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***THE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE AT THE LLOYD HOUSE,  
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA:***

**A REPORT ON RESEARCH AND FIELD OBSERVATIONS UNDERTAKEN IN 1990  
TO DOCUMENT THE SITE'S HISTORY, EXISTING CONDITION AND  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

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**PREPARED FOR**

**THE GARDEN CLUB OF ALEXANDRIA**

**BY**

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Prepared by Steve Shephard for <i>Alexandria Archaeology</i> (FORTHCOMING)	

## PURPOSE OF THE REPORT:

On December 5, 1989, DOELL & DOELL submitted a report to the Garden Club of Alexandria which was designed to guide the organization in its efforts to restore the historic landscape setting for the Lloyd House -- a landmark structure in the heart of Old Towne Alexandria, Virginia. The report addressed items of particular concern to the Garden Club and the consultants, such as:

- the probable location of the historic garden, dependencies and related land uses;
- the need for further scholarly study of the historic landscape prior to undertaking a restoration program; and
- a program of "Next Steps" that the Garden Club might take to accomplish their objectives at the Lloyd House, while limiting the degree of conjecture in the restoration through site, archival and archaeological research.

In July of this year, the Garden Club of Alexandria made great strides toward accomplishing their goals and objectives. The Garden Club requested *Alexandria Archaeology* to undertake a limited archaeological testing program at the site, and commissioned DOELL & DOELL to provide technical support to *Alexandria Archaeology* during (on-site) and in advance of the archaeological field work. In addition, DOELL & DOELL was authorized to research the John Lloyd Papers at the Library of Congress for references to the historic landscape, and to complete field observations at the site.

Archaeological field work at the Lloyd House was conducted over two 3-day periods (July 5-7, 1990 and July 12-14, 1990) by an all-volunteer crew under the direction of archaeologist Steve Shephard of *Alexandria Archaeology*. Gerald Doell was present at the site on all six days, devoting his mornings to the archaeological excavations and field observations (existing conditions documentation), and spending afternoons at the Library of Congress researching the John Lloyd Papers. Doell also took photographs while on-site to document the existing condition of the historic landscape and to record noteworthy aspects of the archaeological testing program. Over the six day period, Gerald Doell devoted 50% of his time to archival research (3 days), 25% to archaeology (1.5 days), and the remaining 25% to field observations (1.5 days).

## **HISTORICAL RESEARCH: THE JOHN LLOYD PAPERS AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS**

### **Introduction to The John Lloyd Papers:**

The existence of a manuscript collection in the Library of Congress known as the "John Lloyd Papers" was brought to the attention of DOELL & DOELL late in March of 1990 by Mrs. William F. Smith, President of the Garden Club of Alexandria. Consisting of more than 50 bound volumes of manuscripts, the Lloyd Papers contain a heterogeneous mixture of correspondence, agreements, and other documents which are organized in a chronological manner. In the belief that such a large collection might contain a significant portion of the business records and personal records of John Lloyd -- a prominent Alexandria merchant and businessman -- DOELL & DOELL encouraged the Garden Club to review these materials in a systematic manner looking for references to the historic landscape at the Lloyd House.

Unfortunately, the lack of a detailed register to the collection made it impossible for the Garden Club to easily assess the quantity and quality of materials which might have relevance to the landscape history of the Lloyd House. As a first step in this process, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Smith began a preliminary review of the Lloyd Papers in April of 1990, examining 4 of the 17 bound volumes (#40 - 43) which dated from the period of Lloyd's residency (1833 - 1854) on the site. Since little or nothing of significance was found in these volumes, however, the Smiths turned their attention to a portion of the collection identified simply as "Bills & Receipts - Unarranged", in hopes that it might hold greater promise. Upon closer examination, what they thought would be one carton of manuscripts turned out to be 12 file boxes (each approximately 3" wide x 9" deep x 12" high) containing hundreds -- and probably thousands -- of John Lloyd's bills, receipts, agreements, contracts, memos, and other miscellaneous financial records from the late-18th century to the mid-19th century.

Although the Smiths found no bills or receipts of note in the first four boxes that they examined (boxes #1-4), they did discover a number of financial records in Box #5 for repairs and improvements to the Lloyd property during 1833. It was at this point that Mrs. Smith invited Gerald Doell to continue the research into the John Lloyd Papers. During the two 3-day periods in July of 1990, Doell examined all or part of 4 boxes in this collection. In doing so, the consultant was surprised to discover that the bills and receipts are fragile slips of paper, bound tightly in small bundles with pieces of twine or ribbon. The overall condition of the bills and receipts suggest that many of the bundles have never been opened -- perhaps since John Lloyd or a member of his Lloyd

family wrapped them up for storage. Unfortunately, the papers do not appear to be organized in any meaningful way (such as by year, by subject, by vendor, etc.); rather, they seem to have been tied in small heterogeneous bundles based on the size of the slips of paper. As a result, researching the bills and receipts is a slow and tedious process, somewhat comparable to "looking for a needle in a haystack". Subsequent retrieval of a particular document is also cumbersome since the bundles are not identified in any way. With that in mind, DOELL & DOELL assigned a temporary identification tag (i.e. a portion of an index card, labeled "Box 6, bundle A", etc.) to each bundle in the boxes that have been studied to date.

In conclusion, it appears that John Lloyd saved virtually all of his business records, and these papers are now housed in the Library of Congress. They are far more extensive than this researcher ever imagined, and they appear to contain a wealth of information concerning the maintenance and development of Lloyd's residence. As a result, the John Lloyd Papers not only offer an excellent opportunity for understanding the individual himself, but also the landscape setting that he created for his Alexandria home.

#### **Record of John Lloyd Papers Examined by DOELL & DOELL:**

Due to the limited amount of time available for this research study, Gerald Doell was only able to review approximately 25% of the "Bills & Receipts" in the John Lloyd Papers. Additional materials in the collection (Boxes 1-4, 6, 7, 9, 7, 11, 12) warrant additional detailed study to assess their value and relevance to documenting the landscape history of the Lloyd House. For the benefit of subsequent researchers, the following is a listing of boxes which were examined by Gerald Doell during July of 1990 for references to the historic landscape at the Lloyd House:

#### **\*Note to Abbreviations on the following table:**

Portions of the John Lloyd Papers that were examined by Mr. and Mrs. William Smith are indicated by the word "Smith"; those reviewed by DOELL & DOELL are identified by the letters "D&D"; and those files which were not reviewed by either party are identified by the letters "NR".

<b>Box No.</b>	<b>Contents</b>	<b>Reviewer</b>	<b>Time Period of Materials</b>
Box 1	Unknown	Smith	Unknown.
Box 2	Unknown	Smith	Unknown.
Box 3	Unknown	Smith	Unknown.
Box 4	Unknown	Smith	Unknown.
Box 5	3 bundles	Smith	Unknown. DOELL & DOELL did not examine 3 bundles [A - C] in this box reviewed by Mr. & Mrs. Smith.
	2 bundles	D & D	Reviewed bundles D & E, containing bills & receipts for the years 1824, 1825, 1826, 1832, 1833, 1834 & 1835.
Box 6	8 bundles	D & D	Reviewed bundles B - E, AA & BB, and 1 un-labeled bundle containing bills and receipts for the years 1832, 1836, 1839, 1840, 1842 - 1847, 1852, and 1854.
	1 bundle	NR	DOELL & DOELL did not examine 1 medium-sized bundle [A] which appeared to contain primarily 1812-1813 materials.
Box 7	Unknown	NR	Unknown.
Box 8	5 bundles	D & D	Bundles A - E, containing bills & receipts for the years 1834, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1844, 1848 and 1849.
Box 9	Unknown	NR	Unknown.
Box 10	6 bundles	D & D	Bundles A - F, containing bills and receipts for the years 1832, 1836, 1839, 1844, and 1850 - 1852.
	7 bundles	NR	Bundles G - M (unlabeled) which were scanned by DOELL & DOELL and appeared to contain primarily pre-1832 materials.
Box 11	11 bundles	NR	These bundles were scanned by DOELL & DOELL to assess the time period of their contents: <input type="checkbox"/> 2 bundles, primarily 1800 - 1810s materials <input type="checkbox"/> 1 bundle, primarily 1800 - 1820s materials <input type="checkbox"/> 1 bundle, primarily 1810 - 1830s materials <input type="checkbox"/> 3 bundles, primarily 1820s materials <input type="checkbox"/> 4 bundles, primarily 1830s & 1840s materials
Box 12	6 bundles	NR	These bundles were scanned by DOELL & DOELL to assess the time period of their contents: <input type="checkbox"/> 2 bundles, primarily 1810 - 1820s materials <input type="checkbox"/> 1 bundle, primarily 1810s & 1830s materials <input type="checkbox"/> 2 bundles, primarily 1820s materials <input type="checkbox"/> 1 bundle, primarily 1850s materials

