Archeological and Historical Investigations at the Bryan Property 2826 King Street

Alexandria, Virginia

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Archeological Investigations
at the Bryan Property

Public Summary

Excavations at the Bryan property were conducted in compliance with the City of Alexandria Archaeological Protection Code with the goal of assessing the significance and National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility of archeological resources on the grounds. Greenhorne and O'Mara, Inc. provided the services for the investigation under contract to Greenvest, Inc. of Fairfax, Virginia. At the time of the investigation, the house was occupied by Judge Albert V. Bryan Jr. and his wife, who intended to sell a portion of their 7.4 acre property to Greenvest, Inc. for the purpose of residential development. The assessment of historic significance of this portion of the property was accomplished with Phase I and II archeological testing and historic research. Two sites were identified within the grounds of the project area. The first site contains a possible prehistoric Woodland Period site and a nineteenth century domestic artifact concentration. The second site contains architectural debris from a nineteenth century stable or barn behind the residence.

The historic research uncovered a chain of title dating to the early nineteenth century. The house was probably constructed around the time that the Leesburg or Middle Turnpike (Route 7) was proposed. According to 1830s land tax records, it appears that the house may have been situated on one of two lots purchased in 1835 by James Atkinson from Hugh Smith, a prominent china and glass merchant in Alexandria. The two lots sold to Atkinson by Smith consisted of a 21.5 acre portion of an 81 acre tract acquired from an individual by the name of Hooe prior to 1819. The research of the revealed no information concerning the construction of the house, or whether it was continuously occupied. Besides the two lots purchased from Smith, James Atkinson amassed several additional tracts of land in the same area. The Bryan property was apparently the center of a farm operated by Atkinson or a tenant of Atkinson. It is not clear whether the 74 acre farm was considered a plantation at the time, or used slave labor, but it is likely given the size of the collective land holdings. Many country estates were established by the elite of Alexandria, who desired family homes away from the city. At the onset of the Civil War, the house and property may have been abandoned due to the proximity of Union troops stationed at Fort Ward and Fort Ellsworth. Following the Civil War the farm was purchased by D.W. Harrington, who operated a dairy and kept orchards on the grounds. The surrounding area remained rural throughout the nineteenth and into the twentieth century, despite its proximity to the city of Alexandria.

The excavations on the Bryan property included 83 shovel test pits, three units, and 15 trenches. The Phase I shovel tests were laid out on a 15 meter grid that covered the entirety of the project area. As a result of the shovel tests, three discrete areas of artifact concentrations were selected for further investigation. Area 1 was selected for the recovery of prehistoric ceramics and early nineteenth century ceramics. Area 2 contained a concentration of nineteenth century ceramics, and Area 3 recovered a density of architectural artifacts. Test units were excavated in Area 1 to sample the plowzone for prehistoric artifacts. The Phase II trenches were utilized to locate potential structural remains in Areas 2 and 3. As a result of the excavations, eight features were identified.

Of the eight features, two were noncultural. The remaining six features included two posts, two post molds, a drainage feature, and an historic fill episode. It was concluded that further archeological investigation would result in the recovery of redundant information.

Over 6,700 artifacts were recovered including a total of 125 prehistoric artifacts. The artifacts ranged in age from the prehistoric to the early twentieth century. In an effort to identify discrete functional and temporal episodes within the project area, a functional and temporal artifact analyses were performed. The artifacts from Area 1 (northeast corner of the front yard) included prehistoric artifacts and historic artifacts that were generally domestic artifacts similar to the sheet midden artifacts sampled in testing across the entire project area. In Area 2 (front yard along King Street) a concentration of domestic artifacts, heavily tablewares, was found which were possibly associated with a building located outside of the project area. The majority of the artifacts from Area 3 (behind the house) were architectural in nature, supporting conclusions from map research that an outbuilding had been located in the vicinity during the nineteenth and early twentieth century. The function of the outbuilding, as indicated by the artifacts, was likely a stable or barn.

It was concluded that domestic refuse covers the entire project area. On the southeast corner of the project area there is an concentration of nineteenth century artifacts of uncertain association. At the rear of the Bryan house there is evidence for a service building, possibly a stable or barn. This building may have been constructed during the occupation of James Atkinson. The prehistoric component of the project area includes a possible Woodland Period site of unknown type or duration near King Street.

The archeological resources of the project area do not appear to be significant or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places due to their limited research potential as suggested by their low density, lack of good physical integrity, and accordingly, lack of firm temporal and cultural association necessary to support meaningful research concerning the patterned behaviors of site residents in the past.

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I. Introduction

This investigation was designed to assess the archeological potential of a residential property on King Street in Old Town Alexandria. The property, owned by Judge Albert V. Bryan Jr., consists of 7.4 acres of manicured lawns and mature trees surrounding a two-story brick residence which dates to the early nineteenth century. Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc. (G&O) conducted the archeological assessment under contract to Greenvest, Inc. of Fairfax, Virginia. Greenvest, Inc. was interested in purchasing the property for the purpose of constructing large single-family homes along a driveway that encircled the historic house. The new homes would face the center of the property where the Bryan house and many of the mature trees are located to create a park-like atmosphere. The assessment was completed through concurrent historical research, and Phase I and II archeological testing in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology.

The scope of work for the archeological investigation included Phase I shovel testing and Phase II trench and test unit excavation. The Area of Potential Effects (A.P.E.) covered approximately two-thirds of the Bryan property, or 4.5 acres. The survey excluded the residence, most of the front lawn and part of the back lawn, as well as a small area around a few large trees in the south lawn as there was to be no ground disturbance in these areas. The shovel testing was conducted at 15 meter intervals to determine areas of higher artifact concentration. Three areas of archeological interest were delineated as a result of the Phase I survey. The Phase II excavations included 15 trenches and three test units in the areas of artifact density. The areas tested were recommended to be ineligible for the National Register.

The initial historic structures research and the Phase I and II excavations were conducted in June of 1997. The cultural history research and the Phase I and II report was completed in August and September of 1997. The historical research was conducted by Michael Simon and Danica Ziegler. The Principal Investigator for the archeological survey was Thomas W. Bodor. Danica Ziegler served as Field Director, and James Long as the Crew Chief for the Phase II studies. The field staff included Will Battles, Sean Fitzell, Seth Hopkins, Brian Hutchins, Rowena Kitzmiller, Genevieve Palmer, and Steve Younts.

II. Project Location and Description

The Bryan property project area is located at 2826 King Street in Alexandria, Virginia. The property consists of 7.4 acres that includes approximately 400 feet of frontage on King Street (Figure 1). A large two-story brick house, which is occupied, and a small barn are situated on the property. A fence surrounds the property on all four sides. The mature trees, long curving driveway, and manicured lawns combine to create a refined environment for the historic residence. The neighborhood consists of upscale homes, churches, and a nursing home. Located across the street is the historic Ivy Hill Cemetery. The Alexandria Church of the Latter-Day Saints is situated on an adjacent property to the south. West of the house and barn is a steep slope which leads to a street lined with new housing. North of the property is a recent development of brick colonial homes. Because of the driveway, fences, and landscaping, the house retains its privacy from King Street and its neighbors.

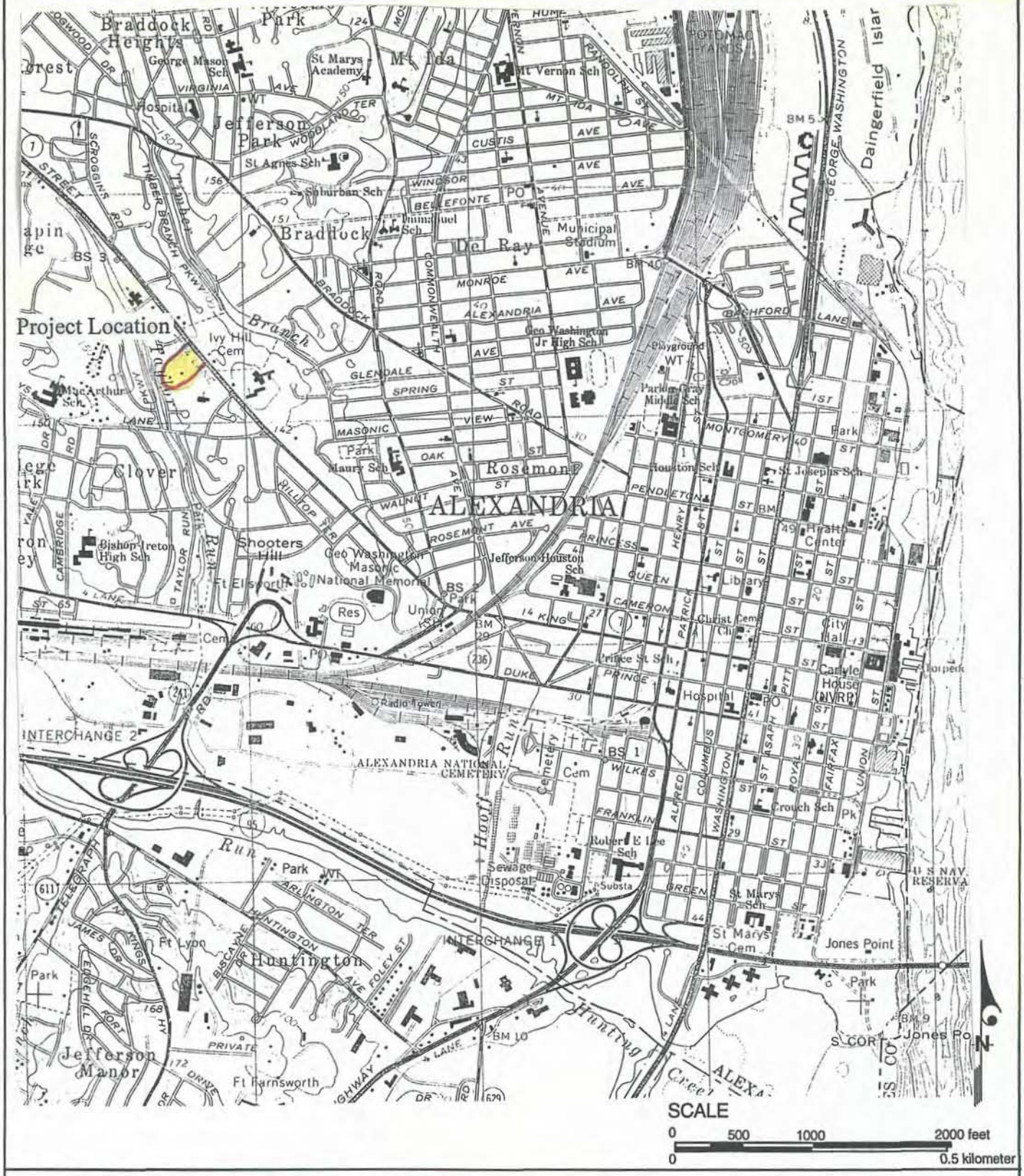
General Environmental Setting

The project area is situated in the Coastal Plain Region of Northern Virginia, approximately two miles west of the Potomac River. The terrain surrounding the property consists of a fairly level ridge top overlooking Cameron Run valley. The east branch of Taylor Run flows at the base of the stream terrace 200 feet west of the property. Taylor Run is a tributary of Cameron Run which becomes Hunting Creek just before it empties into the Potomac River. Timber Branch is located at the foot of the east side of the ridge, approximately 850 feet from the property. The area is contained within the Atlantic Coastal Plain physiographic province. The geology is characterized by a series of unconsolidated deposits of gravel, sand, silt, and clay ranging in age from the Cretaceous to Holocene periods (Force et al. 1979; Bromberg 1987). The natural forests in this region include white oak, red oak, and hickory (Braun 1967). Animal species native to this area include deer, raccoon, rabbit, opossum, fox, and black bear. Quartz and quartzite are the most common lithic materials in the area, although pebbles of jasper and chert are also found. Secondary deposits of cobbles and gravels are commonly exposed in stream beds and relic river channels, and on old marine and river terraces (Wentworth 1930; Walker et al. 1989).

Site Specific Environmental Setting

The Bryan property is composed of groomed lawns, mature trees, and wooded borders (Figure 2). The terrain includes a steep gully at the south end of the property that probably served as an historic drainage for Taylor Run. The gully is maintained as part of the lawn. A fence line encircles the property on all sides. The fence is generally hidden by shrubs, brush, and trees. Several mature specimen trees were planted in the immediate area of the house. The house is located in the northwest portion of the property approximately 360 feet from the road. The area behind the house contains a vegetable/flower garden, a barn, and a dog pen. The expansive front lawn contains a looped driveway that enters from King Street at the east corner.

BRYAN PROPERTY



SOURCE: USGS Topographic Quadrangle Maps: Alexandria, VA.

Project Location

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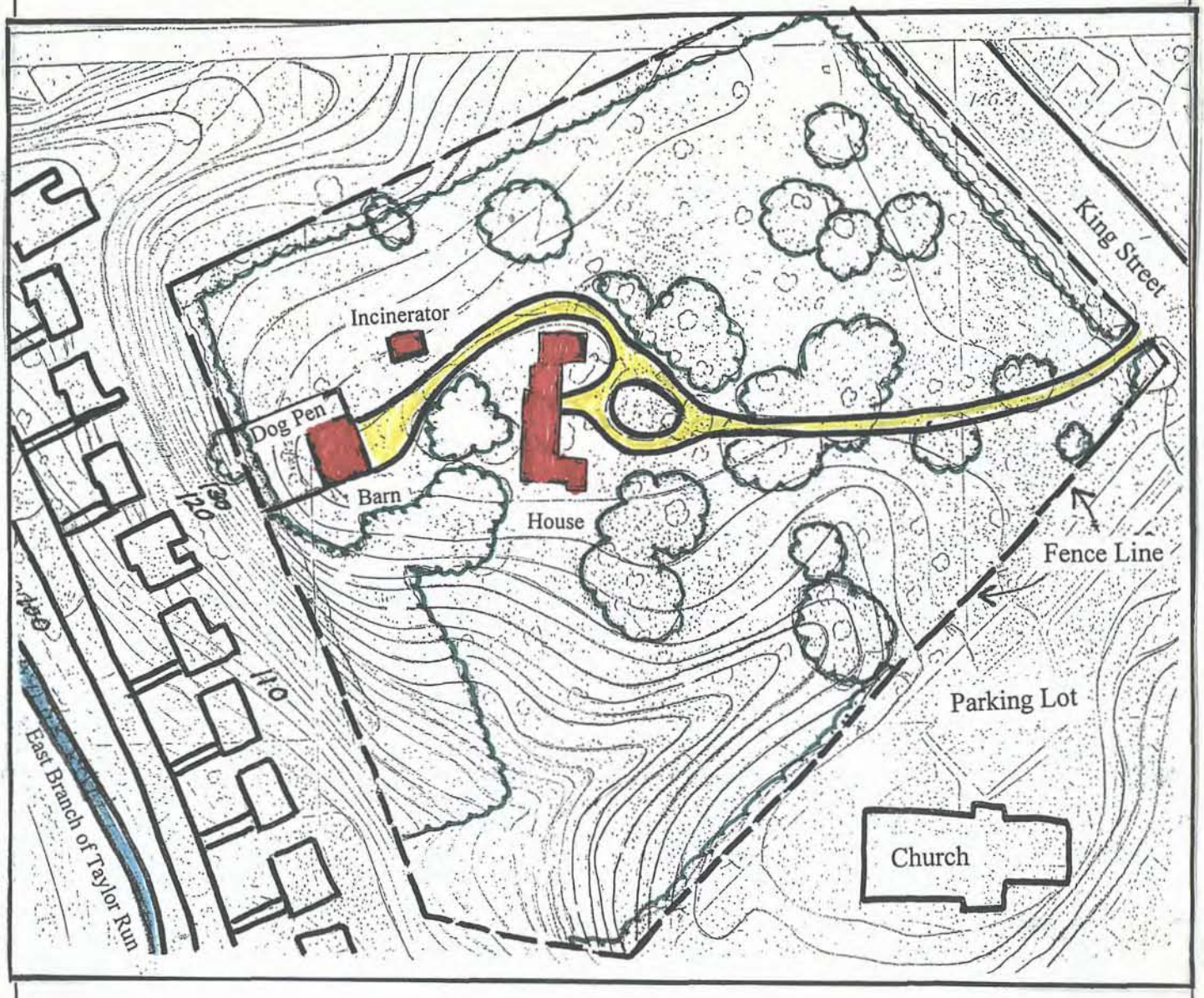
Figure 1

BRYAN PROPERTY



SOURCE: Greenvest, Inc.

Project Area Topography and Present Environment

Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc.
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Figure 2

Photograph Showing Core of Bryan House

Figure 3

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III. Cultural Background

Prehistoric Context

Human habitation in eastern North America began in the Paleoindian Period, around 10,500 B.C. (Funk 1978). Paleoindian hunter-gatherers probably traveled long distances to obtain food and raw materials for tool production. In the archeological record, early Paleoindian sites are usually recognized and represented with the presence of large, fluted, lanceolate shaped projectile points such as Clovis type, while later Paleoindian components are represented by projectile point types such as the Dalton/Hardaway types. Excavations such as those at the Flint Run complex in Virginia and the Shawnee Minisink site in eastern Pennsylvania have recovered some evidence that eastern Paleoindians utilized many of the plant foods later important in prehistoric economies, and may have begun to utilize fish as a resource (Gardner 1974; Dent 1985).

By 8,000 B.C., at the transition into the Archaic Period, there was a change in tool types which corresponded to a shift in economy towards a broad-spectrum based adaptation, utilizing a number of species of animals and plants, rather than focusing primarily on large animals. Stemmed and side notched points replaced the earlier fluted forms. While White-tailed deer may have been the preferred game, a wide variety of other species were successfully hunted, as shown in the archeological record. The appearance of mortars and pestles, used for plant processing, suggests that these foods assumed greater importance in the diets of prehistoric native groups. New evidence from Paleoindian sites and reconstructions of the Archaic way of life suggest that in the east, the transition from the Paleoindian Period to the Archaic Period was not a sharp break, but was instead a gradual transition.

Archaic sites are much more numerous, larger, and richer in artifacts than the earlier Paleoindian sites (Funk 1978:19-20). Evidence of adaptation to aquatic and marine resources includes the appearance of fish bones and shell in the archeological records of these sites. At the same time hunting remained an important aspect of a broad resource-based adaptation.

The introduction of pottery and horticulture, around 1,000 B.C., mark the beginning of the Woodland Period. Pottery innovations, as reflected in ceramic types, have become a significant basis for dating deposits within the Woodland Period. At the end of the Woodland Period, the geographic distribution of ceramic types within the Middle Atlantic corresponded with ethnohistoric cultural/linguistic boundaries (Stewart 1987:118). Although cultivated plants were used by Early Woodland groups in the South and Midwest, there is presently little evidence that cultivated foods played a major role in the diet of Early Woodland people in the Chesapeake Bay area. After A.D. 700 agriculture began to assume an important role in the Woodland subsistence economy.

Historic Context

When the Europeans began colonizing Virginia, the coastal region was occupied by Native American Algonquian speakers. These Native Americans lived in palisaded villages and practiced seasonal subsistence cycles that included the cultivation of corn, beans, and squash. Fishing and

shellfish gathering were an important contribution to the diet. Deer was the most important animal hunted, although remains of elk, bear, and wolf, as well as smaller animals have been recovered from Contact Period sites in the Potomac Valley and the Chesapeake Bay region (Stephenson and Ferguson 1963; Humphrey and Chambers 1985).

The Potomac River area was first settled by English colonists in the early 1600s. The flat ground and rich floodplain soils adjacent to the Potomac River were attractive to early English farmers, interested in land for raising crops and livestock.

By the mid-seventeenth century, the English colony in Virginia had a firmly established economy based on tobacco agriculture and had the largest population in the colonies. Social, economic, and political life was dominated by the planter aristocracy. Virginia continued to be an agricultural area based on a plantation/slave economy throughout the eighteenth and into the nineteenth century.

Site History

The project area is located in the city of Alexandria in Northern Virginia, approximately five miles southwest of the District of Columbia, and two miles north of the historic center of Alexandria. Alexandria's boundaries did not include the Bryan property until 1929. Prior to that time the Bryan property fell within the Falls Church District of Fairfax County. Alexandria, however, was the primary force in the cultural evolution of this area. The historic context of this investigation focuses on the development of this property in response to the changes in Alexandria and the Northern Virginia region from the Early National Period to the Reconstruction and Growth Period (Virginia Department of Historic Resources 1991).

<u>The Early National Period 1789-1830</u>

The Bryan property is adjacent to the historic West End community of Alexandria. The West End area was bordered by Duke Street, Shooter's Hill, Hoof's Run, and Cameron Run. It was a growing industrial area of tanneries, butcher shops, blacksmiths, and flour mills in the Early National Period (Hills 1993). The Bryan property has been traced to an 81 acre parcel described in the land tax records as being part of Stump Hill (Appendix D). This term is probably a reference to John Stump of Stump and Rickett's flour mill on Cameron Run (Appendix D). The properties described as located on Stump Hill in the early records were later described as located on Shooter's Hill. The Bryan property, which contains the brick house and surrounding yards, was probably part of an original 81 acre parcel conveyed to Alexandria merchant Hugh Smith around 1819 (Appendices D and E).

Hugh Smith is a well-known name in Alexandria history. He owned a china and glass warehouse at the lower end of King Street in which he sold English ceramics and glassware during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Smith was frequently named as a partner in securing mortgages (Miller 1989). The land tax records between 1819 and the mid 1830s list a value of $269.73 for the 81-acre parcel belonging to Smith on Stump Hill (Appendix D).

