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**A FAIRFAX COUNTY TENANCY:  
A PHASE III ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF  
AN HISTORIC AREA WITHIN 44AX177,  
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA**

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## PUBLIC REPORT

In late 1995, in an area not much larger than 5000 square feet located on a hill top overlooking Interstate 395 and Braddock Road, archeologists recovered artifacts associated with a residence dating from the latter part of the 18th century to the first quarter of the 19th century. The location is now a hub of countless cars streaming down the interstate, townhouses and high rise apartments; 185 years ago (using 1810 as the mean date of occupation), the residents were in the "country" at least 15 miles from the heart of Alexandria. Roads were few and far between and neighbors were considerably removed from one another. The most striking feature of the landscape was farmland. The air must have been clean, the noise level, non-existent. But time marches on. By 1861, Fort Ward, part of the defenses of Washington during the Civil War, had been built and overlooked the site. No one was living there then; the site had been abandoned for at least 30 years, and it appears that even the house was gone. That's the substance of archeology, however, the ephemeral nature of the human built landscape.

Who were these people who lived at what has become an archeological site labeled in the statewide classification system as 44AX177? Seeking the answer to this question is not an easy task; it requires journeying back through the historical record, delving into deeds, wills, leaseholds, and anything else in the archives which will assist in the identification of these early occupants. Unfortunately, the journey is not always successful and the question of "who" is often never satisfactorily answered.

What is known is that the first recorded mention of the larger tract on which 44AX177 is located occurred when William Henry Terrett (1707-1758) married Margaret Pearson, and with her dower, they buy 289.5 acres. Here they constructed their residence, the original plantation house site of the Terrett family. Research suggests this was located on what is now the southeast side of Shirley Memorial Highway between Richenbacher and Taney Avenues. The Terrett family cemetery is situated at 1023 Pelham Avenue just north of the original house site.

As interesting as this is, the Terretts are not of primary importance to the site for the deed transactions show the estate being ultimately broken up, and significant sections were sold. William H. Terrett II, the earlier William's heir, and his wife, Amelia Hunter Terrett, wind up with 570 acres of the property in the 1780s. In 1793, William and Amelia sell 133.25 acres (within which the project area was located) to Ludwell Lee of Shuter's Hill (where the George Washington Masonic Memorial is now located). Benjamin Dulaney purchases this same tract from Lee in 1799. The land had been improved somewhat during Lee's ownership for Dulaney paid almost twice as much as Lee did (\$665 as opposed to \$1250). In 1820, Dulaney deeds the land to Thomas Watkins 1815 for \$1463. Thomas Watkins' will in October, 1821, identifies four tenants on the property: Oliver Jones, Moses David, Levi Lewis and Rosin Mahale. By 1854, the land has evidently long been abandoned and turned into a "woodlot".

Is it possible that one of the tenants listed in the will of Thomas Watkins are our residents? Quite possible. But then, this is only speculation. Is it important for the archeologists to know who lived there? Not really, but then, it is a loose end.

If archeology and history cannot tell us "who", can they tell us "what", at least as far as what the house at the site was like? The answer is yes--well, a qualified yes. Two remaining portions of two brick piers, or house supports, at what are presumed to be the corners indicate that the north wall was 20 feet in length. Based on the refuse disposal pattern (which was generally along the back and sides of the house), this wall can also be presumed to be the rear of the dwelling. If this is the case, then the house faced southwest

toward where Shirley highway now runs. Helping to confirm this interpretation is a very old road which leads up the hill from a point where the interstate is now; residences often faced the roads so they could observe any passersby. In addition, there was virtually no trash in this part of the site.

Except for the piers, very few bricks were found--an indication that the superstructure was made of wood. Nails were less common than is normally found around a destroyed frame house. Could, then, the house have been made of logs? Evidently, but again, this is an inference. The distribution of window pane fragments suggests that there were at least two windows.

The archeologists also found evidence that an addition to the house had been built at one time. Again, this is based on trash disposal patterns, the distribution of nails and window glass, and a difference in the mean dates in different areas of the house (1806 for the western section and 1810 for the eastern part). The artifacts also suggest an internal shift in function with this addition. For instance, kitchenware and food remains occur in both areas, perhaps indicating the addition was a new kitchen/dining area.

Sherds of creamware, pearlware, whiteware, porcelain, refined redwares, coarse earthenware, yellowware, coarse stonewares, spirits bottles, flasks and tumblers and goblets--archeologists, by employing a variety of formulas, find that all of these remnants of the past tell us that Mr. Watkins's tenant was economically in the lower middle to middle class. The absence of specialized tools, as well as the location of the site and the concept of tenancy at this period in our history, tell us that agriculture was the main source of the people's livelihood. Absences or low representations of other types of artifacts such as jewelry and clothing finery point to people without much to waste on frippery.

People? Yes, people. Gender related artifacts attest to a man and woman living at the site. Toys point to the presence of a child or children.

A family, an average family. Not as important as the Washingtons or Lees, about whom we know so much, but of considerable importance to the success of our nation. Faceless and nameless, they have no history, except for what fate has delivered into the hands of archeologists and historians through a fortunate congruence of late 20th century development and rules and regulations regarding the protection and recovery of archeological resources.

The entities involved in this exploration of the past are: the Pulte Development Company, who will develop this piece of property known as Stonegate II and who provided the funding; the City of Alexandria's Office of Archeology, who monitor the rules and regulations and the archeological recovery efforts; and the Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc., of Woodstock, Virginia, who conducted the archeology and interpreted the artifacts.

## ABSTRACT

Phase III archeological data recovery excavations were carried out at the historic period portion of a multi-component site, 44AX177, in Alexandria, Virginia, in December of 1995. The research was conducted by the Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc., of Woodstock, Virginia, for Pulte Homes, Fairfax, Virginia, and was in connection with the proposed development of Stonegate, Parcel C. The historic occupation was represented by artifacts associated with the remains of what may have been a log structure dating to the early 19th century. Research indicates that the actual owners of the land had their residences elsewhere, so it is probable that the site was occupied by tenants. The Phase III excavations revealed additional evidence to support the hypothesis of there once having been a log residence at the site, based on those artifacts deemed to be architectural in nature, and the ceramics recovered yielded evidence for an occupation ranging approximately from the 1790s to the 1830s. The ceramics also indicated that the occupants were of moderate socio-economic status, and some luxury items such as at least partially matching sets of dishes and decanters, goblets and flasks were recovered. Many of the teawares were of refined redware rather than the more expensive imported oriental porcelains. It appears that the occupants included a man and a woman and, perhaps, a child. Because no evidence for specialized occupational tools were found, it would seem that the occupants were engaged in agricultural subsistence pursuits.



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## INTRODUCTION

This report represents the results of Phase III data recovery excavations at the historic period portion of a multi-component site, 44AX177. This research was carried out in connection with the development of Stonegate, Parcel C, located in Alexandria, Virginia. Based on the results of a Phase I survey and a partial Phase II evaluation conducted by Robert Adams, of International Archaeological Consultants (IAC) and a more extensive Phase II investigation conducted by Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc. (TAA), the historic period occupation was represented by artifacts associated with what may have been a log structure dating to the early 19th century. The larger portion of the site is prehistoric, consisting of a lithic reduction station which dates primarily to the Holmes phase (circa 1800-1200 B.C.) of the Late Archaic time period. The results of the Phase III investigations at the prehistoric component are presented in a separate report (Gardner et al 1995a).

The work reported on here was conducted by TAA of Woodstock, Virginia, for the Virginia Division of Pulte Homes, Fairfax, Virginia. Fieldwork was carried out in December of 1995. William M. Gardner, Ph.D., was Principal Investigator. Tammy L. Bryant acted as Field Supervisor and conducted some of the ceramic functional and socio-economic analysis. Damian Gessner, John Mullen, Antonia Davidson, Michael Petrakis, James Blevins and Leslie Mitchell served as Field Crew. Joan M. Walker acted as Contracts Manager and edited the report. Kimberly A. Snyder was Laboratory Supervisor and Gwen Hurst conducted the archival research and did the glass analysis. C. Lanier Rodgers and Kimberly Weinberg served as Lab Crew.

The primary focus of the intensive Phase III investigations was to gain information concerning date of occupation, intra-site functional areas, the socio-economic status of the occupants and, if possible, to obtain information on diet.

The archeological investigation was conducted in order to comply with the City of Alexandria Archeological Protection Ordinance No. 3413 which governs the protection of potentially significant historic properties. Fieldwork and report contents conformed to the guidelines set forth by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) for a Phase III investigation as outlined in their 1992 "Guidelines for Preparing Identification and Evaluation Reports for Submission Pursuant to Sections 106 and 110, National Historic Preservation Act, Environmental Impact Reports of State Agencies and the Virginia Appropriation Act, 1992 Session Amendments" as well as the "1990 City of Alexandria Archeological Standards" and the "Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation". The purpose of the investigation was to excavate a sufficient portion of the site in order that a determination of no effect may be issued for the project.

Consultation was maintained throughout the duration of the project with Alexandria Archeology. All artifacts and field data resulting from this project will be on repository at the Alexandria Archeology Office, located in the Torpedo Factory in Alexandria, Virginia.

## ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area is located at or near the interface of the Inner Potomac Coastal Plain and the Outer Piedmont. The site is situated on a marine terrace, and terrace gravels are present on the surface and in the soils at the site. It is located in an upland wooded area within the limits of the City of Alexandria, on Braddock Road west of Shirley Highway (Interstate 395), just before Braddock Road passes under the interstate (Figure 1). The site

sits between Holmes Run and Four Mile Run. Both waterways are tributaries to the Potomac River. The closest drainage is an unnamed first order tributary of Lucky Run which drains ultimately into Four Mile Run which, in turn, empties into the Potomac River.

Topographically, the site occupies a flat with a low gradient which slopes eastward toward Braddock Road. The area is covered with planted pines about 30-40 years in age as well as white and red oak, pin oak and beech trees of a similar age range. One oak tree to the east of the historic area is approximately 100-150 years old, probably closer to the older figure. Based on the elevation of the soils around the tree compared to the surrounding soils, a minimum of 2.0 feet of soil deflation has occurred as a result of the deforestation and cultivation which probably began by the mid-18th century.

An old road, which acts now as a linear, U-shaped drainage, runs in a generally southeast-northwest direction up the hill southeast of the site, terminating immediately south of the site. The beginning of the road has been eradicated by the construction of the interstate and the construction of Braddock Road. A study of the maps presented in Adams et al (1993) reveal that no major roads were present until the 20th century. This road may have been a lane to the house or perhaps even a field road unconnected with the early 1800s structure (c.f. Figure 37, Adams et al. 1993). Indirect evidence suggests this road did lead to the house, as what was archeologically interpreted as being the front of the house faces the road.

Vegetation in the area at the beginning of the historic period was a mixture of white oak, pine and hickory in the uplands with a hydrophytic sere of sycamore and willow along the streams. The former forest would have been at or near climax in the 17th century, with a high canopy and little underbrush. Plantation agriculture reached the area in the early part of the 18th century; the forests were cleared and the fields were plowed. This resulted in a massive erosional cycle in which deflation of the uplands occurred. Nearby Fort Ward was constructed in the 1860s (Figure 2). As a fort guarding the nation's capitol, long distance vision would have been essential and any remaining forests would have been cut.

Following the Civil War, landholdings were reduced and smaller scale farming prevailed. Residential development increased somewhat during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. During World War II and the years following, the area began to move into the orbit of suburban Washington, D.C. This has accelerated during the past 30 years. Based on the size of the trees, the project area was farmed as late as 50-80 years ago. A pine plantation was planted circa 30-40 years ago.

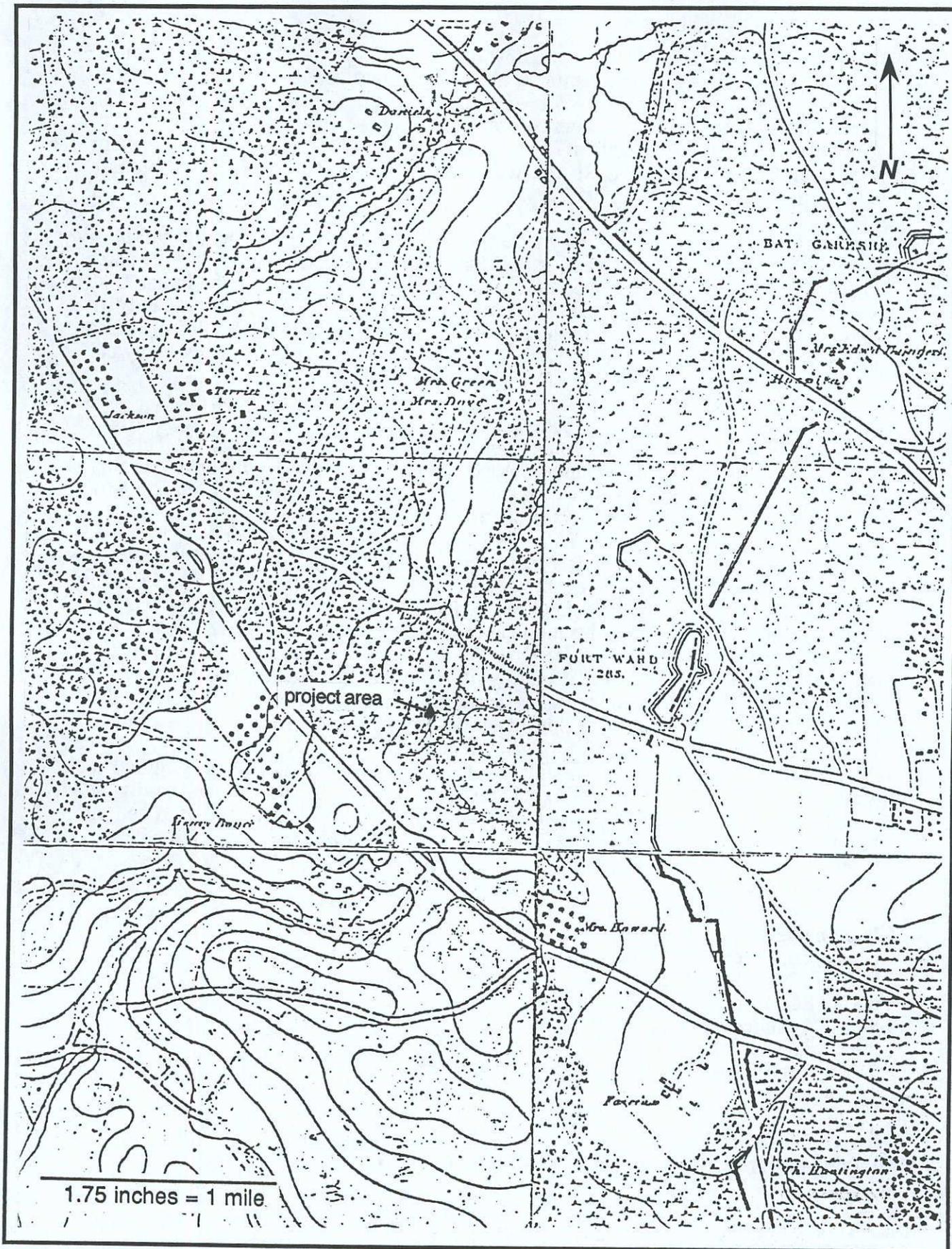
## **CULTURAL HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

The major Native American tribe in the Alexandria area at the time of European contact in 1608 was that of the Dogue, who occupied one large village and three smaller villages located at the mouths of streams and rivers emptying into the Potomac River. "Assaomeck", one of the small Dogue villages, was located on the south side of Hunting Creek, now a part of Alexandria (Sweig 1995:1).

The original Virginia Colony court system, established in 1634, divided the colony into eight shires that administered land grants issued by colonial governors as agents of Great Britain (Fairfax County Court 1982:6). Most of the early land grants were issued by the Virginia governors during the Cromwellian Period in England between 1648 and 1660. King Charles I had been beheaded in 1648, and Charles II, heir to the British throne, was crowned in exile in Scotland in 1651. He granted the lands north of the Rappahannock River, known as the Northern Neck, to loyalist Scotsmen. Charles II regained the English throne in 1660 and no new land patents were issued between 1661 and 1677. By 1690,



FIGURE 1  
 Portion of USGS Alexandria, VA 7.5' Quadrangle  
 Showing 44AX176 and 44AX177



**FIGURE 2**  
Portion of the 1864-1866 Sector Map of The Environs of  
Washington Showing Project Area

the approximately 5,282,000 acres of the Northern Neck lands were reaffirmed to the Scotland based Fairfax family. Northern Neck land grants were issued by the Fairfaxes from 1690 until the Revolutionary War. The annual quit rents paid to the Fairfaxes, usually a few shillings per acre, were collected by a proprietary agent residing in the Virginia colony. Original grants in Fairfax County began in 1651 and, until 1700, were located only along the Potomac River and the mouths of its tributaries (Fairfax County Circuit Court 1982:9; Sweig 1995:2, 3).

The Stonegate project area today is part of the outskirts of the City of Alexandria. Up to the 20th century, Stonegate was a part of Fairfax County. The original shire, or parent county of Fairfax, was Northumberland County which was formed from the Indian District of Chicacoan in 1645. Divisions of Northumberland County created Westmoreland (1653-1664), Stafford (1664-1730), and Prince William in 1731; the northern section of Prince William became Fairfax County in 1742. The City of Alexandria was established by the Virginia Colonial Assembly in 1749 (Miller 1975:33-34).

Ten square miles of Fairfax County on the Potomac River were ceded by the Virginia Assembly to the new federal government for the District of Columbia in 1791. This became known as the Federal County of Alexandria. This land was returned to Alexandria County in 1847. Alexandria County became Arlington County in 1920 (Sweig 1995:4). The project area, however, was located in Fairfax County as late as 1879.

Eighteenth century Alexandria's economy was based on the exportation of tobacco, the importation of goods from the West Indies and Europe, and the slave trade (Sweig 1995:4; Cressey et al. 1982:148). Population statistics indicate that in 1749, 28% of the Fairfax County population (including Alexandria at that time) were slaves. By 1782, the slave population had increased to 41% (Sweig 1995:4), remaining at that approximate percentage until after the Civil War when the Afro-American population was approximately 40% (Cressey et al. 1982:154). Although Alexandria was "one of the ten busiest ports in the United States (ibid:148), a long decline in agricultural production began in the area in the 1790s; the shallow surface-plowed soils had become exhausted from over planting tobacco (Sweig 1995:4). In addition, the products of the new ship building methods required deep water ports (Cressey et al. 1982:148). Goods taken from Alexandria warehouses by the British during the War of 1812 indicate that the neighboring economy was based on flour milling (13,786 barrels), tobacco (757 hogsheads), cotton, tar, beef, sugar and wine (Netherton et al. 1978:230, 321).

Economic recovery began in the 1840s as northern farmers moved into the area, bringing new methods of fertilizing the soils and of deep plowing for grain crops, and began planting clover for grazing livestock and to rest and enrich the soils. Complete recovery from the long decline was interrupted by the Civil War (1861-1865), although during Reconstruction local farming (dairies, stock and poultry raising, farming, grain milling) stabilized to supply the needs of nearby Washington, D.C. Aided by improvements in transportation, agriculture and farming remained the basic economy of the area through World War II (Sweig 1995:5-6).

The following discussion of land ownership of the Stonegate project area is confined to the 18th and 19th centuries as appears to be the period of occupation of the site. Information about the twentieth century land ownership is fully recorded in Adams et al. 1993.

## Historic Period Ownership of 44AX177 - 1735-1760 - William Henry Terrett and Margaret Pearson

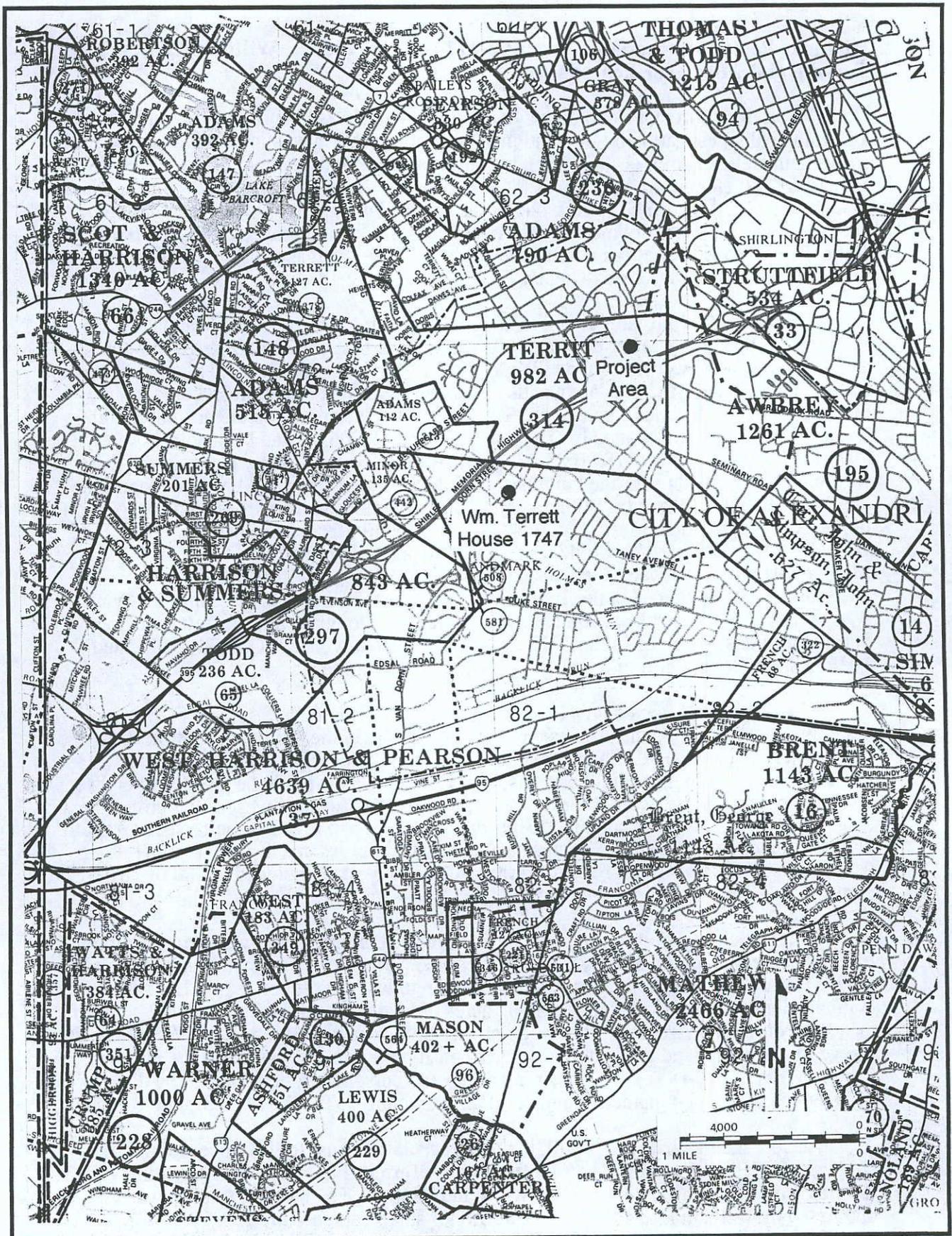
The original European land owner of the project area was identified during an earlier archeological investigation by International Archaeological Consultants (Adams et al. 1993) as William Henry Terrett (1707-1758); he had received a land patent of 982 acres on 28 January, 1741, (Figure 3), which was then in Prince William County (Northern Neck Land Patents and Grants E:412). Terrett, one of the court members involved in organizing the act creating Fairfax County in 1742 (Harrison 1987:321), was commissioned the Fairfax County Deputy Clerk (Fairfax County Deeds A:36) and served as a justice of the peace until his death in 1758 (Fairfax County Circuit Court 1982:14).

Terrett married Margaret Pearson, daughter of Simon Pearson, on 27 January 1735, (Pippenger 1992:86). As her dower, Margaret Pearson brought 289 1/2 acres into the Terrett estate; the dower acreage was the location of original residence and plantation house site of the Terrett family, and lay outside and to the southwest of the project area, on the meander bends of Holmes Run (Figure 3). This tract was situated on the northeast eighth section of 4,639 acres patented by Thomas Harrison in 1706. It had been sold to West, Harrison and Pearson in 1718. By a 1747 order of the Fairfax County Court in the *Day vs. Harrison* litigation over the boundaries of the West, Harrison and Pearson patent, the 289 1/2 acre parcel owned by William and Margaret Terrett was surveyed, and the location of the Terrett plantation house (Figure 4 - Fairfax County Record of Surveys, 1742-1856:33, formerly page 17), would currently be located on the southeast side of Shirley Memorial Highway between Richenbacher and Taney Avenues. This portion of the estate on Seminary Hill remained in the Terrett family until 1917 when the remaining 106 acres was sold by a great-grandson, John W. Terrett, to J. E. Douglas. The Terrett family burying grounds, excepted in the 1917 deed (Fairfax County Deeds G5:434), is located at 1023 Pelham Street, north of the original Terrett family house site.

William Terrett patented an additional 127 acres (Northern Neck Grants F:251) adjoining Mercer, Scott, and Adams on the west side of Holmes Run, north of the Terrett plantation house site and the land patented by Terrett in 1741. Two months later, he purchased two adjoining additional tracts from Gabriel Adams for "nine pistoles & eight thousand pounds of Tobacco" under a one year mortgage. Located west of the project area (Figure 3), these two tracts contained 300 acres, part of a 515 acre Northern Neck Grant to Gabriel Adams in 1726, and 112 acres patented by Gabriel Adams in January 1741 (Fairfax County Deeds B:13-18). At Terrett's death, the estate included a total of 1810.5 acres.

William Henery [sic] Terrett's will, written on 7 February 1755, was proven in the Fairfax County Court on 16 May 1758. His estate and personal property was left to his wife, Margaret, during her lifetime, with reversion to his heirs at her death. His son, William Henry Terrett II, was devised 982 acres of land with a provision that 412 acres of the estate were left in trust for "the child my wife now goes with if it be a boy & to his heirs forever that tract of land & plantation whereupon John Summers now dwells" (Fairfax County Wills B:181-183). The remaining estate and personal property was to be divided between his wife and unnamed daughters (Fairfax County Wills B:181-183).

In accordance with Terrett's will, the two tracts left in trust for his unborn child, if a boy, was deeded with eleven slaves by William H. Terrett II to Nathaniel Terrett in 1773 (Fairfax County Deeds K:347-350). Lots 74 and 75 in the Town of Alexandria were purchased by William Henry Terrett for his minor son, Pearson Terrett, in 1752 (Fairfax County Deeds W:190-193). Pearson Terrett is not named in William Terrett's will in 1755; it appears that this son predeceased his father.



**FIGURE 3**  
 Map Showing William H. Terrett 1741 Patent and 1747 Terrett House Site (County of Fairfax 1990)



Abstracted portions of William H. Terrett's inventory, taken on 16 May 1758, appear in the previous Phase II report (Gardner et al. 1995b:5, 10). Land use is indicated by slaves (21), livestock consisting of horses, cattle, pigs and sheep, farming tools (plows, hoes, reap hooks), and one hogshead of tobacco. Cobbler's tools, carpenter tools and a spinning wheel either indicate activities associated with a self-sufficient plantation dependent on slave labor and temporary hire, or else an exchange of their shoe making and carpentry work for other plantation necessities. The Terrett standard of living, and the wide range of imported merchandise available, is indicated in the extensive list of household goods and furniture. Inventoried luxury items include delft tableware and chinaware, glass bottles and decanters. Intellectual interests and amusement are indicated by the maps and ink stands and a fiddle and a drum listed in the estate inventory (Fairfax County Wills B:183-187).

Estate debits and credits listed for William Terrett's accounts from 1759 through 1760 name Edward Hufsey as the Terrett plantation overseer in 1758; the estate was taxed for 1,700 acres. An additional 100 acres were leased by Frank Ballinger, who paid £530 rent in 1758 and "1060£ by inventory of Summers" in 1760. Other tenants included: Sarah Thomas and Ann Ward, who paid £1060 in 1758 and 1759; Sarah Thomas paid £530 in 1760; and Benjamin Ladd was credited for £2.20.0 rent in 1759 and 1760. Locations of these leases and the amount of acreage held by the other two tenants are not stated in the accounts. Thomas Williams, apparently the Terrett overseer in 1760, paid "3 shares of tobacco at [the] quarter" (Fairfax County Wills B:275-291).

#### **Historic Period Ownership of 44AX177 - 1761-1893 - Margaret West, William Henry Terrett II and Amelia Hunter**

"A Fairfax County Rental for 1761" lists Henry Wm. (sic) Terrett II as paying quit rents for 1,802 acres. Mitchell (1988:260) lists the Terrett heirs on the quit rent rolls for 1,802 acres from 1761 through 1774 with a notation appearing on the 1764 rent roll stating that "The Exrs. refuse to pay until the heir is of age." Seven and one-half acres of the estate appear to be missing by circa 1761; no land deeds executed by Terrett or his heirs prior to 1761 appear in the Fairfax County deed records.

During the Revolutionary War period, two deeds from William Terrett, one to John Carlyle and one to William Fraser, appear in the general Fairfax County Deed Index as having been recorded in Book N.; this is among the deed books that disappeared during the Civil War. John Carlyle does not appear in Fairfax County's 1787 tax list. William Fraser is listed as owning three slaves and either one horse, mare, colt or mule (Schreiner-Yantis and Love 1987:1054). No other documents were located to confirm the details of the transactions to Carlyle and Fraser.

An eighty-one year lease of 50 acres, executed in 1785 by Terrett's widow, Margaret Pearson Terrett West (she had married John West), and William H. Terrett II to Daniel McCallister, was "for and in consideration of £6 yearly rents and covenants." The 50 acres were described as located on the west side of Homes Run to the land of William H. Terrett "which Margaret West holds in right of dower with right of reversion to son, William H. Terrett" (Fairfax County Deeds P:410-412). Daniel McCollister (sic) appears in the Fairfax County tax list in 1787 with one horse (mare, colt or mule) and one head of cattle (Schreiner-Yantis and Love 1987:1057). Forty-four and one-half acres "on the west side of Holmes Run above the milldam" were deeded by William H. Terrett and his wife Amelia (Amelia Hunter, 1756-1830), in 1786 to Robert Allison of the Town of Alexandria for £60.00 (Fairfax County Deeds A2:389-392).

Fairfax County's Tax List A in 1787 lists William Henry Terrell (sic) taxed for himself, 19 slaves, ten horses, mares, colts, or mules and 15 cattle. Margaret West, widow, listed as owning 26 slaves, eight horses, mares, colts, or mules, and 23 head of cattle, was exempt from taxes (Schreiner-Yantis and Love 1987:1059). In the 1785 tax list for Fairfax County, Virginia, known as the "1790 Census", William Henry Terrett is listed as the head of household with a family of five whites, one house, and four other buildings (1790 Virginia Census:87).

Two additional land sales in 1793 from William and Amelia Terrett to Baldwin and Catherine Dade (185 acres) and Ludwell Lee (133 1/4 acres) further reduced the Terrett estate by 318 1/4 acres, leaving approximately 1,008 and 1/4 acres (including 50 acres rented). Baldwin Dade's purchase of 185 acres (sold to Bushrod Washington in 1794) was on the "south side of the old road from the Falls Church [road] to Alexandria" and was bounded by the lines of West, Pearson, and Harrison (Fairfax County Deeds X:165-170); this land was a portion of Margaret Pearson Terrett West's 1735 dower.

Phase I archeological investigations identified the Stonegate project area as located on Lee's 133 1/4 acres. Survey points in the 1793 deed are described as beginning from the middle of the road from Falls Church to Alexandria and running along the lines of Strutfield's and Gabriel Adam's patent to the valley on the east side of Lucky Branch (Fairfax County Deeds S:225-228). Ludwell Lee (1760-1836), a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, resided on Shuter's (Shooter's) Hill located "just outside of Alexandria" in 1797 (Jackson and Twohig 1978:255).

In 1799, the 133 1/4 acres were conveyed from Ludwell and Elizabeth Lee to Benjamin Dulaney. The property lines in the 1799 deed began at the corner of Shutfield's patent, Carlyle Whitings, and the corner of land taken up by Gabriel Adams ("now Gen. Washington's or George P. Custis), running southwest to a corner of Gen. Washington's land, southwest to near the middle of the road "that leads from Falls Church to Alexandria near Widow Tuckers house supposed to be in the line of sd. Washingtons..." and down the road "the old way" southeast to the intersection of Baldwin Dade's purchase of Terrett (sold to Bushrod Washington), then northeast "to a hallow or valley the east side of Lucky branch supposed to be Shutsfield's corner", then with lines reversed a north variation of 5 1/2 degrees to the beginning (Fairfax County Deeds X:225-228).

Some suggestion of land improvements, and/or rental of the site property, is suggested in a comparison of the sale prices recorded in the three conveyances in 1793, 1799, and 1815. The initial sale of the property from William and Amelia Terrett to Ludwell Lee in 1793 was £266. Six years later, the property was sold to Benjamin Dulaney for £500, indicating an increase in property value during Ludwell Lee's ownership. Conversion from English pounds to U.S. money following the Revolutionary War is contradictory, ranging from \$2.00 to \$3.00 equaling one English pound sterling. At an average of £1=\$2.50, the difference in sale price from English pounds to U.S. dollars from Lee to Dulaney was \$665.00 (£266) to \$1,250.00 (£500).

Benjamin (Trasker) Dulaney and his wife Elizabeth (formerly Elizabeth French of Rose Hill), assigned the property to Daniel F. and Herbert Dulaney, Jr., in trust in the Fairfax County Courts on 7 December 1813 (Fairfax County Deeds O2:184-185); it was conveyed by the Dulaney trustees to Thomas Watkins in 1815 for \$1,463.00 (Fairfax County Deeds B2:456). The Fairfax County Courts ordered the estate of Thomas Watkins appraised in February 1820 and the inventory was returned and recorded on 18 December 1820. Livestock and farming implements listed include horses, cows, one sow, a plough and cart, a stack of wheat, one stack and five bushels of rye, a harrow, cradle, ladder, slaughter house tools, and a grindstone. Household furniture listed in the inventory were

kitchen furniture and eight "Windsor chairs", bedroom furniture, two carpets, a looking glass, quilts and blankets, crockery, a looking glass, and "old curtains." One "blackman named James", two parcels of books, a gun and a chest complete his personal property estate (Fairfax County Wills M:167-170).

Debits and credits listed in Thomas Watkin's final administration of his accounts recorded in the Fairfax County Court in October 1821 (Fairfax County Wills M:285-288) identifies five rentals; the locations of four of the rentals are not specified:

Rent received of Oliver Jones	12.00
Moses David	225.00
Levi Lewis	51.00
Rosin Mahale (?)	5.00
House rent in Alexandria	10.40

Possible land use and legal ownership of the site disappears from the Fairfax County records from the time of the death of Thomas Watkins, resurfacing in 1854 when a settlement of the his estate was sought in the Fairfax County Chancery Court in *John H. Watkins et al. vs. David G. Watkins et al.* Depositions taken in 1854 suggest that the project area had been abandoned since Thomas Watkins' death in 1820 and was being used by the heirs of Thomas Watkins for "the purpose of procuring wood":

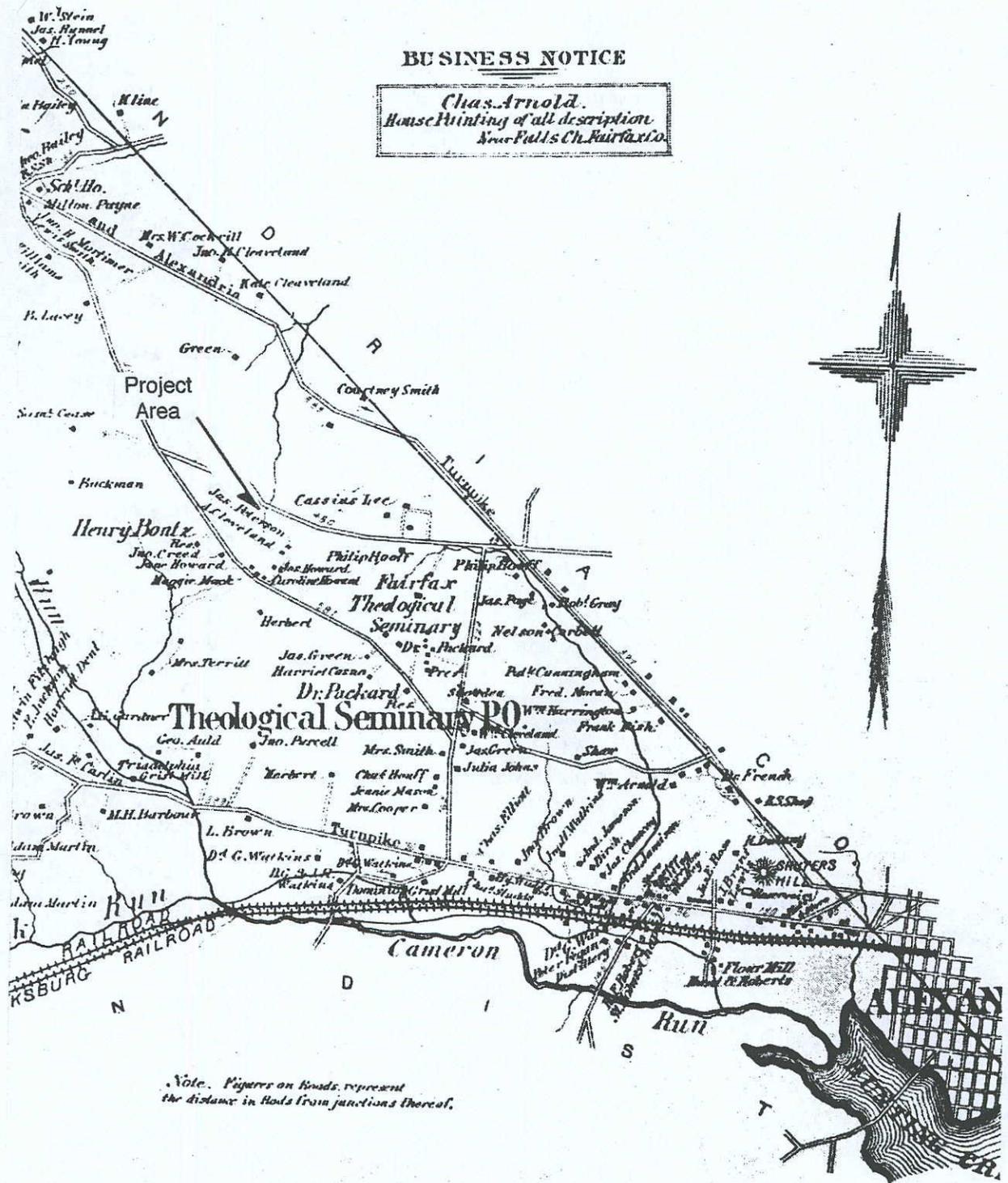
"...that Thomas Watkins...died intestate many years ago...possessed of considerable real Estate in the said County of Fairfax, and that his widow and heirs, agreed amongst themselves to a partition thereof of a part of his real Estate as follows. To his widow was assigned as her dower a Lot of 1 and 1/2 acres in West End, with the understanding that she was to relinquish her interest in the W2 which was assigned to James M. Watkins. To John H. Watkins was assigned a Lot of 5 acres on the Little River Turnpike Road...To David G. Watkins was assigned a Lot of 2 acres in West End, part of a lot estimated to contain 3 acres and to your complaintant Thomas J. was assigned the residence of the aforesaid lot part of which 2 acres was assigned to David G. [d. 1887/88] as above stated...to James M. was assigned a lot of one acre near the Stone Bridge...Your complaintant represents that each of the heirs immediately after the said partition took possession of their several lots but no deeds were executed except to David G. who received a deed from the other heirs for the lot assigned to him.

Your complaintant further represents that in addition to the real estate...[Thomas Watkins]...left a tract...containing 133 1/4 acres, which has been used by all parties for the purpose of procuring wood, and which is still used for that purpose...That in consideration of the death of James M. Watkins and the infancy of his children... [asks] the intervention of a Court of Chancery to procure a legal title to the property above described...that some fit and suitable person may be appointed to make deeds in the real estate..."(Fairfax County Chancery Court Case No. 98bb).

A settlement, or property agreement, was not recorded in the Fairfax County records between the Watkins heirs in response to the chancery complaint. David G. Watkins, son and one of the heirs of Thomas Watkins, was a partner in the Watkins and Regan Distillery near Alexandria. His will, written on 16 December 1887 (proved 19 January 1888), gave his residence as Strawberry Hill (Fairfax County Wills E2:473-474). Two residences noted as "David G. Watkins" appear on Hopkins' 1879 *Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington* (Figure 5), south of the Little River Turnpike on the west side of Holmes Run. There are no house sites or residences shown in the project area in 1879.

**BUSINESS NOTICE**

*Chas. Arnold.  
House Printing of all description  
New Falls Ch. Fairfax Co.*



*Entered, according to Act of Congress in the year 1878 by G. M. Hopkins, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.*

**FIGURE 5**  
Portion of Hopkin's Atlas of Fifteen Miles Around Washington, 1879  
No Scale (Stephenson 1981, Plate 79)

Samuel H. Lunt, Francis S. Smith and (H.?) Frank Lambert purchased the site property (circa 129 acres) as tenants in common from the surviving Watkins heirs (22 signatures) for \$1,800.00 on 16 January 1890. Property survey notes accompanying the plat (Figure 6) begin at a "gray stone" on the southwest side of the Leesburg Turnpike, run west along the turnpike, southwest to the corner of "Dove's Lot" on the west side of Lucky Branch, west to Seminary Road, southeast along Seminary Road, then northeast, crossing the "old Braddock Road and Lucky Branch" to the beginning point on the Leesburg Turnpike (Fairfax County Deeds I5:384-389). No house sites are shown on the 1890 plat and there are no improvements noted in the deed document. The property was surveyed and partitioned in 1901 between Samuel H. Lunt and Col. Francis L. Smith; the 1901 survey added the owners of surrounding properties (Fairfax County Deeds H6:326-327).

## PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL WORK

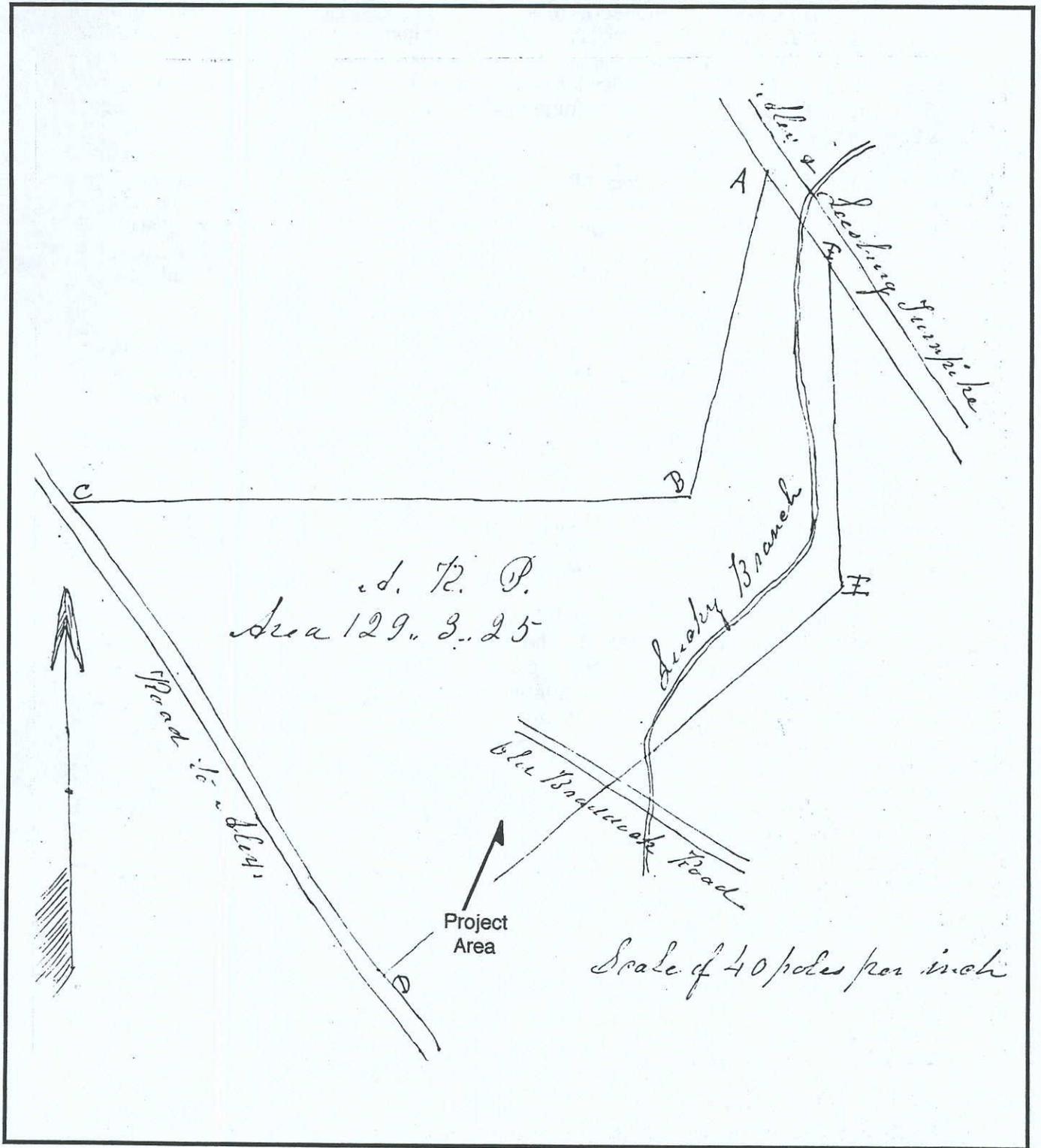
Archeological investigations have been conducted within three separate areas within a 22 acre portion of the proposed Stonegate development. The earliest investigations were conducted by IAC in 1992 and 1993 within Parcels A, B and D (Adams et al. 1993). This study revealed that Parcels A and B contained a prehistoric site (44AX166) and an historic site (44AX167). No cultural resources were found in Parcel D (Adams et al. 1993:1).