### **Research Findings. The John Lloyd Papers:**

More than 100 significant references to the historic landscape at the Lloyd House were discovered in that portion of the John Lloyd Papers reviewed by DOELL & DOELL during July of 1990. These references were found in bills and receipts from contractors providing services to Lloyd (masons, carpenters, painters, blacksmiths, etc.), from vendors supplying building materials (brick yards, lumber yards, etc.), and in agreements/contracts between Lloyd and the contractors/vendors. In many cases, the bills and receipts are very detailed, containing: the date and description of the services rendered; the rate, unit price and total price of the materials or services; the quantity of building materials used during construction; and the date of payment in full by John Lloyd. Similarly, agreements with contractors or vendors also characterize the quality of the materials to be used or the work to be performed (i.e. "the best & most substantial materials", "the best workman-like manner"), and the time period of the construction project.

Interspersed among the thousands of bills and receipts are John Lloyd's own personal "memo books" which provide a special insight to the ongoing repairs and improvements at his residence. Lloyd often noted the terms and conditions of unwritten agreements with his contractors and vendors (i.e. "I bargained with George Brown to build. . ."), as well as his observations on the time that they devoted to the job and the quality of their work. Since Lloyd also contracted for repairs and improvements to other properties which he owned in Alexandria, entries in the memo books can often link non-specific bills and receipts directly to the Lloyd House. In addition, many entries in the memo books are crossed out, suggesting that they were either accomplished by Lloyd and/or completed by the contractor.

With the exception of four years (1837, 1838, 1853, 1854), each one of the 22 years that John Lloyd occupied the property (1833 to 1854) has been documented with references to the historic landscape in the papers at the Library of Congress. Taken together, they provide a framework for understanding the organization, maintenance, and improvement of the site's historic landscape during residency of John Lloyd. The following timeline offers a summary of the pertinent historical information gleaned from the bills, receipts, and other historical resources discovered in the John Lloyd Papers at the Library of Congress.

## Timeline of Landscape Development at the John Lloyd House (1832 - 1854)

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<u>Year</u>	<u>Event</u>
1832	<p>John Lloyd purchases the Lloyd House at auction on July 18, 1832, although Benjamin Hallowell and his school continued to occupy the property through March 1833, and perhaps through May 1833 or longer.</p> <p>During 1832, Lloyd makes improvements to an "Alley" (removing stone paving, regrading and repaving with brick), but it is uncertain whether this alley was located on his newly acquired property at Queen and Washington Streets.</p> <p><u>NOTE:</u> Lloyd did not acquire full title to the property until March of 1835.</p>
1833	<p>John Lloyd improves the footways adjoining his property on Washington and Queen Streets. He hires a brick mason to remove and regrade the existing brick walks, to repave these areas with paving brick (386 2/3 square yards), to install brick gutters across the pavement, to relocate the existing curb stones from Washington Street to Queen Street, and to install 90 feet of new curb stones in front of his house.</p> <p>Un-signed agreements also suggest that John Lloyd and Benjamin Hallowell re-used the bricks removed from the pavement on Washington and Queen Streets to construct a "brick fence or partition wall" (123 feet, 5 inches long, 6 feet 6 inches high, and 14 inches thick) between their properties.</p> <p>In September, Lloyd travels to Baltimore, Landreth's in Philadelphia, and New York looking "ornamental trees" -- specifically, Linden and Ailanthus Trees -- and marble steps for his front door. In December of 1833, he purchased 12 "Linden Trees" from William Stabler, the owner of an Alexandria "Agricultural Ware-house &amp; Seed Store."</p> <p>In addition to these major improvements, Lloyd also makes repairs to the interior and the roof of the Privy, the floor of the Stable and the "Boxes of Pump in Yard".</p>
1834	<p>Lloyd hires a carpenter, blacksmith and painter to construct and paint his front fence and the 12 tree boxes (wooden guards for his Linden trees) on Washington Street. He also hires a mason to fill in two [basement?] windows and to construct a foundation for his steps. It is possible that these changes were made to accommodate his new marble front steps.</p>
1835	<p>Lloyd repairs the fencing for his lot.</p>
1836	<p>Brick masons and laborers regrade Lloyd's "back yard", rebuild the cellar door wall, pave the back yard with 100 square yards (equivalent to an area 30 feet x 30 feet) of paving brick, and make brick gutters.</p>

Lloyd pays a carpenter to construct a "Wicker" [lattice?] fence in the back yard and a fence in the Lot (possibly the "Grass Lot"). He also pays a carpenter and plasterer to construct, lath and plaster a "back shed" in front of the kitchen and cellar doors. Another craftsman repairs the spout and handle for the Pump.

Lloyd hires several painters to paint fences and Boxes (probably the guards for the 12 linden trees) and to whitewash the "Kitchen, Stable & small house adjoining, Smoke house & Store house fence & east side of harness Stable, Small passage & fence in yard &c &c" and the "outside fence".

1839 John Lloyd pays for carpentry work on his "Kitchen" and the "12 tree Boxes [tree guards for his Linden Trees] on Washington Street".

1841 Brick masons pave a gutter for Lloyd.

1842 Carpenters construct a rough paling fence for Lloyd.

1843 Lloyd purchases lumber for a "Grape Arbor" at his residence.

Lloyd rents his "Grass Lot" (a one-acre parcel bounded Cameron, Columbus, & Alfred Streets) to Levi Hurdle, but reserves the right to pasture one cow on the lot, and to use a shed on the lot as shelter for his livestock.

1844 Lloyd purchases clover and Timothy seed -- probably for the "Grass Lot" -- and extends his rental agreement ("Grass Lot") with Levi Hurdle for an additional 12 months.

Carpenters construct a "Grape frame" [Grape Arbor] at the Lloyd residence, a brick mason repairs the cellar steps and cheek walls, and a tinsmith repairs the stable roof.

Lloyd purchases ice and straw during summer of 1844, suggesting the existence of an ice house (which is confirmed in 1846).

1845 Lloyd purchases 8 fence posts and 200 pickets, and extends his rental agreement ("Grass Lot") with Levi Hurdle for an additional 12 months.

1846 John Lloyd hires a carpenter to make repairs at his residence, including:

- making and setting two garden ornaments ("staff &c caps", possibly a trellis or rose pillar);
- making a fence with a cap from the house to the back fence;
- making "an ornamental top to fence [diamond work, possibly lattice?] finished with cap, &c, setting up fence and new gate &c";
- "making back house with the adjoining fence & gate";
- easing the gate on the Washington Street fence;
- "fixing outside gate [to or in the ?] back yard";
- righting and securing the fence between the house and pantry;
- securing paneled fascia on the long passage, north side of the back building (kitchen?);
- constructing a new door frame door for the ice house;
- repairing the casings for the cellar door; and

repairing the roof of his office.

