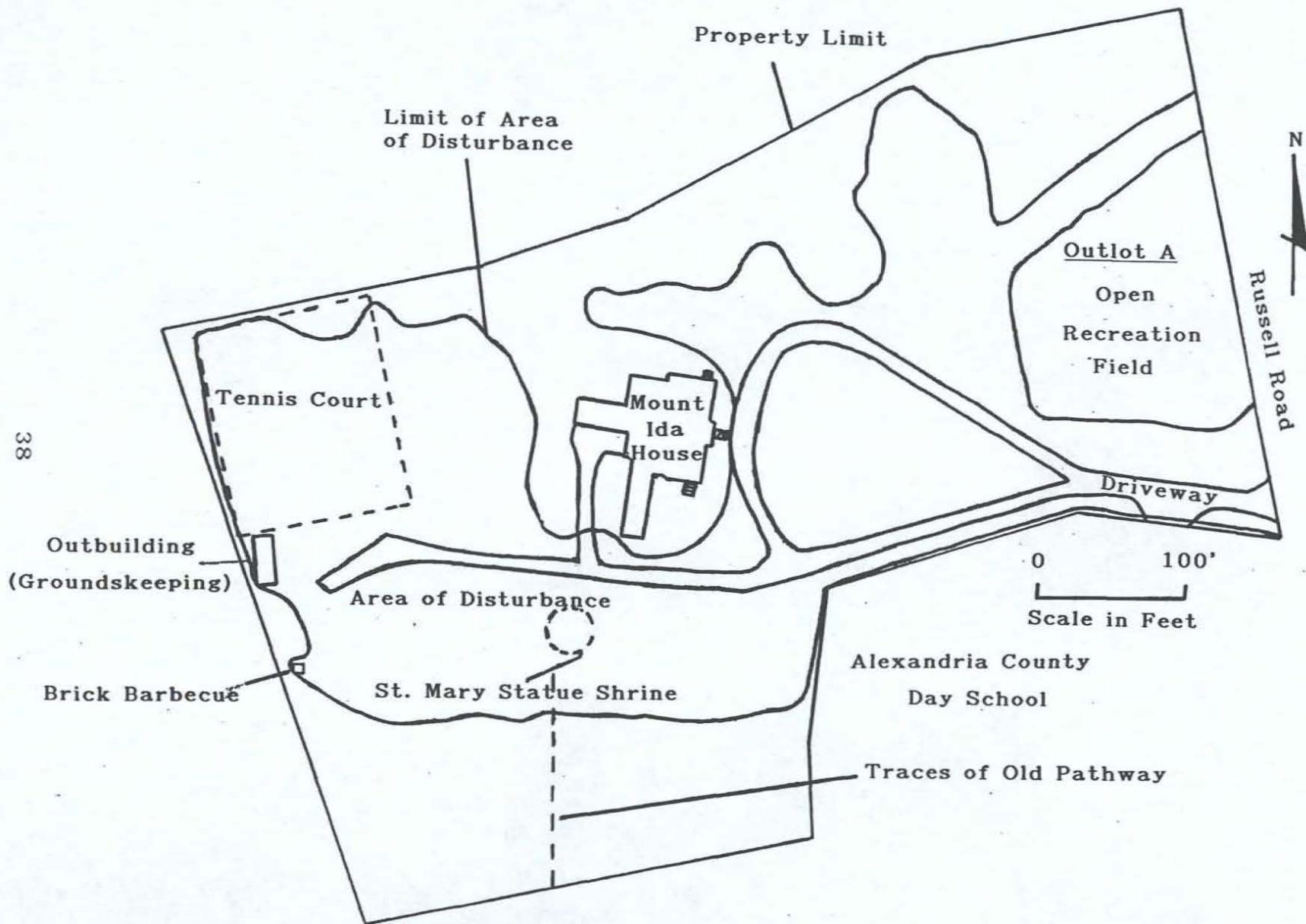


FIGURE 16. EXTANT CULTURAL FEATURES

decorative garden terraces. The Alexandria Country Day School is southeast of the project area. The closest public street to the property is Russell Road to the east.

The project's area of disturbance contains a variety of soil integrity situations. In general, the least disturbed soil was encountered between the Mount Ida House and the tennis court that is to the west, and in the grassy area southwest of the house. The terrain that has been most severely disturbed includes the cut and graded portion of Outlot "A", the filled area north of the house where a concrete patio is situated, and the landscaped terrace decorative garden south of the house. Orientation concerning the locations of these areas may be facilitated by reference to Figures 2 and 16.

On the sloping terrain in the wooded area north of the Mount Ida House, erosion has left large areas where subsoil is exposed at the surface. Extending northward from the house itself is a concrete patio bounded by brickwork that is of 20th century construction. The terrain where the patio is located had been naturally sloping. As a consequence, fill soil containing much masonry rubble had been placed and graded to provide a level platform to support the patio.

To the northeast of the house is the portion of the project area designated Outlot "A". At this location, both cutting and filling have been conducted to make an open level athletic field. Because of the moderately steep natural slope of the terrain, the hillside has been cut to a depth of three to four feet on the western side of Outlot "A". On the edge of the athletic field closest to Russell Road, a retaining wall of from three to four feet high has been built along the edge of the filled area.

South of the Outlot "A" athletic field and directly east of the Mount Ida House is the driveway entrance into the parcel. The northern part of the driveway forms a loop passing the front entrance of the Mount Ida House. The loop encloses a sloping grassy lawn where natural topsoil overlies subsoil.

The terrain south of the Mount Ida House is steeply sloping. The portion within the area of disturbance has been intensively landscaped to form an ornamental garden that is dominated by a masonry grotto containing a statue of the Virgin Mary. The grotto certainly postdates the purchase of the property by St. Mary's Academy in 1942. The landscaped ornamental garden also appears to be of 20th century vintage because of the cut granite rocks used for terrace retaining walls and the flagstones used for the walkways.

The dominant feature of the landscaped garden consists of the several artificial terraces that are present. These terraces are made of deposits of fill soil held in place by stone retaining walls. They have transformed the steep natural slope into a series of level terraces containing benches,

ornamental plants, steps, and walkways. Subsurface testing in this terrain showed the presence of a deeply buried natural subsoil horizon beneath the fill. That natural soil had been severely eroded, probably because of the steep slope.

To the southwest of the Mount Ida House is a nearly level lawn-covered open area with a few scattered trees. It is bounded on the south by steeply sloping terrain. Most of this area contained a layer of topsoil over subsoil. However, in its westernmost part there is a brick barbecue of middle 20th century vintage. That portion of the area had been made level by the deposit of fill soil and topsoil over the natural topsoil horizon. The intact buried topsoil was encountered beneath the overlying soil deposit.

North of the grassy area is the westernmost extension of the driveway providing access to the property. Immediately north of that, in the northwestern corner of the parcel, is a large asphalt paved tennis court enclosure with three courts. Subsurface tests into its pavement showed that it was built on fill graded level. Beneath the fill was undisturbed topsoil over subsoil.

Between the tennis court and the Mount Ida House is another open grassy area. It slopes gently towards the east following its natural contours, except for a rectangular piece of artificially leveled terrain bounded by partially buried horizontal wooden logs. This enclosure appears to have been used for outdoor religious services or other ceremonies. It is of a size and configuration appropriate for setting up rows of folding chairs and a portable altar.

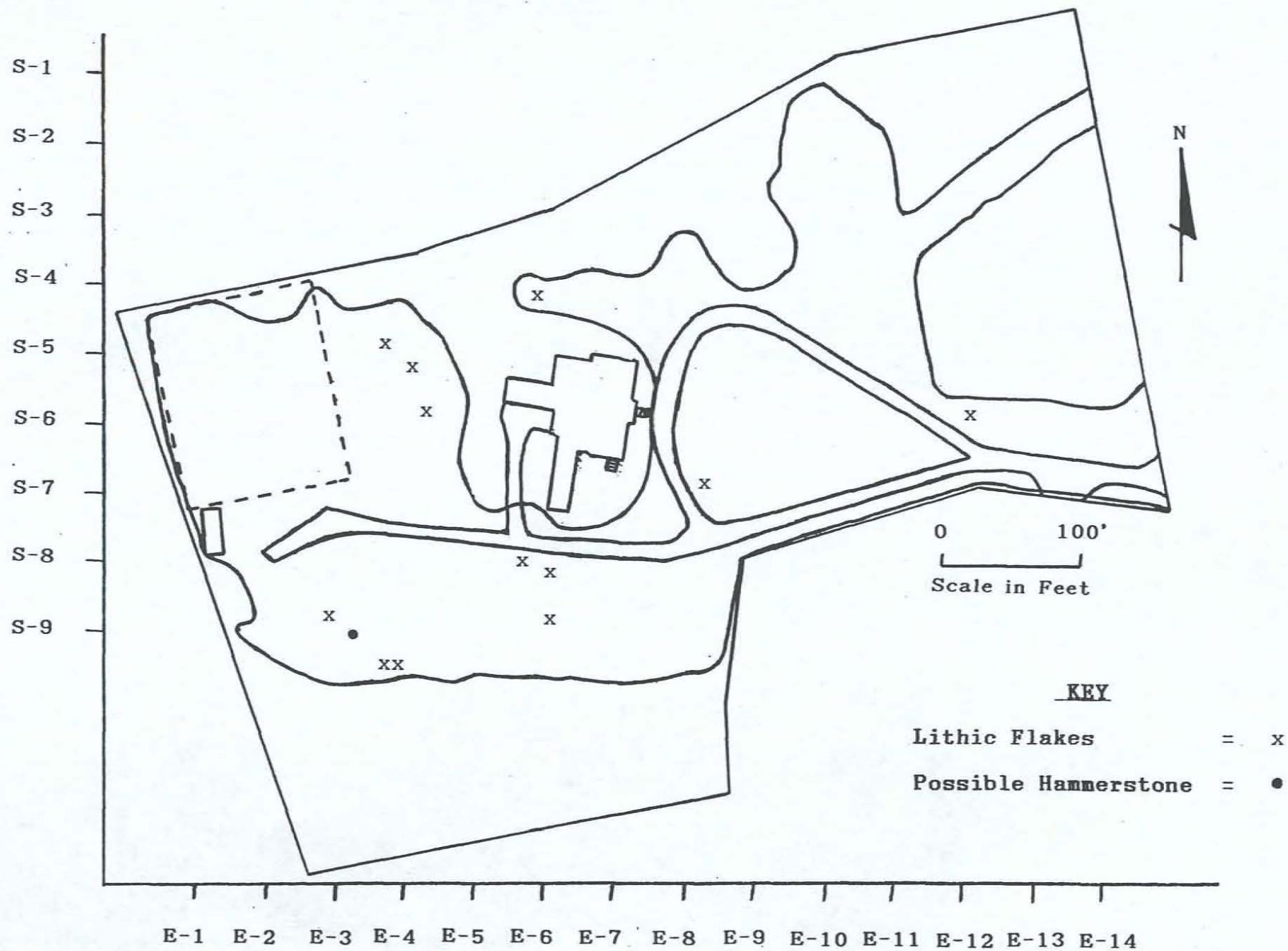
The soil stratigraphy in the grassy area east of the tennis court (to the west of the Mount Ida House) shows the presence of mixed topsoil horizon over undisturbed subsoil. The topsoil may have been mixed by cultivation or preparation of the ground for lawn seeding.

Prehistoric Period Findings:

A small number of lithic artifacts that appear to be debitage from prehistoric tool making activity were recovered from the area of disturbance. This material included quartz and quartzite debitage flakes, possible flakes, and flake fragments. A total of twelve of these items were found. There were also fourteen quartz and quartzite shatter fragments of cultural and possible cultural origin. One possible quartzite hammerstone was also found.

The distribution of this material is shown in Figure 17 and is listed in Appendix 2., Part 1. No artifact concentrations or patterning indicating the presence of an intact prehistoric archeological site was found.

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The lithic materials of prehistoric and possible prehistoric cultural association encountered in the area of disturbance were widely dispersed throughout the terrain investigated. They were recovered from the uppermost stratum of mixed soil and from fill deposits. The portion of these rock fragments identified as shatter fragments are likely to be the result of lithic fragmentation due to natural processes or historic period soil disturbing activity, such as cultivation, rather than aboriginal tool making.

The following is a summary list of the lithic artifacts and possible artifacts recovered.

TABLE 1. PREHISTORIC AND POSSIBLE PREHISTORIC LITHIC MATERIAL

<u>Material</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Description</u>
Quartz	1	Cortical flake.
	1	Possible cortical flake.
	2	Primary flakes.
	2	Primary flake fragments.
	3	Secondary flakes.
	6	Shatter fragments.
Quartzite	6	Possible shatter fragments.
	1	Primary flake.
	2	Secondary flakes.
	1	Possible hammerstone.
	1	Shatter fragment.
	1	Possible shatter fragment.

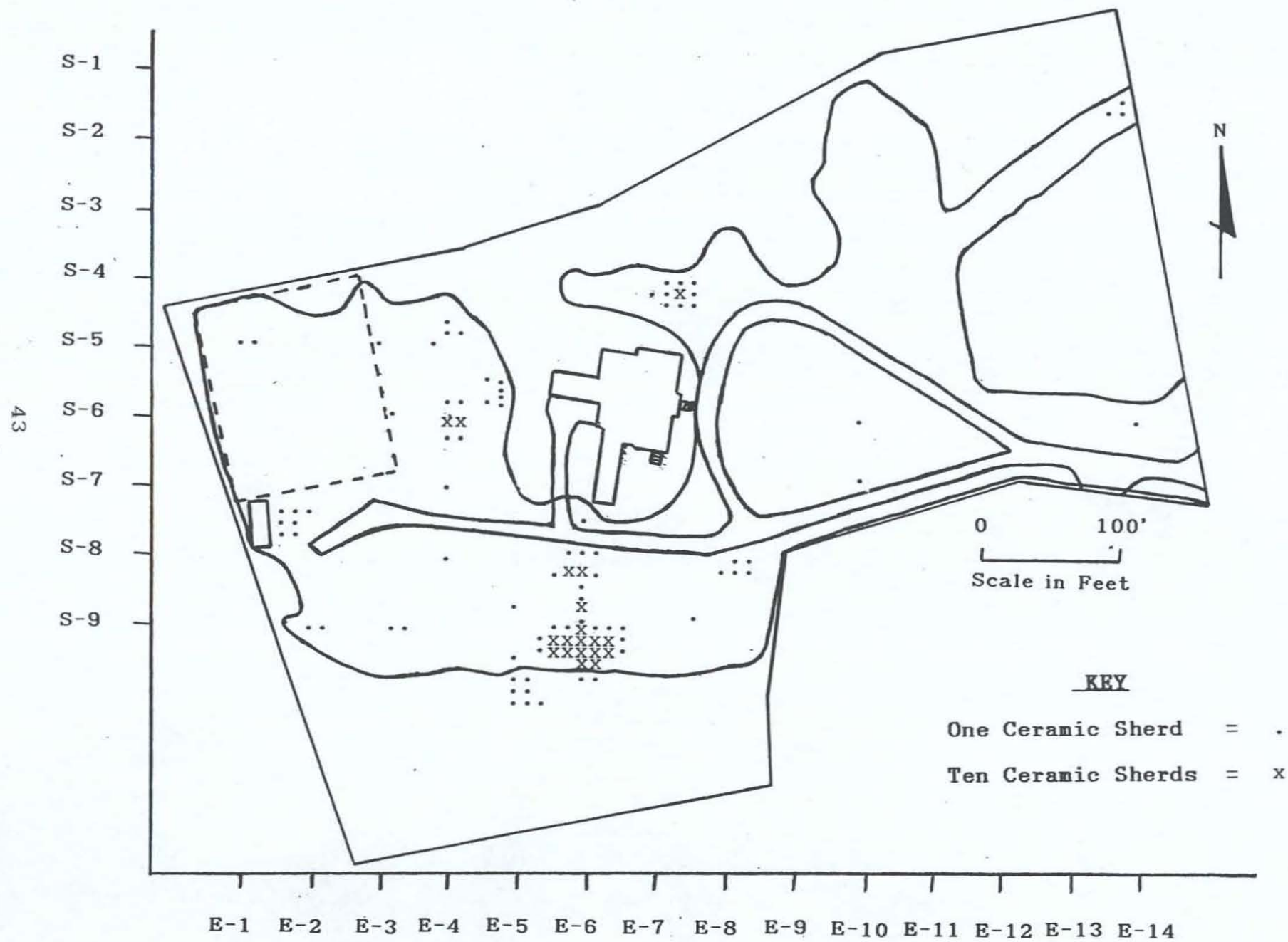
The widely scattered distribution of lithic artifacts and possible artifacts does not indicate the presence of a prehistoric cultural deposit of archeological interest. It is likely that they provide evidence of ephemeral cultural activity dating to the prehistoric period, probably relating to subsistence oriented hunting or gathering. No significant or potentially significant prehistoric cultural remains were encountered in the project area.