Additional archeological work in Parcels A and B revealed that the historic site (44AX167) included the remains of two residential structures as well as an outbuilding. One of the residential structures dated to the 20th century and the other was constructed in the mid 19th century (ibid). Testing at the prehistoric site (44AX166) yielded data on three concentrations of lithic debitage, dating to the Late Archaic time period. These concentrations were secondary lithic reduction stations geared to biface reduction and the manufacture of projectile points (Adams et al. 1993:2). Two possible hearth features were also identified.

In addition to the parcels discussed above, two storm drain outfalls and part of an area proposed for a storm water retention pond were also examined. A portion of a small prehistoric period base or exploitative foray camp (44AX31), dating from the Late Archaic through Middle Woodland time periods, in the southwestern storm drain area was studied (Adams et al. 1993:212).

Phase I and Phase II investigations within Parcel C of the Stonegate development were conducted in early 1995 by IAC. Two sites were found: 44AX177, which included both prehistoric and historic components; and 44AX176, which had only a prehistoric component. No report is currently available on these investigations and the following discussion is based on written material and artifact inventories provided to TAA by Alexandria Archeology personnel and Robert Adams of IAC. The prehistoric artifacts were re-examined by TAA and the results of this analysis were presented in a separate report, along with the results of the Phase III excavation of the prehistoric component of the site (Gardner 1995a).

The IAC Phase I investigation consisted of the excavation of 137 shovel test pits across a 213 x 183 meter (700 x 600 foot) area. Reduced interval testing radiating out from positive shovel tests was conducted. These investigations resulted in the discovery of three artifact concentrations which were designated Areas A, B, and C. Areas A and B are included within archeological site 44AX177, and Area C comprises archeological site 44AX176.



**FIGURE 6**  
**1890 Survey of Project Area**  
**(Fairfax County Deeds 15:388)**

Area A was defined as a diffuse lithic scatter on an upland lobe which measured 2,550 square meters (27,448.04 square feet). In addition, there was also an historic component defined as the remains of what probably had been a log home with intact associated features which dated to the first quarter of the 19th century. A possible well was also present. The Phase II work by IAC, which involved the excavation of 3 x 3 foot Excavation Units (EUs) circa 50 feet apart, produced cultural material in EUs 3-5, 8-9 and 10-11. This area is the subject of this report.

Adams felt the site had not been plowed and that other disturbances were minimal (City of Alexandria personnel, personal communication 1995). The prehistoric site was then determined to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Data recovery work was deemed to be necessary. The City of Alexandria felt insufficient information had been recovered at the historic component and further Phase II study was recommended.

In July, 1995, TAA was asked by Pulte Homes to try and determine whether or not the sites had been plowed. To this end, four 1 x 1 meter (3.3 x 3.3 foot) square units at Stonegate, Parcel C, were excavated. The sites were determined to have been cultivated based on several lines of evidence, including a clear line of separation, both in soil color and clay content, between the soil upper zone and the lower soil zone and the fact that the upper zone contained a mixture of prehistoric and historic period artifacts.

The TAA investigations concluded that the prehistoric occupation was confined to the plowzone and that intact subsurface features were unlikely to be present in the prehistoric area. The historic area was not investigated by TAA at this time.

TAA conducted an intensive Phase II investigation of the historic component during the fall of 1995 (Gardner et al. 1995b). The purpose of these Phase II investigations was to further define the area of the probable log house, to locate any activity areas associated with the house and to assess this portion of the site with respect to the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places. In order to accomplish this, 23 one meter square (3.3 feet square) test units (referred to as TUs to distinguish them from IAC's EUs) and 42 shovel test pits were excavated (Figure 7).

The TAA Phase II excavations at the historic area within Stonegate, Parcel C, revealed a domestic site which was occupied from circa the 1790's to circa the 1830's. Although an exact determination of the site occupants was not available, the occupants were felt to be tenants, as all of the identified owners of the property lived elsewhere during the time in question. Additional archival research was recommended to determine who resided at the site. Intact features, including a sheet midden, were present at the site. Examination of the artifact distribution showed that functionally different areas appeared to be present.

Away from the area defined as the house, three artifact concentrations were present: one in the vicinity of EU 10 and TUs 2 and 3; one in the area of EU 5 and TUs 5 and 6; and one in TU 8 (Figure 8). The overall distribution reflects artifact disposal in the back yard; however, it was felt that differences in functional areas may also be present. The area in the vicinity of TUs 2 and 3 had an increase in architectural materials as well as in coarse wares. This was felt to be the possible location of an ancillary structure such as a summer kitchen. The area around TU 5 appeared to be an area where oyster shells were dumped. The further one moves north, the greater the occurrence of oyster shell dumping. If TUs 2 and 3 were near a summer kitchen, the oyster shell deposit might be related to food remain disposal from this kitchen. TU 8 yielded a high number of artifacts--a total of 167. The reason for the artifact concentration in this area was not clear.

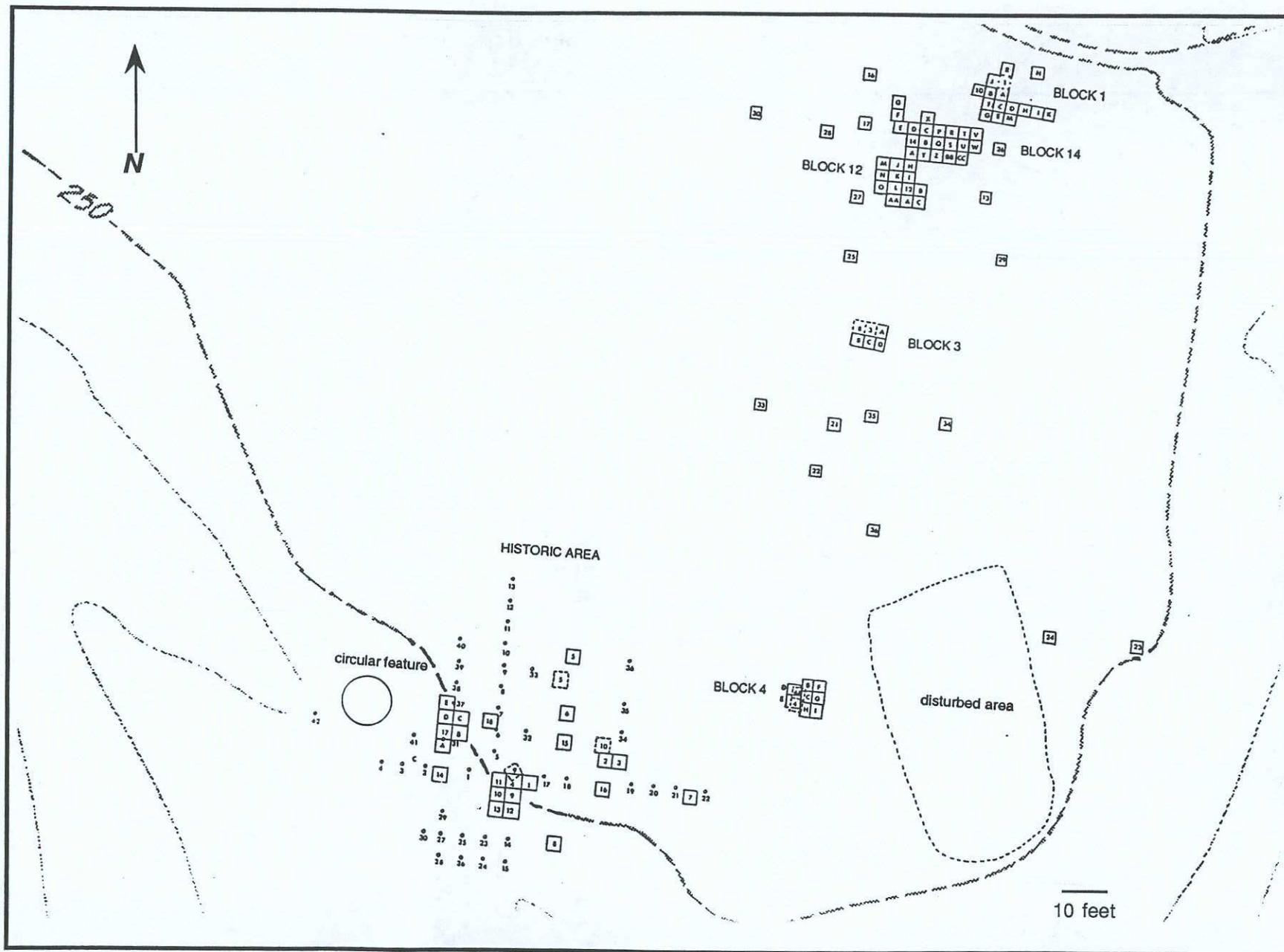


FIGURE 7  
Map Showing Excavation Units and Topography, 44AX177

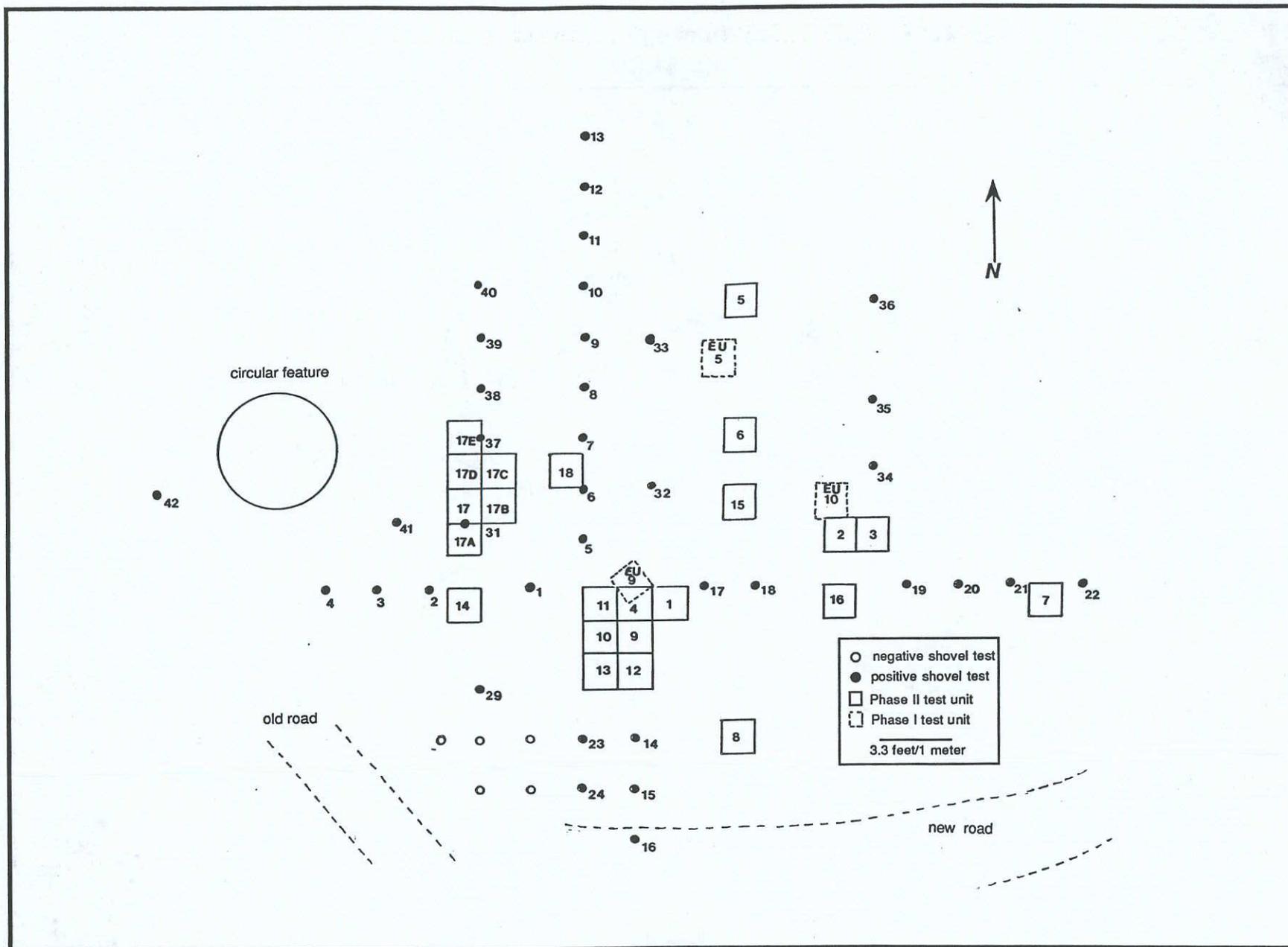


FIGURE 8  
Map Showing Phase II Units

Other possible differences in the distribution of artifacts throughout the site were also apparent. When examining the relative percentages of whiteware, pearlware and creamware across the backyard area, it appeared as if there was some clustering. It was not known whether this clustering related to temporal or functional factors.

In addition to the historic materials found at the site, prehistoric artifacts were also recovered. These artifacts were considered to be part of the prehistoric lithic reduction station which covered the larger site area of 44AX177.

Based on the Phase I and Phase II archeological work, the historic area within 44AX177 was determined to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D as the site had the potential to provide significant information about the rural middle class, a segment of the population that had not been adequately studied, during the very late 18th and early 19 century.

### **SITE SIGNIFICANCE AND RESEARCH ORIENTATION**

The site appears to have been occupied from circa 1790-1830. This was a time of considerable economic change in Alexandria and the Northern Virginia region as a whole. The agriculture of early 18th century Alexandria and eastern Fairfax County was based on tobacco. By the mid 18th century, the shallow surface-plowed soils had become exhausted from overplanting. This prompted a switch to crops which were less labor intensive and which could be easily grown on the poor soils. Agricultural diversification began in the mid to late 18th century; however, it was not until the 1840s that the area saw true economic recovery. It was at this time that northern farmers moved into the area, bringing new methods of fertilizing the soils and techniques for deep plowing for grain crops, and planting clover for grazing livestock and to rest and enrich the soils.

Within the City of Alexandria, there was a decided shift in economic focus during this time from a port to a commercial center. These changes are reflected in changing residential settlement patterns based on socio-economic class. During the late 18th century, many large plantation owners experienced financial difficulties during a period of economic stagnation. This may be reflected within the project area/site land transactions which reveal several sales during this time. Within the City of Alexandria during the early 19th century, an economic decline and concomitant decrease in household wealth caused a decline in the upper middle class and growth of the lower middle class.

The period from the mid 18th century to the mid 19th century was also a time of considerable growth in Fairfax County and increasing development of urban commercial centers. These factors stimulated road improvements to allow rural farmers access to both services provided by the urban centers and to urban markets.

The site was initially considered to be potentially significant as it was felt that it had the potential to provide information about the inhabitants of a rural early 19th century site who initially appeared to be of lower socio-economic status. The expanded Phase II work, however, seemed to indicate that, based on the presence of matched sets and luxury items, the occupants of this site may have been closer to middle class. The site was felt to be significant because it contained the potential to provide significant information about the rural middle class, a segment of the population that has not been adequately studied, during the very late 18th and early 19th centuries.

The site's occupants appear to have been tenants, rarely represented in written historical records, and the information to be gained from the archeological work at the site

was hoped to include data about diet, the material cultural and landscape utilization of late 18th/early 19th century rural middle class tenants.

Several research questions were examined insofar as the data gathered allowed:

- 1) Based on an examination of the material culture and faunal remains, were the occupants of middle class socio-economic status or is the presence of matched sets and luxury items an indication of another variable?
- 2) Based on the archival record, were the individuals who lived at the site tenants?
- 3) How does this rural site compare with other sites of similar age in terms of material culture, landscape usage, etc. with more urban sites within the City of Alexandria and with other rural sites? Comparative data was provided by information obtained from the Winkler site, the City survey report and various other sources.
- 4) Were the functional areas which seem to be indicated by the artifact distribution real or are they the result of sampling error? If they appear to be real, is this pattern of landscape utilization characteristic of rural middle class sites of the late 18th/early 19th century? How does this pattern compare to urban sites of the same period? Comparisons were to be made to the sites/data listed above.
- 5) The site was occupied during a period of economic decline and the beginnings of economic recovery. One research question that was examined concerned the issue that was this change reflected at the site, and if it was, did the response of the rural population mirror that found in more urban areas? How did improvements in roads affect the site's occupants? Did they allow for increasing access to consumer goods?
- 6) Towards the latter part of the site occupation, there was a shrinkage of the upper middle class and growth of lower middle class. Was this reflected at the site?

## **METHODOLOGY**

### **Field Investigations**

The Scope of Work which governed the Phase III methodology was developed in consultation with Alexandria Archeology personnel. In general, the goals were:

- 1) to systematically test all areas of the site in order to gain information on functional areas and refuse disposal pattern in the backyard and elsewhere;
- 2) to continue excavations in the Block 17 area where sealed deposits were found; and
- 3) to attempt to locate deep features such as privies, wells and trash pits that escaped being completely plowed.

As proposed in the Scope of Work, the Phase III data recovery work was to consist of the excavation of 40-60 3 x 3 foot Test Units (TUs) which were to be placed either in areas where the maximum numbers of artifacts were recovered during the intensive Phase II investigation or in areas where undisturbed deposits had been found.

Fifty-five one meter square units were actually excavated at the site during the Phase III investigation as well as fifteen 1.5 x 1.5 foot square units, four shovel tests and 240.8 square feet in trenches. The majority of the units were placed contiguous to and near Block 17 where a gravel fill layer, which had protected cultural deposits from disturbance such as plowing, was found during the Phase II investigations. It was in this area that the larger artifacts were found during the Phase II investigations.

Units were also placed in areas which produced large amounts of oyster shell in the Phase II investigation. It was hoped that the oyster shell would have somewhat neutralized the soil acidity and aided in bone preservation, which would allow for an investigation of diet. Units were placed in areas in which would facilitate an examination of functional differences or landscape patterning. These areas included both the hypothesized location of an ancillary structure around TUs 2 and 3 and in what may have been the front of the structure. A number of units were placed in the vicinity of the Phase II TU 8, as a high number of artifacts were found in this square.

The trenches and 1.5 x 1.5 foot units were placed in the hopes of finding deep features such as privies, structural elements, or the remnant sheet midden soils which were found in some of the larger 3 x 3 foot units. In general, the plowzone in the trenches and 1.5 foot units was removed as a unit and not screened, although artifacts were recovered from some of the units. The floor of the unit at the base of the plowzone/top of the E horizon was then cleaned, scraped and examined for soil stains or other evidence of features. Two large tree falls at the northern end of the site were examined for the presence of artifacts or features. None were found.

All units were excavated according to natural soil horizons with the exception of those units which contained cultural features. The cultural features were excavated separately and excavation levels were determined by the soil changes within a particular unit. All excavated soils, unless previously noted, were screened through 1/4 inch hardware mesh. Soil samples were taken from each feature and from the midden deposit for waterscreening. Artifacts were bagged and labeled by unit number and by soil horizon. Soil profiles were made of representative units and the colors were recorded using the Munsell soil color designations. Plan view maps and soil profiles were drawn of all features. All site areas were mapped, drawn, and photographed as well. After excavation, all units were backfilled.

### **Laboratory Analysis**

All artifacts were cleaned, inventoried and curated according to Alexandria Archeology curation standards. The prehistoric artifacts were classified by cultural historical and functional types and by lithic raw material. All tools were identified in terms of established types--scrapers, bifaces, spear points, etc. Prehistoric lithics were separated according to raw material type. Other variables such as flake type, presence of cortex, presence of modification, etc., were noted. The presence of cortex refers to cobble cortex only; bedding lines were not considered to be cortex. Any artifact, particularly if made of quartz, which did not exhibit flake morphology, appeared to have one or two flake scars, was not obviously non-cultural or was of sufficiently high quality that it may have been culturally modified, was termed a chunk.

Bifaces were separated into stages--early, middle, late and unfinished points. With some exceptions, a biface was considered to be early stage if it had cortex or had not been particularly reduced. Bifaces which were placed in the middle stage category had begun to be thinned and shaped and generally did not have cortex. An exception to this is when the biface had been thinned but contained a hump with cortex which could not be removed and

the biface was discarded. Late stage bifaces were thin. Unfinished points were those late stage bifaces which had been somewhat shaped into points.

Historic artifacts were separated into four basic categories: glass, ceramics, metal and miscellaneous. The ceramics were identified as to ware type, method of decoration, vessel type (if possible) and separated into established types. The glass was examined for color, method of manufacture, function, etc., and dated primarily on the basis of method of manufacture, when the method could be determined. Metal and miscellaneous artifacts were generally described; the determination of a beginning date was sometimes possible, as in the case of nails.

Although cross-mending of ceramics and glass fragments was planned in order to derive vessel form which could then be used in economic scaling, this proved to be impractical for, except for the sherds found in the portions of the sheet midden which had escaped crushing by cultivation, the remainder of the ceramic and glass fragments were heavily plow broken. Instead, a minimum vessel count (MNV) was arrived at by counting all unique body and rim sherds (Spencer-Wood 1987). In addition, other methods of determining status, including using sherd counts, were also attempted (McBride and McBride 1987).

The oyster shell fragments were simply counted during the Phase II investigations. However, because of the small size of most of the fragments and in order to provide a more realistic picture of the amount of oyster shell within a particular unit, it was decided during the Phase III investigation to weigh the oyster shell fragments. The oyster shell from the Phase II test units (not the shovel tests) was also re-examined and weighed at this time.

The midden and feature soil samples were subjected to flotation and water screening in order to recover small artifacts and floral/faunal samples. This also did not prove fruitful as few artifacts were recovered which were not simply extremely small fragments of glass, ceramics or metal. These fragments were, in general, too small for identification and are not included in the inventory or in the results of the analysis.

Mean Ceramic Dates were calculated using South's method (1977). Artifact distribution maps were made for functional groups of artifacts as well as ceramic ware types, ceramic decorative types and other data which were felt to possibly contribute to an understanding of the site. Modern artifacts such as 20th century beer bottle fragments were excluded from the maps and discussions.

## **RESULTS OF THE FIELD INVESTIGATIONS**

At the time of the Phase II investigations (Gardner et al. 1995b), the site had been recently cleared and was covered with thick undergrowth, including greenbriar and poison ivy. A number of disturbances were found in the area, including many excavated holes. It was not known if these holes were the result of metal detecting done by IAC during their Phase I, relic collectors or other factors. Relic collectors were seen by TAA personnel while excavating during the Phase II. When entering the area to conduct the Phase III investigation, additional disturbance had occurred as a result of damaging storms. Two large trees had fallen north of the site, leaving large areas of soil exposed.

As previously stated, the primary goals of the Phase III investigation were to investigate the undisturbed buried deposits, to locate any functional areas and to locate any deep features left undisturbed from plowing. The initial step in the Phase III work was to open units contiguous with Excavation Blocks 17, TU's 2, 3, 5, and 8 which were felt to be the areas most likely to yield information pertaining to the research questions. The first

25 one meter (3.3 x 3.3 foot) squares were placed in these areas. The artifacts from the Phase II and Phase III excavations are summarized in tabular form within the text. A complete Phase III artifact inventory is contained within Appendix I. The Phase II inventory can be found in Gardner et al. 1995b.

The first units were opened in Block 17 and adjacent to TU's 2, 3, and 8, in areas which were contiguous to the Phase II units (Figure 9). The Phase II artifact distribution in TUs 2 and 3 showed an increase in architectural materials and in utilitarian ceramics. It was hypothesized that this location may be the site of a detached or summer kitchen. Five units were placed contiguous to TUs 2 and 3 during the Phase III investigations. This area was termed Excavation Block 3.

TU 3A was placed immediately to the north of TU 3 (Figure 9). The soils in this unit consisted of a plowzone to a depth of 30.5 cm (12 inches), an E horizon and then the B horizon or subsoil. This soil profile is typical of the majority of units excavated at the site and can be seen in Figure 10. In general, the soils in the Block 3 excavations were more organic than those seen in other areas of the site. Several larger ceramic, glass and kaolin pipe fragments, as well as whole oyster shells, were observed at the interface of the plowzone and the E horizon as well as from a darker area in the center of the unit. The presence of larger artifacts at the Ap/E interface are felt to come from a portion of the original ground surface which, because of surface undulations, escaped plowing.

TU 3B was placed immediately to the east of TU 3A and TU 3C north of TU 3A in order to expose more of the stain containing the larger artifacts (Figure 9). The stain did not extend into TU 3B and only a small segment of the stain was present in TU 3C where its wall abutted TU 3A (Figure 11). A previously excavated shovel test pit was observed in the middle of the south wall as well. A plowscar was present, running west to east across the unit. It was excavated separately. The stain in TUs 3A and 3C, designated Feature 5, was determined to be a remnant of a sheet midden which had been disturbed by a tree. As with TU 3A, larger artifacts were found at the Ap/E interface.

Feature 5 contained creamware sherds (2), pearlware sherds (4), a whiteware sherd, a stoneware sherd, bottle fragments (3), goblet/tumbler fragments (4), a windowpane fragment, and a nail (Table 1). Prehistoric artifacts included three quartzite flakes.

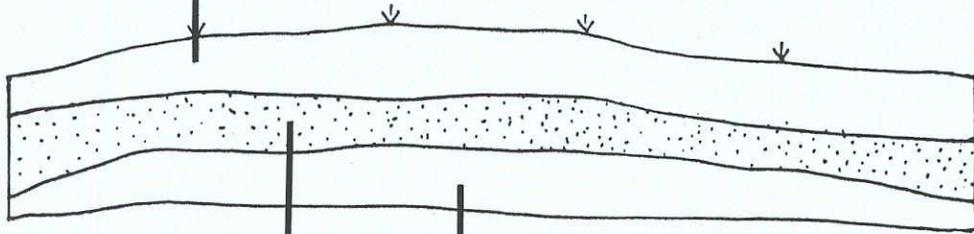
Additional units were opened near TU 3C because artifact volume appeared to be increasing in this area (Figure 9). TU 3D was excavated immediately to the east of TU 3C. Artifact counts remained high, with larger artifacts at the Ap/E interface, and TU 3E was opened directly to the east of TU 3D.

A darker stain, labeled Feature 7, was found in the northeast corner of TU 3E. A trench was excavated along the east wall of the unit to expose a profile of the stain. The soils below the plowzone showed signs of iron and manganese build-up as well as water staining. Figure 12 presents profile of Feature 7.

While excavating the trench, a Civil War era bullet was noticed at a depth of 13 inches (33 cm). The water table was also reached at this level. The bullet, which has been wormed, is an .577 caliber Enfield-Pritchett Pattern bullet which has a Washington Arsenal mark (a star) in the cavity. Although this bullet can date as early as 1851, it is probably Civil War era. Artifacts found in association with the bullet include pearlware sherds (5), redware sherds (3), bottle glass fragments (6), a goblet/tumbler fragment, a windowpane fragment and four miscellaneous glass fragments. Three quartzite flakes and three quartz flakes were also recovered. A complete listing of the artifacts is found in Table 1.



Ao 10YR2/2  
very dark brown  
silt loam

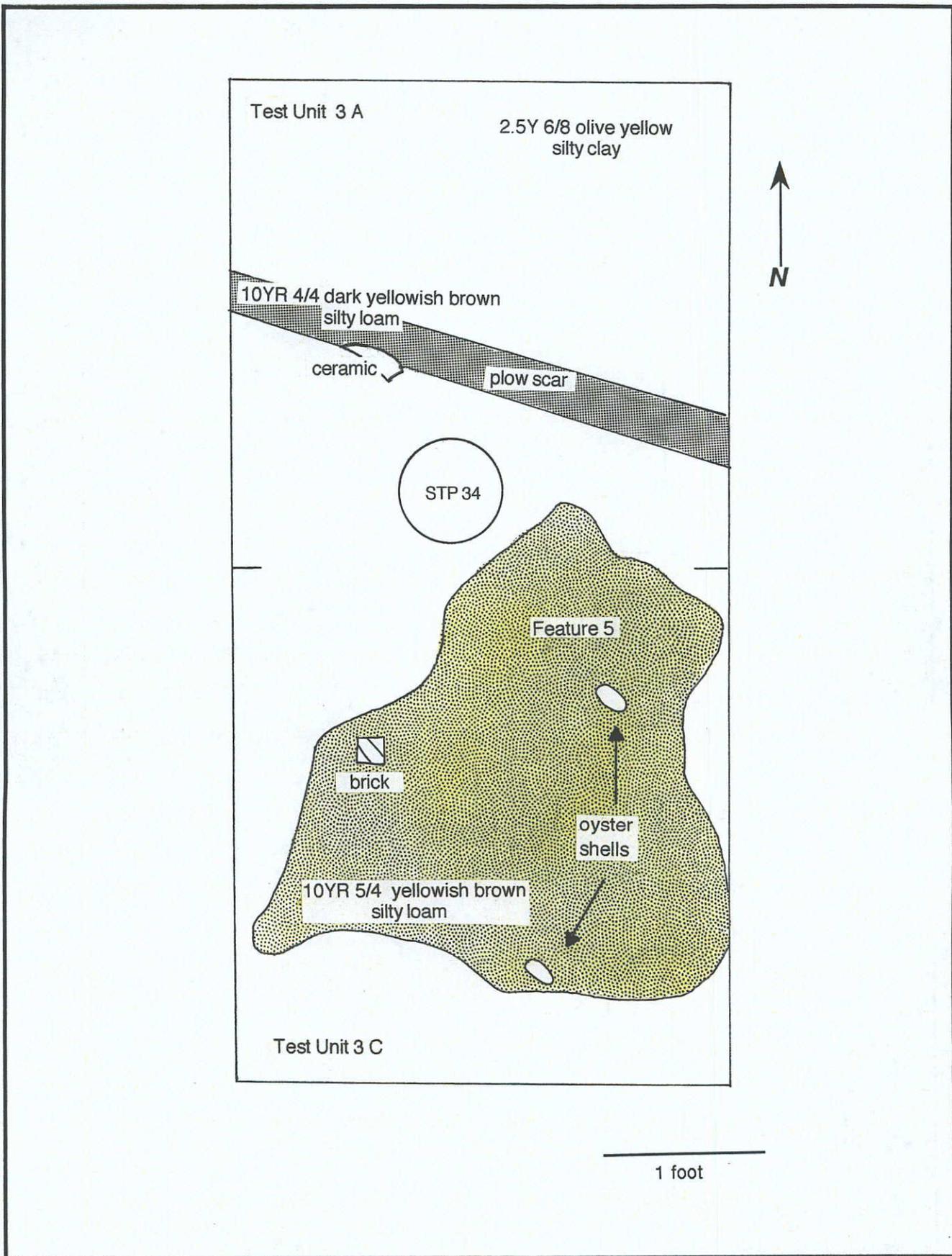


Ap 10YR4/3  
dark brown  
silt loam

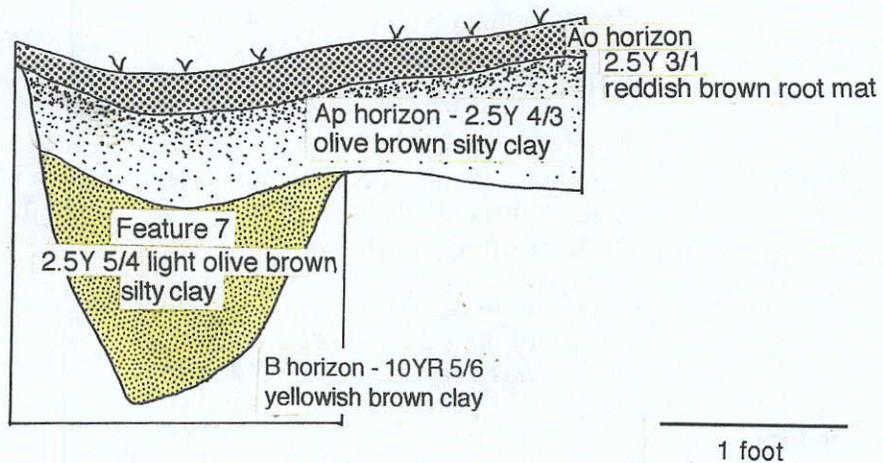
E 2.5Y6/4  
light yellowish brown  
compact silt loam

Scale: 1" = 20cm

**FIGURE 10**  
**Representative Soil Profile**



**FIGURE 11**  
**Plan Map, Feature 5**



**FIGURE 12**  
**Profile, Feature 7**

Feature 7 was interpreted as a pit which, based on the presence of the Civil War bullet, appears to be postdate the site occupation. The earlier artifacts are felt to be the result of mixing during the pit excavation and infilling.

The artifacts found in the Phase II and Phase III units in Excavation Block 3 are presented in Table 2. To summarize, the ceramics consisted of kaolin pipe fragments (4), creamware sherds (122), pearlware sherds (362), whiteware sherds (117), coarse stoneware sherds (44), redware/coarse earthenware sherds (90), refined redware sherds (18), a yellowware sherd and 37 sherds for which a specific ware type could not be determined. Twenty-six flask fragments, 374 bottle fragments, 100 goblet/tumbler fragments, a tobacco/snuff bottle fragment, 24 windowpane fragments and 42 miscellaneous glass fragments were recovered from the Block 3 excavations. In addition, 42 nails, four strap/sheet iron fragments, a button, a fired .58 caliber bullet, four unidentified ferrous metal fragments, six chain links, a musket ball, 64 brick fragments, 1,266.5 grams of oyster shell fragments and two bone fragments were also found.

Prehistoric artifacts recovered from Excavation Block 3 consisted of 206 quartzite flakes, an early stage quartzite biface fragment, two unfinished point fragments, 73 quartz flakes, an early stage quartz biface fragment and two fire cracked rocks.

The area around Phase II TU 5 appeared to be a locus where oyster shells were dumped. As in the Block 3 area, the soils here also appeared more organic than those found farther to the south. An additional unit, TU 5A, was placed immediately to the east of TU 5 because of the large numbers of oyster shell fragments found in the Phase II (Figure 9). It was hoped that units in this area would yield bones that might provide information about the diet of the site's occupants.

The soils in TU 5A were similar to those found in the Excavation Block 3 area except that the ground surface at the bottom of the Ap was very undulating. The interface between the Ap and the E horizon in this unit was very thick and mottled. No features were noted and no faunal material was recovered. As was true during the Phase II investigation, other than oyster shell fragments, comparatively few artifacts were found in TU 5A. Because of the paucity of artifacts and faunal remains in this area, excavations were discontinued.

The artifacts from TUs 5 and 5A are presented in Table 3. Artifacts from the units consisted of creamware sherds (10), pearlware sherds (6), a redware sherd, three unidentified sherds, goblet/tumbler fragments (7), a windowpane fragment, bottle fragments (17), nails (3), brick fragments (17) and a sawed cow bone fragment. In addition, 2,788.8 grams of oyster shell fragments were also found.

Prehistoric artifacts recovered from the Phase III investigations in Excavation Block 5 included eight quartz flakes and four quartzite flakes.

The third area tested during the Phase III investigations was adjacent to Phase II TU 8 (Figure 9). Large numbers of artifacts were noted in this unit during the Phase II investigations. Fifteen contiguous units, labeled 8A-8Q, were placed in this area. The placement of the Phase III units in Excavation Block 8 generally followed high concentrations of artifacts and/or categories of artifacts such as nails or iron concentrations. In general, the concentrations seemed to extend to the east and south of the Phase II test unit.

The first unit, TU 8A, was opened directly to the north of TU 8 (Figure 9). This unit had a relatively shallow plowzone measuring 5 inches (12.7 cm) thick. The area containing

this unit was lower than the rest of the site and the soils were much wetter. TU 8B was opened directly to the east, while TU 8C was opened directly to the west of TU 8A. Although some of the artifacts in TU 8C were larger than those found in the previous units, artifact counts appeared to increase towards the east and TU 8D was placed east of TU 8B. TU 8D showed an increase in artifacts especially at the base of the plowzone. The number of artifacts sharply decreased at the interface with the E horizon. Charcoal flecking was present throughout the plowzone and into the top of the E horizon.

TU 8E was then opened directly to the south of TU 8D, following the high artifact concentration. Large numbers of ferrous metal fragments and nails were noticed in this unit. TU 8F was opened directly to the east of TU 8E, following the iron and nail concentration. Artifacts were recovered 2-3 inches (5-7.6 cm) deeper in this unit than in previous ones. A plowscar was present at the Ap/E horizon interface (15 inches/38 cm). The plowscar ran east-west, as did all of the plow scars at the site. The plowscar was excavated and bagged separately.

TU 8G was opened directly to the south of TU 8E (Figure 9), continuing to follow what appeared to be a high concentration of metal artifacts. This unit contained an old shovel test pit. TU 8H was opened to the north of TU 8F, also following the metal concentration. This unit contained an east-west oriented plowscar identical to that found in TU 8F. This was also excavated and bagged separately.

It was then decided to investigate the area north of TU 8A to determine if the artifact concentration continued in this direction and TU 8I was opened directly north of TU 8A (Figure 9). This proved not to be the case, as the artifact count in TU 8I was one third of that found in TU 8A and only a quarter of that found in the highest units within Excavation Block 8.

At this point in the excavation, preliminary distribution maps were made in order to provide information that would allow more productive decisions about further unit placement. The remaining 30 1 x 1 meter (3.3 x 3.3 foot) square units and the trenches were placed according to the figures presented in those distribution maps. Although large numbers of artifacts had been recovered, no features relating to the site occupation had been found and it was hoped that the distribution maps would offer information on activity areas within the site.

TU 8J was excavated to the south of TU 8G in an effort to define the southern extent of the artifact concentration (Figure 9). Artifact counts increased in the southeast corner of this unit and significant amounts of metal artifacts were still present. TU 8L was opened east of TU 8G. An increase in artifacts was noted in the southwest corner of this unit and what appeared to be a looter's hole was present in the southeast corner.

TU 8K was opened to the south of TU 8J and an increase in artifacts at the Ap/E interface was noted. The surface of the Ap/E interface was covered with ceramics, brick, iron, glass, and oyster shell. A concentration of brick was noted at the bottom of the Ap, underlain by a concentration of oyster shell at the Ap/E interface. A large oblong stain was noted in the center of the unit at the bottom of the Ap. This was designated Feature 8. TU's 8N and 8M were opened on either side to determine if Feature 8 continued in these directions and it was found in both units.

Figure 13 presents a plan map of Feature 8, which is interpreted as a ground surface undulation that had filled in with midden soils and was undisturbed by the plow. Feature 8 was excavated and bagged separately and a soil sample was taken for water screening. TU 8O was placed to the north of TU 8N. The feature did not extend into this unit.

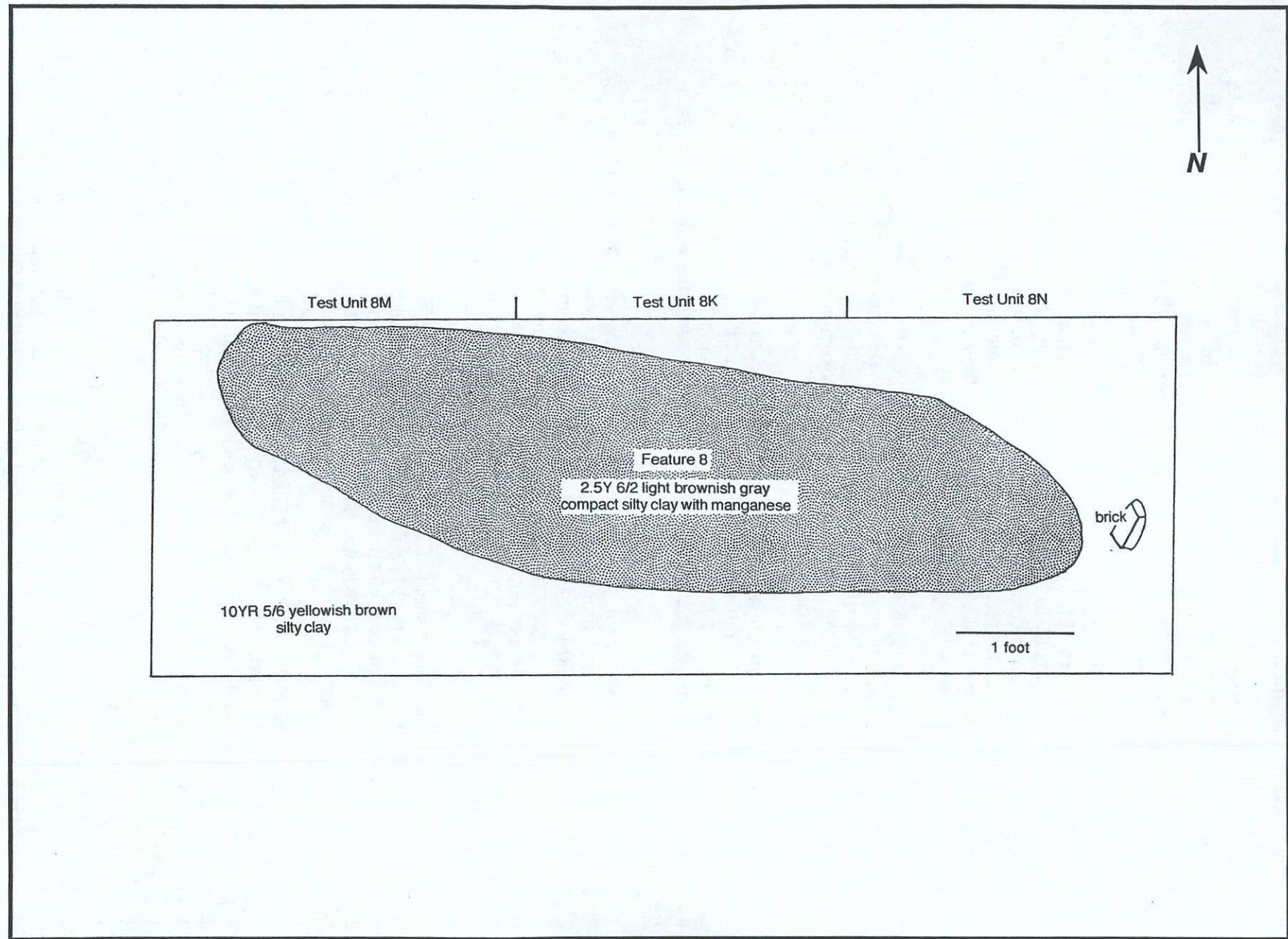


FIGURE 13  
Plan Map, Feature 8

Feature 8 contained a kaolin pipe fragment, creamware sherds (7), pearlware sherds (40), whiteware sherds (2), a coarse stoneware sherd, redware sherds (6), refined redware sherds (2), an unidentified sherd, bottle fragments (5), goblet/tumbler fragments (12), a windowpane fragment, a glass tableware fragment, nails (6), unidentified ferrous metal fragments (6), a straight pin fragment, a zinc/white metal fragment, brick fragments (2) and 173.5 grams of oyster shell fragments (Table 1). Two fire cracked rocks and three quartzite flakes were also recovered.

A profile of TUs 8K, 8M and 8N is seen in Figure 14. The soil found in these units consisted of less compact silty clay with high amounts of manganese staining. This is probably the result of poor drainage caused by soil disturbance, most likely after the demolition of the house. This caused water to move more freely through the soil producing the high amounts of manganese not seen in other areas of the site. The plowscars seen in TUs 8F and 8H at a depth of 15 inches (38 cm) indicate possibly two plowing events. One of these probably occurred at the time the site was occupied and was visible at the surface of the E horizon. The second was later, probably occurring after the house was demolished, producing the most recent plowzone.