- 1848 -1849 John Lloyd receives construction estimates for two brick walls -- one 37 feet long, 6 1/2 feet high, and the other 42 feet long, 8 feet high. It is uncertain, however, whether these walls were to be built at the Lloyd House, or whether they were ever constructed.
- 1850 Tax bill for 1850 reveals that John Lloyd owned 4 slaves; the use or function of the slaves is not stated.
- 1851-52 During the winter, John Lloyd purchases 4 bushels of potatoes, 16 bushels of turnips, and 50 cabbages. The large quantities of these vegetables, which are characteristic of Lloyd's food purchases in other years, suggest that he is not growing these vegetables, which were dietary staples during the 19th-century, on the grounds of his Washington Street residence.
- 1854 John Lloyd dies on July 22, 1854 at the age of 79.
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### **Significance of Research Findings. The John Lloyd Papers**

In our initial report to the Garden Club last December, we indicated that research efforts to date had pointed up more questions than answers about the historic landscape at the Lloyd House, such as:

- Where did the "ice house", mentioned in an 1824 description of the property, stand relative to known features like the kitchen, stable and well?
- What other "necessary out houses" might have been part of the ensemble -- a smoke house, woodshed, privy?
- Was the yard paved with cobbles or brick, or simply maintained as trodden earth?
- How would structures, yards and enclosures have contributed to the geometric organization and compartmentalization that was characteristic of virtually all late-18th century and early-19th century town properties?
- Was the entire 52-foot by 123-foot lot (south of the house) devoted to garden purposes or only a portion of the lot?
- Was the garden . . . traversed by paths of gravel, shell, sod or soil?  
    . . . enclosed with a wall, fence or paling?  
    . . . ornamental or utilitarian?

Fortunately, our research into the John Lloyd Papers at the Library of Congress has been able to answer some of these questions. Here are a few of the answers:

#### **Outbuildings:**

Historical descriptions of the Lloyd property noted in our previous report revealed that there were at least 2 brick outbuildings on the site -- a kitchen house and a stable -- plus a large ice house, which may also have been built of brick. Recently discovered references in the John Lloyd Papers, however, suggest that the grounds surrounding the Lloyd House may have contained as many as 11 or more outbuildings, including:

- a kitchen house, or "back building", with a long passage on the north side; there are also references to a "back house" and a "small passage . . . in the yard";
- a shed or "back shed" (constructed 1836) in front of the kitchen and cellar door;

- a stable;
- a harness stable;
- a small house adjoining the stable (in addition to the harness stable);
- a smoke house;
- a store house, which may have also been referred to as the "pantry", or as the "large pantry" which was removed in 1846;
- an ice house;
- an office (possibly a separate building, a wing on the house or kitchen house, or a room in the upper floors of the house);
- a grape arbor or grape frame; and
- a privy.

Although it may seem unlikely that 11 or more structures (plus the Lloyd House) could have existed on John Lloyd's relatively small lot (112 feet x 123 feet), a few points must be kept in mind:

- (1) all of the outbuildings may not have existed on the site at the same time;
- (2) they were all not separate, free-standing structures; in fact, most were probably attached to the residence, the kitchen house or to one another; and
- (3) many of the outbuildings were small, perhaps no larger than 12 feet x 12 feet.

Unfortunately, the information obtained in the John Lloyd Papers is not sufficient to pin-point the location of all the "necessary out houses". Although the relative locations of several outbuildings can be inferred from the historical descriptions, the placement of 5 significant structures -- notably the smokehouse, the ice house, the privy, the store house/pantry and the office -- remains a mystery. Additional archival research, archaeological investigations, and analysis of historic visual resources (maps, plans and photographs) will be needed if the architectural configuration of the property is to be more fully understood.

Surprisingly, the John Lloyd Papers examined to date contain few references to significant ornamental or utilitarian garden structures -- such as a greenhouse, conservatory, potting shed, cold frame, or garden pavilion/gazebo. Notable exceptions include the grape arbor or grape frame constructed in 1844, and a pair of garden ornaments ("staffs & caps", possibly trellises or rose pillars) constructed in 1846.

### **Enclosures, Land Uses and Compartmentalization:**

Our understanding of the enclosures, land uses, and compartmentalization of the Lloyd property during the twenty year period from 1832 to 1852 has been greatly enhanced by numerous historical references discovered in the John Lloyd Papers. We now know that the existing brick wall along the south side of the property was constructed in 1833 to separate the grounds of the Lloyd residence from the grounds of Benjamin Hallowell's School which had been relocated that summer from the Lloyd House to a sugar refinery and warehouse building directly south of Lloyd's property. The following year, Lloyd constructed a wooden fence and gate along Washington Street, and in 1836, built a built a "Wicker" [possibly lattice] fence and gate in his "back yard", probably along the Queen Street property line. The construction date and materials for any fences along the western boundary of the property are uncertain, although a "rough palin[g] fence" constructed in 1842 may be the "back fence" mentioned in an 1846 reference.

In addition to perimeter fences and walls, it appears that Lloyd constructed or repaired a number of internal fences which sub-divided his property into specialized land uses or compartments. There are references to a "Small passage & fence in yard", "Making a fence with a [ornamental] cap from the house to the back fence", and "securing fence between the house and pantry". Unfortunately, the location of these fences -- like the outbuildings that were often associated with them -- remain unclear at this time. We can confirm, however, that the area directly behind (west) of the house and north of the kitchen house was called the "back yard", and that Lloyd re-graded and paved this area with 100 square yards of paving brick (equivalent to a 30 feet x 30 feet area) in 1836. It is also possible that the "back yard" contained one or two small outbuildings -- possibly a pantry or store room -- in addition to the "back shed" near the kitchen and cellar door.

Historical references in the John Lloyd Papers also suggest that the "back yard" -- which was probably devoted to domestic activities, such cleaning and preparing food, laundering, etc. -- was distinct and separate from the "yard" that contained the pump. Since archaeology has pin-pointed the location of a well west of the kitchen and south of the former stable complex, it is likely that the "yard" surrounding this well/pump was devoted to a variety of utilitarian activities, such the care and feeding of livestock, the slaughtering of small animals (pigs, fowl, etc.) for food, and perhaps some limited agriculture/gardening. It is possible that the "grape arbor" or "grape frame" was

attached to one of the outbuildings in the "yard", and that the "Smoke house & Store house fence" partially defined the perimeter of this area. This area may have also occasionally been the home of Lloyd's "cow", which he grazed off-site on his "Grass Lot" -- located one block to the west between Columbus, Cameron and Alfred Streets.

Unfortunately, the John Lloyd papers have offered very little information to confirm or refute the 1824 reference to "*a good garden*" located on the property, or the 1871 reference to "*large yards on the west and south with grapes, fruit trees and flowers*." In 1851 and several other years, Lloyd purchased a winter supply of potatoes, cabbages, and turnips, suggesting that his garden was not devoted to the production of vegetables for off-season domestic consumption. Since grapes and fruit trees were already well-established on the site by 1824, one might not expect to find orders for fruit trees or grape vines during John Lloyd's residency. Yet, we never discovered a single order for flower seeds, vegetable seeds, or young plants -- materials that were typically purchased annually to sustain "a good garden".

There is also not a single reference to a "garden", a "garden wall" or "garden fence" in the John Lloyd Papers. In fact, the word "garden" appears only twice in the 100-plus references discovered to date. Both references occur in the same document -- an 1846 bill and receipt from a carpenter for preparing "*two staff & c caps (garden ornaments)*" and for "*two garden ornaments made & set*". These "ornaments" were probably large wooden trellises or pillars which were commonly used during the mid-19th century to support ornamental vines or climbing roses. Although the presence of these structures on the site attest to Lloyd's interest in ornamental landscape gardening, their vague description offers us few clues to understand their placement and design effects in the landscape setting for the Lloyd House.