Many of the wealthy merchants and ship captains from Alexandria constructed country homes away from the tanneries, wharves, and crowded streets of the city. Seminary Hill, Quaker Hill, and Shooter's Hill were a few of the locations selected by these families for their country estates (Hills 1993). Based on architectural detail, the Bryan house is estimated to have been built during the Federal Period, before 1840. The deed research discussed in the following section reveals a leap in property value between 1819 and 1835 on the property owned by Hugh Smith on Stump Hill (Appendix D). The core of the house was designed in a simple Federal style, which is a democratic adaptation of the more elaborate Georgian style popular with the aristocracy in the eighteenth century. The Federal details on the Bryan house include a plain five-over-five fenestration in the front, flanked by interior end chimneys, and a gable roof (Figure 3). The front door has a dentilated Greek-Revival pediment but no sidelights. The original two-story core of the house is enclosed by matching one-story wings added in the 1940s. The windows of the house are double-hung with six-over-six panes. Each window has black shutters on either side. The dimensions of the original house are approximately 25 x 40 feet. Although he was a resident of Alexandria, it is possible that Hugh Smith kept this house as a country estate in Fairfax County.

In addition to evaluating the age of the house through its architectural style, the dates of construction of Leesburg Pike (Route 7) were taken into consideration. The Middle Turnpike, later known as the Leesburg Turnpike, may have been laid out across Shooter's Hill before the house was constructed. The route of the proposed private turnpike to Falls Church and Leesburg was mapped by I.A. Sommers in 1827 (Figure 4). Notes on the map indicated that the road was already under construction at this time. The planners chose a route that followed the southwest boundary of the District of Columbia, within the limits of Fairfax County. The District line and the turnpike continued to parallel each other from the historic end of King Street to the intersection at Braddock Road near the Seminary School. Land surveys, described in several of the deeds associated with the Bryan property, used the District boundary or the new turnpike for reference (Appendix E). The decision to build the house in that location may be related to the access granted by the construction of the turnpike. The physical relationship of the house to the road, which faces the street but is set back quite a distance, implies that it was built in response to the proposed location, if not the physical presence, of the new road.

Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

The nearby hills and valleys of Fairfax County remained an agricultural support to the city of Alexandria during the Antebellum Period (Hills 1993). When the price of grain fell in the 1840s due to the competition of grain from the west, the land was utilized as pasture for dairy farms and orchards (Knepper 1991). Seeking to capitalize on the growth of the town westward via the new turnpike, a successful Alexandria blacksmith named James Atkinson bought several tracts of land along the road, north of Shooter's Hill. In the following discussion, each of the Atkinson tracts will be investigated as to the probable location of the current project property containing the brick house. The tax records and deed research upon which this investigation is based are listed in Appendices D and E.

Many of the parcels of land Atkinson purchased in the years from 1835 to 1844 were derived from tracts of immense proportions, sections of which had been subdivided for easier conveyance. The land tax records of 1819 to 1850 list a separate value for buildings (see Appendix D). The 21.5 acres that Atkinson bought from Hugh Smith in 1835 (Liber C #3.336) consisted of two lots from 81-acre tract Hugh Smith acquired from Hooe. The tax records state that the Atkinson purchase was worth $56.79 an acre with a value of $1600 for buildings. Subsequent to this sale, the land tax records for Hugh Smith in 1837 indicate the remaining Hooe acreage did not include a value for buildings. This implies that the portion of the tract which contained the structures went to Atkinson. From the survey points described in the deed, a plat was drawn of this property in relation to the road (Figure 5). The Ivy Hill cemetery across the road from the 21.5 acre Atkinson tract was established in 1854 on property belonging to the late Hugh Smith (Fireside Sentinel 1987). The cemetery property may represent some of the Smith acreage that remains from the original 81 acre tract.

The only other parcel with an added value for buildings was purchased from Henry Brown in 1836 (Appendix D). Brown sold four lots of land totaling 43.6 acres adjacent to the "new Leesburg road" to Atkinson for $500 (Liber C #3.338). The tax records of 1837 indicate that the property was worth $20 an acre, including a value of $300 for buildings. The title of this parcel can be traced to Thomas and John West. The property was divided after their deaths in a deed dated November 1, 1808, by the executor of their estate, Charles Little. Charles Little sold the four lots to Anthony Brown who was taxed for them until his death around 1835. After his death the tracts were conveyed to his brother Henry Brown of Alexandria. It has not been determined what kind of structures the $300 value represented. A plat drawing of the four lots was reconstructed from the Brown to Atkinson deed and is included at the end of Appendix E.

The other four parcels of land that Atkinson amassed near Shooter's Hill did not contain an additional value for structures and therefore are unlikely prospects for the inclusion of the Federal style brick house on the Bryan property. The six parcels Atkinson purchased over the years were apparently contiguous, which implies that they were being utilized within a single large-scale operation. The description of those purchases in the following paragraphs is intended to provide historical context for the project area.

In 1839, James Atkinson purchased 1.5 acres along the turnpike for $30 from George Atkinson of Prince William County. The deed refers to the acquisition of this lot by George Atkinson from Edward Lloyd of Alexandria in 1819 (Appendix E).

Also in 1839, Frances Swann sold four acres to Atkinson for $145.07. This parcel encompassed land on either side of the District of Columbia/Fairfax line. The signing of the deed was witnessed by Richard Atkinson, James W. Atkinson, Thomas W. Swann, and William Thomas Swann (Appendix E). Frances Alexander Swann owned extensive properties in Northern Virginia and was related to the Custis, Lee, and Alexander families from Arlington and Alexandria.

In 1844, Atkinson purchased an additional four acres near Shooter's Hill for $120 from John Peyton and his wife, and James W. Torbert and his wife, Elizabeth Peyton Torbert (Appendix E).

The Peytons may have been related to Colonel Peyton, another large land holder in Alexandria and Fairfax County.

Again in 1844, Atkinson acquired 11 acres near Shooter's Hill from Francis L. Smith for $200. Francis Smith was a lawyer from Alexandria who acquired the property in 1842 as payment for services rendered to Robert J. Wilson and Mary Elizabeth Ricketts Wilson of Fairfax and John T. and Elizabeth Ricketts of Philadelphia (Appendix D). The property may have been part of an estate that was inherited by them from the Ricketts family of Stump and Ricketts Mill on Cameron Run.

The collection of properties between 1835 and 1844 by James Atkinson amounted to 74 acres. It is unknown what kind of farm or estate he operated on that land. The plantations which surrounded Alexandria in Fairfax, Stafford, Arlington, and Prince William Counties used the labor of slaves who were imported and sold in the markets of that city. Although no evidence has been found which indicates that the Bryan house was part of a plantation that used slave labor, it is a strong possibility. If James Atkinson purchased the Bryan property as a country retreat he probably would not have amassed the adjoining parcels. The fact that he did implies that the property was meant as an investment in farming.

After James Atkinson's death in 1849, his Fairfax County holdings were sold for $5000 by his heirs in January of 1853 (Appendix E). Atkinson's heirs included his widow Verlinda Atkinson, his son James W. and his wife Mary, his daughters Emmet F. Stonnell, and Alice M. Atkinson, and James Grigg and his wife Mary Ann Newton Grigg, of unknown relation to the family. The six apparently contiguous tracts, one of which included the Bryan property, were conveyed to Hester, Charlotte, Mary, and James Camp. The new owners were related to a large land holder named Bottsford Camp from Fairfax County. There is a Bosford Camp on the Hopkins map of 1879 shown in the area of Millbrook on Columbia Turnpike. The deed excepted a parcel of land containing 1.15 acres that was conveyed to George Padgett in 1849-50.

In July of 1853, a portion of the farm (43 acres) was held in trust for Richard Atkinson of Prince William County (Liber T #3.284). The trust was held for an amount of $3000 to be paid to Verlinda Atkinson on the balance of the original sale. Richard Atkinson is probably related to James Atkinson because of his presence at the signing of the Swann deed. The remaining 30 acres of the original sale were not included in this transaction.

Civil War Period 1860-1865

The economics of the city of Alexandria were severely impacted by the Civil War. The geographic position of the city near Washington D.C., and the recent return of Alexandria to Virginia from the federal government, fostered the tensions between the two cities. The Union government was particularly sensitive to the Confederate sympathies of its neighbor. As a result, Alexandria was taken over at the start of the war by several regiments of the Union Army in 1861. The junction of many north-south transportation routes within the city necessitated the use of the railroad stations for war related activities, such as temporary camps and hospitals by the Union Army. In addition,

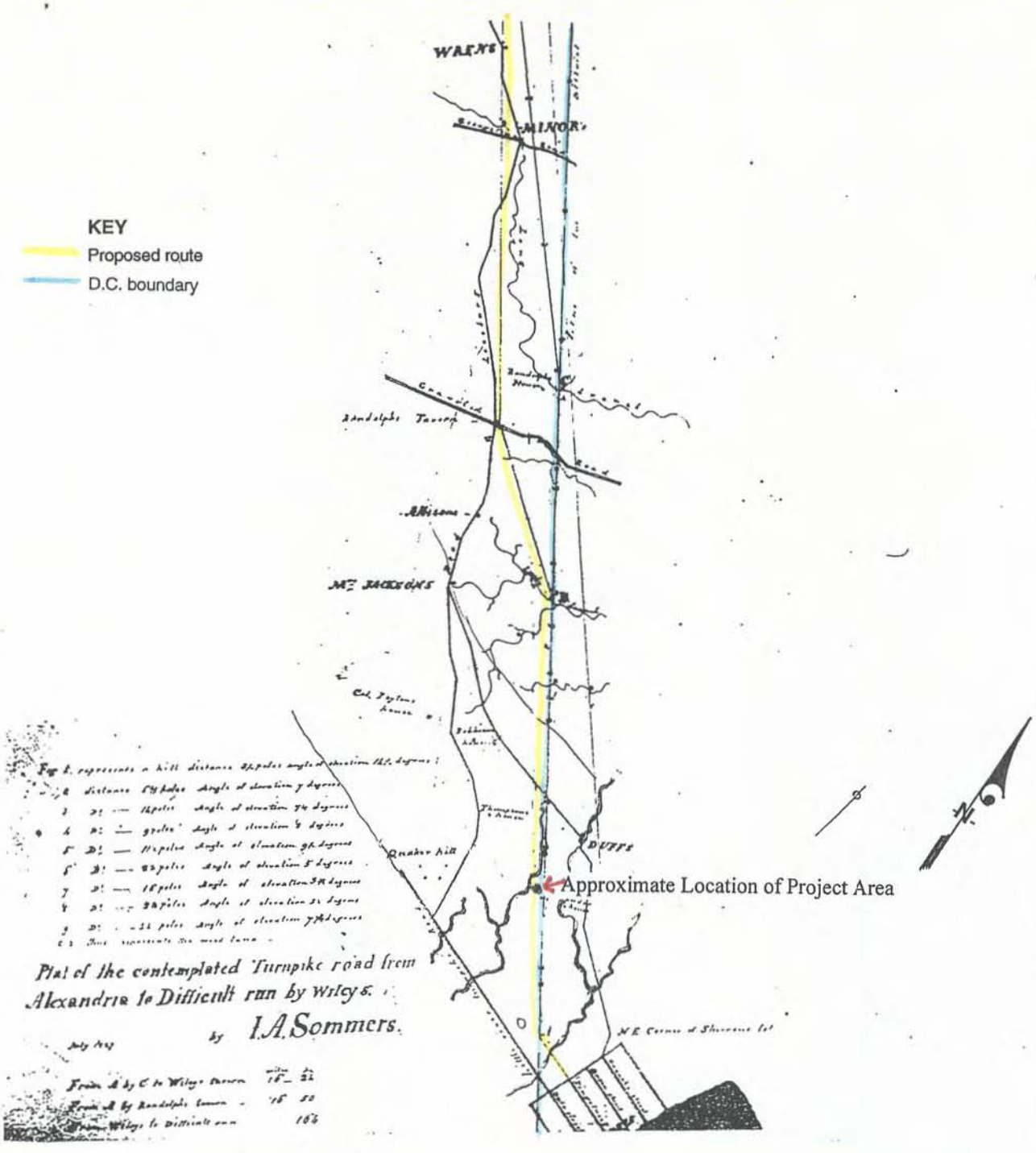
many large estates were abandoned out of fear and hatred for the unwelcome Northerners. There have been no references found to indicate that the residence at 2826 King Street was occupied by soldiers, however the Ivy Hill Cemetery (located across the street) was utilized by the Union troops stationed nearby. V.P. Corbett's 1861 "Sketch of the Seat of War in Alexandria and Fairfax Co." indicates that between Fort Ellsworth on Shooter's Hill and Fort Ward near the Seminary, there was an encampment of the Zouave regiment of the Union Army not far from the Bryan property (Figure 6). The Zouaves were among the first regiments to enter Alexandria in 1861.

Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1914)

On file at Alexandria Archaeology is a map of the 1864-1866 Environs of Washington D.C. during the Civil War which was taken from original Civil War maps. This map includes the layout of the historic farm located on the Bryan property (Figure 7). No name is given for the occupants. It is possible that the house was abandoned by the owners for the duration of the war. In the meantime, a chain of liens and deeds conveying the Bryan house property and adjacent parcels appeared in the deed books between 1853 and 1869 (see Appendix E). The turnover was undoubtedly linked to the depressed economy of the surrounding state and nearby city. The mutual hatred between the Alexandrians and the northern soldiers which had been fostering throughout the long occupation as the Northerners began buying rural properties around the city (Dols 1990). Literature at the time suggested that farms in the Alexandria and Fairfax areas possessed a potential that only industrious Northerners, with progressive farming methods, could attain (Dols 1990).

Only 43 acres remained of the original Atkinson farm that was sold by the heirs of James Atkinson to Hester Camp and family in 1853. These acres, which included the Bryan property, were then sold to the Waltons of Maryland in 1866, and the land became known as Walton's Farm (T.M. Miller to P. Cressey, memorandum, 14 August 1997, Alexandria Archaeology). Samuel B. Walton and his wife held onto the farm until 1869. Walton had secured a lien from John Barcroft in 1866, but was forced to auction his belongings in 1869 after the sale of the farm (Appendix E). The farm was sold to the Heaths of Massachusetts. The Heaths, in turn, sold the property to D.W. Harrington from Washington, D.C. that same year. The Federal population censuses from 1850, 1860, and 1870 in Fairfax County do not include the names of any of these owners.

In the Federal population census and agricultural census of 1880, D.W. (Delevin) Harrington and his wife are listed as the owners of the 30 acre parcel in Fairfax County which includes the Bryan property. This census data represents the first concrete evidence found in the historical record of the house on Bryan property being occupied by the owner. The fact that Harringtons were originally from New York and Rhode Island implies that they were among the Northerners who moved into the South during Reconstruction. The Special Schedule of 1890 which lists Civil War veterans and their widows, included a Delevin W. Harrington from the 44th Regiment from New York who served from 1861 to 1864. The 44th Regiment was recruited from the Zouave firemen, who entered Washington in 1861 and were stationed near Fort Ellsworth in 1864. It can be no small coincidence that Delevin became the owner of a property near the encampment of this regiment.



I.A. Sommers' 1827 "Plat of the contemplated Turnpike Road from Alexandria to Difficult run by Wileys" is an early road survey showing the route of Middle, or Leesburg Turnpike, then under construction.

Not to Scale

SOURCE: I.A. Sommers' *The Cartography of Northern Virginia, 1608-1915.*

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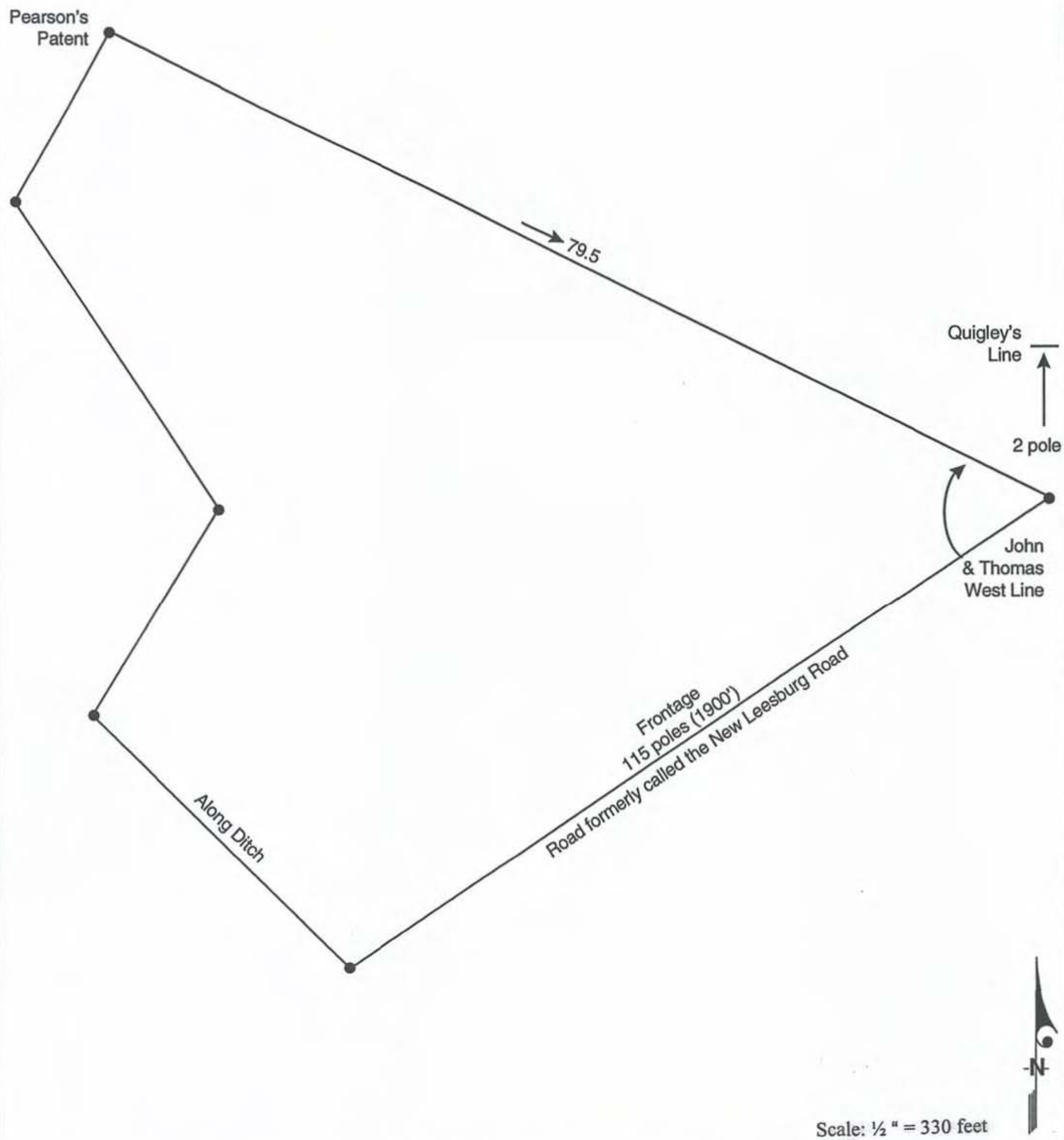
Plat of the Contemplated Turnpike Road

Figure 4

BRYAN PROPERTY



SOURCE: Liber C No. 3, Folio 338

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Plot Drawn from Deed Conveying Two Lots on Leesburg Turnpike to James Atkinson from Hugh Smith, 1835

Figure 5

D.W. Harrington's occupation in the 1880 Population census is listed as a clerk in the U.S. Treasury. The census also lists the name of a resident farm manager, James Vaughn, from Rhode Island. Evidently, Mr. Harrington was not directly involved in the day to day operation of the farm properties surrounding the Bryan property house. The other members of the household include Delevin's wife Helen, and a domestic servant, Elizabeth Waddel, from Pennsylvania.