Historic Period Findings:

The pedestrian surface inspection transects and shovel test pit excavations accomplished a systematic archeological survey of the area of disturbance. They showed that historic period artifacts are diffusely dispersed throughout the area. The greatest abundance of material was found immediately north and south of the Mount Ida House and in the lawn covered area to the rear (west) of that structure.

A total of 269 ceramic sherds were recovered during the field investigation. Their distribution is illustrated in Figure 18. A summary inventory is provided in Table 2., and a provenienced catalog is provided in Appendix 2.

FIGURE 18. DISTRIBUTION OF CERAMIC SHERDS RECOVERED



The ceramics recovered consist largely of wares that date to the post-1880 period. There also wares that were in use earlier in the 19th century, but that have terminal date ranges after 1880. Ceramic wares of types dating exclusively to the pre-1880 period are rare in the collection of artifacts recovered.

TABLE 2: SUMMARY INVENTORY OF CERAMIC SHERDS RECOVERED

<u>Ceramic Type</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Coarse utilitarian earthenware, unglazed:	14	= 14
Redware:		
Brown glaze on one side	1	
Black glaze on both sides	1	
Black glaze & textured outer surface	4	= 6
Miscellaneous refined earthenwares:		
Creamware	3	
Pearlware	2	
Rockingham ware	1	
Spongeware	2	
Annular ware	1	
Yellow ware	5	= 14
Whiteware:		
Plain	114	
Shell edge decoration	1	
Red on white transfer printing	1	
Blue on white transfer printing	45	
Blue and Green decoration	2	
With blue glaze on one side	1	
Gray transfer printing	3	
Decal decorated	4	
Black annular decoration	1	
Blue line decoration	1	
With embossed decoration	7	
With gilt painted decoration	1	
With maker's mark	3	
Decorative handle fragment	1	
Cup handle fragment	1	= 186
Stoneware:		
White glaze	1	
Clear glaze	2	
Brown glaze	1	
Gray glaze	2	
Gray glaze with blue decoration	2	
Gray glaze outside with tan glaze inside	1	= 9
Porcelain		
Plain	24	
Plain with textured ornament decoration	1	
Blue on white decoration	9	

With embossed decorations in blue	1		
Decal decorated	1		
With blue glaze on one side	1		
With maker's mark	1		
With filial	1		
Miniature toy cup fragment	1	=	40

TOTAL SHERDS RECOVERED = 269

The range of dates of the ceramic wares encountered is consistent with the historically documented occupation range of the Mount Ida House. As discussed previously in the historical background section, the site was initially established in the early 1800's but was occupied only intermittently until the 1830's. From that time on, however, the site has been more or less continuously inhabited. No documentary evidence that the site was settled prior to circa 1800-1808 was found. The date ranges of the ceramics from the site are consistent with that interpretation.

During the field investigation's pedestrian survey, the worn alignment of an old pathway leading away from the area of disturbance towards the south was observed (see Figure 16). It was oriented north-south and the extant remains extended from a short distance west of the existing shrine to St. Mary down the hillslope towards the south.

As mentioned previously in the historic background section, the nearby farm lane that appears on the Hopkins 1894 map passed to the south of the Mount Ida House. Its location was approximately along the present alignment of Woodland Terrace. The old north-south pathway appears to have run between the farm lane and the house.

The area of disturbance is characterized by a diffuse scatter of 19th and 20th century artifacts. Nothing of potential archeological significance was found east of the Mount Ida House. In the grassy area west of the Mount Ida house, between the house and the tennis court, a moderate concentration of artifacts was found. It was designated as "Location 1" (see Figure 15). South of the house, in the landscaped terrace garden, two shovel tests produced a substantial number of artifacts (Location 2). North of the house a subsurface deposit of building rubble was found (Location 3). In the southwestern corner of the area of disturbance a light artifact concentration was found (Location 4).

The four artifact concentrations appeared to indicate the possible presence of archeological features. Each of the four locations was subsequently tested further with supplementary shovel test pits (STPs).

The results of the surface collection and initial and

supplementary STPs were used to identify specific places to be investigated by the excavation of 3' x 3' test squares (see Figure 15). One test square was placed in each of three locations (# 1, # 2, and # 4). Two test squares were excavated at Location # 3.

Location Number 1 was on level terrain to the rear of the Mount Ida House. A total of eleven STPs and one 3' x 3' test square were excavated at this location. Five other STPs were excavated in contiguous terrain within a distance of 40 feet. This location contained an artifact scatter and three flagstones. No cultural features of archeological interest were encountered.

The artifacts recovered from Location # 1 included brick fragments, glass, and nails, but little in the way of ceramics. This location also contained an alignment of three partially buried flagstone slabs that were interpreted as indicating a former walkway. The intensive investigation of this area was conducted because it contained the three flagstones, was situated on level to gently sloping terrain, and was directly to the rear of the Mount Ida House where it was thought that a possibility existed for the presence of one or more cultural features of archeological significance. The flagstones were interpreted as evidence of a walkway. A walkway in this location might have extended between the main house and an outbuilding.

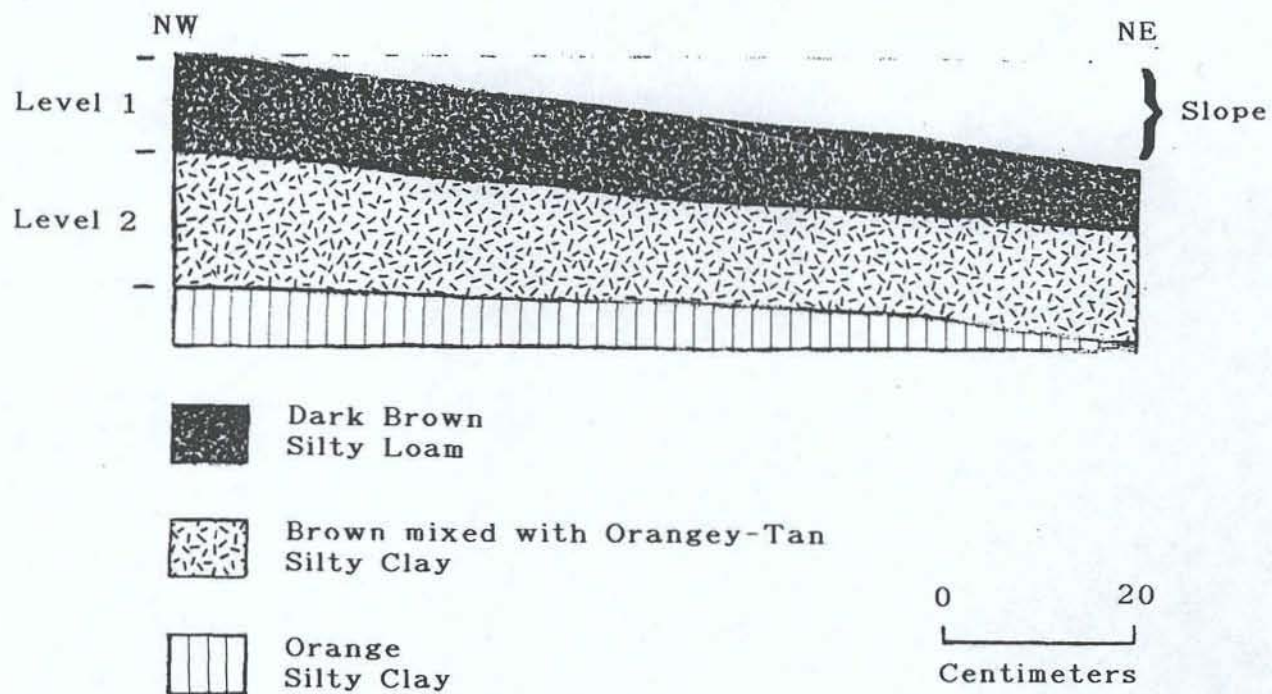
The soil stratigraphy encountered in Test Square 5 (T.S. 5) is shown in Figure 19. It consisted of a layer of dark brown silty loam beneath a thick lawn. Below that upper soil layer was a stratum of silty clay. Its color was brown mixed with orangey tan. Beneath that was culturally sterile orange silty clay.

The following is a summary of the material recovered from Location # 1. The proveniences of this material are provided in Appendix 2.

TABLE 3: LOCATION # 1 CERAMIC SHERD TALLIES

<u>Artifact Category</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Ceramic Sherds		
Coarse unglazed earthenware	4	
Stoneware sherd	1	
Whiteware, plain	9	
Whiteware, blue transfer printing	8	
Whiteware, red transfer printing	1	
Yellow ware	1	
Terracotta flower pot	2	
Electrical insulator	1	
Tile fragment	1	= 28

FIGURE 19. TEST SQUARE # 5, NORTH WALL



Glass Fragments

Dark green bottle glass	3	
Clear bottle glass	90	
Purplish bottle glass	3	
Window glass	34	= 130

Miscellaneous materials

Nails and nail fragments	26	
Brick fragments	37	
Mortar fragment	1	
Slate fragments	10	
Concrete fragment	1	
Sandstone fragment	1	
Corroded iron	4	
Brass gasket	1	
Copper wire	1	
Oyster shell fragments	5	
Bone fragments	6	
Coal fragments	102	
Charcoal, cinder, and slag	41	= 236

The artifacts recovered are almost all of late 19th century to recent vintage. The only datable material that might be associated with the Mount Ida House's earlier occupation time period appear to be the coarse earthenware and whiteware sherds, and the dark green bottle glass. Those types of materials, however, were also in use during the latter part of the 19th century. The vertical distribution of artifacts included materials dating to the late 19th century to 20th in the deepest excavation levels, indicating that no buried strata containing cultural materials of earlier vintage was present.

No evidence was found at Location # 1 for the presence of a cultural feature or resource of archeological significance. Its artifactual content had a scattered distribution and appears to be greater because this location is near to and directly behind the Mount Ida House (which is 120 feet to the east) and because the terrain is only moderately sloping. It was in the backyard area of the Mount Ida House and would have been suitable and convenient for intermittent ephemeral cultural activity.

Location Number 2 was on sloping terrain south of the main house in the overgrown landscaped terrace garden adjoining the Saint Mary statue and shrine. The twelve initial and supplementary STPs and one 3' x 3' test square (T.S. # 3) at this location produced an abundance of late 19th and early 20th century ceramics as well as glass, brick, and other artifacts. This was the greatest abundance of artifacts encountered in the area of disturbance.

The artifact deposit at this location was initially interpreted as possibly indicating the presence of a refuse

pit, sheet midden or other potentially significant feature.

However, it was found that the terrain has been heavily disturbed by construction of the landscaped garden associated with the St. Mary shrine. Because the natural terrain slopes steeply downward from north to south at this location, the landscaping work included the emplacement of fill behind retaining walls to form level terraces and walkways. The fill deposit capped the original natural soil stratigraphy. Beneath the fill deposit the buried natural soil was found to conform to the soil stratigraphy in the undisturbed terrain east and west of the landscaped garden.

The fill over buried natural soil stratigraphy is illustrated in the profile from Test Square # 3 (Figure 20). The fill overburden consisted of mixed silty loam over soil containing a variety of redeposited soil loads, including broken mortar and plaster, rubble, and mixed silt and clay. At the southern edge of T.S. # 3 the fill was 6.5 inches (16 cm.) thick. Elsewhere in the landscaped garden the fill layer was as much as 19 inches (47 cm.) thick.

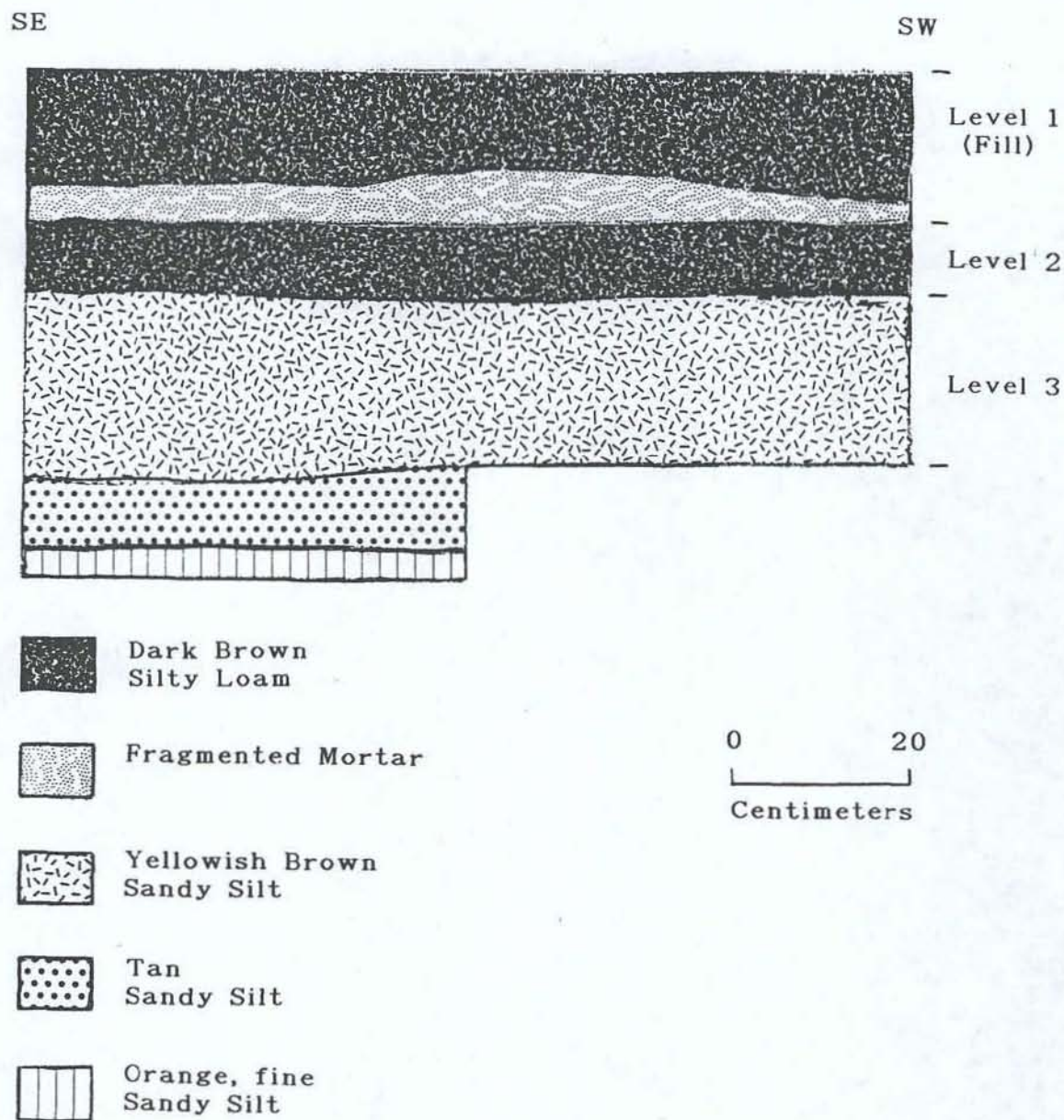
The artifacts from Location # 2 consisted predominantly of material ranging in vintage from the middle 19th to the early 20th century. The only diagnostic ceramics that dated exclusively to earlier times were four ceramic sherds (two creamware, one pearlware, and one shell-edged whiteware). Only the single pearlware sherd was found in the buried natural soil. The others came from mixed fill soil levels.