Ironically, the bills and receipts discovered to date at the Library of Congress tell us more about the landscape setting on the outside of the Lloyd property, rather than the inside. We now know that John Lloyd began an extensive program of improvements around the perimeter of his residence shortly after purchasing the property in July of 1832, including: marble steps at his front door; new stone curbs and twelve Linden Streets (with wooden "tree boxes" or guards) in front of his house and lot; new brick paving and gutters for the sidewalks along Queen and Washington Streets; plus a new "front fence" and gate. Clearly, Lloyd was concerned about the outward appearance of his property, and he invested a great deal of time and money to make them attractive to

the public. One can only speculate at this time, however, whether he was equally concerned about the beauty and utility of the landscape within his fences and walls.

#### **HISTORICAL RESEARCH -- OTHER SOURCES:**

In addition to researching the John Lloyd Papers, DOELL & DOELL reviewed the following historical resources provided by Mrs. Smith for information pertaining to the landscape history of the Lloyd House. This information was then analyzed and used by DOELL & DOELL to help prepare a base map and three site plans (Existing Conditions, Site Analysis, and Proposed 1990 Archaeology Strategy) of the Lloyd House.

- Reductions of Contract Construction Drawings of Lloyd House Gardens (5 sheets)  
Prepared by the City of Alexandria, Virginia - Dept. of Transportation and Environmental Serv., Contract # M-18-80, 8/18/80. This set of drawings contains:
  - Sheet 1/5    Cover Sheet/Location Map
  - Sheet 2/5:    Removal Plan; dates not legible (10 scale plan)
  - Sheet 3/5:    Site Plan 7/14/1980 (10 scale plan; surveyed by SCHNICK 11/2/1978; Design 7/14/1980; Drawn 7/17/1980)
  - Sheet 4/5    Landscape Plan 8/10/1980 (10 scale plan, w/proposed plant list)
  - Sheet 5/5:    Details & Quantities 7/17/1980 (Details and material quantities list)
- 1960 photogrammetric survey map of Alexandria, Va.  
Compiled by Fairchild (Scale: 1:1200, 2 foot contour interval)  
Two prints; one a non-scaled enlargement
- Aerial photograph of Alexandria, Virginia, circa 1960  
Source and scale not provided
- May 1973 photogrammetric survey map of Alexandria, Va.  
Prepared by Photo Science Inc. (Scale: 1 inch = 100 feet, 2 foot contour interval)  
Two prints; one a non-scaled enlargement
- March 10, 1986 photogrammetric survey map of Alexandria, Va.  
Prepared by PSI. (Scale: 1 inch = 100 feet, 2 foot contour interval)  
Two prints; one a non-scaled enlargement
- Reduction of Plot Plan, Lloyd House, Historic American Building Survey (undated)  
Sheet 1 of 18; James B. Miller, delineator. (Scale: 1 inch = 10 feet; reduced)
- Property line surveys of parcels located on the north half of the block bounded by North Washington, Queen, North Columbus and Cameron Streets in Alexandria, Va.  
Twenty-one sheets from the period 1942 - 1986. (Scale: 1 inch = 20 feet)  
Prepared by Edward S. Holland, Professional Civil Engineer and Certified Land Surveyor, Alexandria, Virginia.

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AT THE LLOYD HOUSE**

In December of 1989, DOELL & DOELL approached Steve Shephard of *Alexandria Archaeology* concerning the prospect of conducting a limited archaeological program at the Lloyd house garden site during the summer of 1990. Although he indicated that his office had already selected *The Boyhood Home of Robert E. Lee* as its primary site for the 1990 season, he suggested that it might be possible to conduct a very limited testing program at the Lloyd House during the summer. In June of this year, Mr. Shephard confirmed that an archaeological survey of the Lloyd House landscape was tentatively scheduled for the first two weeks of July, and that the excavations would be carried out by a team of amateur archaeologists working under his supervision.

In preparation for this field work, and at the request of Mr. Shephard, DOELL & DOELL reviewed all historical and archaeological research pertaining to the Lloyd House landscape. This was done in order to develop realistic goals and objectives, as well as high-probability test locations, for the archaeological survey program. Subsequently, DOELL & DOELL prepared a series of plans (Existing Conditions Plan, Site Analysis Plan, and Proposed 1990 Archaeology Strategy; please see APPENDIX A) which helped to summarize the site's landscape history and our archaeological objectives for 1990.

Working in collaboration with Steve Shephard, DOELL & DOELL identified an archaeological strategy that was designed to accomplish the following goals and objectives within the 6-day testing period:

- (1) to obtain a representative sample of soil stratigraphy throughout the site, including areas south of the Lloyd House and the kitchen house site, the courtyard west of the house, and areas west of the stable house site;
- (2) to obtain an overview of historic land uses and compartmentalization throughout the Lloyd House site, with a particular emphasis on historic gardens;
- (3) to test hypotheses concerning the historic landscape at the Lloyd House, specifically:
  - Was the area south of the Lloyd House and the kitchen house site cultivated as a garden during the Lloyd residency?
  - Did this area rise in an even grade from the Washington Street fence, or did it step-up in terraces or "falls" which coincided with increases in the height of

the brick wall and changes in the architecture of the Lloyd House, the kitchen house and/or other outbuildings?

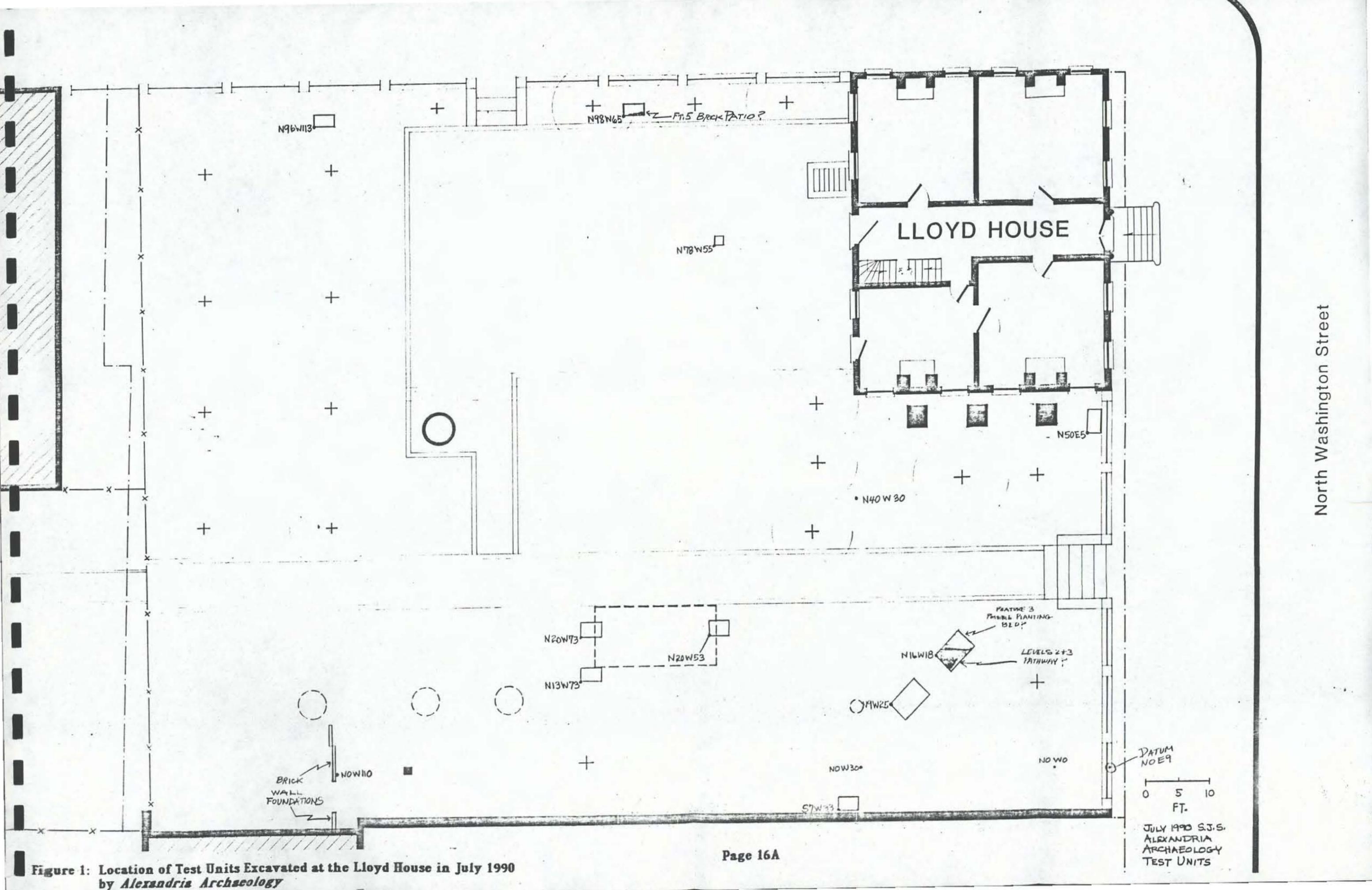
- Was the area west of the Lloyd House, north of the kitchen house site, and east of the stable house site originally cultivated as a garden or used as a driveway or courtyard during the Lloyd residency? If the latter, what material (swept dirt, brick, stone pavers, etc.) covered its surface?
- Does a large rectilinear depression (8' x 18') in the turf south of the kitchen house site mark the location of a former Lloyd outbuilding, garden pattern, or other 19th-century land use?
- Did a path parallel to the south facade of the Lloyd House link a gate on Washington Street with the kitchen house?