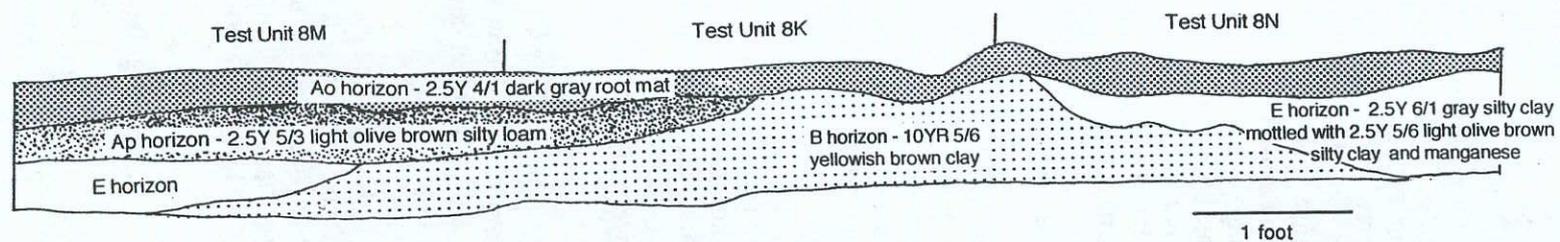
Table 4 presents the artifacts from Excavation Block 8. The ceramics include kaolin pipe fragments (14), creamware sherds (177), pearlware sherds (1676), whiteware sherds (250), porcelain sherds (16), coarse stoneware sherds (51), redware sherds (74), refined redware sherds (3), yellowware sherds (44) and other/unidentified sherds (43). Glass artifacts included flask fragments (15), bottle fragments (143), goblet/tumbler fragments (156), windowpane fragments (67), miscellaneous glass fragments (19) and modern glass fragments (34). One hundred and eleven nails, a brass thimble, a slate pencil fragment, possible window or picture frame fragments, a shaft collar, mortar, a steel rod fragment, a can fragment, a .58 caliber musket ball, a harness ring, a bolt, an iron knife blade fragment, a pewter handle fragment, a .32 caliber slug, two brass buttons, a possible cultivator tooth, a kettle fragment, 17 strap iron fragments, brick fragments (64) and 187 grams of oyster shell fragments were also found. The thimble was quite small and may have been a child's.

The highest concentration of artifacts came from TUs 8K, 8M, 8N, and 8O. These units formed the southern boundary of Excavation Block 8 and, if more midden deposits existed at some point in the past, they have been destroyed by the grading of a logging road which lay just to the south of the block.

Prehistoric artifacts include 13 fire cracked rock fragments, 170 quartzite flakes, four quartzite early stage biface fragments, one quartzite mid to late stage biface fragment, two quartzite late stage biface fragments, one quartzite unfinished point fragment, 122 quartz flakes, 18 quartz chunks, five early stage quartz biface fragments, one quartz late stage biface fragment, and a quartz point. The quartz point can typed as a Stanly and dates to 6000 B.C.

Trenches 1, 2, and 3 were excavated along the east and west side of Excavation Block 8 (Figure 9). These trenches were excavated in order to determine if intact midden deposits or features were present. The plowzone in these units was discarded without screening. Any artifacts recovered represent a random collection. The artifacts which were recovered are shown in Table 3.

Three units were placed to the west of the Excavation Block 8 area (Figure 9) These were TUs 25, 26, and 27. These units produced few artifacts. The soil profile in TUs 26 and 27 consisted of a plowzone overlying an E horizon, with TU 26 having a somewhat



**FIGURE 14**  
**Soil Profile, South Wall, TUs 8K, 8M and 8N**

deeper plowzone. TU 25 had B horizon directly under the Ao horizon with almost no artifacts. No midden deposits or features were found in any of these units.

TU 25 contained three pearlware sherds, a whiteware sherd, two unidentified glass fragments, eight modern glass fragments, two wood screws, three quartzite flakes and three quartz flakes. TU 26 contained 19 whiteware sherds, 11 pearlware sherds, two bottle fragments, six modern glass fragments, a windowpane fragment, an unidentified glass fragment, a nail and three brick fragments. Ten pearlware sherds, five whiteware sherds, two stoneware sherds, a redware sherd, a refined redware sherd, a glass flask fragment, two bottle fragments, a windowpane fragment, two brick fragments, a button, two unidentified metal fragments, 11 quartzite flakes, a quartz chunk and five quartz flakes were recovered from TU 27.

The third major excavation block was Excavation Block 17 (Figure 9). The Phase II investigations in this area revealed the presence of a portion of an intact brick pier as well as two features (Features 2 and 3). Feature 2 was originally thought to be a stain representing the remains of an laid-on-ground sill and Feature 3 was an irregularity in the ground surface which had filled with organic soils and cultural materials (Figure 15)--in essence, a small sheet midden pocket which had not been destroyed by the plow. Six units had been excavated in the Excavation Block 17 area during the Phase II investigations. The Block 17 area contained the most dense artifact concentrations during the Phase II investigation.

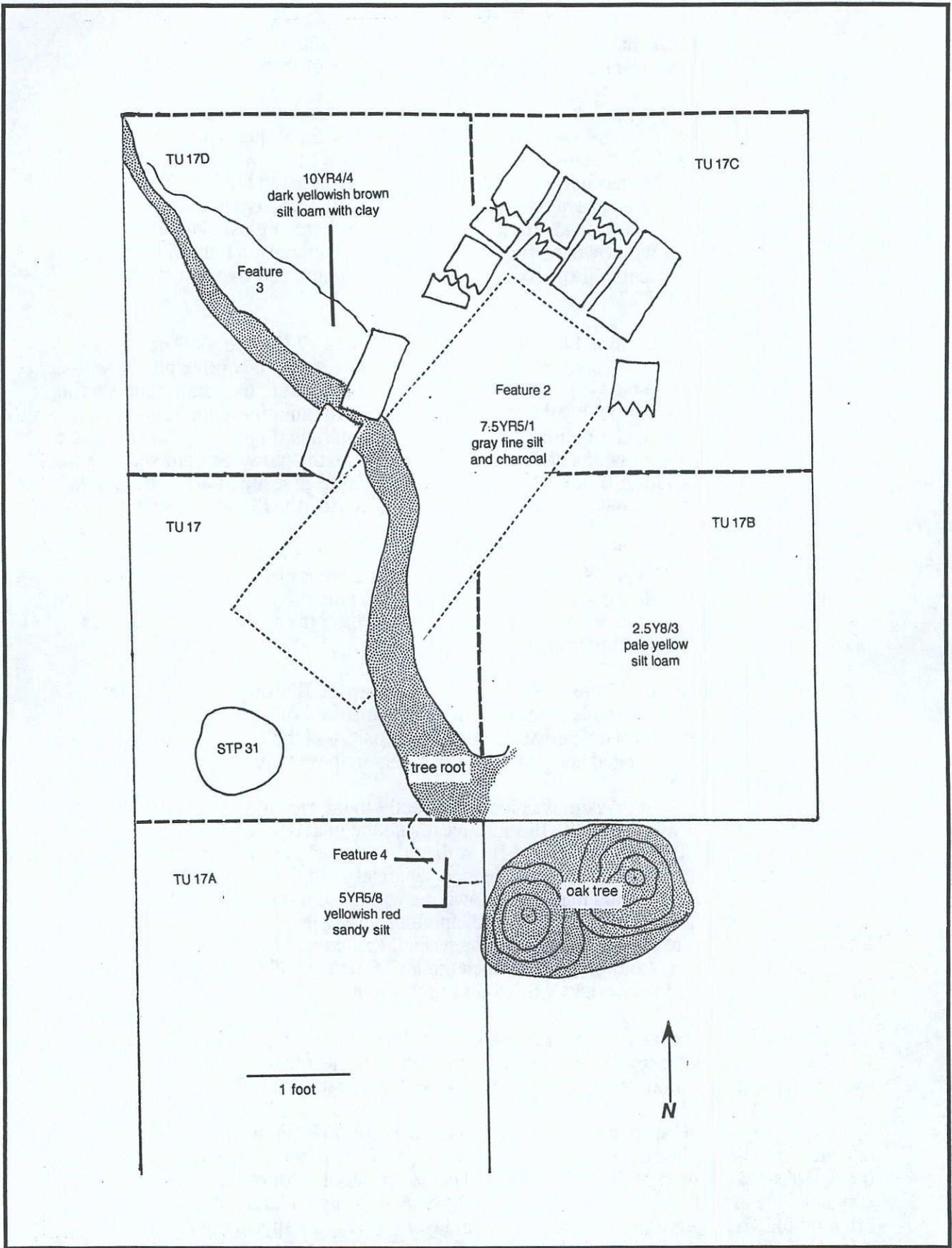
The initial step in the Phase III excavations of Block 17 was to complete the excavations in Phase II TUs 17B-17E, to fully expose the brick pier (Plate 1) found during the Phase II and to complete excavation of Feature 3. The majority of the Phase III units in this block were excavated to the north and south of the Phase II units, with several units placed to the west and one to the east (Figure 9).

The soils in the Block 17 area were not the typical Ap, E, B sequence observed in most of the site. Instead the soils in most of the units consisted of an Ap which was underlain by a gravel layer which covered midden deposits and the E horizon (Figure 16). The gravel layer was excavated and screened separately in these units.

TU 17F, the first unit opened, was located directly to the east of the Phase II TU 17E (Figure 9). This unit was opened to further investigate the intact bricks and protected midden deposits found during the Phase II. A disturbance was present in the northeast corner of the unit; this disturbance was screened separately. In the area of this disturbance, the gravel fill commonly found under the plowzone was present on the ground surface in the northeast corner. A recent shovel test pit, an older shovel test pit, and an east-west trending plowscar were noted in the unit at the base of the gravel layer. The artifact content increased towards the bottom of the three inch thick (7.6 cm) gravel layer and at the E horizon interface. No intact bricks were found in this unit.

TU 17G was excavated immediately east of 17F (Figure 9). Upon opening the unit, it was determined that the soils within the unit had been significantly disturbed by the excavation of a large hole at some point in the past. As a result, TU 17G was abandoned.

TUs 17H and 17I were opened north of TUs 17E and 17F (Figure 9). Both units contained the gravel layer shown in Figure 16. The artifacts in the units increased with depth during excavation of the gravel layer. This is typical of most of the units which contained the gravel layer. A layer of large whole shells lying on large pieces of brick and brick rubble was present underneath the gravel layer. This layer appears to represent a construction horizon (specifically, the soil surface at the time of the construction of the house). Figure 17 presents a soil profile of the unit as well as TU 17M which lay



**FIGURE 15**  
**Plan Map of Features 2-4 after Phase II Excavations**

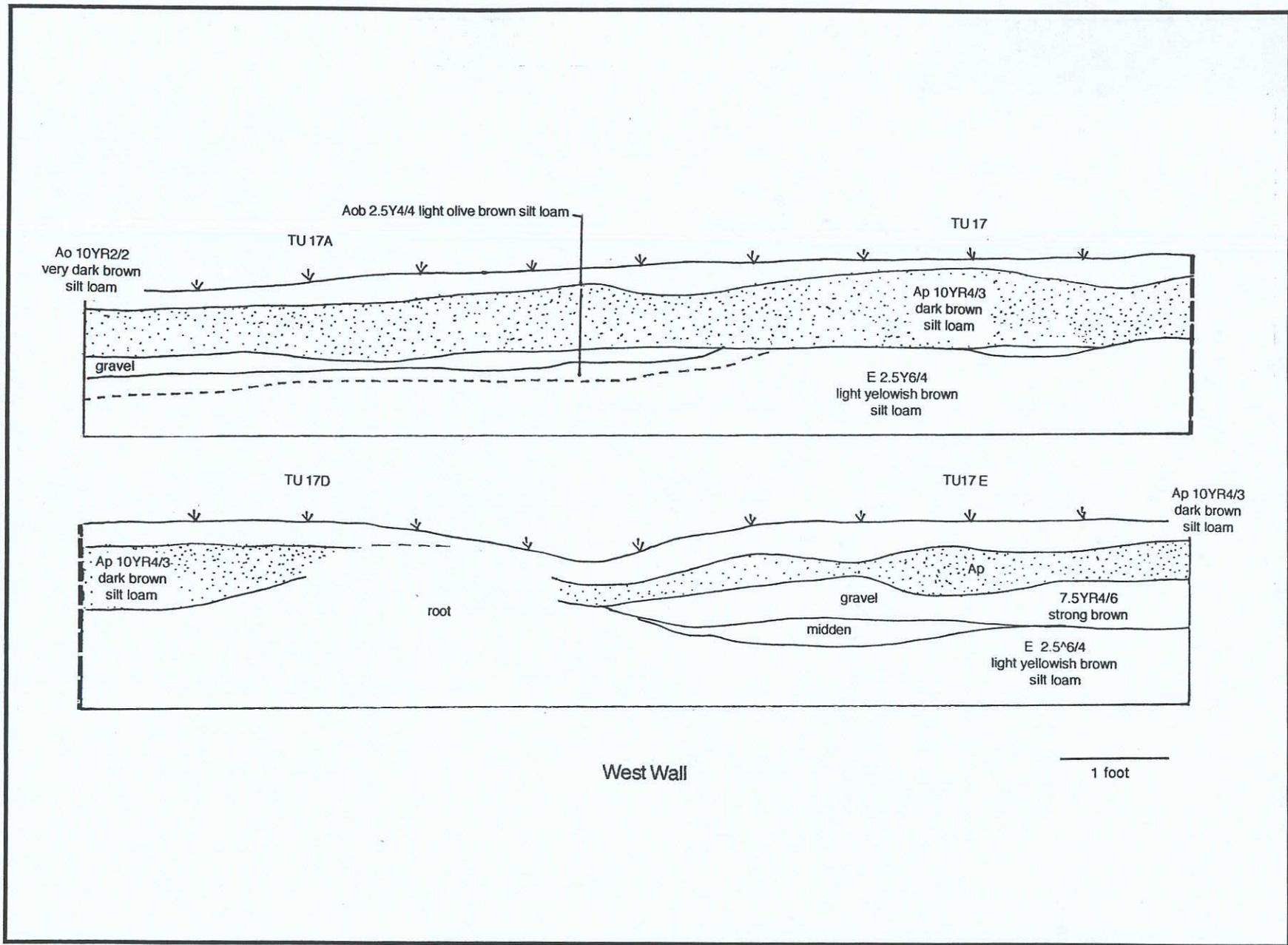
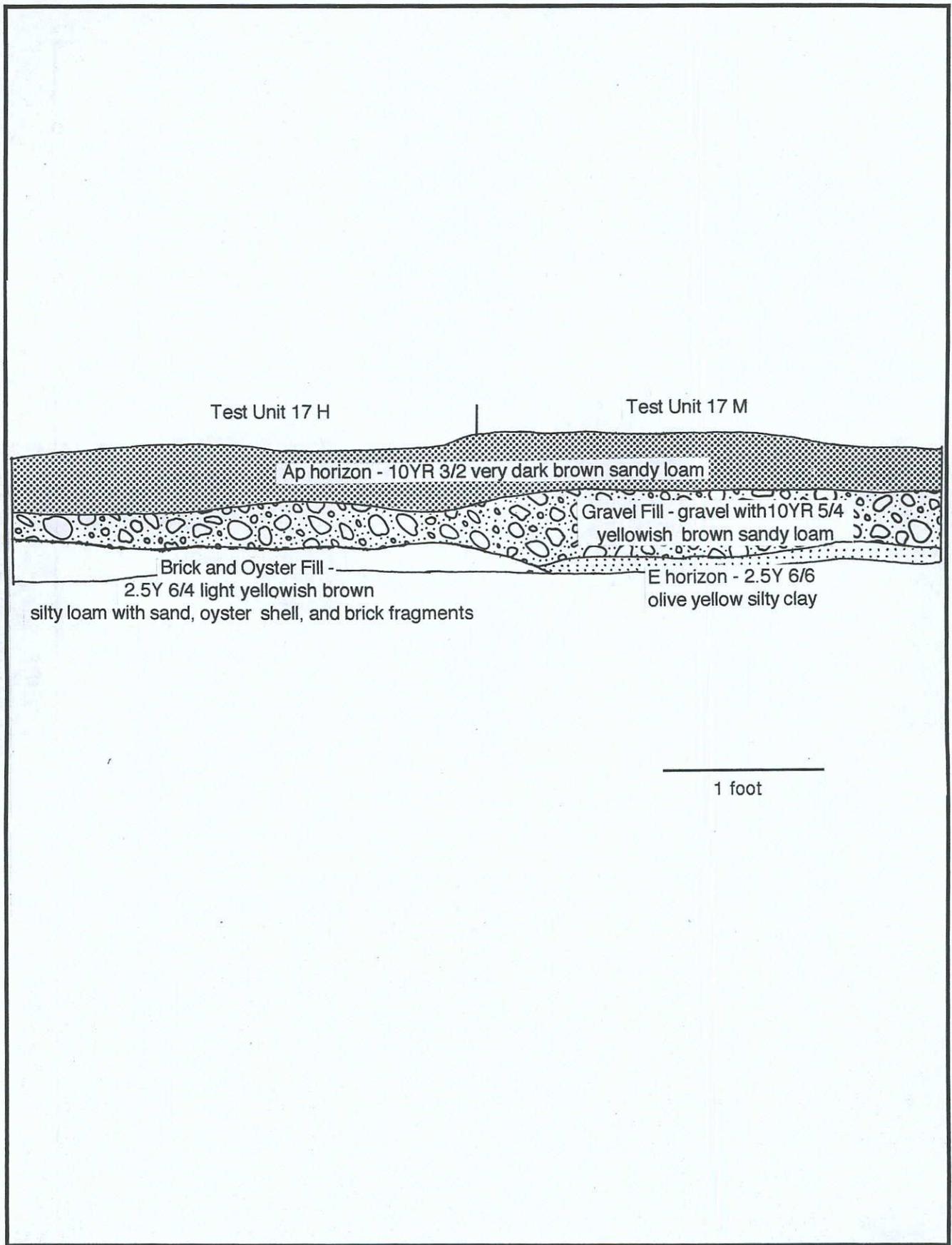


FIGURE 16  
Soil Profiles, Excavation Block 17



**FIGURE 17**  
**Soil Profile, West Wall, TUs 17H and 17M**

immediately to the north. TU 17I was very similar to 17H except that an old shovel test pit was present in the northwest corner of the unit. The gravel layer was somewhat deeper in the south half of the unit.

TUs 17J, 17K, 17L, TU 21, and TU 21A were placed to the west and south of TU 17A to determine if Feature 2 continued in these directions (Figure 9). The soils in the units were very similar to those found in the previous units. The stain defining Feature 2 did not continue and Feature 2 was interpreted as a smear of darker, organic soil, an irregularity in the color of the fill.

As previously stated, TU 17M was excavated directly north of TU 17H (Figure 9). A decision was made at this time, after consultation with Alexandria Archeology, to discard the plowzone and the gravel layer without screening. A sufficient sample of artifacts from these layers had already been collected and it was felt that the excavation of any features present below these levels, as well as the buried midden level, would maximize information recovery. The shell and brick rubble layer area (hypothesized construction zone) seen in TU 17H ended in TU 17M.

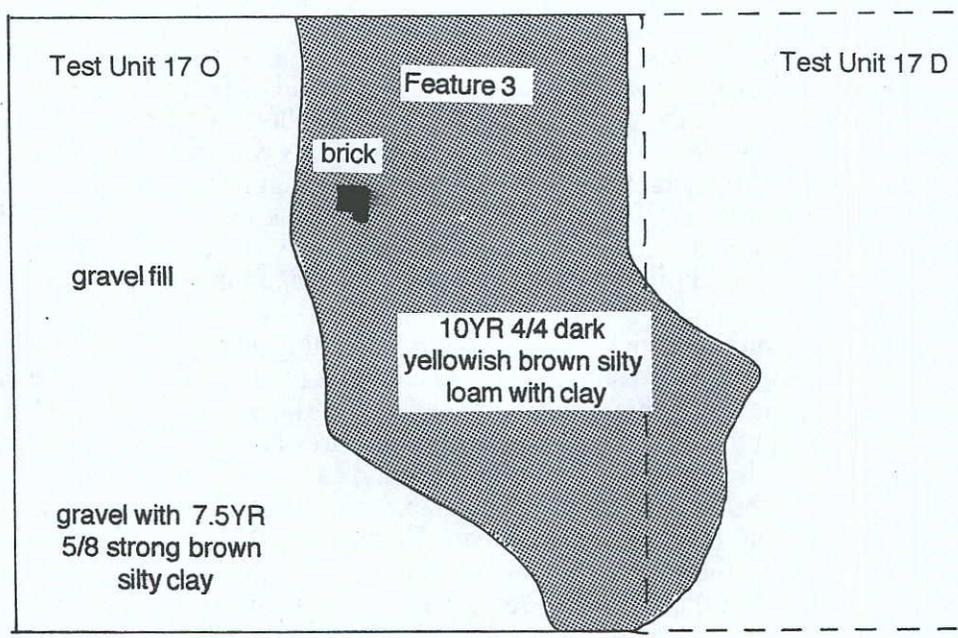
TUs 17N and 17O were excavated directly to the west of TU's 17 and 17D (Figure 9). The plowzone was discarded in these units as well. Large numbers of oyster shell fragments were observed in 17M and numerous brick fragments were present in 17N. TU 17O contained a portion of Feature 3, a sheet midden pocket (Figure 18). TU 17P was opened between Phase II units TU 17C and TU 18, again, to look for features and buried midden deposits. The plowzone was removed and not screened. Gravel fill was present; however, no evidence of buried midden deposits or features was found in TU 17P.

The artifact counts from the Block 17 excavations (including adjacent Phase II TUs 14 and 18) are presented in Table 5. To summarize, the ceramics recovered from the block consisted of 39 kaolin pipe fragments, creamware sherds (268), pearlware sherds (1021), whiteware sherds (85), porcelain sherds (3), coarse stoneware sherds (44), redware sherds (49), refined redware sherds (33) and unidentified ware types (27). Glass artifacts included a flask fragment, bottle fragments (197), a tableware fragment, goblet/tumbler fragments (20), a tobacco jar fragment, windowpane fragments (50) and miscellaneous glass fragments (19). Sixty-four nail fragments, a flattened lead musket ball, a spent .60 caliber slug, a pewter fragment, unidentified ferrous metal fragments (16), strap iron fragments (8), a possible knife blade fragment, a cast iron container/pot rim fragment, possible cast iron kettle fragments (3), four button fragments, a hex nut, a chisel fragment and an aluminum ferrule fragment were also found. Brick fragments totaled 359 and 1,287.9 grams of oyster shell fragments were collected.

Prehistoric artifacts recovered from the Block 17 excavation consisted of five quartzite flakes, an early stage quartzite biface fragment, two fire cracked rocks, a middle stage quartzite biface fragment and 17 quartz flakes.

The artifacts recovered from TUs 21 and 21A are shown in Table 3. They consisted of three creamware sherds, 28 pearlware sherds, four whiteware sherds, a coarse stoneware sherd, a bottle fragment, two goblet/tumbler fragments, a windowpane fragment, a nail, three unidentified ferrous metal fragments, 57 brick fragments and 98.7 grams of oyster shell fragments. TU 21 also contained five quartz flakes and three quartzite flakes; TU 21A contained a single quartz chunk.

TU 23 was placed to the east of TU 17M (Figure 9). The soil profile in this unit was similar to that seen elsewhere in the Block 17 excavations, consisting of an Ap over a



1 foot

**FIGURE 18**  
**Plan View, Feature 3, TUs 17D and 17O**

gravel layer, an E horizon and then a B horizon (Figure 19). A plow scar was present at the top of the E horizon (Figure 20).

The ceramics recovered from TU 23 consisted of kaolin pipe fragments (6), creamware sherds (17), pearlware sherds (137), whiteware sherds (11), coarse stoneware sherds (8), redware sherds (3), refined redware sherds (8) and a yellowware sherd (Table 3). Seven bottle fragments, a goblet/tumbler fragment, a windowpane fragment, two miscellaneous glass fragments, 14 nails, four strap iron fragments, a button, 46 brick fragments, 178 grams of oyster shell fragments, a bone fragment and two mortar fragments were also found. An unfinished quartzite Holmes type projectile point fragment, two quartzite flakes and nine quartz flakes comprised the prehistoric artifacts recovered from this unit.

A low dirt mound was present in the northern portion of the site. Two units, TUs 24 and 32, were placed north of this mound (Figure 9). The profile in the north half of TU 24 showed a thin fill layer on top of the plowzone which overlay an E horizon and then a B. The south half of the unit had a thin layer of fill over a plowed fill zone overlying a thick E horizon and then a B horizon. Figure 21 presents a profile of the unit. The plowed fill layer in the south half of the unit represents mixing (by plowing) of the normal plowzone and slopewash/slump from the dirt mound to the south of the unit.

The artifact counts were comparatively low in TU 24; a kaolin pipe fragment, 19 creamware sherds, 23 pearlware sherds, eight whiteware sherds, three stoneware sherds, a refined redware sherd, four unidentified sherds, 21 bottle fragments, 11 goblet/tumbler fragments, a strap iron fragment, 14 brick fragments and 12.5 grams of oyster shell fragments were recovered (Table 3). Six quartz flakes were also found.

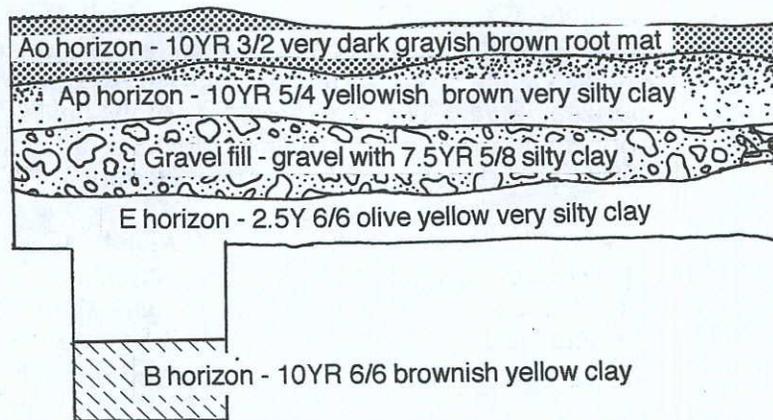
TU 32 was placed one meter north of TU 24 and exhibited a soil profile more typical of the undisturbed areas of the site, with a sequence of Ap/E/B horizons. This unit yielded four creamware sherds, five pearlware sherds, 14 whiteware sherds, five unidentified sherds, a stoneware sherd, a refined redware sherd, five tumbler or goblet fragments, two bottle fragments and four brick fragments. Four quartzite flakes and a quartz flake were also recovered.

TU 28 was opened 3 meters north of TU 17M, in the center of the mounded area (Figure 9). A darker stain which contained charcoal flecking and artifacts became evident at a depth of 11 inches (28 cm) in the southern portion of the unit (Figure 22). This stain, bounded by reddish orange gravel with larger gravels than were observed in the north half of the unit, was designated Feature 9 (Plate 2).

TUs 28A, 28B and 28C were opened in the vicinity of TU 28 to discover the extent of Feature 9 (Figure 9). The feature extended into TUs 28A and 28B (Plate 3) but not into 28C. The soils in TUs 28A and 28B consisted of an Ao horizon underlain by a plowed fill horizon (Figure 23). An unplowed portion of the plowed horizon was present in the areas directly above Feature 9. The feature and the plowed fill horizon were underlain by the E horizon.

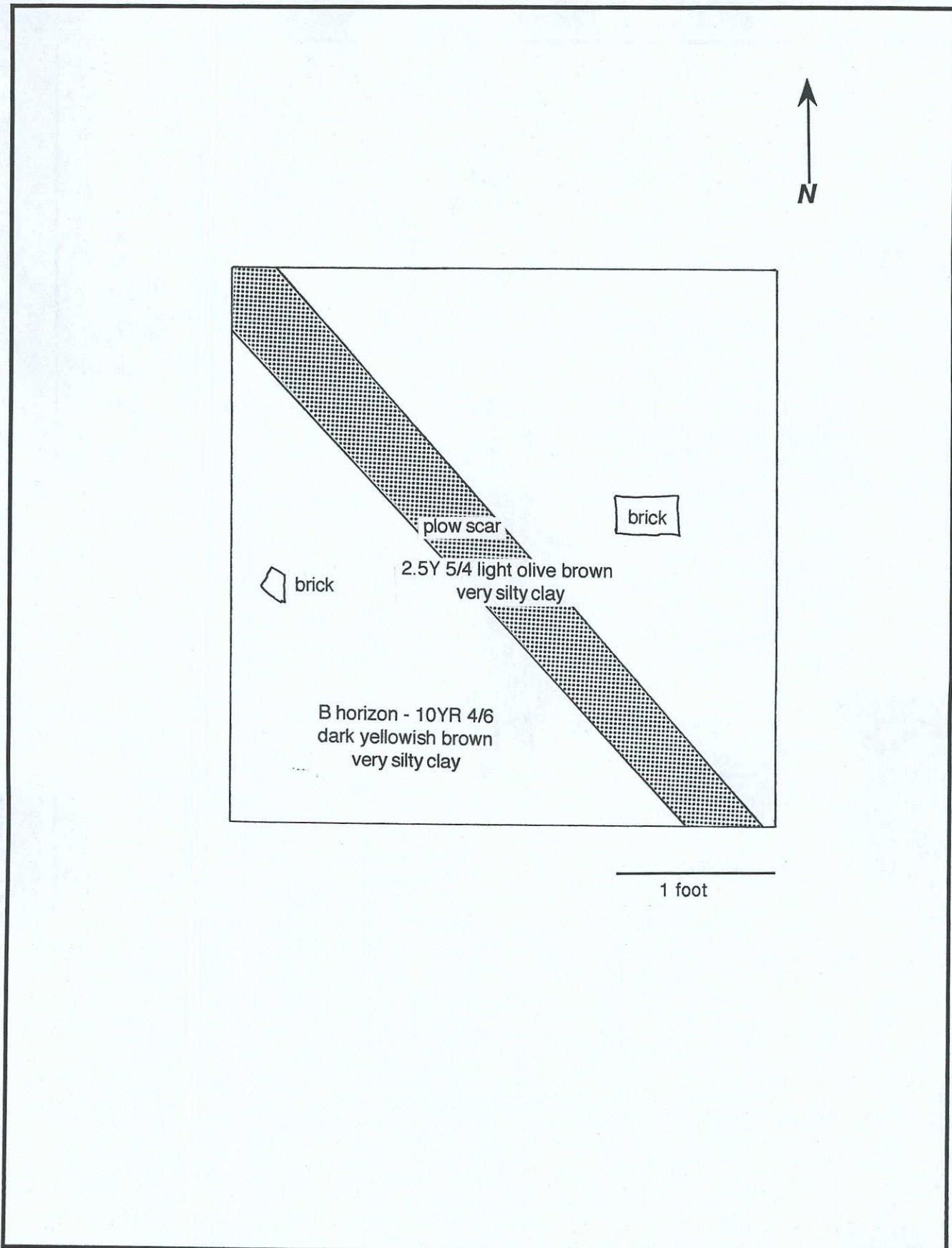
TU 28C contained an Ap horizon underlain by fill horizons and then the E horizon (Figure 24). Feature 9 did not continue into this unit. An older shovel test pit or a looter's hole was present in this unit.

TUs 28D and E were opened south of TU 28A and 28B to determine the southernmost extent of Feature 9, and TUs 28F and 28G were excavated to the west of TUs 28E and 28A to determine if similar buried deposits were present. The plowzone was discarded and



1 foot

**FIGURE 19**  
**Soil Profile, West Wall, TU 23**



**FIGURE 20**  
**Plan Map at Bottom of Gravel Layer, TU 23**

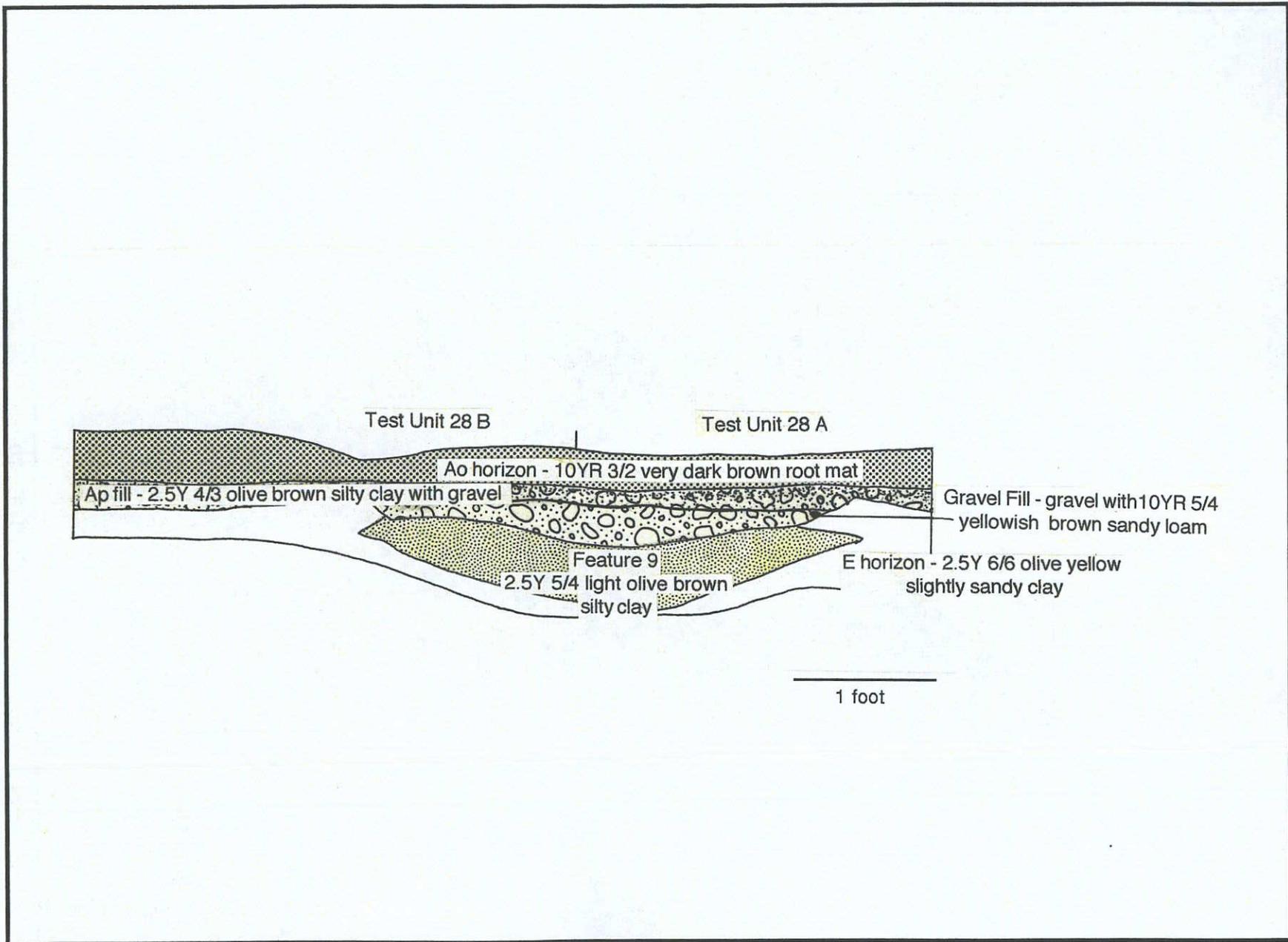
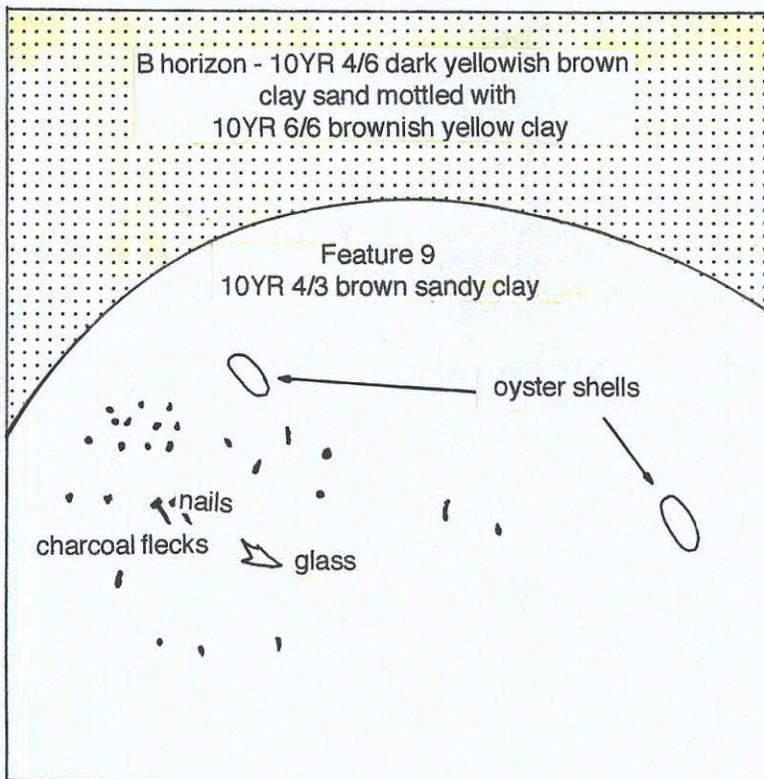
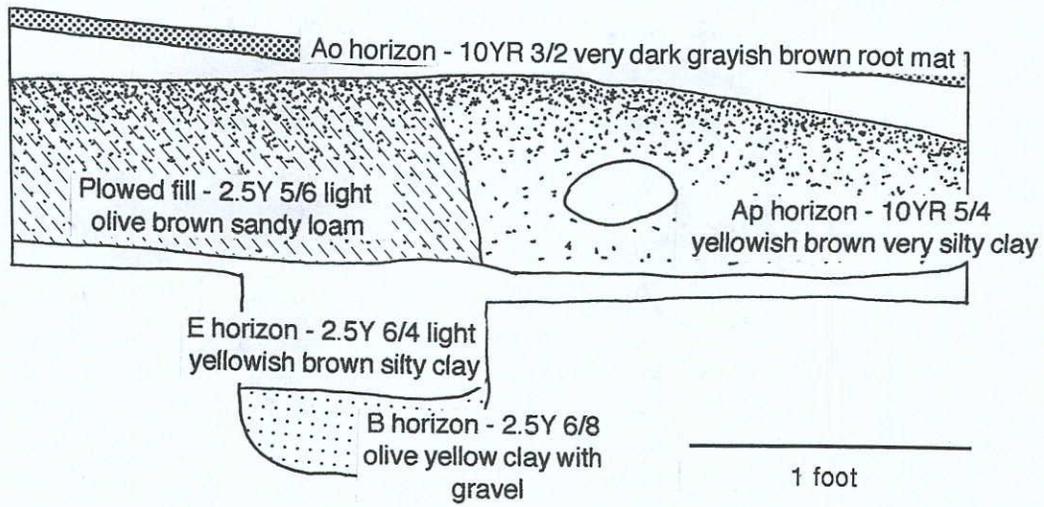


FIGURE 23  
Soil Profile, South Wall, TUs 28A and 28B

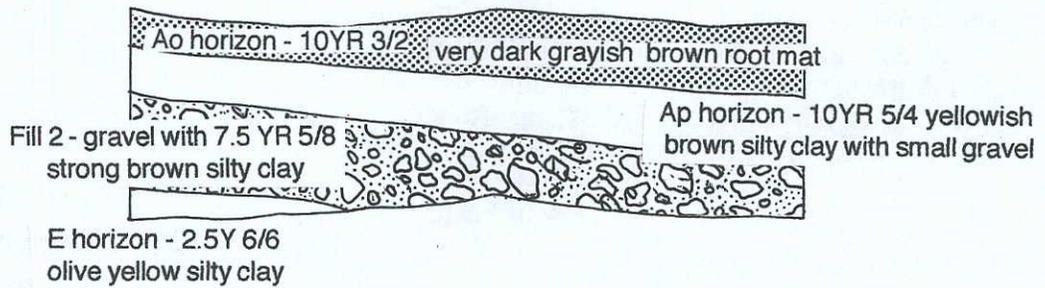


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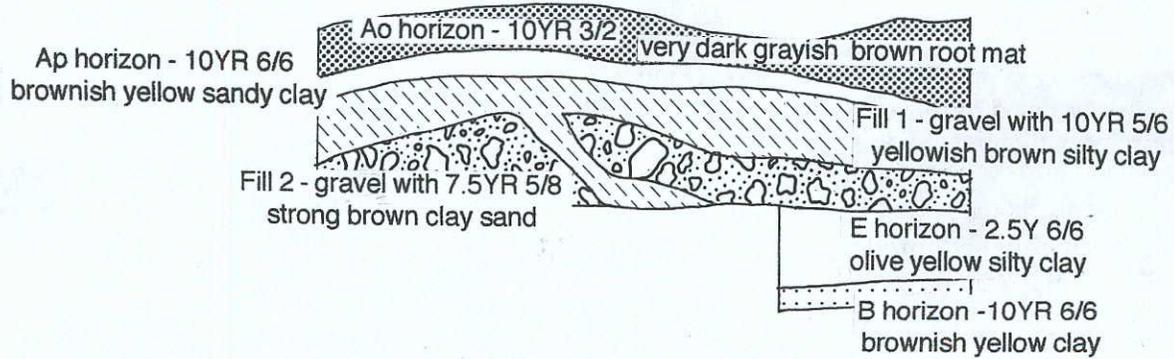
**FIGURE 22**  
**Plan Map of Portion of Feature 9, TU 28**



**FIGURE 21**  
**Soil Profile, West Wall, TU 24**



Test Unit 28C, West Wall



Test Unit 28C, South Wall

1 foot

FIGURE 24  
Soil Profile, TU 28C

not screened in these units. No features or intact deposits were found in TUs 28F and 28G.

The artifacts from the Block 28 excavations are presented in Table 6. Ceramics from the block consisted of kaolin pipe fragments (6), creamware sherds (43), pearlware sherds (131), whiteware sherds (29), a porcelain sherd, coarse stoneware sherds (11), redware sherds (9), refined redware sherds (5), and six unidentified sherds. A flask fragment, six tableware fragments, 48 bottle fragments, 13 goblet/tumbler fragments, a tobacco jar fragment, 12 windowpane fragments, two modern glass fragments and three unidentified glass fragments were found in Block 28. Twenty-two nails, two unidentified ferrous metal fragments, a strap iron fragment, two buttons, a lead fragment, a bone fragment, a plastic comb fragment, a plaster fragment and a portion of a cast iron rod with a finial were recovered from the block. Prehistoric artifacts included two quartzite flakes, a quartzite middle stage biface fragment and five quartz flakes.

Figure 25 presents a plan view of Feature 9 and Figure 26 presents the soil profile after excavation. Feature 9 is interpreted as a shallow pit. The deposits within the pit were protected from plowing by the gravel fill layer covering it. While excavating, it was noted that a number of very large oyster shells were concentrated in the western portion of the feature.