Each of the excavation units contained predominantly artifacts of middle 19th century to 20th century vintage in both the fill soil and natural soil strata. These materials were similarly represented in terms of types and relative quantities in both the fill and natural soil levels. This appears to indicate that the fill was derived from nearby. A possible source was soil excavated during construction for the St. Mary's Academy school building and the additions to the Mount Ida House during the period beginning in 1942.

The numerous artifacts recovered from the natural soil were contained in the buried mixed topsoil and the uppermost part of the underlying sandy silt. The artifacts were very fragmented, of mixed vintages, and dispersed horizontally. The amount of material indicates that a refuse deposit may have formerly existed on the hillslope in this vicinity. If so, however, it was disturbed by 20th century cultural activity that caused mixing of the topsoil. That soil stratum resembles nearby lawn-covered terrain and may indicate that this location was maintained as lawn or garden prior to the time when the shrine garden was built.

No archeologically significant undisturbed artifact concentrations, cultural deposit extending into the subsoil, or architectural remains were encountered in Location # 2.

FIGURE 20. TEST SQUARE # 3, SOUTH WALL



Location Number 3 was situated north of the main house. At this point a narrow section of the area of disturbance crossed the northern end of a cement patio of 20th century vintage. That patio extended north from the northern side of the Mount Ida House and was bordered by landscaped ornamental shrubbery.

The excavation of eight STPs at this location produced a concentration of mortar and cement fragments that appeared to be of 20th century vintage. In addition, however, several large buried rocks were found beneath the 20th century rubble and were initially interpreted as possibly indicating the presence of an outbuilding foundation. This was the only location in the area of disturbance where possible architectural remains of archeological interest were encountered in the area of disturbance.

Two test squares (T.S. 1 and T.S. 2) were excavated at Location # 3. Their profiles are shown in Figures 21 and 22. Both contained thick layers of dense fill consisting mostly of cement and mortar rubble. Beneath the fill deposit lay buried natural topsoil over culturally-sterile subsoil.

The testing of Location # 3 showed that the cultural materials were contained in the fill deposit. It was also apparent that the fill had been placed to level the naturally sloping grade as part of the construction of the existing 20th century patio. No features or resources of archeological interest were encountered at Location # 3.

Location Number 4 was on level terrain southwest of the main house and was situated immediately east of the existing brick barbecue of recent vintage. Twelve STPs and one 3' x 3' test square (T.S. 4) were excavated in this portion of the area of disturbance.

The soil stratigraphy at this location is shown in Figure 23, which illustrates the soil profile from Test Square 4. It consists of a stratigraphy containing a dark brown silty loam topsoil over a yellowish brown silty loam over a buried dark brown silty loam topsoil over tan silty loam over orange silty clay. The upper two strata (dark brown silty loam and yellowish brown silty loam) were placed on top of the buried topsoil strata, apparently as fill. This appears to have been done to make the terrain in front of the brick barbecue more level. South of this location the terrain slopes steeply down the hillside.

Location # 4 produced a concentration of artifacts including utilitarian and refined ceramics, brick fragments, window glass, bottle glass, and nails. The twelve STPs and one test square produced one brown-glazed coarse earthenware sherd, one whiteware sherd, and two yellow ware sherds, 59 terracotta flower pot fragments, 24 middle 19th century to 20th century bottle glass fragments, and numerous fragments

FIGURE 21. TEST SQUARE # 1, NORTH WALL

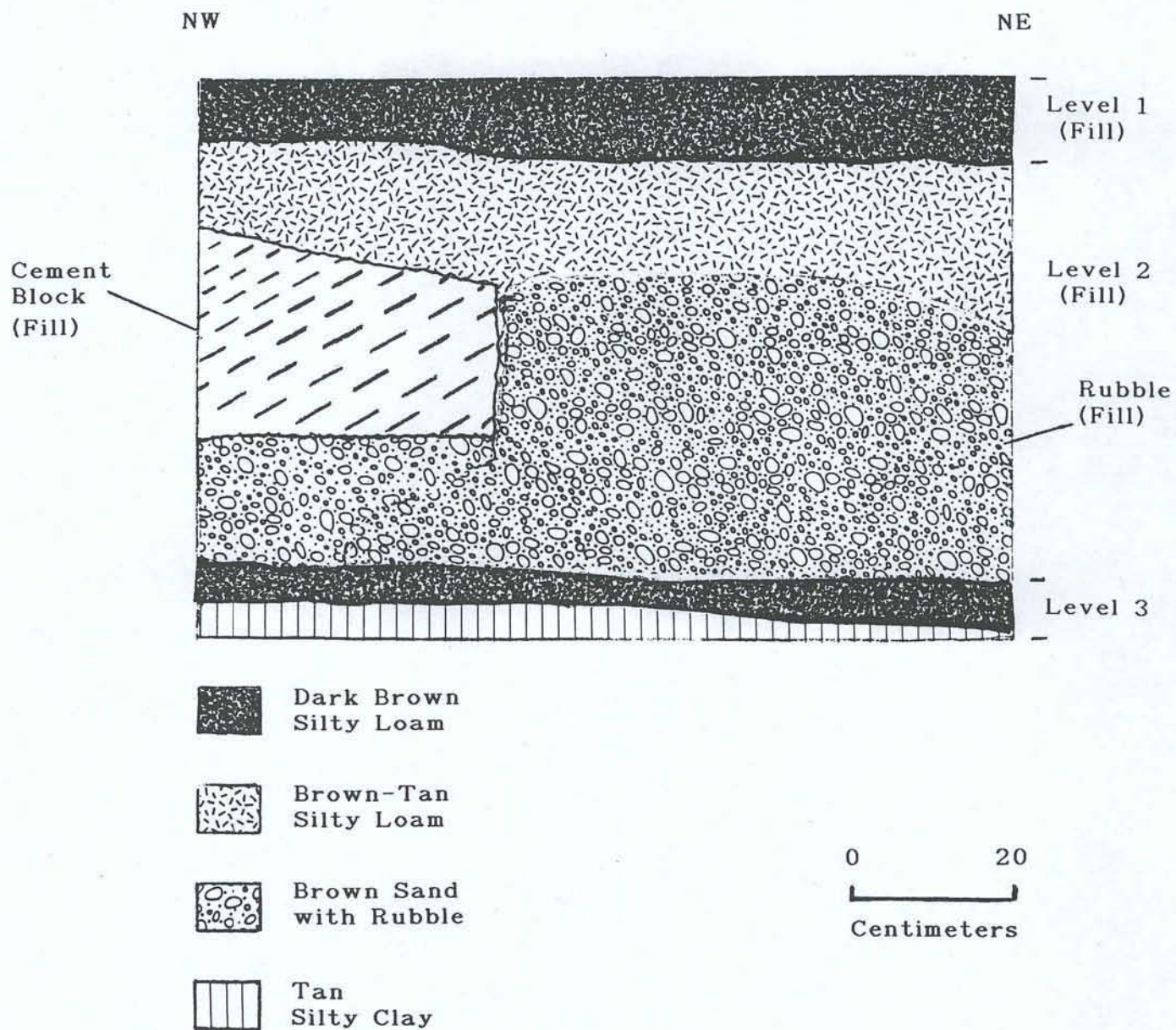


FIGURE 22. TEST SQUARE # 2, NORTH WALL

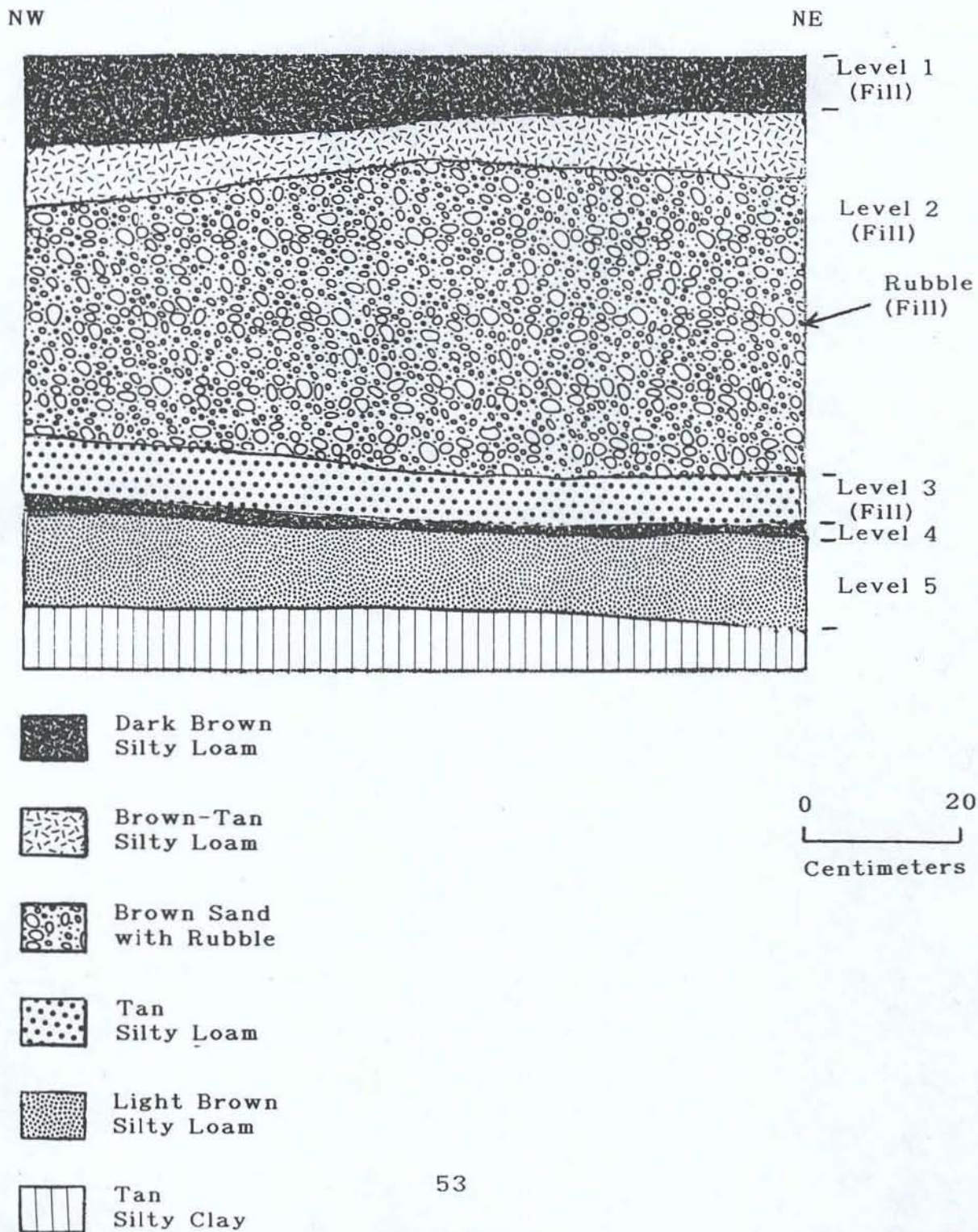
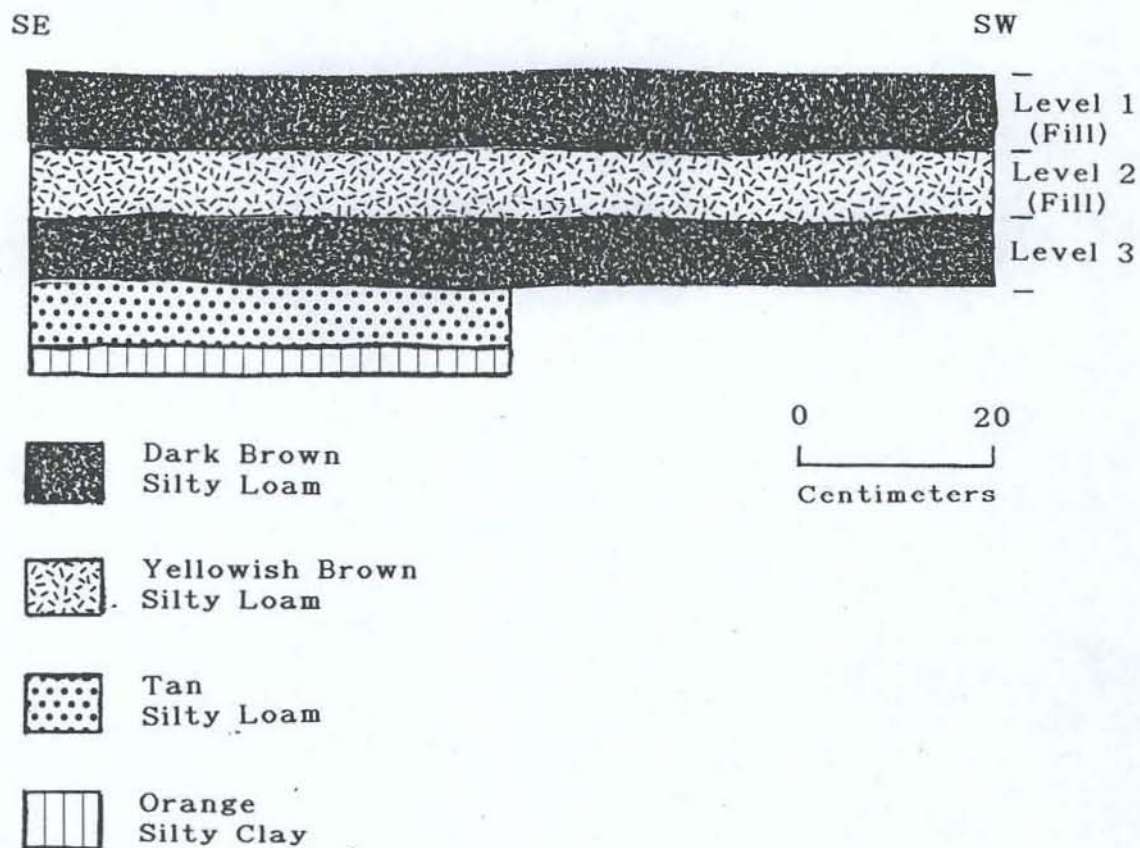


FIGURE 23. TEST SQUARE # 4, SOUTH WALL



of window glass, nails, and brick, mortar, coal, and cinder fragments. A 1941 Jefferson nickel was also found.

Because this location was to the rear of the Mount Ida House and on gently sloping to level terrain, it appeared to have the potential for containing the former site of an outbuilding or other cultural feature of potential archeological interest. Most of the artifacts present did not appear to have a chronological or functional association with the 20th century brick barbecue at this location.

The cultural materials recovered from Location # 4 were nearly all contained in a deposit of silty loam soil that lay above the buried natural soil stratigraphy (see T.P. 4 profile in Figure 23). The chronology of the artifacts contained in the silty loam deposit included 20th century bottle glass and flower pot fragments in the deepest artifact-bearing soil stratum. The silty loam deposit appears to be fill because it is on top of a buried natural topsoil. It also appears to be mixed because its artifactual content is not segregated vertically by chronology, but is instead of mixed vintages.

It appears that soil was deposited at this location to level the naturally sloping grade of the original hillside. The adjacent recent vintage brick barbecue appears to have been placed there because the level terrain created by the filling and level-grading provided a suitable cooking and food consumption area for the residents of the Mount Ida House during its ownership by St. Mary's Academy and the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

No features or other resources of archeological interest were found at Location # 4.