The Fairfax County Agricultural Census of 1880 includes the acreage and production of the Bryan property farm as well as an estimated value for livestock and orchards:

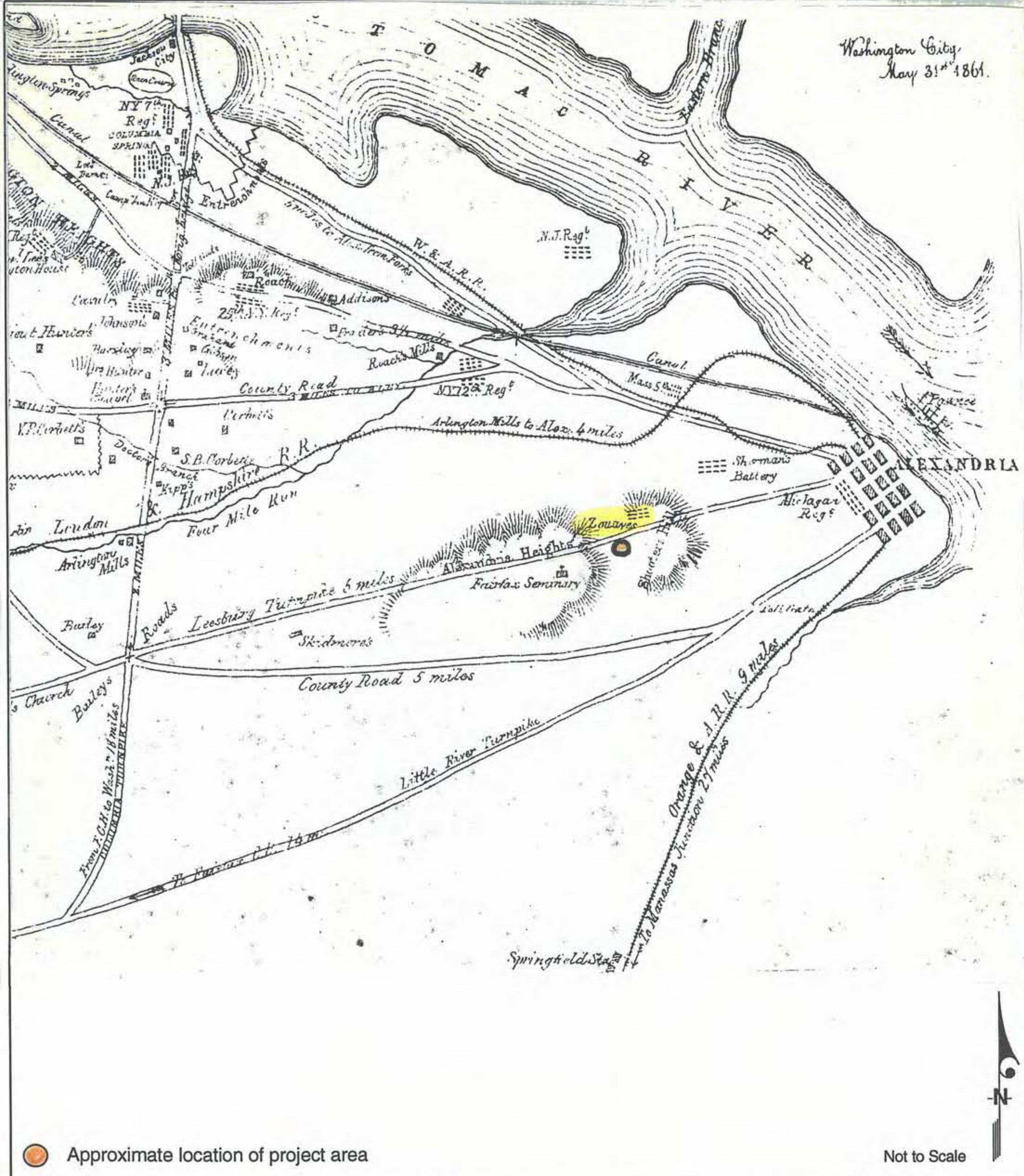
Acres tilled - 30, no permanent meadows, pastures, no woodlands, no old fields
Farm values including fences and buildings - $6000
Farm implements and machinery values - $100
Livestock values - $500
Cost of fertilizers - $39
Amount paid for farm labor including value of board - $110
Weeks of hired labor in 1879 excluding housework - 25
Estimated value of farm production in 1879 - $1000
2 horses, 14 milk cows, 2 other cattle, 16 cows purchased
2 pigs, no sheep, and 60 barnyard chickens
7000 gallons of milk sold or sent to cheese factory
250 eggs produced
No butter produced
1 1/4 acres of apple trees
60 bearing apple trees
30 bushels of apples
3 1/4 acres of peach trees
340 peach trees
350 bushels of peaches
Total value of orchards - $200

This information is supplemented by the 1879 Hopkins map which includes the names of neighbors (Figure 8). Among the neighbors found in the 1880 population census was Patrick Cunningham, a dairyman from Ireland, William Cleveland, a farmer, and Robert Gray, a farm laborer. The occupations of these men indicate that the hill top area surrounding the Bryan property was still fairly rural in the late nineteenth century. These figures for the farm at the Bryan property indicate that although there is no direct evidence for occupation prior to 1880, the Bryan property farm was obviously in operation. Large-scale dairy operations and productive orchards would have taken many years to develop into successful ventures.

Twenty years later, the 1900 census lists only two occupants of the Bryan property house, D.W. Harrington and Charles Hohenstein. Harrington was widowed by then, and still working as a clerk in the U.S. Treasury. Charles Hohenstein was a farm laborer, aged 22, whose parents were from Germany. There are Hohensteins included on the 1879 Hopkins map as neighbors of the Harringtons (see Figure 8).

The 1910 population census lists three occupants of the Bryan property, D.W. Harrington, Frank Silcot, and Mary Ann Hohenstein. Mr. Harrington was 72 years of age and the Chief Clerk

BRYAN PROPERTY



SOURCE: V.P. Corbett's May 1861 *Sketch of the Seat of War in Alexandria and Fairfax Co.'s.*

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Map Showing Proximity of Union Troops to Project Area

Figure 6

at the U.S. Treasury. Frank Silcot, age 56 was also a widower, and foreman of a truck farm. Mary Ann Hohenstein was single, aged 35, and the housekeeper for Mr. Harrington. Frank Silcot was probably the manager of the farm operation. In a 1908 transaction, D.W. Harrington gave a small parcel of land to Mary Hohenstein, possibly the aforementioned housekeeper, Mary Ann (Liber A-7 folio 248). It was not determined whether she was related to the Charles Hohenstein who was the farm laborer employed by Mr. Harrington at the time of the 1900 census.

World War I to the Present

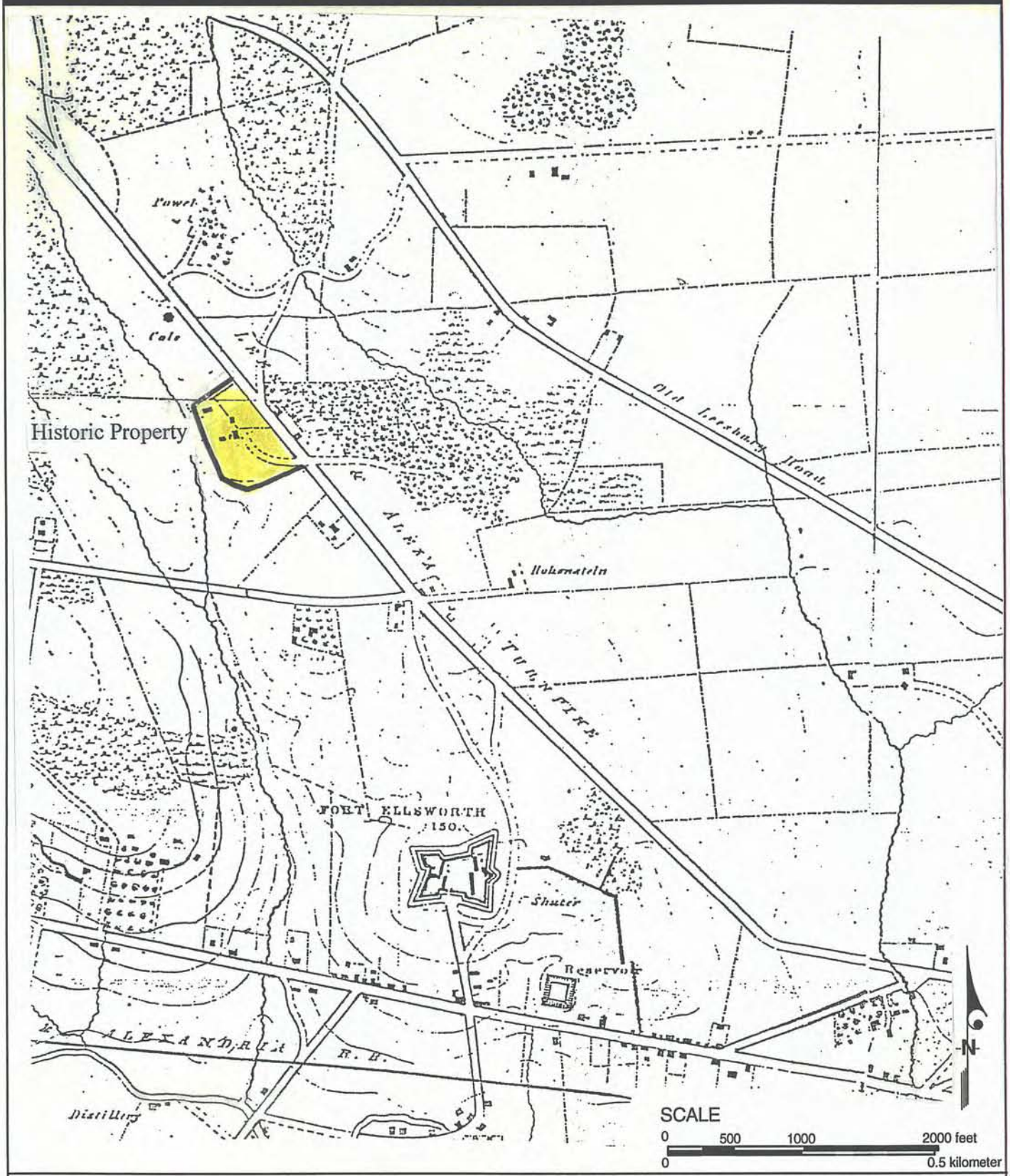
Alexandria's waterfront was selected for the construction of the Torpedo Station in 1914. This large undertaking ushered in a new and prosperous era for the city. The shipyards re-opened and the growth of the city expanded as parts of Fairfax and Arlington were annexed. The rapid industrialization of the waterfront and the growth of the Federal government resulted in a great influx of new citizens and new housing. The Bryan property was still a farm but it was surrounded by a decreasingly rural neighborhood.

In 1919, the Bryan property consisted of 30 acres from the original 74 acre Atkinson assemblage. The property was sold to Caroline Moncure for $12,000 by the heirs of D.W. Harrington's estate through the executor, First National Bank of Alexandria (Liber M-8 folio .116). The 1920 census lists the new owner of the property, Caroline Moncure, and her family. She was a 43 year old widow, whose husband had just died in 1918 (Ivy Hill Cemetery). William Moncure left his widow with seven children, ranging in age from one to twenty-three years. Her occupation is listed in the census as that of a farmer. It is not known what kind of farm she operated at the Bryan property. A survey plat of a portion of the property associated with the subsequent deed (Liber 127 folio 409) includes an outline of the house, which appears L-shaped (Figure 9). This indicates that an addition was made to the house prior to, or during, her occupation. Because the addition was made to the rear of the house, it was probably a kitchen. The current owners reported that an old well was located directly behind the house, which may have intersected with the 1920-1930s addition. She kept the farm for 17 years before selling it in 1936 to Albert V. Bryan (Liber 127 folio 409).

Albert V. Bryan added brick one-story wings on either side of the historic main structure (Figure 10). During construction of the wings, the previous addition was probably removed. The barn was moved onto its present cement foundation (Figure 10). The barn structure appears to date to the mid-to-late nineteenth century because of evidence of circular saw marks on the beams. The barn windows were recycled from the house.

In 1963 a portion of the farm was sold to the Andrew Jackson Masonic Temple Corporation by Albert V. Bryan Sr. and wife Marie G. Bryan (Liber 570 folio 566). The corporation sold the property to developers for subdivision. The Bryans retained ownership of the tract containing the house. Upon Albert V. Bryan's death in 1985, the property was conveyed to his sons, Albert V. Bryan Jr. and Henry G. Bryan, who were the executors of the Marital and Residuary Trusts (Liber 1164 folio 1233-1236).

BRYAN PROPERTY



SOURCE: Alexandria Archeology

1864-1866 Map of the Environs of Washington , D.C.

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Figure 7

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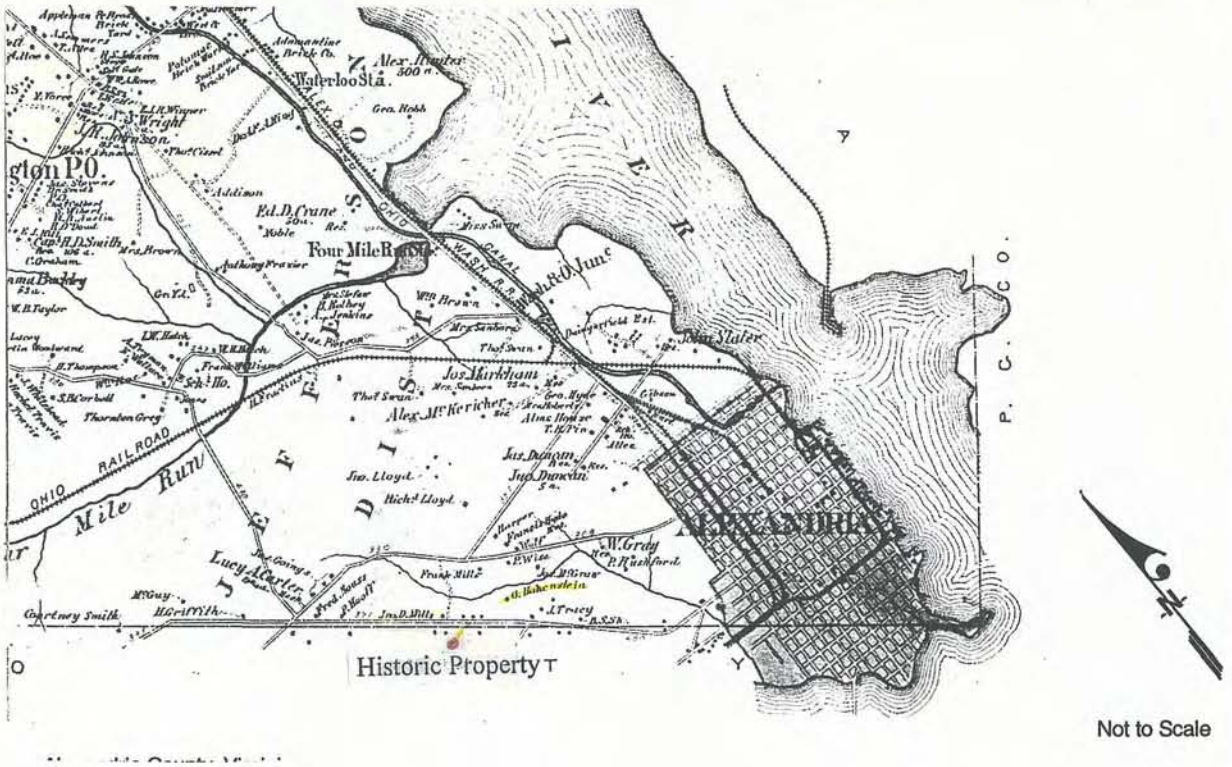

Alexandria County, Virginia

Falls Church District 4.

SOURCE: G.M. Hopkins 1879, and Falls Church District 4.

Location of Project Area on 1879 Hopkins Map

Figure 8

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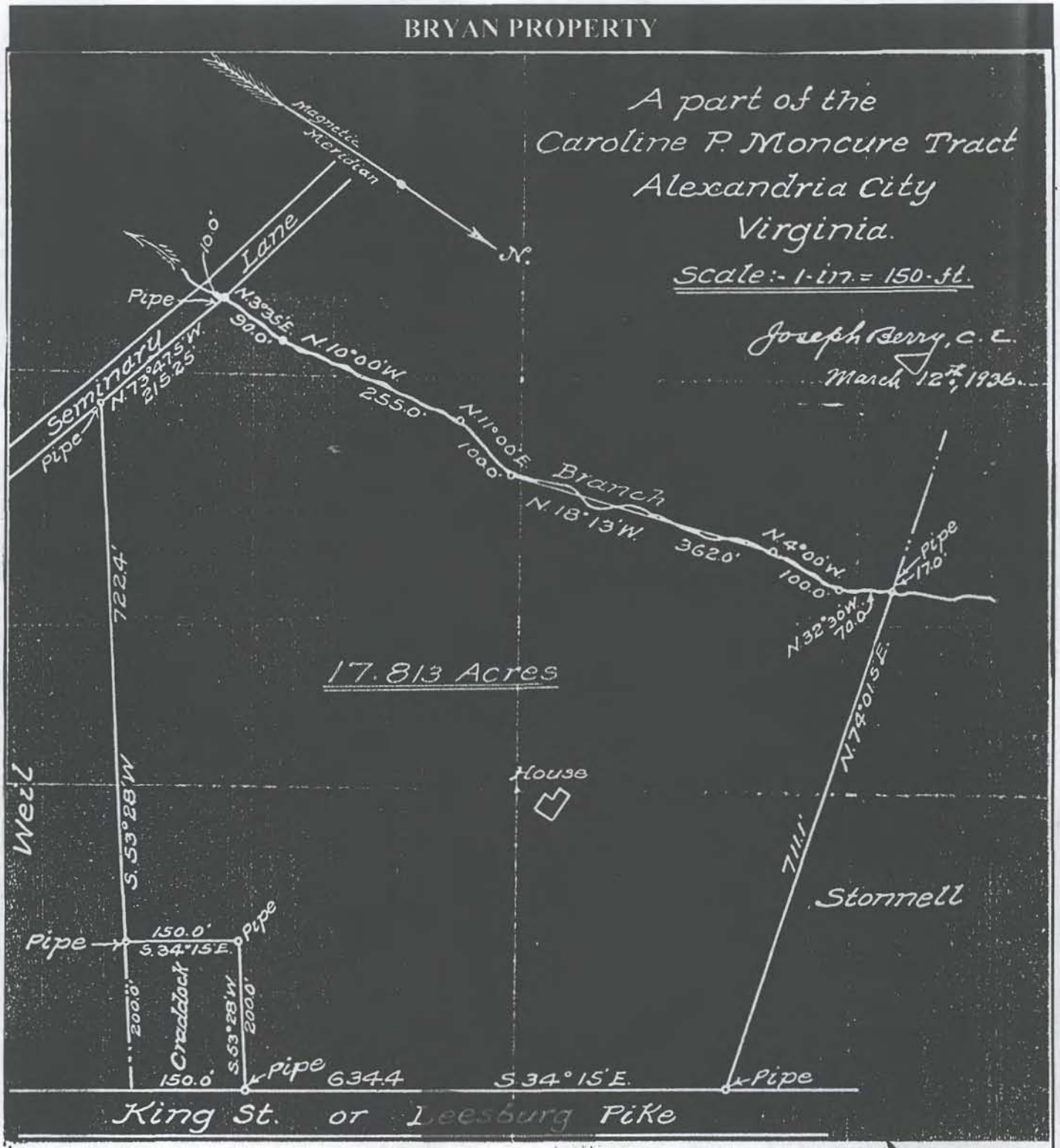

Not to Scale

SOURCE: 1936 Plat Alexandria Land Records, Liber 127 Folio 409

1936 Moncure Plat

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Figure 9

Photographs of Bryan House Additions and Barn

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Figure 10

IV. Known Site Locations and Predictive Models

Known Site Locations

Prehistoric Sites in the Vicinity

One prehistoric site has been recorded in the project vicinity on the Master Plan Map of Historic Places (City of Alexandria 1992) and in the Virginia site files. The Taylor Run Parkway West site (44AX17) is located 1,500 feet south of the property on the east branch of Taylor Run. Surface examination of this site yielded one possibly Archaic quartz projectile point along with quartz flakes and cores.

Historic Sites in the Vicinity

Although the Bryan Property is located on an historic nineteenth century thoroughfare, only two houses are listed on the Master Plan Map of Historic Places (City of Alexandria 1992). This thoroughfare, called the Leesburg/Middle Turnpike, can be seen on a plat from 1827 showing the proposed route of the new road, which was already under construction at that time. It is not known whether the road replaced an existing byway or not.

The two historic houses listed on the Master Plan Map of Historic Places include an eighteenth century house located west of the Bryan property at 2915 King Street, and a Civil War Period residence east of the property at 406 Janney's Lane. The historic Ivy Hill Cemetery is located across the street from the Bryan property. The cemetery began as a family burial ground belonging to Hugh Smith, one of early landowners on this hill, and the person probably responsible for the construction of the house on the Bryan property. The interments date back as far as 1811 (Bruch et al. 1982).

Predictive Models

Prehistoric Predictive Models

Predictive models in the Middle Atlantic Coastal Plain emphasize access and proximity to fresh water and wetlands as the most critical variables in prehistoric site location (Gardner 1978, 1982; Bromberg 1987). The level uplands terrain and the drainage at the south end of the property places the project area in a high potential group. Historically, the drainage would have fed into Taylor Run, which flows only 200 feet away from the western edge of the property. Taylor Run is a tributary of Cameron Run and Hunting Creek. Hunting Creek feeds into the Potomac River near Jones Point. The environmental setting of the property is conducive to the activities and settlement of Native Americans due to the proximity to water, and the possibility of the opportunity for hunting and food gathering.

Prehistoric sites identified in the Alexandria, Fairfax, and Arlington areas of Virginia are frequently temporary procurement or quarry-related sites. Many lithic scatters have been identified

but remain nonculturally or temporally diagnostic. Most of these sites were found in the upland valleys and ridge tops adjacent to streams (Bromberg 1987). Wetland, coastal, and estuary- related sites tend to erode, become buried by siltation, or fall prey to urban development.

Historic Predictive Models

The location of this property at 2826 King Street, which was known as the Leesburg Turnpike in the nineteenth century, places it in the path of a widely traveled historic byway. The eighteenth century house located a block or so west of the Bryan estate establishes the utilization of this rural area before the Leesburg Turnpike was constructed. The access to this ridge top prior to 1827 may have been a country lane stemming from one of the larger roads at the base of the hill. The map of the proposed turnpike did not include the location of any houses in the area. It has been postulated that the house was constructed in the late 1820s to the early 1830s.

The tracts of land included in the Atkinson purchases of 1835 to 1844 came to a total of 74 acres. The size of the farm implies the use of slave labor. Plantations such as this were large and complex agricultural estates, necessitating the utilization of many structures and cultural resources. The potential for the location of historical features during the archeological investigation of this property was high.

V. Research Questions and Goals

The purpose of this project was to determine the nature and extent of any potentially significant archeological resources within the project area. The investigation focused on identifying the locations of historic outbuildings. The archeological investigation of outbuildings such as slave quarters, recycled eighteenth century structures, and privies would contribute to the historical record of the city of Alexandria. Although most of the acreage associated with the plantation is now developed, the grounds within the project area contain the potential for such structural remains.