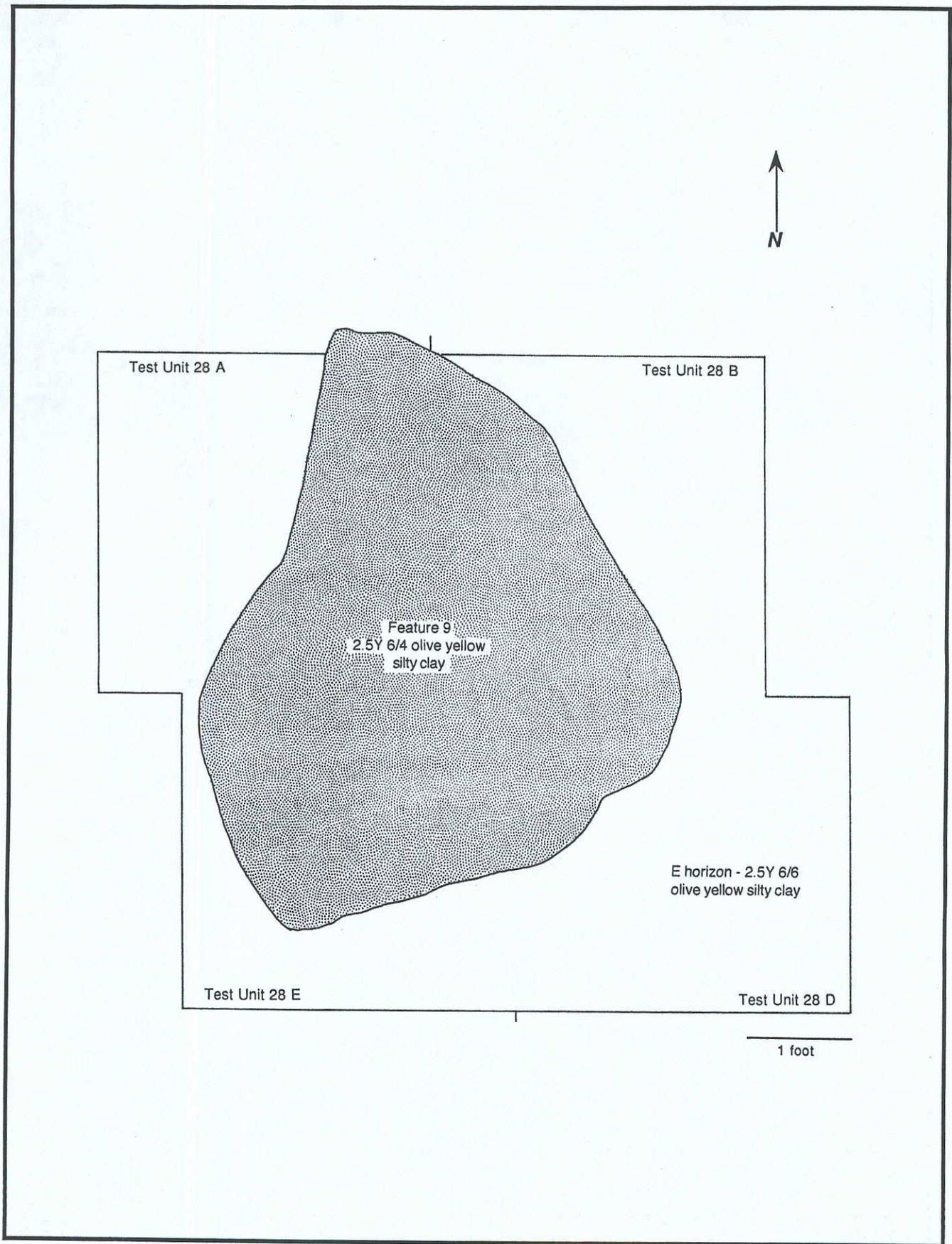
Feature 9 yielded 12 kaolin pipe fragments, 45 creamware sherds, 175 pearlware sherds, eight whiteware sherds, 12 coarse stoneware sherds, nine redware sherds, five refined redware sherds, a tableware fragment, 52 bottle fragments, 15 goblet/tumbler fragments, two tobacco jar fragments, 24 windowpane fragments, four miscellaneous glass fragments, 49 nails, six unidentified ferrous metal fragments, a button, a chain link, a three corner file, a mortar fragment, a chain toggle, a possible key, a harrow tooth from a spike toothed harrow, 25 brick fragments and 2563.9 grams of oyster shell fragments.

TU 33 was placed 1 meter (3.3 feet) east of TU 28B to determine if intact cultural deposits were present in this location (Figure 9). Excavation revealed that the soils in the units consisted of those typical of the rest of the site, with an Ap horizon overlying an E horizon which rested on subsoil.

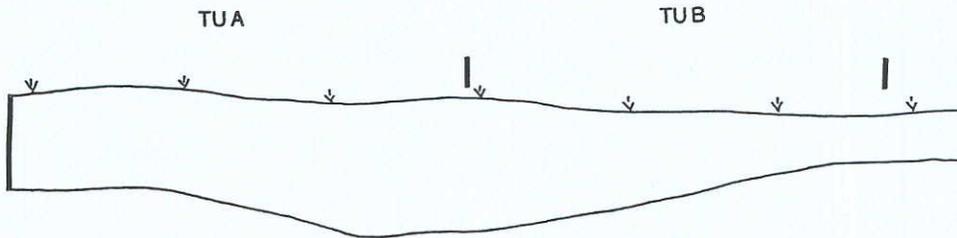
Artifacts recovered from the unit include two kaolin pipe bowl fragments, two redware sherds, a refined redware lid fragment, five coarse stoneware sherds, 15 creamware sherds, 20 pearlware sherds, seven whiteware sherds, eight freeblown tumbler/goblet fragments, 13 bottle fragments, an unidentified glass vessel fragment, seven window pane fragments, seven unidentified nails, eight brick fragments, 95.3 grams of oyster shell fragments and two slate fragments.

A trench (Trench 4) was excavated extending westward from TU 17H and 17M to the large circular hole which was originally thought to be a well (Figure 9). This was done to determine if the midden extended in this direction. The soil profile in the trench indicated that the gravel layer present in the Block 17 and Block 28 areas extended about halfway between the circular hole and the western edge of the excavation block. No midden soils were observed in the trench. The artifacts which were recovered are shown on Table 3 and in Appendix I.

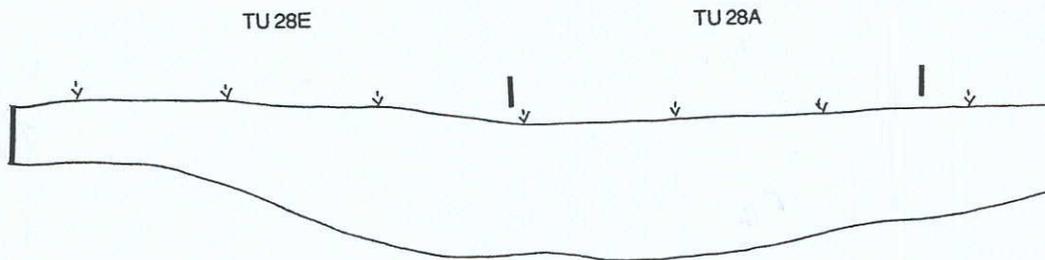
Several units were placed in the northern portion of the site to look for features and to determine the extent of the artifact concentrations in these areas (Figure 9). The units included TUs 19, 20, 22, 29 and 31.



**FIGURE 25**  
**Plan Map, Feature 9**



Feature 9, East-West Profile



Feature 9, North-South Profile

1 foot

**FIGURE 26**  
**Profiles After Excavation, Feature 9**

TU's 19 and 20 had deep plowzones that were heavily disturbed by roots. Few artifacts were present. TU's 19, 31, 22, and 29 exhibited shallow plowzones and poorly drained soils. Artifacts in these units were low in comparison to the remainder of the site. The artifact counts are shown in Table 3 and in Appendix I.

Trench 5 was excavated to the west of the circular hole as a Phase II shovel test pit (STP 42) excavated in this vicinity contained bricks. The trench was opened to determine if these bricks were associated with a feature or an additional structure. Although the trench contained a number of brick fragments, the bricks were rounded and plow broken. A concentration of bricks in the center of the trench was designated Feature 10. Figure 27 presents a plan view of the feature. Few artifacts were found in association with the feature; these are presented in Table 1.

Two large tree falls in the northern portion of the sites were also examined for the presence of artifacts or features. No evidence of darker soil horizons or artifacts was found. In addition, several 50 cm x 50 cm (20 x 20 inch) test units were excavated randomly throughout the site to look for features or the dark midden soils. The plowzone in these units was discarded without screening. No features were found in any of the units.

## **SITE DISCUSSION**

The historic period archeological remains, the focus of these excavations, consisted of a portion of a brick pier, remnants of a sheet midden, an area containing large numbers of oyster shells, a possible detached kitchen area and several pit features, two of which postdate the occupation of the site. Although prehistoric artifacts were recovered during the historic excavations, these are not the primary focus of this report, and only brief mention will be made of them. The prehistoric artifacts are best understood within the context of the larger prehistoric site Phase III excavations which are discussed in a separate report (Gardner et al. 1995b).

## **Depositional History**

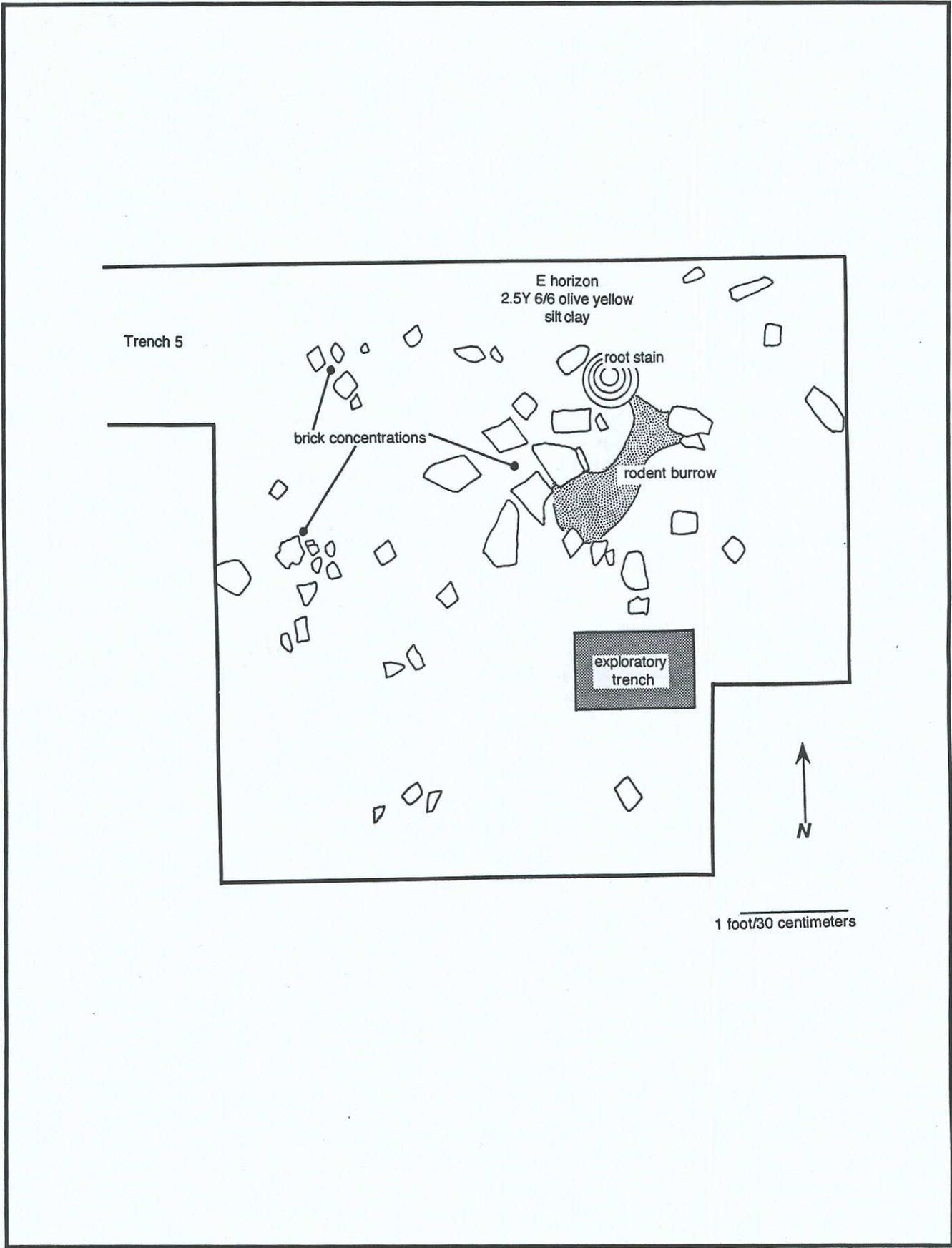
General depositional characteristics of the site are as follows. The soil profile in portions of the area around Excavation Block 17 contained the following horizons:

Ao  
Ap  
Fill layer  
Midden/construction level  
E  
B

In all other areas, the profile was:

Ao  
Ap  
E  
B

The Ao consists of the recent organic mat. The Ap consists of a plowzone which was cultivated until circa 40-60 years ago, based on the age range of the arboreal species present today. The fill layer is comprised of mixed gravels, sands and clays, some with high iron



**FIGURE 27**  
**Plan Map, Feature 10**

contents, some with mottled blues and grays indicative of gleying. The matrix all had high clay contents indicating considerable antiquity (in excess of several hundred thousand years). For the most part, these soils could be seen in the profile of the so-called "well". As these deposits lay over the cultural deposits associated with the house (including a pit, midden, construction level and pier remnant, it is clear the hole was excavated (most likely drilled, given the extreme roundness of it) after the house was destroyed and abandoned. The midden construction level is associated with the building and use of the house. The E horizon is an eluviated A, remnants of which are common everywhere on the hill. As far as could be determined, the E horizon is older than the primary prehistoric component, or 3,800 years before present. The underlying B horizon is even older. No evidence for prehistoric or historic occupation was found in situ in either of these lower horizons.

The soil profile throughout most of the site was a straightforward Ao, Ap, E, B sequence. Exceptions were noted in the Block 8 area where undulations in the profile, or some other fortuitous situation, resulted in patches of sheet midden being preserved. As all of the artifacts in the cultivated areas were quite small as a result of the continuous impact of cultivation, these remnant midden deposits could be discerned not only by their darker color and organic nature but also by a marked increase in artifact size.

The site gave evidence for episodes of plowing, one of which occurred during or after the time of the occupation of the house, the other of which occurred after the house had been abandoned. That cultivation in the immediate area of the house did not occur before occupation is demonstrated by the absence of a plowzone beneath the brick pier, sheet midden pockets, or construction level in the Block 17 area. Several lines of evidence show that cultivation was not done in the immediate vicinity of the house while it was inhabited. Again, these are the partially intact brick piers, undisturbed sheet midden pockets and the building level. The presence of plow scars beneath the gravel fill deposits in a portion of Excavation Block 17 shows that this early episode of cultivation took place before the overlaying of the gravel fill. Another, later, plowing episode is evident from the plowzone occurring on top of the gravel fill layer. Other late disturbances are evident at the site as well. These include both fairly recent looter's holes and a pit, Feature 7, which dates to the Civil War era, after the occupation of the house.

As noted, as a consequence of post-abandonment cultivation, most of the artifacts from the site were small and plow broken. Intact contexts were only found in pit features in which the bottom of the pit had escaped plowing, in the gravel fill near Block 17 which had escaped plowing, and in various sheet midden remnants which represent filled in undulations in the original ground surface.

### **Site Occupation**

Based on the ceramics, the site was occupied from the 1790s to the 1820s/1830s. The inhabitants appear to have been tenants, for it is known from the archival research that the residences of the actual property owners during this time period are outside of the project area. Although some of the owners during this period had slaves, slave occupation of the site does not seem likely as the site does not exhibit many of the features which are believed to be characteristic of slave sites, features such as interior root cellars, a higher rate in the occurrence of buttons, a later range of dates of artifact classes such as ceramics in comparison to other artifacts such as glass or buttons (the result of handing down the remnants of sets of dishes), the presence of colonoware (although it may be somewhat late for this), the presence of ritual objects, etc.

It is possible that the initial occupation of the site was between 1793 and 1815 when an increase in property values is indicated by the property price at the time when it was sold.

Often this increase is related to property improvements and the construction of a structure, tenant occupied or not, would constitute an improvement. It is equally possible, however, that this price increase relates to other factors. It is known that tenants occupied the larger property of which 44AX177 is but a part in 1821, when five rentals are noted in the estate accounts for Thomas Watkins. However, no leases were noted in the deed records and the actual location of only one of the rentals, a house in Alexandria, is known.

The site appears to have been abandoned sometime around the 1830s. This is based primarily on the presence of yellowware within the ceramic assemblage and the absence of ironstone which began to be made in the 1840s. Yellowware has a *terminus post quem* of 1830. It is possible that the yellowware postdates the site as none was found in intact contexts. This seems somewhat unlikely, however, as it is concentrated in one location where a supposed kitchen was located. No archival information on the project area occupation could be found for the period from 1821 until 1854 when a chancery court case mentions only that the property has been used for procuring wood. This would suggest that no one was living there.

### Dating the House

A Mean Ceramic Date (MCD) of 1809.5 was obtained for the site as a whole. This, however, showed some internal variation when the MCD was calculated separately for different site areas or excavation blocks. Excavation Blocks 17 and 28 produced MCDs of 1806, while Excavation Block 8 had a date of 1810.5. This, in conjunction with other evidence such as differences in ceramic and nail types (to be discussed more fully under the artifact distribution section), suggests an addition to the house had been built in the vicinity of Excavation Block 8. Excavation Block 3 yielded a MCD of 1812.5, suggesting that it is a later refuse deposit or structure associated with the addition.

The dates on the artifacts suggest an occupation range of circa 1790s to the 1830s. In general, the ceramics were primarily pearlware (65%) which dates generally from the 1780s to circa 1840. The next most frequent ceramic type which could be dated was creamware (12.72%) which occurred from the 1760s to circa 1820. Whiteware, spanning the years from 1820-1900+, comprised 12.08% of the ceramic types. The nearly equal percentages of creamware and whiteware suggest that the site was occupied not much before or much after the generalized pearlware dates.

The glass dates generally support the ceramics, although the contexts seem somewhat more mixed. There do not appear to be distinct concentrations of earlier or later glass in specific areas of the site. Those buttons which could be dated range from 1726-1776 (1) and 1800-1865 (2).

### The Nature of the House

Little intact architectural evidence of a structure was recovered. The only remaining intact house associated feature consisted of a partial brick pier which was found in Excavation Block 17. A brick concentration, interpreted as representing the remains of a second brick pier, was found in Excavation Block 1 during the initial investigations at the site by IAC (1993). The distance between the two brick concentrations is 20 feet (6.1 meters), presumed to be one dimension of the house. No evidence of a cellar was found.

Based on the refuse disposal pattern and presuming that trash disposal would be more intense in the backyard areas, it seems likely that the front of the house faced to the southwest. A deeply entrenched road, which may be the road leading to the house at the time of occupation, lay to the southwest. Areas of unplowed sheet midden were present in

the area around the brick pier in Block 17, in Block 3 and in Block 8 (Figure 28). These are presumed to be outside the house. A refuse pit was present in Block 28, and is also presumed to be outside the house.

The relatively small amount of brick at the site would indicate that the brick was used for the piers and possibly a chimney and hearth. Barring extensive scavenging, there was not a sufficient amount of brick to indicate a brick structure. With the exception of the bricks found in the intact pier, the brick fragments were very small. In general, the brick was concentrated in the areas where the piers were found or postulated. There is an increase in brick in the vicinity of Excavation Block 3 and in TUs 22 and 29 (Figure 29). This, coupled with refuse disposal patterns, may indicate an outbuilding in this location. A concentration of window glass was also found in Block 3 which would tend to support the presence of an outbuilding (Figure 30). Assuming that the sheet midden in Block 8 was outside the structure, if a measurement is taken from the plowed brick pier remains in TU 4 to a point just inside or northwest of the sheet midden remnant in the southern portion of Block 8, the maximum dimension of the addition along this axis would be 16.5 feet (5 meters).

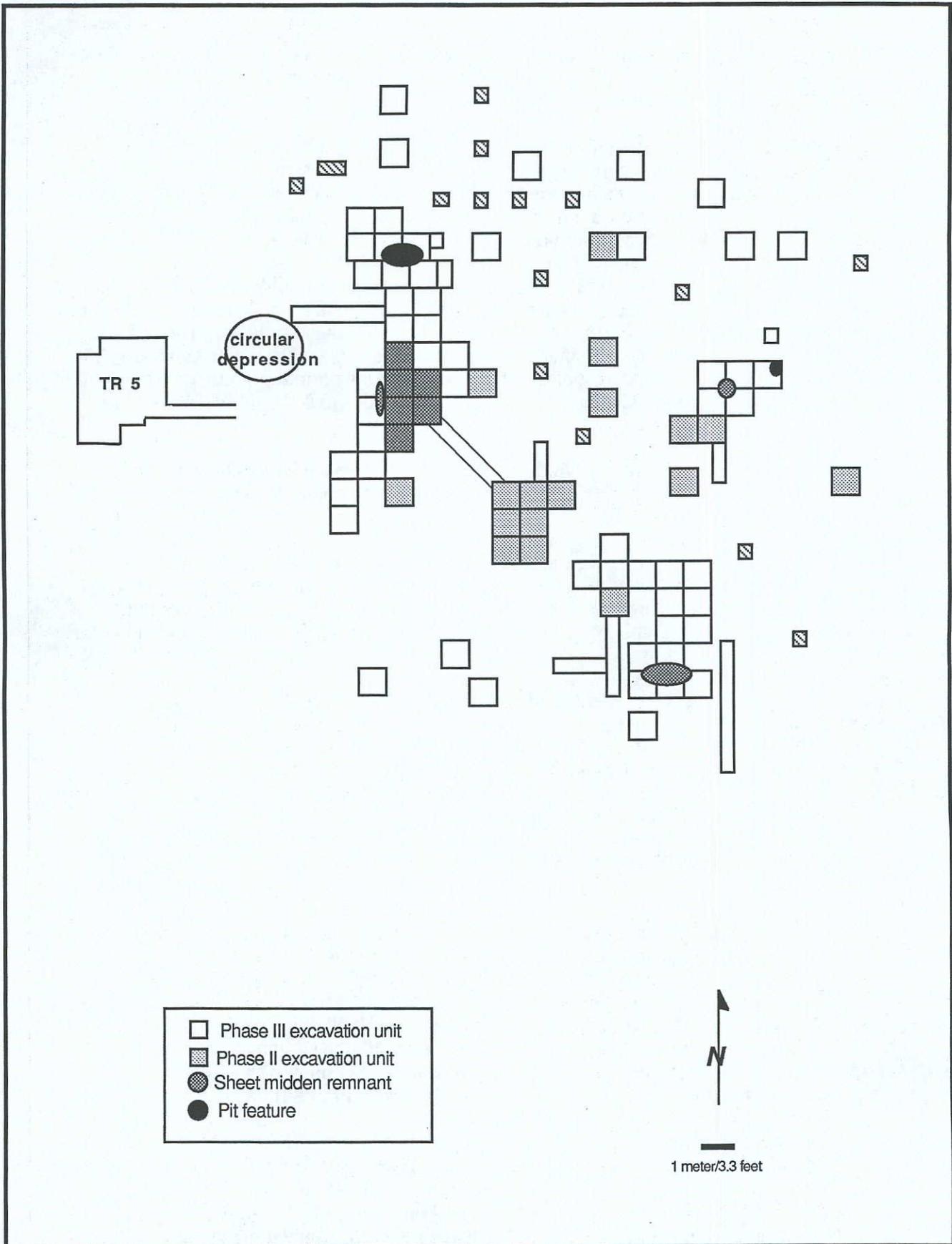
Based on the distribution of window glass, the structure appears to have had at least two windows, one in the vicinity of Blocks 17 and 28, and one in the vicinity of Block 81 (Figure 30).

A total of 344 nails and nail fragments were recovered from the site during the TAA Phase II and III investigations (Figure 31). This number does not appear to be sufficient for the structure to have been a frame house, so it is likely that it was constructed of log. The greatest numbers of nails occur in the Block 17/28 area, in the Block 8 area and in the Block 3 area.

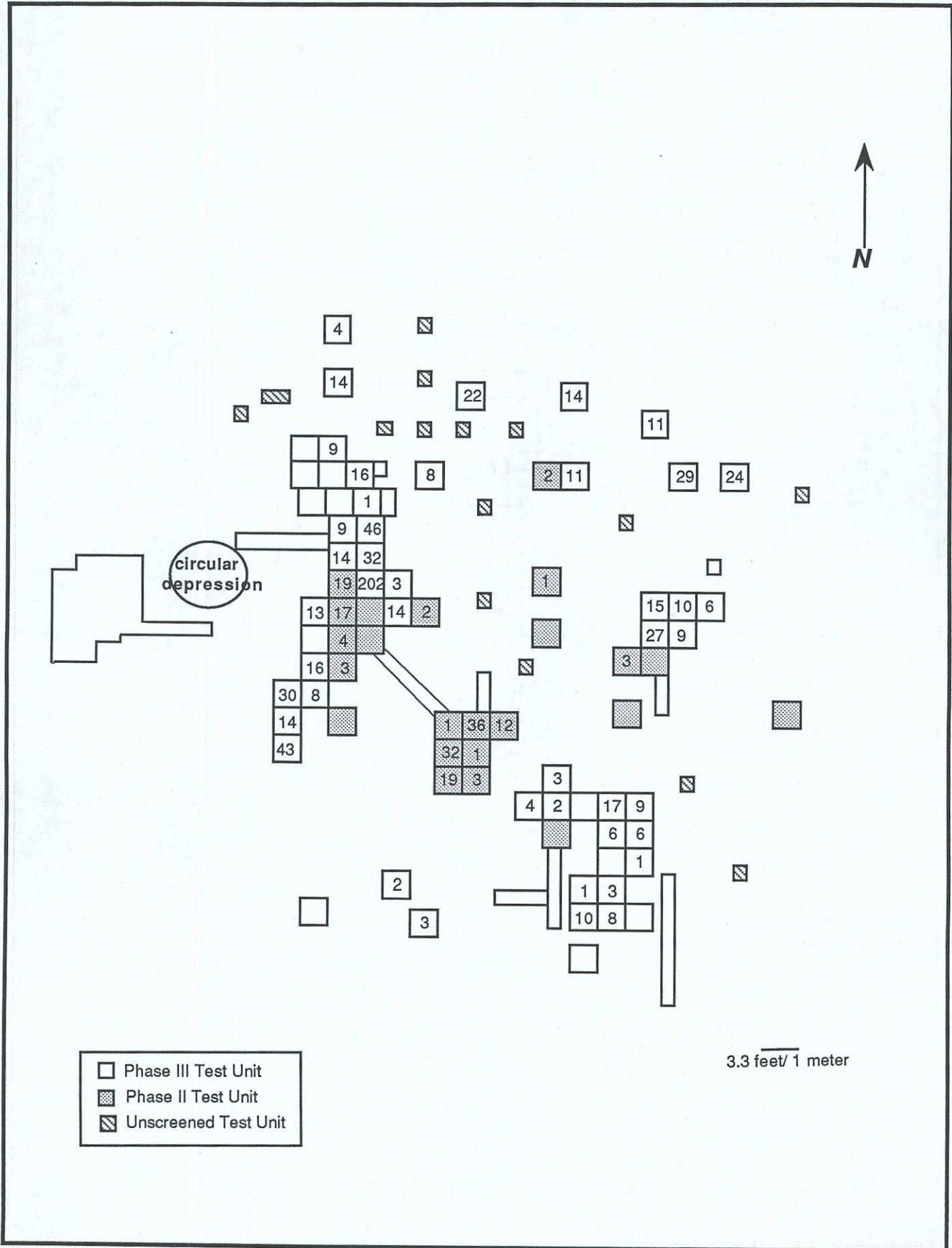
Although relatively few identifiable nails were found, the types of nails found at different areas of the site suggest that the concentration of architectural materials seen in Block 8 may represent a later addition to the structure. Both cut and wrought nails were found at the site; however, with a few exceptions, each type is found in a different area. The wrought nails are concentrated in the vicinity of Block 17/28 and the majority of the cut nails are found in the Block 8 area (Figure 32). A later MCD was obtained for the Block 8 area which somewhat supports the idea of an addition in this location. A similar pattern was observed at the Winkler site (Adams 1994:159) which is contemporaneous with 44AX177.

Although we have little evidence to support speculation on what the house may have looked like, the most common interior plan from circa 1750 to 1850 and on was that of the extended hall and parlor model (McAlester and McAlester 1984:80). Because the structure was likely log, the house could have been some form of the Midland log house (McAlester and McAlester 1984:84), perhaps either one or one and a half stories high; two story Midland log houses are rare (McAlester and McAlester 1984:81). It may have had a framed addition and porch as these were commonly added to the log houses and were made with cut lumber from local sawmills (McAlester and McAlester 1984:84).

In nearby Fairfax County, Lyle Browning (1985) examined the Mulholland house. Although later modified, the original structure was a two story, hall and parlor style structure of v-notched log construction (Browning 1985:124). It measured 25 by 30 feet, had a central chimney, one southern and two northern windows. In contrast to the structure at Stonegate, the Mulholland house had a full stone foundation and a full cellar. This house is somewhat later, however, with a construction date of circa 1841 (Browning 1985:124-140).

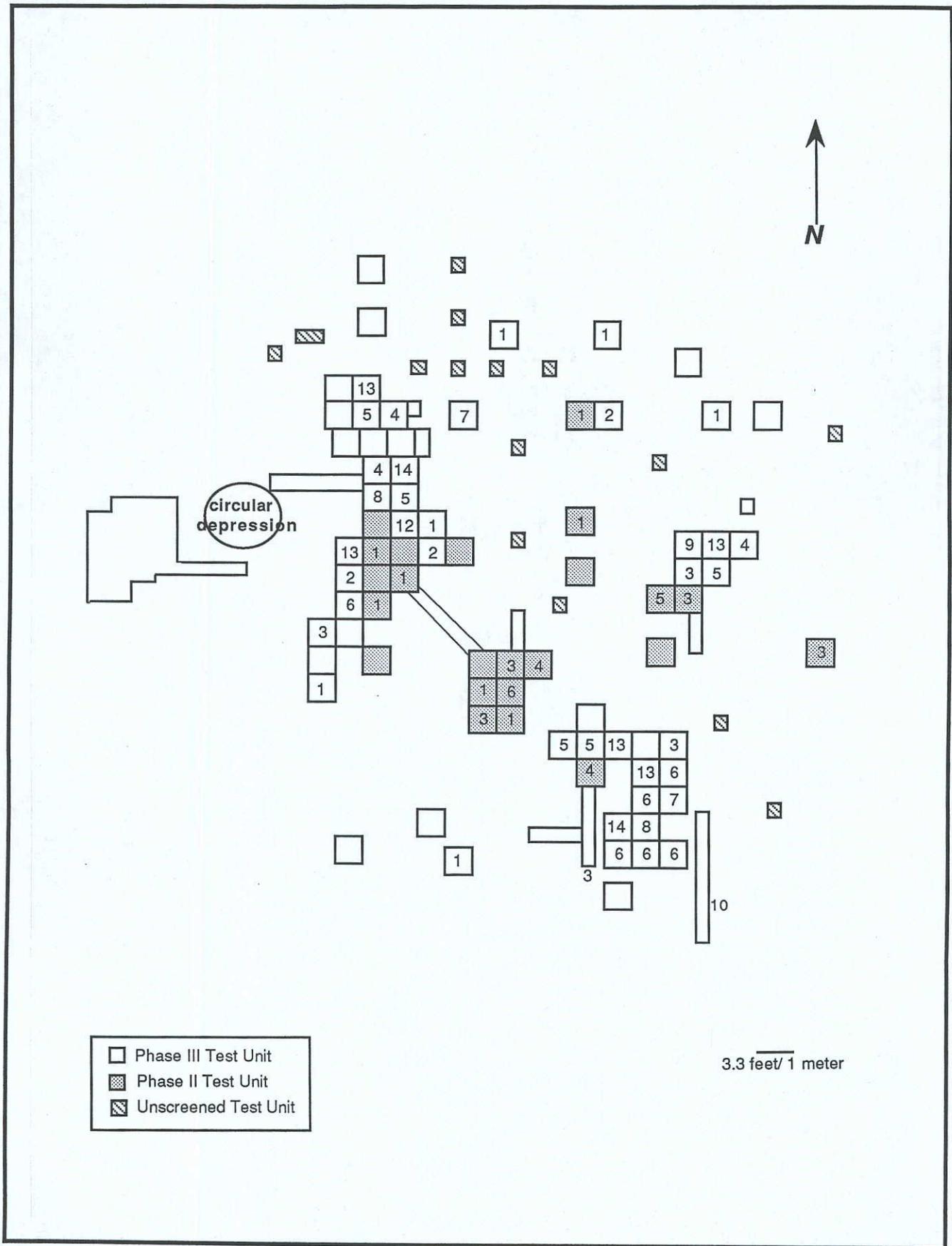


**FIGURE 28**  
**Map Showing Locations of Features and Sheet Midden Remnants**



**FIGURE 29**  
**Map Showing Brick Distribution**





**FIGURE 31**  
**Map Showing Nail Distribution**



The structures at the Bontz site (44AX103) appear to be contemporaneous (circa 1796-1798) and may be of a similar size although they were constructed of different materials (Cromwell and Hills 1989). The first structure, frame on a brick foundation, measured 25 x 30 feet and had a rear addition. The addition was constructed circa 1855-1860 and measured 15 x 20 feet. The second structure, built of brick with a full cellar, measured 20 x 25 feet and was constructed in the 1830s. A rear addition, measuring 15 x 20 feet, was added sometime prior to the Civil War.

The 44AX177 structure appears to be larger than the original structure at the nearby Winkler site which may also have been log. This structure measured 12 x 12 feet (Adams 1994:233) and had only one window. The 44AX177 house is also somewhat larger than an overseer's/tenant house (which dates slightly earlier) located near Dumfries in Prince William County (Anderson et al. 1995). This particular dwelling measured 17 x 17 feet and had a full stone foundation and a half cellar with a bulkhead entrance.

### **South's Function**

The distribution of the artifacts according to the functional categories defined by South (1977) is presented in Table 7. The Carolina Artifact Pattern consists of regularities in the frequency of artifacts within these functional categories and is considered to be typical of 18th century domestic sites. This pattern, developed by South (1977) and revised by Garrow (1982) is generally characterized by a high kitchen group percentage and a low architectural group percentage. Other patterns, c.f. the Frontier Artifact Pattern (South 1977, also revised by Garrow 1982), the Public Interaction Pattern (developed by Wise, cited in Garrow 1982) and the Carolina Slave Pattern (Garrow 1982) have also been developed.

When the artifacts from 44AX177 are compared to these patterns, they do not fit clearly into any one pattern because the kitchen group artifacts are so numerous; however, the percentages derived are closest to those of the Carolina Slave pattern. The lack of architectural materials (which would influence the other percentages) was probably because the house was log. The low percentage of architectural materials may also indicate that, other than the construction of the addition, not much re-building or structural repair work had been conducted (Cressey et al. 1984:4). The paucity of remains other than kitchen related items may reflect socio-economic status or a pattern of consumer behavior in which the site's occupants chose not to expend capital on certain kinds of non-essential material goods. The latter seems unlikely, as evidence of spending on non-utilitarian ceramic sets was evident in the artifact assemblage and, as measured by the ceramics, the occupants appeared to have been middle class.

### **Artifact Distribution and Refuse Disposal Patterns**

Most of the artifacts recovered from the site were small, plow broken fragments except for those from the features and the intact sheet midden areas which had escaped plowing. However, although vertical displacement of artifacts by plowing may be extensive, horizontal displacement is somewhat less so, and information about site patterning can still be obtained. Distribution maps were plotted for several different artifact categories at the site. These include ceramic ware types, ceramic decorative types, nails, brick, window glass, bottle glass, tumblers/goblets, oyster shell and tobacco pipes. The distributions of the architectural materials were discussed previously and will be not reiterated here.

When examining the distribution of artifact totals at the site, the greatest densities at the site are found in Blocks 17/28, Block 3 and Block 8 (Figure 33). The artifact



concentrations in 17/28 and 8 are presumed to be the areas of greatest refuse discard, and were probably associated with kitchen areas and doorways. The artifact concentration in Block 3 appears to represent an outbuilding. The fact that few artifacts were present in the units excavated southwest of the hypothesized structure area suggests that this was a front yard area which was kept relatively clean. The presence of the deeply incised road in this area supports this hypothesis as it is likely that the house faced the road.

When examining the types of artifacts found in different locations within the site, other temporal and functional patterns become apparent. An examination of where functionally different kinds of ceramics are found often provides information on inter-site patterning. Because of the degree of plow breakage, vessel form could often not be determined and used in conjunction with ware type to define functional areas.

Separating the ceramics into refined wares (refined white earthenware types, refined redware and porcelain) and coarse wares (coarse stoneware, redware, yellowware, and other coarse earthenwares) and, based on the assumption that the refined wares represent food serving and consumption and the coarse wares represent food storage and preparation, distinct functional areas emerge. Recognizing that refined wares constituted a majority of the ceramics at the site in all areas, the highest percentages of refined wares are found in Blocks 8, 17 and 28 (Figure 34). Porcelain was only found in Blocks 17/28 and Block 8 (Figure 35). This would seem to indicate a pattern of disposal of food serving and food consumption items in these locations, presumably near a kitchen/dining area.

Conversely, the highest percentage of coarse wares were found in Blocks 3 and 5 indicating that these were areas where food preparation and storage occurred (Figure 36). Given what appears to be an increase in architectural materials in this vicinity, these locations are presumed to be near a structure where food preparation and storage activities took place, perhaps a detached kitchen.

Differences in ware type distribution which appear to indicate temporal changes in refuse disposal patterns and, perhaps, changes in the usage of different parts of the structure also become evident. Pearlware constituted the major ceramic type at the site, making up 64.96% of the total ceramic assemblage and 72.37% of the refined white earthenwares. In general, pearlware is rather evenly distributed across the site (Figure 37). Most of the units which appear to deviate greatly contain few ceramics and the extreme percentages may be attributed to sampling error. Creamware constituted 12.72% of the total assemblage and 14.17% of the refined white earthenwares. The greatest percentages of creamware are found in the northern portions of the site, in Blocks 17 and 28 (Figure 38). The relatively high frequency of creamware in Block 5 and in TUs 24, 32 and 31 reflects the small sample size. Whiteware comprises 12.08% of the total ceramics and 13.45% of the refined white earthenwares. It is more prevalent in the southern portion of the site in Excavation Blocks 1, 3 and 8 (Figure 39). Again, what appear to be high percentages of whiteware in isolated units is a reflection of the overall small sample size. The majority of the yellowware fragments were found in Block 8.

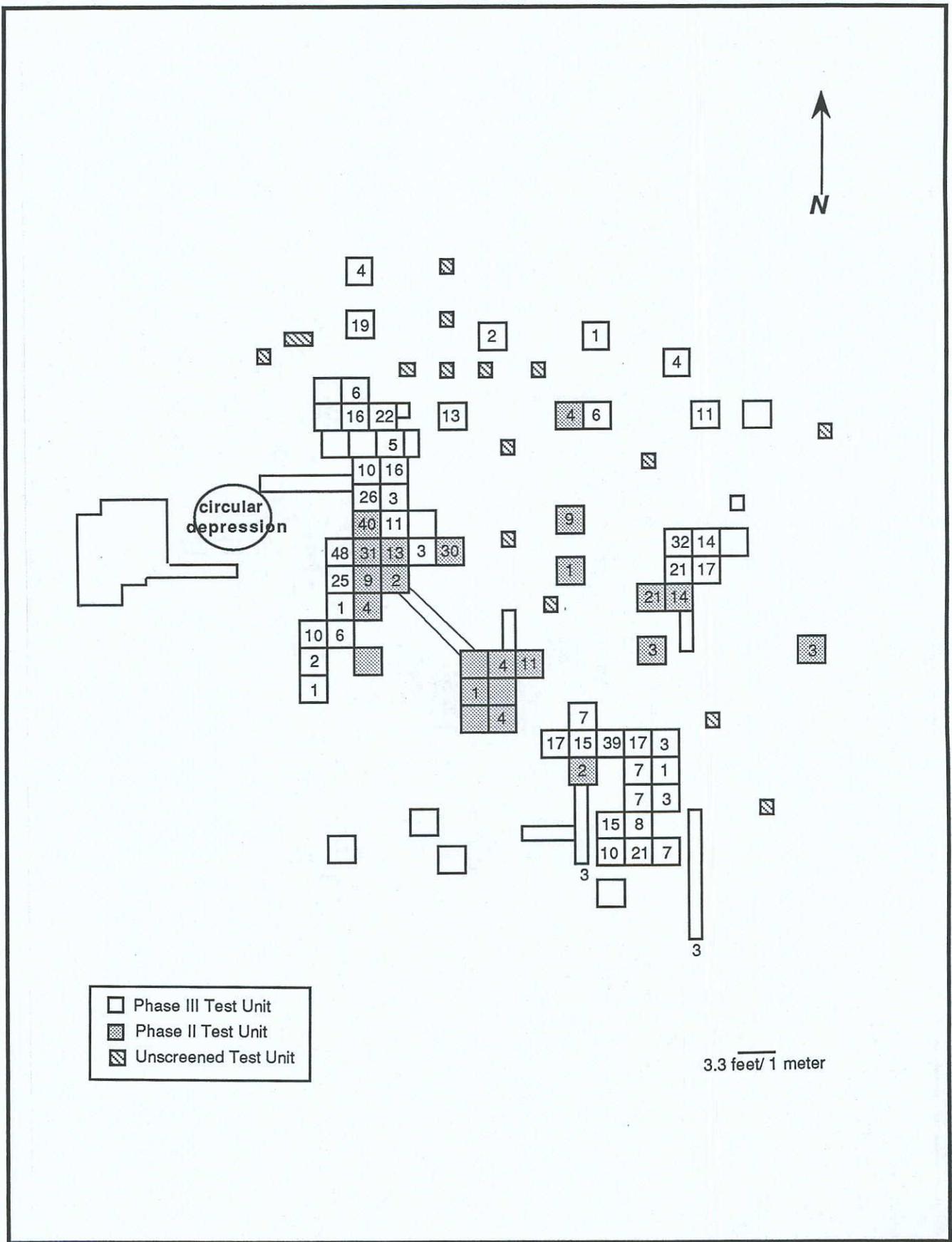
Distribution of bottle and tumbler/goblet sherds indicate a concentration of spirits bottles, flasks, and glass tableware in Block 3 of the site (Figures 40-42). Minimum number counts of glass items from the excavated areas indicate that Block 3 and Block 8 contain contemporary depositions. An earlier period of deposition containing bottles blown between 1788 and 1800 were recovered from Blocks 8, 17 and 28. A later period of deposition containing contact mold bottles blown after 1810 were present in Block 17 and TUs 31, 32, and 33. Units 24 and 32, located in the northwest area of the site, appear to contain functionally different glass remains, producing only liquor bottles, the remains of tumblers, and contact mold bottles which date after 1810. Recovered windowpane glass