The findings of the field investigation showed that the area of disturbance for the proposed project contained a substantial amount of artifacts. However, that material was diffusely distributed except in locations where fill deposits had been emplaced for landscaping or construction purposes.

Almost all of the artifacts recovered from the area of disturbance were fragmentary representatives of common types that can be categorized as domestic, activity, or architectural. They spanned the documented period during which the Mount Ida House has existed and been occupied, though material dating later than 1880 was by far the most abundant.

The material recovered from the fill deposits consisted of vintages and types dating to the period during which the Mount Ida House had been occupied as a private residence. It appears likely that the fill had been obtained largely from locations on the property where construction-related excavations had been conducted in the post-1942 period while

Saint Mary's Academy occupied the property.

The artifact collection consists almost entirely of commonplace materials. The ceramics and glass are of types that were in widespread use in the surrounding region during the 19th century and 20th century. They range from inexpensive utilitarian wares (for example, brown glazed coarse earthenware, grey stoneware) to porcelain dinner ware. The most common type encountered was whiteware, of which blue transfer printing was the decoration most frequently represented.

Among the collection of generally common artifact types are two objects worthy of additional note. These are two circular artifacts that appear to be tokens of some sort (Figure 24).

The item cataloged as Surface Collection # 39B (S.C. # 39B) is 15/16 inch (24 mm.) in diameter and made of lead. It is marked with an inscribed number "3" and has faint traces that may be smaller numbers ("187.."). The surfaces of this artifact are pitted and eroded.

An almost identical artifact was found in Test Square 3 (T.S. 3). Its surface is smooth and in better condition than the other. A very faint "63" appears to be present on one of its surfaces, but may be just an irregularity in the metal. It is 7/8 inch (23 mm) in diameter.

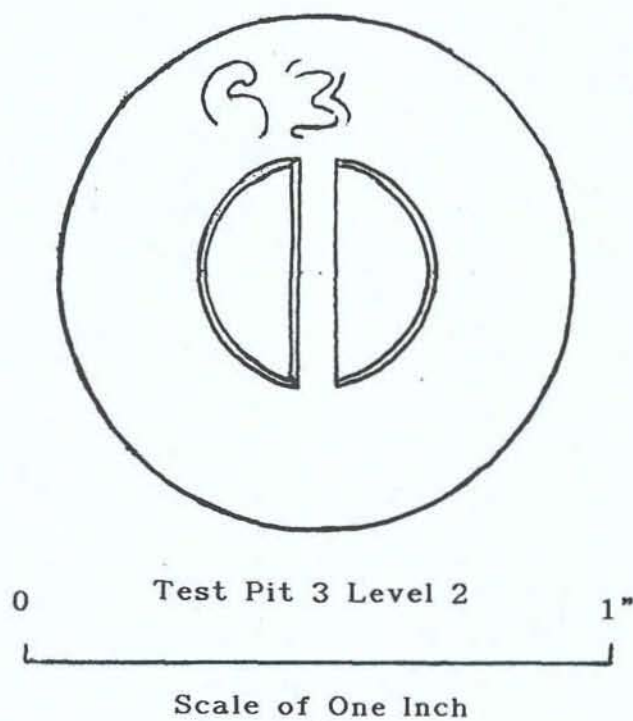
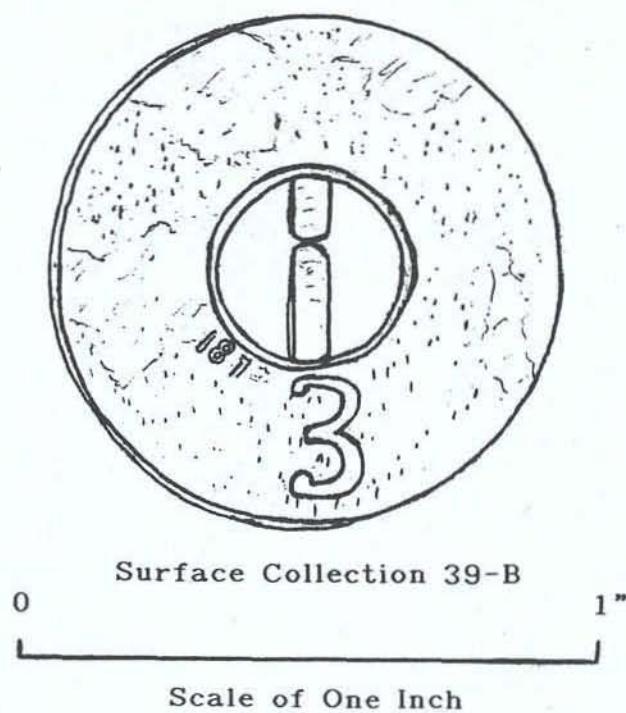
These artifacts resemble washers except for the thin bar across the interior hole. The purpose of the center openings is not clear. The bar across the center of S.C. # 39B has rounded edges and a seam partway along its length. The bar across the center of the object from T.S. 3 is rectangular in cross section.

These artifacts appear to be tokens of some sort. They may be pickers' tokens such as were used as counters given to workers harvesting fruit or vegetables as they turned in full baskets or boxes. Subsequently, each worker was credited according to the number of tokens he or she had collected. On the other hand, these artifacts may be some other sort of token, or perhaps they are not tokens at all.

The field investigation of the area of disturbance showed that it did not contain artifactual materials or cultural materials of archeological or historical significance. As a consequence, no further investigation of the project area prior to the proposed construction was recommended.

Following the archeological investigation, the project area property was sold by the Sisters of the Holy Cross to Oakton Homes, Inc. As a consequence, Karell Archeological Services was not involved in monitoring construction activity or the potential implementation of late discovery procedures.

FIGURE 24. POSSIBLE LEAD "TOKENS"



4. INTERPRETATIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS, SUMMARY, AND CONCLUSION

The study described in this report was directed at the project area for the proposed First Addition to Colonial Park development at 2404 Russell Road in Alexandria.

The work accomplished included both background research and archeological field work. Cultural history information relating to the project area was compiled and documented. The archeological survey and evaluation field work examined the project's area of disturbance near the Mount Ida House. The background research and field work were coordinated with Alexandria Archaeology and frequent consultations with that office were accomplished throughout the investigation.

The field work results showed that the project's area of disturbance contained a deposit of archeological materials that were diffusely scattered and that were largely contained in disturbed soil contexts. On the basis of those findings, the Mount Ida House archeological site (Site 44AX168) was documented for the Virginia site inventory.

The cultural remains encountered in the terrain of the project's area of disturbance were interpreted to represent an archeological deposit that was not of sufficient importance to require further consideration prior to the proposed construction. The archeological materials were not found to merit being considered as having scientific or historical significance.

It was recommended that no further archeological investigation of the First Addition to Colonial Park development be required prior to the proposed construction activity.

Since significant archeological resources were not encountered in the field investigation, a resource management plan was not prepared, and none is included in this report. A memorandum addressing potential procedures in the event that archeological materials were encountered during project construction was prepared independently of this investigation between the purchaser of the project area (Oakton Homes, Inc.) and Alexandria Archaeology (Fran Bromberg, personal communication, 1993).

APPENDIXES

1. Archeological Site Inventory Form
2. Catalog of Artifacts Recovered
3. Mount Ida House 100 Year Old Building File
4. Summary Chain of Title
5. Project Personnel
6. References and Sources Consulted

APPENDIX 1. ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

The Virginia Department of Historic Resources archeological site inventory form for the Mount Ida House Site (44AX168) is provided in this appendix.



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

Name of Site: Mount Ida House

Site Number: 44 AX 168

Type of Site: Farm Main Residence

Cultural Affiliation: C. 1810 to Present

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference:

U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 320520 Northing 4299560

(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone: Sisters of the Holy Cross, Inc. C/o Joseph A. Lynott
Lynott & Craven, P.A.
51 Monroe St., Rockville, MD 20850

Tenant/Address/Telephone: -----
Site Informant/Address/Telephone: -----

Mt. Ida House address: 2404 Russell Road, Alexandria, VA 22302

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): Daniel Koski-Karell, Karell Archeological Services
P.O. Box 11100, Arlington, VA 22210
Oct-Nov 1992.

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: Site is near the crest of the rolling uplands of northern City of Alexandria, overlooking the valley of the Potomac River that is to the east of the site. The nearest stream appears to be Timber Branch, 1500 ft. to the southwest.

Dimensions of Site: 600 ft. east-west by 400 ft. north-south.

Site Description and Survey Techniques: The site consists of the Mt. Ida House and adjoining terrain. The Mt. Ida House was originally constructed circa 1810 (Weber 1981:21-22) as the main residence of a farm owned by Charles Alexander, Jr. (died 1814). A parcel of about nine acres surrounding the Mt. Ida House will be partially disturbed by the construction of ten single-family houses. The area of proposed disturbance was intensively investigated with surface inspections, shovel test pits, and five 3'x3' units.

Condition and Present Land Use: Mt. Ida House is in good condition and will be occupied as a residence. At the present time Mt. Ida House is surrounded by lawn with scattered trees.

Specimens Obtained and Depository:

The artifact collection consists mostly of late 19th cent. to recent materials, consisting of fragments of ceramics, glass, construction/renovation debris, with a very small portion dating to pre-1880. This collection came only from the proposed area of construction disturbance for the housing development. The collection will be turned over to the Sisters of the Holy Cross, who will be encouraged to deposit the collection with Alexandria Archaeology.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Addresses: -----

County CITY OF ALEXANDRIA

Map Sheet

ALEXANDRIA QUADRANGLE

Site Number

44 AX 168

Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:

Field notes and data will be deposited with Alexandria Archaeology at conclusion of study. Report by Daniel Koski-Karell, "Background Study and Archeological Evaluation for the Proposed Development Project at the Mount Ida House, 2404 Russell Road in Alexandria, Virginia" will be deposited with Alexandria Archaeology, Alexandria, VA.

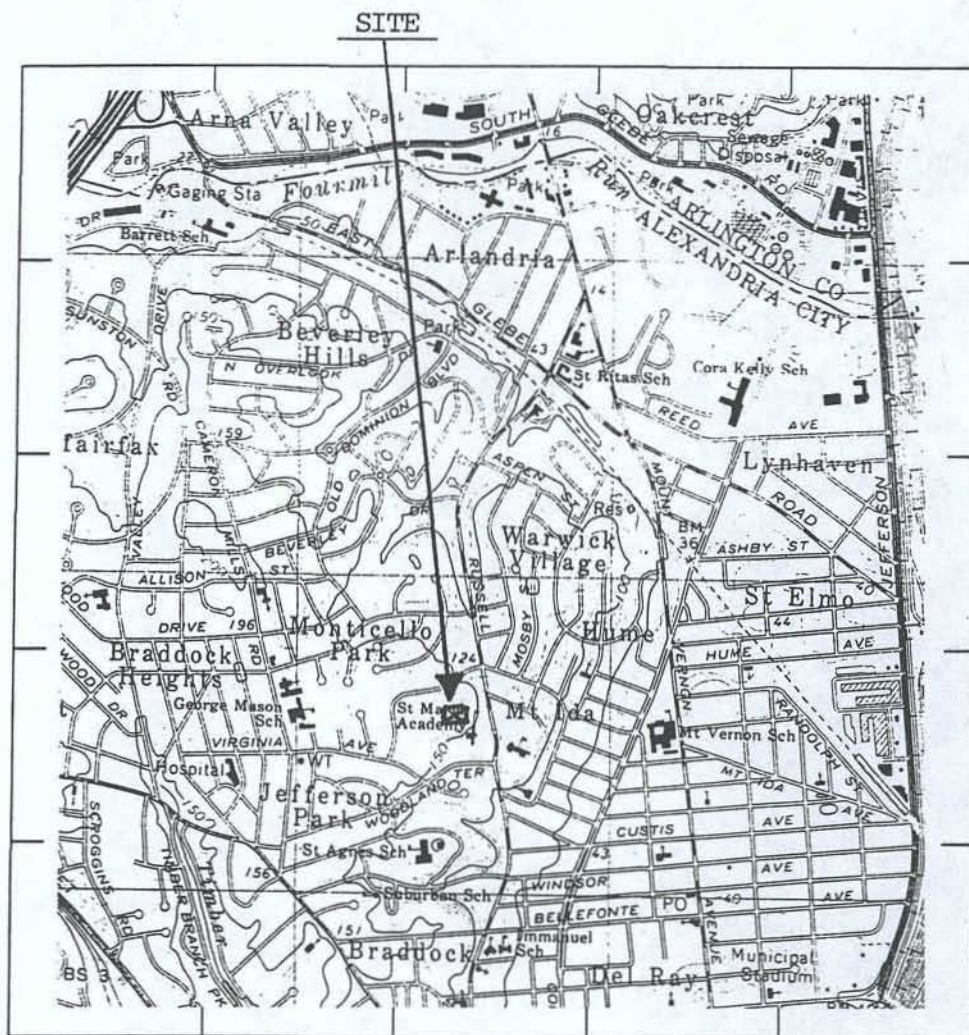
Photographic Documentation and Depository: Photos from field investigation will be deposited with Alexandria Archaeology with field note/data collection.

Recommendations:

No further study of proposed construction's area of disturbance is recommended prior to the proposed construction.

Additional Comments:

Bibliographic citation: Weber, Jean, "Mount Ida", in North Ridge Lore ; North Ridge Citizens' Association; Alexandria, VA (1981), pages 21-24.



Scale: 1:24,000 (portion of Alexandria Quadrangle)

Form Completed By (name, address, affiliation, date): Daniel Koski-Karell, Karell Archeological Services
P.O. Box 11100, Arlington, VA 22210
January 1993.

DHL Number Assigned By:

Date:

APPENDIX 2. CATALOG OF ARTIFACTS RECOVERED

The following catalog lists the artifacts recovered from the project area during the field investigation. The lithic materials of prehistoric or possible prehistoric cultural association are listed first, followed by historic period materials. The two collections are each organized in the following order: 1. Surface Collection Finds; 2. Shovel Test Pit Finds; and 3. Test Square Finds. The collection of data and artifacts from the project area have been prepared for storage and deposited with the local representative of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, Inc., the land owner.

1. PREHISTORIC AND POSSIBLE PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS:

1.1. SURFACE COLLECTION (S.C.) FINDS:

<u>S.C. #</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Description</u>
# 27	2	Quartz primary flake fragments.
	4	Quartz shatter fragments.
	5	Quartz possible shatter fragments.
# 29	1	Quartz shatter fragment.

1.2. SHOVEL TEST PIT (STP) FINDS:

<u>STP #</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Description</u>
S4 E6, Level 1	1	Quartzite secondary flake.
S5 E4 +10' N Level 1	1	Quartz secondary flake.
S5 E4 +10' S Level 1	1	Quartz possible cortical flake.
S6 E12 Level 2	1	Quartz primary flake.
S7 E2 Level 2	1	Quartzite shatter fragment.
S7 E8	1	Quartz secondary flake.
S8 E5 Level 1	1	Quartz possible shatter fragment.
Level 2	1	Quartz shatter fragment.
S8 E6 Level 1	1	Quartzite secondary flake.
S8 E6 +15' S Level 1	1	Quartz secondary flake.
S9 E2 +10' S Level 1	1	Quartzite possible shatter fragment.
S9 E3 +10' N Level 1	1	Quartz cortical flake.
S9 E3 +10' E Level 1	1	Quartzite possible hammerstone.
S9 E6 +5' S Level 1	1	Quartzite primary flake.

1.3. TEST SQUARE (T.S.) FINDS:

<u>T.S. #</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Description</u>
T.S. # 5, Level 2, (17-29 cm):	1	Quartz crystalline primary flake.

.....