The identification of slave quarters would contribute to a growing data bank of research into African-American lifeways in Alexandria. Because Alexandria was a port city with a very active slave trade market, investigations into the culture and daily life of nearby plantations can help rectify the relative lack of information about African-American cultural adaptation under the harsh conditions of slavery.

Eighteenth century dwellings which survive the nineteenth century disguised as outbuildings and grandfather houses, or are sealed beneath remodeled residences are not unusual in the historic record. Evidence of such an occurrence at the Bryan property would be represented by an abundance of eighteenth century domestic artifacts accompanied by structural debris. Although the land tax records do not include additional taxes for structures on any of the accumulated tracts of the project area before 1819, there is the possibility of structures pre-dating the residence. Within the Brown and Smith tracts, purchased by Atkinson in 1835 and 1836, there was a considerable value placed on buildings (Land Tax Books 1819-1850).

In addition, privy pits are a great source of cultural information. An active estate such as the Bryan property would have had several outhouses to accommodate the household, the staff, and the farm laborers. Archeological features associated with such facilities often contain artifact assemblages useful in the analysis of sociocultural identity and cultural processes in the past.

The identification of prehistoric sites was also a goal of the investigation. The questions that surround prehistoric sites concern the type of activity represented by the artifacts, the age and cultural association of diagnostic artifacts, and the place of the site in the system of prehistoric settlement and subsistence documented for the region.

VI. Methods

The Civil War/Plantation-era cultural context of this property necessitated an historical and archeological investigation. The methodology for the Phase I and II investigation was designed in collaboration with Alexandria Archaeology to sufficiently test for the presence or absence of potentially significant archeological resources. The methodology included an interplay of historic map and deed research with the archeological excavation of shovel test pits, test units, and trenches.

Historic Map and Deed Research

Research was conducted regarding the placement and number of outbuildings at the Bryan property. The 1864-66 revised Environs of Washington D.C. map (on file at Alexandria Archaeology) was overlaid on a current property map to demonstrate the areas of highest potential for architectural remains. The overlay resulted in a disparity of locations (Figure 11). The historic plantation was situated at the wrong angle to the driveway, and north of the current location by approximately 500 feet. However the driveway of the historic property on the old map was so similar to the current driveway that an identification was justified. The orientation of the structures to the road was different on the two maps as well, so the prediction of the location of the outbuildings was based on their relationship to the main house (Figure 12). Trenches were placed to intersect the walls of the potential architectural remains, using a grid system and overlay maps.

Preliminary Shovel Testing

A total of 76 shovel test pits (STPs) were laid out on a 15 meter interval grid across the project area using a compass and tape measure. The grid baseline was established on the angle of the east fence line. The yard areas closest to the house were exempt from testing because they were not in the A.P.E. The STPs were 35 x 35 cm (14 x 14 inches), and were excavated to sterile subsoil layers. The soil was screened for artifacts through 1/4 inch hardware mesh screen. STPs were excavated by natural soil strata, and artifacts were bagged by horizontal and vertical provenience. Soil profiles were recorded using Munsell Soil Color Charts. Additional radial STPs were excavated at a 5 meter interval around two shovel tests that contained prehistoric artifacts, bringing the total number of STPs excavated to 83.

Trenches and Test Units

Three discrete areas of artifact concentrations were identified based on the results of the shovel testing. One location contained evidence of prehistoric use of the area, while the other two concentrations related to the historic use of the property. The goal of the next phase of excavation was to identify the functional relationship between the three artifact concentrations to the overall prehistoric or historic use of the property.

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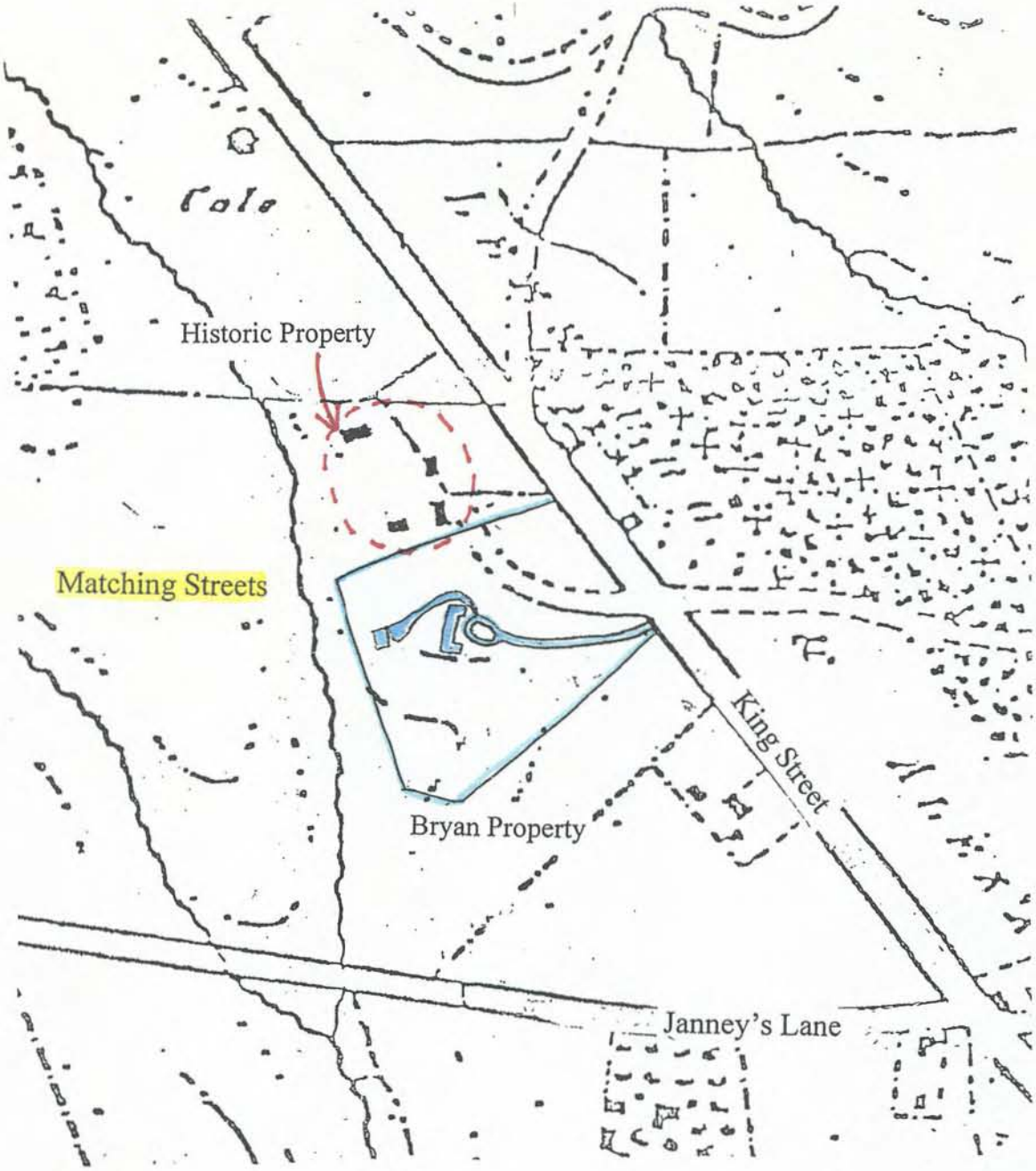

SOURCE: Alexandria Archeology Map, and Greenvest, Inc. map.

Overlay of Bryan Property on 1864-1866 Map

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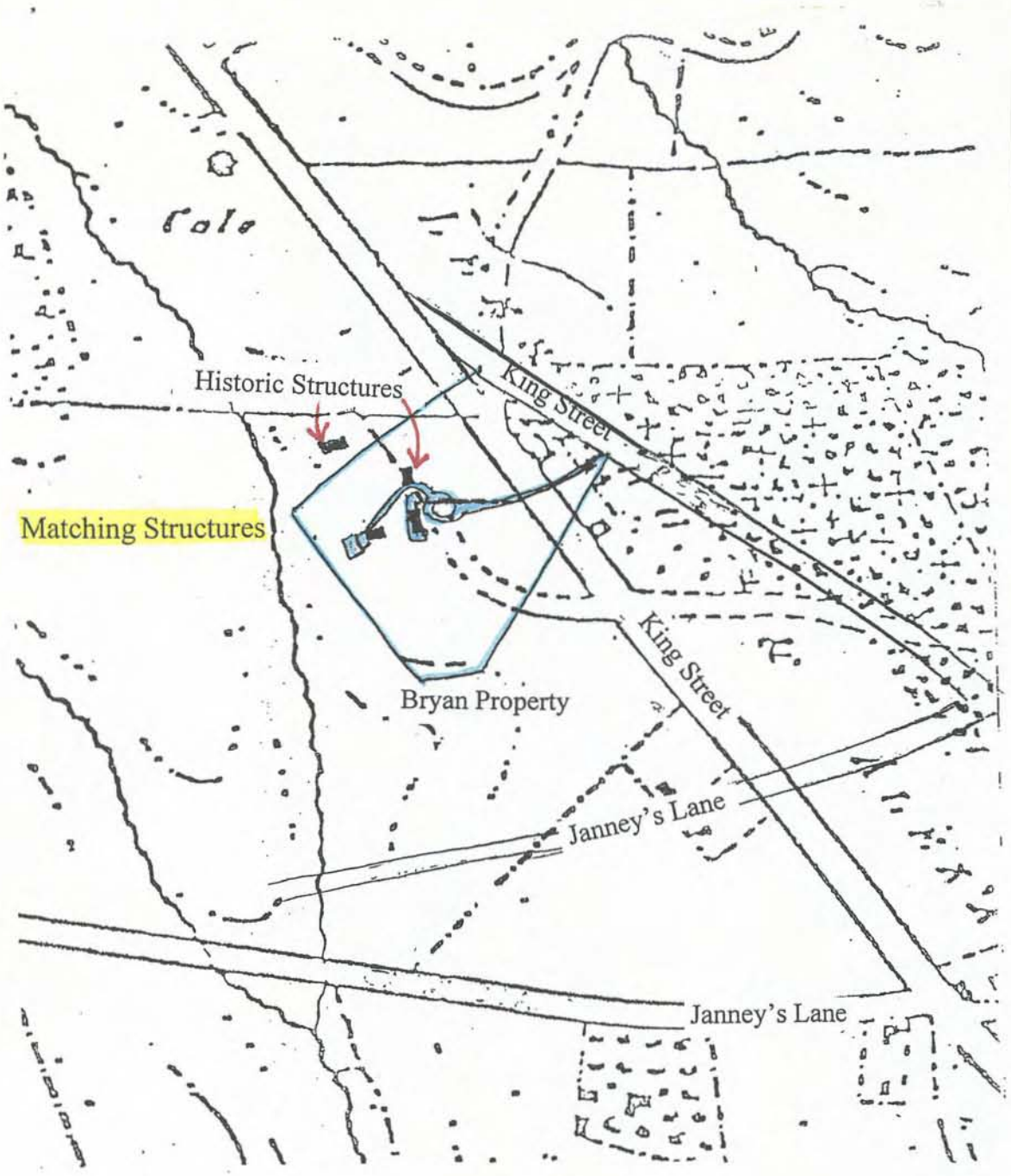
Figure 11

BRYAN PROPERTY



SOURCE: Alexandria Archeology, and Greenvest, Inc. maps.

Adjusted Overlay of Bryan Property on 1864-1866 Map

Figure 12

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In total, 15 trenches and three test units (TUs) were manually excavated to test the three artifact concentrations. Each trench measured 3.0 meters long and 0.50 meters wide. TUs were 1 x 1 meter in size. The method of excavation for both trenches and TUs consisted of removing the plowzone layer by hand and screening the soil. The plowzone (Ap horizon) was excavated in two layers totaling 20-30 cm in depth. Upon removal of the plowzone, the surface of the underlying subsoil (B horizon) was troweled to expose features. The B horizon was investigated for artifacts and additional soil changes with the excavation of a 50 x 50 cm STP in one corner of the trench or TU. All soil was screened through 1/4 inch hardware mesh and the artifacts were bagged by vertical and horizontal provenience. Measured profiles and select plan drawings were recorded for each trench and test unit. Photographs in black/white print and color slide were taken of all features and excavations.

Artifacts collected from the Bryan property were retained for laboratory processing, including: cleaning (where appropriate); form and function identification; and packaging by provenience and class. Artifacts were generally washed in water and air dried on wire mesh drying screens. When washing would damage the artifact, it was dry brushed. The artifacts were cataloged by material, ware, manufacturing technique, color, segment, form, decoration techniques, and condition. Additional comments were also recorded where appropriate. The artifacts were then bagged separately by material and ware within each provenience for curation at Alexandria Archaeology.

VII. Archeological Results

The archeological investigations included 85 shovel tests, three test units, and 15 trenches. The investigations covered two phases of excavation. The first phase included excavation of STPs on a 15 meter grid, while the second phase included trench and test unit excavation. A total of eight features were identified and recorded. Of the eight features, two were dismissed as the result of natural bioturbation. The six remaining features are described in this section within the context of the excavations. Modern cable trenches were revealed in two excavations on the north side of the house.

Phase I

Eighty-three STPs were excavated in the first phase of testing at the Bryan property. Of these, only 16 were negative for cultural material. Both prehistoric and historic artifacts were recovered from the 67 positive STPs (Figure 13).

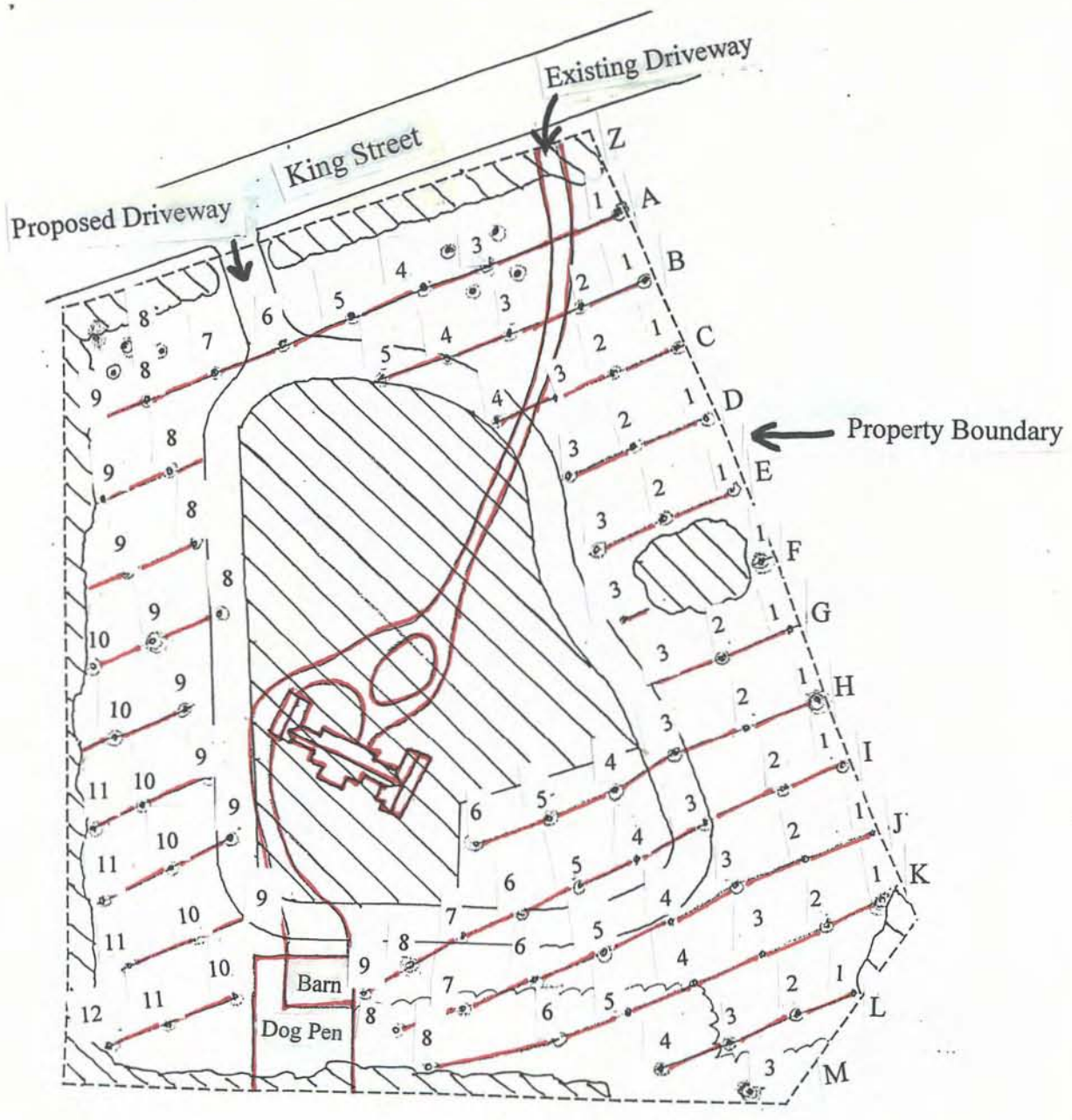
Artifacts Recovered

There were 15 prehistoric artifacts recovered from the shovel testing phase. These artifacts included jasper, quartz, and quartzite debitage. No projectile points were recovered. A large quartz flake was found in STP A-3. Four radials excavated around STP A-3 did not produce any additional prehistoric artifacts. Two shovel tests in the northeast corner of the property, STP Z-8 and the radial north of Z-8, were positive for three prehistoric ceramic sherds and two quartzite flakes.

A total of 588 historic artifacts were recovered during the shovel testing phase. Diagnostic historic artifacts recovered included a 1861 Mercury half-dime from the south edge of the property, 16 pearlware sherds including two shell-edged, one creamware sherd, two pipebowl fragments, and one shell-edged whiteware sherd.

Concentrations of historic artifacts were encountered behind the house and in the front lawn near King Street. The front lawn concentration included brick (n=1), window glass (n=6), iron artifacts (n=9, including one nail), oyster shell (n=3), bottle glass (n=8), and historic ceramics such as pearlware (n=15), whiteware (n=43), yellowware (n=1), American gray stoneware (n=2), and other earthenwares (n=9). Because of the high artifact density, it was determined that this area required further investigation. The heavy recovery of artifacts from shovel tests behind the house supported the historical data on the location of outbuildings. The artifacts recovered from this area included brick (n=5), window glass (n=32), nails (n=43), ceramic drain pipe (n=1), coal (n=3), oyster shell (n=8), iron artifacts (n=13), bottle glass (n=29, including one lid liner), and historic ceramics such as pearlware (n=1), whiteware (n=5), ironstone (n=1), porcelain (n=3, including one piece of Japanese porcelain), and other earthenwares (n=3). These artifacts were both domestic and architectural in function, and generally dated to the mid- to late-nineteenth century and the early twentieth century.

BRYAN PROPERTY



KEY

- ○ Historic
- ○ Prehistoric
- ○ Negative
- ○ Historic and Prehistoric

SCALE 0 60 120 240 feet

Shovel Test Pit Excavation Results

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Figure 13

Stratigraphy

The stratigraphy generally encountered across the front yard included a plowed A horizon (Ap) overlying a subsoil (B horizon). The plowzone formed two distinct soil colors which were excavated as Layer A and Layer B (Figure 14). Layer A was a dark brown (10 YR 3/3), brown (10 YR 4/3), or grayish brown (10 YR 4/2) silt loam, and included the grass mat and root system. It ranged in thickness from 10-20 centimeters. Layer B was a brown (10 YR 5/3) to yellowish brown (10 YR 5/4) fine silt loam, but was slightly sandier than Layer A. It ranged in thickness from 14-20 centimeters. The subsoil was excavated as Layer C, a compact yellowish brown (10 YR 5/6) silt loam.

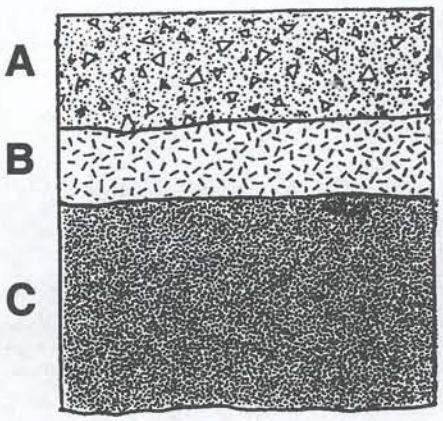
The shovel test pits located in the south and west portions of the property contained stratigraphy consistent with the sloped topography of the terrain. The A horizon was thick as a result of colluvial action, but did not contain high densities of artifacts. The steep grassy drainage in the east lawn was shovel tested despite the slope. The soils contained high amounts of gravel and the artifact recovery was low. Apparently, neither the slope behind the house or the gully in the yard were used to discard refuse.

The stratigraphy in the area northwest of the house demonstrated a variety of soil profiles. This would be consistent with disturbances associated with an area that has been a focus of activity for over a century. The stratigraphy of four shovel tests (STPs F-10, G-9, G-10, and H-10) located on the wide, flat terrace adjacent to the driveway did not include a plowzone. Instead, Layer A was shallow and frequently sterile, and Layer B was extremely gravelly and contained much coal slag (Figure 14). Layer C was a yellowish brown silt loam that was not always sterile. Other STPs in the area, located off the terrace, did not include the disturbed Layer B. Those STPs exhibited the more typical profile of a plowzone (Layers A and B), and sterile subsoil (Layer C).