(4) to identify areas of the Lloyd House site or related hypotheses which require additional archaeological study beyond the scope of this limited testing program.

The scheduled archaeological field work was conducted over two 3-day periods on July 5-7th and July 12-14th, 1990. Weather was typical for Alexandria during the month of July -- hazy sunshine, high temperatures ranging from 85-100 degrees and very high relative humidity. Although the extreme heat on several days probably reduced the productivity of the crew, it was the heavy rains associated with late afternoon and evening thunderstorms which most affected the work. On several occasions, archaeological trenches filled with water, obliterating crisp soil profiles and turning hard clay into soupy mud. In order to accomplish the established work scope, Mr. Shephard extended the 6-day survey period to include two additional Saturdays during the second half of July .

Gerald Doell was present at the Lloyd House site on all 6 days of the initial field work period, meeting with Steve Shephard and his crew, assessing and interpreting archaeological findings, photographing trench profiles and features of note, and re-assessing priorities and strategies in light of archaeological and archival findings, weather conditions and time limitations.

In summary, a total of 10 trenches were opened at the Lloyd House site, exposing approximately 73 square feet of surface area. Each trench was assigned a permanent reference number (eg. N50 E5) which indicated its location north/south and east/west on a grid system for the site established by Steve Shephard. The zero point for the grid



North Washington Street

Figure 1: Location of Test Units Excavated at the Lloyd House in July 1990 by Alexandria Archaeology

DATUM NOE9  
 0 5 10 FT.  
 JULY 1990 S.J.S. ALEXANDRIA ARCHAEOLOGY TEST UNITS

system (N0 W0) was established as a point approximately 8 feet west of the Washington Street fence, and 6 feet from the brick wall.

Please refer to the attached plan (Figure 1) which illustrates the trench locations excavated by *Alexandria Archaeology* during July of 1990. A brief description of the archaeological objectives and findings for each trench are listed below:

Courtyard and Stable Area:

- N50 E5** This test unit was excavated to look for evidence of a path which may have extended from a gate in the Washington Street fence to the kitchen house or a wing/attachment to the Lloyd House. No evidence of a 19th-century path was found, only a poured concrete retaining wall of 20th-century origin indicating that this site was heavily disturbed. Additional testing is warranted to confirm or refute the presence of this path.
- N78 W55** This small test unit on the brick courtyard west of the mansion was excavated to determine whether this area was used as a garden, drive or courtyard. The results were inconclusive, however, since a layer of dirt and sand was found beneath the modern brick, 2 inches of sand mixed with concrete, and 3 inches of asphalt.
- N98 W65** Placed on-line with an opening in a brick wall which formerly stood on the Queen Street property line, this trench was excavated to look for evidence of a path or walkway to the kitchen house and/or evidence of a brick courtyard. It is highly likely that a portion of the paving brick from John Lloyd's "back yard" was discovered in this area approximately 5-6 inches beneath the modern brick level, since ashes and 19th century household debris lie beneath them.
- N96 W113** This test unit west of the stable site was excavated to determine whether an alley or drive existed in this location during the 19th-century. Since soil levels were very thin and contained an abundance of 20th century materials, the results were inconclusive.

South of the kitchen house site:

**N13 W73**

**N20 W53**

**N20 W73**

These three test pits were excavated near a rectangular depression in the turf directly south of the kitchen house site speculated to be the location of a former outbuilding. The results were inconclusive, however, and failed to show any evidence of a structure. Additional testing is warranted to assess the nature and origin of this depression.

South of the Lloyd House:

**S7 W33**

This test unit was excavated at the base of the brick wall along the southern property line, at a point where the wall stepped-up 15 inches in height. It

was hoped that the excavation might determine the construction date for the wall (probably 1833, the Lloyd Papers), the presence of a garden in this area, and the historic grade of the property (i.e. terraces or a gradual rise). Unlike many other areas of the site, the soils in this trench were deep, seemingly undisturbed, and contained some 19th-century artifacts (a mini-ball, a bone ring). No evidence of any terracing was detected. Additional testing is warranted to assess the extent of these "undisturbed" soils and their possible association with historic gardening on the property.

**N9 W25** This diagonal trench was excavated to investigate whether remnants of an ornamental garden (paths, planting beds, etc.) were located in this area directly south of the Lloyd House. No such evidence was found.

**N16 W18** Like the previous test unit (N9 W 25), this diagonal trench was excavated to determine whether remnants of an ornamental garden (paths, planting beds, etc.) were located directly south of the Lloyd House. A narrow, linear soil strata (running east-west) composed of pebbles embedded in clay was discovered in this trench, with deeper, more organic soils adjoining the clay/pebble strata on the north. Since both soil types lie just above sterile soil, it is likely that they date from the initial development of the property in the late-18th or early 19th-century. It is even possible that the pebble/clay soils may be the remnants of an unusual type of a path while the organic soils may mark the location of a planting bed. Additional archaeological testing in this area is warranted to assess the nature, extent and origin of these features and their possible association with historic gardening on the property.

In summary, the limited testing program conducted by *Alexandria Archaeology* at the Lloyd House in July of 1990 successfully accomplished most of the goals and objectives identified by DOELL & DOELL and archaeologist Steve Shephard. Although it would have been exciting and rewarding for everyone involved with the project to have uncovered a significant portion of John Lloyd's garden during the July field work, this did not occur. There were, however, a number of interesting discoveries which may lead us directly to the garden in subsequent excavations.

By its very nature, archaeological testing is similar to assembling a large jig-saw puzzle. We may have already uncovered several parts of the garden, but the pieces of the "puzzle" are so small that we cannot comprehend the "big picture". Consequently, the Garden Club should not be discouraged by what may appear, to some, as a lack of positive results. It is important to remember that the July testing program uncovered only about 60 square feet of ground -- or roughly 1% -- of the possible Lloyd garden site. In other words, 99% of the presumed garden site remains to be explored; with additional testing, it is highly likely that remnants of John Lloyd's garden will be found.