2. HISTORIC PERIOD MATERIALS:

2.1. SURFACE COLLECTION (S.C.) FINDS:

<u>S.C. #</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
# 1	1	Brick fragment.
# 2	1	Whiteware plain body sherd.
	1	Clear bottle glass fragment.
	1	Clear window glass fragment.
	2	Iron pieces of coiled wire.
	1	Brick fragment.
# 3	1	Clear window glass fragment.
	1	Brick fragment.
# 4	1	Terracotta flower pot body sherd.
	3	Ceramic tile fragments.
	2	Clear bottle glass fragments.
	1	Iron/wood gate latch.
	3	Brick fragments.
	4	Coal fragments.
# 5	1	Bone fragment, small.
	1	Coal fragment.
# 6	1	Dark green bottle glass fragment.
# 7	2	Clear window glass fragments.
# 8	9	Clear window glass fragments.
	1	Brick fragment.
	1	Coal fragment.
# 9	1	Brick fragment.
# 10	1	Whiteware body sherd with traces of blue transfer printing.
	1	Brick fragment.
# 11	1	Porcelain sherd with ornament.
	1	Porcelain plain tea cup basal sherd.
	2	Brick fragments.
	1	Brass rivet.
# 12	1	Terracotta flower pot body sherd.
# 13	1	Brick fragment.
# 14	1	Whiteware plain rim sherd.
	1	Coal fragment.
# 15	2	Iron, encrusted square nail fragments.

- # 16 2 Brick fragments.
- # 17 1 Coal fragment.
- # 18 1 Brick fragment.
- # 19 1 Flagstone, left in place.
- # 20 4 Flagstones, left in place.
- # 21 2 Aqua bottle glass fragments.
- 1 Brick fragment.
- # 22 1 Clear window glass fragment.
- 4 Coal fragments.
- 1 Plastic white cup, basal fragment.
- 1 Plastic toy Indian figurine, broken in two.
- # 23 1 Amber bottle top glass fragment, threaded.
- 1 Clear window glass fragment.
- 1 Sea shell fragment.
- # 24 1 Terracotta flower pot rim sherd.
- 1 Terracotta flower pot body sherd.
- 1 Whiteware plain rim sherd.
- 1 Mortar fragment.
- 7 Aqua bottle glass fragments.
- 4 Aqua bottle glass basal fragments.
- 3 Clear, rectangular bottle, glass fragments.
- 1 Clear bottle glass fragment.
- 1 Clear, rectangular bottle, top fragment.
- 1 Cast iron/cork stopper with markings:
 "PACKERS", "...HAMP CO".
- 1 Coal fragment.
- # 25 1 Iron circular handle, large.
- # 26 1 Wood/graphite pencil, painted blue.
- 1 Brick fragment.
- # 27 2 Terracotta flower pot sherds.
- 2 Brick fragments.
- 1 Iron flat-headed screw.
- 1 Slate fragment.
- # 28 1 Ceramic drain pipe fragment, glazed on
 one side.
- # 29 1 Brick fragment.
- # 30 2 Terracotta roof tile fragments, unglazed.
- 1 Brick.
- 1 Brick fragment.
- # 31 1 Ceramic drain pipe fragment, glazed.

- 1 Oyster shell fragment.
- # 32
 - 1 Tin Mason jar cap.
 - 1 Tin jar cap.
 - 1 Whiteglass Mason jar lid.
 - 2 Aqua jar glass fragments.
- # 33
 - 1 Porcelain tile fragment, unglazed.
 - 1 Brick fragment.
 - 1 Cement floor tile.
- # 34
 - 1 Whiteware rim sherd with annular design in black on interior.
- # 35
 - 1 Brick fragment.
- # 36
 - 1 Whiteware plain body sherd.
- # 37
 - 2 Aqua bottle glass fragments, with air bubbles.
- # 38A
 - 1 Whiteware plain body sherd.
- # 38B
 - 1 Whiteware basal sherd with blue on white transfer printing.
 - 1 Whiteware plain basal sherd.
 - 1 Whiteware plain body sherd.
- # 39A
 - 1 Whiteware basal sherd with blue on white transfer printing.
 - 1 Whiteware plain body sherd.
- # 39B
 - 1 Lead token marked with "3" & possibly "187."
- # 40
 - 1 Yellowware body sherd, glazed.
 - 1 Porcelain plain body sherd.
 - 1 Clear window glass fragment.
- # 41
 - 1 Whiteware blue shell-edged rim sherd.
- # 42
 - 1 Whiteware rim sherd with gray transfer printing.
 - 1 Whiteware basal sherd with gray transfer printing.
 - 1 Whiteware body sherd with gray transfer printing.
- # 43
 - 4 Porcelain plain rim sherds.
 - 2 Porcelain plain basal sherds.
 - 1 Porcelain basal sherd with part of maker's mark: "O.P....SY".
 - 1 Terracotta flower pot rim sherd.
 - 3 Terracotta flower pot body sherds.
 - 1 Brick fragment.
 - 5 Window glass fragments.
 - 1 Bottle glass fragment.

2.2. SHOVEL TEST PIT (STP) FINDS:

STP #	Amount	Description
S1 E14	7	Coal fragments.
S2 E13		
Level 1	1	Cinder fragment.
Level 2	1	Asphalt fragment.
Level 4	1	Coal fragment.
S3 E11	2	Cinder fragments.
	1	Clear rectangular bottle glass fragment.
	1	Plastic propeller from toy plane.
S4 E6		
Level 1	3	Brick fragments.
Level 2	1	Clear window glass fragment.
	2	Brick fragments.
S4 E7		
Level 1	1	Stoneware body sherd with gray glaze outside, tan glaze inside.
	1	Clear window glass fragment.
	1	Coal fragment.
Level 2	1	Brick fragment.
	3	Mortar fragments with red facing.
	2	Mortar fragments.
	11	Slag fragments.
"A"		
Level 1	1	Stoneware basal sherd, glazed.
	7	Mortar fragments with red facing.
	1	Mortar fragment with black facing.
	2	Mortar fragments.
	6	Slag fragments.
	3	Cinder fragments.
	1	Coal fragment.
	1	Charcoal fragment.
Level 2	1	Ceramic tile fragment, glazed.
	4	Mortar fragments with black facing.
	27	Mortar fragments with red facing.
	2	Mortar fragments.
	1	Brick fragment.
	1	Slate fragment.
	1	Coal fragment.
	1	Iron encrusted nail fragment.
	14	Slag fragments.
	10	Cinder fragments.

	3	Tar-rock conglomerate fragments.
+5'N		
Level 1	4	Clear window glass fragments.
	3	Brick fragments.
	1	Mortar fragment with red facing.
	2	Oyster shell fragments.
	12	Cement fragments.
	3	Coal fragments.
	1	Charcoal fragment.
	12	Slag fragments.
	11	Cinder fragments.
+5'E		
Level 1	1	Brick fragment.
	1	Clear bottle glass fragment, 20th c.
	5	Coal fragments.
	1	Slate fragment.
Level 2	3	Brick fragments.
	1	Purplish bottle glass fragment.
	1	Coal fragment.
	16	Cinder fragments.
	29	Slag fragments.
	1	Asphalt fragment.
	8	Mortar fragments.
	2	Mortar fragments with blackened surface.
	19	Mortar fragments with red facing.
+5'W		
Level 1	1	Light green bottle glass fragment.
	4	Coal fragments.
	2	Slate fragments.
	1	Mortar fragment.
	3	Brick fragments.
Level 2	14	Slag fragments.
	5	Cinder fragments.
	5	Coal fragments.
	5	Mortar fragments.
	2	Mortar fragments with red facing.
+10'W		
Level 1	1	Porcelain plain body sherd.
	1	Ceramic drain pipe fragment.
	1	Clear window glass fragment.
	1	Clear bottle glass fragment, 20th c.
	6	Brick fragments.
	1	Iron cut nail.
	1	Oyster shell fragment.
	1	Coal fragment.
Level 2	3	Aqua bottle glass fragments with markings.
	2	Aqua bottle glass fragments.
	1	Purplish bottle glass fragment.

	3	Brick fragments.
	1	Slag fragment.
	1	Slate fragment.
	2	Iron encrusted nail fragments.
Level 4	2	Aqua bottle glass fragments.
	1	Clear window glass fragment.
	2	Brick fragments.
	3	Slag fragments.
	1	Coal fragment.
	1	Slate fragment.
+5'E 5'S		
Level 1	1	Creamware body sherd.
	2	Terracotta flower pot sherds.
	6	Brick fragments.
	4	Clear window glass fragments.
	1	Iron square nail fragment.
	1	Bone fragment.
	2	Coal fragments.
Level 2	1	Whiteware plain body sherd.
	1	Aqua bottle glass fragment.
	1	Amber bottle glass fragment, 20th c.
	2	Clear bottle glass fragments, 20th c.
	1	Clear window glass fragment.
	31	Brick fragments.
	2	Mortar fragments.
	2	Iron square nails.
	4	Slate fragments.
Level 3	1	Clear window glass fragment.
+5'E 15'S		
Level 1	1	Clear bottle glass fragment.
	12	Brick fragments.
	2	Iron wire nails.
	1	Coal fragment.
Level 2	1	Dark green bottle glass fragment.
	1	Aqua window glass fragment.
	11	Brick fragments.
	1	Iron encrusted nail.
Level 3	1	Brick fragment.
+5'E 25'S		
Level 1	4	Brick fragments.
	1	Coal fragment.
Level 2	1	Clear bottle glass fragment, 20th c.
	1	Clear window glass fragment.
	21	Brick fragments.
Level 3	4	Brick fragments.

S4.5 E3.5		
Level 1	1	Clear bottle glass fragment, 20th c.
	3	Iron encrusted nail fragments.
	10	Coal fragments.
S4 E8		
Level 3	6	Brick fragments.
	1	Iron encrusted square nail fragment.
	1	Coal fragment.
S5 E1		
Level 3	2	Redware body sherds with black glaze and textured surface.
	1	Clear window glass fragment.
S5 E2		
Level 1	3	Asphalt fragments.
Level 3	3	Clear window glass fragments.
	1	Brick fragment.
	12	Coal fragments.
S5 E3		
Level 1	1	Brick fragment.
Level 3	1	Whiteware basal sherd with blue on white transfer printing.
	1	Brick fragment.
	1	Bone fragment.
	9	Coal fragments.
	2	Cinder fragments.
Level 4	2	Coal fragments.
S5 E4		
Level 1	1	Dark green bottle glass fragment.
	1	Clear window glass fragment.
	1	Iron encrusted nail fragment.
	1	Brick fragment.
	3	Coal fragments.
Level 2	2	Coal fragments.
+10'N		
Level 1	2	Whiteware plain body sherds.
	1	Clear bottle glass fragment, 20th c.
	2	Iron encrusted nail fragments.
	12	Coal fragments.
	11	Charcoal fragments.
	1	Slag fragment.
	3	Cinder fragments.
Level 2	1	Yellowware body sherd with blue and white

		bands.
	1	Charcoal fragment.
+10'S		
Level 1	1	Whiteware rim sherd with blue on white transfer printing.
	1	Terracotta body sherd, unglazed.
	1	Brick fragment.
	2	Aqua window glass fragments.
	1	Clear window glass fragment.
	1	Dark green bottle glass fragment.
	1	Clear bottle glass fragment, 20th c.
	2	Bone fragments.
	1	Iron square nail fragment.
	11	Coal fragments.
Level 2	1	Iron encrusted nail.
	4	Bone fragments.
	3	Coal fragments.
+20'S		
Level 1	4	Clear window glass fragments.
	1	Clear bottle glass fragment, 20th c.
	2	Brick fragments.
	5	Iron encrusted nail fragments.
	10	Coal fragments.
	2	Charcoal fragments.
Level 2	1	Whiteware body sherd with red on white transfer printing.
	1	Ceramic tile fragment.
	7	Clear window glass fragments.
	1	Clear bottle glass fragment, 20th c.
	4	Iron encrusted nail fragments.
	1	Brick fragment.
	3	Oyster shell fragments.
	26	Coal fragments.
	1	Cinder fragment.
+30'S		
Level 1	3	Coarse earthenware body sherds, unglazed.
	5	Clear window glass fragments.
	5	Clear bottle glass fragments, 20th c.
	4	Brick fragments.
	1	Mortar fragment.
	1	Oyster shell fragment.
	13	Coal fragments.
	1	Charcoal fragment.
	3	Cinder fragments.
Level 2	2	Clear window glass fragments.
	1	Iron encrusted nail fragment.
	1	Copper wire fragment.
	4	Coal fragments.
	1	Cinder fragments.

	10	Charcoal fragments.
+10'E		
Level 1	1	Clear bottle glass fragment, 20th c.
	2	Slate fragments.
	1	Coal fragment.
	1	Slag fragment.
+10'W		
Level 1	1	Whiteware plain body sherd.
	1	Iron rusted fragment.
	12	Coal fragments.
	4	Slate fragments.
	1	Slag fragment.
S5 E8	1	Iron large spike or pin fragment.
	2	Brick fragments.
	2	Slag fragments.
S5 E9	2	Coal fragments.
S5 E10		
Level 1	1	Brick fragment.
	1	Charred wood fragment.
	1	Coal fragment.
	1	Aluminum pull tab.
Level 2	1	Iron wire nail.
	3	Coal fragments.
S5.5 E3.5		
Level 1	2	Clear window glass fragments.
	1	Dark green bottle glass fragment.
	2	Aqua bottle glass fragments, 20th c.
	2	Brick fragments.
	2	Iron nail fragments.
	1	Slag fragment.
	2	Cinder fragments.
	13	Coal fragments.
Level 2	2	Slag fragments.
S5.5 E 4.5		
Level 1	1	Dark green bottle glass fragment.
	1	Clear bottle glass fragment, 20th c.
	1	Iron encrusted nail.
	1	Iron encrusted fragment.
	1	Cinder fragment.
Level 2	1	Whiteware body sherd with embossed decoration.
	1	Clear window glass fragment.
	2	Dark green bottle base glass fragments.
	1	Brick fragment.
	3	Cinder fragments.

S6 E1			
Level 2	2		Clear window glass fragments.
S6 E2			
Level 2	1		Brick fragment.
	7		Coal fragments.
S6 E3			
Level 1	1		Earthenware body sherd, unglazed.
Level 3	1		Amber bottle glass fragment, 20th c.
	2		Brick fragments.
	1		Slag fragment.
	28		Coal fragments.
Level 4	1		Clear window glass fragment.
	1		Brick fragment.
	1		Slag fragment.
	9		Coal fragments.
S6 E4			
Level 1	1		Whiteware plain body sherd.
	1		Stoneware electrical insulator fragment.
	3		Clear window glass fragments.
	2		Clear bottle glass fragments, 20th c.
	8		Brick fragments.
	1		Slate fragment.
Level 2	1		Clear bottle glass fragment, 20th c.
	1		Iron encrusted square nail fragment.
	5		Brick fragment.
+10'N			
Level 1	1		Coarse earthenware body sherd, unglazed.
	4		Clear window glass fragments.
	1		Clear bottle glass fragment, 20th c.
	1		Aqua bottle glass fragment, 20th c.
	2		Brick fragments.
	2		Iron encrusted nail fragments.
	1		Oyster shell fragment.
	1		Slate fragment.
Level 2	1		Brick fragment.
+10'S			
Level 1	1		Stoneware body sherd with white glaze.
	1		Dark green bottle glass fragment.
	3		Clear window glass fragments.
	1		Iron large encrusted object.
	1		Iron encrusted nail.
	2		Coal fragments.
	3		Charcoal fragments.
	1		Slate fragment.