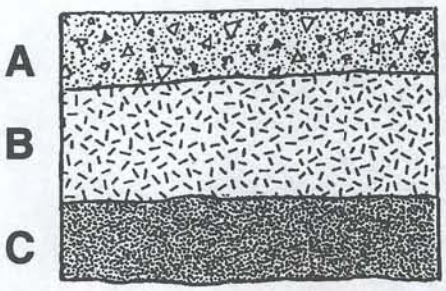
Summary

As a result of the preliminary shovel testing phase, three areas were delineated based on artifact concentration, field observations, and historic map overlays. The concentrations of artifacts were mapped using the total number recovered from each excavation. The shovel tests from which both historic and prehistoric artifacts were recovered were given separate counts with the prehistoric number listed over the historic (Figure 15). The locations of the concentrations included the northeast corner of the front yard, a portion of the front lawn near King Street, and the northwest area of the backyard. The back of the house was pinpointed in the map overlays as being the location of at least one historic outbuilding. Field observations in that area attested to the existence of an apparently artificial terrace abutting the driveway. The rest of the project area was determined to have low potential for archeological resources.

Front of House
STP C-2



Back of House
STP H-10



KEY

Layer A 10YR3/3 Dark brown with
10YR4/2 Grayish brown silt loam (A Horizon)

Layer B 10YR5/3 Brown with
10YR5/4 Yellowish brown sandy loam (A Horizon)

Layer C 10YR5/6 Yellowish brown silt loam (B Horizon)

Scale: 1:10cm

Representative Shovel Test Pit Profiles C-2 and H-10

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Figure 14

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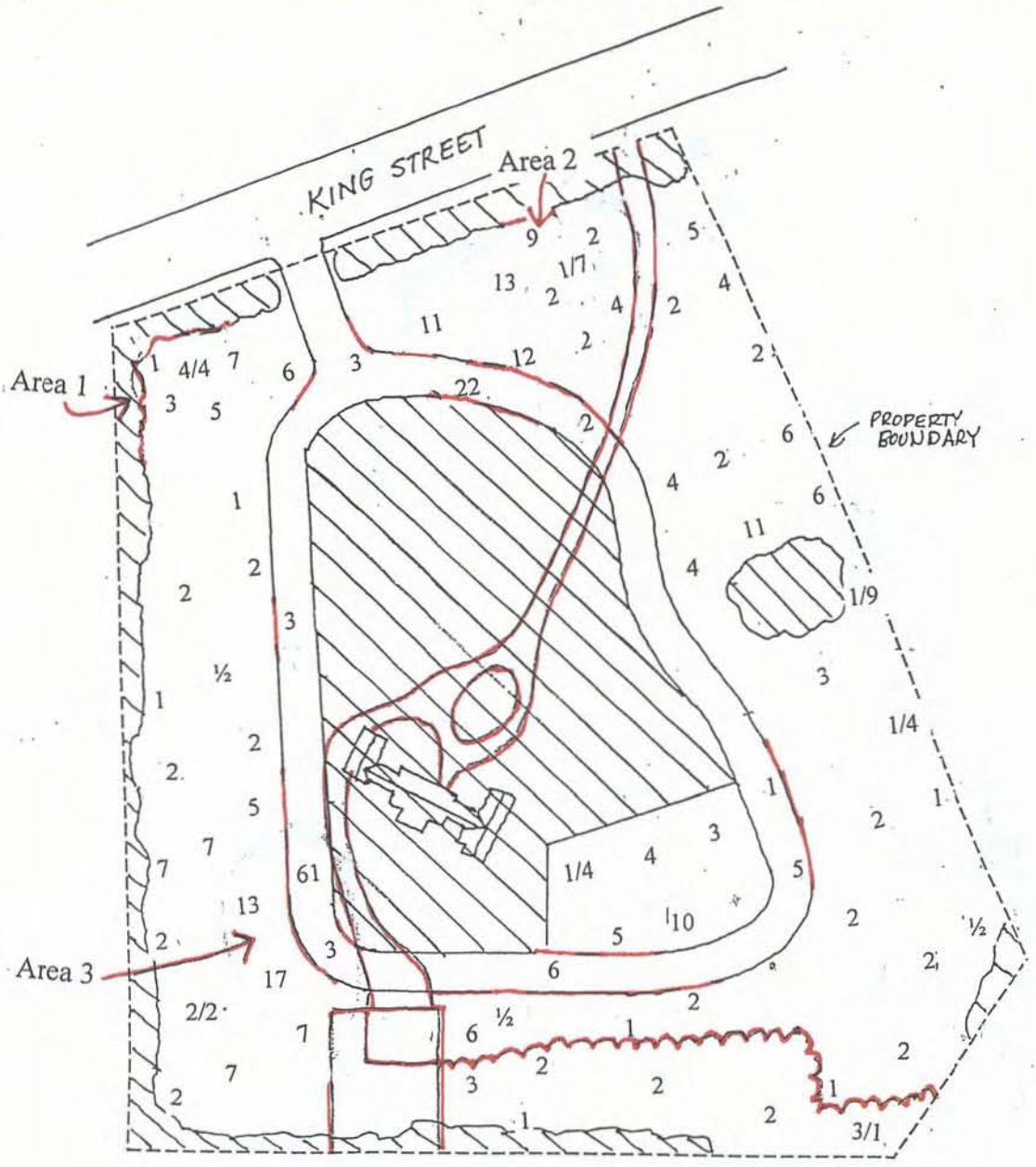

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Shovel Test Pit Excavation Results Showing Artifact Concentrations in Areas 1, 2, and 3

Figure 15

Phase II

The results of the shovel testing phase of the project indicated that three discrete areas required further investigation (see Figure 15). These areas included a small area situated in the northeast corner of the property that contained two prehistoric lithic flakes and three pieces of prehistoric ceramic (Area 1), a concentration of primarily nineteenth century historic artifacts, in the center of the front yard near King Street (Area 2), and a large concentration of late nineteenth and early twentieth century artifacts located in the backyard west of the main residence (Area 3). The rest of the property exhibited eroded stratigraphy and lesser concentrations of artifacts.

Area 1 is located in the northwest corner of the front yard near King Street. Test unit excavation was utilized here because historic structural features were not expected. Two 1 x 1 meter test units were placed on either side of the positive shovel test (Figure 16).

Area 2 was tested with the excavation of six trenches because of the possibility of architectural features relating to a previous structure. The trenches were placed across the area of artifact concentrations, oriented in a north-south direction (Figure 16). The possibility of an earlier structure in this location was speculated because of the artifact concentration. The existence of a midden associated with this possible structure was also being investigated.

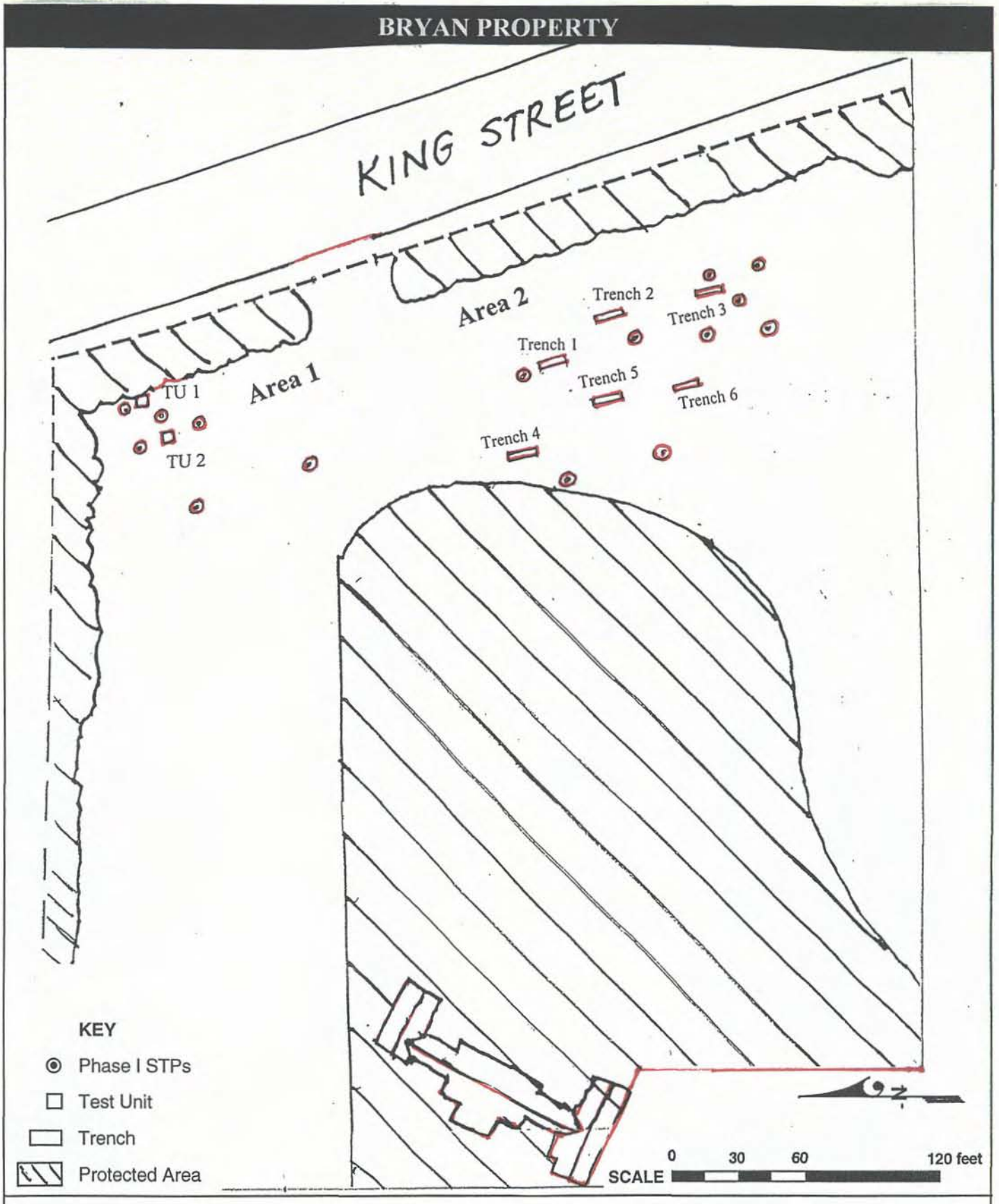
Nine trenches, two shovel tests, and one test unit were excavated in Area 3 (Figure 17). The historic map and deed research which was conducted concurrently with the shovel testing phase of the archeological investigation, indicated there was potential for exposing the foundations of outbuildings in Area 3. Three of the trenches were laid across the potential location of an outbuilding adjacent to the north wing of the house. The other six trenches were utilized to investigate concentrations of artifacts on a terrace adjacent to the driveway. The test unit and two shovel tests were excavated to pursue features exposed in the trenches.

Area 1

The excavation of two test units in Area 1 did not produce subsurface features or a substantial artifact recovery. The plowzone was excavated in two levels totaling 30 cm in depth (Figure 18). The first level of the plowzone was sterile. The second level was a yellowish brown silt loam, which contained all the artifacts from both units. A total of 34 prehistoric lithic debitage fragments were recovered within these two units. Seven prehistoric ceramic sherds were also recovered. A total of 124 historic artifacts were recovered from Test Units 1 and 2. Diagnostic ceramic sherds included four sherds of pearlware, one sherd of creamware, five sherds of transfer-printed whiteware, one sherd of slip decorated redware, and three sherds of yellowware. Layer B was sterile.

Area 2

Six trenches were placed to test for the presence of an historic midden or structural remains in Area 2 (see Figure 16). The plowzone was removed in two levels, similar to the excavation of insert Figure 16: Areas 1 and 2: Map of Phase II Excavations



Phase II Excavations in Front Yard Near King Street

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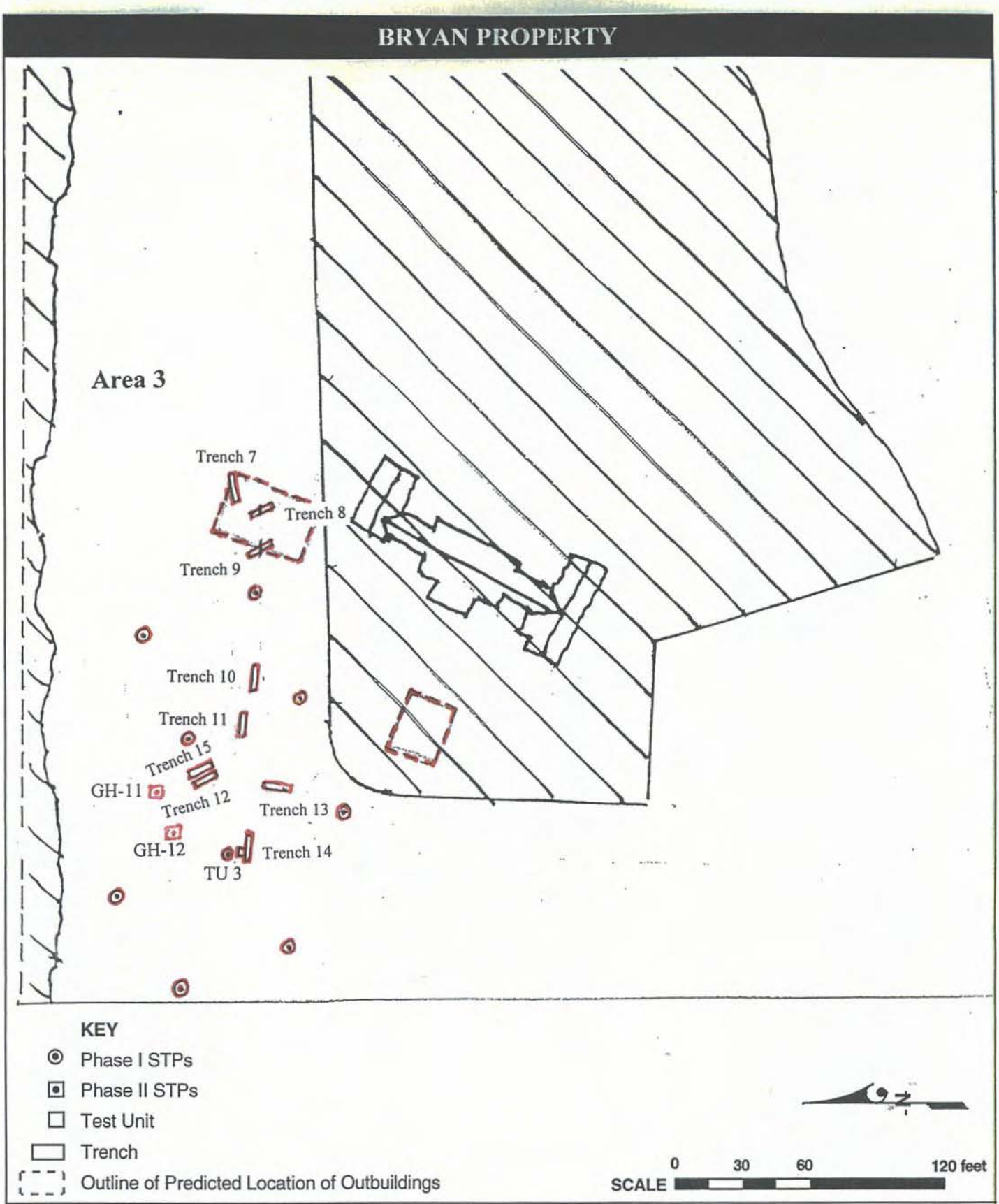
Figure 16



Phase II Excavations in Back Yard

Figure 17

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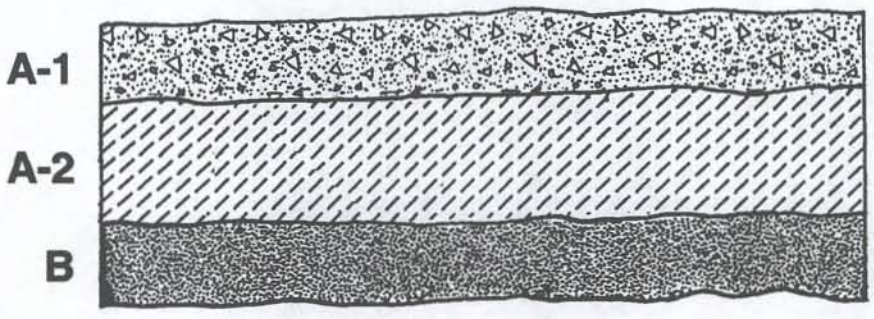
Test Unit 1
North Profile



KEY

Layer A-1		10YR5/3 Brown silt loam (A Horizon)
Layer A-2		10YR5/4 Yellowish brown silt loam (A Horizon)
Layer B		10YR5/6 Yellowish brown silty clay loam (B Horizon)

Scale: 1:10cm

Representative Test Unit Profile in Area 1: TU1

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Figure 18

Area 1. The plowzone was slightly shallower in Area 2 than in Area 1, with a depth of 22-25 cm (Figure 19). The A-2 level contained the bulk of the artifacts, which were quite numerous but generally small in size. Only one trench, Trench 6 contained evidence of plowscars. The historic artifacts recovered from Area 2 included 1,207 ceramics, 241 glass fragments, 55 nails, and 85 brick fragments. A total of 48 prehistoric artifacts were recovered, consisting of non-diagnostic lithic debitage fragments.

Two features were investigated in Area 2 and interpreted as noncultural. Feature 1 was identified at the base of Level A-2 in Trench 6 as a possible post hole. Charcoal flecking was present throughout the excavation of the north half of the stain. The initial shape of the mold appeared to have integrity (Figure 20). However, additional excavation revealed root molds at the base of the feature (Figure 20). Further analysis indicated that Feature 1 was a burned tree root stain.

Feature 2 was a stain identified at the at the north end of Trench 1 at the base of the plowzone. The stain first appeared to have regular borders but the definition of the feature became diffuse during excavation. The soil was mottled with gray patches that undercut the subsoil. Eleven ceramics, three glass, two brick, and one flake were recovered from Feature 2, which was determined to be a rodent burrow.

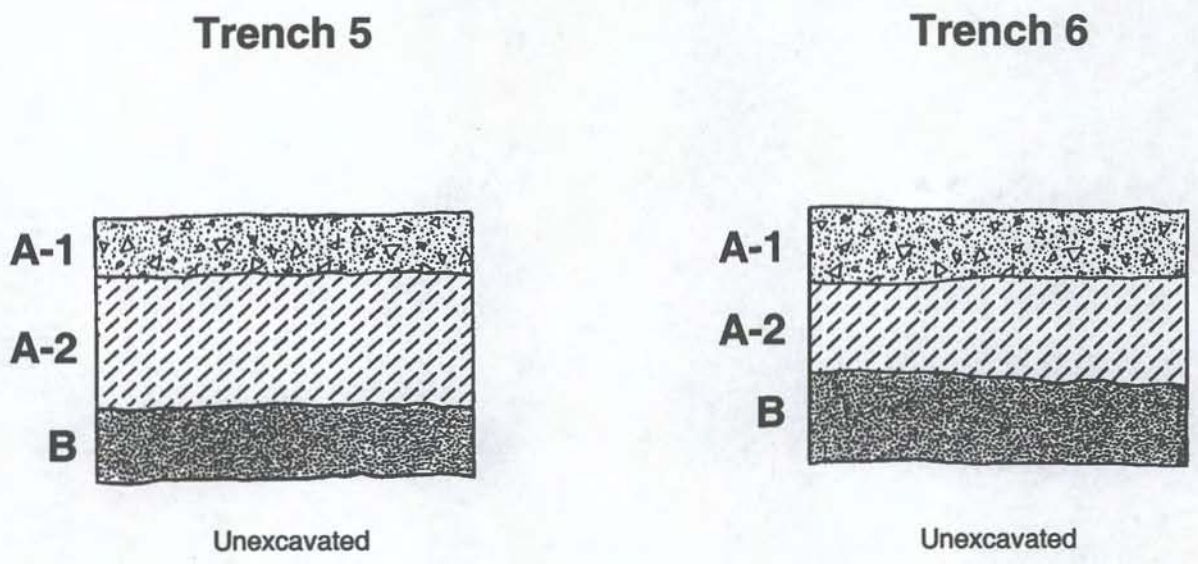
Area 3

The excavations in Area 3 resulted in the recovery of 4,212 historic artifacts and 29 prehistoric artifacts. Of the historic assemblage, the amount of architectural artifacts included 488 brick, 1,317 nails, and 813 window glass fragments. These concentrations support the presence of an associated historic building or construction activities nearby.

The stratigraphy encountered in Area 3 was comprised of a dark cultural A Horizon overlying a B Horizon that was a homogenous yellowish brown silty clay loam. The composition of the A Horizon varied from trench to trench. This variation is not atypical for a location involved in continuous cultural activity for over 150 years.

The stratigraphy of the trenches over the predicted outbuilding near the north wing of the house was fairly disturbed. The presence of several large trees created a pervasive root system throughout the plowzone. The distinction between the soil layers was obscured by root activity. A modern cable trench was encountered in Trench 8 (Figure 21).