For a more complete discussion of the 1990 archaeological testing program and an interpretation of the results, please refer to APPENDIX B which contains a copy of the Field Report on the 1990 Archaeological Excavations at the Lloyd House, July 1990 prepared by Steve Shephard for *Alexandria Archaeology*. (FORTHCOMING)

**NOTE:** If necessary and appropriate, this section of the report will be revised upon receipt of Steve Shephard's Field Report on the 1990 excavations at the Lloyd House conducted by *Alexandria Archaeology*.

### **FIELD OBSERVATIONS AT THE LLOYD HOUSE**

In addition to researching the history of an historic landscape and investigating its archaeological features, it is equally important to identify and record the existing or "as found" condition of the landscape. Ideally, it is best to begin this task with a current and accurate topographic site survey drawn at a scale of 1 inch = 10 feet and a contour interval of 1 foot or less, plus spot elevations. Since this type of map did not exist for the Lloyd House property, however, DOELL & DOELL had to improvise -- compiling an interim base map from a number of contemporary and historic sources, including:

- "restoration plans" for the property prepared by Macomber, Curtice and Slaymaker during the mid-1970s;
- 1980 Contract Construction Drawings for the Lloyd House Garden prepared by the City of Alexandria, Department of Transportation;
- and a 1956 property line survey of the Lloyd House prepared by Edward S. Holland, a local surveyor.

During the morning hours of each day from July 5-7 and July 12-14, 1990, Gerald Doell used this base map (despite its lack of topography and inherent inaccuracies) to record field observations at the Lloyd House. Using a 100-foot tape measure to triangulate from known points of reference, Doell plotted the location of all landscape features on the site, including all structures (buildings, walls, fences), vegetation, circulation systems, utilities, site furniture (benches, lighting, signs, etc), anomalies (mounds, depressions, etc.), and miscellaneous cultural features (paving patterns, flower beds, etc.). The height, spread, and diameter (or caliper) and condition of all trees and shrubs were also

noted. Color photographs (slides) were also taken to document noteworthy features and the overall character of the site. In addition, landscape features in the public rights-of-way along Washington and Queen Streets adjoining the Lloyd House were also observed and recorded.

Although most landscape features presently on the site appear to date from "restoration programs" of the 1960s, 1970s, or 1980s, a few features are worthy of note since they may date from the Lloyd residency:

□ brick wall along the southern property line.

Historical references in the John Lloyd Papers suggest that this 116-foot long wall was constructed by John Lloyd in 1833 to separate the grounds of his residence from the grounds of Benjamin Hallowell's school. An abundance of soft, orange, deteriorating bricks in the wall also support historical evidence that the wall was partially constructed from bricks removed from the "footways" along Queen and Washington Streets in 1833. Similarly, numerous hand-made square nails are set (not driven) into the mortar of the wall, suggesting that they were installed at the time of construction. Most of the nails are concentrated in the western third of the wall, and may have been used to train and support ornamental plants, such as vines, roses, or espaliered fruit trees. There are also a number of small iron loops set into the mortar of the wall approximately 4 feet from its eastern end along the Washington Street.

□ remnants of a picket fence in the brick wall.

A piece of wood securely embedded in the north side of the brick wall (17 courses above the grade of the sidewalk) near Washington Street appears to be a remnant of an ornamental rail for a picket fence. Similarly, an empty pocket in the wall (27 courses above the grade of the sidewalk) has an identical profile to the wooden stub. Due to the excellent condition of the wood and the presence of a small amount of paint on its surface, it is likely that the rail dates from the 20th century -- probably the picket fence pictured in a 1963 newspaper article about the Lloyd House. Since there is a chance that it may date from the Lloyd residency, however, the wooden remnant is worthy of note and further study.

□ Linden tree on Washington Street.

In 1833, John Lloyd planted 12 "Linden Trees" along the frontage of his property on Washington Street. Today, only one Linden stands in front of the Lloyd House, and it is highly likely that this tree is either one of the original twelve Lindens, or a 19th century replacement. Historic photographs from the turn-of-the-century document 4 mature deciduous trees planted in front of the Lloyd House, with one tree standing in the same location as the existing Linden. Similarly, newspaper photographs and the HABS site plan document a single mature tree in this location circa 1960.

The tree in question may be a Little-leaf Linden, a variety introduced to America from Europe early in Colonial times and known for its slow growth and relatively small size compared with other lindens. Aside from the inherent growth characteristics of Little-leaf Lindens, a number of other factors may account for the tree's relatively small size (18 inches in diameter; 22 foot spread), including: root and branch competition from other trees which were originally planted about 12 feet to either side; harsh urban growing conditions (brick and asphalt pavement, summer heat, underground utilities, etc.); and stunted growth due to old age, disease and crown damage.

In an effort to confirm the age of the Linden, DOELL & DOELL contacted the City of Alexandria's arborist (Mr. John Noelle) and requested that the tree be cored with an incremental borer so its annual growth rings could be counted. Mr. Noelle declined to perform these services, however, citing a lack of manpower and equipment in his office, as well as his concern for the health of the tree following the core sample. Consequently, the age of the tree remains in the realm of speculation.

## **RESTORING THE LLOYD HOUSE LANDSCAPE: THE NEXT STEPS**

In our initial report to the Garden Club of Alexandria (December 1989), DOELL & DOELL outlined a series of "next steps" or recommendations for a research program designed to help the Garden Club limit conjecture in restoring the landscape setting for the Lloyd House. Since many of the "steps" outlined in 1989 were either partially or fully accomplished by the Garden Club and/or DOELL & DOELL during the first half of 1990, the following section provides an up-dated list of "next steps" to guide site, archival, and archaeological research in the months ahead.

### **Limiting Conjecture through Archival Research:**

Archival research over the past year has been highly successful -- yielding more detailed information about the historic landscape at the Lloyd House than anyone could have ever anticipated. Nevertheless, significant gaps in understanding of the site's landscape history still remain. Before the Garden Club of Alexandria can begin to plan and implement a landscape restoration program at the Lloyd House, a number of promising historical sources should be examined:

□ **THE JOHN LLOYD PAPERS AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS:**

Without question, researching the John Lloyd Papers for references to the historic landscape should be given highest priority. To date, only 50% of the bills and receipts in this collection have been examined by DOELL & DOELL or by Mr. & Mrs. Smith. Since over 100 significant landscape references were discovered in that portion of the Lloyd papers, it is conceivable that an equal number of important entries might be found in the remaining bills and receipts. Similarly, less than 25% of the relevant papers in the manuscript collection has been examined. An additional 13 bound volumes (\*44 - \*56) warrant careful study in conjunction with the financial records.

Particular care should be given to bills and receipts for 1837, 1838, 1853, 1854, since landscape references for these years have yet to be located. Even bundles that appear to contain mostly bills and receipts for the years prior to 1832 should be very carefully examined, since they may contain an extraneous document from another time period. As an example, while researching the landscape history of a mid-19th century property in western New York State, we discovered an untitled

plan for the estate's vegetable garden on the reverse side of a poem in a well-organized manuscript collection at the University of Rochester. Who knows what might be discovered amid the uncatalogued bills and receipts in the Lloyd Papers?

In researching the John Lloyd Papers for historic landscape references, it is essential to consider the entire landscape setting at the Lloyd House, not just the garden or the plants that it contained. To do otherwise may ignore essential bits of information necessary to understand the organization, function and design of the entire property. References to service areas (courtyards, laundry yards, poultry yards, etc.), outbuildings (privies, woodsheds, smoke houses, barns, etc.), structures (fences, walls, gates, arbors, etc.) and circulation systems (drives, paths, etc.) -- as well as the activities that took place in or near these features -- are very important if the landscape history of the entire site is to be fully understood. It may also be worthwhile to note Lloyd's grocery and food purchases. Chances are, he would not be buying substantial quantities of fruits and vegetables that he was growing in his garden. Finally, the Garden Club should not be discouraged that numerous references to Lloyd's "garden" or bills and receipts for seeds, plants or garden supplies have not been discovered as yet. Since this part of the collection has not been indexed or catalogued, there is a chance that all the "garden" receipts are segregated into a separate bundle that has not been examined as yet.