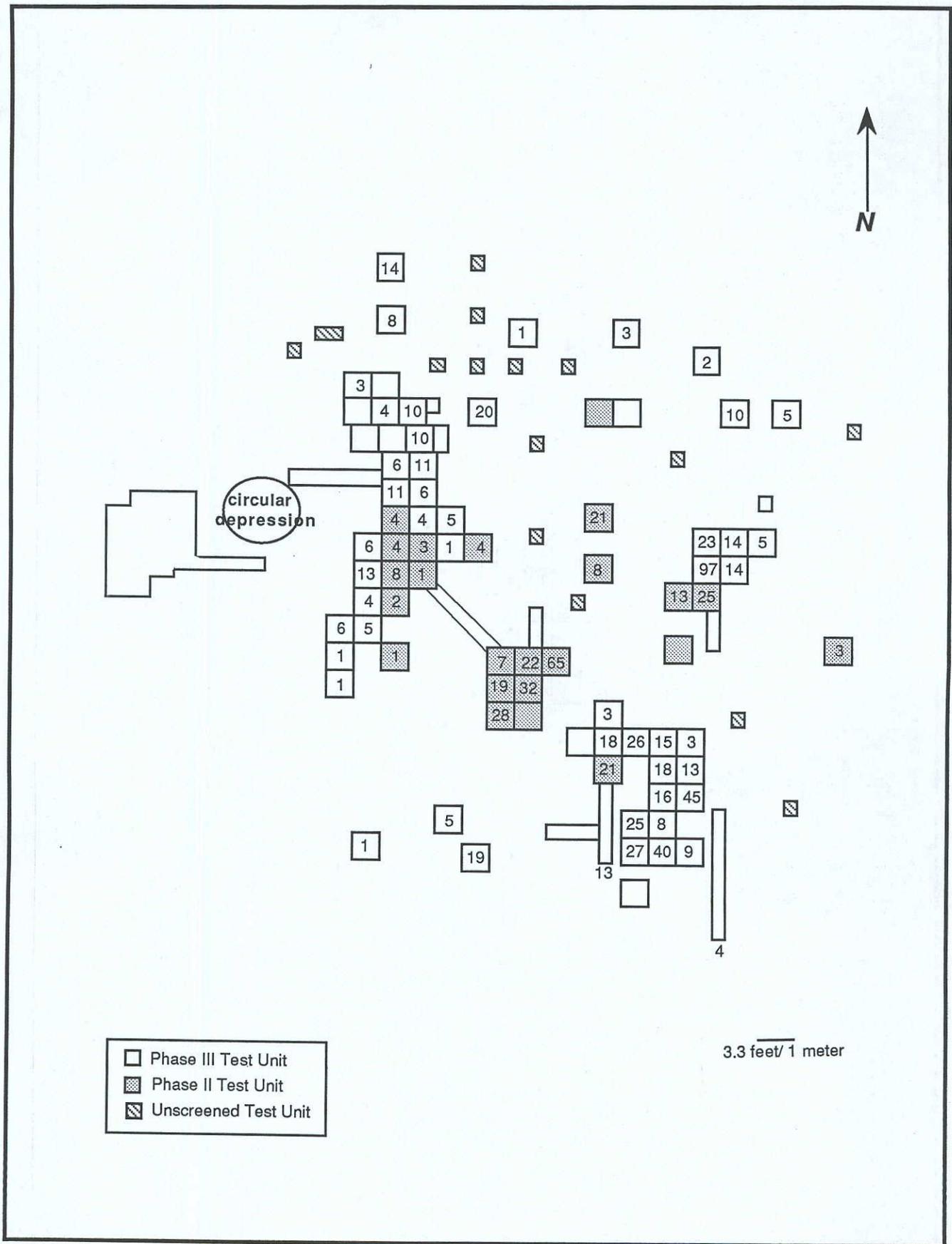




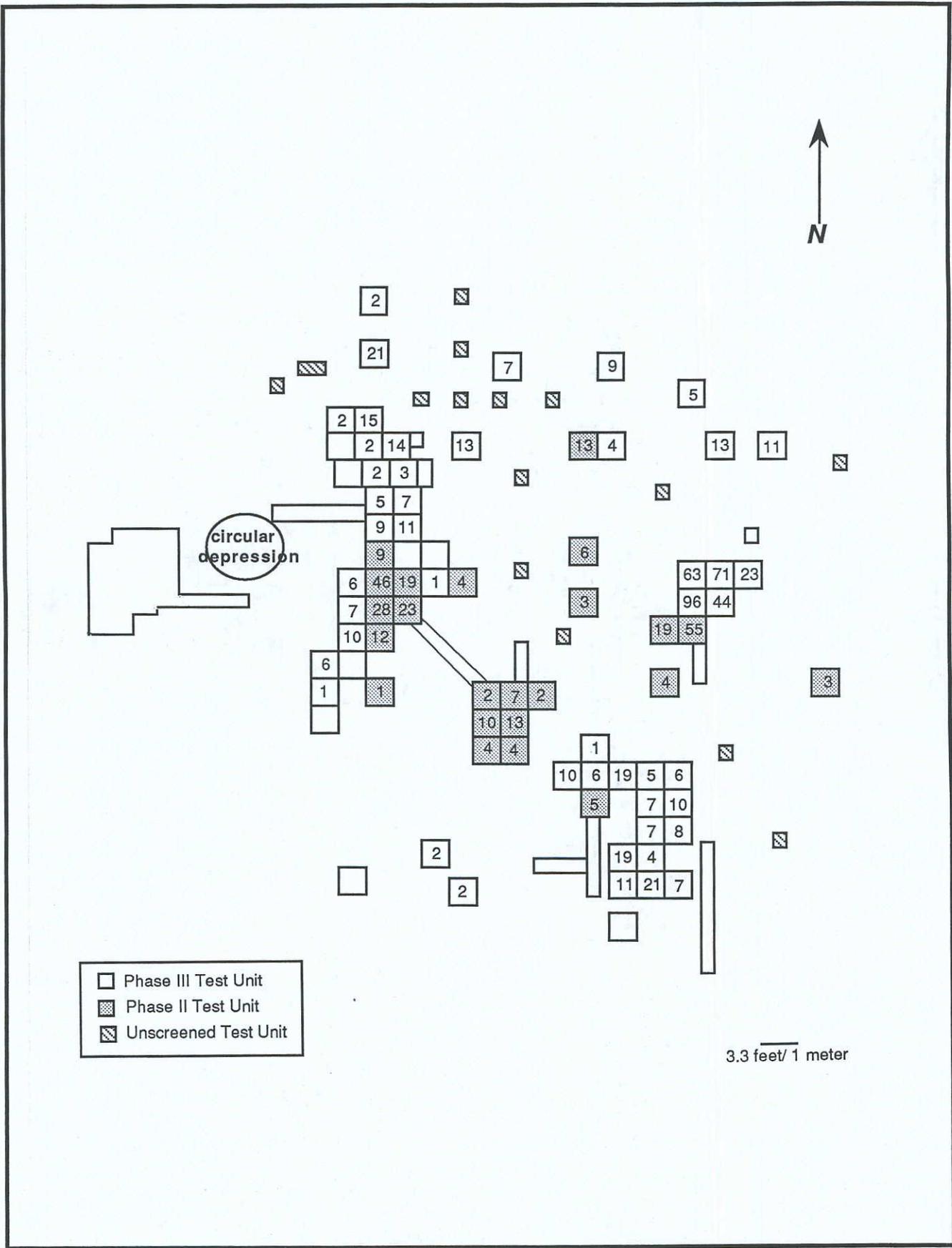




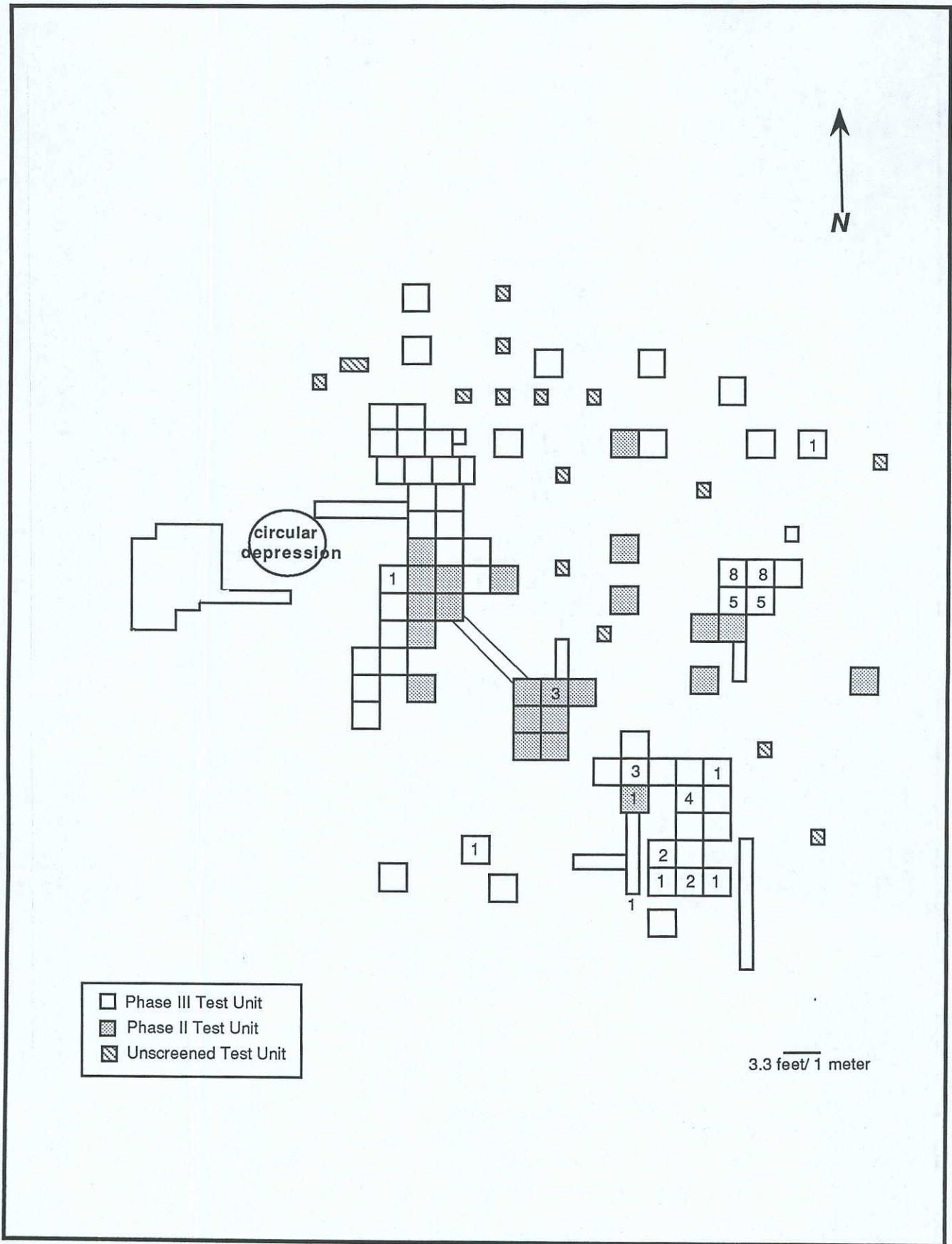
**FIGURE 38**  
**Map Showing Creamware Distribution**



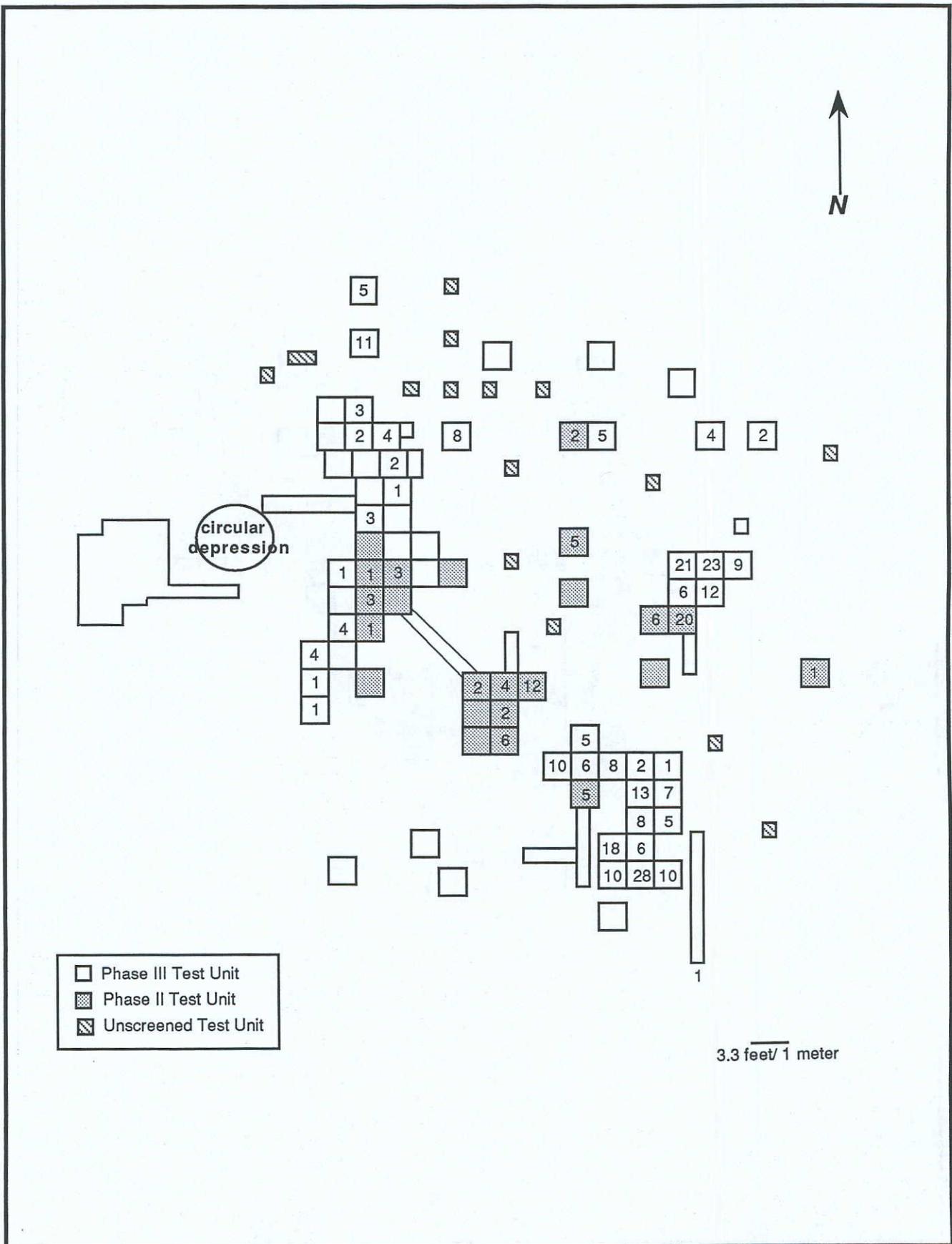
**FIGURE 39**  
**Map Showing Whiteware Distribution**



**FIGURE 40**  
**Map Showing Bottle Glass Distribution**



**FIGURE 41**  
**Map Showing Flask Distribution**



**FIGURE 42**  
**Map Showing Tumbler/Goblet Distribution**

distribution shows concentrations of window glass sherds in Block 28, overlapping into Block 17, and in the western portion of Block 8.

The differences noted above are believed to reflect changes in refuse disposal patterns through time as well as changes in functional areas within the structure. These temporally distinct refuse disposal patterns are also reflected in the MCDs for the areas: Blocks 17 and 28, dating to 1806, Block 3, dating to 1812 and Block 8, dating to 1811. It appears that at the beginning of the occupation of the site, the area around Blocks 17 and 28, in the northern portion of the site, was the focus of trash disposal. This would suggest that the kitchen and perhaps the dining area were located in this portion of the site at this juncture. If our surmises are correct, at some point in time an addition to the structure was built in the vicinity of Block 8, and the kitchen/dining area was shifted to this location. At approximately the same time, a detached kitchen was built in the vicinity of Excavation Block 3. The primary activities occurring in this location were food preparation and storage. The shift in kitchen location is somewhat supported by other artifacts as well. What appeared to be cast iron kettle or pot fragments were found in Blocks 17/28 and Block 8, as were possible tableware fragments. A similar shift in kitchen refuse disposal after an addition was built is seen at the Winkler site (Adams 1994:214).

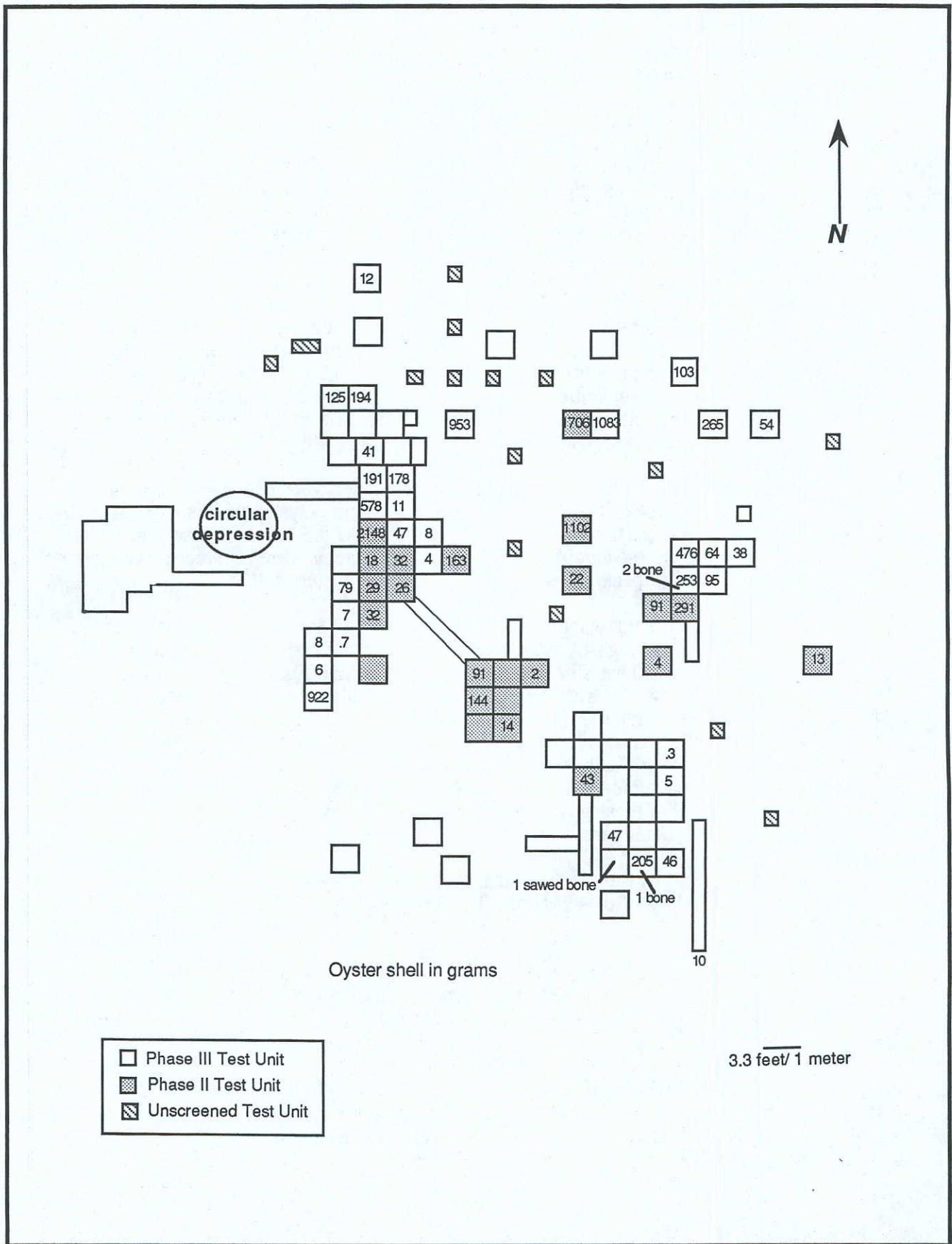
When examining the distribution of oyster shell fragments across the site, spatial differences in the occurrence of oyster shell are also apparent. Oyster shell is far more prevalent in the northern portion of the site (Figure 43). Block 5 has the greatest amount of oyster shell at the site. Large amounts of oyster shell fragments were also recovered in Block 3. Comparatively speaking, Block 8 has almost no oyster shell.

This distribution is somewhat puzzling. Most of the oyster shell fragments were extremely small and usage signs, such as pry marks, were not possible to determine. The fact that the oyster shell is generally associated with the older refuse disposal areas may suggest that it is somehow construction related; the fact that oyster shells were found beneath the brick piers would seem to support this. The use of tabby mortar is one possibility. A type of interior wall plaster was also made with oyster shells (Fuchs 1995:32). However, the artifacts do not necessarily indicate this; while small brick fragments were found in almost every unit, only seven mortar or plaster fragments were found at the site and all of these were extremely small and deteriorated. However, poor preservation may be a factor here.

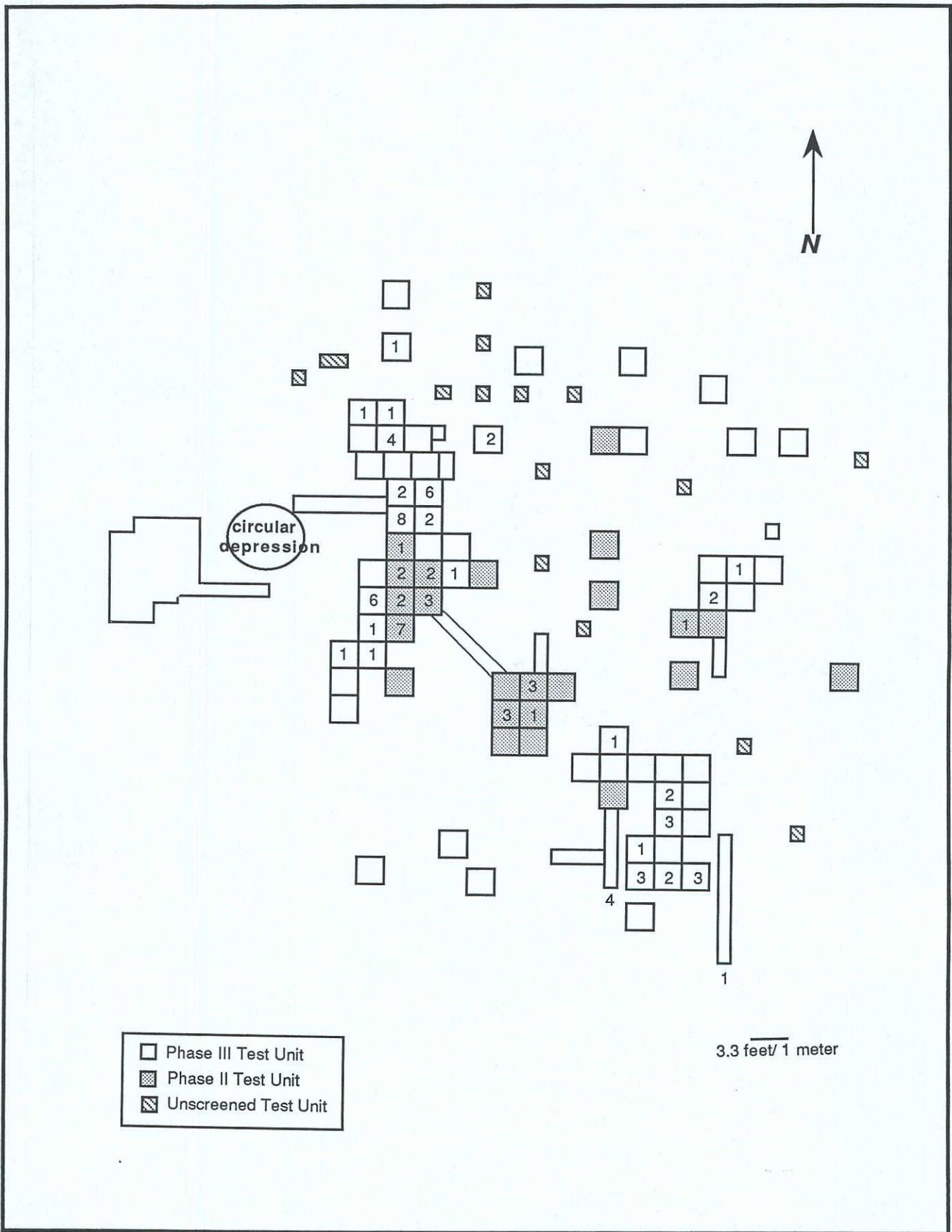
Few mammal remains were recovered at the site. This is a factor of the acidity of the soils and the resultant lack of preservation. The few faunal remains that were present were found near Blocks 3 and 8.

Tobacco pipes were found in Blocks 1, 3, 8 and 17/28, in the kitchen areas where general refuse was present. Averaging the number of pipe fragments per excavated unit, almost twice as many pipes were found near the original part of the structure in Blocks 17 and 28 (Figure 44).

In general, all other functional classes of artifacts (arms, clothing, activities) seem to cluster around Blocks 17/28 and Block 8 where the kitchen(s) were once located. This perhaps indicates the kitchen as the focal point of rural life, as the place within a house where the majority of the household activities would occur.



**FIGURE 43**  
**Map Showing Oyster Shell and Bone Distribution**



**FIGURE 44**  
**Map Showing Tobacco Pipe and Jar/Bottle Distribution**

## Types of Artifacts

### Ceramics

Most of the ceramics recovered from the site were small, plow broken fragments and, in many instances, vessel form could not be ascertained. Because of the overall small sherd size, cross-mending was not attempted. In some instances, however, the sherd was complete enough to allow some approximation of what the vessel was. In addition, a minimum vessel count based on decorative types on unique rim and body sherds (Spencer-Wood 1987:68) was calculated for the socio-economic scaling. The decorative categories used in the discussion below are based on Miller's (1980 and 1991) categories which include undecorated, minimally decorated, hand painted and transfer printed wares.

In general, the ceramics were sorted and counted by ware type, method of decoration and vessel form, where this could be determined. Coarse red and buff bodied earthenwares, coarse stonewares and yellowwares are considered to be utilitarian wares associated with food preparation and storage. The refined white earthenwares (i.e. creamwares, pearlwares, whitewares), refined redwares and porcelain are considered to be tea or tablewares associated with food serving and consumption. Exceptions to these categories include a creamware chamber pot fragment. The ceramics which could be identified are discussed by ware type and method of decoration below. Table 8 presents the ware type breakdowns. Plates 4 through 9 show examples of the different types of ceramics.

#### *Creamware*

Eight hundred and eleven sherds, or 12.72% of the sherds in the ceramic assemblage, were creamware. The majority of the creamware sherds (96.79%) were undecorated or simply had a molded decoration; a few (3.08%) had overglaze transfer printing. One sherd may have had an annular decoration. At least two types of molded decoration were noted--one was a beaded rim on an octagonal plate and the other was a fleur-de-lis pattern on a scalloped edge plate. Other than plates, a hollow vessel, a handled vessel, a possible lid finial, a cup and a chamber pot were the only vessel forms noted. At least two transfer printed vessels were noted.

#### *Pearlware*

Pearlware was the most prevalent ware type, comprising 64.96% of the ceramic assemblage. The majority of the pearlware sherds (53.85%) were undecorated although it is assumed, because pearlware is usually decorated in some fashion, that many of these sherds were from decorated vessels. Of the decorative types found on pearlware bodies, the majority were hand painted (29.80%), most frequently underglaze blue hand painted (22.54%), although some polychrome hand painted sherds (7.25%) were noted as well. Insofar as it could be determined from the fragmented nature of the assemblage, the most common motif within the blue hand painted wares was floral, a style that was popular in the 1820s (Miller 1991:8). The percentages of minimally decorated and transfer printed sherds on pearlware were roughly equal, 7.79% and 7.76% respectively. Blue or green shell edge was the most prevalent minimally decorated type (5.44%), followed by annular (.65%), mocha (.26%) and finger painted (.75%). Edge embossing such as fish scales comprised .88% of the decorative types. 8.37% of the pearlware sherds were transfer printed, with blue being the most common color.

Vessel forms identified as undecorated included a plate or platter, a large bowl, a cup and a tea pot spout. Only a mug or a tankard was identified for the annularly decorated wares. Both hollow and flat vessel forms were noted for the blue and green shell edged

wares. Plates were the only vessel form seen with edge embossing. Polychrome hand painted vessels include a plate, a bowl, a possible saucer, small bowls/cups, and a possible pitcher. The vessels identified as underglaze blue hand painted include a cup, a scalloped edge plate, an unscalloped edge plate, a small bowl, a saucer and a lid. Both flat and hollow vessels were seen with transfer printing.

#### *Whiteware*

Seven hundred and seventy sherds (12.08% of the ceramic assemblage) were typed as whiteware. Some of these had a somewhat chalky paste and could be considered to be transitional between whiteware and pearlware (Beth Acuff, VDHR personal communication 1996). Of the whiteware sherds, 77.46% were undecorated. Three sherds had molded decoration. Simple banded annular decoration comprised 1.86% of the sherds. A single shell edge sherd was noted. Polychrome hand painted sherds, both fine and broad line floral, were the most common decorative, making up 14.58% of the sherds for which decorative type could be ascertained. Four sherds, or .68%, were underglaze blue hand painted, and 4.74% of the sherds were transfer printed. Blue was the most common color, followed by red and purple/magenta.

Few whiteware vessel forms could be identified; however, both flat and hollow vessels were represented.

#### *Porcelain*

Porcelain comprised less than 1% of the ceramic assemblage (.38%). The majority of these were hard paste; however, one soft paste porcelain sherd was present. Of the porcelain sherds, nine were underglazed blue hand painted (37.5%), three of which were typed as Canton. A flat vessel such as a plate or saucer was the only vessel form noted. Five of the porcelain sherds (20.83%) were overglaze hand painted. Two of these could be typed as China Trade and two had a floral motif. A saucer was also identified which had overglaze hand painting. The remaining porcelain sherds appeared undecorated, although it is possible that some of them originally had overglaze hand painting which has since disappeared. A small tea bowl with molded decoration was noted.

#### *Refined Redwares*

Refined redware constituted 1.16% of ceramic assemblage. Most of these were undecorated; however, some had molded decoration. In addition, some of the sherds had a white pipe clay slip with clear glaze on one face. Although the sherds are small, this appeared to be an all-over slip rather than some sort of spring molding. Five of the refined redware sherds had a black glaze and appeared similar to Jackfield. The major difference was in the color of the paste which tended to be less purple than that typical of Jackfield ceramics. Oil gilding was not noted on any of the sherds. The vessel forms which could be identified for the refined redware indicate their function as teawares. A tea pot lid and what may be part of a tea pot were identified. In addition, one of the sherds with the white slip appeared to be from a flat vessel, perhaps a saucer.

#### *Coarse Earthenwares*

Coarse earthenwares made up 4.52% of the ceramic types recovered from 44AX177. Of these, redwares were the most prevalent (4.36%), with only a few sherds of buff paste coarse earthenwares (.16%). Several types of glazes were found on the earthenwares, including brown, clear, salt and black glazes. Black glazed redware dates from the early 18th century to about 1830. Some of the redware sherds did not contain a glaze. Vessel

forms represented included a possible lid, crocks, a bowl or a pitcher, and a jug. The buff paste earthenwares came from a crock.

### *Yellowware*

Less than one percent (.74%) of the ceramics were identified as yellowware. Most of these were undecorated, although three sherds had a dendritic decoration (mocha). Vessel form could not be established, although one sherd may have been from a lid.

### *Coarse Stonewares*

Two hundred and twenty (3.45%) of the sherds from the ceramic assemblage at the site were coarse stonewares. Both buff and gray bodied varieties were present, although the gray bodied sherds were more common. Glazes included salt, brown and brown salt. Cobalt hand painting was the only decoration seen. Several admixtures of clay were noted in the stonewares. Some of the gray bodied sherds had a layer of red clay on the vessel interior; other sherds contained a red clay core with layers of gray clay on both the interior and exterior faces. It is assumed that the gray clay was added because of a consumer preference for gray bodied stonewares and not because it made a poor clay (the red) more workable. The reason for the red clay on the vessel interior is unknown; it may be decorative as well.

Vessel forms noted for the stonewares included a crock, a bottle or a jug, a bottle and a jar. According to Barbara Magid of Alexandria Archeology (personal communication 1995), the stonewares from 44AX177 represent both imported wares (European) and local wares made by potters in Alexandria.

### Glass

In total, 1,424 glass sherds representing bottles, tumblers and/or goblets, and windowpane glass were recovered during the Phase III excavations. Types of bottle remains included freeblown and mold blown spirits bottles (36%), liquor flasks (3%) which generally held spirits and "cyder" and was blown in expanded pattern molds, and miscellaneous bottles (11%), including freeblown tobacco/snuff containers and aqua bottles that were typically used for medicines and food storage. Associated with the spirits bottles are freeblown goblet and tumbler sherds (24%). Plate 10 shows examples of the spirits bottles and tumblers recovered. Windowpane glass, although included in the glass inventory (14%), are functionally classified as architectural materials. Nine percent of the glass remains, specifically small sherds of clear lead and aqua colored sheet glass that likely represent mirrors, and square or rectangular bottles, were not functionally identified. A recent deposit of modern beer and soda bottles (3%) was recovered from the southern area of Block 8; these have been excluded from the glass analysis.

The majority of the glass container remains recovered during the Phase III excavations were freeblown. Freeblown bottles (excluding art glass) were produced as late as the Civil War, and were recycled during the Civil War period. Production of freeblown bottles in the United States began decreasing after the introduction of full sized bottle molds in 1810 and, by 1850, were seldom produced. The end range of the 1860 date for freeblown manufacture has been used in the inventory, although the context of datable remains recovered suggests an earlier end date of 1840. Crystalline clear glass was perfected in England in 1674 (Great Britain Patent No. 176), but was not adopted for bottles in the United States until about 1825 (Davis 1949:81).

### *Spirits Bottles*

A minimum number of ten freeblown spirits bottles blown before 1860 were recovered from Blocks 3 and 8. Cylindrical spirits bottles were identified by varying shades of amber and green glass ranging from a light, clear honey-amber to olive-green blackglass. Sherds of two broad sloping collar lip finishes in amber blackglass and olive-green, and an amber blackglass bottle base with a refired pontil were recovered from Block 8. Other spirits bottle bases and lip finishes were not recovered and a determination of a minimum number count was not possible because of the lack of diagnostic elements such as bases and lips.

A minimum number (MN) of nine spirits bottles were represented in Blocks 17 and 28. Three freeblown spirits bottles blown prior to 1800 were identified and dated by lip finishes were crudely applied bands below a sheared lip, and the larger cylindrical diameter of these bottle remains. Lip finishes and associated sherds in amber blackglass, olive-amber blackglass and dark honey-amber were recovered from TU 17N, TU 28, and from Feature 9 in Block 28.

Mixed with the earlier spirits bottles in TU 17N were the remains of two post-1810 contact mold blown bottles in amber and honey-amber blackglass. Associated contact mold bottles sherds were recovered from TU 28M and the remains of a third olive-amber blackglass contact mold bottle were recovered from TU 17K. Olive-amber and dark honey-amber contact molded spirits bottle remains were also present in TUs 32 and 33. The remaining three bottles from these areas were freeblown in olive-amber, honey-amber, and olive-green blackglass.

### *Blown Pattern Mold Flasks*

The remains of oval spirits bottle flasks blown in pattern molds were recovered exclusively from Blocks 3 and 5. European beginning dates for blown pattern molds are 1750 (Haynes 1959:130); this style first appeared in American glasshouses in 1815 (McKearin and McKearin 1948:22).

Blown pattern mold sherds of one aqua, one clear non-lead glass, and one citron flask were recovered from Block 3. Specific patterns of the aqua and clear non-lead flasks could not be identified because of the small size of the sherds. The citron flask was blown in an expanded diamond pattern mold identified by McKearin and McKearin (1978:447-448) as having an 18th century continental origin. Portions of the citron flask were also recovered from TU 8N. Although fewer sherds of pattern molded flasks were recovered from Block 8, six flasks in bottle glass colors of green, honey-amber, olive-amber, and olive-amber blackglass were identified.

Sherds of a relatively rare olive-amber blackglass "melon" flask which had been blown in a flat, disc-shaped pattern mold with vertical ribbing were recovered from Trench 1 and TU 8M. An 1815-1817 date of manufacture was assigned to the melon flask. An intact melon flask recovered in 1962 from a Bermuda shipwreck was attributed to Henry Schoolcraft of the Keene-Marlboro Glass Works of Keene, New Hampshire (Peterson 1965:324). Sherds of olive-green blackglass melon flasks were archeologically recovered in a late 18th/early 19th century context from the Leesylvania Tenant House site, south of Alexandria in Prince William County in 1995 (Anderson et al. 1995:54-55). An additional intact melon flask was recovered from the Alexandria area by a Chesapeake, Virginia, bottle collector. The melon flask appears to have a localized provenience along the Potomac River and reevaluation of glasshouse attribution and dating of the melon flask is indicated.

### *Miscellaneous Bottles*

Miscellaneous bottles (MN=11) from Blocks 3 and 8 included five cylindrical bottles blown in aqua, pale aqua, honey-amber, dark honey-amber blackglass, and clear glass (MN=5). Sherds of two pale green and aqua square or rectangular bottles were recovered from TUs 26 and 27 located west of Block 8, and the remains of a dark honey-amber blackglass tobacco/snuff bottle were recovered from TUs 19 and 31 located north of Block 3 (MN=4).

Miscellaneous bottles (MN=11) from Blocks 17 and 28 included freeblown and contact molded bottles blown in a variety of bottle glass colors. The minimum number identified included two thin, freeblown medicinal-type bottles blown in pale aqua and dark honey amber which date prior to 1860; three freeblown pale aqua, aqua and light green cylindrical bottles (before 1860); an aqua square or rectangular bottle; and two contact molded bottles blown in aqua (after 1810) and clear lead glass (after 1825). Functionally identified were two freeblown dark honey amber and olive-green tobacco/snuff bottles with chamfered corners and remains of a decanter and two kitchenware type pitchers or mugs. The clear lead glass decanter fragments recovered from TU 28D and Block 17 appear to have been blown in a geometric diamond patterned, three-section mold favored by American glasshouses in the 1820-1830 period. Kitchenware items (MN=2) included in the glass distribution for Block 28 (TU 28) were two freeblown, swirled mugs or pitchers in aqua and pale green glass.

### *Tumblers and Goblets*

Freeblown tumbler and goblet remains from Blocks 3 and 8 appear to represent five or six (MN=5) glass tableware items blown in clear flint, lead, and non-lead glass. A cut glass goblet stem recovered from TU 3B is probably associated with wheel engraved tumbler or goblet rim sherds recovered from this area. Wheel engraved tablewares are usually found in archeological contexts dating from 1780 through 1820 (Hume 1970:194). The New Bremen Glass Manufactory (1785-1795) near Frederick, Maryland, is the only known American glasshouse blowing glass tableware during the late 1700s. Three partial non-mending and one complete tumbler base are in the assemblage from Block 8. All of the bases have rough pontil marks.

Freeblown tumbler and goblet remains from Blocks 17 and 28 and from TUs 24 and 32 are consistent with the manufacturing methods noted for Blocks 3 and 8. A minimum number of 6 tumblers/goblets were recovered from these areas, with one tumbler base recovered from TU 17H.

### *Windowpane Glass*

Two types of windowpane glass manufactured with the addition of potash or soda to clear the glass (these were made prior to the introduction of lime-soda glass in 1864) were identified from the site. Some potash windowpane glass was identified as crown glass, but the majority of the windowpane sherds were stained and methods of manufacture could not be determined. In addition to determining mineral content, the thickness of all windowpane glass sherds recovered were measured to provide a minimum count.

Windowpane glass which has a soda content (in contrast to commonly used potash) appears to have a local provenience. Soda ("lead") content crown glass was also recovered from the Van Dorn site in Alexandria (Gardner et al. 1996: Appendix I) although comparative analysis data from other local sites is not yet available. Crown glass was manufactured by spinning gathers of glass attached to a pontil rod into a round, circular

sheet leaving radiating circular distortions. The Boston Crown Glass Company (1789-circa 1827) was the only known glasshouse in the United States blowing crown glass during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. In 1831/32, only the New England Crown Glass Company (1824-1838), located in Cambridge, Massachusetts, was the only works manufacturing crown glass. A small amount of crown glass was manufactured briefly by two later manufacturers but, by 1850, there was no crown glass being produced in the United States (Scoville 1948:16). Windowpane manufacture was revolutionized in 1864 by the substitution of bicarbonate of soda for soda ash (potash and lime), ending the manufacture of plain soda and potash windows (ibid:17).

Mapping the distribution of windowpane glass by mineral content and thickness revealed two concentrations of windowpane fragments measuring between 0.11 cm to 0.16 cm in thickness. Windowpane glass sherds from Block 3 were exclusively manufactured of potash. Adjusting for a thickness variability of a millimeter, the windowglass sherd measurements indicate the remains of three windowpanes in this area. Block 8 windowpane glass sherds, with the exception of three potash sherds present in TUs 8H and 8M, were exclusively manufactured of soda glass having the same range of thickness as those in Block 3, again, indicating three windowpanes; at least one windowpane in Block 8 was manufactured by the crown method prior to 1850.

Windowpane glass remains in Blocks 17 and 28 appear to be represent four windowpanes, two each of soda and potash. Potash windowpane remains were recovered from TUs 17K and 17P, and from Feature 9 in Block 28 . Window glass from the remaining excavated units were manufactured of soda. No window glass was recovered from TUs 20, 24, or 32 located north of Block 28.

#### Nails

As mentioned earlier, a total of 344 nails and nail fragments were found at the site. Most of the nails were highly oxidized and unidentifiable. Those nails that could be identified were 50 wrought nails and 14 cut nails. The remaining nails were unidentified as to type of manufacture.

#### Other Artifact Classes

Other artifacts included arms related artifacts, clothing related artifacts, possible tool fragments, tableware fragments, a slate pencil (Plate 11), lead and pewter fragments, a harness ring, farm equipment fragments, strap iron, a possible key, and assorted hardware, as well as some obviously modern artifacts such as plastic fragments. Some of these are described below with their context. Undescribed items include such things as unidentified ferrous metal fragments and modern refuse. These are noted in the inventory.

The Ao and Ap horizons at the site yielded five buttons, two of which date from 1800-1865, a brass grommet, seven ferrous metal chain links, a harness strap ring, a ferrous metal knife blade, a pewter handle fragment, a small brass thimble (Plate 11), a slate pencil fragment, a pewter fragment, a lead fragment, a shaft collar, a ferrous metal trunk/chest hinge, a possible ferrous metal cap, two lead musket balls, a lead .32 caliber slug, a fired .58 caliber bullet and a lead .50 caliber Civil War era bullet.

The Ap/E interface and the E horizon contained three flat disc buttons (two of which date to 1726-1776), a possible cultivator tooth, a cast iron kettle fragment, a ferrous metal knife blade and a brass straight pin fragment.

The gravel layer contained a spent circa .60 caliber lead bullet, a cast iron container or

pot rim fragment, a brass ferrule and a plastic comb fragment. The second fill layer in TU 28A contained a cast iron rod fragment with a finial.

Artifacts from the intact sheet midden or feature contexts included a brass straight pin fragment, a chisel fragment, a flattened lead musket ball, five buttons, two cast iron fragments which may have come from a kettle, a chain link, a three cornered file, a possible harrow tooth, a possible key and a chain toggle.

Two additional Civil War era bullets were recovered from the site, one from Feature 3 in TU 170 and one from Feature 7. Feature 7 is a later feature which intruded into existing deposits. The bullet from Feature 3 is believed to be intrusive as well.

### Artifact Summary

Based on the artifacts above, assuming that some artifacts are sex and gender linked, it appears that, minimally, a male, a female and a child were living at the site. The male presence is based upon the arms related artifacts, the tools and the agricultural equipment. The female presence is based upon the straight pins and, possibly, the thimble. The thimble was quite small and could have been used by either a small adult female or a female child. The slate pencil is assumed to have been used by a child in learning activities although some authors point out that these were used by carpenters as well (Adams et al. 1994). It is possible that some of the agricultural equipment is the result of later agricultural use of the property.

### **Socioeconomic Status**

Several authors (Miller 1980; Spencer-Wood 1987; Spencer-Wood and Heberling 1987; McBride and McBride 1987) feel that ceramics, particularly ware type, method of decoration and vessel forms, are sensitive indicators of socio-economic status. Because so few artifacts other than ceramics were found, this was felt to be the most readily available information about the socio-economic status of the site occupants. For this project, the ceramic analysis was based on both sherd counts, minimum vessel counts and ware types.

It has been stated that a higher refined ware count indicates a higher socio-economic status (Shephard 1987). Smith (1980:61) argued this may not be true, as a relatively high percentage rate of refined wares in the ceramic assemblage of a slave would not be significantly different from that of an owner because of the high incidence of cast-off ceramics. Other authors feel that the high proportion of refined wares in some sites (or more aptly, perhaps, the lower incidence of coarse wares) reflected the use of tinware and wooden utilitarian vessels rather than utilitarian ceramics (Miller and Hurry 1983:80; Otto 1977 and 1984; Gruber 1991). Shephard thought that the differences might be related to urban vs. rural patterns (Shephard 1987: 192-193). Rural populations would have higher percentages of storage vessels because they may grow more of their own food and store their surplus. The reverse would be true of urban populations.

44AX177 had 91% refined wares compared to 8% coarse wares. If the higher incidence of refined wares indicates an individual of higher status, then the occupants of the site were certainly not of lower socio-economic status. Relatively few coarse wares were present in the ceramic assemblage at 44AX177. If, as Shephard suggests, rural sites would have more coarse wares because of increased food surplus storage, then the occupants of 44AX177 either did not engage in significant food surplus storage or they used more perishable containers such as barrels in which to store the food. Similar percentages of refined to coarse wares were seen at the Winkler site, 44AX162 (McLaughlin and Hunter 1994), where refined wares constituted 93% of the ceramics and

coarse wares constituted 6%. This site is interpreted as a rural tenancy of " low to middling" socio-economic status.

Still other investigators feel that the percentage of porcelain within the ceramic assemblage provides an indication of economic status, particularly in the 18th century. Martin (1994:173) states that during the 18th century, porcelain was a big luxury item until the very end, when the cheaper oriental trade porcelains begin to make their appearance.

Although the initial occupation of the site dates to the late 18th century and some sherds which were typed as China Trade were found at the site, 44AX177 had few porcelain sherds; porcelain constituted only .38% of the ceramic assemblage. Porcelain represented only 1% of the ceramic assemblage at the Winkler site. If porcelain is a true indicator of socio-economic status then neither site was occupied by people of higher status. It is possible, however, that either because of socio-economic factors or personal preference, the occupants of 44AX177 chose to purchase teawares other than porcelain ones. A number of refined redware sherds were found at the site; insofar as vessel form could be determined, these wares were used for teawares much as porcelain would be. If the porcelain and the refined redware sherds are combined, then a value of 1.5% is obtained.

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

For the purposes of this analysis, the ceramics were divided into four decorative types based on increasing costs. These are undecorated, minimal decorated wares, hand painted wares, and transfer printed wares, with the undecorated being the least expensive and transfer printed the most expensive. The percentages of each of these decorative types were as follows: undecorated--62.3%, minimally decorated--4.88%, hand painted--20.25%, and transfer printed--5.37%.

A minimum vessel count was then calculated by counting unique rims and body sherds for each of the decorative types (Spencer-Wood 1987:68). These numbers were used to calculate an index value. The year 1804 (closest to the MCD for the site) was used to calculate the index value. In cases where figures were not available for the year 1804 the closest next year was used 1796. The index value for the site was 2, which falls within the predicted middle class classification for this site.

A sherd count index value was also completed. A figure of 1.34 was calculated based on the same ware types as listed above. According to McBride and McBride (1987:156), 1.20-1.30 indicates middle class, while anything over 1.42 would be relatively wealthy. 44AX177 falls just above the high end of the middle class scale.

Other methods have been developed to measure socio-economic status which do not use Miller's decorative types as a basis (Cressey et al. 1984). In the Alexandria City Survey project, artifacts, occupational rank, land tenure and home tax value were used to measure socio-economic status. Although many of the variables used such as land tenure and home tax value can not be applied at 44AX177 because the necessary documentation is not available, other variables such as types of artifacts found and refuse disposal patterns may still be examined.

The City Survey project found a difference in the discard rate between different socio-economic classes (adjusted for length of occupation), with the lower class sites having the highest discard rate--314 objects per decade. When calculating the discard rate for 44AX177 and adjusting for length of occupation (1790-1830 or 40 years), a discard rate of

2,560.25 objects per decade is generated. This is considerably higher than any of the rates obtained by the City survey project and the occupants would presumably be of lower class. However, the figure is probably more reflective of the more intensive excavations carried out at 44AX177 which would tend to inflate the figures. It may also be an indication of rural versus urban perceptions of trash disposal.

Mean artifact profiles were also calculated for the City Survey project, in which relative percentages of certain artifact types--ceramics, window glass, glass, nails, bones and miscellaneous--were measured and compared (Cressey et al. 1984). The results of the City Survey project and similar calculations done for 44AX177 are presented in Figure 45.

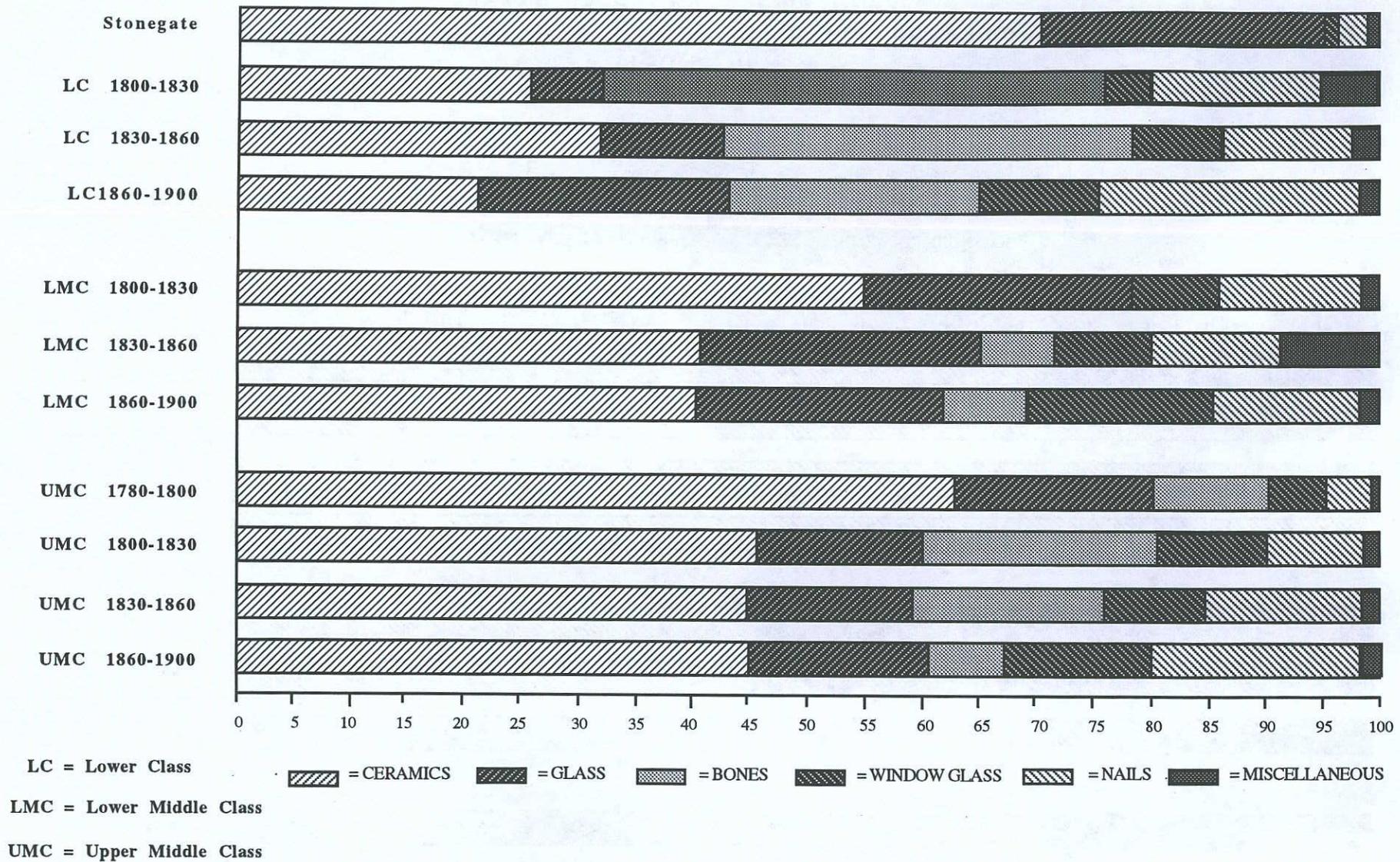
The City Survey project found that upper middle class assemblages had higher frequencies of structural debris or architectural artifacts, particularly of nails and window glass (Cressey et al. 1984:4). Cressey and associates felt that this is because the upper middle class assemblages engaged in substantial structural renovations. The percentages of structural materials ranged from 24% for the upper middle class, 22% for the lower middle class, and 21% for the lower class. Few architectural remains (6.78%) were found at 44AX177 which, using this formula, would place the occupants of 44AX177 at the low end of the spectrum. Yet other variables may be entering here. For example, there is the intensity of the excavations and the larger spatial use area involved, in which areas other than just those adjacent to the house were utilized. Metal detecting by Adams and relic hunters could also skew the number of nails recovered. The nature of the structure, log as opposed to frame or brick, as were the structures in the City Survey project, may factor heavily in terms of architectural artifacts recovered. Yet another variable to be considered is the fact that the site may have been occupied by a tenant who may or may not have had a long term lease. After the practice of awarding 99 year or three live leases had been discontinued in the mid to late 18th century, a lease could be drawn up on terms as short as a single year. This would tend to preclude substantial structural renovations although, in the case, of 44AX177, an addition appears to have been added to the original structure.

The lower middle class had a higher incidence of ceramics in the City Survey project--74% (56%) was the mean. When using this measure, 44AX177 would appear to represent a lower middle class occupation.

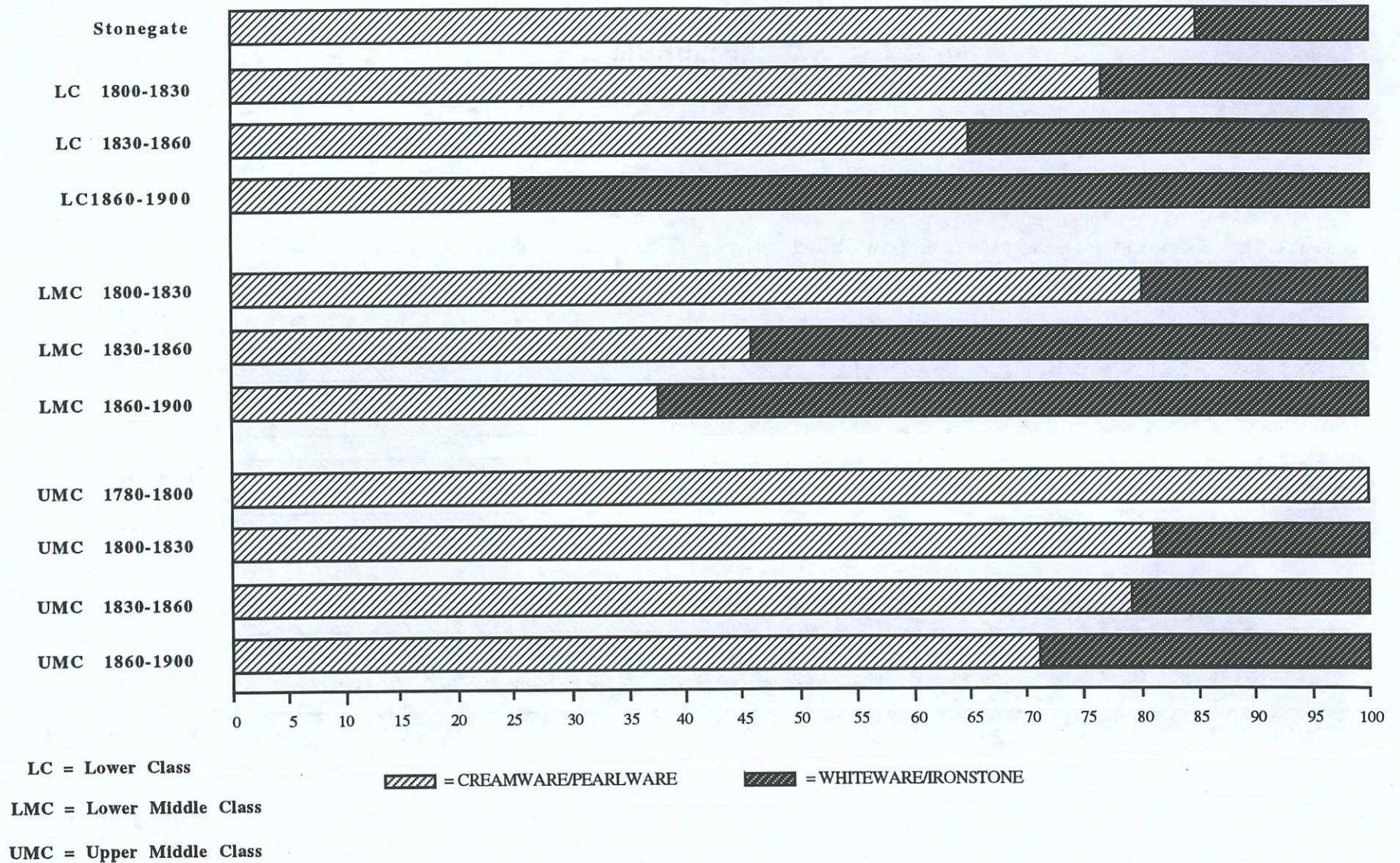
When using the relative percentages of glass as a measure of comparison, in the 1800-1830 contexts, the lower middle class had the highest amount of glass. With 21% of the artifact inventory composed of glass, the occupants of 44AX177 appear most like the lower middle class in the City Survey project.

The City Survey project also found that lower class sites had the largest quantities of bone (45%), with lower middle class sites averaging 9% and upper middle class sites being closest to the mean (31%). Almost no bone (.08%) was found at 44AX177 because of poor preservation, so this measure of class comparison could not be used.

Another measure of socio-economic status used in the City Survey report was creamware and pearlware as a percentage of refined white earthenwares, particularly as measured through time. When examining the 1800-1830 period, the percentages of the different ware types are almost identical; it is not until circa 1830 that this becomes a more diagnostic tool. The percentages of creamware and pearlware at 44AX177 lies somewhere between the percentages given for the upper middle class in the 1780-1800 period (which was the only class for which information was available to the City survey researchers) and the almost identical percentages given for all three classes in the 1800-1830 time period (Figure 46).



**FIGURE 45**  
**Mean Artifact Profiles,**  
**44FX177 and City Survey Project**



**FIGURE 46**  
**Creamware and Pearlware as a Percentage of Refined White Earthenwares,**  
**44FX177 and City Survey Project**

## Prehistoric Component

As previously stated, 44AX177 also contained a prehistoric component (Figure 47) which is largely part of a Holmes phase lithic reduction station (Gardner et al. 1995a). Prehistoric artifacts made of quartzite (Figure 48) recovered during the Phase III excavations of the historic portion of the site included 454 flakes (35 with cortex), six early stage bifaces, two middle stage bifaces, one middle to late stage biface, two late stage bifaces and five unfinished projectile points. The points that could be typed were Holmes points (see Plate 12).

Quartz artifacts (Figure 49) included 347 flakes (71 with cortex), six early stage bifaces, one middle stage biface and 24 chunks, 18 of which had cortex. A quartz point, typed as a Stanly (Plate 12), was also found; these date from the Middle Archaic, circa 6000-5000 B.C. This represents the earliest dated prehistoric artifact at the site.

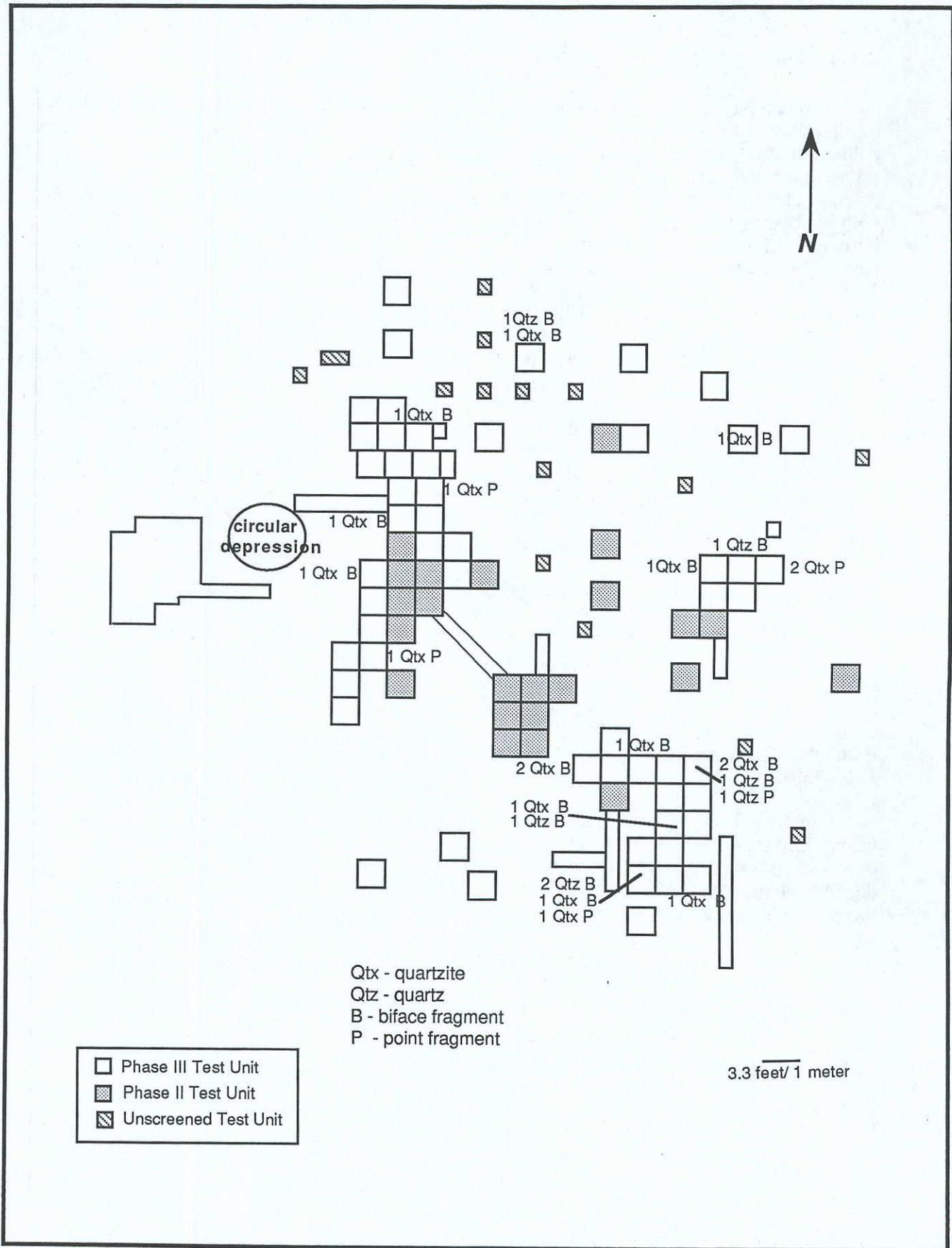
Figure 50 shows the distribution of points and bifaces throughout the site. Two chert flakes, one of which had cortex, were also recovered.

When examining the distribution of prehistoric artifacts at the site, the majority of the prehistoric artifacts are found in Excavation Blocks 3 and 8 which are closer to the core area of the prehistoric occupation. This is true of all artifact categories and classes.









**FIGURE 50**  
**Map of Biface and Point Distribution**

## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Although tenancy was not unknown in 17th century Virginia, it primarily developed as a response to economic conditions in the 18th century (Bliss 1950:427). Tobacco cultivation, which is labor and land intensive, and the introduction of large numbers of slaves at the end of the 17th century resulted in the development of large plantations. The extensive tobacco cultivation ultimately depleted the fertility of the soils. This, combined with fluctuating tobacco prices in the 18th century, caused the large plantations to become a burden (Bliss 1950:428). In addition, as the 18th century ended, land which had not been patented was scarce and the price of any available land was inflated (Parker and Hernigle 1990: 12). Thus, the lands in eastern Virginia had become depleted and the lands to the west had already been patented (Bliss 1950:429).

The rise of the tenant class was a response to these economic conditions. The money or tobacco provided to the planter under the terms of the lease helped defray the costs of the taxes on non-productive acreage and quit rents (Bliss 1950:428). The value of the land could be increased by improvements made by the tenant, improvements such as land clearing and the construction of a residence and other buildings (*ibid*). The lease frequently required that tenants in the 18th century build a dwelling house measuring 16 x 20 feet as well as a tobacco barn and that they plant a certain number of fruit trees (Metz and Downing 1993:30; Bliss 1950:430). Specifics regarding the amount of land to be cleared and selling of timber were often specified in the leases (Bliss 1950:430).

Tenancy also provided a means by which a tenant could gain access to the already patented but fertile lands to the west, providing a new start for farmers from the east (Bliss 1950:429). Usually the landowner paid all associated costs until the land was cleared and a first crop was raised. By 1782, in Loudoun County, almost one third of the residents were tenants (Bliss 1950:429). The tenements were usually small, 150 to 200 acres, and the tenants generally had few, if any, slaves and only a small number of livestock. The tenant usually initially settled on the land in the spring, cleared some of it, built a small log or frame house, planted his crops and moved his family to the land in the fall (Bliss 1950:439).

Initially at least, on the large plantations, the leases were for three lives (circa 99 years); however, some of the smaller plantations had varying terms, from one to 21 years or at will (Bliss 1950:430). Although it appeared as if the tenancies would provide a dependable income for the landowner, poor weather and poor road conditions often prevented the tenant from paying the rents (Bliss 1950:433). After a grace period, the landowner was entitled to evict the tenant from the property and sell his belongings at auction (Bliss 1950:434). If the landlord chose not to evict, the tenant was forced to remain on the land even if the soils were so depleted that it was not possible to raise sufficient crops to pay the rent and any back rents which may be owed (Bliss 1950:437). Because the law only provided for sale of the tenant's property by auction, landowners had to bid on the tenant's possessions; he could not simply seize them and sell them to aid in settling the arrears. As a result, short term leases ultimately became more and more desirable. If, after a year, the tenants were not proving to be satisfactory, the lease did not have to be renewed. In addition, if land prices rose, the rents could be raised (*ibid*). Because of the uncertain nature of the tenant existence and the generally depleted nature of the soils, tenants often moved from one place to another in search of more productive land (Bliss 1950:439).

Although agricultural diversification began in the mid 18th century, it was not until the 1840s that economic recovery was certain and the economic position of tenants became less tenuous. This is not to say, however, that all tenants were of lower socio-economic status.

Because of the scarcity of unpatented land in northeastern Virginia, tenancy was often the only option open to settlers, some of whom were moderately well off and owned slaves. Depending upon the economic conditions at a given time, tenancy could also offer a means of upward mobility.

Phase III excavations at 44AX177 revealed the presence of a domestic site dating from approximately the 1790s to the 1830s. Based on the documentary evidence which is available, the occupants of the site were probably tenants, for the landowners had their residences elsewhere. Although a brick pier was the only intact structural remain found, because of the small quantities of nails and bricks recovered in the excavations, the structure is presumed to have been made of logs. One side of the structure was 20 feet, perhaps the length of the structure, but the width could not be determined. Based on the distribution of architectural materials and temporal differences in the distribution of nails, it appears as if an addition was added later in the site history. After the construction of the addition, it appears as if a functional shift in dwelling usage occurred and the kitchen, or the focus of kitchen related activities, shifted from the older portion of the structure to the newer. At approximately the same time, an outbuilding, perhaps a summer kitchen, may have been constructed.

The occupants of the site appear to have included a male, a female and, perhaps, a child. Although few artifacts other than glass and ceramics were found, these offer some information about the lifeways of the site occupants. The ceramics provide some evidence of formal dining in the form of at least partially matched sets of dishes. Participation in the popular 18th century tradition of tea drinking is indicated by the presence of both porcelain and refined redware teawares. The ceramic tablewares and teawares were most likely imported as the British Staffordshire potteries dominated the market at the time of the site's occupation (Cressey et al. 1984:5). However, many of the utilitarian wares were obtained from local Alexandria potters. The glass consisted of both imported and non-imported wares.

The ceramics indicate that the occupants of the site were of moderate socio-economic status and were able to afford some luxuries such as at least partially matching sets of dishes. This was common in the 18th century as, by this time, at least some amenities or luxuries appear at all levels of society (Carr 1988:37). Although the middle class often had some of the more expensive items in imitation of the more elite classes, a full range of matching teawares and tablewares would have been very expensive (Martin 1994:181). While the elite had matching services, mixed services may have been the rule in more middle class households (Martin 1994:181 and Williams 1982:143). Moderate status may be indicated by the fact that many of the teawares found were refined redware rather than the more expensive imported oriental porcelain. This presence of different types of teawares may indicate unmatched sets. That the occupants were of moderate rather than low socio-economic status is supported by the glass artifacts such as the decanter, goblet and flask fragments which could be considered "luxury items" that were found. The low frequency of artifacts aside from glass and ceramics seems puzzling; however, no explanation is available for this as it does not seem to relate to socio-economic status.

Because of the site location (non-urban) and the fact that no specialized occupational tools were found, it seems probable that the occupants were engaged in agricultural pursuits which would have included farming and animal husbandry.

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**PLATES**





**PLATE 1**  
**Block 17, Brick Pier**



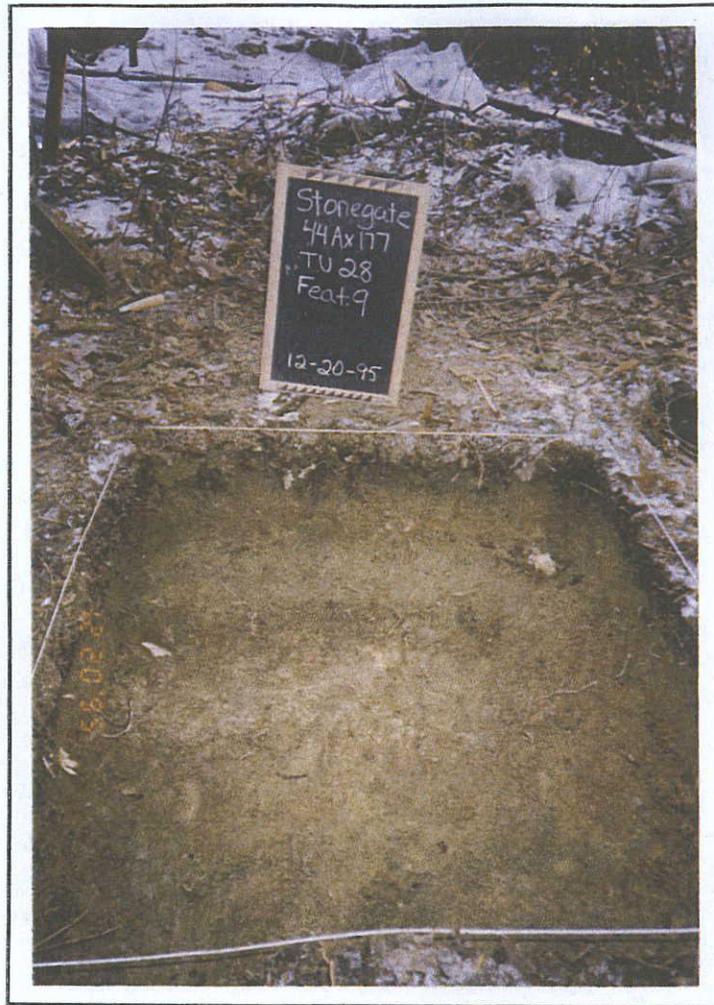


PLATE 2  
TU 28, Feature 9



PLATE 3  
TU 28A & TU 28B - Midden



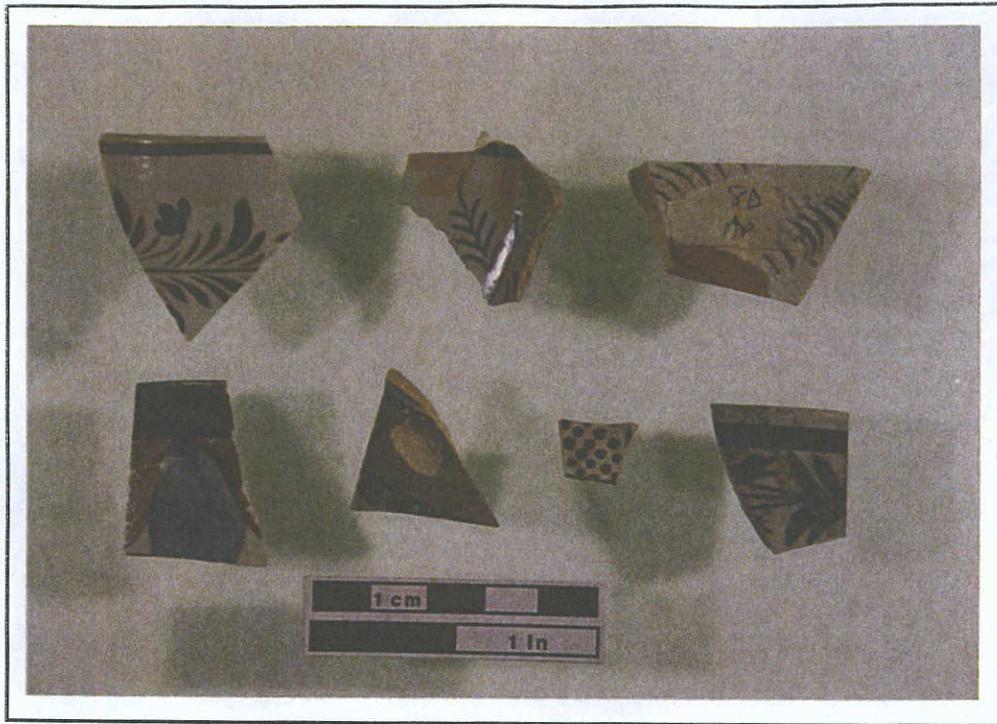


**PLATE 4**  
**Transfer Printed Refined White Earthenware**



**PLATE 5**  
**Underglazed Blue Hand Painted Refined White Earthenware**





**PLATE 6**  
**Polychrome Hand Painted Refined White Earthenware**

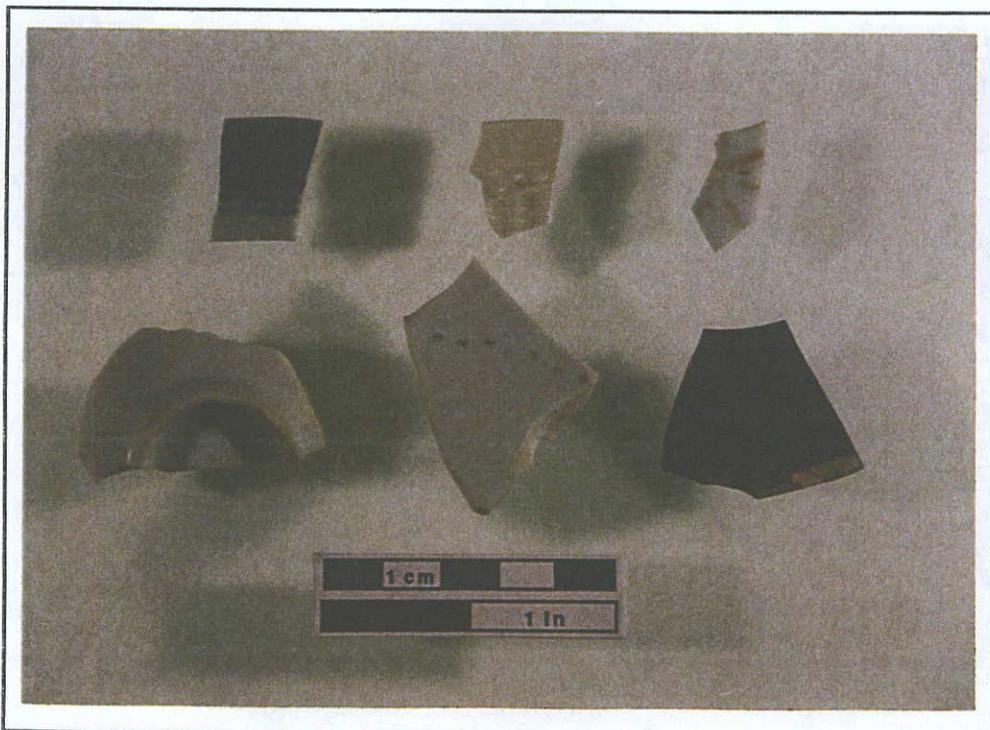


**PLATE 7**  
**Minimally Decorated Refined White Earthenware**



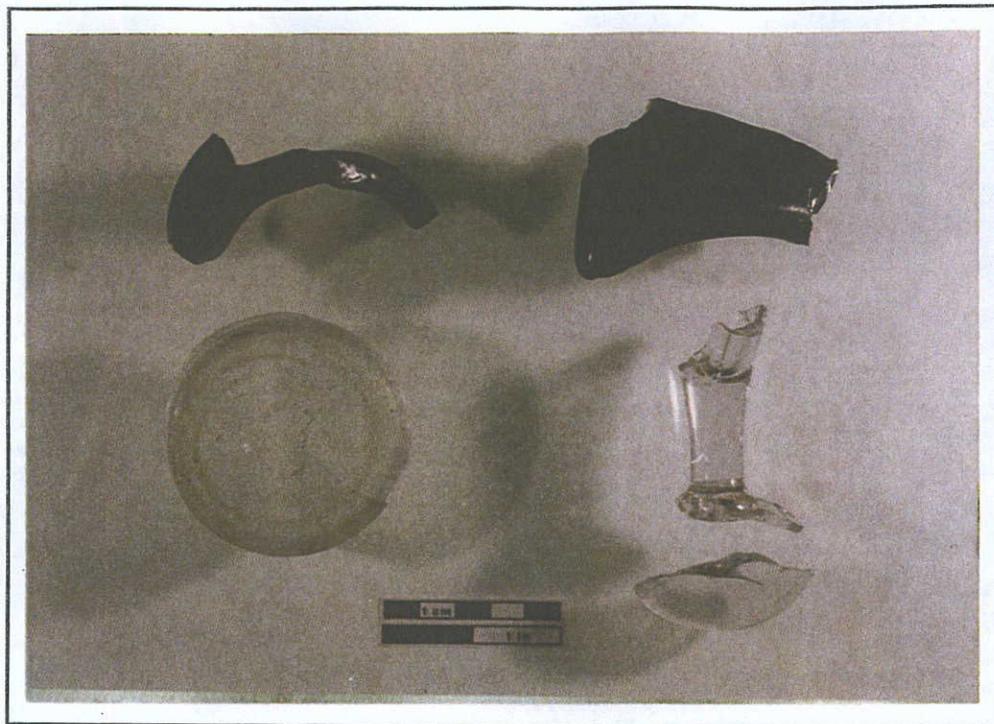


**PLATE 8**  
**Undecorated and Embossed Refined White Earthenware**

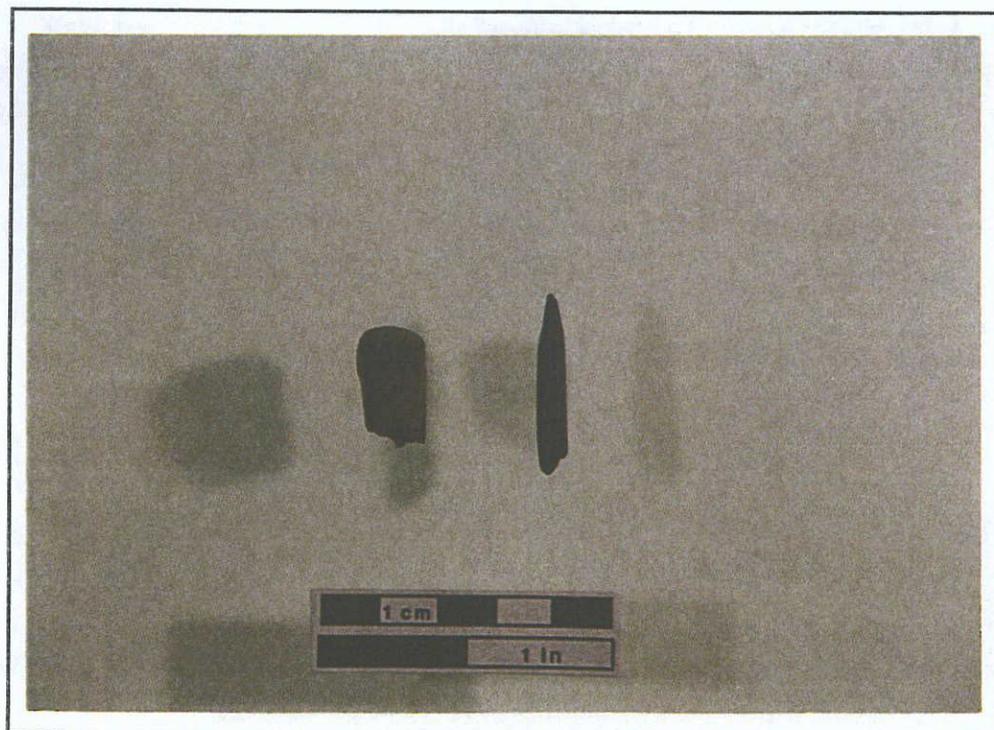


**PLATE 9**  
**Porcelain and Refined Redware**





**PLATE 10**  
**Top: Spirits Bottles Bases**  
**Bottom: Tumbler Base, Goblet Fragments**



**PLATE 11**  
**Left: Brass Thumble**  
**Right: Slate Pencil Fragment**





PLATE 12

Left: Unfinished Quartzite Holmes Point  
Right: Quartz Stanly Point



**APPENDIX I**  
**ARTIFACT INVENTORY**



## HISTORIC ARTIFACT INVENTORY

### TU 3A, Ao/Ap horizon

#### Ceramics

- 1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment, molded ribbed decoration
- 7 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, salt glazed
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, salt glazed, cobalt hand painted, lug handle
- 1 gray and red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, salt glazed
- 1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, salt glazed
- 2 redware sherds, salt glazed
- 3 redware sherds, unglazed
- 1 redware sherd, clear glazed
- 3 redware sherds, brown glazed
- 3 redware spalls
- 4 refined redware sherds, clear glaze, undecorated - one possible lid fragment
- 4 refined white earthenware spalls
- 1 refined white earthenware spall with unidentified blue decoration
- 32 pearlware sherds, undecorated - 2 plate fragments (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, green and brown annular decoration, engine turned (1790-1820, South 1977; 1790-1839, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue edge embossed, scalloped edge (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1820, Miller 1992)
- 9 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 4 pearlware sherds, green scalloped shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue edge decoration
- 5 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted decoration, fine line floral pattern - bowl - 3 mends (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 12 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 16 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 9 whiteware sherds, polychrome hand painted, fine line floral pattern (1820-1900, South 1977; 1825-1860, Miller 1992)

#### Glass

- 2 aqua oval historical type flask fragments, unidentified pattern, blown pattern mold (1815-1840)
- 2 clear non-lead oval historical type flask fragments, unidentified pattern, blown pattern mold (1815-1840)
- 4 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragments, fire polished, freeblown (post 1674)
- 1 clear lead tumbler fragment, refired pontil (post 1674)
- 1 citron historical type flask fragment, unidentified pattern, blown pattern mold (1815-1840)
- 10 light olive amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown
- 19 olive amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, stained
- 17 olive amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, refired pontil, contact mold (1810-1850)
- 4 amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 2 olive green black glass bottle fragments
- 1 green bottle fragment, stained
- 1 potash windowpane fragment, .11 cm thick (pre 1864)
- 2 potash windowpane fragments, .15 cm thick (pre 1864)

#### Metal

- 2 sheet metal fragments
- 3 unidentified nail fragments
- 1 unidentified .58 caliber lead slug

#### Miscellaneous

- 20 brick fragments
- 2 bone fragments
- 200 grams oyster shell fragments

**TU 3A, Ap/E Interface**

Ceramics

- 1 kaolin pipe bowl, molded floral decoration with sunburst
- 3 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, salt glazed
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown salt glazed
- 1 redware sherd, brown glaze
- 2 refined redware sherds, clear glaze
- 1 refined white earthenware spall
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 whiteware sherds, polychrome hand painted (1820-1900, South 1977; 1820-1860, Miller 1992)
- 6 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 7 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 4 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical/curved bottle or tumbler fragment, freeblown
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle fragment
- 2 light olive amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, stained
- 7 olive green cylindrical spirits bottle fragments
- 24 amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 5 olive amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, stained/etched
- 1 potash windowpane fragment, .15 cm thick (pre 1864)

Miscellaneous

- 5 brick fragments
- 10 grams oyster shell fragments

**TU 3A, Sheet Midden Remnant Disturbed by Tree**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, brown glaze
- 1 refined redware sherd, clear glaze
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, salt glazed
- 1 gray bodied stoneware sherd, brown glaze
- 3 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue scalloped shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, probably green scalloped shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 2 olive amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments
- 2 green cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, stained
- 1 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragment, fire polished, freeblown (post 1674)
- 1 unidentified clear glass fragment

Miscellaneous

- 2 brick fragments
- 43.5 grams oyster shell fragments

**TU 3B, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 2 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, salt glazed
- 1 gray and red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, salt glazed - globular vessel
- 4 redware spalls
- 4 redware sherds, unglazed
- 4 redware sherds, brown glaze
- 4 redware sherds, clear glaze
- 1 yellowware sherd, undecorated (1830-1940, Miller 1992)
- 3 refined white earthenware spalls
- 13 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated, rim - octagonal plate (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 creamware sherd, black overglaze transfer print (1765-1815, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 6 whiteware sherds, polychrome hand painted (1820-1900, South 1977; 1825-1860, Miller 1992)
- 7 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 16 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 4 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted 1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)

- 3 pearlware sherds, blue scalloped shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue scalloped edge decoration, probably shell edge
- 1 pearlware sherd, annular decoration, engine turned (1790-1820, South 1977; 1790-1839, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, green wash with brown hand painting, probably annular decoration

Glass

- 2 clear goblet fragments, cut stem
- 8 clear flint tumbler or bottle fragments, fire polished, freeblown
- 4 clear cylindrical/curved bottle or tumbler fragment, freeblown, thin
- 8 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragments, fire polished, freeblown (post 1674)
- 1 clear non-lead bottle fragment
- 5 aqua oval historical type flask fragments, unidentified pattern, blown pattern mold (1815-1840)
- 3 light olive amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 11 olive green cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 2 olive amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, stained
- 4 olive amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments
- 9 dark olive amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, stained
- 2 olive green black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, stained
- 3 green bottle fragments
- 2 amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, kick up, open pontil, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 1 unidentified clear/black glass fragment, swirled
- 2 potash windowpane fragments, .16 cm thick (pre 1864)

Metal

- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment
- 5 unidentified nail fragments
- 1 brass button, flat disc type with soldered shank, no boss - 20 mm

Miscellaneous

- 95.5 grams oyster shell fragments
- 9 brick fragments

**TU 3B, Sheet Midden Remnant Disturbed by Tree**

Ceramics

- 3 redware sherds, brown glaze
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 2 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, red hand painted decoration, probably polychrome

Glass

- 2 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragments, fire polished, freeblown (post 1674)
- 2 aqua cylindrical bottle fragments
- 2 olive amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, stained
- 2 olive amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 1 light olive amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 1 potash windowpane fragment, .15 cm thick (pre 1864)

Metal

- 1 sheet iron fragment

**TU 3C, Ao/AP horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, salt glaze, cobalt hand painted
- 3 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, salt glaze
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glaze
- 2 gray and red bodied coarse stoneware sherds, salt glaze
- 4 redware sherds unglazed
- 7 redware sherds, brown glaze
- 1 redware sherd, brown salt glaze
- 2 refined redware sherds, undecorated - one from tea pot lid
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated
- 9 whiteware sherds, polychrome hand painted (1820-1900, South 1977; 1825-1860, Miller 1992)
- 14 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 32 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 27 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, embossed edge decoration, fish scale and leaf motif (1800-1820, South

- 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted decoration (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
  - 1 pearlware sherd, brown annular decoration (1790-1820, South 1977; 1790-1839, Miller 1992)
  - 2 pearlware sherds, blue scalloped shell edge decoration (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
  - 1 pearlware sherd, green scalloped edge decoration, probably shell edge
  - 26 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted - one from plate, one from small bowl/cup (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 8 aqua oval historical type flask fragments, unidentified pattern, blown pattern mold (1815-1840)
- 2 pale aqua cylindrical bottle fragments, thin, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 2 clear lead sheet glass fragments
- 17 clear tumbler or goblet fragments, fire polished, thin, freeblown (post 1674)
- 4 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragments, fire polished, freeblown (post 1674)
- 11 clear flint tumbler or bottle fragments, freeblown
- 1 olive amber square or rectangular spirits bottle fragment, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 9 olive amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 9 light olive amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 10 olive green cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 1 dark amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 3 amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments
- 24 amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, stained/worn

Metal

- 9 unidentified nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 461 grams of oyster shell fragments
- 14 brick fragments

**TU 3C, Plow scar**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, clear glaze
- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated - plate or platter (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragment
- 2 olive green cylindrical spirits bottle fragments
- 1 olive amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment
- 1 dark amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment
- 15 grams oyster shell fragments

**TU 3D, Ao/AP horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 refined redware sherd, clear glaze
- 2 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, brown glaze
- 2 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, salt glaze
- 2 redware sherds, unglazed
- 4 redware sherds, brown glaze
- 2 redware sherds, brown salt glaze
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, unidentified green decoration
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 5 whiteware sherds, polychrome hand painted (1820-1900, South; 1825-1860, Miller 1992)
- 9 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 20 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 11 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, green hand painted, probably polychrome
- 1 pearlware sherd, brown annular decoration (1790-1820, South 1977; 1790-1839, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, green shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)

1 pearlware sherd, unidentified green scalloped edge decoration, probably shell edge

Glass

3 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragments, wheel engraved, freeblown (1790-1820)  
3 clear lead cylindrical/curved tumbler or bottle fragments, freeblown  
10 clear flint tumbler or goblet fragments, fire polished, freeblown  
4 unidentified clear glass fragments  
8 aqua oval historical type flask fragments, unidentified pattern, blown pattern mold (1815-1840)  
3 light olive amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments  
4 light olive green cylindrical spirits bottle fragments  
3 olive green cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)  
4 olive green cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, stained  
10 olive green black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, kick up, freeblown (pre 1860)  
26 olive green black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)  
7 potash windowpane fragments, .15 cm thick (pre 1864)

Metal

1 sheet metal fragment  
7 unidentified nail fragments

Miscellaneous

64.5 grams oyster shell fragments  
9 brick fragments

**TU 3D, Ap clean up**

Ceramics

1 kaolin pipe stem fragment  
1 redware spall  
1 redware sherd, brown glaze  
1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, salt glaze  
2 gray and red bodied coarse stoneware sherds, salt glaze  
1 refined redware sherd, clear glaze  
7 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)  
4 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)  
1 pearlware sherd, blue scalloped unidentified edge decoration  
6 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)  
2 whiteware sherds, polychrome hand painted (1820-1900, South 1977; 1825-1860, Miller 1992)  
4 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)  
1 creamware sherd, overglaze black transfer print - hollow vessel (1765-1815, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

2 clear flint tumbler fragments, freeblown  
4 clear lead tumbler fragments, freeblown  
7 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragments, freeblown (post 1674)  
1 aqua cylindrical bottle fragment, worn  
1 aqua cylindrical bottle fragment, freeblown (pre 1860)  
2 olive green square/rectangular tobacco bottle/jar fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)  
2 amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)  
1 light amber cylindrical bottle fragment, worn  
1 olive amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, worn  
1 dark olive amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, freeblown (pre 1860)  
4 olive green cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, worn  
8 olive amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, worn  
1 potash windowpane fragment, .16 cm thick (pre 1864)

Metal

6 unidentified nails

Miscellaneous

1 brick fragment

**TU 3E, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown salt glaze  
1 red and gray bodied stoneware sherd, salt glaze  
1 redware sherd, brown glaze  
2 redware sherds, clear glaze  
2 redware sherds, unglazed

- 2 redware spalls
- 2 refined white earthenware sherds, burned - 1 with unidentified blue decoration
- 3 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, polychrome hand painted decoration (1820-1900, South 1977; 1825-1860, Miller 1992)
- 16 pearlware sherds, undecorated - 3 from large bowl (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, green hand painted decoration, probably polychrome
- 7 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 9 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragments, fire polished, freeblown (post 1674)
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle fragment, worn/etched
- 1 amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 6 dark honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, worn/etched
- 1 green cylindrical bottle fragment, worn/etched
- 10 olive amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, worn/etched
- 4 dark honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)

Metal

- 4 unidentified nails

Miscellaneous

- 2 brick fragments
- 38 grams oyster shell fragments

**TU 3E, Ap clean up**

Ceramics

- 3 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

**TU 5A, Ao horizon**

Miscellaneous

- 600 grams oyster shell fragments
- 4 brick fragments

**TU 5A, Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 3 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 olive green black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragment
- 1 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragment, fire polished, freeblown (post 1674)
- 2 unidentified pale aqua glass fragments

Miscellaneous

- 15.5 grams oyster shell fragments
- 2 brick fragments

**TU 5A, Ap/E interface**

Ceramics

- 1 refined redware, clear glaze
- 2 redware sherds, brown glaze
- 1 redware sherd, salt glaze
- 4 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, brown transfer print (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue transfer print (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified green decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, polychrome hand painted (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 3 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 2 olive amber spirits bottle fragments
- 1 olive green black glass spirits bottle fragment
- 1 aqua oval/cylindrical bottle fragment, worn
- 5 clear flint tumbler or goblet fragment, fire polished, freeblown
- 1 potash windowpane fragments, .135 cm thick, crown glass (1812-1839)

Metal

- 2 unidentified nail fragments

Miscellaneous

467.5 grams oyster shell fragments  
9 brick fragments

**TU 8A, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glaze  
1 redware sherd, brown/black glaze  
3 refined white earthenware spalls  
16 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)  
1 whiteware sherd, polychrome hand painted (1820-1900, South 1977;  
1825-1860, Miller 1992)  
15 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)  
56 pearlware sherds, undecorated 91780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)  
1 pearlware sherd, polychrome hand painted (1795-1815, South 1977;1780-1835, Miller  
1992)  
7 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)  
19 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830,  
Miller 1992)  
1 pearlware sherd, embossed edge (1800-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)  
1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration  
1 pearlware sherd, unidentified brown decoration  
1 pearlware sherd, unidentified green scalloped edge decoration, probably shell edge

Glass

1 amber cylindrical soda (?) bottle fragment, ribbed shoulder (modern, Nesbitts, 1930s)  
3 aqua oval historical type flask fragments, unidentified pattern, blown pattern mold (1815-  
1840)  
1 honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment  
5 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragments, fire polished, freeblown (post 1674)  
1 clear flint tumbler or goblet fragment  
1 amber square or rectangular bottle fragment  
2 olive amber black glass bottle fragments  
1 olive green bottle fragment  
1 green bottle fragment  
1 unidentified clear glass fragment  
6 soda windowpane/sheet glass fragments, .15 cm thick  
3 soda windowpane/sheet glass fragments, .12 cm thick

Metal

5 unidentified nail fragments

Miscellaneous

2 brick fragments

**TU 8A, Backdirt artifacts**

Ceramics

1 pearlware sherd, polychrome hand painted (1795-1815, South 1977;  
1780-1835, Miller 1992)  
1 whiteware sherd, brown annular decoration (1820-1900, South 1977;  
1830-1875, Miller 1992)

**TU 8B, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

4 refined white earthenware spalls  
3 refined white earthenware sherds, undecorated - burned  
4 yellowware sherds, undecorated (1830-1940, Miller 1992)  
1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated - 2 mend from saucer  
2 hard paste porcelain sherds (mend), 1 with overglaze hand painting shadow - saucer  
10 creamware sherds, overglaze black transfer print (1765-1815, South 1977; Miller 1992)  
1 creamware sherd, molded/embossed decoration, plate (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)  
4 creamware sherds, molded decoration, fleur de lis motif, scalloped plate  
20 creamware sherds, undecorated - 1 handle fragment, 1 spout fragment, 1 from plate and 1  
chamberpot rim (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)  
64 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)  
2 pearlware sherds, mocha decoration (1795-1890, South 1977; 1799-1830, Miller 1992)  
3 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted - 1 from plate/saucer (1795-1815, South 1977;  
1780-1835, Miller 1992)  
3 pearlware sherds, blue rim band  
1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue scalloped edge decoration

- 4 pearlware sherds, unidentified blue decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, edge embossed (1800-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, embossed with brown annular decoration - mug or tankard (1790-1820, South 1977; 1790-1839, Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, blue shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 11 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, red transfer printed (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 49 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 7 whiteware sherds, polychrome hand painted (1820-1900, South 1977; 1825-1860, Miller 1992)
- 16 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (182-1900, South 1977; 1830-1860, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 3 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragments (post 1674)
- 3 clear flint tumbler or goblet fragments
- 1 unidentified clear glass fragment, crazed
- 1 light green bottle fragment
- 1 clear lead sheet glass fragment
- 3 pale aqua square/rectangular bottle fragments
- 2 aqua bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 1 honey amber cylindrical bottle fragment
- 2 green cylindrical/oval bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 4 olive amber cylindrical bottle fragments
- 3 amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, broad sloping lip, refired pontil, freeblown (1788-1800)
- 3 olive amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 13 soda windowpane fragments, .13 cm thick, crown glass (1812-1839)

Metal

- 13 unidentified nail fragments

**TU 8B, E horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, clear glaze
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 4 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 creamware sherd, overglaze black transfer printed (1765-1815, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragment (post 1674)
- 2 soda windowpane fragments, .12 cm thick (pre 1864)
- 1 clear flint tumbler or goblet fragment, freeblown

**TU 8C, Ao/AP horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 refined white earthenware spall
- 1 refined white earthenware spall with unidentified brown decoration
- 8 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 17 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977, Miller 1992)
- 32 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 23 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 4 pearlware sherds, unidentified blue scalloped edge decoration
- 2 pearlware sherds, unidentified blue decoration
- 5 pearlware sherds, blue shell edge (1780-1830, South; Miller 1992)
- 4 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 10 clear lead tumbler fragments, freeblown (post 1674)
- 7 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragments, freeblown, wheel engraved (1790-1820)
- 1 aqua bottle fragment
- 1 olive amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, etched/worn
- 6 dark honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 2 honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)

Metal

- 5 unidentified nail fragments
- 1 small brass thimble, child's (?)

Miscellaneous

- 4 brick fragments
- 1 mortar fragment
- 1 slate pencil fragment

**TU 8D, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment, indecipherable maker's mark stamp
- 2 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, salt glazed - 1 from jar
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown salt glaze
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glaze
- 1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear glaze (?)
- 1 redware sherd, black/brown glaze
- 11 yellowware sherds, undecorated - 1 from lid (1830-1940, Miller 1992)
- 1 yellowware sherd, mocha decoration (1830-1940, Miller 1992)
- 2 hard paste porcelain sherds, overglaze enameled - China Trade (1790-1825, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 refined white earthenware spall
- 15 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 creamware sherd, overglaze black transfer print (1765-1815, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 creamware sherd, molded decoration (1762-182, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 12 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 whiteware sherds, polychrome hand painted (1820-19800, South 1977; 1825-1860, Miller 1992)
- 60 pearlware sherds, undecorated - 1 from plate (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, unidentified blue decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue scalloped shell edge 91780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 13 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed - w from plate with floral pattern on marley (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 10 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 38 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted, broad line floral motif -2 from bowl, 1 from plate (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd with engine turning, probably annular decoration - mug or tankard

Glass

- 2 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragments, fire polished, freeblown (post 1674)
- 1 honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, etched
- 1 dark olive amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, etched
- 3 olive green black glass bottle fragments, sloping collar lip (post 1788)
- 6 soda windowpane fragments, .11 cm thick (pre 1864)

Metal

- 3 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 1 3/4 x 7/8" shaft collar

Miscellaneous

- 17 brick fragments
- 1 painted wood fragment, window/picture frame?

**TU 8E, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment, molded decoration
- 1 refined white earthenware spall
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, burned
- 2 redware sherds, brown glaze
- 3 buff paste earthenware sherds, clear glaze
- 2 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, salt glaze - 1 with engine turning, 1 from jug
- 3 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, brown glaze
- 6 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 creamware sherd, molded decoration (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 12 whiteware sherds, undecorated (182-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 5 whiteware sherds, polychrome hand painted (1820-1900, South 1977; 1825-1860, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, brown simple banded annular decoration (1820-1900, South 1977; 1830-1875, Miller 1992)

- 70 pearlware sherds, undecorated - 8 from plate/platter (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 35 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 4 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 15 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 5 pearlware sherds, blue scalloped shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue edge embossed (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, green scalloped shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, finger trailed decoration (1790-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue and brown unidentified decoration, probably annular
- 1 pearlware sherd, embossed, brown annular decoration (1790-1820, South 1977; 1790-1839, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, mocha decoration (1795-1890, South 1977; 1799-830, Miller 1992)
- 11 yellowware sherds, undecorated (1830-1900, Miller 1992)
- 2 yellowware sherds, mocha decoration (1830-1900, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 12 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragments, fire polished, freeblown (post 1674)
- 1 clear flint tumbler or goblet fragment
- 2 aqua cylindrical bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 2 dark honey amber oval historical type flask fragment, Eagle pattern (?), blown pattern mold (1815-1830s)
- 1 honey historical type flask fragment, unidentified pattern, blown pattern mold (1815-1830s)
- 1 green historical type flask fragment, unidentified pattern, blown pattern mold (1815-1830s)
- 1 olive amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 4 amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragment
- 4 soda windowpane fragments, .15 cm thick (pre 1864)

Metal

- 13 unidentified nail fragments

Miscellaneous

- 6 brick fragments

TU 8F, Ao/Ap horizon

Ceramics

- 2 redware sherds, brown glaze
- 1 redware sherd, clear glaze - crock/straight sided vessel
- 1 buff bodied earthenware sherd, clear glaze - crock bottom
- 2 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, salt glaze
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glaze
- 2 refined white earthenware spalls
- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 10 whiteware sherds, undecorated - 1 from bowl (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified blue decoration
- 57 pearlware sherds, undecorated - 4 from plate, 1 handle fragment (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 10 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 15 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830,

Miller

- 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted decoration - 1 from small bowl (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, blue scalloped shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue scalloped edge decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue edge embossed (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified green scalloped edge decoration
- 5 pearlware sherds, polychrome finger painted decoration (1790-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 6 yellowware sherds, undecorated (1830-1940, Miller 1992)
- 1 hard paste porcelain, underglaze blue hand painted

Glass

- 5 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragments, freeblown (post 1674)
- 2 clear flint tumbler or goblet fragments, scratched

- 1 pale aqua cylindrical bottle fragment, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 1 dark olive amber square/rectangular gin or tobacco bottle fragment, contact mold (post 1810)
- 7 dark amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 1 green bottle fragment
- 3 soda windowpane fragments, .16 cm thick, crown glass (1812-1839)
- 1 soda windowpane fragment, .11 cm thick (pre 1864)

Metal

- 4 unidentified nail fragments
- 2 cut nails
- 1 5/8 x 5" rod fragment

Miscellaneous

- 5.2 grams oyster shell fragments
- 6 brick fragments

**TU 8F, Plow Scar**

Ceramics

- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, embossed, brown annular decoration - probably mug

**TU 8G, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 3 kaolin pipe stem fragments
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, underglaze blue hand painted - slightly burned
- 6 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 creamware sherds, undecorated - plate (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 12 whiteware sherds, undecorated - 1 from small bowl (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 whiteware sherds, polychrome hand painted (1820-1900, South 1977; 1825-1860, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, brown rim band, probably cup
- 32 pearlware sherds, undecorated - 2 from cup, handle attachment and handle fragment (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 11 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue slightly scalloped shell edge - plate (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, green scalloped shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, embossed decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, embossed decoration on rim, probably annular decoration on body
- 9 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed - 1 from plate (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 2 redware sherds, brown glaze
- 1 buff bodied earthenware sherd, unglazed
- 4 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, salt glaze

Glass

- 8 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragments, fire polished, freeblown (post 1674)
- 3 clear flint goblet fragments, expanded mold, bowl sherds
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle fragment, worn
- 2 amber cylindrical bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 2 olive amber black glass, cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 dark amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, worn
- 1 olive amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 1 soda windowpane fragment, .12 cm thick, crown glass (1812-1839)

Metal

- 1 ferrous metal trunk/chest hinge
- 9 unidentified nail fragments
- 6 cut nails
- 1 ferrous metal cap?
- 1 ferrous metal button

**TU 8H, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain, underglaze blue hand painted, chinoiserie motif - plate/platter
- 1 buff paste earthenware, undecorated, clear glaze
- 3 yellowware sherds, undecorated - 1 possibly from lid

- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified brown decoration
- 11 pearlware sherds, undecorated - 1 from plate (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 5 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted - 1 from cup or small bowl (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed - 1 from plate, 1 from hollow vessel (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified scalloped green edge decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified scalloped blue edge decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, green embossed decoration

Glass

- 2 olive amber black glass, cylindrical spirits bottle fragments
- 2 amber black glass square/rectangular spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 1 soda windowpane fragment, .13 cm thick (pre 1864)

Metal

- 2 unidentified nail fragments
- 5 brick fragments
- 1 lead 5/8" .12 gauge shotgun slug
- 1 lead musket ball
- 4 ferrous metal can fragments - 1 rim

Miscellaneous

- 5 wood window frame fragments

**TU 8H, Plow Scar**

Ceramics

- 2 redware sherds, clear glazed interior
- 1 coarse stoneware spall
- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated 91780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration
- 1 yellowware sherd, undecorated (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Metal

- 1 unidentified nail fragment

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment
- .3 grams oyster shell fragments

**TU 8H, E horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, salt glazed
- 1 redware sherd, brown glaze
- 1 whiteware sherd, brown annular decoration - hollow (1820-1900, South 1977; 1830-1875, Miller 1992)
- 2 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 16 pearlware sherds, undecorated -2 from plate (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue transfer printed - lid (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, annular decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, finger painted decoration (1790-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 12 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted - 1 from bowl (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, blue scalloped shell edge - plates (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, green edge decoration

Glass

- 1 clear flint tumbler or goblet fragment, freeblown
- 1 green oval (?) historical type flask fragment, unidentified pattern, blown pattern mold (1815-1830s)

- 1 amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 1 dark honey amber spirits bottle fragment, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 1 potash windowpane fragment, .11 cm thick (pre 1864)

Miscellaneous

- 3 brick fragments

**TU 8I, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 kaolin pipe stem fragment
- 1 yellowware sherd, undecorated (1830-1940, Miller 1992)
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, salt glazed
- 2 hard paste porcelain sherds, overglaze polychrome hand painted, floral motif
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, polychrome hand painted, broad floral motif (1820-1900, South 1977; 1825-1860, Miller 1992)
- 12 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, polychrome hand painted - hollow (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 8 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1790-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, green shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue scalloped shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, green edge decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue edge decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration
- 7 creamware sherds, undecorated - 1 from plate (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 5 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragments, fire polished, freeblown (post 1674)
- 1 clear tumbler or bottle fragment, freeblown
- 1 clear sheet glass fragment
- 1 aqua square or rectangular bottle fragment, freeblown (pre 1860)

Miscellaneous

- 3 brick fragments

**TU 8J, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 2 redware sherds, brown glaze - 1 from bowl
- 4 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, salt glazed - 1 possibly from jug
- 1 refined white earthenware spall
- 5 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 creamware sherds, yellow glazed
- 1 creamware sherd, mocha decoration
- 2 pearlware sherds, unidentified blue decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue hand painted rim band - probably sugar bowl
- 15 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, single hand painted blue line
- 7 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted - 1 lid (195-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, engine turned and finger painted - 1 possibly from small pitcher (1790-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 4 pearlware sherds, embossed decoration - fish scale motif - plate (1800-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 5 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed - 1 plate, 1 hollow vessel (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, blue scalloped shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherds, green scalloped shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue edge embossed decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, green edge embossed decoration
- 3 pearlware sherds, unidentified blue edge decoration
- 34 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 7 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 transitional whiteware sherd, molded decoration, very thin

Glass

- 3 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragments, fire polished, freeblown (post 1674)
- 3 clear flint tumbler or goblet fragments, fire polished, freeblown (post 1674)
- 1 clear sheet glass fragment
- 1 amber cylindrical beer bottle fragment, automatic bottle machine (modern)
- 1 aqua small cylindrical bottle fragment, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 1 dark honey amber spirits bottle fragment
- 2 olive green black glass cylindrical wine bottle fragments, applied band lip, freeblown (1790-1840)
- 3 soda windowpane fragments, .14 cm thick (pre 1864)

Metal

- 8 unidentified nails
- 1 harness strap ring
- 2 strap iron fragments

Miscellaneous

- 3 brick fragments

**TU 8J, Floor and Wall Scrapings**

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, finger trailed and annular decoration - possibly tankard/small pitcher (1790-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)

**TU 8K, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment
- 3 redware sherds, brown glaze
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed
- 2 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, salt glazed
- 2 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, brown salt glaze
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware spall
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown hand painted (?)
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glaze
- 3 refined redware sherds, black/brown glaze - 2 burned
- 7 refined white earthenware spalls
- 2 refined white earthenware sherds, 1 with scalloped edge - burned
- 87 pearlware sherds, undecorated - 1 from platter, 2 from plate, 1 from small cup (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 4 pearlware sherds, unidentified blue decoration
- 23 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted - 1 from cup or small bowl (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, embossed decoration (1800-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, blue scalloped shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, scalloped shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue edge embossed
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue scalloped edge decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, mocha decoration (1795-1890, South 1977; 1799-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified green scalloped edge decoration
- 3 pearlware sherds, engine turned - probably finger trailed/annular decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, finger trailed decoration (1790-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 7 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed decoration - 2 from plate, 1 from hollow vessel (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, single molded (?) line
- 15 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted - 1 from small jar/pitcher (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 18 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 36 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, red hand painted (1820-1900, South 1977)
- 2 early transitional whiteware sherds, undecorated
- 1 soft paste porcelain sherd, molded basket pattern (post 1800, Beth Acuff, VDHR, personal communication 1996)

Glass

- 12 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragments, wheel engraved, fire polished, freeblown (1780-1820)
- 16 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragments, fire polished, freeblown (post 1674)

- 2 unidentified clear flint glass fragments
- 2 pale aqua bottle fragments
- 1 aqua bottle fragment
- 2 citron oval (?) flask fragments, expanded diamond pattern, blown pattern mold (post 1750, 18th century continental, McKearin and McKearin 1948:447-448)
- 7 amber blackglass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, applied band lip, refired pontil, freeblown (post 1815, McKearin and McKearin 1948:424)
- 6 olive amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, worn/etched
- 3 olive amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 1 olive green black glass spirits bottle fragment, worn
- 1 green bottle fragment
- 1 soda windowpane fragment, .14 cm thick (pre 1864)
- 1 soda windowpane fragment, .12 cm thick (pre 1864)

Metal

- 6 unidentified nails

Miscellaneous

- 96.3 grams oyster shell fragments
- 1 bone fragment
- 10 brick fragments

**TU 8L, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 4 redware sherds, brown glazed interior - 2 from crock
- 4 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, salt glazed
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, underglaze blue hand painted
- 1 yellowware (?) spall
- 3 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 24 pearlware sherds, undecorated - 1 from teapot spout (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, unidentified green decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, polychrome hand painted (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue edge embossed - plate/platter
- 10 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1992; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 6 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed - 1 from serving vessel (1795-1840, South 1977, 1787-1830, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 2 clear non-lead tumbler or goblet fragments, fire polished, freeblown
- 2 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragments, fire polished, freeblown (post 1674)
- 1 clear flint tumbler or goblet fragment, freeblown
- 1 unidentified clear glass fragment
- 1 aqua bottle fragment
- 2 amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, applied lip (?), freeblown (pre 1860)
- 3 olive amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, worn/etched
- 1 green bottle fragment
- 1 pale aqua bottle fragment
- 1 soda windowpane fragment, .14 cm thick (pre 1864)

Metal

- 7 unidentified nails
- 1 4 1/2" 1/4" bolt, nut and washer

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment
- 2 peach pit fragments, charred

**TU 8M, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 2 kaolin pipe stems, undecorated
- 1 kaolin pipe bowl spall, undecorated
- 3 redware sherds, brown glazed interior
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed
- 1 redware sherd, clear glazed
- 1 redware spall
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, salt glazed, cobalt hand painted - probably crock
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown salt glazed, incised line - probably jug

- 1 yellowware sherd, undecorated (1830-1940, Miller 1992)
- 7 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 24 pearlware sherds, undecorated - 2 from plate, 1 from hollow vessel such as small bowl (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 8 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted - 1 from lid (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, single brown painted band, hollow vessel
- 1 pearlware sherd, slightly scalloped, blue edge embossed, platter
- 1 pearlware sherd, molded/embossed decoration
- 11 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed decoration, 1 plate rim (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 9 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted - 6 hollow vessels, 1 from plate (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, blue scalloped shell edge - plates (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, blue shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, unidentified blue scalloped edge decoration
- 3 pearlware sherds, green scalloped shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, unidentified green scalloped edge decoration
- 7 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, polychrome hand painted (1820-1900, South 1977; 1825-1860, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 4 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragments, open pontil, freeblown (post 1674)
- 5 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragments, freeblown (post 1674)
- 1 clear flint bottle fragments, chilled iron mold (1870-1930)
- 1 clear flint tumbler or goblet fragment, freeblown
- 1 olive amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, kick up, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 5 olive amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 1 olive amber circular melon flask, expanded rib mold, blown pattern mold (1815-1817)
- 1 aqua bottle fragment
- 2 potash windowpane fragments, .1 cm thick (pre 1864)
- 2 soda windowpane fragments, 0.15 cm thick, crown glass (1812-1839)

Metal

- 4 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 5 unidentified nails
- 1 cut nail
- 1 brass button, flat disc type, attachment missing
- 1 brass button, flat disc type soldered wire eye attachment with boss - possibly South's Type 7 or 8 (1726-1776)
- 1 possible cultivator tooth (3 pieces)

Miscellaneous

TU 8N, Ao/AP horizon  
46 grams oyster shell fragments

Ceramics

- 3 kaolin pipe bowl fragments, one with molded decoration
- 4 redware sherds, brown/black glaze
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior, face missing
- 3 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, brown glazed
- 5 refined white earthenware spalls
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, burned
- 7 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 18 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, polychrome hand painted (1820-1900, South 1977; 1825-1860, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue annular decoration (1820-1900, South 1977; 1830-1875, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed (1820-1900, South 1977; 1830-1865, Miller 1992)
- 85 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 7 pearlware sherds, unidentified blue decoration
- 2 pearlware sherds, blue rim band
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified yellow decoration
- 2 pearlware sherds, molded/embossed decoration with a single blue band - mend

- 1 pearlware sherd, molded decoration, fish scale motif - plate (1800-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, molded decoration, (1800-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 38 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted - 1 handle fragment ( 2 pieces), 3 plate fragments, 3 hollow vessel fragments (cup or small bowl) (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, engine turned and finger painted decoration, probably mug (1780-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, green scalloped shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
- 4 pearlware sherds, blue scalloped shell edge - 1 plate (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue edge embossed - platter
- 9 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted - 2 from cup (mend, fine line floral motif), 1 handle attachment (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 4 pearlware sherds, black transfer printed with polychrome hand painted (?)
- 16 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, unidentified black decoration with single blue band
- 2 early whiteware sherds, undecorated

Glass

- 6 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragments, freeblown (post 1674)
- 4 clear flint tumbler or goblet fragments, fire polished, freeblown
- 1 clear lead sheet glass fragment
- 1 clear flint cylindrical soda bottle fragment, embossed "PAS" inside rectangle, applied color label shadow, automatic bottle machine (post 1934)
- 1 pale aqua cylindrical bottle fragment
- 1 aqua square/rectangular bottle fragment
- 1 citron historical type flask fragment, unidentified pattern, blown pattern mold (1815-1840)
- 5 amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 2 olive amber black glass square/rectangular spirits bottle fragments, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 2 olive amber bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 3 soda windowpane fragments, .16 cm thick (pre 1864)
- 3 soda windowpane fragments, .14 cm thick, crown glass (1812-1839)
- 2 potash windowpane fragments, .10 cm thick (pre 1864)
- 1 unidentified clear lead glass fragment

Metal

- 1 ferrous metal knife blade fragment
- 1 pewter handle fragment
- 3 unidentified nail fragments
- 1 wrought nail
- 1 lead .32 caliber bullet
- 9 strap iron fragments

Miscellaneous

- 19.5 grams oyster shell fragments
- 8 brick fragments
- 1 rubber fastener

**TU 8N, Ap/E horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, salt glazed
- 9 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated - 1 from plate and 1 from hollow vessel probably cup (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue rim band
- 1 pearlware sherd, finger painted decoration (1790-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 7 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, yellow hand painted
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue rim band and unidentified black decoration - straight sided hollow vessel
- 1 pearlware sherd, single brown band - probably lidded vessel such as sugar bowl
- 3 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 4 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragment, freeblown (post 1674)
- 1 clear non-lead tumbler or goblet fragment, freeblown
- 1 amber black glass spirits bottle fragment, freeblown
- 1 soda windowpane fragment, .12 cm thick (pre 1864)

Metal

- 2 unidentified nails

Miscellaneous

- 5.5 grams oyster shell fragments
- 2 brick fragments
- 1 sawed bone fragment

TU 80, Ao/AP horizon

Ceramics

- 1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment
- 1 yellowware sherd, undecorated (1830-1840, Miller 1992)
- 1 hard paste porcelain, undecorated
- 1 hard paste porcelain, unidentified blue decoration, burned
- 5 refined white earthenware spalls
- 2 refined white earthenware sherds, undecorated, burned
- 10 redware sherds, brown glaze
- 1 redware sherd, brown glaze, molded decoration
- 3 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, salt glaze on exterior, brown glaze on interior
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown salt glazed interior
- 17 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified blue decoration
- 2 whiteware sherds, blue annular decoration (1820-1900, South 1992; 1830-187, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue shell edge (1820-1900, South 1977; 1830-1860, Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, polychrome hand painted, broad line floral (1820-1900, South 1977; 1825-1860, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, polychrome hand painted, fine line floral (1820-1900, South 1977; 1825-1860, Miller 1992)
- 11 creamware sherds, undecorated - 2 from plates (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 creamware sherd, molded decoration (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 92 pearlware sherds, undecorated - 3 from plate, 1 from broad handle (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, unidentified brown decoration
- 5 pearlware sherds, unidentified blue decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified yellow decoration
- 4 pearlware sherds, embossed decoration with blue hand painting (1800-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, embossed decoration, fish scale motif (1800-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 13 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 14 pearlware sherds, finger trailed decoration (1790-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, mocha decoration - 1 with engine turning (1795-1890, South 1977; 1799-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, brown, green and yellow annular decoration, engine turned (1790-1820, South 1977; 1790-1839, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue scalloped shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, green scalloped shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
- 36 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 7 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 7 clear lead tumbler or goblets fragments, wheel engraved, fire polished, freeblown (post 1674)
- 11 clear lead tumbler fragments, freeblown (post 1674)
- 1 clear lead tumbler fragment, polished pontil, freeblown (post 1674)
- 1 clear lead cylindrical/curved bottle or tumbler fragment, worn
- 29 amber cylindrical pint beer bottle fragments, embossed "This Bot"[tle], automatic bottle machine
- 12 olive amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 4 unidentified clear glass fragments

- 1 olive amber oval (?) historical type flask fragment, unidentified pattern, blown pattern mold (1815-1830s)
- 3 olive amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, stained
- 1 olive green square/rectangular bottle fragment, stained
- 1 green bottle fragment, flared lip
- 1 soda windowpane fragment, .10 cm thick (pre 1864)
- 3 soda windowpane fragments, .16 cm thick (pre 1864)

Metal

- 12 unidentified nails
- 6 strap iron fragments

Miscellaneous

- 41 grams oyster shell fragments
- 1 brick fragment

**TU 80, Ap/E interface**

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain, undecorated - tea bowl
- 1 yellowware sherd, engine turned (1830-1900, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, black rim band (1820-1900, South 1977)
- 2 creamware sherds, molded decoration, fleur de lis motif, scalloped edge plate - mend (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 refined white earthenware spalls
- 15 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 8 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted, two with geometric motif (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, edge embossed with blue hand painting (1780-1830, South 1977)
- 1 pearlware sherd, green shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue transfer printed (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, finger trailed annular decoration (1790-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration
- 6 redware sherds, brown glaze
- 1 redware sherd, brown glaze, crock rim
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glaze
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glaze, possibly jar

Glass

- 6 clear lead tumbler or goblets fragments, freeblown (post 1674)
- 1 olive amber spirits bottle fragment
- 1 aqua oval historical type flask fragment, unidentified pattern, blown pattern mold (1815-1830s)
- 4 potash windowpane fragments, .12 cm thick (pre 1864)

**TU 80, E horizon**

Metal

- 2 unidentified nails
- 1 cast iron kettle fragment

Miscellaneous

- 5.9 grams oyster shell fragments

**TU 17, E horizon Interface**

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, blue transfer printed, scalloped rim plate (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 2 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragments, freeblown (post 1674)

**TU 17, Scrapings from uncovering feature**

Ceramics

- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glaze, handle fragment, burned
- 3 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 glass inset button

Metal

- 3 unidentified ferrous metal fragments

Miscellaneous

- 2 brick fragments, glazed/burned

**TU 17A, Scrapings from uncovering feature**

Ceramics

1 kaolin pipe stem fragment

Miscellaneous

2 brick fragments

17.5 grams oyster shell

**TU 17A, Feature surface**

Glass

1 olive amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment

**TU 17B, Scrapings from uncovering feature**

Miscellaneous

4 brick fragments

**TU 17C, Scrapings from uncovering feature**

Ceramics

3 pearlware sherds, undecorated, two from plate (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

1 pearlware sherd, green shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)

1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)

1 creamware sherd, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Miscellaneous

12 brick fragments

1 plaster/mortar fragment

**TU 17D, Scrapings from uncovering feature**

Ceramics

2 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)

1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

1 aqua cylindrical bottle fragment

1 clear tumbler or goblet fragment

Miscellaneous

44.5 grams oyster shell fragments

16 brick fragments - 1 glazed/burned

**TU 17D, E horizon**

Ceramics

1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment

1 kaolin pipe stem fragment

5 creamware sherds, undecorated - 3 from hollow vessel, 2 from flat vessel (1762-1820)

Glass

1 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragment, freeblown (post 1674)

2 olive amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, etched

Metal

1 ferrous metal possible knife blade fragment

Miscellaneous

16.8 grams oyster shell fragments

**TU 17E, Scrapings from uncovering feature**

Ceramics

1 refined white earthenware sherd, green shell edge, burned

2 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

1 pearlware sherd, polychrome hand painted (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)

1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration

1 redware sherd, brown glaze

Miscellaneous

19 brick fragments

1 plaster/mortar fragment

3.5 grams oyster shell fragments

**TU 17F, A0 horizon**

Ceramics

2 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)

1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

2 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)

Miscellaneous

- 10 brick fragments
- 1 gray plastic fragment

**TU 17F, NW corner**

Ceramics

- 2 gray and red layered coarse stoneware sherds, salt glaze
- 1 redware sherd, brown glaze
- 5 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 unidentified clear glass fragment

Miscellaneous

- 81 brick fragments
- 1.3 grams oyster shell fragments

**TU 17F, E horizon and gravel layer interface**

Ceramics

- 5 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 creamware sherds, edge embossed plate - mend (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Miscellaneous

- 28 brick fragments

**TU 17F, Gravel layer**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, brown lead glaze
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glaze
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, blue hand painted
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 4 creamware sherds, undecorated 1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 6 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, edge embossed (1800-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 soda windowpane fragment, 0.15 cm thick (pre 1864)
- 1 soda windowpane fragment, 0.10 cm thick (pre 1864)
- 1 unidentified clear sheet glass fragment

Metal

- 2 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 9 cut nails
- 3 unidentified nail fragments
- 1 .60 caliber lead bullet, spent

Miscellaneous

- 83 brick fragments
- 45.7 grams oyster shell fragments

**TU 17G, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 5 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 2 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragments (post 1674)
- 1 unidentified clear flint glass fragment
- 1 soda windowpane fragment, 0.17 cm thick (pre 1864)

Metal

- 1 unidentified nail fragment
- 1 3/8" hex nut with fragment of aluminum or stainless steel attached

Miscellaneous

- 3 brick fragments
- 8 grams oyster shell fragments

**TU 17H, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment
- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed redware sherd, clear glaze
- 1 refined redware sherd, clear glaze
- 2 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherds, gray engobe on interior and exterior, salt glaze
- 3 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, red transfer printed (1820-1900, South 1977; 1825-1875, Miller 1992)
- 10 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 17 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue rim band
- 3 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 4 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, green shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, unidentified green scalloped edge decoration

Glass

- 1 amber black glass spirits bottle fragment, worn
- 3 dark honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, freeblown (pre 1860)

Metal

- 1 wrought nail

Miscellaneous

- 1.2 grams oyster shell fragments
- 4 brick fragments

**TU 17H, Base of red gravel layer/E horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, polychrome hand painted - possibly saucer (1795-1815 South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated - plate, slightly burned (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Metal

- 1 wrought nail
- 3 unidentified nails

Miscellaneous

- 458 grams oyster shell fragments

**TU 17H, Gravel layer**

Ceramics

- 6 kaolin pipe stem fragments
- 1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated
- 2 refined white earthenware sherds, burned
- 6 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, brown simple banded annular decoration with green (1820-1900, South 1977; 1830-1875, Miller 1992)
- 15 creamware sherds, undecorated - 5 from plate, 3 rims - 1 scalloped, 1 unscalloped (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 30 pearlware sherds, undecorated - 3 from plate/saucer, 2 rims (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, green scalloped shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977, 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified green decoration
- 5 pearlware sherds, unidentified blue decoration
- 3 pearlware sherds, brown rim band
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified brown decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, black single band
- 9 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted - 1 rim, 1 from plate (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 8 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 5 redware sherds, brown glaze
- 10 refined redware sherds - 1 from lidded vessel, 1 with molded decoration
- 4 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherds, gray engobe on interior and exterior, salt glaze
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, cobalt hand painted - burned

Glass

- 1 clear lead goblet fragment (post 1674)
- 3 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragments, fire polished, freeblown (post 1674)
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle fragment, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 4 dark honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 1 soda windowpane fragment, .13 cm thick (pre 1864)

Metal

- 3 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 3 unidentified nails
- 4 strap iron fragments

Miscellaneous

- 14 brick fragments

**TU 17I, Ao/AP horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 refined redware sherd, clear glaze
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, salt glaze
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 4 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified green decoration
- 2 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 unidentified clear glass fragment, worn
- 1 dark honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, worn

Miscellaneous

- 3 brick fragments

**TU 17I, Gravel layer**

Ceramics

- 1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment
- 1 kaolin pipe fragment, probably bowl
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 4 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, red transfer printed (1820-1900, South 1977; 1825-1865, Miller 1992)
- 3 creamware sherds, undecorated - 1 rim (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 24 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified green decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified brown decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, single brown line
- 1 pearlware sherd, single green line
- 1 pearlware sherd, engine turned with brown annular decoration - rim, hollow vessel
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue transfer printed (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 8 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted - 1 rim (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 14 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted - 2 from plate or saucer (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, green scalloped shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified green decoration
- 1 redware sherd, brown/black glaze
- 1 redware sherd, brown glaze
- 4 refined redware sherds, clear glaze - 2 rims, 1 with molded decoration
- 1 burned ceramic sherd - stoneware/redware
- 4 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherds, gray engobe on interior and exterior, salt glazed
- 2 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, brown salt glaze, cobalt hand painted - 1 with lug/handle fragment - probably jar

Glass

- 4 aqua cylindrical bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 3 dark honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 2 dark honey amber cylindrical bottle fragments, thin, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 1 olive amber black glass spirits bottle fragment, worn
- 2 soda windowpane fragments, .10 cm thick (pre 1864)
- 3 soda windowpane fragments, .13 cm thick (pre 1864)
- 2 soda windowpane fragments, .16 cm thick (pre 1864)

Metal

- 4 unidentified nails
- 1 wrought nail

Miscellaneous

- 29 brick fragments
- 10.9 grams oyster shell fragments

**TU 17J, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 kaolin pipe stem fragment
- 1 redware (?) handle fragment, probably from jug - burned
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, slightly burned
- 7 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, brown rim band - hollow vessel/small bowl or cup
- 3 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 unidentified clear lead sheet glass fragment
- 2 clear non-lead tumbler or goblet fragments, fire polished, freeblown
- 3 dark honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, etched/worn
- 5 amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments
- 1 soda windowpane fragment, .15 cm thick (pre 1864)

Metal

- 1 wrought nail
- 4 strap iron fragments

Miscellaneous

- 7 brick fragments

**TU 17J, Gravel layer**

Ceramics

- 1 refined redware, white slip with clear glaze on interior, brown glaze on exterior
- 2 redware sherds, brown glaze
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue transfer printed (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 6 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, brown rim band

Glass

- 2 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragments, freeblown (post 1674)
- 1 olive amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, worn/etched
- 1 dark honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 1 soda windowpane fragment, .13 cm thick (pre 1864)

Metal

- 4 unidentified nails
- 1 wrought nail
- 1 cast iron large container/pot rim

Miscellaneous

- 7 grams oyster shell fragments
- 9 brick fragments

**TU 17K, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 2 redware sherds, brown glaze
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, burned
- 10 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 7 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)

- 2 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 13 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, unidentified blue decoration
- 2 pearlware sherds, unidentified blue rim decoration
- 4 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified purple decoration
- 9 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820)

Glass

- 3 clear flint tumbler or goblet fragments, fire polished, freeblown
- 1 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragment, freeblown (post 1674)
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle fragment, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 2 olive amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 olive amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, worn/etched
- 1 unidentified clear glass fragment
- 3 soda windowpane fragments, .17 cm thick (pre 1864)

Metal

- 2 unidentified nails
- 1 1/8" x 1/2" x 71/2" strap iron fragment

Miscellaneous

- 17 brick fragments - 1 burned/glazed

**TU 17K, Gravel layer**

Ceramics

- 1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown salt glazed
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 7 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue transfer printed (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, finger trailed annular decoration (1790-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 amber square/rectangular bottle fragment, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 1 olive amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 2 soda windowpane fragments, .14 cm thick (pre 1864)
- 1 potash windowpane fragments, .16 cm thick (pre 1864)

Metal

- 4 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 1 unidentified nail

Miscellaneous

- 8.5 grams oyster shell fragments
- 13 brick fragments

**TU 17L, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, salt glazed
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue rim decoration - burned
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration
- 2 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed decoration (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 11 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, embossed edge decoration
- 16 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted - 3 rims (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 5 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 5 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 3 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragments, fire polished, freeblown (post 1674)
- 5 honey amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 2 soda windowpane fragments, .16 cm thick, cylinder glass (pre 1864)

Metal

- 2 1/2" x 1 1/2" strap iron fragment

Miscellaneous

.7 grams oyster shell fragments

8 brick fragments

**TU 17L, Gravel layer**

Ceramics

1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

1 pearlware sherd, probably polychrome (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)

1 pearlware sherd, green hand painted, probably polychrome (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)

1 creamware sherd, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

1 clear lead bottle/flask/decanter, diamond/geometric type pattern, three piece mold (?) (1822-1830s)

**TU 17M, E horizon**

Ceramics

2 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)

1 refined white earthenware spall

2 refined redware sherds, clear glaze

Glass

2 amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, contact mold (1810-1880)

**TU 17M, Gravel layer**

Ceramics

2 kaolin pipe bowl fragments

1 redware sherd, unglazed

4 redware sherds, brown glaze

5 refined redware sherds, clear glazed

1 refined redware sherd, brown glaze

2 refined redware sherds, brown glazed exterior, white slip and clear glaze interior

7 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherds, gray engobe on interior and exterior, salt glazed

1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, gray engobe on interior and exterior, burned

1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown salt glaze

6 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)

10 creamware sherds, undecorated - 2 plate rims (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)

68 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

4 pearlware sherds, green scalloped shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)

2 pearlware sherds, unidentified scalloped green edge decoration

1 pearlware sherd, blue scalloped shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977, Miller 1992)

15 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830; Miller 1992)

11 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted - 3 from plate/saucer, three from cup/small bowl (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)

Glass

2 dark honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)

1 unidentified olive amber glass fragment

1 soda windowpane fragment, .15 cm thick (pre 1864)

1 soda windowpane fragment, .10 cm thick (pre 1864)

Metal

2 unidentified nails

2 cut nails

Miscellaneous

190.7 grams oyster shell fragments

9 brick fragments

1 slate fragment

**TU 17N, Ao/AP horizon**

Ceramics

3 kaolin pipe stem fragments

1 buff paste earthenware sherd, possible pipe bowl fragment

2 redware sherds, brown/black glazed

1 redware sherd, salt glazed

2 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, salt glazed

- 1 refined white earthenware spall
- 7 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, brown hand painted
- 20 creamware sherds, undecorated - plate/platter (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 21 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, unidentified blue decoration
- 2 pearlware sherds (mend), embossed, fish scale motif - plate (1800-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, engine turned, probably annular/finger painted decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, brown hand painted single line
- 2 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue transfer printed decoration (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, painted shell edge with molded/embossed decoration below
- 1 pearlware sherd, green shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 aqua square/rectangular tobacco/snuff bottle fragment, chamfered corner, freeblown (1730-1840)
- 1 amber black glass spirits bottle fragment, applied band lip (1790-1840)

Metal

- 1 pewter fragment
- 1 unidentified nail

Miscellaneous

- 63.4 grams oyster shell fragments

**TU 17N, Red gravel fill**

Ceramics

- 2 kaolin pipe bowl fragments
- 1 kaolin pipe stem fragment
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed
- 1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd with gray engobe, salt glazed
- 1 hard paste porcelain, underglaze blue hand painted
- 2 refined white earthenware sherds, undecorated - burned
- 1 refined white earthenware spall
- 5 creamware sherds, undecorated - 2 from plate/platter (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, brown hand painted decoration
- 9 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, yellow rim band
- 3 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue edge scalloped rim
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified green edge decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, green scalloped edge decoration

Glass

- 1 clear lead square/rectangular bottle fragment, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 4 honey amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 soda windowpane fragment, .17 cm thick (pre 1864)

Metal

- 1 wrought nail

Miscellaneous

- 15.2 grams oyster shell fragments

**TU 17O, Gravel layer, orange**

Ceramics

- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, salt glazed
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)

Metal

- 2 unidentified nails
- 4 unidentified ferrous metal fragments

Miscellaneous

2 brick fragments

**TU 17O, Organic Gravel layer**

Glass

1 soda windowpane fragment, .10 cm thick (pre 1864)

**TU 17O, Gravel layer**

Ceramics

3 refined white earthenware spalls  
2 refined white earthenware sherds, burned/worn  
2 refined white earthenware sherds, burned/worn, hand painted decoration  
1 redware sherd, black/brown glaze  
1 refined redware sherd, clear glaze  
1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, salt glazed  
6 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)  
1 pearlware sherd, embossed decoration, fish scale motif - plate/platter (1800-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)  
20 pearlware sherds, undecorated 91780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)  
1 pearlware sherd, green shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)  
1 pearlware sherd, blue shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)  
2 pearlware sherds, unidentified green edge decoration  
1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue edge decoration  
10 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted 2 different rims (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)  
7 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)  
1 pearlware sherd, brown hand painted with blue rim band  
48 creamware sherds, undecorated - 2 hollow vessel, 2 foot rings, 6 plate/flat vessel fragments, 4 rims from plates (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

1 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragment, fire polished, freeblown (post 1674)  
2 clear lead decanter fragments, geometric pattern, blown pattern mold (1822-1830s)  
2 honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, heavily etched  
4 dark honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, etched  
3 soda windowpane fragments, .15 cm thick (pre 1864)

Metal

11 unidentified nails  
1 brass ferrule

Miscellaneous

11 brick fragments

**TU 17P, Gravel fill 1**

Ceramics

1 redware sherd, brown glaze - hollow vessel  
1 buff/gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, salt glaze  
3 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)  
4 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)  
1 pearlware sherd, blue transfer printed (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)  
1 pearlware sherd, polychrome hand painted (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)  
1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed (1820-1900, South 1977; 1830-1865, Miller 1992)  
3 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

1 dark honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)  
1 potash windowpane fragment, .10 cm thick (pre 1864)  
1 potash windowpane fragment, .15 cm thick (pre 1864)

Metal

2 unidentified nails

Miscellaneous

3.8 grams oyster shell fragments

**TU 17P, Gravel/orange fill 2**

Ceramics

1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment  
2 pearlware sherds, undecorated - 1 from plate (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, unidentified green edge decoration
- TU 19, Ao/Ap horizon**
- Ceramics
- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, clear glaze, thin bodied
- Glass
- 4 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragments
- 3 dark honey amber square/rectangular spirits or tobacco bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 3 olive green cylindrical spirits bottle fragments
- 2 green bottle fragments
- 1 potash windowpane fragment, .16 cm thick (pre 1864)
- 1 soda windowpane fragment, .15 cm thick (pre 1864)
- TU 19, E horizon**
- Ceramics
- 1 redware sherd, brown salt glaze
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- Glass
- 1 dark honey amber square/rectangular spirits or tobacco bottle fragment, freeblown (pre 1860)
- Metal
- 23 thin ferrous metal fragments
- 1 cut nail
- Miscellaneous
- 11 brick fragments
- Miscellaneous
- 3 brick fragments
- TU 20, Ao/Ap horizon**
- Ceramics
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 10 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue scalloped shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue scalloped edge decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified green decoration
- 4 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 2 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior
- 1 refined white earthenware spall
- Glass
- 1 unidentified clear glass fragment
- 5 dark honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, skirted (?) (post 1788)
- TU 20, E horizon**
- Ceramics
- 1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, incised line, salt glaze
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, salt glaze
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed
- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed
- 3 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- Glass
- 2 dark honey amber bottle fragments
- Metal
- 1 unidentified nail fragment
- Miscellaneous
- 21 brick fragments
- Miscellaneous
- 1 brick fragment

**TU 21, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, unidentified blue decoration
- 6 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue scalloped shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue scalloped edge decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue transfer printed decoration (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 soda windowpane fragment, .11 cm thick (pre 1864)
- 1 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragment, fire polished, freeblown (post 1674)

Metal

- 3 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 1 unidentified nail

Miscellaneous

- 43 brick fragments
- 92.2 grams oyster shell fragments

**TU 21A, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, salt glazed - burned
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 4 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration

Glass

- 1 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragment, freeblown (post 1674)
- 1 olive amber black glass spirits bottle fragment

Miscellaneous

- 6.5 grams oyster shell fragments
- 14 brick fragments

**TU 21A, Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 5 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)

**TU 22, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, red engobe on exterior, salt glaze
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown salt glaze
- 1 redware sherd, brown glaze - crock
- 10 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 8 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 creamware sherds, molded decoration, fleur de lis motif, scalloped edge plate -2 mends (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 11 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, blue shell edge, 2 scalloped (1780-1830, South; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue rim band
- 1 pearlware sherd, green shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
- 5 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted - 1 from cup (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 4 clear lead tumbler or goblets fragments, freeblown (post 1674)
- 2 clear flint tumbler or goblets fragments
- 1 dark honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, freeblown (pre 1860)

- 10 honey amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, worn/etched
- 2 olive green cylindrical spirits bottle fragments
- 3 potash windowpane fragments, .14 cm thick (pre 1864)

Metal

- 1 unidentified nail

Miscellaneous

- 29 brick fragments
- 265 grams oyster shell fragments

**TU 23, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 refined redware sherd, white slip and clear glaze on interior (?)
- 15 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 4 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, polychrome hand painted (1820-1900, South 1977; 1825-1860, Miller 1992)
- 16 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 5 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted - 1 from a small bowl or cup (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 4 pearlware sherds, green scalloped shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, finger trailed annular decoration (1790-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified brown decoration
- 18 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted - 5 from plate/saucer, 2 rims, 1 from large pitcher (?) (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 3 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, pink/red rim bands
- 1 whiteware sherd, pink/red hand painted

Metal

- 1 brass button, flat disc, shank type stamped "SUPERFINE LONDON" (Type 18 - 1800-1865; Noel Hume 1976)

Miscellaneous

- 2 brick fragments
- 2 grams oyster shell fragments

**TU 23, Gravel layer**

Ceramics

- 5 kaolin pipe bowl fragments
- 1 kaolin pipe stem fragment with spur
- 1 refined redware sherd, clear lead glazed exterior, white slipped and clear glazed interior
- 1 refined redware sherd, black glaze
- 5 refined redware sherds, clear glaze - one with molded decoration
- 1 redware sherd, brown glaze, molded decoration
- 2 redware sherds, unglazed, one with white slip on exterior
- 1 yellowware sherd, undecorated (1830-1940, Miller 1992)
- 7 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherds, gray engobe on exterior and interior, salt glazed
- 52 pearlware sherds, undecorated - 1 base of large vessel such as serving bowl, pitcher, etc. (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 19 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted - 2 from saucer (mend) -7 rims from saucer (6 mend) (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue transfer printed (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue scalloped shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, green scalloped shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, unidentified blue decoration
- 2 pearlware sherds, unidentified green decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified green scalloped edge decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue scalloped edge decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue rim band
- 1 pearlware sherd, brown rim band
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified black decoration

Glass

- 1 clear lead goblet fragment (post 1674)
- 1 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragment, freeblown (post 1674)
- 1 clear lead sheet glass fragment

- 4 olive amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, applied band lip, worn/etched (1790-1840)
- 3 olive amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 1 soda windowpane fragment, .12 cm thick (pre 1864)

Metal

- 14 unidentified nails
- 4 strap iron fragments

Miscellaneous

- 139.5 grams oyster shell fragments
- 31 brick fragments
- 1 bone fragment
- 2 mortar fragments

**TU 23, E horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware spall
- 2 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 5 pearlware sherds, undecorated - 2 from plate/saucer (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, polychrome hand painted (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, polychrome hand painted - 1 from lip of large vessel (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified green decoration

Miscellaneous

- 36.5 grams oyster shell fragments
- 13 brick fragments

**TU 24, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 kaolin pipe stem fragment
- 3 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, 1 with red engobe on interior - 1 base and 1 jug neck fragment, salt glazed
- 3 redware/refined redware sherds, undecorated - burned
- 1 refined redware sherd, clear glaze
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, burned
- 8 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 19 creamware sherds, undecorated - 2 from plate (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 15 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, blue shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 6 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 2 clear non-lead tumbler fragments, rough pontil, freeblown
- 7 clear lead tumbler fragments, freeblown (post 1674)
- 2 clear flint tumbler or goblet fragments, freeblown
- 11 honey amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 5 olive green cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 5 olive amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)

Metal

- 1 strap iron fragment

Miscellaneous

- 12.5 grams oyster shell fragments
- 14 brick fragments

**TU 25, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, polychrome hand painted (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration

- Glass
- 8 amber cylindrical pint beer bottle fragments, embossed "22/west/69" on base, automatic bottle machine, stippled (1969)
  - 2 unidentified clear glass fragments
- Metal
- 2 wood screws (post 1846)
- TU 26, Ao/Ap horizon**
- Ceramics
- 4 whiteware sherds, purple transfer printed (1820-190, South 1977; 1825-1875, Miller 1992)
  - 15 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
  - 6 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
  - 2 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
  - 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified green scalloped edge decoration
  - 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration
  - 1 pearlware sherd, mocha decoration (1795-1890, South 1977; 1799-1830, Miller 1992)
- Glass
- 6 amber cylindrical soda bottle fragments, applied color label [Root Be]"er", ribbed shoulders, automatic bottle machine (modern)
  - 1 honey amber cylindrical bottle fragment
  - 1 aqua square/rectangular bottle fragment, worn
  - 1 unidentified clear glass fragment
  - 1 soda windowpane fragment, .16 cm thick (pre 1864)
- Metal
- 1 unidentified nail
- Miscellaneous
- 3 brick fragments
- TU 27, Ao/Ap horizon**
- Ceramics
- 1 redware sherd, brown/black glaze
  - 1 refined redware sherd, brown glaze
  - 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, base, salt glazed
  - 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed
  - 4 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
  - 3 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
  - 1 pearlware sherd, polychrome hand painted (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
  - 1 pearlware sherd, blue transfer printed (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
  - 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified green scalloped edge decoration
  - 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
  - 2 whiteware sherds, unidentified blue decoration
  - 2 whiteware sherds, blue transfer printed (1820-190, South 1977; 1830-1860, Miller 1992)
- Glass
- 1 unidentified clear glass fragment
  - 1 aqua oval (?), bottle fragment, unidentified pattern, blown pattern mold (1750-1840)
  - 1 pale green square/rectangular bottle fragment
  - 1 amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragment
  - 4 soda windowpane fragments, .10 cm thick (pre 1864)
- Metal
- 1 thin ferrous metal fragment
  - 1 brass plated button, flat disc type, stamped "Plated" on back (South's Type 18 - 1800-1865)
  - 1 unidentified lead fragment
- Miscellaneous
- 2 brick fragments
- TU 28, Ap horizon and fill**
- Ceramics
- 1 kaolin pipe stem fragment
  - 1 refined redware sherd, clear glaze
  - 4 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
  - 1 refined white earthenware sherd, burned
  - 13 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
  - 3 pearlware sherds, blue scalloped shell edge - 2 mend (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

- 1 pearlware sherd, brown hand painted decoration, probably polychrome - saucer (?)
- 3 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)

Metal

- 3 wrought nails

Miscellaneous

- 175.5 grams oyster shell fragments
- 1 brick fragment

**TU 28, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, polychrome hand painted (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical beer bottle fragment, duraglass heel stippling, automatic bottle machine (modern)
- 2 pale aqua small cylindrical bottle fragments, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 aqua cylindrical tableware (mug, pitcher, etc.) fragment, swirled pattern, fire polished, freeblown (1770-1830s)
- 1 soda windowpane fragment, .12 cm thick (pre 1864)
- 1 clear lead bottle fragment
- 3 aqua cylindrical bottle fragments, hinge type contact mold (1810-1880)
- 5 aqua cylindrical bottle fragments, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 2 olive amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, applied broad skirted lip (1788-1800)
- 2 soda windowpane fragments, .14 cm thick (pre 1864)

Metal

- 1 small brass button with soldered eye
- 2 wrought nails
- 2 unidentified nails

Miscellaneous

- 4 grams oyster shell fragments
- 3 brick fragments
- 1 plaster/mortar fragment

**TU 28, Ap horizon and Fill**

Glass

- 1 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragment, thin, freeblown (post 1674)
- 2 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragments, freeblown (post 1674)
- 1 cornflower blue unidentified cylindrical vessel fragment, small cut/engraved oval
- 4 pale green cylindrical mug or pitcher fragments, blown pattern mold (1770-1830s)
- 1 bottle fragment, heavily opalized
- 1 dark honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment

**TU 28, Gravel layer**

Metal

- 5 wrought nails

Miscellaneous

- 18.5 grams oyster shell fragments
- 1 bone fragment
- 6 brick fragments

**TU 28, Floor scrapings**

Ceramics

- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Metal

- 1 wrought nail

**TU 28A, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 8 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, blue scalloped shell edge - mend (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 6 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)

3 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)

**TU 28A, Gravel layer**

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain, overglaze enameled shadow, floral motif - cup
- 1 redware sherd, brown glaze
- 1 redware sherd, salt glaze (?)
- 1 red bodied stoneware, brown salt glaze
- 7 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 creamware sherd, overglaze black transfer print (1765-1815, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 4 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, polychrome hand painted (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)

Glass

1 soda windowpane fragment, .16 cm thick (pre 1864)

**TU 28A, Fill Layer 2**

Ceramics

- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, salt glazed, strap handle
- 1 refined redware sherd, embossed - burned
- 1 refined redware sherd, engine turned
- 1 redware sherd, salt glazed
- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated - burned
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 12 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, scalloped edge plate with unidentified blue decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 7 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 4 pearlware sherds, blue scalloped shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, green scalloped shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 2 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragments, freeblown (post 1674)
- 1 dark honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment
- 1 dark honey amber square/rectangular bottle fragment
- 1 soda windowpane fragment, .14 cm thick (pre 1864)

Metal

- 1 cast iron rod fragment with finial
- 1 unidentified nail
- 4 wrought nails

**TU 28B, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 2 kaolin pipe bowl fragments, 1 with ribbed decoration
- 2 kaolin pipe stem fragments
- 1 refined redware sherd, brown glazed exterior, white slip with clear glaze interior, plate/flat vessel
- 1 refined redware sherd (?) - jug/pitcher, burned
- 3 redware sherds, brown glaze - 2 handle fragments
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed
- 1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd with gray engobe on exterior, salt glazed
- 1 coarse stoneware sherd, gray with buff core - handle, salt glazed
- 2 refined white earthenware spalls
- 21 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 creamware sherd, embossed decoration
- 10 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 22 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, unidentified green edge decoration
- 2 pearlware sherds, green scalloped shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration

- 1 pearlware sherd, single brown hand painted line - hollow vessel
- 2 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed - rims (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, finger painted decoration (1790-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 4 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, embossed/molded decoration, blue hand painted

Glass

- 8 pale aqua cylindrical bottle fragments, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 honey amber (?) cylindrical (?) bottle fragment, heavily etched
- 4 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragments, freeblown (post 1674)
- 1 amber black glass spirits bottle fragment
- 3 olive green cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, etched/worn
- 1 dark honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, etched
- 1 unidentified clear, curved glass fragment
- 2 soda windowpane fragments, .11 cm thick (pre 1864)
- 3 soda windowpane fragments, .15-.16 cm thick (pre 1864)

Metal

- 4 wrought nails

Miscellaneous

- 16 brick fragments

**TU 28C, Ao horizon**

Ceramics

- 3 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, with unidentified brown decoration

Glass

- 1 clear lead sheet glass fragment
- 1 honey amber cylindrical pint beer bottle fragment, embossed with shield, hops, grain around shoulder, automatic bottle machine (modern)
- 1 soda windowpane fragment, .10 cm thick, crown glass (1812-1839)

Miscellaneous

- 12.5 grams oyster shell fragments

**TU 28C, Gravel layer**

Ceramics

- 1 kaolin pipe stem fragment
- 1 redware spall
- 2 refined white earthenware spalls
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, brown hand painted, probably polychrome

Glass

- 2 olive amber black glass spirits bottle fragments

Metal

- 1 strap iron fragment

**TU 28D, Gravel layer**

Ceramics

- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware, salt glaze
- 1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, gray engobe on interior and exterior, salt glaze
- 5 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 17 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, unidentified blue decoration
- 3 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, blue scalloped shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 6 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, molded/embossed decoration
- 3 whiteware sherds, polychrome hand painted (1820-1900, South 1977; 1825-1860, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 2 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragments, freeblown (post 1674)
- 1 clear lead flask or decanter fragment, geometric pattern, blown pattern mold (1822-1830s)

3 honey amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, contact mold (1810-1880)  
1 soda windowpane fragment, .15 cm thick (1812-1839)

Metal

3 unidentified ferrous metal fragments

Miscellaneous

1 brick fragment  
1 plastic hair comb fragment

**TU 28E, Ao/Fill - Random collection, not screened**

Ceramics

2 pearlware sherds, green scalloped shell edge - mend (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)  
1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, gray engobe on interior and exterior, salt glazed

Glass

2 honey amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, stained/etched

Metal

1 thin ferrous metal fragment

Miscellaneous

41.5 grams oyster shell fragments

**TU 29, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

1 gray bodied coarse stoneware, Albany slip (post 1805)  
3 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)  
2 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

4 amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, kick up with rough pontil, freeblown (pre 1860)

Miscellaneous

31.2 grams oyster shell fragments  
11 brick fragments

**TU 29, E horizon**

Ceramics

1 redware spall  
2 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, salt glazed, red engobe on interior  
3 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)  
1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)  
1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed (1820-190, South 1977; 1830-1865, Miller 1992)

Glass

2 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragments, freeblown (post 1674)  
1 aqua oval historical type flask fragment, ribbed pattern, blown pattern mold (1815-1830s)  
3 dark honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)  
4 olive amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments

Metal

1 embossed brass button, flat disc, soldered eye

Miscellaneous

23 grams oyster shell fragments  
13 brick fragments

**TU 31, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, salt glazed  
1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown salt glazed  
1 red bodied stoneware, unglazed  
1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherds, brown glaze  
1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, thin gray engobe on exterior, salt glazed - jug  
1 redware sherd, clear glaze  
2 redware spalls  
2 refined white earthenware sherds - 1 burned, 1 spall  
5 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)  
1 pearlware sherd, brown transfer printed (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)  
3 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)

- 2 pearlware sherds, blue scalloped shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed (1820-1900, South 1977; 1830-1865, Miller 1992)
- 4 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 3 dark honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 1 dark honey amber square/rectangular tobacco/snuff bottle fragment, freeblown (1730-1840)
- 1 honey amber spirits bottle fragment, heavily etched
- 1 amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, contact mold (1810-1880)

Miscellaneous

- 10.3 grams oyster shell fragments
- 11 brick fragments

**TU 31, Ap/E interface**

Ceramics

- 1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, thin gray engobe on exterior, salt glazed

**TU 32, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 2 refined white earthenware spalls
- 2 refined white earthenware spalls with unidentified blue decoration
- 1 refined white earthenware spall, blue transfer print
- 14 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 4 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, undecorated (178-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, polychrome hand painted (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, salt glazed, red engobe on interior
- 1 refined redware sherd, black glaze - Jackfield like

Glass

- 5 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragments, freeblown (post 1674)
- 1 olive amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 1 dark honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, contact mold (1810-1880)

Miscellaneous

- 4 brick fragments

**TU 33, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment
- 1 kaolin pipe stem fragment
- 1 redware spall
- 1 redware spall, brown glaze
- 1 refined redware, black glaze - lid (?)
- 2 coarse stoneware spalls
- 2 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, salt glaze
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware, incising and cobalt hand painted
- 13 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 15 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, polychrome hand painted (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, green scalloped shell edge (1780-1830-, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
- 3 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977, Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, polychrome hand painted (1820-1900, South 1977; 1825-1860, Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, engine turned and blue and brown annular decoration (1820-1900, South 1977; 1830-1875, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 8 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragments, fire polished, freeblown (post 1674)
- 1 cornflower blue unidentified vessel fragment, small cut/engraved circle
- 2 pale aqua cylindrical bottle fragments, thin, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 6 pale aqua cylindrical bottle fragments

- 2 dark honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 3 dark amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 5 soda windowpane fragments, .17 cm thick (pre 1864)
- 2 soda windowpane fragments, .14 cm thick (pre 1864)

Metal

- 7 unidentified nails

Miscellaneous

- 8 brick fragments
- 95.3 grams oyster shell fragments
- 2 slate fragments

**Area 8, Trench 1, Ao/Ap and E horizon**

Ceramics

- 2 kaolin pipe stem fragments
- 2 kaolin pipe bowl fragments, molded decoration - 1 with spur
- 3 redware sherds, brown glazed interior
- 2 redware sherds, brown glazed exterior
- 6 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, salt glazed
- 1 whiteware sherd, embossed rim
- 8 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue transfer printed (1820-1900, South 1977; 1830-1865, Miller 1992)
- 2 whiteware sherds, polychrome hand painted (1820-1900, South 1977; 1825-1860, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, annular decoration (1820-1900, South 1977; 1830-1875, Miller 1992)
- 3 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 15 pearlware sherds, undecorated - 2 plates (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, green scalloped edge embossed
- 1 pearlware sherd, mocha (1795-1890, South 1977; 1799-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, finger painted (1790-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 5 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 14 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted - 2 rims (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 dark honey amber oval melon type flask fragment, ribbed, blown pattern mold (1815-1817)
- 1 soda windowpane fragment, .16 cm thick (pre 1864)

Metal

- 3 unidentified nails

**Area 8, Trench 2, Ao/Ap and E horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 kaolin pipe stem fragment with spur
- 3 redware sherds, brown glaze
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated
- 1 hard paste porcelain, underglaze blue hand painted, plate/saucer
- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 creamware sherd, embossed edge - fleur de lis motif, plate (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 creamware sherd, brown transfer print (1765-1815, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 whiteware sherds, polychrome hand painted (1820-1900, South 1977; 1825-1860, Miller 1992)
- 11 pearlware sherds, undecorated - 2 from plate (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, blue shell edge - 1 from plate/flat vessel, 1 from hollow vessel (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified blue decoration
- 3 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed - 1 rim (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 4 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted - 1 from hollow vessel, 1 from saucer (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 5 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted - 1 rim, 1 from cup (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragment, freeblown (post 1674)
- 1 honey amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, etched/worn

Metal

10 unidentified nails

Miscellaneous

10.5 grams oyster shell fragments

**Feature 3, Squares 17O and 17D, Midden**

Ceramics

3 kaolin pipe stem fragments, undecorated - 1 with spur

1 kaolin pipe bowl fragments

1 ceramic sherd, burned

22 creamware sherds, undecorated - flat vessel, plate/platter (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)

9 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

1 pearlware sherd, single brown painted line, hollow vessel

1 pearlware sherd, green edge decoration

5 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed decoration - 1 from plate, 1 from hollow vessel (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)

Glass

7 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragments, fire polished, freeblown (post 1674)

6 dark honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, heavily etched

**Feature 3, Square 17O, Midden**

Metal

2 unidentified nails

1 lead Enfield rifle bullet

Miscellaneous

6 brick fragments

**Feature 5, South Half, Tree Stain**

Ceramics

1 gray bodied coarse stoneware spall

1 whiteware sherd, polychrome hand painted (1820-1900, South 1977; 1825-1860, Miller 1992)

2 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)

4 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

4 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragments, fire polished, freeblown (post 1674)

2 amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, contact mold (1810-1880)

1 dark honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, stained/etched

1 soda windowpane fragment, .12 cm thick (pre 1864)

Metal

1 unidentified nail

**Feature 7, Square 3E, Feature clean up**

Glass

1 amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, freeblown (pre 1860)

1 dark honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, freeblown (pre 1860)

1 dark green bottle fragment

1 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragment, freeblown (post 1674)

**Feature 7, Stain Base of Square**

Ceramics

2 redware sherds, unglazed

1 redware sherd, clear glazed

1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

2 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (may be polychrome from vessel below)

2 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)

Glass

4 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragments

2 dark honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, worn/etched

1 olive green cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, freeblown (pre 1860)

1 potash windowpane fragment, .24 cm thick, cylinder glass (pre 1864)

Metal

1 Enfield bullet, Washington Arsenal Mark #33 in cavity, wormed

**Feature 8, Square 8K, E horizon, Base of Level**

Ceramics

- 3 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted - 2 mend from cup or small bowl (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue transfer printed (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated - flat vessel/plate (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 early whiteware sherd, molded floral decoration, rim

Glass

- 1 olive green black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, etched/worn
- 1 dark honey amber cylindrical bottle fragment, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 1 soda windowpane fragment, .13 cm thick (pre 1864)

Miscellaneous

- 4.5 grams oyster shell fragments

**Feature 8, TU 8K, E horizon - Artifacts from floor and wall scrapings**

Ceramics

- 1 kaolin pipe stem fragment
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed
- 3 creamware sherds, undecorated - 1 from plate (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, cobalt hand painted - crock
- 3 pearlware sherds, undecorated - 1 from saucer
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue edge embossed
- 1 pearlware sherd, polychrome hand painted (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 4 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue rim band - vase shaped excurved rim

Glass

- 1 clear non-lead tumbler fragment, rough pontil, freeblown
- 2 clear non-lead tumbler or goblet fragments, fire polished, thin, freeblown
- 1 clear flint tumbler or goblet fragment, freeblown
- 3 amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, kick up, freeblown (pre 1860)

Metal

- 3 unidentified nails

Miscellaneous

- 109 grams oyster shell fragments

**Feature 8, TU 8M,**

Ceramics

- 2 refined redware sherds, brown glaze - pitcher or bowl
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed
- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed

Miscellaneous

- 2.5 grams oyster shell fragments
- 1 brick fragment

**Feature 8, TU 8M, E horizon**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior
- 4 pearlware sherds, blue scalloped shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992) - 3 mend possibly from shallow bowl or soup plate
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue edge embossed
- 2 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, polychrome hand painted (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 4 clear non-lead tumbler fragments, pontil mark, freeblown
- 1 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragment, freeblown (Post 1674)

Metal

- 2 unidentified nails
- 1 zinc/ white metal fragment, possible from a button
- 1 brass straight pin fragment

Miscellaneous

- 55.5 grams oyster shell fragments

**Feature 8, TUs 8N and 8O**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior, crock bottom
- 1 redware spall
- 1 refined white earthenware spall
- 3 creamware sherds, undecorated - 1 lid finial (?) (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue scalloped shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue edge embossed - plate

Glass

- 1 clear non-lead tumbler fragment, stained
- 3 clear flint tumbler or goblet fragments, freeblown

Metal

- 5 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment
- 1 unidentified nail fragment

Miscellaneous

- 2 grams oyster shell fragments
- 1 brick fragment

**Feature 9, TU 28**

Ceramics

- 5 creamware sherds, undecorated - plate (1762-1820, South 1977)
- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, unidentified blue decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 refined redware sherds, clear glaze
- 1 refined redware sherd, clear glaze - pitcher or tea pot handle
- 1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment

Glass

- 1 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragment, thin, freeblown
- 2 aqua cylindrical bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 4 aqua (?), cylindrical bottle fragments, heavily opalized
- 6 olive green (?) cylindrical bottle fragments, heavily etched
- 1 clear non-lead sheet glass fragment
- 1 soda windowpane fragment, .13 cm thick (pre 1864)

Metal

- 8 unidentified nails
- 9 wrought nails
- 1 brass button with soldered eye, flat disc type

Miscellaneous

- 5 brick fragments
- 98.2 grams oyster shell fragments

**Feature 9, TU 28A, Midden Soil**

Ceramics

- 3 kaolin pipe stem fragments
- 1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment, molded decoration
- 1 kaolin pipe bowl and stem fragment, spur, molded decoration
- 1 refined redware/ black glaze, embossed - burned - jug/bottle
- 1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, gray engobe on interior and exterior, salt glazed
- 6 creamware sherds, undecorated - 2 from plate, 1 rim (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 6 pearlware sherds, undecorated - 2 from plate, 1 from bowl (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, green scalloped shell edge - 2 mend, plate/soup bowl (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, green edge embossed

- 3 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed - 1 rim (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 6 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted - 1 rim (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 5 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted - 2 from cup/bowl (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 6 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragments, fire polished, freeblown (post 1674)
- 1 light green cylindrical bottle fragment, rough pontil, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 1 very pale aqua cylindrical bottle fragment, thin, freeblown
- 4 honey amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 1 olive green square/rectangular bottle fragment, thin freeblown (pre 1860)
- 1 honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, heavily etched
- 2 amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, kick up, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 2 dark honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, applied band lip, freeblown, bulgy neck (1770-1840)
- 1 soda (?) windowpane fragment, .15 cm thick (pre 1864)
- 1 potash windowpane fragment, .11 cm thick (pre 1864)

Metal

- 6 unidentified nails
- 3 wrought nails
- 9 brick fragments

Miscellaneous

518.2 grams oyster shell fragments

**Feature 9, TU 28A and TU 28B, Midden soil**

Ceramics

- 1 kaolin pipe stem fragment
- 1 kaolin fragment
- 1 refined redware sherd, clear glaze
- 3 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherds, gray engobe on exterior and interior, salt glazed - 1 handle fragment
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown salt glazed, cobalt hand painted rim - bowl (?)
- 8 creamware sherds, undecorated - 1 rim (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 9 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified green decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified green decoration - handle fragment
- 2 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue scalloped shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, green scalloped shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, mocha (1795-1890, South 1977; 1799-1830, Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted - mend, rim from cup or bowl (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 4 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted - 1 rim (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 2 dark honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 1 honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragment, heavily etched
- 1 unidentified clear lead glass fragment
- 3 potash windowpane fragments, .11-.12 cm thick (pre 1864)
- 1 potash windowpane fragment, .13 cm thick (pre 1864)
- 1 soda windowpane fragment, .14 cm thick (pre 1864)
- 1 soda windowpane fragment, .13 cm thick (pre 1864)
- 3 potash (?) windowpane fragments, .16 cm thick (pre 1864)
- 2 clear lead tumbler fragments, rough pontil, freeblown (post 1674)
- 5 clear lead goblet fragments, unornamented stem, fire polished, freeblown (post 1674)
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle fragment, thin, freeblown (pre 1860)
- 1 dark honey amber square/rectangular tobacco/snuff bottle fragment, chamfered corner, freeblown (1730-1840)
- 4 olive amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, shallow kick up with refired pontil, heavily etched (pre 1860)
- 2 amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, kick up with refired pontil, contact mold (1810-1880)
- 3 green cylindrical spirits bottle fragments

Metal

- 1 chain link
- 6 unidentified nails

Miscellaneous

- 4 brick fragments

Metal

- 6 wrought nails
- 1 3 cornered file

**Feature 9, TUs 28, 28A and 28 B, Midden Soil**

Ceramics

- 1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment
- 1 kaolin pipe stem fragment
- 2 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, salt glazed - mend, crock
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, salt glazed
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, red engobe on interior and exterior, salt glaze
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glaze - bowl
- 1 redware sherd, brown glaze
- 13 creamware sherds, undecorated - 3 from mug/cup 2 from plate, 1 rim (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 16 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, unidentified blue decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified brown decoration
- 2 pearlware sherds, blue scalloped shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, green scalloped shell edge (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, finger painted (1790-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 4 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted - 2 from plates, 1 with brown rim band (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, embossed decoration, fish scale motif with blue rim band - mend (1800-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Miscellaneous

- 390 grams oyster shell fragments
- 2 brick fragments
- 1 mortar/plaster fragment

**Feature 9, TUs 28D and 28E**

Miscellaneous

- 735.5 grams oyster shell fragments

**Feature 9, TU 28E, Midden**

Ceramics

- 2 kaolin pipe stem fragments
- 1 refined redware sherd, clear glaze
- 1 redware sherd, brown glaze
- 1 redware sherd, salt glaze
- 2 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, brown salt glaze - 1 handle fragment, 1 body sherd with handle attachment
- 5 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherds, gray engobe on interior and exterior, salt glazed
- 13 creamware sherds, undecorated - 3 plate rims, probably octagonal plate (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 8 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 40 pearlware sherds, undecorated - 3 from hollow vessel, 5 from flat (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 3 pearlware sherds, blue transfer printed -1 from plate (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, finger painted decoration, handle attachment, probably mug (1780-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 15 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted - 3 hollow vessel/ cup or bowl, 1 flat/plate or saucer
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue shell edge - soup plate (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 6 pearlware sherds, green scalloped shell edge - 5 from plate, 1 possibly from bowl (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, unidentified green scalloped edge decoration
- 1 pearlware sherd, brown rim band

25 pearlware sherds, underglaze blue hand painted - 1 unidentified rim, 3 from hollow vessel, 3 from flat vessel, 3 from saucer (2 mend), 2 from cup/bowl, 2 from scalloped rim hollow vessel (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)

Glass

1 clear lead tumbler or goblet fragment, freeblown (post 1674)  
1 clear lead tumbler/flip glass fragment, threaded heel, rough pontil, press molded (post 1827)  
5 aqua cylindrical medicinal type bottle fragments, flared lip, thin, freeblown (pre 1860)  
1 very pale green cylindrical bottle fragment, thin, freeblown (pre 1860)  
2 honey amber black glass square tobacco/snuff bottle fragment, chamfered corners, open pontil, freeblown (1730-1840)  
7 honey amber black glass cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, freeblown (pre 1860)  
2 dark honey amber cylindrical spirits bottle fragments, stained  
6 soda windowpane fragment, .15 cm thick (pre 1864)  
7 potash windowpane fragment, .12 cm thick (pre 1864)  
1 clear sheet glass fragment  
1 unidentified clear glass fragment

Metal

8 unidentified nails  
3 wrought nails  
6 ferrous metal fragments  
1 ferrous metal key (?)  
1 chain toggle  
1 harrow tooth from spike toothed harrow

Miscellaneous

1122 grams oyster shell fragments  
5 brick fragments

**General Surface Collection**

Ceramics

6 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

9 ball blue cylindrical quart canning jar fragments, embossed [Ba]"II" in script (post 1917)  
2 clear lead square/rectangular bottle or jar fragments, automatic bottle machine (post 1910)

**Feature 10, 4'6" below datum - Expanded Trench 5 - from brick fill hole**

Ceramics

4 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)  
2 pearlware sherds, unidentified blue decoration  
1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)  
1 hard paste porcelain, molded decoration - small tea cup



**APPENDIX II**  
**PHASE III SCOPE OF WORK AND LIST OF PERSONNEL**



## SCOPE OF WORK FOR PHASE III EXCAVATIONS AT THE HISTORIC COMPONENT, 44AX177

### INTRODUCTION

This transmittal presents a Scope of Work for conducting Phase III data recovery excavations of an historic component of 44AX177 within Stonegate Parcel C.

The parcel is located within the City of Alexandria at the junction of Braddock Road and Shirley Highway. The area is wooded with relatively young trees.

### PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

The Phase I and II investigations of Stonegate Parcel C were conducted by Robert Adams. This work revealed three distinct prehistoric artifact concentrations along a ridge, Areas A, B and C. The historic component is located within Area A.

The Area A prehistoric component was defined as a diffuse lithic scatter on an upland lobe. The historic component in Area A was defined as a probable log home with intact associated features which dates to the first quarter of the 19th century. Area B was defined as a more dense concentration of lithic materials around a possible spring. Area C was described as an inland lithic cluster with a high tool to debitage ratio.

TAA conducted more a intensive Phase II investigation of the historic area. The primary focus of the intensive Phase II investigations was to define the exact location and dimensions of the structure and to search for other activity areas that might be associated with the structure.

These intensive Phase II excavations at the historic area within Stonegate Parcel C revealed a domestic site which was occupied from circa the 1790's to circa the 1830's. During this time, the property was owned by Ludwell Lee (1793-1799), Benjamin Dulany and his estate (1799-1815), and Thomas Watkins and his estate (1815-1890). It seems as if the site was occupied by tenants as none of the owners appear to have lived at this location. Additional archival research will be necessary to determine who resided at the site.

Intact features including a sheet midden were present at the site. Examination of the artifact distribution pattern shows that functionally different areas were present.

Away from the area defined as the house, three artifact concentrations are present in the vicinity of EU 10 and TUs 2 and 3; EU 5 and TUs 5 and 6; and TU 8 (Figures 20-24). There are also distinct clustering in the types of artifacts found within these concentrations. The overall distribution reflects artifact disposal in the back yard. Differences in functional areas may also be evident. The area in the vicinity of TUs 2 and 3 had an increase in architectural materials as well as an increase in coarse wares. This may be the location of an ancillary structure such as a summer kitchen. The area around TU 5 appears to be an area where oyster shells were dumped. It would appear that the further one moves north, the greater the occurrence of oyster shell dumping. If TUs 2 and 3 are near a summer kitchen, the oyster shell deposit may relate to food remain dumping from this kitchen. TU 8 yielded a high number of artifacts - a total of 167. What this artifact peak in this location means is not clear.

Other possible differences in the distribution of artifacts throughout the site are also apparent. When examining the relative percentages of whiteware, pearlware and

creamware across the backyard area, it appears as if there is some clustering. It is not known whether this clustering relates to temporal or functional factors.

## **SITE SIGNIFICANCE AND RESEARCH ORIENTATION**

The site appears to have been occupied from ca. 1790-1830. This was a time of considerable economic change in Alexandria and the Northern Virginia region as a whole. The agriculture of early 18th century Alexandria and eastern Fairfax County was based on the exportation of tobacco. By the mid-18th century, the shallow surface-plowed soils had become exhausted from overplanting tobacco. This prompted a switch to crops which were less labor intensive, and to crops which could be easily grown on the poor soils. Agricultural diversification began in the mid to late 18th century, however, it was not until the 1840s that the area saw true economic recovery. It was at this time that northern farmers moved into the area bringing new methods of fertilizing the soils, deep plowing for grain crops, and planting clover for grazing livestock and to rest and enrich the soils.

Within the City of Alexandria, there was a decided shift in economic focus during this time from a port to a commercial center. These changes are reflected in changing residential settlement patterns based on socio-economic class.

During the late 18th century, many large plantation owners experienced financial difficulties during a period of economic stagnation. This may be reflected within the project area/site land transactions which saw several sales during this time. Within the City of Alexandria during the early 19th century, an economic decline and concomitant decrease in household wealth, caused a decline in the upper middle class and growth of the lower middle class.

The period from the mid 18th century to the mid 19th century was also a time of considerable growth in Fairfax County and an increasing development of urban commercial centers. These factors stimulated road improvements in order to allow rural farmers access to both services provided by the urban centers and to urban markets.

The historic site was initially felt to be potentially significant as it may provide information about the inhabitants of a rural early 19th century site who initially appeared to be of lower socio-economic status. The expanded Phase II work seemed to indicate that, based on the presence of matched sets and luxury items, the occupants of this site may be closer to middle class. The site is significant because it has the potential to provide significant information about the rural middle class, a segment of the population that has not been adequately studied, during the very late 18th and early 19th centuries.

The site's occupants appear to have been tenants, who are rarely represented in written historical records, and the information gained from the archeological work at the site may produce information about the diet, material cultural and landscape utilization of late 18th/early 19th century rural middle class tenants.

Several research questions will be examined insofar as the data gathered will allow:

- 1) Based on an examination of the material culture and faunal remains, are the site occupants of middle class socio-economic status or is the presence of matched sets and luxury items an indication of another variable?
- 2) Based on the archival record, are the individuals who lived at the site tenants?
- 3) How does this rural site compare with other sites of similar age in terms of

material culture, landscape usage, etc. with more urban sites within the City of Alexandria and with other rural sites? Comparative data will be provided by information obtained from the Winkler site, the City survey report and various other sources.

- 4) Are the functional areas which seem to be indicated by the artifact distribution real or are they the result of sampling error? If they appear to be real, is this pattern of landscape utilization characteristic of rural middle class sites of the late 18th/early 19th century? How does this pattern compare to urban sites of the same period? Comparisons will be made to the sites/data listed above.
- 5) The site was occupied during a period of economic decline and the beginnings of economic recovery. One research question that may be examined is if this change is reflected at the site, and if it is, does the response of the rural population mirror that found in more urban areas? How did improvements in roads affect the site's occupants? Did they allow for increasing access to consumer goods?
- 6) Towards the latter part of the site occupation, there was a shrinkage of the upper middle class and growth of lower middle class. Is this reflected at the site?

## **METHODOLOGY**

### **Archival**

An examination will be made of secondary and primary documents in order to determine who lived at the site during the late 18th/early 19th century. A complete chain of title will be prepared. Original sources to be examined (depending upon the results of the title search) include the property records, tax records, wills and inventories as well as other documents such as court records. Other documentation available at Alexandria Archeology and the Fairfax County library will be examined as the need arises.

### **Field Investigations**

The Phase III excavations should consist of:

- 1) Systematic testing in all areas of the site to gain information on functional areas and refuse disposal patterns other than that in the backyard.
- 2) Additional excavations in the TU 17 block excavation area where sealed deposits are present.
- 3) Finally, if it is feasible, the plowzone in the area should be stripped in an attempt to locate deep features such as privies and wells, portions of which will have survived the plowing. Excavation of these features should then be undertaken.

The proposed methodology at the site will consist of the excavation of 40-60 1 meter square units. In all cases, the units will be placed where the maximum number of artifacts were recovered and where undisturbed contexts were present during the Phase I and II studies. All work shall be conducted in accordance with the City of Alexandria Archeological Standards and the Archeological Protection Code.

The bulk of the units will be placed in the Block 17 area containing the gravel fill as this was where the intact contexts were found during the Phase II investigation. It is the area in which larger vessel fragments will be found which is important for vessel reconstruction which will be used to determine socio-economic status. Units will also be placed in the area which contained large numbers of oyster shell as this is the area which is likely to contain preserved faunal remains which again will be used to measure socio-economic status. Units will be placed in an area which may contain a possible ancillary structure in order to see if functional differences exist in the site landscape. A few units will be placed in the vicinity of TU 8 to determine why the artifacts appear to be dense in this location. In addition, some testing will be conducted in the front of the house in the hopes of gaining information about the structure itself.

Any deviation from this methodology shall be undertaken in consultation with personnel from Alexandria Archeology. For example, if the areas for unit concentration prove to be unproductive, then the excavation strategy will be changed in order to maximize data recovery results.

All excavation units will be excavated according to natural soil horizons. All soils excavated from the units will be screened through 1/4 inch hardware mesh screens. Artifacts will be bagged and labeled by unit number and by soil horizon. Soil profiles will be made of representative units and the colors were recorded using the Munsell Color Charts. After excavation, all units will be backfilled. All site areas will be mapped, drawn, and photographed.

All features will be excavated and at least a sample of the feature fill will be water screened through fine mesh screen and subject to flotation. This will allow the recovery of small artifacts such as pins, beads, etc. as well as organic remains such as seeds.

### **Laboratory Analysis**

Artifacts shall be curated according to Alexandria Archeology curation standards. At the request of Alexandria Archeology, a type collection of artifacts shall be established.

The prehistoric artifacts will be classified by cultural historical and functional types and by lithic raw material. All tools will be identified in terms of established types--scrapers, bifaces, spear points, etc. Prehistoric lithics shall be separated according to type. Other variables such as flake type, presence of cortex, presence of modification, etc. will be noted.

Historic artifacts will be separated into four basic categories: glass, ceramics, metal and miscellaneous. The ceramics will be identified as to ware type, method of decoration, vessel type (if possible) and separated into established types. The glass will be examined for color, method of manufacture, function, etc., and dated primarily on the basis of method of manufacture, when the method could be determined. Metal and miscellaneous artifacts will be generally described; the determination of a beginning date was sometimes possible, as in the case of nails.

Cross-mending of ceramics and glass fragments will be undertaken in order to derive vessel form which will then be used for economic scaling following Miller and others. The data derived from the City Survey project report will be used to compare ceramics at the site to other lower and middle class households in a more urban setting.

Artifact distribution maps will be made in order to determine functional areas within the site.

The site will be compared to other rural tenancies such as the Winkler site, an overseer's house in Prince William County, and more urban households such as those in the City Survey report in order to compare and contrast the material culture, the dwelling, the diet and landscape patterning of these sites.

A professional quality report will be prepared detailing the results of the work. This report will follow the format set forth in the City of Alexandria Archeological Standards. A draft copy of the report will be submitted to Alexandria Archeology for review prior to submission of the final report.

## PERSONNEL

The following comprises a list of personnel who worked on the Stonegate Parcel C project.

Dr. William M. Gardner - Principal Investigator  
Dr. Joan M. Walker - Contracts Manager/Editor  
Kimberly A. Snyder, M.A. - Assistant Contracts Manager/Laboratory Supervisor  
Tammy Bryant, B.A. - Crew Chief  
Michael Petrakis, B.A. - Field Technician  
Antonia Davis, B.A. - Field Technician  
Damian Gessner, B.A. - Field Technician  
James Blevins - Field Technician  
Leslie Mitchell, B.A. - Field Technician  
Gwen Hurst, B.A. - Assistant Laboratory Supervisor/Archivist  
Kimberly Weinberg - Lab Technician  
C. Lanier Rodgers - Lab Technician