The portion of Area 3 that includes a slight terrace appears to have been built up from the slope to create a level surface. This cultural landform was possibly created either for the construction of a building or as a result of demolition debris. The platform is level with the driveway and encompasses an area approximately 120 x 60 feet. The stratigraphy included two separate fill layers above an old surface, possibly a plowzone, which overlay the B horizon (Figure 22). The upper fill layer was composed of mixed soils and a large percentage of small rounded gravel and medium sized pebbles. Beneath the first episode of fill, a second fill lens was identified. This fill contained less gravel, fewer artifacts, and was lighter in color. The soil was mottled heavily with



KEY

Layer A-1	2.5Y4/3 Olive brown with 10YR5/3 Brown silt loam (A Horizon)
Layer A-2	2.5Y5/6 Light olive brown silt loam (A Horizon)
Layer B	10YR5/8 Yellowish brown with 10YR6/6 Brownish yellow silt loam (B Horizon)

Scale: 1:10cm

Representative Trench Profiles in Area 2

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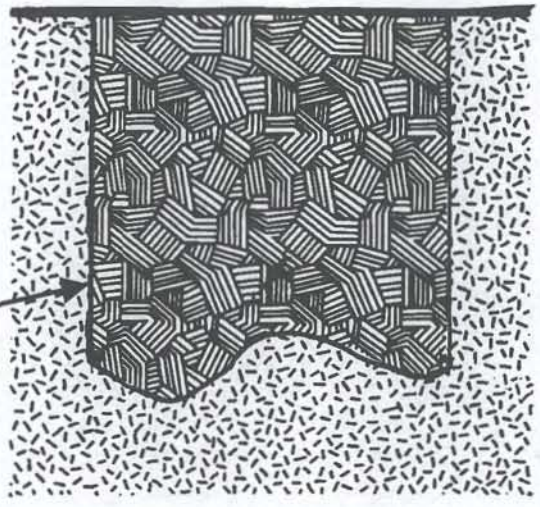
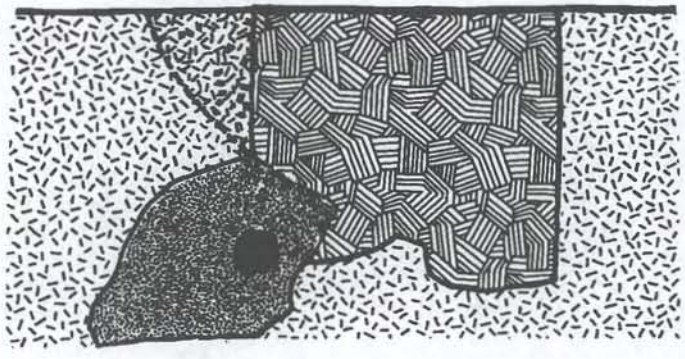
Figure 19

Looking South



Feature 1: Initial Excavation



Feature 1: Second Excavation

KEY

Layer B	10YR5/8 Yellowish brown silty clay loam (B Horizon)
Post mold	Post mold 2.5Y6/6 Olive yellow silt loam with charcoal
Root stain	Root stain 2.5Y4/3 Olive brown silt loam
Layer B/post mold	2.5Y6/6 Olive brown silt loam mottled with 10YR5/8 Yellowish brown silt clay loam
Root	

Scale: 1:5cm

Profile of Feature 1 in Trench 6

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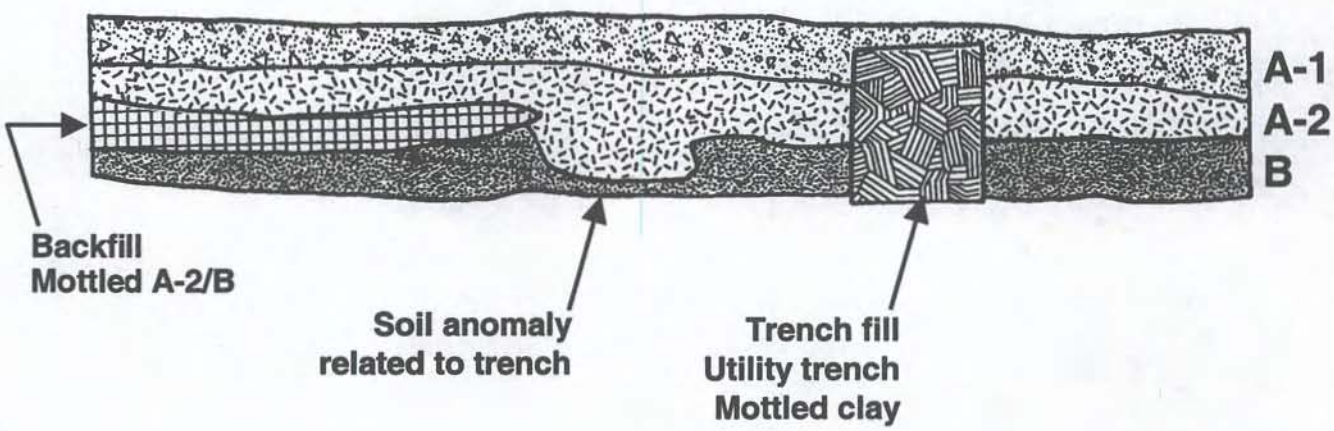
Figure 20

Trench 8
West Profile



KEY

Layer A-1	10YR3/2 Very dark grayish brown silt loam (A Horizon)
Layer A-2	2.5Y5/4 Light olive brown silt loam (A Horizon)
Layer B	10YR5/8 Yellowish brown silty clay loam (B Horizon)
Backfill	10YR5/8 Yellowish brown silty clay loam with 2.5Y5/4 Light olive brown silt loam
Trench Fill	Utility trench, mottled clay

Scale: 1:20cm

Area 3: Profile of Trench 8

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Figure 21

strong brown ferrous inclusions, probably the result of the concentration of metal and nails in the layer above.

Although no foundation remains were encountered in Area 3, six features were identified during the excavation. Of the six features, four appear to be related to the historic structure. The two remaining features (6 and 7) are small post molds of an undetermined cultural association.

Area 3 Features

Feature 3 was a pit that contained brick, stones, and ceramic drain pipe fragments. It was identified at the base of level A-1 in Trench 12 (Figure 23). An adjacent trench (Trench 15) was laid out to pursue Feature 3. The pit feature was not encountered in Trench 15, indicating that its diameter was less than one meter. One interpretation of the feature is that it could be a "French" drain. "French" drains were excavated to submerge the end of a vertical drain pipe below ground surface.

Feature 4 was a thick, sloping fill layer that was encountered at the north end of Trench 12 (Figure 24). The adjacent trench (Trench 15) did not reveal this feature layer. Two shovel tests, GH-11 and GH-12, were laid in to the northwest of Trench 12 in an effort to define the boundaries of Feature 4 (see Figure 17). Neither of the STPs encountered the fill feature. Within Trench 10, a similarly sloping fill layer was encountered (Figure 22). The position of these two fill layers on the edge of the terrace implies that they represent berms associated with the construction of an artificial terrace.

Feature 6 was a post mold identified in the center of Trench 12 at the interface of the underlying Layer B(Figure 25). When bisected, the post mold exhibited cultural characteristics such as even sides and a pointed bottom (Figure 25). Within the post mold fill in the remaining half of the feature, a piece of colorless glass was noted. Another post mold was identified in the adjacent Trench 15, approximately 1.5 meters to the east (Figure 25). This post mold (Feature 7) was deeper and slightly more rounded at the bottom (Figure 25).

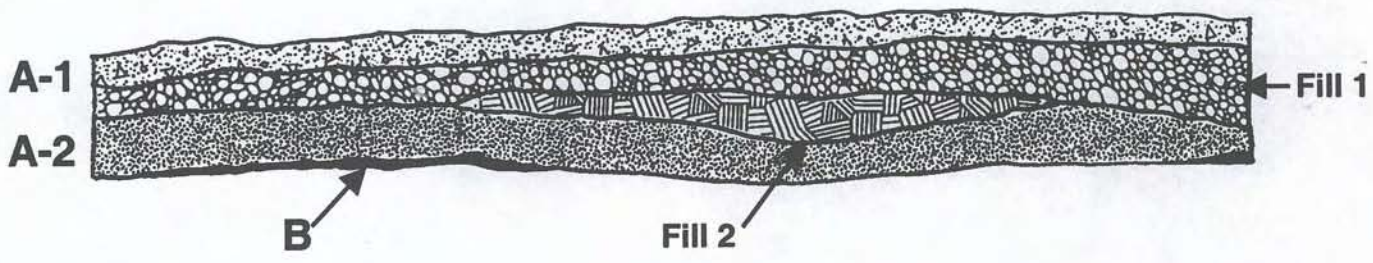
Features 5 and 8 were exposed during the excavation of Trench 14 and Test Unit 3. Feature 5 became evident at the base of level A-2 in Trench 14. It was a decomposed wooden post and post hole which was adjacent to a smear of decaying brick (Figure 26). The brick smear had been identified during the excavation of level A-2, prior to the exposure of the post. Test Unit 3 was placed along the north wall of Trench 14 in an effort to pursue the brick smear. Another decaying post and post hole were encountered in this unit (Feature 8). The brick smear became diffuse and inconclusive in Test Unit 3. The two posts were only 30-40 cm apart (Figure 27). One interpretation of these features is that they were associated with a structural support pier, possibly represented by the brick smear. The posts may have been placed alongside the pier to provide alignment or support.

Summary

Archeological testing of the three discrete areas identified in the Phase I was accomplished with the excavation of 15 trenches, three test units, and two shovel test pits. These excavations resulted in the collection of 6,580 historic artifacts and 125 prehistoric artifacts.

The historic artifacts ranged in date from the late eighteenth century to the present. The prehistoric artifacts included lithic debitage of various materials, such as quartz, quartzite, chert, and rhyolite, and nine small, eroded ceramic sherds. The artifacts recovered from the Phase I and II excavations are discussed in the following section.

Trench 10
North Profile



KEY

Layer A-1		10YR4/2 Dark brown silt loam (A Horizon)
Fill 1		10YR4/2 Dark grayish brown with 10YR5/6 Yellowish brown silty clay loam with sand and gravel
Fill 2		10YR5/4 Yellowish brown silt loam with 10YR5/6 Yellowish brown silty clay loam
Layer A-2		2.5Y5/4 Light olive brown silt loam (A Horizon)
Layer B		10YR5/6 Yellowish brown silty clay loam (B Horizon)

Scale: 1:20cm

Trench 10 Profile

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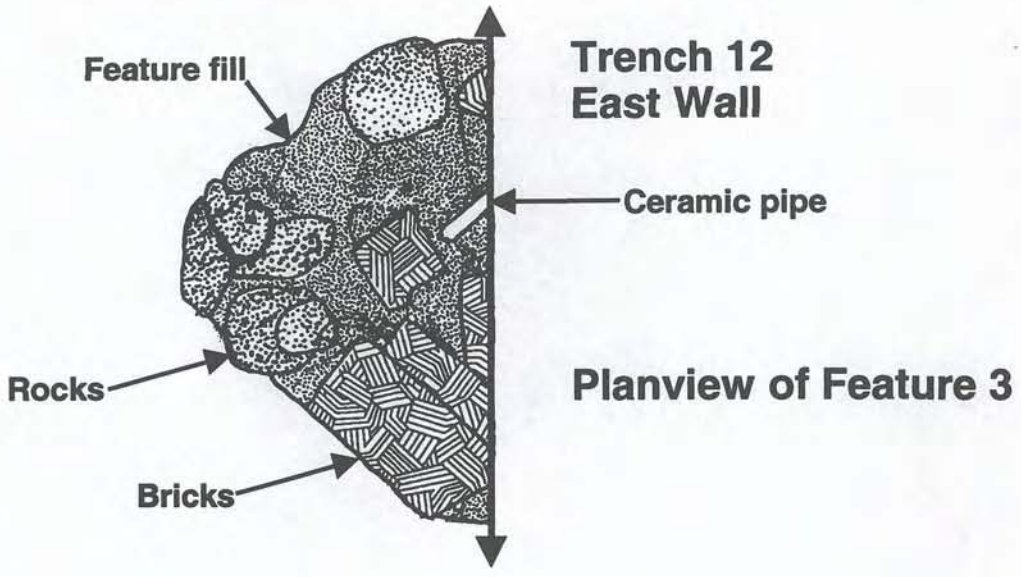
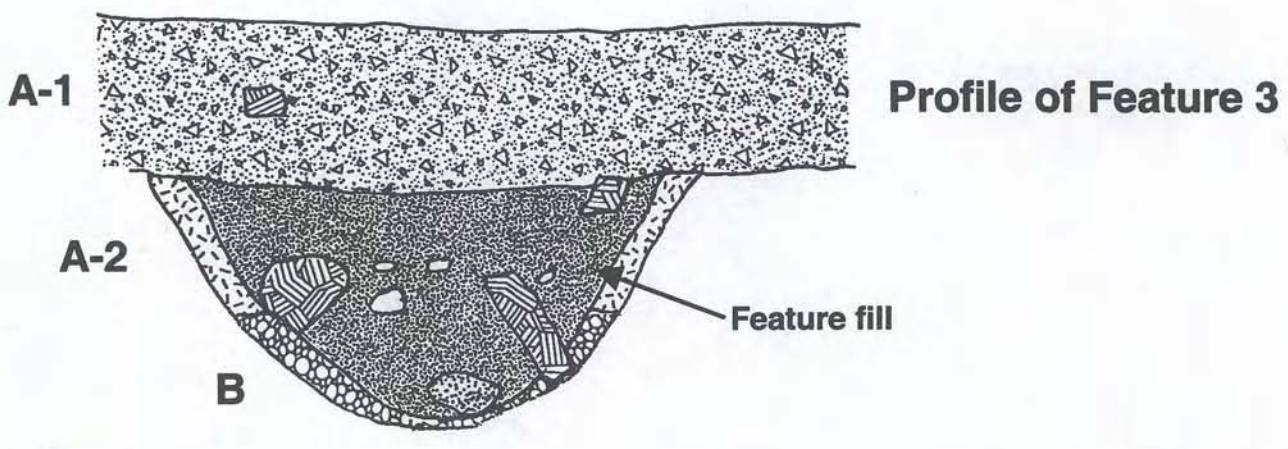
Figure 22





KEY

Layer A-1	10YR3/2 Very dark grayish brown silt loam (A Horizon)
Feature fill	10YR4/2 Dark grayish brown silt loam
Layer A-2	10YR5/4 Yellowish brown silt loam (A Horizon)
Layer B	10YR5/6 Yellowish brown silty clay loam (B Horizon)
Brick	
Drain pipe	
Stone	

Scale: 1:10cm

Trench 12, Feature 3

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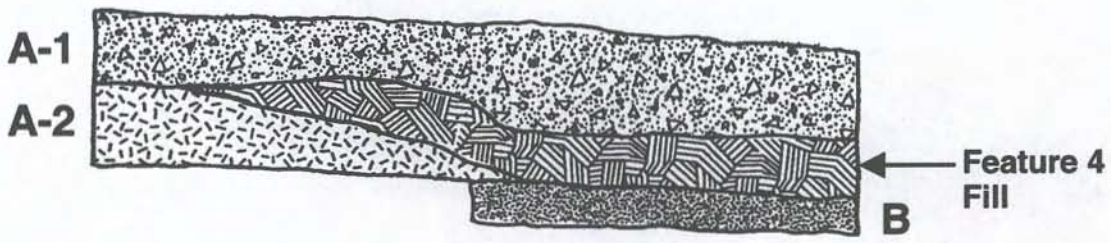
Figure 23

West Profile
Trench 12



KEY

Layer A-1	10YR4/2 Dark grayish brown silt loam (A Horizon)
Layer A-2	10YR5/4 Yellowish brown silt loam (A Horizon)
Feature fill	10YR4/3 Dark grayish brown and 10YR5/4 Yellowish brown silt loam and silty clay loam
Layer B	10YR5/6 Yellowish brown silty clay loam (B Horizon)

Scale: 1:20cm

Profile of Trench 12 and Feature 4

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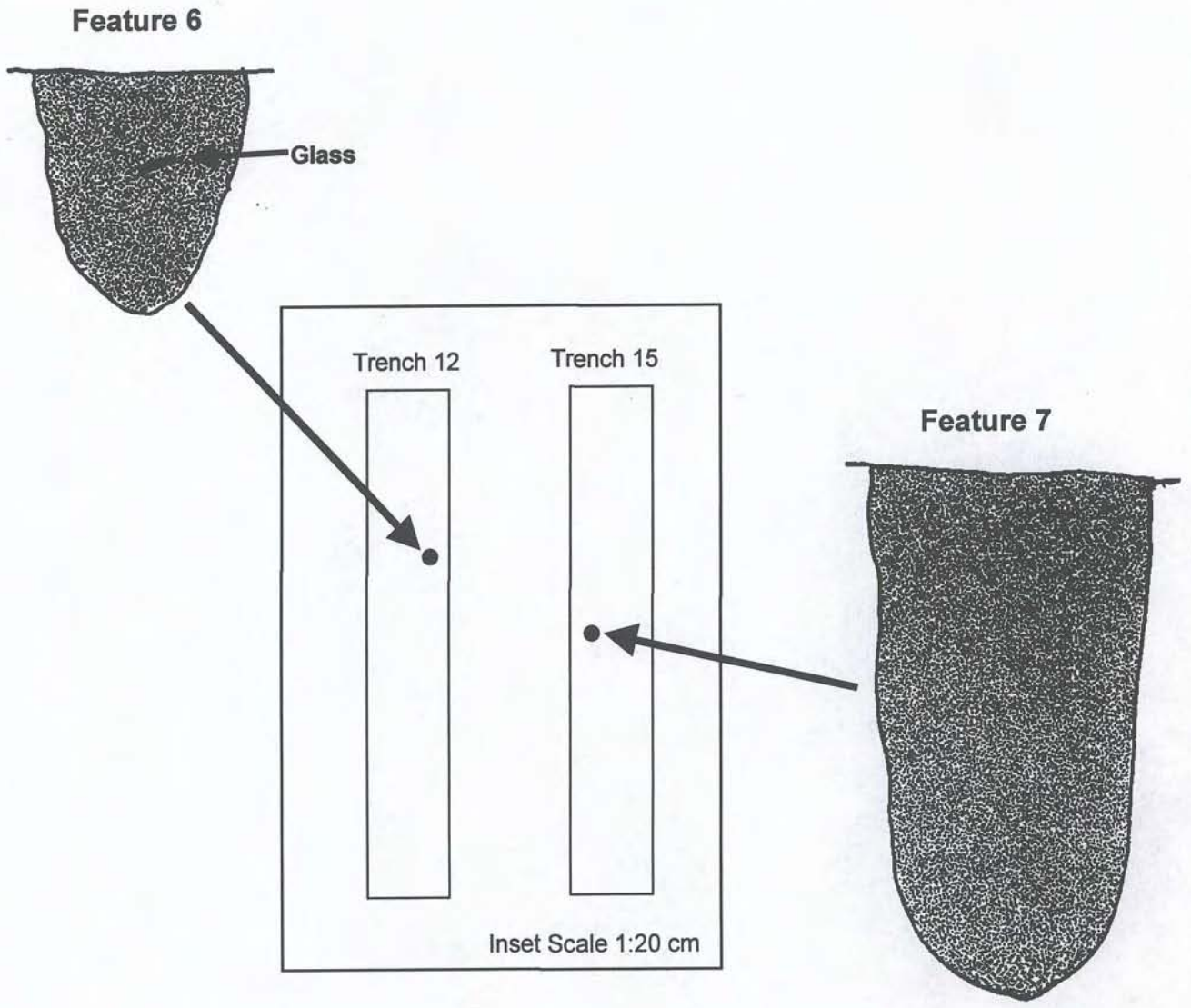
Figure 24



KEY

Post mold 10YR5/4 Yellowish brown silt loam

Scale: 1:2 cm

N

Trench 12 and 15
Feature 6 and 7 Post molds

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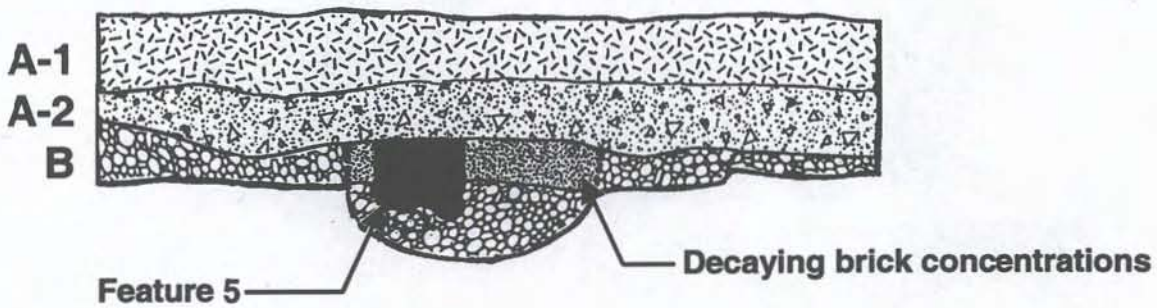
Figure 25

Trench 14
West Profile



KEY

Layer A-1	10YR4/3 Dark grayish brown silt loam (A Horizon)
Layer A-2	10YR6/4 Light yellowish brown clayey silt loam (A Horizon)
Layer B	10YR5/6 Yellowish brown silty clay loam with iron staining (B Horizon)
Brick fill	7.5YR5/6 Strong brown fine silty loam with decaying brick
Feature fill	10YR6/4 Light yellowish brown clayey silt loam with brick fragments

Scale: 1:20cm

Profile of Trench 14 and Feature 5

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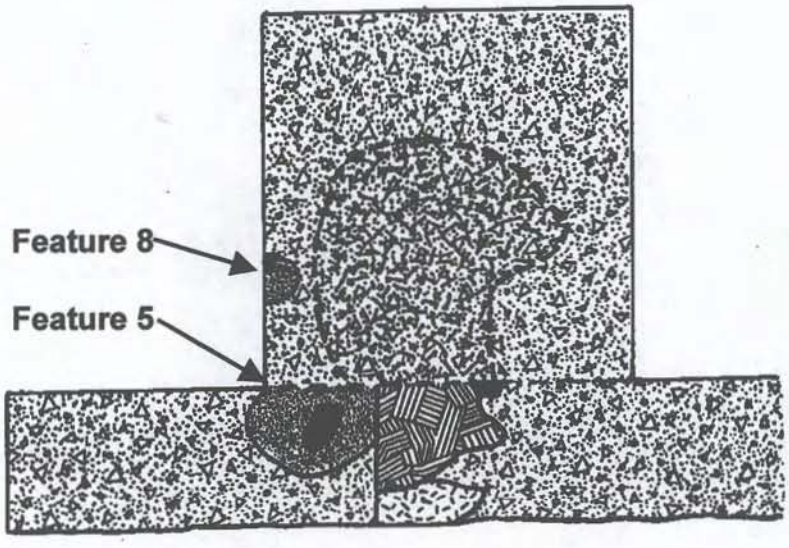
Figure 26

Test Unit 3



KEY

Layer A-2	10YR6/4 Light yellowish brown clayey silt loam
Features 5 & 8	10YR6/4 Light yellowish brown silt loam
Brick smear	10YR5/6 Yellowish brown with 7.5YR5/6 Strong brown silt loam
Possible fill	7.5YR5/6 Strong brown mottled with 10YR6/4 Light yellowish brown silty loam
Layer A-3	10YR5/6 Yellowish brown clayey silt loam
Post mold	

N

Scale: 1:20cm

Features 5 and 8 in Trench 14 and Test Unit 3

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Figure 27

VIII. Artifact Analysis

A total of 6,676 artifacts were recovered from the Bryan property excavations during the Phase I and II. The majority of these artifacts (98.1 percent, n=6,548) are of historic origin, while the remaining 1.9 percent (n=128) are prehistoric. An additional 131 non-artifact items were collected. This section presents a descriptive analysis of the materials recovered.