Ideally, research into the John Lloyd Papers should be undertaken by a garden historian or similarly-qualified scholar familiar with the technical and horticultural terminology of the period, 19th-century garden design and practices, as well as language conventions, abbreviations and hand-writing styles of the time. Accurate record-keeping is also essential in order to maintain a complete inventory of all the papers that have been reviewed, the contents of each document, and their relevance to the site's landscape history. In this way, subsequent researchers will not have to retrace the researcher's steps in locating a particular letter, invoice or quotation of value.

□ LAND RECORDS:

Because parcels are generally dimensioned and described in deeds and leases, land records may reveal important additional information about the historic landscape features, structures and land uses within the Lloyd house lot. Although the direct chain of title for the Lloyd property is relatively complete (i.e. materials prepared by T. Michael Miller and Ethelyn Cox), the land records which document the subdivision of the block by John Lloyd and his heirs (1833-1918) warrant investigation, as do the deeds and leases for adjacent parcels, including Lloyd's "Grass Lot". Particular attention should be given to the parcel or parcels owned by Benjamin Hallowell after 1832, and the lots owned by Jacob Hoffman (1810 to 1825) and Elizabeth T. Hooe (1825 to 1832). Land records for the parcels leased by George Summers and John Dowdall should also be studied for references to their historic land uses. Similarly, the relationship of the Lloyd landholdings to a late-18th century "rope walk" (which was located on the northwest quadrant of the block) also merits attention.

A number of other land records on file in local governmental offices may prove to be helpful in documenting the landscape history of the Lloyd House. They include:

- the notes of current and/or former abstractors in the county land records office;
- tax assessment and payment records, particularly any unique local taxes that may be relevant to the landscape;
- construction and demolition permits; and
- public utility improvements (i.e. water, sewer, electric, gas, telephone) and municipal service improvements (sidewalks, street lighting, curbs, trees, etc.);

□ WILLS AND HOUSEHOLD INVENTORIES:

Wills, household inventories and other estate papers often provide detailed descriptions of historic landscapes, particularly if the property was to be subdivided among heirs to the estate. In addition, landscape-related personal property, such as gardening tools and equipment, garden furniture, and livestock are often itemized and described. It is therefore essential that the wills and inventories of Mrs. James H. Hooe, John and Ann Harriotte Lloyd, and the Lloyd heirs be located and examined for clues to domestic and agricultural operations at the Lloyd House.

□ **MISCELLANEOUS FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT RECORDS:**

A variety of other historic resources held by governmental agencies may also provide important information on the landscape history of the Lloyd House. They include:

- **Federal and state census records, including agricultural census records, if available.** These materials may not only indicate the annual production of crops and livestock on the property, but also the occupation of any slaves of servants (i.e. "gardener").
- **Historic American Building Survey (HABS).**

It is believed that the Lloyd House was documented by the Historic American Building Survey in the late-1950s, although their "Plot Plan" of the site is not dated. Their field records and exterior photographs of the Lloyd House, however, may provide additional information concerning the function and character of this landscape during the mid-20th century.

- **Alexandria Architectural Board of Review.**

This office may hold site plans and land surveys related to the construction of an office tower proposed for the Lloyd House site by businessman/developer Robert V. New circa 1963.

- **Alexandria Beautification Commission:**

This office may hold existing conditions plans of the Lloyd House property contemporaneous with known "restoration plans" prepared by the following individuals and/or firms circa 1975:

- ◇ Walter M. Macomber and Carroll C. Curtice (8/15/1973 and 7/1975)
- ◇ Clarke V. Slaymaker (9/6/1977)

- **City of Alexandria Planning Department:**

Photographically reduced prints (microfilm?) of the **1980 Contract Construction Drawings for the Lloyd House Gardens** were obtained from the City of Alexandria Planning Department in March of 1990. Unfortunately, the topographic information on these plans is partially illegible. If enlargements of the plans (scale: 1 inch = 10 feet) can be prepared from any originals or microfilm copies which may exist, it may not be necessary for the Garden Club to prepare a new topographic survey of the site.

### **Limiting Conjecture through Archaeology:**

Without question, additional archaeology is an important "next step" for limiting conjecture in the restoration of the Lloyd House garden. Since 99% of the potential garden site remains to be explored archaeologically, the landscape itself may offer the richest and most complete record of its history.

As we noted in our previous report, archaeology may reveal important information about the layout, design and detail of the Lloyd House garden. Determining the extent of cultivation could yield the overall dimensions of the garden, the configuration of its planting beds, and the alignment and construction of its paths. Soil stains may reveal the sites of fruit trees and grape vines noted in several 19th-century accounts, while post molds could indicate the nature and type of garden enclosures or perhaps the location of the "garden ornaments" constructed and set on the property in 1846. Similarly, foundations or ruins of foundations may mark the site of missing outbuildings like the ice house, smokehouse, storehouse, privy and office. Artifacts found within the garden site may also help to resolve the confusion about which garden to restore -- the c. 1820 garden of Jacob Hoffman, the c. 1840 garden of John Lloyd, or the late-19th century garden of Lloyd's children.

To guide the Garden Club of Alexandria in undertaking an archaeology program at the Lloyd House, DOELL & DOELL offer the following recommendations:

- No additional landscape archaeology should be conducted at the Lloyd House until all archival research has been completed, particularly, the John Lloyd Papers at the Library of Congress. There is a strong chance that important information will be discovered among the Lloyd Papers or other historic resources (deeds, wills, etc.) that may accurately locate the Lloyd garden site and/or describe the garden's character. Such discoveries would not only enable the archaeologists to target their excavations to high-priority areas and tailor their techniques to the suit the anticipated features, they could also reduce the amount of time (and money) needed to conduct the archaeology program. Similarly, additional historic information could also protect a significant portion of the site's sub-surface cultural features from unnecessary destruction by superfluous archaeology.

- The Garden Club should encourage *Alexandria Archaeology* to conduct their 1991 archaeological field school at the Lloyd House garden site next spring. Ten years ago, a team of 12 students from the George Mason University Archaeological Field School (in conjunction with *Alexandria Archaeology*) excavated a significant portion of the Lloyd kitchen house. Over the course of a month (May 25 - June 26, 1981), the students and their supervisors excavated more than 420 square feet of the site -- or roughly 7 times more surface area than that was excavated at the Lloyd House garden (60 square feet) in July of 1990. If the students could uncover a comparably-sized area during May and June of 1991, approximately 7% of the potential garden site could be examined. With luck, a sample area this large should be able to reveal significant portions of extant garden features or patterns.

We believe that an archaeological field school at the Lloyd Houe site -- with its complex and variable stratigraphy, lengthy period of occupation, and numerous "missing" outbuildings -- would be both a challenging and rewarding experience for the students. In addition, it would introduce the students to some of the unique problems and the specialized techniques associated with garden archaeology, an increasingly popular area of specialization in the United States.

The Garden Club should also encourage *Alexandria Archeology* to conduct another 6-day summer volunteer program at the Lloyd House in July of 1991, comparable to the one that was held on the site this summer. With a limited amount of training, Garden Club members could assist the staff of *Alexandria Archeology*, and some of the organization's more experienced volunteers, with a number of important support services, such as: surveying trench locations, stripping sod, screening soil, and cleaning artifacts. If the Garden Club's commitment to the project is evident in this manner, *Alexandria Archeology* may place a higher priority on the Lloyd House garden excavations for 1991, and if necessary, for subsequent years.

The Garden Club might also be able to assist *Alexandria Archeology* with the loan, donation and/or purchase of equipment and supplies to help temporarily protect excavated archaeological sites in the Lloyd House garden. In particular, a number of heavy-duty tarps, portable tents, or temporary wooden covers are needed to keep trenches dry during inclement weather. During the July 1990 excavations,

archaeological field work was impaired and delayed by rain water which filled many trenches following heavy thunderstorms.

- Pending the completion of all archival research and Steve Shephard's field report on the July 1990 excavations (in preparation), the Garden Club should give a high priority to archaeological excavations of the potential garden site at the Lloyd House. Since archival research and archaeology has confirmed that the "back yard" -- the area directly west (behind) the Lloyd House -- was paved with brick (and therefore not used as a garden), future archaeology should be limited to a 52-foot by 123-foot area immediately north of the tall brick wall which defines the current and historic southern boundary of the property, and a small area (15 feet x 40 feet) directly south of the Lloyd House. A number of factors should guide this archaeological research program, including:

- Previous archaeological discoveries:

In July of 1990, a diagonal trench (N16 W18) directly south (35 - 40 feet) of the Lloyd House revealed an unusual soil profile that may be the remnants of a former garden path and an associated planting bed. Due to the possible significance of these features, additional archaeology is warranted in this area to assess the origin, nature, extent and function of the "path" and "planting bed".

Similarly, the deepest (i.e. the depth to sterile soil) and most organic soils on the site were found in a trench (S7 W33) which was excavated at the base of the 1833 brick wall along the southern property line. Since a large quantity of hand-made square nails (perhaps for training vines or espaliered fruit trees) are embedded in the mortar of the wall's western 40-foot section, it is possible that the Lloyd garden was narrow and linear in design, with the western section devoted to fruit production. Additional archaeology at the base of the wall may confirm or refute this hypothesis.

Another feature which warrants further examination is the "lead pipe" which was detected in 1981 running east-west across the property directly south of the "kitchen house" site. By excavating a portion of this pipeline directly south of the Lloyd House, archaeologists may be able to discover clues (artifacts, soil stratigraphy, etc.) to the development of this area, and its possible use as a garden.

- Presumed garden features, not yet found:

Historic photographs and archival resources in the John Lloyd Papers reveal that a gate was located in the Washington Street fence immediately next to the Lloyd House; presumably, a pathway led from this gate to the kitchen house and/or a wing/addition at the southwest corner of the house (perhaps John Lloyd's office?). Although no evidence of a path was detected in July of 1990 in a trench (N50 E5) placed near the former gate site (it was disturbed by 20th century construction), additional archaeology at the base of the Lloyd House (south facade) may still provide clues to the origin and history of this pathway and the former wing/addition. Hopefully, the installation of three air conditioners in this vicinity during the mid-1970s did not destroy all evidence of these features.

- Soil depth, anomalous features, and adjoining land uses:

Initially, new exploratory trenches should be concentrated in the western half of the 52-foot by 123-foot archaeological study area; as time and resources allow, additional exploratory trenches could be extended eastward (toward Washington Street). A number of factors favor beginning in this area:

- ◊ The July 1990 excavations revealed that soils were shallower (i.e. the depth to sterile soil) in this part of the site than areas near Washington Street where a considerable amount of fill was apparently introduced to level the site during the 1960s or 1970s. Consequently, excavations may proceed more quickly in the western half. On the down side, it is possible that soils are shallow in the west because topsoil was scraped off during the 1960s or 1970s; however, existing grade levels near the brick wall suggest that this was not the case.

- ◇ Several geometrically-shaped depressions in the turf and areas of mounded soil in this area may provide excellent archaeological sites. These anomalous features may be associated with former garden features and land use practices (planting beds, compost piles, etc.) or with one of the "missing" structures (i.e. smoke house, ice house, privy, etc.) known to have stood on the site during John Lloyd's residency.
- ◇ The proximity of this area to the kitchen house, the stable complex, the well/pump and their related yards suggest that it was probably an area of high human activity, and therefore may be rich in archaeological artifacts.

**NOTE:** If necessary and appropriate, this section of the report will be revised upon receipt of Steve Shephard's Field Report on the 1990 excavations at the Lloyd House conducted by *Alexandria Archaeology*.

#### **Limiting Conjecture through Existing Conditions Documentation:**

Although DOELL & DOELL has completed virtually all of its field observations to document the existing condition of the historic landscape at the Lloyd House, a number of significant tasks remain to be done before the findings can be communicated to the Garden Club of Alexandria and the public. They are:

□ **A topographic survey of the site.**

As noted earlier in this report, research and preservation planning for the historic landscape at the Lloyd House are hampered by the lack of a detailed and accurate topographic survey of the site. This type of map is not only important for presenting the results of field observations taken by DOELL & DOELL in July of 1990, and for interpreting the stratigraphic relationships among archaeological features on the site, it will ultimately be necessary to guide any grading changes on the site which may be required by restoration. It will become the standard reference plan for the site's historic landscapes, and in time, an important historical document in its own right.

The map should be drawn at a scale of 1 inch = 10 feet, with a contour interval of 1 foot or less and spot elevations at all walls (top and bottom), steps, curbs, drainage features, building thresholds, and floor elevations; ideally, the topography should be USGS datum, or a standard elevational reference used by the City of Alexandria. In addition to the site's landform, the survey should also accurately locate all structures, legal boundaries, paving and circulation patterns, utilities (above and below ground), enclosures (fences, walls, etc.) and other miscellaneous cultural features (lighting, signs, benches, etc.).

Since the Lloyd House site is owned by the City of Alexandria, it may be possible to generate a new topographic survey of the Lloyd House site without expense to the Garden Club of Alexandria. A number of sources might be considered:

- City of Alexandria -- Dept. of Transportation and Environmental Services.  
This agency of the City was responsible for preparing the 1980 Contract Construction Drawings for the Lloyd House Gardens for the Planning Department. Perhaps they still retain the original drawings for these plans. If so, they might be able to supplement/up-date the plans with additional field observations and subsequently generate a topographic survey.
- Alexandria Archaeology and Edward Holland, Surveyor.  
If the Department of Transportation is unable to conduct the field work necessary to prepare the survey map, perhaps another city agency, Alexandria Archaeology, would be willing and able to obtain the field observations and spot elevations for the survey. Subsequently, the Department of Transportation might be able to use this information to generate the topographic survey.
- Students affiliated with a local college or vocational education program.  
Students enrolled in an appropriate program (such as civil engineering, landscape architecture, etc.) at one of the local colleges, universities or vocational education schools might be able and willing to take on this project as a part of an internship or field experience program.

- Edward S. Holland, Surveyor.

The Garden Club might also consider asking the office of Edward S. Holland, a local surveying and civil engineering firm, to take on the topographic mapping project as a contributed service. Their office already has accurate property line survey data for the site and may have some topographic information on file as well.

- Preparation of Existing Conditions Plan and report narrative.

Once a topographic survey of the property is available, DOELL & DOELL will be able to re-draft the interim base map, generating an Existing Conditions Plan of the Lloyd House site which incorporates the July 1990 field observations. Similarly, a narrative description of the site's existing condition will be also prepared.

- Supplemental Field Observations.

In advance of any restoration planning, it may be necessary to undertake a limited amount of additional field observations to document the history and assess the preservation needs of specific landscape features (such as the Linden tree in front of the Lloyd House, the wooden rail embedded in the brick pier, the placement and distribution of nails in the brick wall, etc.), and to observe any ongoing archaeological activities.

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## **APPENDIX A**

### **LLOYD HOUSE SITE PLANS PREPARED BY DOELL & DOELL:**

**Existing Conditions Plan**

**Site Analysis Plan**

**Proposed 1990 Archaeology Strategy**

**NOTE: These plans are OVERSIZE (24" x 36") and are included as a separate attachment to this report.**

## APPENDIX B

### FIELD REPORT. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT THE LLOYD HOUSE. JULY 1990

Prepared by archaeologist Steve Shephard for *Alexandria Archaeology*.  
(FORTHCOMING)

NOTE: This report is in preparation and will be provided to the Garden Club of Alexandria as soon as it is available.