+10'E		
Level 1	1	Whiteware plain body sherd.
	1	Purplish bottle glass fragment.
	1	Clear window glass fragment.
	4	Brick fragments.
	1	Iron large encrusted object.
	1	Iron encrusted nail fragment.
+10'W		
Level 1	2	Purplish bottle glass fragments.
	1	Slate fragment.
	1	Coal fragment.
	1	Concrete fragment.
S6.5 E3.5		
Level 1	2	Iron encrusted nails.
	1	Iron large surveyor's marker spike.
	3	Brick fragments.
	42	Coal fragments.
	4	Cinder fragments.
S6.5 E4.5		
Level 1	1	Clear window glass fragment.
	8	Iron encrusted nail fragments.
	1	Iron encrusted nail.
	2	Slate fragments.
S6 E8		
Level 1	4	Brick fragments.
Level 2		
	3	Brick fragments.
	3	Coal fragments.
S6 E10		
Level 1	1	Porcelain plain body sherd.
	1	Coal fragment.
	2	Cinder fragments.
Level 3	1	Iron encrusted nail fragment.
S6 E11	1	Clear bottle glass fragment, 20th c.
S6 E12		
Level 1	1	Clear window glass fragment.
Level 2		
	1	Coal fragment.
	1	Cinder fragment.
	2	Asphalt fragments.
S6 E13	1	Coal fragment.
S6 E14	1	Whiteware plain body sherd.
S7 E1		
Level 2	1	Clear window glass fragment.

S7 E2			
Level 2	1	Clear window glass fragment.	
	1	Brick fragment.	
S7 E3	2	Brick fragments.	
	2	Iron encrusted square nails.	
	2	Slag fragments.	
	3	Charred wood fragments.	
	5	Asphalt fragments.	
S7 E4	1	Whiteware plain body sherd.	
	8	Clear window glass fragments.	
	1	Coal fragment.	
S7 E5	3	Brick fragments.	
S7 E8	1	Clear window glass fragment.	
	1	Brick fragment.	
	5	Coal fragments.	
S7 E9	1	Clear bottle glass fragment, 20th c.	
S7 E10			
Level 1	1	Terracotta flower pot rim sherd.	
	1	Clear bottle glass fragment, 20th c.	
Level 2	1	Whiteware plain body sherd.	
S7 E11			
Level 1	1	Green plastic fragment.	
Level 2	1	Charred wood fragment.	
	2	Coal fragments.	
S7.5 E2.5			
Level 1	1	Brick fragment.	
Level 2	13	Cinder fragments.	
S7.5 E3.5			
Level 1	2	Clear window glass fragments.	
	1	Iron rusted fragment.	
S8 E2			
Level 1	2	Clear bottle glass fragments, 20th c.	
	2	Green bottle glass fragments, 20th c.	
Level 2	2	Clear bottle top glass fragments.	
	3	Clear bottle glass fragments.	
S8 E3			
Level 1	1	Clear window glass fragment.	
Level 3	3	Coal fragments.	

	1	Slag fragment.
S8 E4		
Level 1	1	Earthenware basal sherd, unglazed.
	1	Clear bottle glass fragment, 20th c.
	2	Oyster shell fragments.
	1	Iron rusted plate.
	3	Coal fragments.
	1	Slate fragment.
	1	Slag fragment.
Level 2		
	5	Terracotta flower pot sherds.
	1	Oyster shell fragment.
	1	Slate fragment.
	2	Coal fragments.
S8 E5		
Level 1	3	Clear window glass fragments.
	3	Brick fragments.
S8 E6		
Level 1	3	Whiteware basal sherds with maker's mark: "John Mad...& Sons. England Royal Vitreous".
	1	Whiteware decal decorated basal sherd.
	1	Whiteware basal sherd.
	1	Whiteware decal decorated rim sherd.
	4	Whiteware plain body sherds.
	2	Clear window glass fragments.
	3	Green bottle glass fragments.
	9	Clear bottle glass fragments, 20th c.
	3	Brick fragments.
	4	Iron square nails.
	2	Iron wire nails.
	14	Coal fragments.
Level 2		
	1	Whiteware plain rim sherd.
	1	Whiteware plain body sherd.
	2	Clear bottle glass fragments, 20th c.
	1	Oyster shell valve.
+5'S		
Level 1	1	Whiteware blue shell-edged rim sherd.
	2	Whiteware plain body sherds.
	1	Whiteware cup handle fragment.
	1	Porcelain body sherd with blue on white transfer printing.
	1	Coarse earthenware body sherd, unglazed.
	9	Ceramic tile fragments.
	2	Porcelain tile fragments.
	9	Iron square nail fragments.
	1	Iron wire nail.
	4	Iron encrusted fragments.
	61	Clear window glass fragments.
	2	Aqua bottle glass fragments.
	2	Amber bottle glass fragments, 20th c.

	12	Clear bottle glass fragments, 20th c.
	9	Brick fragments.
	15	Mortar fragments.
	4	Mortar fragments with blue paint.
	2	Mortar fragments with red facing.
	8	Coal fragments.
	1	Slag fragment.
Level 2	2	Clear window glass fragments.
	1	Dark green bottle glass fragment.
	1	Mortar fragment.
+5'E		
Level 1	1	Rockingham ware body sherd.
	1	Porcelain plain rim sherd.
	1	Whiteware plain body sherd.
	7	Ceramic tile fragments.
	1	Dark green bottle glass fragment.
	4	Clear bottle glass fragments.
	7	Clear window glass fragments.
	1	Green bottle glass fragment, 20th c.
	1	Iron square nail.
	4	Iron encrusted nail fragments.
	1	Tin jar cap.
	10	Brick fragments.
	1	Red sandstone fragment.
	1	Mortar fragment.
	1	Slag fragment.
	17	Coal fragments.
Level 2	3	Whiteware rim sherds with embossed decorations.
	2	Whiteware plain basal sherds.
	1	Whiteware body sherd with blue on white transfer printing.
	1	Ceramic tile fragment.
	2	Clear window glass fragments.
	3	Clear bottle glass fragments, 20th c.
	3	Iron rusted fragments.
	1	Brick fragment.
	1	Coal fragment.
Level 4	1	Redware body sherd with black glaze and textured surface.
	1	Porcelain body sherd with blue on white transfer printing.
	3	Iron rusted fragments.
	1	Brick fragment.
+5'W		
Level 1	1	Creamware rim sherd.
	1	Creamware body sherd.
	3	Ceramic tile fragments.
	1	Dark green bottle glass fragments.
	3	Clear window glass fragments.

- 1 Amber bottle glass fragment, 20th c.
 - 2 Clear bottle glass fragments, 20th c.
 - 5 Iron encrusted nail fragments.
 - 3 Brick fragments.
 - 4 Coal fragments.
- Level 2
- 1 Whiteware body sherd with blue on white transfer printing.
- +15'S
- Level 1
- 1 Spongeware rim sherd, white and blue.
 - 1 Spongeware body sherd.
 - 1 Porcelain rim sherd with embossed decorations in blue.
 - 1 Porcelain plain body sherd.
 - 1 Porcelain decorative filial.
 - 10 Ceramic tile fragments.
 - 1 Clear jar glass basal fragment, decorated.
 - 2 Clear window glass fragments.
 - 1 Aqua bottle glass fragment.
 - 4 Clear bottle glass fragments, 20th c.
 - 1 Iron roofing nail.
 - 4 Iron wire nails.
 - 3 Iron square nails.
 - 3 Iron square nail fragments.
 - 2 Iron rusted fragments.
 - 40 Brick fragments.
 - 33 Coal fragments.
 - 2 Mortar/plaster fragments.
 - 1 Slag fragment.
- +25'S
- Level 2
- 1 Whiteware body sherd with blue on white transfer printing.
 - 4 Whiteware plain body sherds.
 - 1 Porcelain plain body sherd.
 - 1 Porcelain toy cup fragment.
 - 1 Ceramic tile fragment.
 - 1 Whiteglass fragment.
 - 3 Brown bottle glass fragments.
 - 4 Clear window glass fragments.
 - 46 Clear bottle glass fragments, c. late 1800's.
 - 1 Clear bottle top glass fragment c. late 1800's.
 - 1 Iron encrusted toy pistol.
 - 4 Iron rusted nails.
 - 2 Iron nail fragments.
 - 1 Iron washer.
 - 6 Iron rusted fragments.
 - 12 Brick fragments.
 - 14 Coal fragments.
 - 10 Mortar fragments.
 - 3 Slag fragments.
- Level 3
- 1 Dark green bottle glass fragment.

S8 E7	1	Brick fragment.
	1	Coal fragment.
S8 E8		
Level 3	1	Earthenware body sherd, unglazed.
	2	Whiteware body sherds.
	1	Pearlware basal sherd.
	1	Clear bottle glass fragment, 20th c.
	1	Brick fragment.
	2	Coal fragments.
	1	Asphalt fragment.
Level 4	1	Whiteware plain body sherd.
	1	Whiteglass fragment.
	1	Brick fragment.
	3	Coal fragments.
S8.5 E4.5		
Level 1	1	Dark green bottle glass fragment.
	1	Aqua bottle glass fragment.
	1	Clear window glass fragment.
	1	Iron square nail fragment.
	3	Brick fragments.
	1	Copper shotgun shell casing.
	11	Coal fragments.
Level 2	1	Clear bottle glass fragment, 20th c.
	1	Iron pipe fragment.
	5	Coal fragments.
S9 E2		
Level 1	2	Iron encrusted nail fragments.
	2	Clear window glass fragments.
	2	Clear bottle glass fragments, 20th c.
	1	Brick fragment.
	2	Mortar fragments with red facing.
	12	Coal fragments.
	1	Cinder fragment.
Level 2	1	Earthenware body sherd with brown glaze.
	4	Mortar fragments with red facing.
	2	Charcoal fragments.
	3	Cinder fragments.
	2	Slag fragments.
	4	Coal fragments.
+10'N		
Level 1	1	Dark green bottle glass fragment.
	1	Aqua bottle glass fragment.
	1	Amber bottle glass fragment, 20th c.
	3	Clear bottle glass fragments, 20th c.
	2	Iron square nails.
	2	Iron rusted fragments.
	1	Bone fragment.

+10'S

Level 1 3 Clear window glass fragments.
 1 Clear bottle glass fragment, 20th c.
 3 Iron nail fragments.
 1 Brick fragment.
 1 Non human tooth.
 10 Coal fragments.
 3 Slag fragments.

Level 2 9 Coal fragments.

Level 3 49 Terracotta flower pot fragments.
 1 Coal fragment.
 1 Iron rusted fragment.

+10'E

Level 1 1 Whiteware body sherd.
 3 Clear window glass fragments.
 9 Coal fragments.

Level 2 2 Dark green bottle glass fragments.
 1 Clear window glass fragment.
 1 Brick fragment.
 4 Iron rusted fragments.

Level 4 1 Purplish bottle glass fragment.

+20'E

Level 1 2 Clear window glass fragments.
 2 Iron rusted fragments.
 2 Brick fragments.
 9 Coal fragments.
 1 Slate fragments.

Level 2 2 Brick fragments.

+20'E 20'S

Level 1 1 Clear window glass fragment.
 2 Iron rusted fragments.

30'E

Level 1 1 Iron nail fragment.
 3 Iron encrusted fragments.
 3 Clear window glass fragments.
 1 Brick fragment.
 11 Coal fragments.
 1 Charcoal fragment.
 7 Slag fragments.
 2 Copper .22 cal. shell casings.

Level 2 2 Iron encrusted fragments.
 3 Coal fragments.
 1 Slag fragment.

S9 E3		
Level 1	2	Yellowware body sherds.
	1	Whiteglass fragment.
	3	Clear bottle glass fragments, 20th c.
	2	Iron square nails.
	3	Iron encrusted nail fragments.
	3	Coal fragments.
Level 2	1	Iron square nail fragment.
	1	Coal fragment.
+10'N		
Level 1	1	Brick fragment.
+10'S		
Level 1	3	Iron encrusted nails.
	1	Jefferson nickel, dated 1941.
	1	Coal fragment.
+10'E		
Level 1	1	Dark green bottle glass fragment.
	1	Clear window glass fragment.
	1	Clear bottle glass fragment, 20th c.
	4	Brick fragments.
	3	Coal fragments.
+10'W		
Level 1	1	Clear bottle glass fragment, 20th c.
	3	Brick fragments.
	4	Coal fragments.
	1	Charcoal fragment.
S9 E4	1	Clear window glass fragment.
	6	Brick fragments.
	2	Coal fragments.
	1	Cinder fragment.
S9 E5		
Level 1	1	Amber bottle fragment, 20th c.
	1	Clear bottle fragment, 20th c.
Level 2	3	Purplish bottle glass fragments.
	1	Iron square nail.
S9 E6		
Level 1	1	Porcelain body sherd with blue on white transfer printing.
	6	Whiteware body sherds with blue on white transfer printing.
	1	Whiteware rim sherd with blue on white transfer printing.
	2	Whiteware plain body sherds.
	2	Whiteware body sherds with embossed decorations.

- 2 Dark green bottle glass fragments.
- 2 Green bottle glass fragments.
- 1 Aqua bottle glass fragment.
- 1 Amber bottle glass fragment.
- 4 Clear window glass fragments.
- 7 Clear bottle glass fragments, 20th c.
- 1 Cast iron bottle stopper with markings:
"Hanson-Jenks Co. N.Y."
- 1 Iron encrusted nail.
- 1 Iron encrusted nail fragment.
- 1 Iron rusted flat piece.
- 6 Oyster shell fragments.
- 8 Brick fragments.
- 2 Plaster fragments.
- 3 Coal fragments.
- 3 Mortar fragments.

- Level 2
 - 1 Whiteware plain body sherd.
 - 1 Whiteware body sherd with blue on white transfer printing.
 - 1 Dark green bottle glass fragment.
 - 4 Brick fragments.
 - 1 Coal fragment.

- +5'N
- Level 1
 - 1 Whiteware decal decorated rim sherd.
 - 2 Whiteware plain rim sherds.
 - 5 Whiteware plain body sherds.
 - 1 Stoneware body sherd.
 - 5 Ceramic tile fragments.
 - 6 Clear window glass fragments.
 - 1 Dark green bottle glass fragment.
 - 2 Aqua bottle glass fragments.
 - 8 Clear bottle glass fragments, 20th c.
 - 5 Iron square nails.
 - 3 Iron wire nails.
 - 4 Iron rusted fragments.
 - 44 Mortar fragments.
 - 3 Mortar fragments with traces of blue paint.
 - 1 Cement fragment.
 - 25 Brick fragments.
 - 10 Slag fragments.
 - 2 Cinder fragments.
 - 2 Coal fragments.
 - 1 Slate fragment.

- Level 2
 - 2 Whiteware large bowl rim sherds.
 - 2 Whiteware plain body sherds.
 - 1 Redware body sherd with black glaze and textured surface.

- +15'N
- Level 1
 - 1 Stoneware body sherd with gray glaze.
 - 1 Whiteware decal decorated rim sherd.
 - 3 Clear window glass fragments.

	1	Dark green bottle glass fragment.
	1	Amber bottle glass fragment, 20th c.
	8	Clear bottle glass fragments, 20th c.
	6	Iron rusted nail fragments
	15	Brick fragments.
	8	Slate fragments.
	7	Coal fragments.
	5	Mortar fragments.
Level 2	2	Whiteware body sherds with blue on white transfer printing.
	1	Whiteware plain body sherd.
	1	Stoneware body sherd with gray glaze and blue decorations.
	1	Brown bottle glass fragment.
	1	Clear window glass fragment.
	3	Aqua bottle fragments.
	4	Iron rusted fragments.
	1	Brick fragment.
	1	Slate fragment.
+5'S		
Level 1	2	Whiteware body sherds with decorations in blue and green.
	1	Porcelain plain body sherd.
	2	Iron encrusted nails.
	2	Iron rusted fragments.
	2	Clear window glass fragments.
	2	Aqua bottle glass fragments.
	2	Clear bottle glass fragments, 20th c.
Level 2	1	Clear drinking cup glass fragment.
	1	Brick fragment.
+5'E		
Level 1	1	Whiteware plain rim sherd.
	1	Whiteware plain body sherd.
	1	Porcelain body sherd with blue glaze on one side.
	1	Green bottle glass fragment, 20th c.
	1	Clear bottle glass fragment, 20th c.
	1	Brick fragment.
	1	Slate fragment.
+5'W		
Level 1	1	Whiteware plain body sherd.
	1	Stoneware body sherd with gray glaze and blue decorations.
	1	Dark green bottle glass fragment.
	1	Aqua bottle glass fragment.
	2	Clear window glass fragments.
	4	Clear bottle glass fragments, 20th c.
	4	Iron encrusted nail fragments.
	5	Brick fragments.
	1	Plaster fragment.

Level 2	1	Dark green bottle glass fragment.
S9 E7		
Level 1	4	Terracotta floor tile fragments.
	2	Dark green bottle glass fragments.
	1	Clear window glass fragment.
	2	Brick fragments.
Level 2	3	Clear bottle glass fragments, 20th c.
	2	Brick fragments.
S9 E8	1	Brick fragment.

2.3. TEST SQUARE (T.S.) FINDS:

<u>T.S. #</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Description</u>
T.S. 1		
Level 1		
(0-10cm.)	2	Porcelain plain body sherds.
	1	Earthenware body sherd with brown glaze on one side.
	1	Ceramic tile fragment.
	6	Clear window glass fragments.
	2	Clear bottle glass fragments, 20th c.
	1	Iron square nail fragment.
	18	Brick fragments.
	2	Slate fragments.
	8	Coal fragments.
	1	Cement fragment.
Level 2		
(10-20cm.)	1	Whiteware plain body sherd.
	7	Clear window glass fragments.
	1	Purplish bottle glass fragment.
	3	Clear bottle glass fragments, 20th c.
	1	Aqua bottle glass fragment, 20th c.
	3	Iron square nails.
	4	Iron encrusted nail fragments.
	1	Iron encrusted nail.
	26	Brick fragments.
	1	Red sandstone fragment.
	3	Mortar fragments.
	3	Mortar fragments with red facing.
	3	Cement conglomerate fragments.
	5	Coal fragments.
	2	Charcoal fragments.
	6	Cinder fragments.
	9	Slag fragments.
	1	Slate fragments.
(20-30cm.)	1	Coarse earthenware body sherd, unglaze.
	6	Clear window glass fragments.

- 1 Brown bottle glass fragment.
 - 1 Clear bottle glass fragment, 20th c.
 - 7 Iron encrusted nails and nail fragments.
 - 1 Brass semi-tubular fragment.
- East Half
(30-60cm.)
- 1 Porcelain plain body sherd.
 - 1 Whiteware plain body sherd.
 - 2 Clear window glass fragments.
 - 1 Clear bottle glass fragment, 20th c.
 - 1 Iron square nail.
 - 7 Iron wire nails.
 - 22 Iron rusted can fragments.
 - 18 Brick fragments.
 - 5 Slag fragments.
 - 3 Cinder fragments.
 - 3 Asphalt fragments.
 - 14 Mortar fragments.
 - 1 Coal fragment.
- West Half
(30-60cm.)
- 1 Coarse earthenware rim sherd, unglazed.
 - 1 Dark green bottle glass fragment.
 - 5 Clear window glass fragments.
 - 1 Aqua bottle glass fragment.
 - 7 Iron encrusted nails.
 - 1 Aluminum encrusted sheet fragment.
- Level 3
(60-67cm.)
- 1 Stoneware body sherd with brown glaze.
 - 2 Clear window glass fragments.
 - 1 Clear bottle glass fragment, 20th c.
 - 2 Brick fragments.
- T.S. 2
Level 1
(0-8cm.)
- 1 Porcelain hexagonal bathroom tile.
 - 12 Clear window glass fragments.
 - 2 Clear bottle glass fragments, 20th c.
 - 3 Iron encrusted nail fragments.
- Level 2
(8-53cm.)
- 7 Clear window glass fragments.
 - 1 Purplish bottle glass fragment.
 - 1 Aqua bottle glass fragment.
 - 1 Clear bottle glass fragment.
 - 3 Clear bottle glass fragments, 20th c.
 - 8 Iron encrusted nails and nail fragments.
 - 1 Brass shotgun shell casing.
- Level 3
(53-59cm.)
- 2 Whiteware plain body sherds.
 - 1 Porcelain plain body sherd.
 - 2 Coarse earthenware body sherds, unglazed.
 - 1 Clear window glass fragment.
 - 1 Iron rusted fragment.

- 29 Brick fragments.
- 2 Mortar fragments.
- 1 Cement fragment

Level 4

- (59-61cm.) 1 Clear window glass fragment.
- 1 Iron square nail.

Level 5

- (61-73cm.) 1 Brick fragment.

T.S. 3

Level 1

- (0-17cm.) 4 Whiteware body sherds with blue on white transfer printings.
- 1 Whiteware body sherd with embossed decorations.
- 15 Whiteware plain body sherds.
- 2 Whiteware plain basal sherds.
- 1 Whiteware plain rim sherd.
- 1 Whiteware body sherd with blue glaze on one side.
- 1 Yellowware rim sherd.
- 1 Stoneware body sherd with gray glaze.
- 1 Coarse earthenware body sherd, unglazed.
- 1 Porcelain plain rim sherd.
- 1 Porcelain plain basal sherd.
- 2 Porcelain rim sherds with blue on white transfer printing.
- 2 Porcelain body sherds with blue on white transfer printing.
- 1 Porcelain electrical insulator.
- 1 Ceramic tile fragment.
- 2 Whiteglass fragments.
- 14 Clear window glass fragments.
- 5 Dark green bottle glass fragments.
- 1 Dark aqua bottle glass fragment.
- 4 Aqua bottle glass fragments.
- 1 Clear bottle top glass fragment, 20th c.
- 5 Clear bottle glass fragments, 20th c.
- 27 Clear bottle glass fragments, 20th c.
- 1 Brown bottle glass fragment, 20th c.
- 5 Iron encrusted nails.
- 28 Iron encrusted nail fragments.
- 3 Iron rusted objects.
- 6 Bone fragments.
- 1 Brick fragment, glazed.
- 59 Brick fragments.
- 30 Mortar fragments.
- 6 Mortar/plaster fragments.
- 10 Slate fragments.
- 21 Coal fragments.
- 3 Cinder fragments.

Level 2

- (17-26cm.) 1 Whiteware lid sherd with traces of gold painted decorations.
- 3 Whiteware rim sherds with blue on white transfer printing.
- 3 Whiteware body sherds with blue on white transfer printing.
- 2 Whiteware basal sherds with blue on white transfer printing.
- 1 Whiteware body sherd with blue line decorations.
- 1 Whiteware plain rim sherd.
- 13 Whiteware plain body sherds.
- 1 Whiteware decorative handle fragment.
- 1 Yellowware body sherd.
- 1 Coarse earthenware body sherd, unglazed.
- 1 Porcelain decal decorated dish fragment.
- 1 Porcelain body sherd with blue on white transfer printing.
- 3 Porcelain plain body sherds.
- 1 Porcelain plain rim sherd.
- 12 Ceramic tile fragments.
- 1 Dark green bottle base glass fragment.
- 1 Dark green bottle neck glass fragment.
- 2 Dark green bottle glass fragments.
- 1 Med. dark green bottle top glass fragment.
- 15 Med. dark green bottle glass fragments.
- 2 Dark aqua bottle glass fragments.
- 1 Aqua bottle neck glass fragment.
- 1 Clear bottle top glass fragment.
- 6 Aqua bottle glass fragments.
- 49 Window glass fragments.
- 3 Light blue bottle glass fragments.
- 5 Clear decorated utilitarian glass fragments.
- 1 Clear glass goblet base.
- 4 Aqua bottle glass fragments, 20th c.
- 2 Clear bottle top fragments, 20th c.
- 76 Clear bottle glass fragments, 20th c.
- 1 Whiteglass fragment.
- 2 Dark brown bottle glass fragments, with air bubbles.
- 7 Brown bottle glass fragments, 20th c.
- 1 Lead token with markings: "3".
- 1 Lead roll.
- 1 Brass bolt.
- 1 Iron encrusted old keys.
- 1 Iron encrusted bottle cap.
- 12 Iron rusted fragments.
- 1 Iron rusted fragment with loop on one end.
- 22 Iron square nails and nail fragments.
- 18 Iron wire nails and nail fragments.
- 1 Iron carriage bolt.
- 1 Iron screw.
- 1 Iron staple.
- 8 Mortar fragments with gray plaster, smooth

- surface.
- 8 Mortar fragments with white plaster, smooth surface.
- 9 Mortar fragments.
- 50 Brick fragments.
- 28 Coal fragments.
- 1 Slate fragment.
- 1 Oyster shell fragment.
- 1 Oyster shell valve.
- 11 Bone fragments.

Level 3

- (26-46cm.) 5 Whiteware rim sherds with blue on white transfer printing.
- 4 Whiteware body sherds with blue on white transfer printing.
- 4 Whiteware rim sherds from large serving bowl.
- 6 Whiteware body sherds from large serving bowl.
- 2 Whiteware plain rim sherds.
- 3 Whiteware plain body sherds.
- 1 Pearlware basal sherd.
- 1 Porcelain body sherd with blue on white transfer printing.
- 1 Dark aqua bottle glass fragment.
- 1 Dark green bottle glass fragment.
- 5 Iron square nails.
- 4 Iron encrusted wire nails.
- 20 Iron rusted fragments.
- 1 Bone fragment.
- 10 Brick fragments.
- 2 Charcoal fragments.

T.S. 4

Level 1
(0-8cm.)

- 2 Terracotta flower pot rim sherds.
- 5 Terracotta flower pot body sherds.
- 2 Purplish bottle glass fragments.
- 1 Frosted window glass fragment.
- 10 Clear window glass fragments.
- 1 Aqua bottle glass fragment.
- 1 Melted glass fragment.
- 2 Iron square nails.
- 6 Coal fragments.
- 2 Slate fragments.

Level 2

- (8-15cm.) 2 Terracotta flower pot body sherds.
- 1 Dark green bottle glass fragment.
- 3 Clear window glass fragments.
- 3 Clear bottle glass fragments, 20th c.
- 1 Iron square nail.
- 2 Iron rusted fragments.
- 1 Iron rusted rake fragment.
- 1 Brick fragment.
- 2 Coal fragments.

1 Slag fragment.

Level 3

(15-21cm.) 1 Terracotta flower pot body sherd.
1 Dark green bottle glass fragment.
11 Clear window glass fragments.
5 Iron encrusted nail fragments.
1 Brick fragment.
3 Coal fragments.
1 Slag fragment.

T.S. 5

Level 1

(0-17cm.) 3 Whiteware plain rim sherds.
2 Whiteware plain basal sherds.
3 Whiteware plain body sherds.
2 Whiteware body sherds with blue on white
 transfer printing.
2 Whiteware body sherds with blue on blue
 transfer printing.
1 Terracotta flower pot body sherd.
3 Clear bottle top glass fragments.
72 Clear bottle glass fragments.
5 Iron encrusted nail fragments.
1 Iron rusted fragment.
6 Brick fragment.
1 Gasket, O-shaped, brass.
2 Coal fragments.
1 Sandstone fragment.

Level 2

(17-29cm.) 2 Whiteware body sherds with blue on white
 transfer printing.
2 Iron encrusted nail fragments.
2 Brick fragments.
2 Charcoal fragments.

APPENDIX 3. MOUNT IDA HOUSE 100 YEAR OLD BUILDING FILE

A copy of the City of Alexandria Ordinance No. 2180 Register of 100 Year Old Buildings Located Outside the Historic District file for the Mount Ida House is provided in this appendix.

ADDRESS: 2404 Russell Rd.

ASSESSMENT MAP: 23.03

OWNER: Sister of the Holy Cross

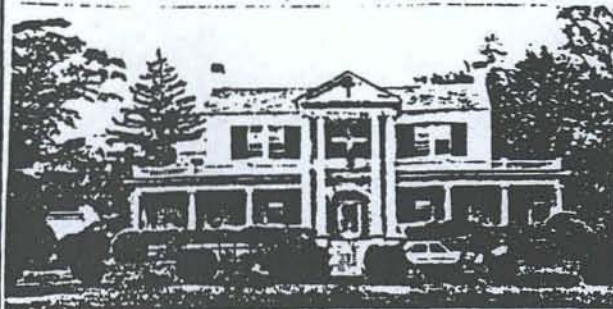
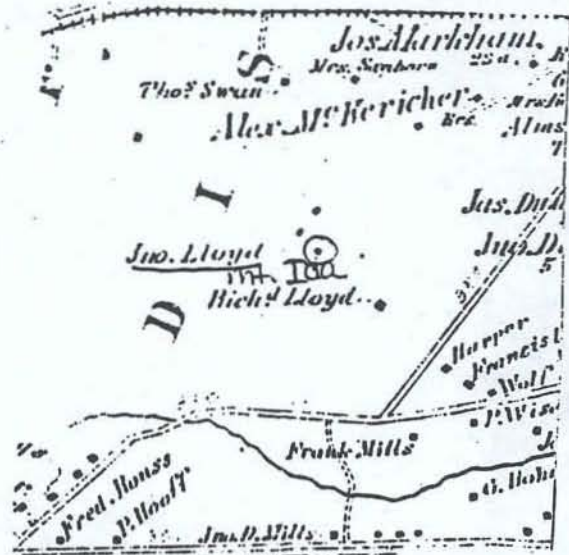
BLOCK-LOT: 11/04

CITY OF ALEXANDRIA
ORDINANCE No.

2180

REGISTER OF 100 YEAR OLD BUILDINGS
LOCATED OUTSIDE THE HISTORIC DISTRICT

RE- 2404 Russell Road - Mt. Ida



DETERMINATION OF AGE:

☒ MAP REFERENCE
☒ DEED REFERENCE

☒ ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS
☒ OTHER MEANS

COMPLIANCE WITH LISTING CRITERIA:

1. Is it entered upon the National Register of Historic Places as called for by the United States Congress in the Historic Sites Act of 1935 and the Historic Preservation Act of 1966?
2. Is it entered upon the Virginia Landmarks Register pursuant to Section 10-138 of the Code of Va.
3. Does it exemplify or reflect the architectural, cultural, political, economic, social or military history of the nation, state, or community?
4. Is it associated with persons of national, state, or local prominence or with events of national, state, or local historical significance?
5. Is it a good example of local or regional architectural design or exemplify local craftsmanship, making it valuable for a study of a period, style or method of construction?
6. Is it the work of a nationally recognized architect or can it be attributed to a local architect or can it be attributed to a local architect or builder of local prominence?
7. Does it foster civic pride in the city's past or enhance the city's attractiveness to visitors?

Code of the City of Alexandria: Sec. 42-98.2

Georgian Revival 2 story, 5 bay detached house. Cross gable shingle roof with box cornice and dentil roof trim. 2 story portico flanked by full width 1 story portico's. 2 story portico supported by Ionic columns and capped by plain pediment (gable roof). Central doorway consist of sidelights and a fanlight. Windows are 6 over 6's paired together with blinds or louvered shutters. Other characteristics are two single stack end chimneys, symmetrical facade and end porches.

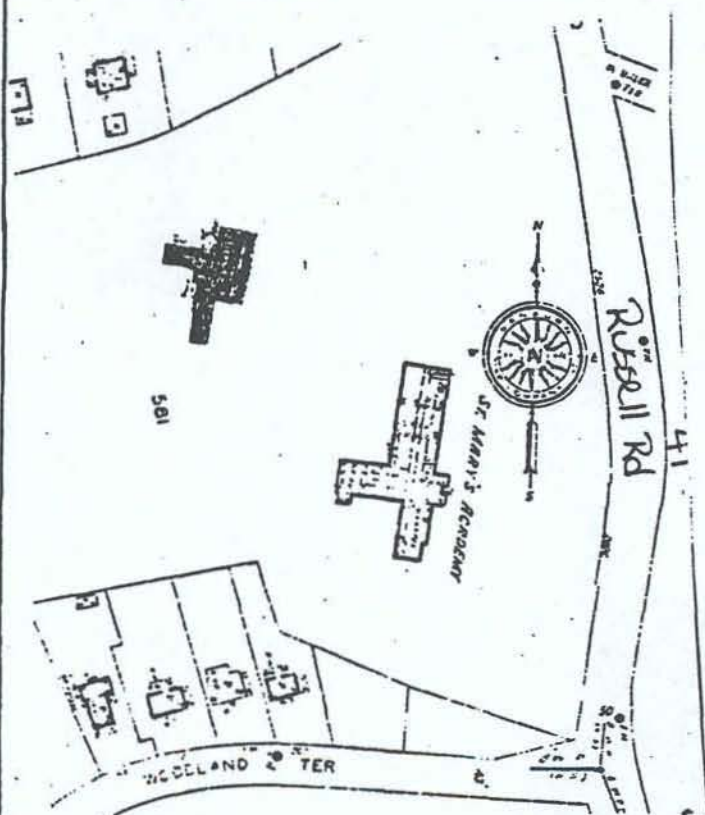
DOCUMENTATION:

1. Map: Hopkins, G.M.: Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington
Philadelphia: Hopkins, 1878; Alex. County - Jno. Lloyd
2. Deeds: Alexandria Deed Book/page
253/41 1 Dec. 1926 Makg. K.C. Beale (Groves) to Rich B.
Washington - "land with buildings"
Arlington County Deed Book/page

718/322 22 Aug. 1908 Edna Pitts to Jas. S. Groves
117/364 24 Jan. 1908 Eliza. P. Woolfolk to Pitts - Lot 7, on which
house rests-
117/285 14 Nov. 1907 John J. Lloyd to Nellie S. Uhler
Partition - Lot 7 conveyed to Woolfolk (these are
the children of J.J. Lloyd)
F#3/525 (5/202) 1 Mar. 1845 Chas. A. Alexander (son of Chas. Alex) to Mary
B. Seldon (his mother) "Mt. Ida tract of land"
(M.B. Seldon left it to daughter Eliza A.
Alexander who married J.J. Lloyd)
WB1/297 Will of Chas. Alexander 28 Sept. 1812 Real & Personal estate
goes to wf. Mary B. (Seldon) - if she remarries 2/3 of property
conveys to kids.

3. Charles Alexander's Tedger 1801-1815 (item 98 Arlington) "Lee Massey came to
Mt. Ida to school 18 Oct. 1808 - quitted 18 Jan. 1808"
"July 1808 "To cash paid. You at Mt. Ida when my family went to London."

Built between 1800 & 1808



PREPARED BY: *Robert L. Crabtree*

Robert L. Crabtree

DATE: *3/9/82*

Case # S-82-1

ISSUE: CONSIDERATION OF STUDY OF WHETHER OR NOT TO LIST THE FIFTH GROUP OF 100 YEAR OLD BUILDINGS LOCATED OUTSIDE OF THE OLD AND HISTORIC ALEXANDRIA DISTRICT FOR PROTECTION PURSUANT TO THE REGULATIONS CONTAINED IN CITY ORDINANCE #2180.

STAFF PROPOSAL: The Planning staff proposes that the attached list of 100 year old buildings be approved for protection as provided for in Ordinance #2180.

DISCUSSION

Background:

On May 24, 1977, the City Council adopted Ordinance #2180 which enables the Council to exercise the authority granted to it under Section 9.09 of the City Charter. The Charter section allows for the preservation and protection of buildings and structures more than one hundred years old which are located outside of the Old and Historic District and are of historical or architectural interest. The Charter authorizes the Council to adopt, by ordinance, a listing of such buildings and structures which shall not be razed, reconstructed, altered or restored until approved by the Board of Architectural Review or City Council on appeal.

Ordinance #2180 provides that the City Manager may, from time to time, submit to the City Council a list of buildings and structures to be considered for this designation. The attached list is the fifth group of buildings in the City to be submitted for Council consideration since 1977. Approximately 300 buildings will eventually have been submitted for nomination.

On receipt of the City Manager's recommendations, the Ordinance provides that the City Council may, on its own motion, refer the list or any portion thereof to the Planning Commission for consideration and recommendations. The Planning Commission is required to hold a public hearing and to forward the list of proposed structures and the Commission's recommendations to City Council.

The Council then receives the Planning Commission's recommendations and may request that an ordinance be prepared for the preservation of any or all of the proposed buildings or structures which have been nominated for protection under Ordinance #2180.

At least two of the following criteria must be met in order for a building or a structure to be eligible for protection under the Ordinance:

- (a) Is it entered upon the National Register of Historic Places as called for by the United States Congress in the Historic Sites Act of 1935 and the Historic Preservation Act of 1966?
- (b) Is it entered upon the Virginia Landmarks Register pursuant to Section 10-138 of the Code of Virginia?
- (c) Does it exemplify or reflect the architectural, cultural, political, economic, social or military history of the nation, state, or community?
- (d) Is it associated with persons of national, state, or local prominence or with events of national, state or local historical significance?
- (e) Is it a good example of local or regional architectural design or exemplify local craftsmanship, making it valuable for a study of a period, style, or method of construction?
- (f) Is it the work of a nationally recognized architect or can it be attributed to a local architect or builder or local prominence?
- (g) Does it foster civic pride in the City's past or enhance the City's attractiveness to visitors?

The following buildings and structures are included in the fifth group of nominations:

Group I

1. 2404 Russell Road ("Mt. Ida")
2. "Richard Lloyd House" (St. Agnes School)
3. 2525 King Street
4. 406 Janney's Lane

Group II

5. 420 & 422 N. Alfred Street
6. 314 N. Patrick Street
7. 316 N. Patrick Street
8. 320 N. Patrick Street
9. 916 Queen Street
10. 1307 Prince Street
11. 1105 King Street
12. 1321 King Street

Group III

13. 205 Commerce Street
14. 207 Commerce Street
15. 118 S. Peyton Street
16. 120 S. Peyton Street

STAFF ANALYSIS

In order to determine which buildings outside the Old and Historic District might be eligible for protection under Ordinance #2180, the age of buildings must first be identified. One method is to consult the Hopkins' 1877 City Atlas of Alexandria, Virginia. This atlas shows the shape of buildings existing at that time. If a building in question appears on this map, its history is traced through City deed books and land records. These records are helpful also in dating buildings that do not appear in the Atlas but were built within a few years of 1877 and are thus 100 years old. (Further, the deed and land records help identify buildings that may be eligible for protection within the next decade or so.) This research enables the analyst to further refine the list of buildings originally considered eligible. At this point other documents were studied to find out if further verification of a building's age was possible. The buildings then shown to be truly 100 years old were examined to determine if they met two of the criteria set forth in the City Code. Those buildings meeting the criteria are now being processed for listing and protection.

In some instances the facades of the buildings nominated have been altered or covered over with new materials. Where the facade has been covered it is possible to remove such covering and restore the building to approximately its original condition. The staff believes these buildings should be protected, for once an old building is destroyed it is lost forever and the resulting vacant lot or new structure could be detrimental to the Alexandria streetscape.

The 16 buildings presented here are listed in three groups. The first contains buildings of definite historical and architectural merit; the second contains buildings of historical and/or architectural interest that should be considered for protection, and the third group contains buildings of lesser interest.

The first group lists four buildings west of the railroad tracks. This fact is significant, for it represents a further expansion of Ordinance #2180's protection beyond traditional "Old Town", outside the Historic District. In May of 1981 the residence at 2605 King Street was the first building to receive this protection west of the railroad.

The importance of these four buildings to Alexandria's heritage cannot be stressed strongly enough.

In the mid to late 1800's there were five major farms in the area now known as Del-Ray and North Ridge. Four of these farms were located along the ridge along Russell Road. Two of these buildings Mount Auburn and Warwick have been razed. The two remaining, Mount Ida and the Richard Lloyd House are proposal for listing.

2404 Russell Road - MOUNT IDA

This house was built in the early 19th century by Charles Alexander, Jr. a sixth-generation descendant of John Alexander, founder of Alexandria. The Lloyd family became linked with Mount Ida when in 1845 Elize A. Selden married John Janney Lloyd. The estate became known as Mount Ida farm and former attorney John J. Lloyd listed himself as a farmer in the 1850 census of Alexandria.

St. Agnes School-Richard Lloyd House.

The Richard Lloyd house was at one time named Belmont after the Lee home on Belmont Bay in Fairfax County and is now known as the "Gingerbread House". The house was built between 1866 and 1877 by Richard Lloyd after he returned to the area following the civil war. In 1865 he purchased the land adjoining his brother, John J.'s known as Mount Ida. He was also listed as a principal farmer of Alexandria County.

2525 King Street-Eastern View

Eastern View is a two story dwelling with columned porch located on Shutters Hill overlooking Old Town Alexandria. An 1856 deed shows a transfer of a lot of land part of a larger lot from Hobenstein to Smoot and an 1864 deeds transfer 40 acre, Eastern View, located on Middle Turnpike Road from George H. Smoot to C.C. Smoot. The house is shown in the 1879 Hopkins Atlas of 15 miles around Washington under the name of J. Tracey who bought the property in 1865.

406 Janney's Lane.

This two story frame dwelling is one of several prominent old buildings located at King Street and Janney's Lane. The deeds of 1879 show a transfer of building and land. The building also appears on the 1879 Hopkins Atlas of 15 miles around Washington. Unsubstantiated information indicates the building may have been used as a hospital during the civil war.

The second group contains two buildings along the King Street and six others between the Old and Historic District and the King Street Metro Station. The two King Street buildings supplement the 43 other buildings, along King Street west of the Old and Historic Alexandria District, already approved for protection by City Council. Although most of these buildings are currently in commercial use, they are important components of Alexandria's rich residential history. Most date from the early to mid-1800's and thus are from the same era as the 1846 and earlier date for architecture qualifying for the original Old and Historic Alexandria District, established in 1946. The fact that so many Upper King Street buildings qualify for 100 year-old protection under Ordinance #2180, and that a 100-year building history now underlies the Old and Historic District, may argue for extension of the District boundary farther along King Street. (Buildings as far west as the 1500 block of King Street have already been approved for Ordinance #2180 protection; the Old and Historic District now extends only through the 900 block of King Street.)

The remain buildings in this group have an architectural character that makes them worthy of listing and the resultant proposal.

The last grouping contains four buildings. These buildings are also located in the general King Street/Metro Station areas. Although none is so distinctive and architecturally valuable as those in the first two groups, these four buildings should be provided protection. All date from the 1860's or earlier.

While some of the structures listed may appear not worthy of protection to some observers, they are of value to the future of the City. The City staff has determined that they meet at least two criteria and has also listed other vital information about the buildings. There are many ways to view architectural and historic buildings preservation but on balance the planning staff believes that all of the structures listed are worth protection.

STAFF: Engin Artemel, Director, Planning and Community Development; Robert L. Crabill, Planning Division Chief; Terry M. Rixse, Senior Planner.

APPENDIX 4. SUMMARY CHAIN OF TITLE

The following is a summary of the chain of title for the property surrounding the Mount Ida House that makes up the project area.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Land Owner</u>
1669	Original land Patent from the Proprietors of the Northern Neck to Robert Howson (or Howsing) (Weber 1981)
1669	to John Alexander (Weber 1981)
c. late 1700's	to Charles Edward Alexander (Fairfax County Personal Property Tax Records for 1782)
c. 1801	to Charles Edward Alexander, Jr. (Pippenger 1990; Weber 1981)
1814	to the widow of Charles Alexander, Jr. (Mary Bowles Armistead Alexander) (Alexandria Will Book 1/297; Weber 1981)

(In 1817, Mary Bowles Alexander married Dr. Wilson C. Selden and her name became Mary B. Seldon. The property reverted to the eldest son of Charles Alexander, Jr. who was Charles Armistead Alexander.)

1817	to Charles Armistead Alexander (Weber 1981)
1845	to Mary B. Seldon (formerly Mary B. Alexander) and Eliza Armistead Seldon (her daughter) (Arlington County Deed Book F # 3/525 [5/202]; Weber 1981)

(Later in 1845, Eliza A. Seldon married John Janney Lloyd.)

1846	to John Janney Lloyd & Eliza A. Lloyd (whose maiden name was Seldon) (Weber 1981)
1871	to the Heirs of John J. Lloyd (Weber 1981)

(The occupants of the Mount Ida House c. 1880 were Mr. & Mrs. George Uhler. Mrs. Uhler's maiden name was Nellie Seldon Lloyd. She was one of the heirs of John J. Lloyd.)

(In 1907, the Heirs of John J. Lloyd Heirs divided the approximately 200 ac. of the farm property into eight parcels. The Mount Ida House was in Parcel # 7.)

1907 to Nellie S. Uhler as Executor of the John J. Lloyd Estate; Parcel # 7 to Eliza F. (Lloyd) Woolfolk (Arlington County Deed Book 117/285)

1908 to Barton and Edna M. Pitts (Arlington County Deed Book 117/364)

1908 to James S. Groves (Arlington County Deed Book 118/322)

1918 to Christine O. Groves (daughter of James S. and Lillie Groves) (Arlington County Land Records, Deed Book 158/171)

1923 to Margaret K. C. Groves (wife of Sheldon Groves) (Her name became Margaret K. C. Beale after her divorce from Sheldon Groves.) (Arlington County Land Records, Deed Book 200/70)

1926 to Richard Blackburn Washington (Arlington County Land Records, Deed Book 253/41)

1930 to Sadie J. King (wife of Floyd Wilson King) (Alexandria City Land Records, Deed Book 101/12)

1942 to St. Mary's Academy, Inc.

1954 to Sisters of the Holy Cross, Inc. (Alexandria City Land Records, Deed Book 400/156)

APPENDIX 5. PROJECT PERSONNEL

The following persons worked on this project:

Principal Investigator:	Daniel Koski-Karell
Assistant Archeologist:	Luis Ortiz
Archeological Field Assistants:	Peter Berinato Danny Koski-Karell Arthur Koski-Karell

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Daniel Koski-Karell has twenty-one years of working experience in the fields of archeology and historic preservation. As a Principal Investigator he has directed more than sixty archeological, historical, and architectural history studies for federal, state and local governmental agencies and other clients. He is President of Karell Archeological Services, a cultural resources consulting firm.

Mr. Koski-Karell holds the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Cornell University, where he was first student ever to complete the undergraduate "Concentration in Archaeology" program. Subsequently, he served as a commissioned officer in the United States Army in the Vietnam War. After suffering a combat wound that inflicted a permanent disability he was decorated with the Purple Heart Medal. Later, he graduated with a Master of Arts in Anthropology from the Catholic University of America where his studies focused on Archeology.

Since 1977 Mr. Koski-Karell has been a member of the Society of Professional Archeologists (SOPA) certified in Archeological Field Research, Theoretical, Library and Archival Research, and Marine Survey Archeology. He has been professionally trained in prehistoric, underwater, and aviation archeology and has worked in historic archeology since 1972.

In accordance with 36 CFR 61 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation, he meets the professional standards for both archeologists and historians.

Among other organizations, Mr. Koski-Karell is a member of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Society for American Archaeology, Council of Maryland Archeologists, and the Archeological Society of Virginia (Life Member).

APPENDIX 6. REFERENCES AND SOURCES CONSULTED

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1845 Plan of the town of Alexandria, D.C., with the Environs Exhibiting the outlet of the Alexandria Canal, the Shipping channel, wharves, Hunting Cr., etc. T. Sinclair; Philadelphia, PA.

1862 Surveys for Military Defenses, Map of Northeastern Virginia and Vicinity of Washington. J.J. Young and W. Hesselbach, Topographical Engineers Office, Division Headquarters of General Irvin McDowell; Arlington, VA.

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1965 Saint Mary's Academy, Russell Road and Woodland Terrace, Alexandria, Virginia, for the Sisters of the Holy Cross, Site Plan, Architectural. Albert Goenner and Associates, Architects; Bethesda, MD.

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