Prehistoric Artifacts

The prehistoric materials collected during the excavations included ceramics and lithic artifacts. A total of ten eroded sand-tempered ceramic sherds were recovered. These could not be identified to any specific ware type, but are indicative of the Woodland Period (ca. 1,200 B.C. to A.D. 1700).

The lithic debitage recovered included 36 flakes and 78 shatter fragments. The definition of a flake is any piece of stone removed from a larger mass by the application of force, either intentional, accidentally, or by nature. Flakes exhibit a platform and bulb of force at the proximal end of the lithic material (Crabtree 1982). Shatter is defined as the residual lithic material resulting from tool manufacture. Shatter represents intentional and unintentional breakage of artifacts either through manufacture or function (Crabtree 1982). It tends to be blocky and angular, and lacks the morphological characteristics of a flake such as a platform and bulb of force. Two lithic cores were identified, a chert core from a shovel test in the Phase I and a quartz core from Area 2 in the Phase II. A core is a piece of natural unprepared raw material from which flakes have been removed (Crabtree 1982:30). The surface of a core will exhibit negative flake scarring. One piece of fire-cracked quartzite was recovered. Fire-cracking is the result of prolonged heat exposure from a direct source such as a hearth. It is considered a cultural occurrence in the archeological record. No formal lithic tools were collected.

Both local and imported lithic materials were used in the production of the lithic artifacts found at Bryan property. The local materials included quartz (n=78, 66.1 percent), quartzite (n=22, 18.6 percent), chert (n=8, 6.8 percent) and jasper (n=1, 0.8 percent). Cobbles of quartz and quartzite and pebbles of jasper and chert can be sourced to stream channels and upland quarries in the Coastal Province of Northern Virginia. The imported material recovered at the Bryan property consisted of nine rhyolite flakes. The Blue Ridge Province of Maryland, including South Mountain, is the closest rhyolite source to the project area (Stewart 1987). This suggests that at least some of the prehistoric inhabitants of the property participated in either trade with the Maryland interior, or themselves traveled there, most likely as part of a seasonal round of activities tied to the availability of both animal and plant foodstuffs.

Historic Artifacts

The historic artifacts collected were analyzed broadly following South's (1977) functional categories. The following categories are represented: architectural, kitchen, arms, clothing, faunal, hardware, personal, stable and barn, tobacco pipe, and miscellaneous. The architecture and kitchen

groups represent the vast majority of the artifacts collected, 47.98 percent (n=3,142) and 40.47 percent (n=2,650), respectively. Table 1 demonstrates the number of artifacts found in each functional group. The following section outlines these artifact groups and discusses the characteristics of the artifacts in the Bryan property assemblage.

Table 1. Functional Group Artifact Frequency

Functional Group	Count
Architectural	2,511
Kitchen	2,649
Arms	5
Clothing	3
Faunal	106
Hardware	57
Personal	2
Stable and Barn	8
Tobacco Pipe	6
Miscellaneous	571

Architectural

The architectural group is defined by South (1977:100) as the "remains left after structures are torn down, burned, or abandoned" as well as nails and other building materials lost during construction. This category includes items such as window glass, brick, mortar, and nails. The diagnostic quality of these items is low due to the continued use of the nineteenth century materials and forms. A total of 3,141 architectural artifacts were recovered from the Bryan property excavations including 1,460 nails and nail fragments, 1,007 window glass fragments, 630 brick fragments, 16 sewer pipe fragments, 12 spikes, 11 concrete fragments, four mortar fragments, and one plaster fragment.

Nails are sometimes used for broadly dating archeological deposits, but the oxidation of iron artifacts usually does not allow a clear identification of the original shape. Cut nails gradually replaced hand wrought nails beginning at the end of the eighteenth century. The use of cut nails, however, did not become standard until after 1830 (Hume 1969; Nelson 1968). Wire nails were first manufactured in North America in the 1850s and became commonplace after 1880 (Hume 1969). Both machine cut and wire nails are still produced and used today. Only 13 cut nails and 44 wire nails were positively identified from the vast number of nail fragments collected during this project.

Kitchen

South (1977:99) describes the kitchen artifact group as reflecting "behavioral activity primarily centered on the kitchen," as well as "characteriz(ing) midden deposits thrown from British colonial kitchens." He includes artifacts such as ceramics, wine bottles, case bottles, tumblers, pharmaceutical bottles, glassware, tableware, and kitchenware in this group. Kitchen materials recovered from the Bryan property, which total 2,442 artifacts, include utilitarian ceramics, refined ceramics, and glass fragments.

Utilitarian Wares

Coarse earthenware crockery was used in the kitchen for storage and food preparation. The porous, red, or buff-colored body wares may have a lead or alkaline glaze and may be decorated with pipe-clay slip, colored glazes, metallic oxides, or incising. The vessels are usually wheel thrown or slab molded (Magid 1984). A total of 85 coarse earthenware sherds were recovered from the Bryan property excavations. Of these, 57 were unglazed (14 of these were possible flower potsherds), and 27 were lead glazed. In addition, one coarse earthenware sherd, with an orange paste and dark brown lead glaze, was possibly made in Alexandria (Barbara Magid, personal communication).

Another form of crockery used in the kitchen was stoneware. Coarse stoneware vessels are sturdy and high-fired which makes them hard and non-porous. The paste is usually gray, buff, or brown with salt or clear glaze. The vessels are wheel thrown or, in the late nineteenth century, made with molds. Refined stoneware consists of a hard, vitreous and opaque fine body, which is cast in molds. These ceramics may be unglazed, or have a clear salt glaze (Magid 1984). A total of 36 stoneware sherds were found at Bryan Property. Of these, 15 were American gray stoneware, 15 were locally made stoneware, two were unidentified stoneware, and one was English brown stoneware. Three slip trailed stoneware sherds were identified by Barbara Magid (personal communication) as made by Alexandria potter B. C. Milburn between 1741 and 1867.

Refined Wares

Refined earthenwares have a fine-grained, opaque paste. They are generally soft and porous and may have a lead, alkaline, or tin glaze (Magid 1984). Tableware, dishes, and teaware were made from refined earthenwares. Creamware, which was first manufactured in 1762, exhibits a "cream-colored paste covered with a clear lead or alkaline glaze which appears yellow or green where pooled in crevices" (Magid 1984:21). Ten undecorated creamware sherds were recovered from the Bryan property excavations.

Pearlware was first manufactured in 1779, and is a relatively thin-bodied ware with a "cream or white-colored paste with a clear, slightly bluish lead or alkaline glaze which appears blue where pooled in crevices" (Magid 1984:21). Pearlware vessels often exhibit decorative techniques that allow for tighter dating. Hand painted blue underglaze pearlware was made from about 1779 to 1820; polychrome pearlware was made from about 1795 to 1820 (Magid 1984). Shell-edged pearlware was first made in about 1780 (Magid 1984). Transfer printing was used on pearlware from

about 1795 to 1820 (Magid 1984). A total of 309 pearlware sherds were recovered. Of these, 231 were undecorated, 44 were painted (23 blue, 15 green, three brown, and three polychrome), 23 were shell-edged (15 blue and eight green), seven were blue transfer-printed, and four had other decorations. It should be noted that all pearlware was decorated to some extent and that undecorated sherds are likely associated with edged-decorated or other vessels (George Miller, personal communication).

Whiteware is a refined earthenware with a "pure white-colored paste with a clear hard alkaline glaze" (Magid 1984:22). It is generally harder and whiter than pearlware, and while it may have blue pooling in the crevices, it usually appears white (Magid 1984). Whiteware manufacture began in 1820 and continues to the present (Magid 1984). Virtually all of the decorative techniques observed on pearlware can be observed on whiteware. Hand painted designs, both monochrome and polychrome, were in use from about 1820 on (Magid 1984). Blue transfer-printed decoration appears on whiteware ca. 1820 (Magid 1984). Mocha decoration is an annular technique that is "characterized by brown fernlike ornament...created from a mixture of tobacco juice and urine" (Hume 1969:131) and was used on whiteware from about 1820 to 1850. Whiteware was the most frequent earthenware recovered at Bryan Property, with 1,033 sherds recovered. Of these, 839 were undecorated, 93 were transfer-printed (67 were blue, 13 were black, five were purple, four were brown, two were red, one was green, and one was blue and black), 69 were painted (23 were blue, 22 were polychrome, nine were green, five were black, four were brown, four were red, one was olive, and one was yellow), 15 were shell-edged (14 were blue and one was green), two were mocha decorated, and 15 had other decorations. Unlike pearlware, it is likely that many of the undecorated whiteware sherds were part of vessels lacking applied decoration.

Hardpaste whiteware, often called ironstone, began production in 1840 and continues to be produced today (Magid 1984). This ware type is "hard, dense white or grayish paste with a clear alkaline glaze" (Magid 1984:22). Ironstone is often relatively thick and heavy. Like whiteware, almost any decorative technique observed on other refined earthenwares has been recorded on hardpaste whiteware. A total of 15 ironstone sherds were recovered. Of these, eight were undecorated, five were blue transfer-printed, one was gilded, and one was molded.

Yellowware is a hard-bodied refined earthenware. It has a "yellow-gold or buff-yellow paste with a clear (yellow appearing) glaze" and was manufactured from about 1790 to the 1930s (Magid 1984:24). Yellowware vessels are commonly utilitarian forms, kitchen wares and chamber pots (Magid 1984). A banded decoration, such as blue, white, and brown, was used from about 1840 to 1930 and a dendritic pattern (blue or brown fern-like designs on a white band) was used from about 1840 to 1900 (Magid 1984). A total of 46 yellowware sherds were recovered at the Bryan property. Of these, 40 were undecorated, three were painted, one had a dendritic decoration, and two had other decorations.

Rockingham is a refined earthenware with a "yellow or buff-yellow paste with a mottled brown glaze" (Magid 1984:24) and was manufactured between 1845 and 1900. Common vessel forms include pitches and teapots with an overall molded pattern (Magid 1984). There was one piece of Rockingham collected at Bryan property.

An additional 207 pieces of unidentified refined earthenware were collected at Bryan property. Generally these sherds were too small or too fragmented to be identified to a specific ware type.

There were no refined stonewares recovered during the Bryan property excavations.

Finally, porcelain objects have a "translucent, vitreous white paste and are fired at a high temperature" (Magid 1984:17). Chinese porcelain has a date range of about 1750 to the present; American porcelain has a date range of about 1880 to the present (Magid 1984). A total of 61 porcelain sherds were recovered during the excavation. Of these, 14 were European or American porcelain, ten were Chinese porcelain, three were Japanese porcelain, and 34 were unidentified porcelain.

Ceramic Maker's Marks

Stamped, printed, or impressed marks were often placed on the underside of ceramic vessels indicating the vessel's manufacture. These marks can be extremely valuable dating tools. The excavations at the Bryan property resulted in the recovery of only one identifiable maker's mark on a sherd of blue transfer-printed ironstone. The printed mark has the word "M[ASON'S]" and a rounded, non-angular crown. Mason's Patent Ironstone was produced from 1813 to about 1900 (Magid 1984:22). The manufacturer was Charles James Mason of England and the Bryan property mark is similar to one dated from 1813 to 1829 (Godden 1964:417).

Glass

Kitchen or domestic glass includes all recovered glass except window glass. This encompasses not only bottles, jars, lid liners, table glass, and lamp glass, but also unidentified curved glass. The technology allowing for free blown containers has been widely available for nearly 2,000 years. Generally, free-blown containers became impractical with the expansion of glass working technology in the late nineteenth century (Jones and Sullivan 1985). However, in Alexandria the Old Dominion Glass Factory made blown-in-mold bottles until 1927 and never had automatic bottle machines (Fran Bromberg, personal communication). A total of 846 domestic glass fragments were found at Bryan property.

The first fully automatic glass molding machine was developed by Michael Owens in 1903 (Jones and Sullivan 1985). Commercial production began in 1904 (Lorrain 1968). By the 1910s nearly all jars, soda, and alcohol bottles were being automatically produced (Miller and Sullivan 1991). A total of 115 pieces of automatic machine made glass were recovered at Bryan property; of these, 114 were bottles and one was a jar.

The blown in the mold technique was used for producing pharmaceutical, cosmetic, and any odd-shaped bottles. By World War I, hand-blown commercial containers were virtually non-existent (Miller and Sullivan 1991). Four blown-in-mold bottle fragments were collected during the excavations at Bryan property.

A glass lid liner is part of a more complex closure designed to "shield food in fruit jars from the metallic taste imparted by direct contact with a metal cap" (Jones and Sullivan 1985:160). Canning jar lid liners were manufactured from about 1869 to the present (Magid 1990). Three opaque white glass (milk glass) lid liner fragments were collected.

Tableware is "a general term applied to glassware used on the table and associated with food and drink, as well as some items of decorative glassware, such as vases" (Jones and Sullivan 1985:127). At Bryan property, five fragments of table glass were recovered; of these, three were identified as stemware and two were tumbler fragments.

Also collected during the Bryan property excavations were 626 pieces of curved glass (probably bottle glass or table glass), one piece of lamp chimney glass, and 33 unidentified glass fragments.

From approximately 1880 to 1928, manganese was added to glass to counteract the pale yellow tint of iron oxide common in early glassware (Jones and Sullivan 1985). However, the supply of manganese from Germany was effectively cut-off by the outbreak of the First World War. The presence of manganese in glass, when exposed to the sun for extended periods, causes the glass to take on a pale purple or amethyst appearance. Ten fragments of glass contain evidence of manganese tinting; of these, two are bottle fragments and eight are curved glass fragments.

Arms

The arms category includes artifacts such as musket balls, shot, gunflints, gun parts, and bullet molds. Artifacts recovered in the excavations at Bryan property included three gun cartridges and two mid-nineteenth century bullets (minie balls).

Clothing

The clothing category includes artifacts associated with "the manufacture and use of clothing" (South 1977:101). The Bryan property collection included three copper buttons.

Faunal

A total of 106 faunal ecofacts were recovered from the excavations at Bryan property: 50 bone fragments, and 56 oyster shell fragments. Of the bone, 43 were identified as mammal bone fragments, one was identified as a cow bone fragment, and six were unidentified.

Hardware

The hardware group contains artifacts associated with farming and general household activities. A total of 57 artifacts identified as belonging to the hardware group were collected. These included 20 carbon rods from batteries, seven iron container fragments, five iron bolts, four iron rods, three iron fence staples, two copper rivets, two iron stakes, two iron wire fragments, two plastic

rings, one copper ring, one copper strap fragment, one iron axe head, one iron chisel, one iron nut, one iron pipe fragment, one plastic electrical connector, one porcelain insulator fragment, one steel pipe fragment, and one screw.

Personal

Personal artifacts collected during the excavations at Bryan property include one plastic comb fragment and one 1861 Mercury half dime.

Stable and Barn

The stable and barn category includes artifacts associated with the use and maintenance of farm animals. The Bryan property collection includes four iron plow horseshoes (one complete and three fragments), two iron buckles, and two iron rings (possible harness hardware).

Tobacco Pipes

The excavations at the Bryan property recovered three pipe stem fragments and three pipe bowl fragments. One of the pipe stems was intricately molded and marked with the name Peter Dorni. Peter Dorni was a French pipe company that was copied by other manufacturers after the mid-nineteenth century. The date range for this pipe stem is estimated at 1860-1880 (reference on file at Alexandria Archaeology).

Miscellaneous

The miscellaneous group includes artifacts that are not contained in the above groups, and are generally unidentifiable. A total of 570 miscellaneous artifacts were collected at Bryan property. Of these, 101 were coal and slag, six were plastic fragments, two were copper fragments, one was an aluminum fragment, one was a conglomerate, and one was a lead fragment. An additional 459 iron fragments were unidentifiable due to extensive oxidation.

IX. Interpretation of Results

The interpretation of the results of the excavations at the Bryan property involved the consolidation of artifact data and the results of the historical research. In an effort to identify discrete temporal and cultural episodes within the project area, prehistoric and historic resources were considered separately.

Prehistoric Resources

The prehistoric component of the project area includes evidence of a site near King Street. The recovery of several types of lithic material, including imported rhyolite, indicates involvement in a trade network or long distance forays for preferred lithic materials. The debitage was generally small in size, except for the recovery of a core fragment. No projectile points or tools were recovered from the project area. The prehistoric ceramics are indicative of a Woodland Period occupation. The paucity of prehistoric artifacts recovered from the project area limits interpretations about prehistoric lifeways.

Historic Resources

In the assessment of the historic assemblage, a functional analysis was completed, and each of the three areas of artifact concentration (Area 1, Area 2, and Area 3) were compared. In addition to the functional analysis, the three areas were analyzed to determine relative age of the deposits. Each area's *terminus post quem* (TPQ) date was established, and the relative amounts of selected temporal indicator ceramics were compared. The ceramics included in this analysis were creamware, pearlware, and whiteware. Also considered for temporal analysis was the relative frequency of cut and wire nails.

Functional Analysis

Functional analysis of artifact assemblages is based on the assumption that the relative occurrence of artifacts by function provides a reflection of broad patterns of cultural process, deviations from which can be indicators of depositional process or specialized activities or behavior. For example, it is generally expected that domestic sites or activity areas will exhibit kitchen group percentages similar to the predicted range of the "Carolina Artifact Pattern," that is, between 47.5 and 78.0 percent of the total assemblage (South 1977:119). The occurrence of unusual quantities of materials from other functional categories can be an indicator of a specialized activity or depositional process. While South (1977) developed these analytical techniques based on data resulting from the complete excavation of colonial sites in the lowland south. Basalik and McCarthy (1982) established the validity of quantitative artifact function analysis for late eighteenth- and nineteenth-century privy deposits, subsequently this technique has been widely used to consider functional and depositional aspects of assemblages.

Artifacts from the Bryan property were assigned to functional groups and classes. For purposes of simplicity in addressing depositional issues, the functional classification scheme for the

Bryan property analysis has been reduced to three groups: Kitchen, Architecture, and Other (Table 2). The predicted range for the Carolina Pattern is also presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Artifact Function Analysis

Provenience	Kitchen Group		Architecture Group		Other Group		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Area 1	68	52.3	32	24.6	30	23.1	130	100
Area 2	1,446	87.4	142	8.6	67	4.0	1,655	100
Area 3	1,121	26.5	2,449	57.9	659	15.6	4,229	100
Total	2649	44.8	2511	42.4	758	12.8	5,918	100
Carolina Pattern (South 1977:119)		47.5-78.0		12.9-35.1		0.0-34.8		

Area 1 fits the Carolina Pattern in all three groups, while Area 2 has more kitchen related material than is expected because of its location adjacent to King Street. Area 3 has much more architectural material and much less kitchen material. Overall the entire project area has less kitchen and more architectural material than would be expected. These results indicate that the portions of the site included in the investigation consist of both refuse resulting from the preparation and consumption of food (domestic refuse), and refuse associated with construction, and likely demolition, of outbuildings. Area 2 appears to be a location closely associated with kitchen activities, while Area 3 was the site of former outbuildings.

Temporal Analysis

Temporal analysis of the artifact assemblages was done to determine the approximate age of the deposits. It was hoped that the three Areas might exhibit temporal distribution. TPQs and date ranges for selected diagnostic artifacts were established for the three areas of artifact concentration on Bryan property (Table 3). TPQ dates are defined by the most recent beginning date of manufacture for an item in an assemblage, which indicates the earliest date at which the assemblage could have been deposited.

Table 3. TPQ Dates

Diagnostic Artifacts	Count	Dates	Reference	TPQ
Area 1				
creamware	2	1762-c1820	Magid 1984:21	
pearlware	6	1779-c1820	Magid 1984:21	
yellowware	3	c1790-1930s	Magid 1984:24	
whiteware	21	c1820-present	Magid 1984:22	c1880s
Alexandria gray stoneware (B.C. Milburn)	3	1841-1867	Magid 1984:27	
wire nail	1	1850-present, c1880s become popular	Edwards and Wells 1993:18	
Area 2				
creamware	2	1762-c1820	Magid 1984:21	
pearlware	231	1779-c1820	Magid 1984:21	
pearlware, transfer-printed	2	c1795-1820	Magid 1984:21	
yellowware	25	c1790-1930s	Magid 1984:24	
whiteware	798	c1820-present	Magid 1984:22	
ironstone	2	c1840-present	Magid 1984:22	1880
ironstone, Mason's mark	1	1813-1829	Godden 1964:417	
American gray *stoneware*	7	c1720s-1900	Magid 1984:27	
English brown stoneware	1	c1690-1775	Magid 1984:28	
Chinese porcelain	6	c1750-1800	Magid 1984:17	
solarized glass	1	1880-1916	Jones and Sullivan 1985:13	
cut nail	3	1790-present	Edwards and Wells 1993:15	
Area 3				
creamware	6	1762-c1820	Magid 1984:21	
pearlware	80	1779-c1820	Magid 1984:21	
pearlware, shell-edged	3	c1780-1820	Magid 1984:21	
yellowware	20	c1790-1930s	Magid 1984:24	
whiteware	170	c1820-present	Magid 1984:22	
ironstone	16	c1840-present	Magid 1984:22	
rockingham	1	1845-1900	Magid 1984:24	
American gray stoneware	10	c1720s-1900	Magid 1984:27	
Chinese porcelain	5	c1750-1800	Magid 1984:17	1904
automatic machine made bottle glass	115	1904-present	Jones and Sullivan 1985:39; Magid 1984:44	
blown-in-mold bottle glass	4	-1930s	Jones and Sullivan 1985:39	
crown finish bottle glass	2	1892-present	Miller and Sullivan 1991:99; Magid 1984:47	
milk glass canning jar lid liner	2	1869-	Jones and Sullivan 1985; Magid 1984:49	
solarized glass	8	1880-1916	Jones and Sullivan 1985:13	
cut nail	11	1790-present	Edwards and Wells 1993:15	
wire nail	44	1850-present, c1880s become popular	Edwards and Wells 1993:18	

In addition to the datable artifacts, the relative frequency of creamware, pearlware, and whiteware were considered for the three areas. Table 4 shows that all three areas, like the project area as a whole, have mostly whiteware (between 66.4 and 77.4 percent). This suggests an early nineteenth century deposition for all three artifact assemblages.

Table 4. Temporal Indicator Ceramic Frequency

Provenience	Creamware		Pearlware		Whiteware		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Area 1	2	6.9	6	20.7	21	72.4	29	100
Area 2	2	0.2	231	22.4	798	77.4	1,031	100
Area 3	6	2.3	80	31.3	170	66.4	256	100
Total	10	0.8	317	24	989	75.2	1,316	100

The relative frequency of cut and wire nails is shown in Table 5. This table shows that Area 3 has a comparatively high frequency of wire nails. This could indicate that the service building located in the area was constructed or still in use in the late nineteenth century. However, the number of identifiable nails is small compared to the total nail assemblage (n=1,460). Thus, it appears that all three Areas received refuse throughout the occupation, with eighteenth century and nineteenth century ceramics, and late nineteenth century nails present in all site areas.

Table 5. Frequency of Cut and Wire Nails

Provenience	Cut Nails (Count)	Wire Nails (Count)
Area 1	0	1
Area 2	3	0
Area 3	11	44
Total	13	44

Summary

The analysis of the historic artifacts from Area 1 indicates that the assemblage is an accumulation of domestic material. The wide range of temporally diagnostic ceramics, and the lack of stratification of the deposits suggest that Area 1 does not represent a single occupation or episode of deposition. Given the distance of these materials from the house, it is possible that they originated from off-site. The proximity of Area 1 to King Street (historic Middle/Leesburg Turnpike) may also indicate the artifacts are associated with historic trash dumping activities alongside the road.

The analysis of the historic artifacts from Area 2 indicates that the assemblage is an accumulation of domestic material, possibly dating to the 1820s. The assemblage has relatively small artifacts and a considerably elevated proportion of kitchen-related artifacts (including many sherds of tablewares) that may reflect some specialized disposal pattern. While this area could be associated with some building that fronted King Street but is no longer extant, none was identified in the historic research. The deed research for this property did not reveal evidence of a house or structure that pre-dated the Bryan house (estimated to have been constructed between 1820 and 1830). Such a building could have been removed in the 1820s for the construction of the Middle/Leesburg Turnpike, but artifact dates running into the later nineteenth century for Area 2 do not support this scenario.

The analysis of the historic artifacts from Area 3 indicates that the assemblage represents an accumulation of yard refuse and material associated with the construction, use, and subsequent destruction of small service buildings. Additionally, features such as post molds support the idea that outbuildings existed in this area, though the post molds could not be associated with a single structure. Historic maps show outbuildings in this area of the Bryan property as well. Unfortunately, there is no direct evidence to provide a construction or destruction date for the materials found in Area 3, though the artifacts in general suggest a nineteenth century date. All eight stable and barn related artifacts were found in Area 3 hinting at the function of the building, i.e., a stable or barn.

X. Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions as to the nature of the historical environment at the Bryan property have been drawn from the background research and the results of the archeological excavations. These conclusions address several themes identified in the research goals. The historical context of the project area is focused on the development of the plantation or farm for which the Bryan property was the domestic center. The Antebellum Period of 1830 to 1860, the Civil War Period of 1860 to 1865, and the Reconstruction Period of 1865 to 1910 encompass the changes seen at this property.

One of the goals of this investigation was the history of slavery at the Bryan property. Neither the archeology nor the historic research uncovered evidence of slaves at this farm between the time of construction (of the house) and Emancipation. During the Atkinson ownership from 1835 to 1853, it can only be speculated that a tenant (or a woman) lived at the farm, because no Atkinsons were found in either the 1840 or 1850 census for Fairfax County. Because the name of the tenant has not been identified, the nature of the farm operation and whether slave labor was used cannot be readily determined.

Another goal of the investigation was to locate any privies associated with the different occupations of the house. However, none were identified during the Phase I and II excavations. Retrieving evidence of an earlier structure, associated with a pre-1830s occupation, was a third goal of the historic and archeological investigation. No structural features were found in association with the area surrounding the artifact concentration in the front yard near King Street (Area 2).

The artifact concentration in the backyard (Area 3) represents an accumulation of domestic material and architectural debris. The architectural material may be related to the demolition of a small service building, possibly a barn or stable. No definitive midden or trash disposal area was identified in the excavations. Midden areas associated with the Bryan house may be located in untested areas close to the structure and outside of the area investigated.

The prehistoric component of the project area includes evidence of a Woodland Period site near King Street. This location corresponds with the top of the ridge. The recovery of several types of lithic material, including imported rhyolite, indicates involvement in a trade network or long distance forays for preferred material. The debitage was generally small in size, except for the recovery of a core fragment. No projectile points or tools were included in the collection from the project area. Prehistoric ceramic sherds indicated that the site dates from the Woodland Period.

None of the artifact deposits identified appear to have additional research value or significance due to low density and lack of clear temporal or functional associations necessary for meaningful analysis. Accordingly, no further archeological investigation is recommended in the project area. Since areas immediately surrounding the house were not included in this investigation, they have the potential to contain significant archeological resources. Ground disturbing activities in such areas should be preceded by archeological investigations designed to locate and identify resources.

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Appendix A

Artifact Catalog

Appendix B

Summary of Research into the Historic Location of Outbuildings on the Bryan Property

Michael J. Simon

Appendix C

List of Personnel

Thomas W. Bodor, M.A.A, Applied Anthropology, University of Maryland, College Park. B.A., Anthropology, University of Denver. Mr. Bodor has over eight years of archeological experience in the Southwest, Midwest, and Mid-Atlantic regions of the United States. Mr. Bodor served as Principal Investigator for this project and is co-author of this report.

Danica Ziegler, B.A., Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley. Ms. Ziegler has 10 years of experience in archeology in the Mid-Atlantic region and California. Ms. Ziegler served as Field Director for the Bryan Property investigation and is the co-author of this report.

Michael J. Simon, (36 CFR 61) University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland. Mr. Simon has three years of experience as an architectural historian in the Mid-Atlantic and Midwest regions of the United States.

Varna Boyd, PhD. candidate (ABD), Anthropology, The American University, Washington, D.C., M.A., Anthropology, The College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia. B.A., Prehistory, Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, Virginia. Ms. Boyd has 17 years of archeological experience in the Mid-Atlantic region and the Caribbean. She served as the review editor for this report.

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Carey O'Reilly, M.A. candidate, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg. B.A., University of Maryland, College Park. Ms. O'Reilly has 10 years of archeological experience in the Mid-Atlantic and Midwest regions of the United States. She served as Laboratory Director during this investigation.

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Laboratory Staff: Forrest Crosley, Nathaniel Patch

Graphic Artists: Julie Liptak, Grant Capes

Appendix D

Source: Land Tax Books, Fairfax County 1819-1850

Key: 1=Rates of land per acre incl. bldgs. 2=Sum added to the land on account of bldgs.
3= Total Value
Bold indicates probable Bryan Property origins

1819
Smith, Hugh; Alexandria
13 + 6n Alex fee, 19 ½ acres; Stump Hill
1) 3.33 3) 64.93, tax .49
West + Martis, 5 1/3 + 10 1/4 acres, Stump Hill
1) 3.33 3) 62.72, tax .49
Of Hooe, Alexa, 81 acres, Stump Hill
1) 3.33 3) 269.73, tax 2.02
Of Roundsville, 12 acres, Quaker Hill
1) 4.00 3) 48.00, tax .36

1820
Smith, Hugh; Alexandria
Of Sundries, 48 on Stump Hill (from above 19.5 + 16.9 + 12)
Of Hampson, 5 ditto
Of Hooe, 81 adjoining

Stump + Ricketts; Fairfax
130 acres, Cameron Mills
81 adj. Irvins
10 near Cameron ford

1821
Brown, Anthony; Fairfax
Fee simple, 45 near Suitor's Hill, 13 EW from Court House
1) 26.66 2/3 2) 300.00 3) 1200.00 value

1822
Hewitt, Richard Est.; Fairfax
20 acres, supposed near Stump Hill, 13 easterly
1) 20 2) --- 3) 400 value

Smith, Hugh; Alexandria
Of Sundries, 48 on Stump Hill
Of Hampson, 5 ditto
Of Hooe, 81 adjoining

Brown, Anthony; Fairfax
1) 20 2) 300 3) 900 value

1823
Brown, Anthony
same

Hewitt, Richard
same

Smith, Hugh
same on Stump Hill

Stump + Ricketts
same Cameron Mills, Cameron Ford

1824 - 1825
Same for all

1826
Add- Brown, Henry; 43 acres on Little Rocky Run

1827
Same for all

1828
Add- Atkinson, James
Of Fort; 1 acre near Stage Road, Fairfax
1) 10.00 2) ---- 3) 10.00 Tax .01 by deed recorded

1829 - 1836
Same for all

1837
Atkinson, James
Of Foot: same as above
Of Wilson, lease 5 acres of Fairfax's, Fairfax
1) 15.00 2. --- 3) 75.00 Tax .06 by deed
Of Brown, fee, 43.6 acres near Shooter's Hill
1) 20.00 2) 300.00 3) 860.00 Tax .69
Of Smith and wife, 21.5 acres near Stump Hill
1) 56.79 2) 1600.00 3) 1220.98 Tax .98

Lloyd, Edward; Alexandria
Of Rooker, 101 acres, Falls B. Road
1) 15.00 2) --- 3) 15.15 Tax 1.22

Smith, Hugh
Of Sundries, 48 acres
Of Hampton, adj. 5 acres
Of Hooe, Alexa, fee 22 acres adj. Stump Hill, 13 east, Part sold Atkinson
1) 50.00 2) --- 3) 1100.00 Tax .88

Wilson, Robert.T., and wife
Of Ricketts, Fairfax, 7 acres adj. to Fairfax, 12.5 east, Part sold Atkinson
1) 15.00 2) --- 3) 105.00 Tax .09

1838
Atkinson, James
Of Fort (Foote, Fox, sp?)
Of Wilson, 5 acres lease; 1) 15.00 2) --- 3) 75.00
Of Brown, 43.60 acres fee; 1) 20.00 2) 300.00 3) 860.00
Of Smith, 21.5 acres; 1) 56.79 2) 1600.00 3) 1220.00 4) 9.00
Of JC Powell, 18.9 acres, Stump Hill; 1) 20 2)--- 3) 372 by deed

Padgett, George
of Tristan, Fairfax; 34 acres at Lower Turnpike.

1839
Same for all

1840
Atkinson, James
Of Ford (sp?), value: 10.00
Of Wilson, value: 50.00
Of Brown, value: 867.00
Of Smith, value: 430.00
Of Powell, value: 220.00
Of Atkinson, 1.5 acres near Stump Hill; 1) 20.00 2) --- 3) 30.00, tax .03 by deed
Of Swann, 4.13 acres on Shooter's Hill; 1) 20.00 2) --- 3) 96.63, tax .97 by deed

1841
Atkinson, James
Same, most tax on Brown tract ($1.09)
1842
Atkinson, James
All lot descriptions say "Shooters Hill" except Ford's (sp?) Near Stage Road and

Powell's near Fairfax's.

1843
Atkinson, James
Same, Powell's lot described as "near Seminary".

1844
Atkinson, James
Brown and Smith lots combined, fee, 64 7/8 acres.
1) 50.00 2) 2000.00 3) 3243.75 tax: 4.06

1845
Atkinson, James
Add two new lots:
Of Peyton, 4 acres near Shooter's Hill; 1) 20.00 2) --- 3) 80.00
Of F.L. Smith, 11.137 acres near Shooter's Hill; 1) 5.00 2) --- 3) 59.28

1846 - 1849
Atkinson, James
Same

1850
Atkinson, James
Atkinson and Swann parcel = 6 1/3 acres in 1849, 4.6 in 1850
part sold to George Padgett
1.155 acre; 1) 20.00 2) --- 3) 39.13 by deed

Appendix E

Results of Deed Research

1835

Liber C #3. 338 October 9, 1835 $240.00 21.5 acres

From Hugh Smith and wife Elizabeth to J. Atkinson, two lots of land beginning in the road formerly called the New Leesburg Road where the dividing line between the West brothers crosses the same tow poles south of Quigley's corner...., to line near Pearson's patent..., to middle of road, to the beginning of Lots 1 and 2 in a survey by Simon Summers in Sep. 1818, and containing by survey 21.5 acres and all appurtenance. **See Figure 5**

1836

Liber C #3.336 June 7, 1836 $500.00 43.6 acres

From Henry Brown of Alexandria to J. Atkinson four lots of land parts of a tract whereof Thomas and John West, formerly of Fairfax County, lived during their lives, signed in fee simple as joint tenants. After their deaths, it was divided by deed dated Nov. 1, 1808 between Charles Little (executor of Thomas West's estate) and Thomas West's son. Plat of Lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 made by Robert Radcliffe, deputy surveyor for Charles Little. Conveyed to Anthony Brown after 1808 by Charles Little. Anthony Brown conveyed lots to Henry Brown, his brother, on his death.

1837

Liber D #3.315 May 1, 1837 $200.00 18.9 acres

From J.C. Powell and wife Margaret, of Pittsburgh, two lots of land near Middle Turnpike, adjoining land of late John Langdon. These two lots passed through a series of conveyances from Robert Allison to Richard Lewis to Richard Hewitt (might be spelling), to son Richard L. Hewitt, to Chinn-Seton-Black and finally in a deed dated Dec. 25, 1832 from that party to --- Fitzhugh (first name illegible). See Liber A No.3. 297. Fitzhugh conveyed the two lots to Powell in 1834 or 1836 (says Liber A #3.300, but could not locate) Plat of Atkinson's survey by N.15 Lot N.18 (15), Lots 10, 11, 14(15). Could not locate.

1839

Liber E #3.436 June 3, 1839 $30.00 1.5 acres

From George Atkinson and his wife Elizabeth, of Prince William County, to J. Atkinson of the town of Alexandria, tract of land conveyed to him by Edward Lloyd dated Sep. 15, 1819. The land lies to the south and west of Middle Turnpike.

Liber E #3.438 August 10, 1839 $145.00 4 acres

From Frances Swann of Washington, D.C., to J. Atkinson, four acres on the southern side of the new Leesburg Road along the lines of District of Columbia, Alexandria, and Fairfax County. From southern side of road to a private road then running N (or W) to the Leesburg Road. Signed and delivered in presence of Richard Atkinson, James W. Atkinson, Wm. Tho. Swann, and Thomas W. Swann.

1844

Liber J #3.120 $170.00 4 acres

From John Peyton and wife Mary H., and James W. Torbert and Mary Peyton Torbert of Washington, D.C. and J. Atkinson of Alexandria, four acres starting at the corner of Padgett's lot, west to Alexander's line, to the Leesburg Turnpike, then back to Atkinson's line.

Liber J #3.123 $200.00 11 acres

From Francis L. Smith and wife, Sarah of Alexandria, to J. Atkinson of Alexandria, 11 acres starting at line of Carr & Simpson's Patent on the west side of the Leesburg Road, then south to a spring near the corner of a lot sold by Thomas West to Josiah Watson, to Leesburg Road again. This is the same land conveyed to Francis Smith by Robert J. T. Wilson and wife Mary Elizabeth Ricketts Wilson of Fairfax, and Elizabeth Ricketts and John Thomas Ricketts of Philadelphia, in a deed dated Feb. 26, 1842 (Liber G #3.298) for services rendered and the amount of one dollar.

1853

Liber T #3.280 January 1, 1853 $5,000 — acres

From Verlinda Atkinson, James W. Atkinson and wife Mary, James Grigg and wife Mary Ann Newton Griggs, Emmett F. and Alice W. Atkinson, all of Alexandria, to Hester Camp, Charlotte Camp, Mary Camp, and James Camp of Fairfax County. The following pieces of property were conveyed for the sum of five thousand dollars:

First tract- 21 acres conveyed by H. Smith in 1835.

Secondly- Those four tracts of land containing 14, 9, 9, 9 acres which were conveyed to J. Atkinson by Henry Brown in 1836.

Thirdly- That piece of land conveyed to Atkinson by George Atkinson in 1839.

Fourthly- That piece of land containing four acres conveyed by Frances Swann in 1839.

Fifthly- Four acres conveyed by John Peyton and James Torbert in 1844.

Sixthly- Eleven acres conveyed by F.L. Smith in 1844.

All of which land descended to said parties of the second part upon the death of said James Atkinson subject to the dower of said party.

It is understood that the small pieces of land embraced in the description of the -----(illegible) deed which has been sold and conveyed to George Padgett, and now to George H. Smoot and Hugh Smith, are to be regarded as not conveyed with this deed.

Liber T #3.284 July 12, 1853

Charlotte Camp, etc. conveyed the property to Richard Atkinson of Prince William County to secure the payment of $3,000, with interest to Verlinda Atkinson, half yearly payments. This deed from the Camps in trust to Richard Atkinson for Verlinda Atkinson.

1865

Liber F #4.169 November 18, 1865 $1,000

From Bottsford Camp and his wife Rachel to Mary Tennison, the land bounded by the turnpike to the east, to the north by lands of Mrs. Hall (and others), to the west by Seminary Road and on the south by the land of Francis Fish. It being the residue of the tract purchased of James Atkinson.

1866

Liber F #4.453 April 12, 1866 $2,300 43 acres

Between Calvin Camp acting as power of attorney for Charlotte Strain Camp and Robert Strain her husband, because they are in the Colorado Territory, as of Mar. 30, 1866 on the first part and Samuel B. Walton of Hereford County, Maryland on the second part. That tract of land starting at corner of Francis Fish's line, to the Leesburg Pike and around, containing 43 acres, being the remaining interest in a piece of land conveyed by Hester Camp and others by deed bearing date Mar. 28, 1866.

Liber F #4.454 March 28, 1866 $3,500 43 acres

Between Hester Camp, Theophilus Tennison and Mary, his wife, and Calvin Camp, acting for himself and James Camp under power of attorney, on the first part, and Samuel Walton on the second part. The sum of $3,500, $700 to be paid to Verlinda Atkinson and others, because of deed of trust secured with Hester Camp, etc. for $1,000. Part of several tracts, totaling 43 acres, conveyed by Verlinda Atkinson, widow of James Atkinson in 1853.

Liber F #4.452 April 12, 1866

Deed secured between Samuel B. Walton and wife, E.H. Walton, and John Barcroft of the other part. Same tract conveyed to Walton by Hester Camp and others that contains 43 acres. The sum of $2,300 in trust made payable to Calvin Camp by S. Walton by 187-, if not John Barcroft is authorized to sell at auction as much of the land as will satisfy note.

1869

Liber L #4.376 May 20, 1869 $3,200 43 acres

Between the Waltons of Fairfax County and Horace Heath of Westfield in the County of Hampton in the state of Massachusetts. For $1,000 and the sum of $1,114.30 payable with interest thereafter, 43 acres except for 13 acres lying on the northward side of said parcel and purchased by Frederick Moran(d), known as the McClure lot. Total sum of $3,200.

Liber L #4.384 September 4, 1869 $700 43 acres

Between Horace Heath and his wife, Margey, of Westfield Massachusetts, and D.W. Harrington of Washington, D.C. For 43 acres, excepting 13 acres for Fred Moran has been paid by and to Walton.

1908

Liber A #7.248 August 13, 1908

From D.W. Harrington to Mary A. Hohenstein, unknown amount of land for unknown price.

1919

Liber M #8.116 July 10, 1919 $12,000

Between the First National Bank of Alexandria, as executor of D.W. Harrington's estate, and Carolyn Moncure.

1936

Liber 127 No. 409 April 26, 1936

From Carolyn P. Moncure to Albert V. Bryan, Sr., that property with the brick house being a portion of the farm formerly located in Fairfax County, now in the extended limits of Alexandria across from Ivy Hill Cemetery. Described in a survey made by Joseph Berry on March 12, 1936.

See Figure 9.

(From T. Michael Miller) Alexandria Gazette: 5/29/1869:

> "There will be an auction sale of personal property at the "Walton farm" on Shuters Hill, opposite the Cemetery tomorrow at 11 o'clock, and a variety of livestock, household furniture, farming tools, etc., will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder."