THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE UNDEVELOPED UPLAND TERRACES IN MARK CENTER CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

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ABSTRACT

During a period beginning in April 1991 an approximately 62 acre of the Mark Center properties has been under investigation by International Archaeological Consutlatants. The surveyed property is not currently scheduled for development and the archaeological survey of the area has been undertaken as a result of the owner's progressive outlook towards identifying Alexandria's cultural resources (Figure 1).

The area was systematically investigated in close cooperation with Alexandria Archaeology and included all phases of archaeological study as appropriate. It is located along I-395 Shirley Highway and bounded on the north by Seminarey Road and on the west by Beauregard Street (Figure 2).

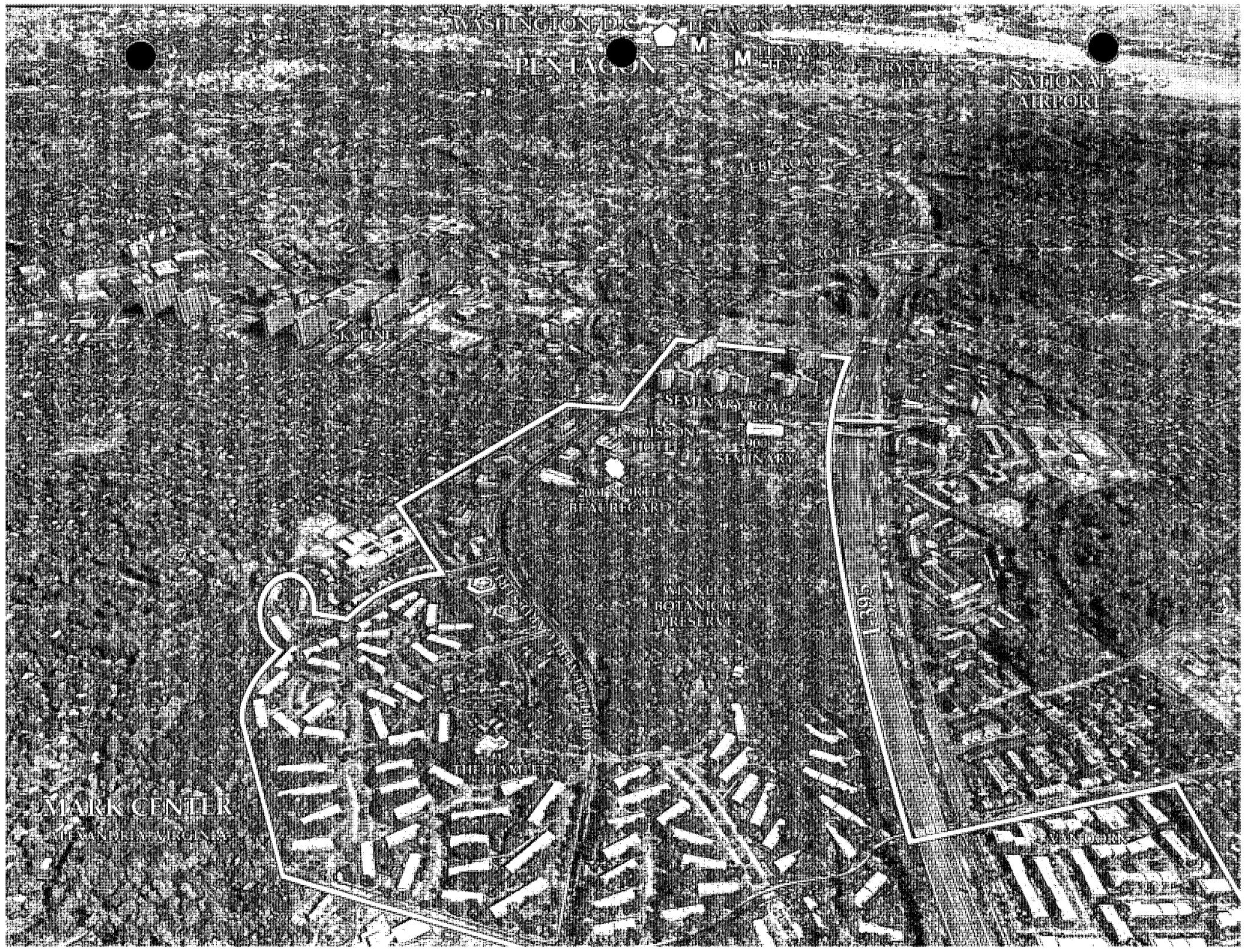
A methodology to carefully investigate the area was developed and approved from discussions with Alexandria Archaeology. The topography of the survey area consisted of a series of gravel terraces that were bisected by drainages with associated slopes. Shovel testing of the terrace area was undertaken on a 50 foot grid pattern. A total of 437 shovel tests were excavated during the first phase of the investigation and artifacts were recovered from 33 tests. Intersite shovel tests on a 25 foot grid pattern around these tests showed the presence of two archaeological sites; a prehistoric lithic scatter and a late 18th-mid 19th century historic site.

A phase two investigation of both sites was undertaken with the prehistoric site producing very few artifacts and no intact cultural features.

The phase two investigation of the historic period Terrace I Site (44AX162) included the excavation of 11 test units and the investigation of three dirt piles that were the result of trail maintenance. The location of these test units were placed in an area of poisin ivy and green brier that indicated previous disturbance or occupation of the area and indicated the limits of the site. Results of the test units refined the area of occupation and an intensive surface collection and metal detecting methodology clearly defined the area of a small structure.

A phase three mitigation of the structure was undertaken with a total of 42 units excavated to define the remains of a small structure. The cabin was constructed in two phases with the earliest portion dating from circa 1800 with a later addition constructed perhaps in the second quarter of the 19th century. It was destroyed by fire and abandoned by approximately 1870. The artifactual remains, including abundant teawares, indicate that the occupants lived at a low to middling socio-economic status. It is possible that this was the home of a tenant or possibly slaves associated with the owner of the property during this period, George Hunter Terrett.

The area showed a sparsely occupied area in the rural western side of Alexandria that persisted from the earliest colonial period well into the 19th century.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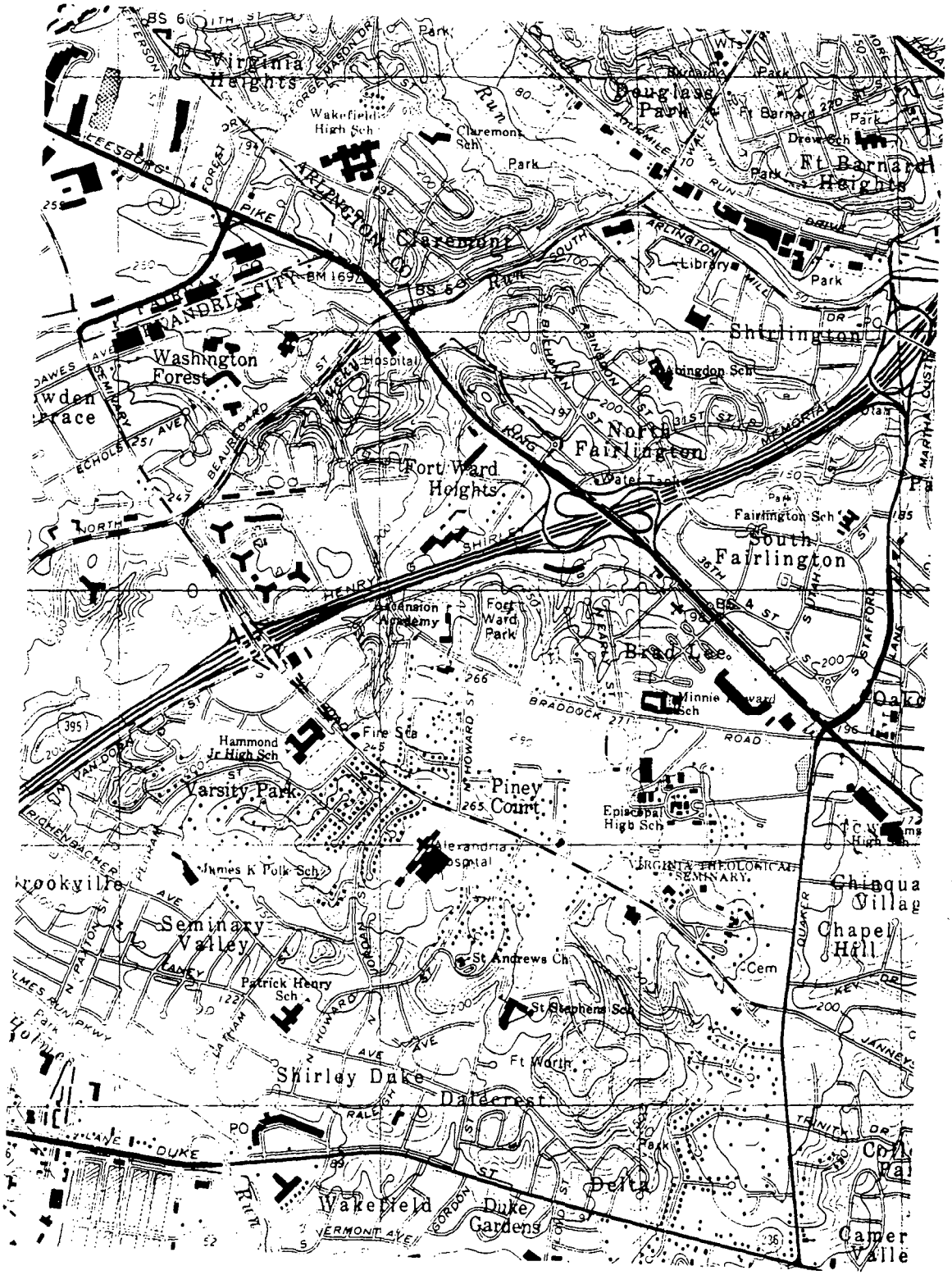

Figure 2 Map showing survey area in western portion of the City of Alexandria.

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INTRODUCTION

Over a three year period an area of land located within Mark Center in western Alexandria was under investigation. Although the property was not currently scheduled for development, the archaeological survey was undertaken to identify any cultural resources that may be present. This progressive planning has allowed the archaeology to progress without the usual time constraints and has offered a unique opportunity to study the entire area as a whole. The entire investigative process was closely and regularly coordinated with Alexandria Archaeology, with frequent visits and discussions as each phase of the project was completed or a new phase was to commence.

The text provides a prehistoric and historic context, then focuses on the survey area. This focus is combined with the archaeological data that was recovered and interpretations and analyze are presented. As a portion of the text, a section with management plans and recommendations has been included. The appendices that are included with the text include those requirements specified by Alexandria Archaeology including artifact catalog, personnel and consultants resumes, communications and related documentation. The Public Summary has also been included as an appendices so that the interested individual can be informed without the voluminous amount of detail presented within the text.

The reported prehistoric context represents the most up to date information available on the prehistory of the Alexandria and Fairfax County areas. It also includes drawings of projectile points and the area specific or local variants of better known point typologies. A short section on any uniqueness of prehistoric finds in the area is presented to form an area specific context for artifactual materials that were anticipated to be encountered.

The methodologies that were used in all phases of the investigation and how they were derived is presented. Several unique applications were implemented during the investigation with the help and consultation of Alexandria Archaeology. Many of these are represented in the communications that are included in Appendix C-Relevant Communications. The methods are explained and illustrated in these communications for those readers who will be reviewing this document and its results in the future. All methodologies were prepared in connection with discussions with Alexandria Archaeology and all methodologies were approved before implementation.

The investigation proceeded over a period of several years and for the purposes of grouping sites and methodologies the standard phases of archaeological investigation have been incorporated into the report. It will be seen that the quantity of cultural material throughout the survey area was sparse. Any prehistoric occupation within the area will likely be limited to those areas outside the survey area that are more suitable for habitation. The historic occupation of the area was likewise extremely limited primarily as a

result of the abundant steep slopes, extremely poor soils and its isolated location between several business hubs.

One prehistoric lithic scatter was located and tested on Terrace 2B and no intact features and very few artifacts were recovered. Alexandria Archaeology reviewed the site and the findings and concluded that further testing was not recommended.

The one site that required all three phases of investigation was the Terrace 1 Site (44AX162). This site consisting of a historic dwelling with two episodes of construction, was occupied primarily during the first two quarters of the 19th century until it was destroyed by fire. The structure is believed to have been a maximum of 12 x 24 feet (288 sq. ft.). A total of 42 units (378 sq. ft.) were excavated during the final mitigation of the site.

The analysis of the materials recovered and the features encountered on the Terrace 1 Site indicated that the structure was constructed in a manner suggesting limited resources. The material assemblage that was recovered suggests that the occupants lived at a low to middling economic level with limited material possessions of varying qualities. Personal remains such as buttons, tobacco pipes and ceramics in conjunction with the faunal analysis suggests a small family unit of unknown ethnicity.

Historical records for the property show that the structure or cabin remained within the Terrett family, a landed family of prominence and stature, throughout its existence in the first half of the 19th century. The structure on the Terrace 1 Site is located on property which was inherited by three heirs of George Hunter Terrett. The 1853 records of the division of the properties after the landowner George Hunter Terretts death shows that his 1,172 acres was divided among his 12 heirs. The structure was destroyed by fire very near this time and its occupants are unknown. Each parcel of land and his 22 slaves were divided with an average of two slaves to each heir. The three heirs received six slaves as their part of the division of property. Whether any of these slaves occupied the structure or that it may have been occupied by a tenant cannot be determined.

PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

Introduction

This chapter reviews the survey areas prehistoric context. The basic approach taken here follows that of Fairfax County (Johnson 1986) but with some revisions to reflect a focus on Alexandria. This chronology also emphasizes the Coastal Plain, in which Alexandria is located. Other areas are discussed as needed. The overall conceptual perspective is an environmental-ecological one as is typical of prehistoric archeology in the Middle Atlantic region. This chapter begins with an overview of the climatic and environmental changes during the last 10,000 years. This is followed by sections on the various cultural periods. The Contact period, even though it is a brief 100 years, is given greater coverage because more is known or speculated about it.

Several published overviews can be found that cover the topics presented here. Schmitt (1952) wrote the first thorough overview for the region. The Archaeological Society of Virginia has recently published a four volume set on Virginia prehistory (Reinhart and Hodges 1990, 1991, 1992; Wittkofski and Reinhart 1989). Potter has a book in press covering the rise of the tribes and chiefdoms of the Potomac valley. Stephenson's (Stephenson, Ferguson, and Ferguson 1963) classic report contains most of the useful artifact descriptions used by local practitioners. Gardner (1986) and Humphrey and Chambers (1985) have written popular accounts of the area's prehistory. All of these are useful resources. The presentation given here is a little different in that the usual Paleo-Archaic-Woodland period format is not used; reasons for this are given in a later section. Overall, though, the information contained here is not inconsistent with what has already been reported elsewhere.

Ecological Overview

General Physical Setting

The project is situated along the boundary between the Piedmont Uplands and Coastal Plain physiographic provinces. This boundary also coincides with the approximate boundary between the tidal and fresh water Potomac River. As a consequence, the river offered any prehistoric inhabitants relatively easy access to the diverse resources of two dramatically different physiographic zones and of two distinctly different types of riverine habitats: an entrenched fresh water river and a broad, shallow estuary. Not only were the diverse zones attractive to prehistoric hunter-gatherers, but

also the boundary itself offers unique opportunities for subsistence and historic cultural and economic interaction.

Figure 3 depicts the general northeast-southwest orientation of the physiography and the Fall Line. The eastern most province contains unconsolidated sediments of the Atlantic Coastal Plain, which consist of silt, sand, gravel, and clay. The gravel has been found to contain important quantities of quartz and quartzite which could have been used by prehistoric peoples (Johnson 1979). The naturally occurring gravels have also been, and are currently being, quarried for concrete and other historic uses. These deposits overlay Piedmont bedrock in a wedge-shaped formation which gradually thickens toward the southeast (Johnston 1964:6,9). The topography is generally flat with deeply cut stream valleys dissecting the uplands in the west and gradually broadening toward the east and south.

The Piedmont Uplands, which is a 15-20 mile wide band of highly metamorphosed bedrock containing quantities of quartz and soapstone, useful for both prehistoric and historic inhabitants, forms the "backbone" of Fairfax County, west of Alexandria. This province is underlain by resistant bedrock and is characterized by a higher topographic relief and elevation than in the Coastal Plain. In a few areas, such as Tysons Corner, there are residual Coastal Plain deposits mixed with Bryn Mawr gravel, which provide stream cobbles to the small easterly flowing streams (Drake and Froelich 1977). These streams include Pimmit Run which empties into the Potomac below Little Falls (Potomac Fall Line), Four Mile Run which empties into the Potomac south of National Airport, and Holmes Run which empties into the Potomac as Hunting Creek on the southern boundary of Alexandria. These interior cobble sources would have been important to prehistoric occupants of the Piedmont-Coastal Plain boundary.

The diverse physiography appears to have an impact on climate, producing a noticeable contrast between that of, for example, the area of the Potomac above Great Falls and the area of Mason Neck at the mouth of the Occoquan River. As an illustration, annual rainfall in the former area averages about two inches more that it does in the latter area, and, the average annual temperature is about three degrees cooler in the north (Parsons, et al 1977:II-1, II-2). This distance is only slightly over 20 miles.

The Piedmont Uplands portions of the Potomac River above and for about seven miles below the Fall Line at Little Falls is characterized by a relatively deeply entrenched river with only minor terracing along its southern (Virginia) bank. Terraces, generally small, occur mostly at the mouths of the many small tributaries entering the river. Steep, rocky bluffs and narrow alluvial and colluvial terraces generally characterize the shoreline from Great Falls to Spout Run at Rosslyn. Great Falls and, to a lesser extent, Little Falls provide natural barriers to waterborne transportation and commerce into the interior.

The upper tidewater estuary of the Potomac, bordering Arlington, Alexandria and Fairfax County, offers a very different picture. Current

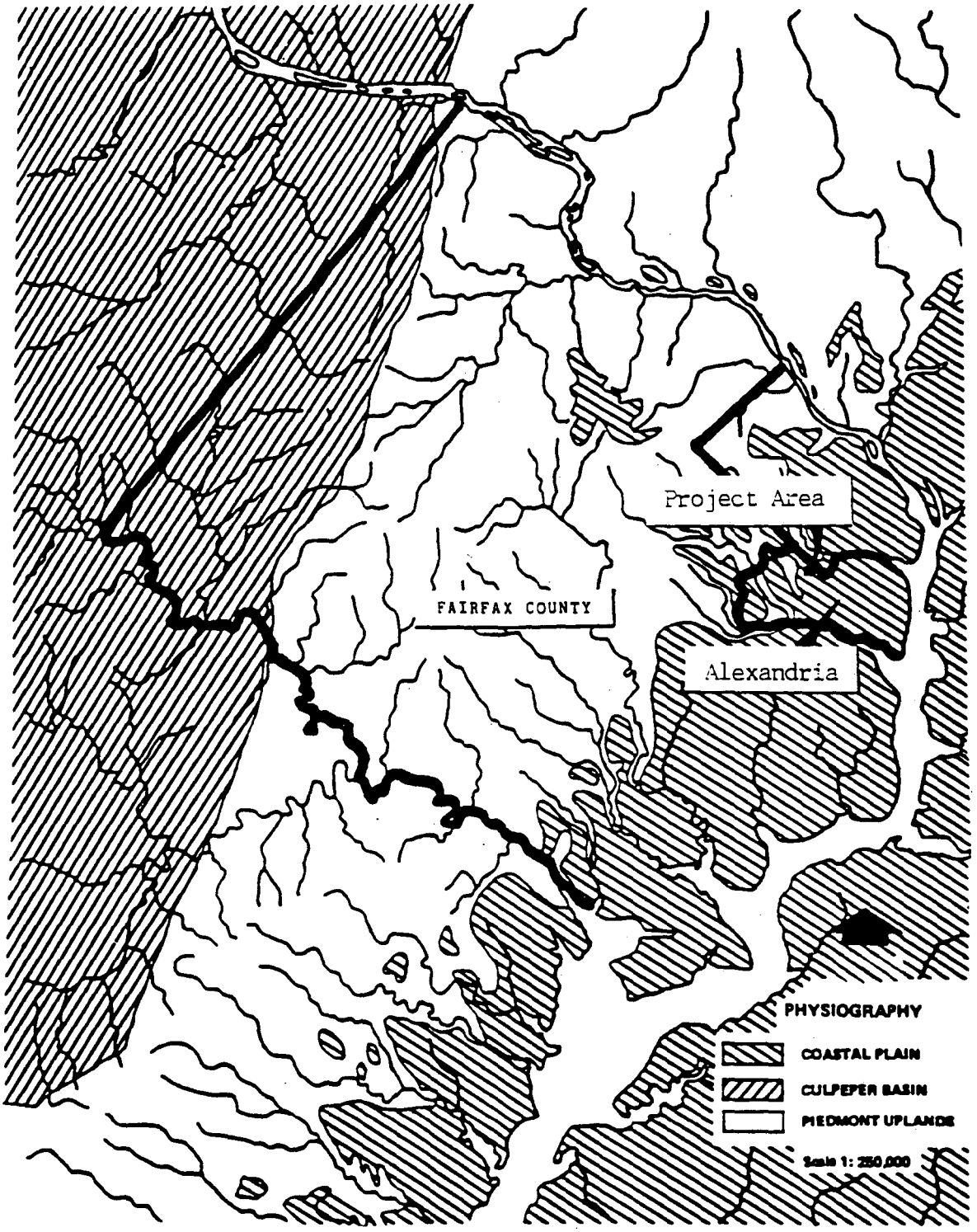


Figure 3 Physiography of Northern Virginia.

estimates are that it was not until about 7000 years ago that the present Fall Line was established (Gardner 1980:3). Prior to that time the Fall Line would have been further downstream. Probably a significant terrace system would have existed in the presently submerged tidal areas along the current Potomac channel below Washington, D. C. The archaeological implications for this will be discussed later. Ecologically, such conditions would have created wetland resources different than those present today. They may have been similar to those along the present Piedmont Potomac. Current conditions probably took several thousand years more to be achieved. The presence of a nearly exclusive Savannah River-Homes cultural episode followed by later habitation sites along the current shoreline indicate that relative environmental stability may not have been achieved until approximately 4500 B.P. (B.P.= "years before present"). This is consistent with the climatic picture provided by Delcourt and Delcourt (1981) as discussed below.

Climatic Setting

Three main sources have been consulted for climatological information (Table 1). These are Delcourt and Delcourt's (1981) overview for the Eastern United States, Carbone's (1976) study of the Shenandoah Valley and Dent's (1979) study of the Upper Delaware Valley. Delcourt and Delcourt (1981) are used for a broad context. Although neither Carbone (1976) or Dent (1979) really represent prehistoric conditions for Alexandria, the Shenandoah Valley study -- because it is closer--is useful for estimating climatic changes and their resultant effects on cultural and biotic communities in this area. Dent's work is presented because it shows a more northern, or cooler climate, than the Shenandoah Valley. This can be used as a contrast to help estimate conditions in Northern Virginia.

Table 1 shows the Paleo-climatic episodes hypothesized by Dent and Carbone within the overall framework provided by Delcourt and Delcourt (1981:138). Delcourt and Delcourt's (1981:148-152) vegetation maps and analysis, which provide the foundation for their climatic reconstruction, place the Northern Virginia area within a jackpine-spruce forest zone by 14,000 B.P., a mixed conifer-northern hardwoods zone by 10,000 B.P., a boundary zone between oak-chestnut and oak-hickory-southern pine by 5000 B.P., and oak-hickory-southern pine and oak-chestnut boundary at 200 B.P. The most difficult part of this model for archaeologists to come to a consensus on is the period 14,000-10,000 B.P. when the biological communities were increasingly coming under severe stress due to accelerating climatic change. Butzer's (1971:144) often cited warning that there may well be no modern analogue for Late Glacial environments needs to be considered; prehistoric environments may have been much more varied and richer than the modern northern latitude counterparts are because of the effects of lower latitude solar radiation.

Table 1. Paleo-Environmental Chronology for the Middle Atlantic Region (years Before Present).

Eastern North American Overview (Delcourt & Delcourt 1981:138)			Upper Delaware Valley (Dent 1979: 212-225)	Shenandoah Valley (Carbone 1976: 181)	Dates of possible environmental stress (Carbone 1976:200)	
Dates (BP)	Period	Episode			Transition	Years
16,500-12,500	Late Glacial interval	Tundra	15,000-13,000	--		
		Late Glacial	--	-10,030		
		Pre-Boreal	13,000-10,680	10,030-9,300		
12,500-8,000	Early-Holocene interval-	Boreal	10,680-9,211	9,300-8,490	Boreal/Atlantic	9,135-8,700
		Atlantic	9,211-4,610	8,490-5,060	Atlantic II/III	7,000
8,000-4,000	Mid-Holocene interval-	Sub-boreal	4,610-2,000	5,060-2,760	Sub-boreal/ Sub-Atlantic	3,000-2,600
		(Modern) Sub-Atlantic	2,000-present	2,760-1,680	Sub-Atlantic/ Scandic	1,740-1,305
4,000-0	Late-Holocene interval-	Scandic/ Neo-Atlantic	--	1,680-850	Neo-Atlantic Pacific	850
		Pacific	--	850-present		

Regarding the regional climatic conditions as defined by Carbone (1976) and Dent (1979), note that the dates for the pre-Atlantic episode for the Upper Delaware appear to be at least 500 years older than those hypothesized for the Shenandoah, and, the post-Atlantic dates are about 500 to 700 years later. This is important because it means that significant differences in plant and animal resources can exist between two similar areas separated by a relatively short distance (250 miles). At any one time these differences could have had significantly different effects on prehistoric cultural adaptation in the two areas.

Two changes in Carbone's climatic sequence have been made here. The Pre-Boreal and boreal episodes have been combined into a Pre-Boreal/Boreal episode. This was done because the two episodes represent a relatively rapid period of climatic change (Figure 4), which, for the purpose of studying cultural adaptation, is best looked upon as a single unit. The second change has been to combine the latest three episodes (Sub-Atlantic, Scandic/Neo-Atlantic, and Pacific) into a Modern Episode. This was done for convenience and with the understanding that minor fluctuations have occurred. These fluctuations appear not to have altered the overall climatic trend. Their impacts on specific cultural trends, though, may have been more important and these will be discussed within the particular cultural periods described later. The use of a Modern climatic episode is acceptable because it is consistent with Dent's (1979:222) chronology and that offered by Gardner (1980:4) for Fairfax County, which should be applicable to Alexandria.

Specific Site Setting

The project area lies along the Piedmont-Coastal Plain boundary. Coastal Plain sediments dominate the landscape except in the deepest stream channels where the stream has, in places, has eroded the soil to the underlying bedrock. Since the Piedmont portions of the project area have been scoured by stream action, they are not relevant to the discussion of impact on potential heritage resources. The Piedmont bedrock adjacent to this part of the Coastal Plain is gneiss which, though it has been historically mined for road and building material, appears to have had no prehistoric exploitation within the project area.

The sediments of the Inner Coastal Plain contain large amounts of useful cobbles and gravel. These gravel consist mostly of very hard quartz, quartzite, and chert. Prehistoric populations exploited these cobbles throughout the Inner Coastal Plain of Northern Virginia. Of particular note are the prehistoric sites around Mt. Vernon Springs (Johnson 1979), prehistoric cobble exploitation in Mason District Park, which is three miles to the west (Sorensen 1978), the Elliott Site (Reed 1991), and prehistoric cobble exploitation in a tributary of Holmes Run less than a mile to the southwest (Johnson 1992: personal communication). Therefore, it is possible that similar activity would be evident in the project area, although no evidence

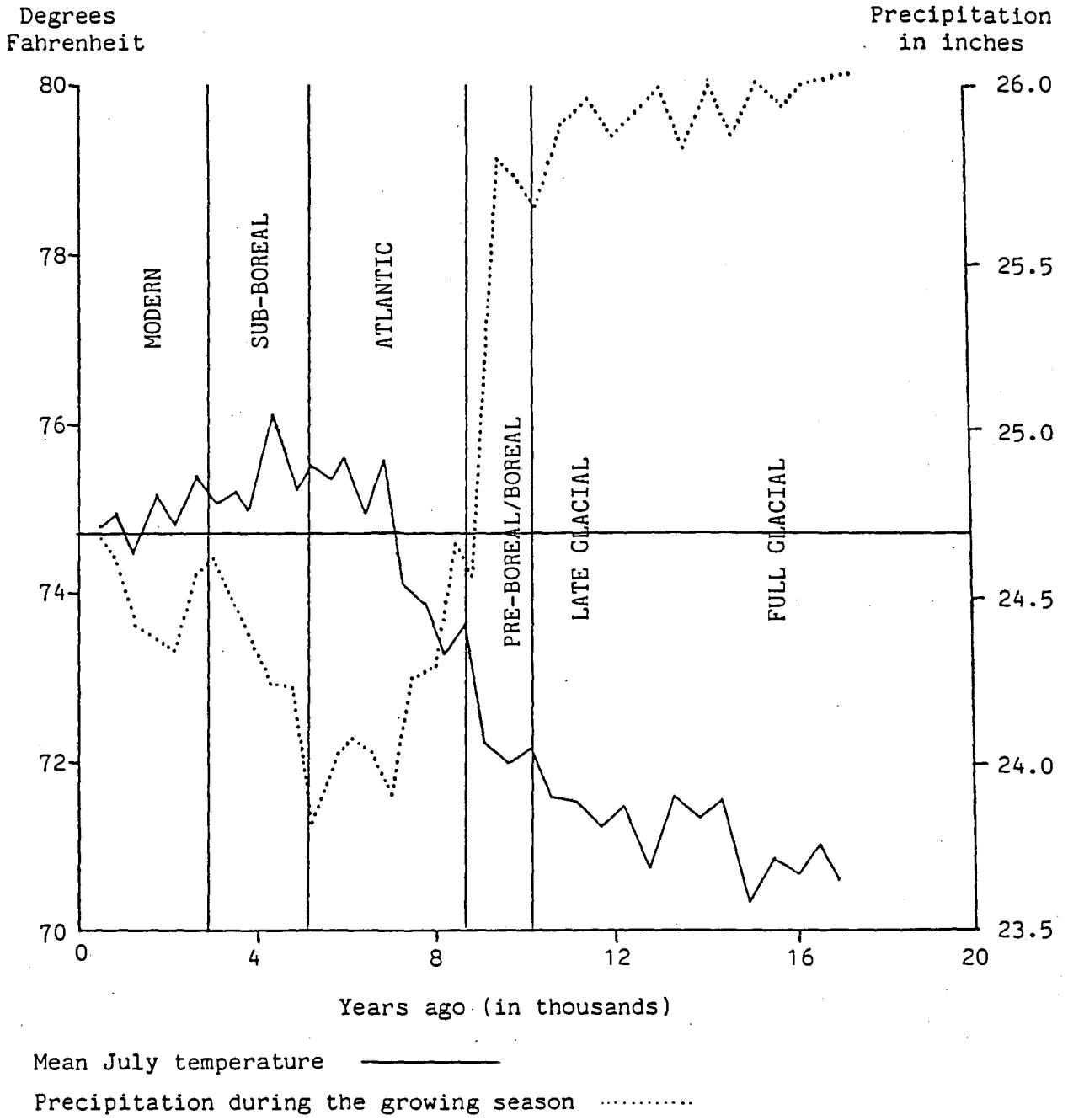


Figure 4 Comparative precipitation and temperature chart for the Shenandoah Valley (from Carbone 1976:91, 93). Note that it uses current conditions (left end of graph) as the baseline for comparison.

was found to support that possibility. Historic gravel quarrying does not appear to have occurred on the project area.

For many years there has been a tendency to write off upland terraces in the Coastal Plain as having little potential for deeply buried or stratified cultural material. However, several new sites located within the last five years--the Higgins Site (Ebright 1989) and the Upper Wolftrap Complex (Moore 1990a, 1992) -- have suggested that geological and/or climatological processes have buried upland sites in the Inner Coastal Plain. The stratified components of these sites have generally occurred within two feet of the surface. The soils of this project area , as well as the Stone Tract, contain coarse cobble deposits within inches of the surface and there is considered to be almost no possibility of, deeply buried archaeological deposits. These coarse cobble deposits have not been present on the Higgins and Wolf Trap sites.

Prehistoric Cultural Overview

Introduction

Regarding a cultural framework (model) to use in organizing prehistoric archaeological data in Northern Virginia, the traditional Paleoindian-Archaic-Woodland (PAW) trinity and associated Early-Middle-Late subsets will not be used here. They are included as reference points for those unfamiliar with the Fairfax County model, which is being used (Table 2 and 3).

Although the PAW model is a generally acceptable device for communication between regional archaeologists, not all researchers depend on it (e.g., Custer 1984:30; Gardner 1989:6; and Johnson 1981:Table 2, 1986:8, 1992:Table 1). The PAW model was initially designed to reflect different patterns of culture and human behavior. However, its principal basis is in artifact typologies which are used as temporal markers. This gives the model a temporal not cultural connotation. Which is considered a severely retarding factor in understanding more general and complex cultural processes and traits.

Specific rationales for the cultural periods defined in Tables 1 and 2 are contained in the Cultural Setting section that follows. The column headings "Cultural Period" and "Subsistence (emphasis)" in Table 2 are adapted from Binford (1982). "Paleoindian I" and "II" are derived from Gardner (1989:6). The remaining adaptations regarding the Early Agriculturalist period and the Early European Settlement period come from Johnson (1986:8; 1992:Table 1). Terms like First Virginians, Hunter-Gatherer, Early Agriculturalist and Early European Settlement are clearer to the general public and passing students. And they are more accurate terms for describing what was going on.

In reviewing possible alternatives, it was decided that a framework for a cultural model should reflect broad patterns of culture. Hopefully this

Table 2. Hypothetical Native American Cultural Overview for the Middle Atlantic Region (as of November 1992).

	Cultural Period	Subsistence (emphasis)	Diagnostic artifacts
I	Paleoindian I or First Virginians (-7,410 B.C.)	Foraging (hunting-possible big game emphasis)	Clovis/Mid-Paleo points Dalton points Hardaway points
II	(Paleoindian II ("Early Archaic") (7,540-6,010 B.C.)	Foraging	Palmer/Kirk points Kirk stemmed points Bifurcate points
III	Hunter-Gatherer I ("Middle Archaic") (5,860-3,100 B.C.)	Foraging	Stanley points Lobate points Morrow Mtn/Stark points Guilford points Halifax points
IV	Hunter-Gatherer II ("Late Archaic" and "Early and Middle Woodland") (2,750 B.C.-800 A.D.)	Collecting	Savannah River points (Holmes/Bare Island points) Susquehanna points Calvert points Rossville/Piscataway points Fox Creek points Triangular points Soapstone bowls Bushnell/Marcey Creek pottery Selden Island pottery Accokeek pottery Popes Creek pottery Mockley pottery
V	Early Agriculturalist ("Late Woodland") 800-1,607 A.D.	Collecting/Producing	Small Triangular points Shepard pottery Rappahannock/Townsend pottery Potomac Creek pottery
VI	European Invasion ("Contact") (1,607-1,750 A.D.)	Collecting/Producing	Triangular points Rappahannock/Townsend pottery Potomac Creek pottery Cottage ware ("Colono") pottery European trade goods Bifacial gunflints

Table 3. Current Cultural Chronology for Northern Virginia Prehistory (as of November 1992)

Period	Diagnostic Point Types	Dates (from Gleach 1985*)
I	Clovis/Mid-Paleo (fluted point)	9,100-7,600 B.C. (Northeast dates)
	Dalton (fluted point)	8,250-7,180 B.C. (Missouri dates)
	Hardaway (notched fluted point)	7,410 B.C.(?)
II	Palmer/Kirk (corner/sidenotched point)	7,540-6,200 B.C.
	Kirk (stemmed point)	7,190-6,635 B.C. (New York dates)
	Bifurcate (notched stem point)	6,870-6,010 B.C. (incl. St.Albans, Lecroy and Kanawha)
III	Stanly/Neville (stemmed point)	5,860-5,440 B.C.
	Lobate indented base point (sidenotched)	Relative dating only (Moore 1990)
	Morrow Mountain (contracting stem point)	5,300-4,500 B.C.
	Guilford (lanceolate point)	ca. 4,000 B.C. (Justice 1987:141)
	Halifax (corner/sidenotched point)	3,100-3,900 B.C.
IV	Savannah River (stemmed point)	2,750-1,630 B.C.
	Holmes/Bare Island (stemmed point)	2,155-1,850 B.C. (Va. & Pa. dates)
	Susquehanna Broad (broad corner notched point)	1,785-855 B.C. (Pa. & New England dates)
	Calvert (stemmed point)	1,160-1,070 B.C. (Virginia dates)
	Vernon (corner notched points)	relative dating only
	Rossville/Piscataway (lanceolate point)	480 B.C.-270 A.D.(Northeast dates)
	Fox Creek/stemmed/lanceolate point)	340-410 A.D.
	Triangle (triangular point)	335-1,690 A.D.
V	Triangle (small triangular point)	335-1,690 A.D.
VI	Triangle (small triangular point)	1,610-1,750 A.D. (estimate)
	Iron/Glass points (triangular)	1,607-1,750 A.D. (estimate)
	Gunflints (bifacial)	1,610-1,750 A.D. (estimate)
	Diagnostic Pottery Types (From Egloff and Potter 1982)	
IV	Bushnell/ Marcey Creek (soapstone temper)	1,300-800 B.C.
	Selden Island (soapstone temper)	900 B.C.
	Accokeek (sand/grit temper)	800-300 B.C.
	Popes Creek (sand temper)	500-B.C.-200 A.D.
	Mockley (shell temper)	200-900 A.D.
V	Shepard (crushed quartz/sandstone temper)	900-1,400 A.D. (Curry & Kavanagh 1990:20)
	Rappahannock/Townsend (shell temper)	945-1,590 A.D.
	Potomac Creek (sand temper)	1,300-Pre-1,700 A.D.
	Moyaone (grit temper)	1,310-1,460 A.D. (Waselkov 1982:258)
VI	Cottage ware (sand, grit, and no temper)	1,607-Pre-1,750 A.D.

*Oldest and latest dates deleted.

would make the model more stable. It is recognized that cultural changes are not isolated and that environmental change is an important variable influencing culture. As a result of this, and the low quantity and quality of cultural data available, a great deal of emphasis has been devoted to reconstructing the natural environment. As the local data base of archaeological sites grows in quantity and quality, the balance between environmental and cultural variables used in this model can become more balanced.

Since culture is not only reflected in relatively static patterns, but also in dynamic processes, other, more reliable chronological frameworks also are needed to help order changes in the archaeological record. One such backdrop for cultural process can be climatic episodes (Table 1) which have been developed by Carbone (1976) for the region. These are discussed in conjunction with the cultural periods that follow.

Table 2 represents two aspects of the model: one for diagnostic types and the other for subsistence emphasis. Note that the PAW model has been included as a reference point. The diagnostic aspect not only reflects artifact changes but also represents changes in other cultural patterns. Such a typology is essential because stone artifacts and ceramics are by far the most common diagnostic prehistoric remains. They provide a chronology. As cultural markers they have inherent weaknesses. The point and ceramic typologies also only represent a portion of the potential diagnostic types that may be observed in Northern Virginia, and, in some cases, the types presented are neither clearly defined nor strongly represented in the region. In those poorly represented cases, the types may represent a distant culture contact that had only a limited influence on cultural patterns in this area. If that is the case, it is possible that unidentified types represent cultural phases that were more active in Northern Virginia and have not yet been temporally placed.

The subsistence aspect of the model is an attempt to go beyond artifacts and use the available data to offer hypotheses about cultural patterns. It is based on reviews of the works of many other archaeologists and a preliminary assessment of site distributions in Fairfax County, which should be applicable to Alexandria.

First Virginians or Paleoindian I (9500 - 7410 B.C.)

This period represents the earliest known human activity in the Middle Atlantic region (Johnson 1985). Its beginning dates are not known, but the major thrust, as represented in stone tools, appears to have begun around 9500 B.C., near the end of the Late Glacial climatic episode. Stone tools tended to be made from very high quality stone with what appears to have been a gradual shift to more local stone sources. Dated sites from this early period are rare, but the region has produced numerous stone artifacts

which are the diagnostic markers for the people who may have been the first Americans as well as the first Virginians.

The people who made these tools entered a region in which the climate did not resemble the one in which we live today. The general environment was also significantly different, as the term "Late Glacial Episode" indicates. The most outstanding feature was the Wisconsin polar ice cap, which, during its maximum southern extent (Full Glacial Episode), reached down to and covered Northern Pennsylvania (Figure 5). Although a warming trend was underway by the time the first Paleoindians arrived, the retreating glacier remained close enough to profoundly influence the regional and local environment. As shown in Table 1 and Figure 4, the climate appears to have been cooler and wetter overall, especially in the summer. Winter snow should have been greater and lasted longer than it does today. The resultant increase in surface moisture probably was greatly magnified by a greater percentage of cloud cover which would have reduced solar induced evaporation (Gardner 1983:Personal Communication).

The varied topography of the region (mountains, piedmont, and coastal plain) could have produced a wide range of ecological habitats, ranging from tundra conditions at higher elevations in the Appalachian Plateau and Blue Ridge, through spruce-pine parkland and closed boreal forest in the mountain valleys and piedmont, to a mixed spruce-pine-deciduous forest in the Atlantic Coastal Plain. With such floral diversity found within a linear distance of less than 200 miles, it is likely that a wide range of animals were also present. This variety could have included such species as caribou, nearer the mountainous areas, moose, mastodon, bison, elk and large bear near the edges of the more closed forest areas, and mastodon, deer and bear in the mixed conifer-deciduous forests. Many paleo-environmentalists feel that the regional environment was a mosaic of habitats with local diversity being the rule (Gardner 1980:8; Whitehead 1973:638). It also has been proposed that this environment, although similar to that found in Canada and Northern New England today, but actually has no modern analogue and it may have been much richer then than paleo-environmentalists can reconstruct (Butzer 1971:144).

Archaeologists differ on whether the first stone tool-making people in the region were "big game hunters" or "general foragers," who hunted small game and gathered wild plant and aquatic resources in a more daily cycle (Binford 1980:9). Considering the diversity and richness of the environment it is likely that they were both, depending on the time of year and social organizations of the groups. For example, caribou may have been a seasonal resource in parts of the region or may have been acquired during seasonal moves out of the area.

Furthermore, organization of the bands may have divided labor along sex and age lines, with women and elderly people foraging while adult males hunted larger animals.

While it appears that the environmental changes were being pushed by a rapidly moderating climate (Figure 4) and an increase in southern plant and

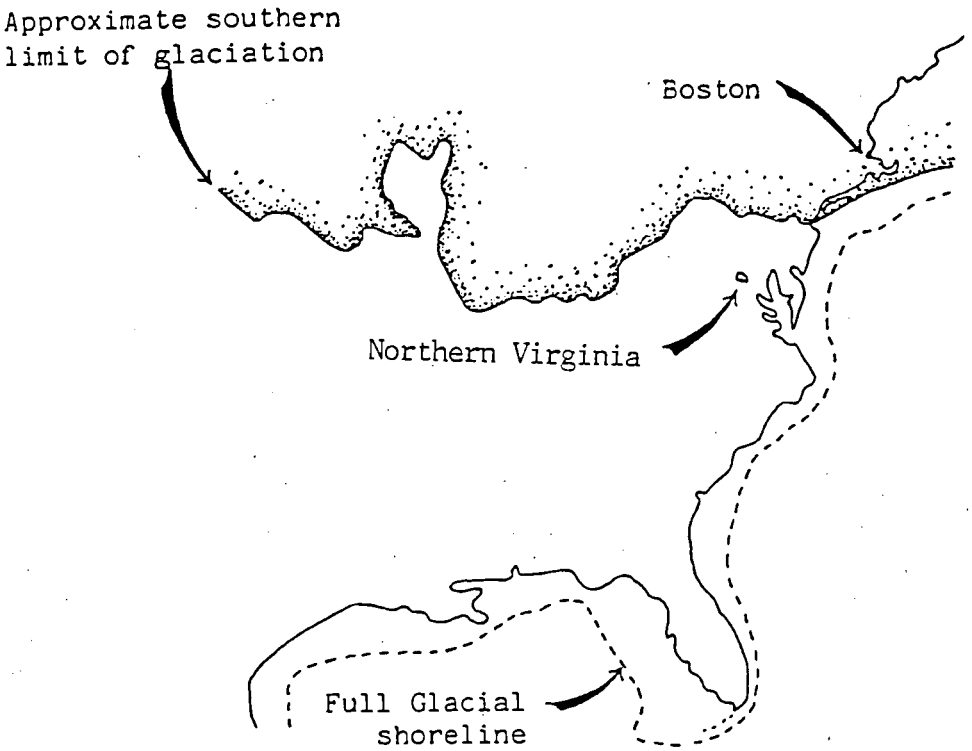


Figure 5 Maximum southern extent of full glaciation during the Wisconsin Episode in Eastern North America (redrawn from Whitehead 1973:628)

animal species at the expense of northern species, cultural changes are more difficult to define. Changes may have been more rapid in the southern part of the region than in the north, where, because of a lingering cold climate, the older lifeways could have remained viable for a longer period of time. By the end of the period, the temporally sensitive artifacts, like points (probably spear points), evolved in the south into something almost totally different than what were being used at the beginning of the period. This evolutionary sequence is not well represented in the north where the original forms seem to have persisted for a longer period of time. Hypothetically these changes, which, as a note of caution, are reflected only in hunting-related artifacts, were the result of adaptations to a changing environment. Since very little is known about the culture of these people, archaeologists cannot go much beyond subsistence and group size related hypotheses.

The Late Glacial climatic episode is also the time of earliest known human activity in Northern Virginia. It is possible that biological conditions in the area at that time would have been similar to those postulated for the lower elevations of the Shenandoah Valley. This could have involved

> a mixed conifer-deciduous forest on the valley floor and foothills, boggy areas around . . . lower floodplain situations, and mixed deciduous gallery forests along the rivers, possibly composed of oak/hornbeam (Carbone 1976:185).

The actual floral mix for Northern Virginia piedmont may have been a cross between the above conditions and that which would have existed in the Coastal Plain, which should have had a slightly milder climate. This could have involved a conifer-dominated forest with significant deciduous elements being present, probably in more sheltered areas. Open grasslands and/or meadows also could have been present (Gardner 1980:4).

Gardner (1980:3) also hypothesizes that the Culpeper Basin, which is in Loudoun, western Fairfax and Prince William Counties, may have been wetter and more poorly drained. The soil and bedrock conditions there, plus climatic conditions favorable to high surface moisture, would tend to support that contention. The stream flow and water table conditions in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain should have been high as well. Erosion of the less stable Coastal Plain and Tysons Corner sediments should have been more excessive than in the Piedmont.

Such a wet, highly diversified environment could have supported a varied fauna. Within Northern Virginia it is likely that moose, elk, deer, bison, and mastodon were available to hunters, and, a wide range of small fish, game and plant resources were available to general foragers. The regional diversity also would have made it possible to travel a relatively short distance to the mountains in the west to hunt caribou and other animals adapted to tundra edge conditions.

Tables 2 and 3 represent the best available cultural chronology for Northern Virginia. They reflect the temporally sensitive artifact changes

(point sequence) that characterize the archaeological record for the southern part of the region. Figures 6, 7, 8 and 9 depict examples of each point as found either in the Northern Virginia area or a short distance away. The following discussion is keyed to the chronological sequence in Table 2.

The four styles depicted in figures 6 through 9 represent time markers, or diagnostics, for the evolution of points. They do not necessarily reflect corresponding changes in other aspects of culture, although the evidence does indicate that changes were, in fact, occurring. For example, one Dalton and only two Hardaway points have been reported from Northern Virginia, east of the Blue Ridge. The earlier Clovis and Mid-Paleo points are more common, but still relatively rare. The virtual absence of Dalton and Hardaway points may indicate that the county was largely deserted after the Mid-Paleo phase, as the open areas were replaced by a less productive spruce-pine forest.

This is not the only possible explanation for this difference. Preservation factors may contribute to archaeologist's poor knowledge about the Paleoindian I period. Post-Glacial sea level rise, the damming of the Occoquan River, and sedimentation and scouring in the Potomac River piedmont may have obscured or destroyed many of the remains. During the Late Glacial climatic episode sea level was some 300 feet lower than it is today (Hardaway and Anderson 1980:1). As a result, present tidal estuaries outside the main channel of the Potomac River would have been available for habitation. These areas now are largely destroyed. A similar situation exists along the Occoquan River where the reservoir now covers large alluvial terraces which also could contain traces of the First Virginians. Similar thick terraces along the Potomac River piedmont offer the same potential, but have never been fully tested. As a result, little is known about how these people used Northern Virginia's main waterways.

Potential Site Parameters

Extensive work undertaken in response to development projects in the upland-interior portions of Northern Virginia, has produced sparse evidence of these early inhabitants. A major question for understanding the Paleoindian I period is whether this absence represents a universal trend for the region or reflects survey bias in favor of unoccupied areas, is a major question for understanding the Paleoindian I period.

The potential data base for this period would consist mainly of (but not limited to) the following kinds of archaeological resources:

1. Isolated artifact finds consisting of a single point or a diagnostic tool indicating a cultural presence in the vicinity of the find. Such sites could be representative of various hunting related functions, but may not represent habitation or multi-purpose procurement sites. Without additional data little more can be said about them. Isolated points for the

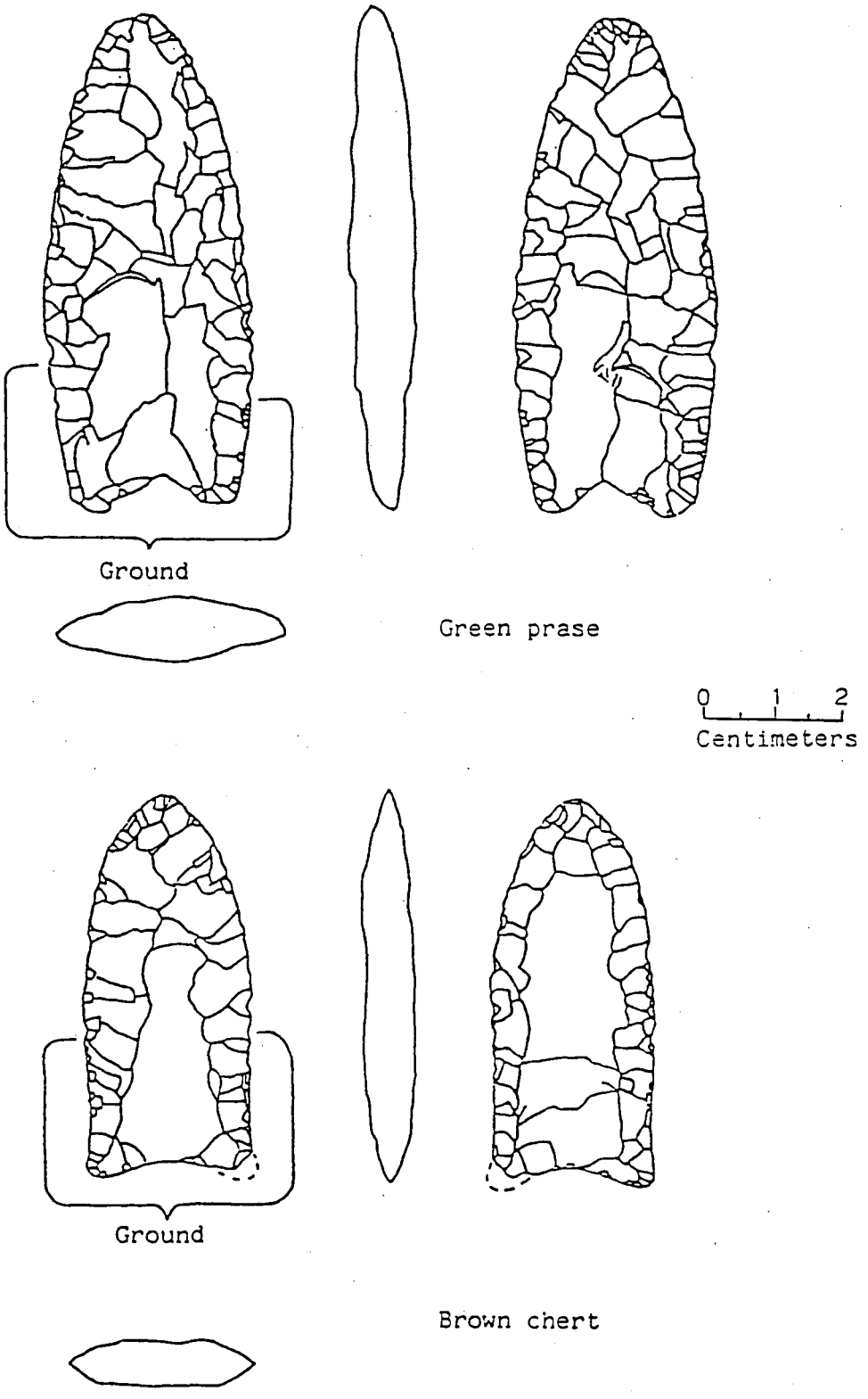


Figure 6 Clovis-like points.

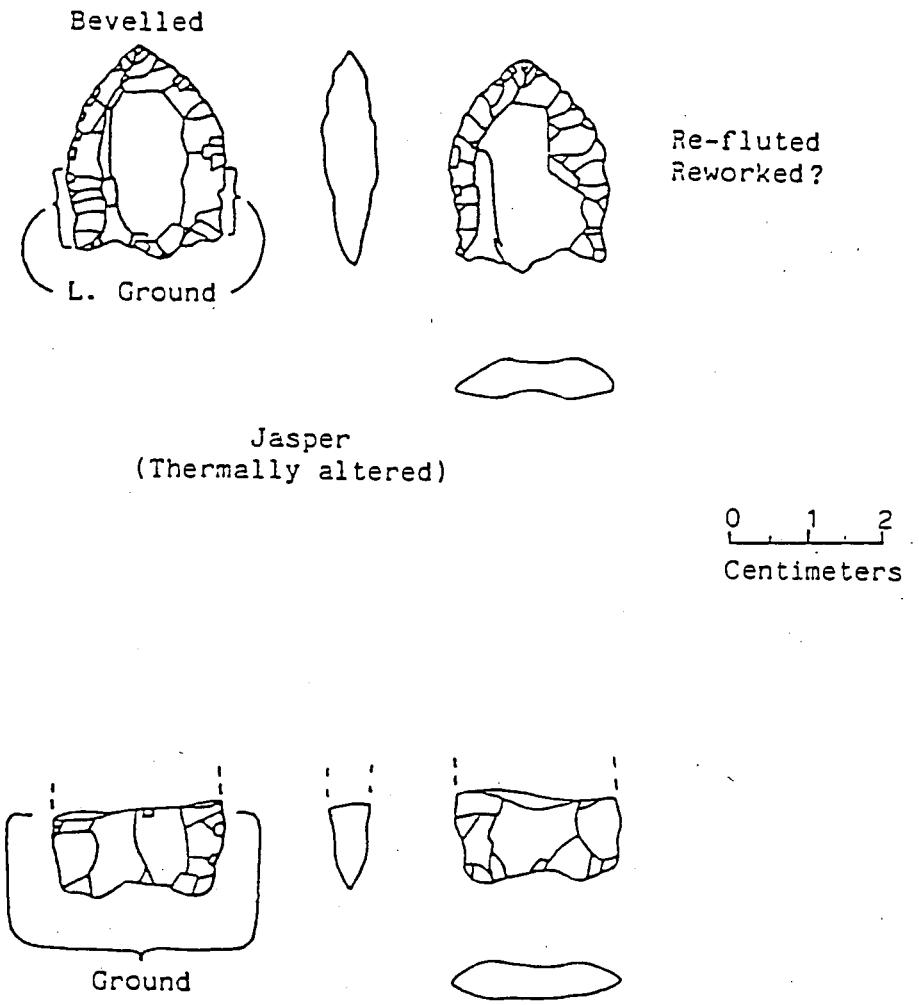
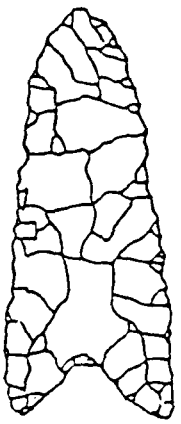
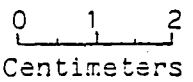
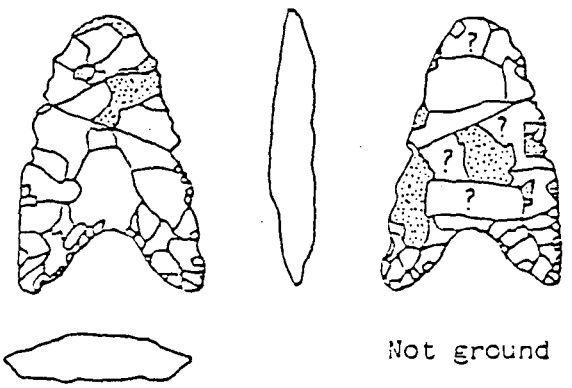


Figure 7 Mid-Paleo-like points.



Jasper
(Redrawn from photograph)





Jasper
(Thermally altered)

Figure 8 Dalton-like points.

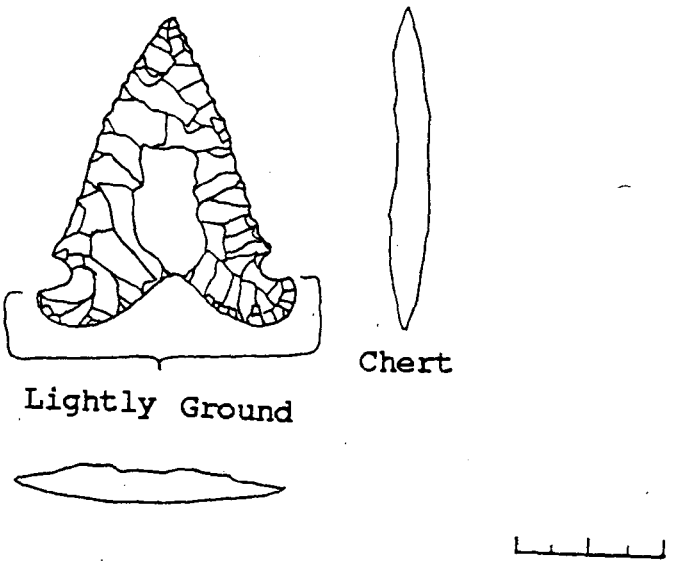


Figure 9 Hardaway-like points.

Paleoindian I period have been recorded from Tysons Corner (Moore 1990a), the upper Accotink Creek drainage, and the lower Occoquan River.

2. Lithic scatters consisting of artifacts made from potentially diagnostic raw material such as chert, jasper, chalcedony, or ortho-quartzite that can be identified with a specific diagnostic tool or if the site is dated. The actual function of such sites is equally questionable because of the poor information that such sites contain. The evidence for such stone scatters may only indicate tool resharpening, when in fact, many other functions which are not evident in the archaeological record may have occurred on the site. Two sites, Upper Cub Run in Western Fairfax County (Johnson 1983b) and the Catoctin Site in Northern Loudoun County (Dent 1991), may represent more substantial types of sites, but poor integrity prevents their being identified properly.

3. Exploitive foray camps containing diagnostic points and/or tools and chipping debris of a distribution and/or artifact intensity which indicates a special function (e.g. kill site, quarry, etc.). As with lithic scatters relative functions are all that can be inferred from stone artifacts. For example, hunting may be indicated by a broken point, or the presence of small flakes of an imported material might indicate tool resharpening. If the flakes are of a stone type naturally occur on or adjacent to the site, it may be a quarry or workshop. Scraping and butchering or other processing stone tools that show use wear could represent a butchering or animal processing camp. The presence of fire cracked rock may also indicate food processing or possible habitation. The Fifty Site near Front Royal is the one recorded site that fits this category (Carr 1975).

4. Seasonal micro- or macro-social unit base camps containing diagnostic points, tools, and chipping debris that indicate short term or extended habitation by a small group or a meeting place for several small groups. (The definition for "small group" is to be developed). Sites possessing several different tool types and a concentrated or high density of artifacts may indicate long term occupation of the site. In such a case one would expect to see tools representing much of the range of functions that could be expected to be performed at a habitation site. However, in a disturbed context it is possible that such a site may represent many unrelated short term activities occurring at different times rather than one continuous occupation over several weeks or months. The Thunderbird Site (Gardner 1974) on the Shenandoah River can be placed in this category because it does possess the necessary integrity. There are no recorded Paleoindian I sites near the project area. However, the Higgins site (Ebright 1989) in Anne Arundel County, Maryland is in an upland Coastal Plain context similar to the project area. It and the Neha site near Tysons Corner (Moore 1990a, 1992), which produced an isolated Clovis point probably from a deep stratum, are clear evidence that Paleoindian I

components, if present, are likely to occur in buried, undisturbed contexts on upland Coastal Plain terraces. Such terraces are a characteristic of the project area although the presence of cobbles at the surface distinguishes the site area from the others..

Paleoindian II or Early Archaic (7540 - 6010 B.C.)

This period appears to represent a continuation of the Paleoindian I theme (compare Johnson 1988). The major changes are represented by the appearance of notched and stemmed, serrated points, and the continuation of the shift toward the use of local stone in tool manufacture. The quantity of sites also appears to increase markedly over time, culminating in a relatively high level of activity by the bifurcate point phase (Table 3). It is likely that the rapidly moderating climate and resultant diversification of plant and animal resources played a role in the cultural changes that were taking place (Johnson 1983a).

The warming trend that began during the Late Glacial climatic episode accelerated rapidly during this period, coupled with a corresponding decrease in overall moisture (Figure 4). The terms for the types of climate occurring then are Pre-Boreal (8000-7300 B.C.) and Boreal (7300-6500 B.C.). The term boreal describes a northern environment associated with a closed spruce-pine forest. Such an environment, normally, is low in food resource productivity. It is likely, however, that because of lower latitudes and higher solar radiation the boreal forest then was somewhat richer than modern boreal forests in Canada (Butzer 1971:144). Hypothetically, the mosaic pattern that was present during Late Glacial times continued but with more southern hardwood plant species becoming prevalent at the expense of, first, tundra in the mountains and, later, spruce throughout the region. By the end of the period, the southern part of the region, south of Pennsylvania, probably had a greater diversification of plant life than at any time since. An important note is that in the southern part, by the end of the Boreal episode, the climate had achieved precipitation and temperature levels comparable to those present today (Figure 4). In the northern part, with its cooler/drier climate, the evidence indicates higher percentages of spruce and pine.

For this southern part of the region the diversity of plant life should have produced an equally diversified animal life. Moose, bear, elk, deer, and possibly residual populations of bison, mastodon, and woodland caribou could have been present. The pine forest to the north and in the higher mountains of West Virginia and interior Pennsylvania probably supported sparser populations of large mammals. Figure 4 indicates a short period of climatic stability between 7000 and 6000 B.C. It is during that time that there appears to have been a distinct break in both the cultural and environmental continuity, that began during the Late Glacial climatic episode. It is this break that marks the transition from the Paleoindian II period to the Hunter-Gatherer I period.

Technologically, the Paleoindian II period began with an apparent evolutionary shift in point forms from the notched-fluted Hardaway point (Figure 9) to the corner notched-unfluted Palmer/Kirk point (Figure 10). According to Gardner (1989) the evidence from the Shenandoah Valley indicates that although there is a shift from fluted to notched points, the earlier site distribution (settlement) pattern appears to have persisted through the Palmer/Kirk point phase at least until the later Kirk side notched/stemmed point phase. As a result, the Palmer/Kirk through bifurcate point phases have been treated here as a sub-phase within the Paleoindian theme. There is evidence that there were strong environmental and possibly also cultural factors that were creating stress on the human populations during this thematic period (Johnson 1983a).

A marked increase in apparent activity occurred with the shift from Palmer/Kirk corner notched to Kirk side notched/stemmed points. When combined with Gardner's hypothesized, concurrent, settlement pattern shift, the changes reflect what appears to have been a longer lasting cultural type, a more intense and possibly successful subsistence strategy, and/or a population increase. In the Northeast, New York, and northern Pennsylvania, this apparent cultural emergence is not well documented. It is possible that low productivity of the boreal forest that covered those areas at that time could not sustain large numbers of hunter-gatherers and, therefore, little evidence of their presence exists. It is also possible that the low number of sites from this period is the result of survey bias in favor of later villages, and Clovis and Mid-Paleo sites.

The final phase in this thematic period is represented by the Bifurcate point type, which appears to mark a peak in activity in the region (Johnson 1981; 1983a). Although some variation exists in point sizes, shapes, and flintworking quality, this point phase is being treated as one cultural horizon. Whether it reflects a significant change in cultural patterns from the preceding Kirk phase has yet to be determined. Probably the Bifurcate phase is only an evolutionary extension of the cultural patterns underway during previous phases. Its apparent increase in intensity over previous phases could reflect a successful refinement of already existing adaptive strategies. The occurrence of ground stone artifacts during this phase indicates a more intensive use of plant resources than was present during previous phases (Chapman 1975:161).

As mentioned previously, this peak in activity corresponds to the most diversified vegetational mixture present during the past 11,500 years. Figure 11 shows the comparison of oak, spruce and pine with the estimated 6500 B.C. (8500 years ago) time marker occurring where the three pollen curves intersect. This graphic indicates that the region possibly had a mixture of plant and resultant animal resources from both northern and southern climates. Central and Southern New England possibly serve as a partial modern analogue. The effects of lower latitude during this period, as with the previous Paleoindian I period, however, probably makes a true modern analogue difficult to identify.

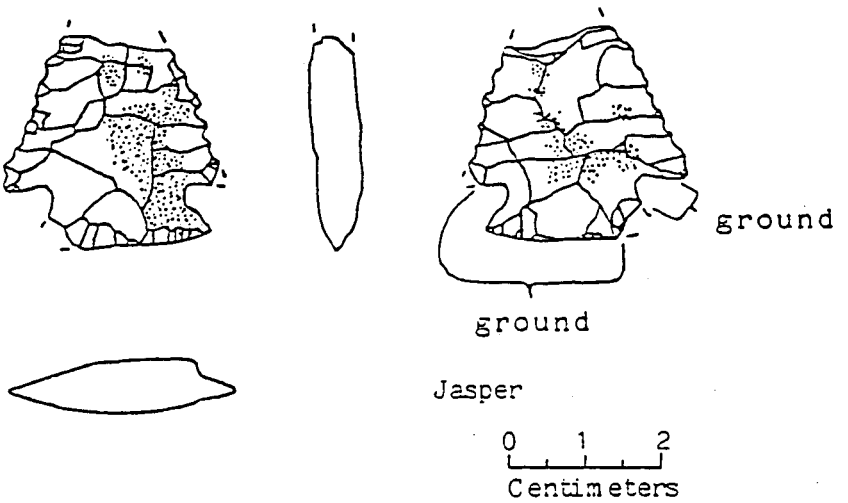


Figure 10 Palmer/Kirk-like point.

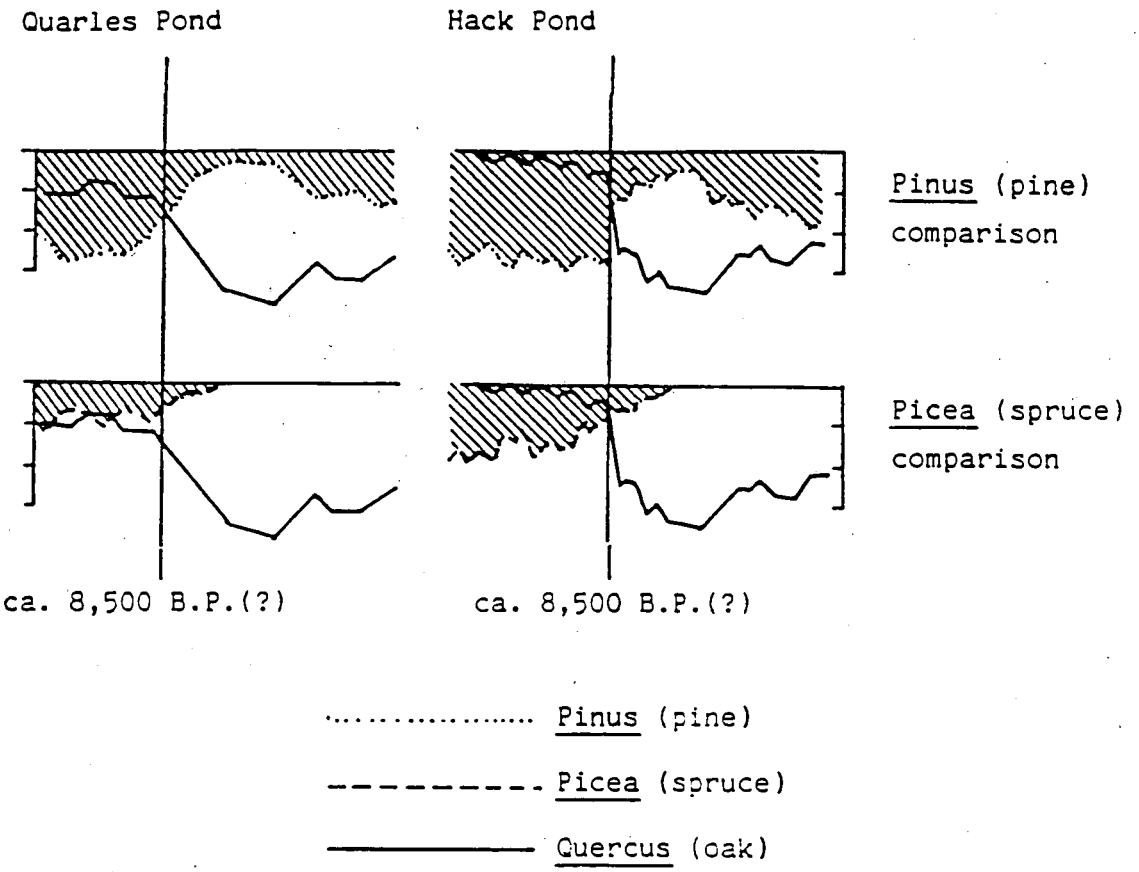


Figure 11 Direct comparison of Quercus (oak) with Pinus (pine) and Picea (spruce) pollen diagrams from Quarles and Hack Ponds near the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia (Carbone 1976: 48; redrawn from Craig 1969).

Local Context:

During the Paleoindian II Period the cultural phases in Northern Virginia seem to have followed the chronological sequence that characterizes the southern part of the Middle Atlantic (south of New York and Northern Pennsylvania (Table 3)). Environmentally, for the Shenandoah Valley;

> This period is characterized primarily by the expansion of coniferous and deciduous elements and a reduction in open habitats. The higher elevations shifted from tundra to subarctic woodland, coniferous forests of hemlock and pine probably characterized the slopes and ridges, while mixed conifer-deciduous forest of decidedly northern cast dominated the valley floor and foothills (Carbone 1976:186).

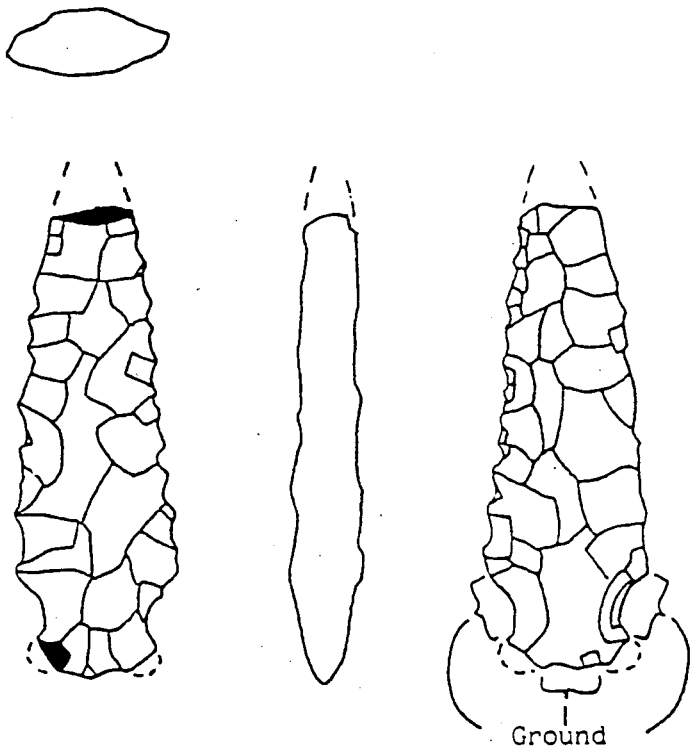
The boggy conditions possibly present in the interior parts of Northern Virginia during the Paleoindian I period probably would have continued but to a gradually lessening degree.

A similarly northern "conifer-deciduous forest" could have dominated the Northern Virginia landscape during the 8000-6500 B.C time period. Again, as with the Paleoindian I period, the local environment probably was slightly more southern in character than that occurring in the Shenandoah Valley. As a result, deciduous (broadleaf) plant elements should have been more common as one moved south and east through the Northern Virginia area. Alexandria should have had a decidedly more deciduous character to its forest cover than, for example, Loudoun County.

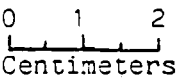
The presence of an increasingly higher percentage of fruit and nut bearing vegetation and, theoretically, an increasingly more diversified and plentiful animal population, could have supported a more marked shift from a hunting based subsistence to a more general resource procurement strategy by the local hunter-gatherers.

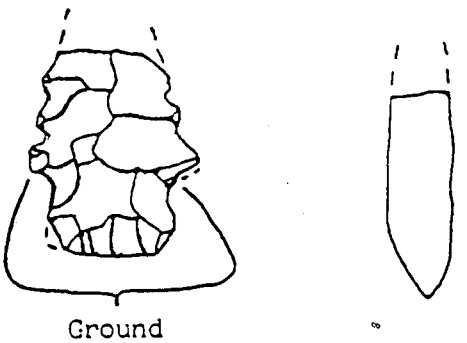
The point styles picture in Figures 10, 12 and 13 are the representative types (diagnostics) for each cultural phase during the Paleoindian II period. As with the Paleoindian I period, changes in them do not necessarily reflect corresponding changes in other cultural systems. For archaeologists they are time markers and manifestations of technological and/or stylistic change in point related systems, such as, for example, spears and spearthrowers (atlatls).

Based on the total quantities of each type of point and number of sites from each phase found in Fairfax County, it appears that a rapid increase in point related activity took place during the period. For example, 12 points and eight sites from the Palmer/Kirk phase, 40 points and 13 sites from the Kirk phase, and 60 points and 28 sites from the Bifurcate phase were identified in May 1983 (Figure 14; Johnson 1983b). It is hypothesized here that those changes that are apparent from the archaeological record were influenced by the strong currents of environmental change to which they seem to correspond. The main problem with these data is that they reflect



Variety 1





Variety 2

Figure 12 Kirk-like points.

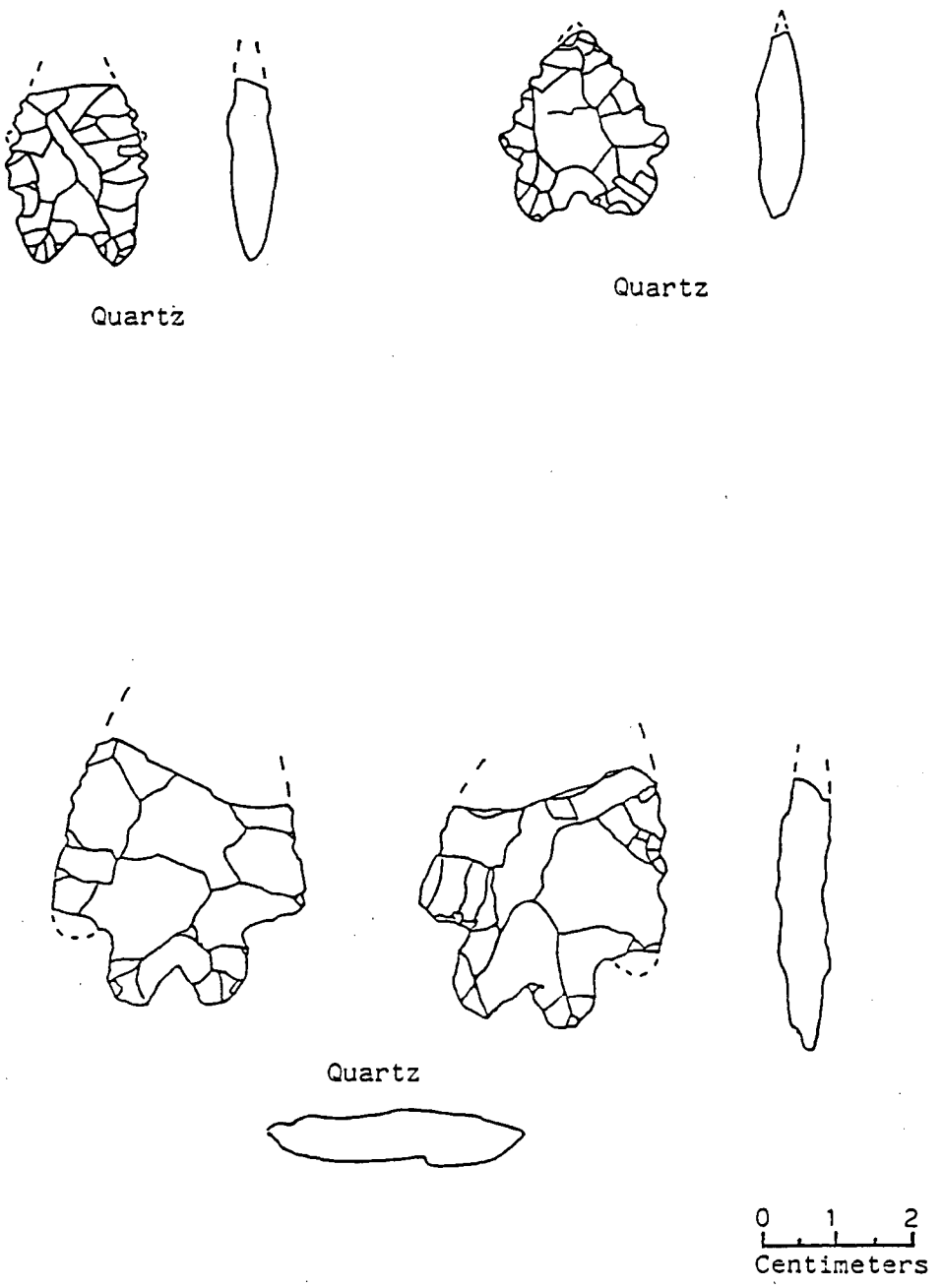


Figure 13 Bifurcate-like points.

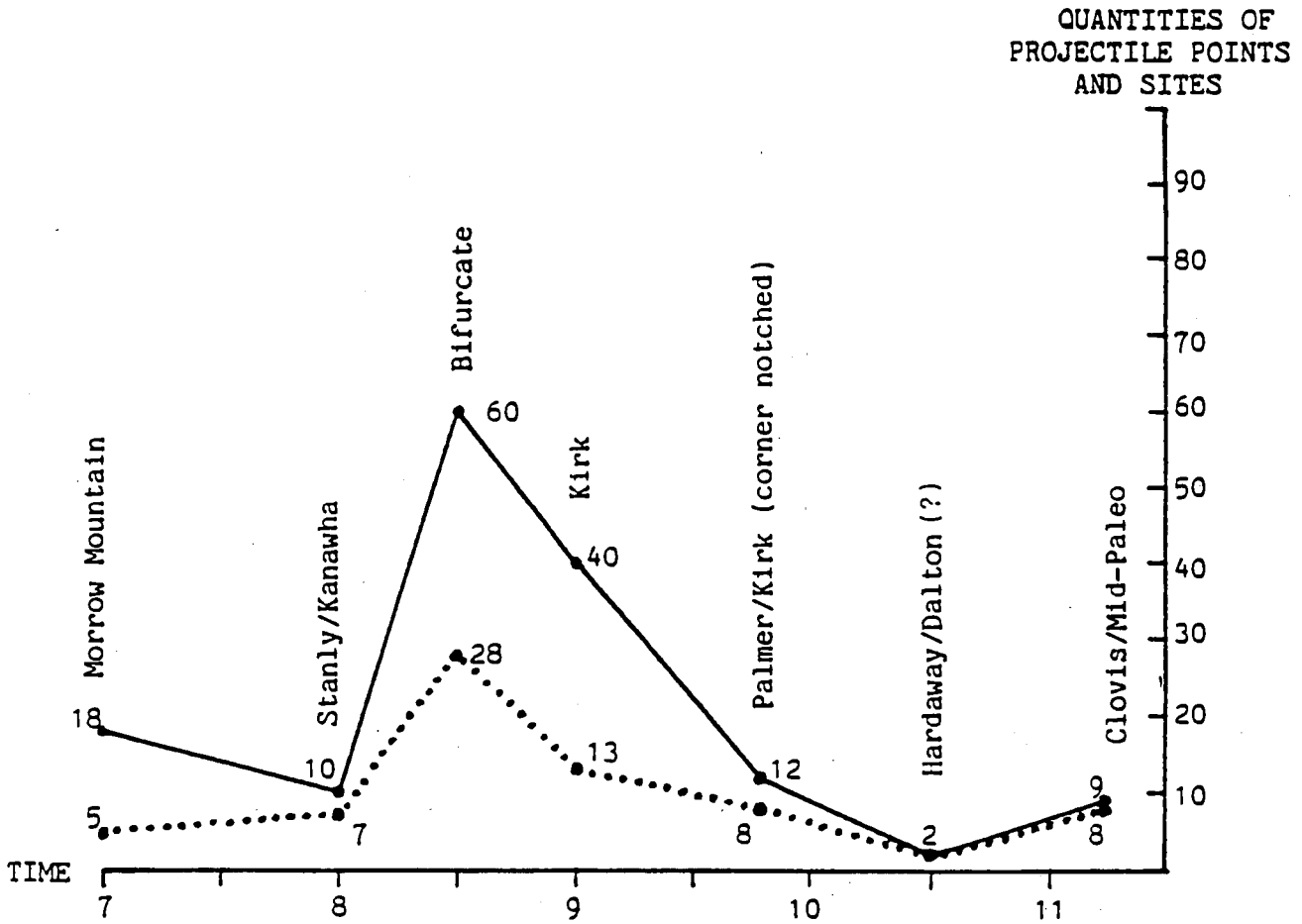


Figure 14 Total pre-5,000 B.C. points and archaeological sites by known cultural phase in Fairfax County (from sites located before May 1983) (Johnson 1983a:64)

primarily non-riverine sites. Therefore, whereas one can say that in the interior portions of the area significant changes in prehistoric cultural patterns appear to have been taking place during the Paleoindian II Period, this idea may not represent riverine areas, like Alexandria, until more data are available.

With the present Potomac River fall line possibly not having reached the Washington channel until 5000 B.C. (Gardner 1980:3), the problems of preservation and data recovery of Paleoindian II sites along the present tidal Potomac River is immense. The soil deposition problems from the fresh water Potomac above Little Falls are only slightly less than those from the Paleoindian I Period. The Occoquan Reservoir remains a problem for all but the latest sites.

Potential Site Parameters:

Although a relatively high amount of data is available from this period, its quality is not good because of the mixed condition of most upland-interior sites. The Hobo Hill (44FX1517), Neha (44FX1561), and Wolftrap (44FX1516) sites are notable exceptions. The potential site data base for this period could consist mainly of (but not limited to) the following kinds of archaeological resources:

1. Isolated artifact finds noted previously are common in the Culpeper Basin and Piedmont Uplands and less common in the Coastal Plain where significant potential activity areas are now underwater.

2. Lithic scatters consisting of non-functionally identifiable artifacts (flakes and shatter) in association with a diagnostic point date from this period. The shift to a more general stone preference, including quartz, quartzite, and rhyolite, as well as chert, makes basing an assignment of a site to this period upon stone type alone questionable. The Upper Wolftrap Complex (Moore 1990a) offers the best location found to date for isolating this kind of site.

3. Exploitive foray camps containing diagnostic points and/or tools and chipping debris of a distribution and/or artifact intensity that indicates a special purpose function (e.g. kill site, quarry, etc.). Again, the Upper Wolftrap Complex is the best available candidate for finding an undisturbed example of this kind of site in Northern Virginia. The Langert Quarry Workshop (44FX1788) in Western Fairfax County appears to be an example of this kind of site (Flanagan 1992). Thunderbird (Gardner 1974) is a good example of either this or a more complex site type available in Northern Virginia.

4. Seasonal micro-social unit base camps containing diagnostic points, tools, and chipping debris that indicate short term or extended habitation by individual small groups. Sites possessing several different tool types, and a concentrated, high density of artifacts may indicate a relatively long term occupation of the site. In such a case one would expect to see tools representing much of the range of functions that could be expected to be performed at a habitation site. However, in a disturbed context it is possible that such a site may represent many unrelated short term activities occurring at different times rather than one continuous occupation over several weeks or months. The closest potential for sites of this type is the Upper Wolftrap Complex and Thunderbird.

5. Short term micro-social unit base camps containing diagnostic points, tools, and chipping debris that indicate short term habitation by several small groups at one time. These may be termed general or special purpose fusion camps. Each artifact concentration would consist of the range of artifacts appropriate to a micro-social unit base camp, and the complex would be related by topographic features (vicinity), and by diagnostic artifacts, tool and raw material. Here, as with the micro-social unit base camp, it is possible that such a site may represent many unrelated occupations occurring at different times, and that none of the features were occupied concurrently. Again, Thunderbird is the most likely candidate for a site of this type.

Hunter-Gatherer I or Middle Archaic (5860-3100 B.C.)

Unlike the preceding period, the Hunter-Gatherer I period does not appear to reflect a continuation of the previous cultural theme. Although it is possible that the people who are represented by the Bifurcate phase did not disappear along with the cultural traits represented in their stone tools, the present archaeological record from the Middle Atlantic indicates that significant and possibly rapid changes took place by 6000 B.C. (Broyles 1971; Chapman 1975; Coe 1964). In New England the changes appear to have been more gradual (Snow 1980).

The pollen records for the Shenandoah Valley indicate that the warming trend that had slowed during the Bifurcate phase resumed during the early parts of the Hunter-Gatherer I Period (Figure 4). The change is inferred from the rapid decrease in pine and spruce pollen with an eventual disappearance of spruce (Figure 11). The result appears to have been the achievement of an essentially modern forest by 7500-8000 years ago (5500-6000 B.C.). Modern forest conditions also appear to have been achieved in New England (Snow 1980:173). Generally, the new climatic conditions are called the Atlantic-Xerothermic Interval and lasted until ca. 3000 B.C.

These relatively warm-dry conditions (Figure 4) could have been accentuated by increased solar radiation and the resultant increased

evaporation (Gardner 1982:personal communication). Therefore, conditions in the interior, away from major freshwater sources, such as rivers, could have been much dryer than today. For example, the rate of evaporation can have an important impact on the water table and, therefore, the rates of flow from live springs and streams in the uplands. These are significant factors for animal as well as human populations. A specific example of the retarding influence on such drying conditions is beaver activity which creates wetlands.

Evidence from pollen samples recovered from the upper Delaware River Valley indicate the possibility of forest fires being more common, possibly as a result of the dryer conditions present during this climatic episode (Dent 1979:220). If forest fires were common, it would be difficult to predict the specific plant and animal communities in any part of the region at any time during the period.

One general factor seems to be fairly certain: the vegetational conditions were not suitable for those animals which are adapted to boreal or tundra edge conditions. Deer, bear, and smaller animals should have been common, with a possible presence of bison and elk in open grassy areas when and where they occurred. Moose, woodland caribou, and mastodon probably disappeared well before by 5500 B.C., possibly even as early as in the Paleoindian I Period.

Technologically, the Hunter-Gatherer I period appears to have begun with a shift from Bifurcate point forms with their small size, notched base, and serrated edges to the Stanly point (Figure 15) which is relatively large, lobate stemmed, and generally unserrated. In some areas of New England Bifurcate points appear to have evolved into a larger, unserrated form, called Neville (Snow 1980:164). At the St. Albans site in West Virginia, points similar to Stanly appear after the Bifurcate point type in forms that could indicate an evolutionary sequence (Broyles 1971:49, 58). These points, referred to as Kanawha Stemmed at St. Albans, closely resemble, in form and chronology, the Stanly points reported in North Carolina by Coe (1964:36).

The low level of research on this apparent shift makes reasonable explanations for the technological changes premature. For Northern Virginia, placing the Paleoindian II/Hunter-Gatherer I transition between the Bifurcate and Stanly/Neville phases is based more on an apparent settlement pattern shift inferred from site quantities than from changes in point typologies gleaned from external sources. This shift is discussed in detail below.

Moore's (1990a, 1992) excavations at the Neha site (44FX1561) placed Lobate based, quartz points (Figure 16) at and above bifurcates and below Halifax notched points. This new type of Lobate point previously had been found in disturbed surface contexts where dating was impossible. Prior to its discovery in relatively good context at the Neha site, the low frequency of examples from the accepted point sequence indicated very low cultural activity in the Northern Virginia area throughout the Hunter-Gatherer I Period (Johnson

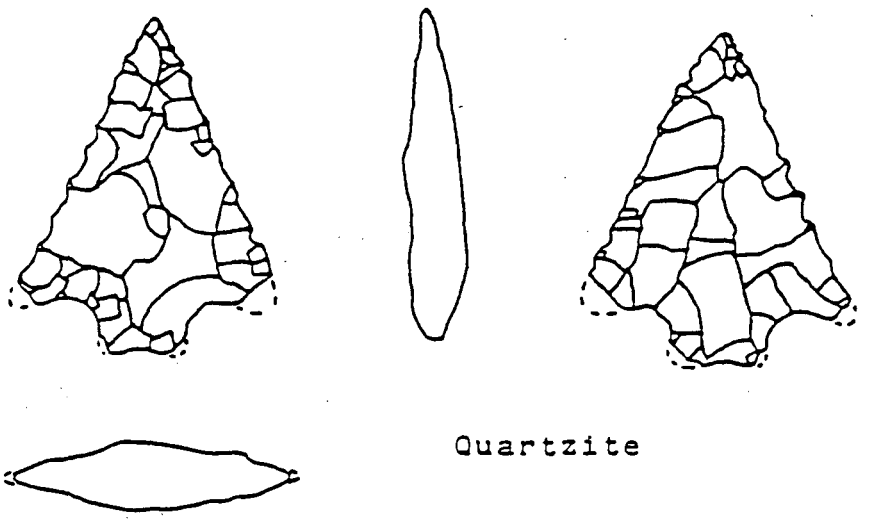


Figure 15 Stanly-like point.

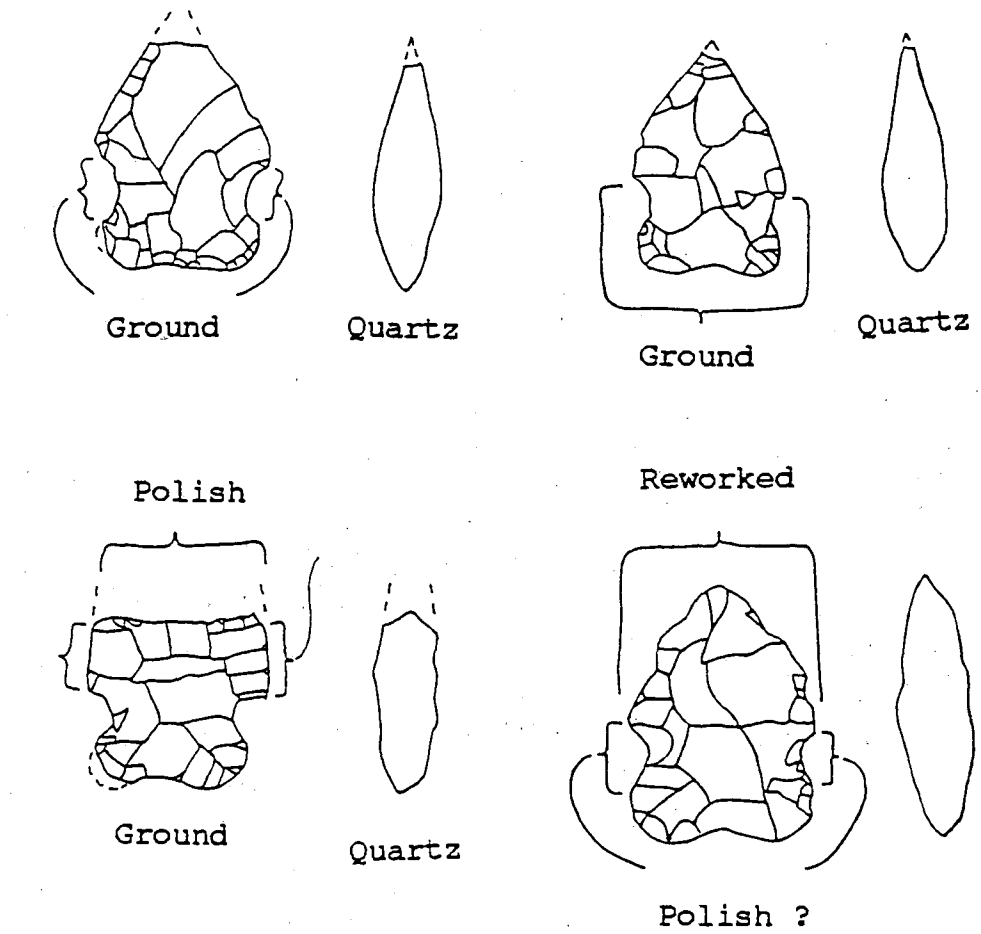


Figure 16 Lobate-like points.

1981:11; 1983a:69, 71; 1986:P3-7, P3-11). The relative dating of this common point type to this period completely alters the previous view. Apparently the intensity of hunting and gathering activity in the region was consistent with the previous bifurcate point phase.

Some stylistic confusion appears to exist between Morrow Mountain points (5300-4500 B.C.) and variants of the Savannah River point type (Lehigh point in Pennsylvania) which occurred more than 2000 years later. In overall shape they are somewhat similar. This makes inferences from data found on plow zone or disturbed sites difficult. A similar problem exists with the Guilford point type (ca. 4000 B.C.) and larger variants of the Rossville/Piscataway point type (480 B.C.-270 B.C.). This problem is even more serious with Halifax and later Vernon points.

With the Morrow Mountain and Guilford point types the patterns that appear to exist also are taken largely from Fairfax County sources. The only regional settlement pattern information is from the Shenandoah Valley where sites from these phases appear to be located on floodplains in close proximity to river channels (Carbone 1976:189).

Halifax points have produced confusion among archaeologists in light of the fact that the most common point type in Northern Virginia is a quartz side or corner notched point with a heavily ground base and notches. This point has been defined by Coe (1964:118) in the North Carolina piedmont where he dated it to 3490-350 B.C. Based on excavations at the Neha site (Moore 1990a) it is clear that quartz Halifax notched points date to two separate time periods: before Savannah River, where Coe's Halifax type dates, and, apparently during the latter part of the Hunter-Gatherer II Period, between 1000 B.C. and A.D. 500. Until these points can be technologically or stylistically separated there is little that can be said about the Halifax phase, except that it is present in the region.

Initially, the Hunter-Gatherer I period was thought to be in marked contrast to the previous Paleoindian II period, especially with regard to its terminal Bifurcate phase. The number of sites producing points from the Stanly, Morrow Mountain, and Guilford phases (Figures 15, 17, and 18) drops dramatically when compared to the earlier Bifurcate phase points. The lack of firm date ranges for the Lobate point type mentioned above--the Neha site produced only relative dating--leaves many questions about the Hunter-Gatherer I period unexplained. For example, if Lobate points lasted throughout the period how can the other point types be explained? If the Lobates only lasted a short time then why is there a drop in the numbers of Stanly, Morrow Mountain, and Guilford points and sites?

Environmentally for the Shenandoah Valley, the Hunter-Gatherer I Period saw the expansion of oak-hickory forests along the hillsides and valley floors along with the reappearance of grassy open areas (Carbone 1976:189). These general conditions, if present in the valley, also should have been present in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain physiographic provinces of Northern Virginia. It is possible that, like today, Northern Virginia's climate would have been slightly warmer than that in the Shenandoah Valley. As a

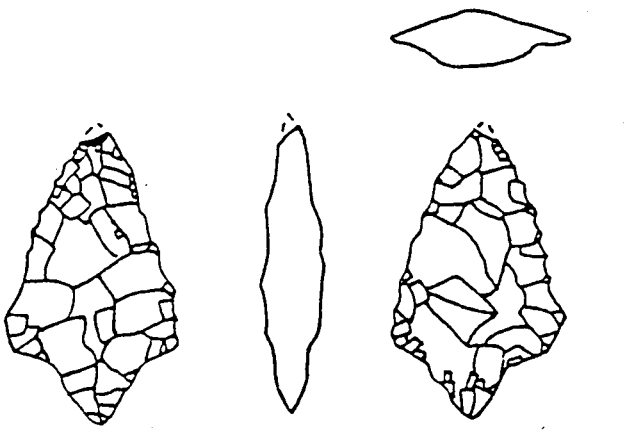
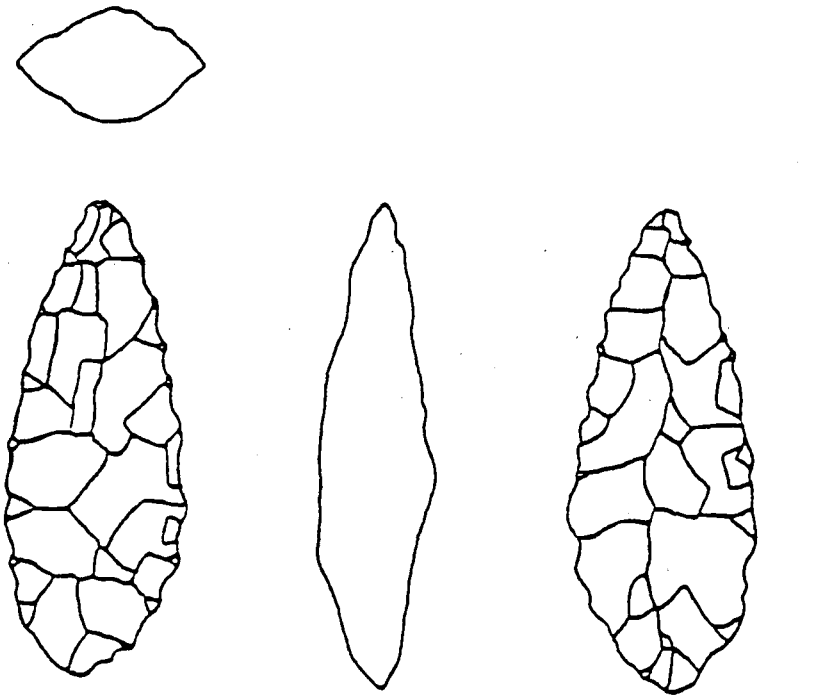


Figure 17 Morrow Mountain-like point.



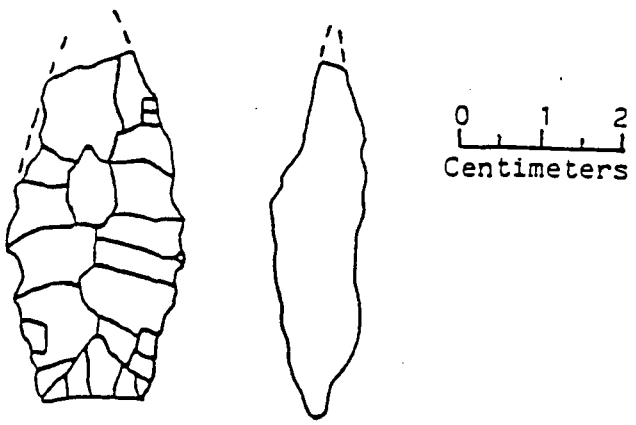


Figure 18 Guilford-like points from Loudoun (top) and (bottom) Fairfax Counties.

result, the plant community could have been dominated by deciduous trees. If the forest fire hypothesis for the upper Delaware River Valley is valid for the Virginia and Maryland Piedmont and Coastal Plain then grassland and thicket-like habitats would have been common.

As a result, in an area of such apparent plant diversity, larger herd animals like bison and elk could have been present in unidentified quantities in burned over areas or where grasslands persisted. These would have supplemented the deer, bear, and other smaller animal resources that are common to deciduous forests. The hypothesized lower amounts of water resources in upland and interior zones may have fostered more open habitats in those areas as well, with forested habitats occurring in better watered zones, such as floodplains.

The problems of terrace build-up in the freshwater Potomac, and inundation in the Occoquan River and the tidal portions of the Potomac River, noted in the discussion of the preceding two cultural periods, appear to be applicable to the Hunter-Gatherer I period, too. Sites from this period should be shallower in the freshwater terraces and closer to the present shore line in the tidal portions of the Potomac River.

Potential Site Parameters:

The potential site data for this period would consist mainly of (but not limited to) the following kinds of archaeological resources:

1. Isolated artifact finds consisting of a single point or a diagnostic tool as described above. Numerous isolated Lobate points have been found in the area, but Stanly, Morrow Mountain, and Guilford finds are rare. Not much can be said about Halifax points until they can be accurately separated from similar later forms.

2. Lithic scatters consisting of non-functionally identifiable artifacts in association with a diagnostic point. Assigning sites to this time period based on stone types alone is impossible at this time. The Neha site (Moore 1990a), which is destroyed, is the only Hunter-Gatherer I site with potential stratigraphy found in the local area, to date. Other sites in the Upper Wolftrap Complex potentially have similar stratigraphy.

3. Exploitive foray camps containing diagnostic points, and/or tools and chipping debris of a distribution and/or artifact intensity that indicate a special purpose function (e.g., kill site, quarry, etc.). Again, the Upper Wolftrap Complex near Tysons Corner is the only known area where such sites may potentially be found.

4. Seasonal micro-social unit base camp as described above. No potential sites of this kind have been found yet in the local area.

5. Short term macro-social unit base camps as described above. No potential sites of this kind have been found yet in this area.

Hunter-Gatherer II or the Late Archaic, Early and Middle Woodland (2750 B.C. - 800 A.D.)

This period appears to represent a distinct shift from the quartz technology, general foraging subsistence, and isolated subregional patterns that seemed to characterize the Hunter-Gatherer I period. The Savannah River phase reflects a shift toward a more generalized exploitation of stone with the preference being for more durable types such as quartzite, rhyolite, slate, and hornfels. Larger, apparent macro-social unit base camp sites appear in the riverine and non-riverine areas, and the point technology may be more widespread. Regional interaction, possibly including trade, may also have become widespread. A general breakdown in the point-style derived chronology occurs later in the period, and for study purposes ceramics become a more reliable dating tool after 1000 B.C. (Table 3). The end of the period is marked by a possible settlement shift toward greater sedentism, particularly visible in the Coastal Plain, but possibly also along the Piedmont and Culpeper Basin portions of the Potomac and Occoquan Rivers. Larger interior (non-riverine) sites also are not uncommon.

The climatic conditions during the Hunter-Gatherer II Period marked a gradual cooling and moistening trend that culminated in the achievement of a generally modern climate by 750 B.C. (Figure 4). Considering the inability to predict plant and animal population during the warm, dry Atlantic-Xerothermic Interval, it is difficult to assess the progress of change as the climate gradually became milder. Generally, it would be accurate to predict that, although short term fluctuations occurred, the trend was toward cooler and wetter conditions.

The pollen records for the Middle Atlantic region indicate an increase in pine at the expense of oak. Hickory in the piedmont and chestnut in the mountains continued to be present, while herbaceous pollens seem to diminish, indicating a reclosing of the forests. In the Dismal Swamp in southeastern Virginia the pollen record indicates a refilling of the swamp, which seems to have had a lower water level during the latter part of the previous Atlantic-Xerothermic Interval (Hunter-Gatherer I period) (Carbone 1976:56). As a result of these climatic and floral changes the animal populations in the region should have gradually stabilized becoming essentially modern in character. Deer, bear, and smaller animals could have become the main terrestrial prey species for human populations.

Several factors indicate a concurrent stabilization of aquatic and migratory bird populations. With the sea level having reached approximately modern levels by the beginning of the Hunter-Gatherer II period, migratory (anadramous) fish, such as shad, herring, and sturgeon could have been seasonally available in large numbers, especially at bottle

necks like the falls. The creation of large expanses of open water in coastal bays and recently inundated rivers should have attracted migratory water fowl in increasing numbers as marshlands expanded. The seasonality and volume of plant and animal resources made available by this dramatic increase in wetlands appears to have been attractive to hunter-gatherers in the region, and could have encouraged a settlement pattern shift toward intensive riverine associated habitation at certain times and/or for specific subsistence-related purposes.

Based on present levels of knowledge there appears to have been a major cultural discontinuity (break) between the Halifax and Savannah River phases. The change was most dramatic technologically. The flintworking technologies and raw material preferences for the two point types are distinctly different. Whereas, the Halifax phase produced a quartz tool assemblage identified with relatively small notched points (Figure 19), the Savannah River phase produced a largely quartzite tool assemblage dominated by moderate-to-large-sized stemmed points (Figure 19 through 22). The Holmes phase point type is considered to have been a variant of the Savannah River phase point type. The Savannah River and Holmes phase stone preferences were less specific than the Halifax phase preferences. For example, although quartzite was preferred for Savannah River and Holmes points in many areas, it is not unusual to find these points along with tools made of rhyolite, slate, siltstone, hornfels, and quartz. Most of the lithics used during the Savannah River and Holmes phases are available in cobble form throughout much of the Coastal Plain, to a lesser extent in the Piedmont and at primary and secondary sources in the Blue Ridge mountains. Both secondary (cobble) and primary (outcrop) sources appear to have been used.

Although early Hunter-Gatherer II Period artifacts appear in contexts similar to those that have produced Halifax phase sites, there is a distinctly new addition to the pattern. Savannah River and Holmes phase sites often are larger and more intense in both the uplands and along the main riverine floodplains. The large upland sites are of particular significance because they indicate an intensification of resources exploitation not characteristic of the Halifax phase (Reed 1991). Large and intense resource extraction sites from the Savannah River and Holmes phases also are present in riverine settings, but since few Halifax phase sites are well documented away from riverine settings, especially in Coastal Plain areas, a comparison is not possible at this time. It is possible that many of the Halifax phase sites (small or large) in the riverine areas of the Coastal Plain have been destroyed by tidal action. Large portions

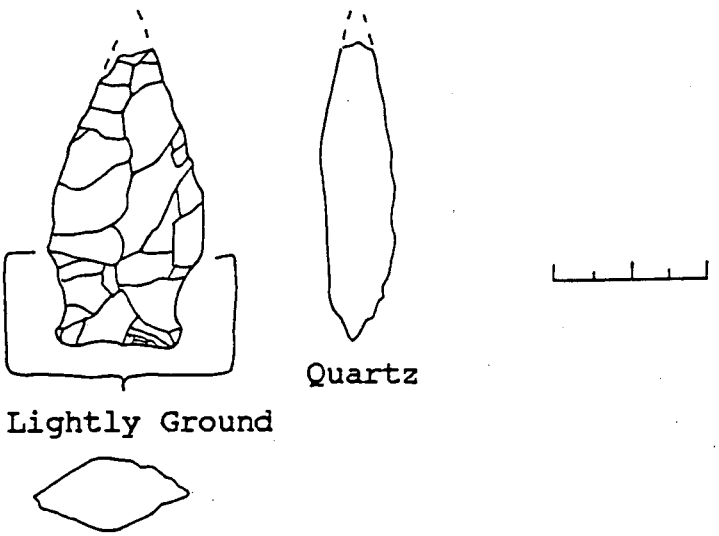


Figure 19 Halifax point.

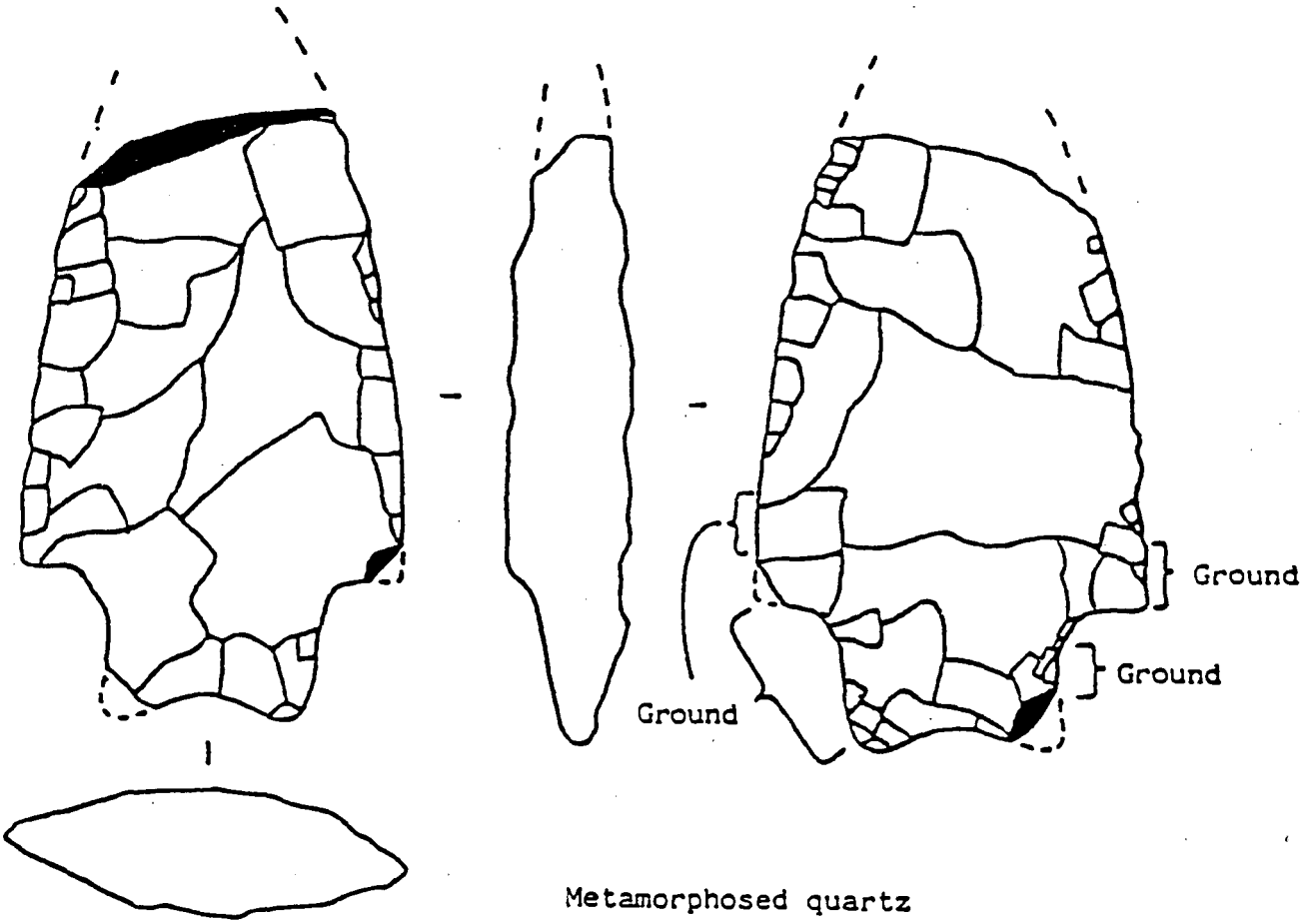


Figure 20 Savannah River-like point (variety 1).

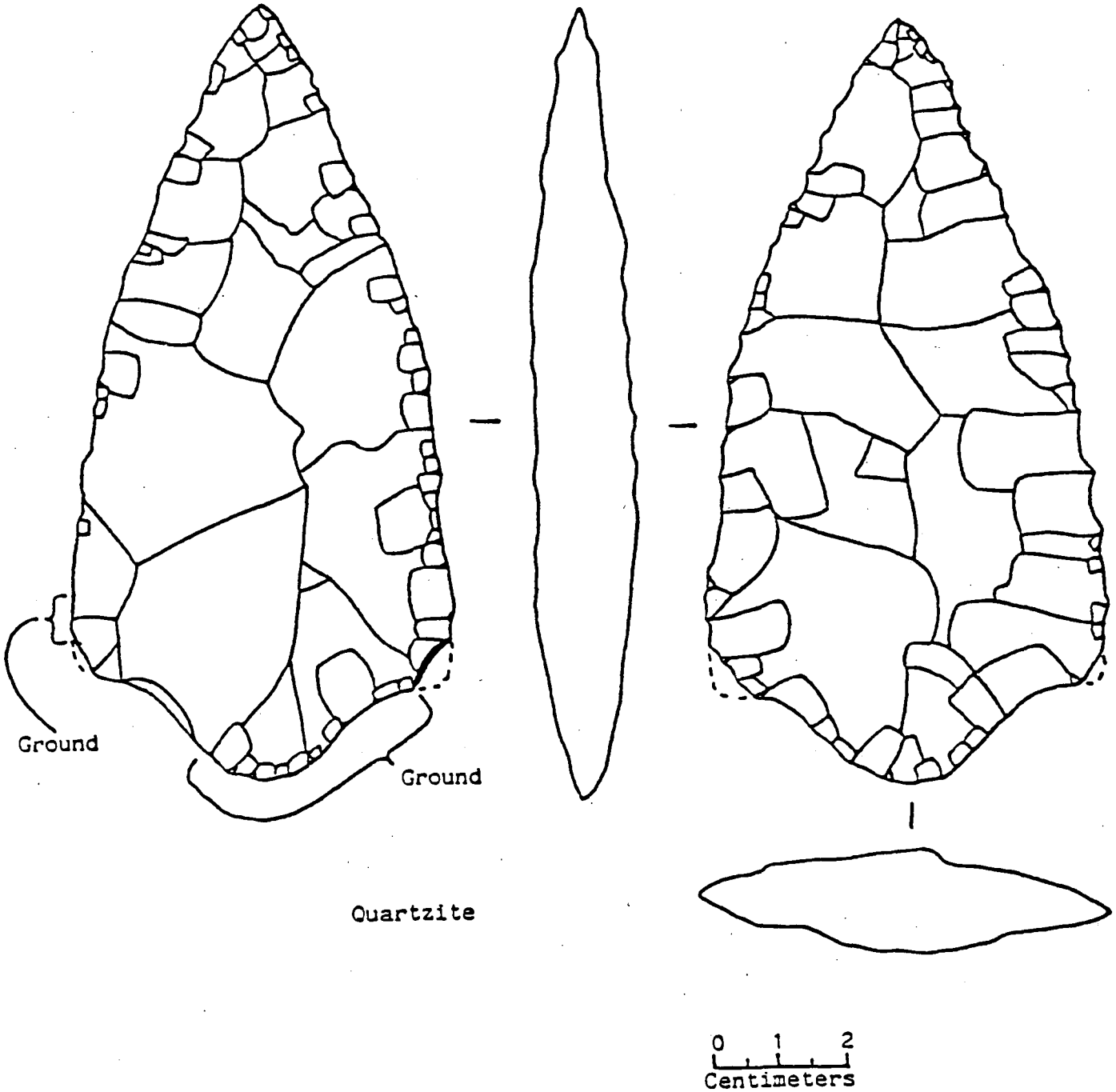


Figure 21 Savannah River-like point (variety 2).

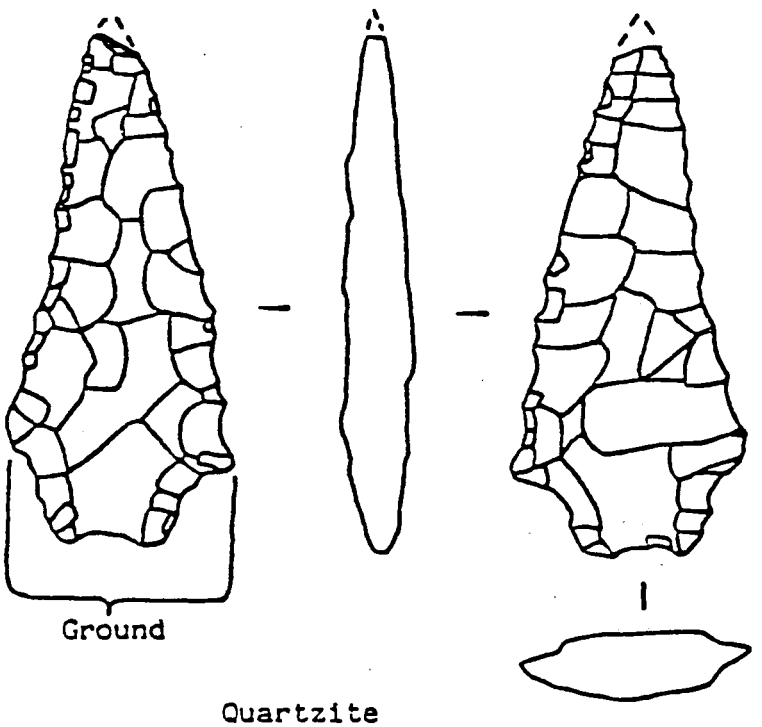


Figure 22 Holmes-like point. Basal grinding is not common. Generally grinding is confined to a short length of blade area on one or both shoulders.

of Savannah River sites and to a lesser extent Holmes phase sites appear to have met similar fates, with only the inland parts of these sites (furthest from the original shore) being left intact.

The occurrence of larger, more intensive sites in the Savannah River and Holmes phases indicates larger concentrations of people or more focused, logistically organized, resource procurement strategies. Both of these are characteristic of the collecting strategy described by Binford (1980:10-12).

These characteristics are more evident after 1000 B.C., when ceramics become a major part of the tool kits. The presence of ceramics on sites creates its own set of analytical problems, especially when comparing the artifact densities of such sites with earlier sites from phases when ceramics were not used. In terms of artifacts, ceramics are survivors,--they are durable, whereas what they may have replaced (e.g., wooden bowls, baskets, hide bags, and tortoise shells) usually are not. As a result, trying to compare ceramics, which represent one type of cultural activity, with points, which represent another, is a classic case of mixing apples and oranges.

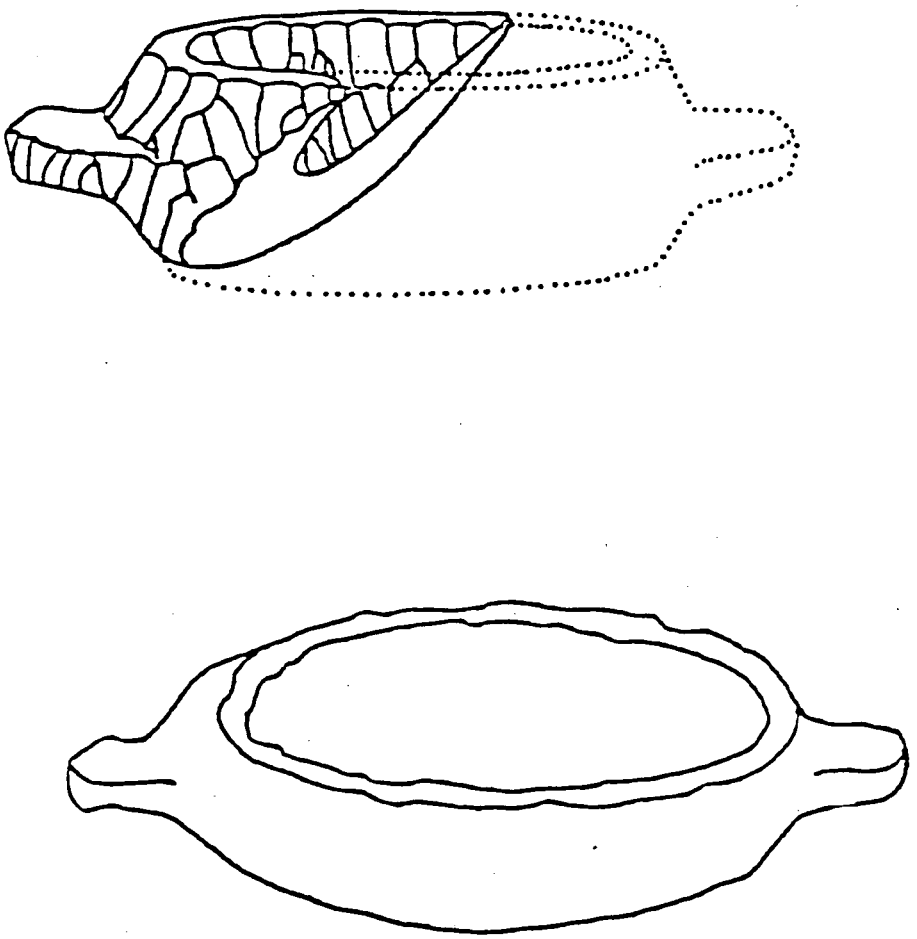
In the Middle Atlantic region the earliest containers that are part of the archaeological record are not ceramics but soapstone bowls, which appear to be associated with the latter part of the Holmes phase. They have been dated to before 1000 B.C. and are rapidly followed by two possibly related types of ceramics, Marcey Creek and Selden Island (Table 3). The Marcey Creek ceramics are similar in vessel form to the earlier soapstone bowls (Figures 23 and 24) and they are tempered with soapstone. Those types most likely to be found within Alexandria are briefly described below, based on Egloff and Potter (1982).

Ceramic Types

Marcey Creek: this ware was defined for a group of ceramics excavated at the Marcey creek site in Arlington (Manson 1948). A plain variety exists which is tempered with soapstone. Vessels are coil constructed and take the forms of the earlier soapstone bowls. Selden Island Cord Marked is a related ware.

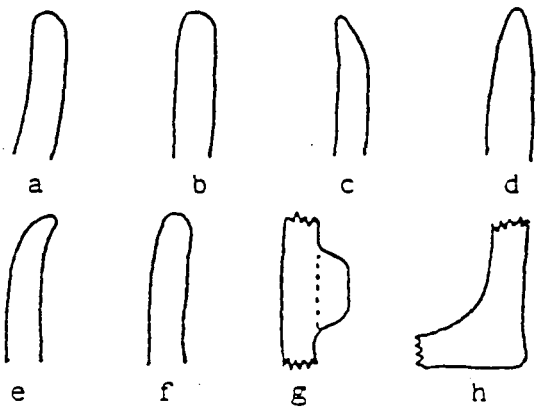
Accokeek: this ware was defined by Stephenson et al. (1963) for the Accokeek site in Maryland. The temper is a coarse to medium sand and the exterior surfaces are cordmarked. Construction is by coiling and vessels are medium to large with conical bases.

Popes Creek: this ware has one main type, Net Impressed. These are large, wide-mouth jars with conical bases. Vessels are sand tempered and coil constructed. A cord marked variety is found but is rare.

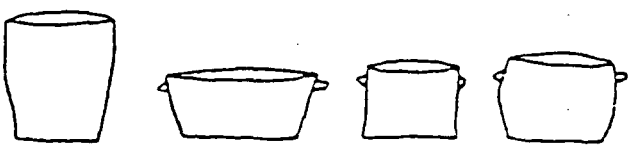


Not to scale

Figure 23 Soapstone bowls from 44FX129 (Holmes 1897: plates LXXVII and LXXVIII).



Rim (a-f), lug (g), and heel (h) profiles (interior to left)



Vessel profiles

SUMMARY
(Egloff and Potter 1982:95-96)

This ware, first defined by Manson (1948:225), derives its name from the Marcey Creek Site on the Potomac River in Arlington County, Virginia. Later Evans (1955:54-56) and Stephenson et al (1963:89-92) refined the definition of the ware. Marcey Creek Plain pottery is tempered with particles of crushed steatite (soapstone) ranging from very fine to 1 cm in diameter, which comprises 25% to 50% of the paste. Vessel walls were either coil-constructed or, occasionally, hand-modeled upon a flat base which often bears impressions of an open weave matting. Interior and exterior vessel walls are smoothed by hand and usually are very uneven due to the steatite particles. The vessels are rectanguloid or oval shallow bowls having flat bases with protruding basal heels, curved to straight sides, and often lug handles at the ends. Marcey Creek Ware is thought to be one of the earliest ceramics in the area, most likely dating between 1200 to 800 B.C.

Figure 24 Marcey Creek-like ceramics (Stephenson and Ferguson 1963:90)

Mockley: three types of this ware are present, Cord Marked, Net Impressed and Plain. Vessels are medium to large coil constructed jars. Temper is crushed shell.

Culpeper: this ware is a new type, only recently described in Fairfax County. It is similar to Mockley but is sandstone tempered (Johnson 1991). Vessels are coil constructed and straight rimmed. Surface treatment is mostly net impressed but there is a minor amount of cord marked sherds.. This ware is primarily found in the Piedmont although it was present as a large minority at the Gulf Branch site in Arlington..

The Selby Bay Complex

Archaeologists are able to identify a unique pattern of material culture towards the end of this period and it is known as the Selby Bay Complex. Prior to this, very little can be said about inter-regional interactions. This complex is marked by Coastal Plain groups exploiting the stone resources of the Blue Ridge mountains. The basic diagnostic of the complex are large stemmed and lancelot points of exotic stone (rhyolite, argillite, and jasper) and Mockley ceramics. Base camps are characterized by large pits, large blank and cache blanks, three-quarter grooved axes, and two hole elliptical gorgets (Wright 1973; Curry and Kavanagh 1991). The Neha site in Fairfax County may be part of this complex but Culpeper ware was found in majority not Mockley (Moore 1990a).

The Early Agriculturalist Period or Late Woodland (800-1700 A.D.)

The old "Woodland" period in the Eastern United States used to be characterized as the introduction of ceramics into the material culture assemblage of prehistoric peoples, and, this item was believed to represent a sedentary lifestyle versus the "nomadic" one of the previous periods. This interpretation of ceramics is no longer widely accepted. As already seen, by the end of the last Hunter-Gatherer period ceramics and a restricted transhumant settlement pattern were already in place. The changes that allow archaeologists to consider a new period, starting around 800 A.D., are the apparent regionalization of cultures and the introduction of several new items and patterns into the archaeological record. First, there is a wide spread, not minimal, use of ceramics; second, there is an increase in the use of domesticated local plants such as sunflower, pigweed, marsh elder, and goosefoot. And third, there is the introduction of exotic domesticates--squash, gourds, corn--from other areas, mainly to the south. There are no major climatic changes to discuss as it was essentially the same as today. The changes are cultural ones.

In the Middle Atlantic, especially Northern Virginia, prehistoric societies pursued a mixture of slash-and-burn horticulture, fishing, hunting, and the gathering of wild plants as a subsistence pattern. The settlement pattern reflects this diversity. Early Agriculturalist sites are found in a variety of environments. Large semi-permanent settlements, both nucleated and decentralized, are found on or adjacent to agricultural soils. Smaller hamlets are found scattered around the larger settlements. There also seems to be a clear seasonal aspect to the sites of this period. Winter hunting in the uplands and spring and fall shellfish collecting around the estuaries and creek mouths have left exploitive foray camps in these locations.

Social organization is basically at the tribal level for most of the period; however, at the end of the sixteenth century small chiefdoms are present in some areas. The Townsend complex extended throughout the majority of the coastal plain of Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, about 900 A.D. By 1600 this distribution is changed. In Virginia different ceramic technologies, like Potomac Creek in Northern Virginia, Gaston/Cashie on the middle James and Appomattox Rivers, and Roanoke on the lower James River and the Atlantic coast, are present. In the core area of the Powhatan chiefdom, the confluence of the Pamunkey and Mattaponi Rivers, one still finds Townsend wares. Turner (1992:102-104,115-116) has recently presented a new idea associating ceramic distributions in the Coastal Plain with increased territoriality and conflict. Turner interprets this new ceramic distribution as being evidence for increased population and reduced access to natural resources. Thus groups are circumscribed, leading to the rise of ranked societies (c.f. Carneiro 1970, 1981). Turner also mentions that the seventeenth century records document the hostility that existed between the Powhatan and groups further away from the core area of the chiefdom, like the Potomac to the north and the Nansemond and Chesapeake to the southeast.

Ceramic Types

Shepard: this ware has a crushed rock temper and is coil constructed. Surface treatment is typically cordmarked and there is an applied rim. It is primarily a Piedmont-located ware but it is found on early Potomac Creek sites in the Coastal Plain.

Townsend/Rappahannoc: this is a broadly distributed ware that has technological links to Mockley. It is a crushed shell coiled ceramic. Exterior surfaces are always fabric impressed. Four types are present based on decorations: Fabric Impressed (no decoration), Incised, Corded, and Herringbone.

Potomac Creek: More emphasis will be given on this ware because it is more common in the Alexandria area. As defined by Egloff and Potter (1982:112):

> Potomac Creek Ware consists of vessels made by coiling, with paddle-malleated surfaces. Vessels are small to large, with globular bodies, everted or straight rims (some with applique strips) and [generally] rounded bases. The clay is tempered with 20% to 35% crushed quartz and/or medium sand grains. The clay is compact and hard, and vessel walls are relatively thin. Two types are recognized: (1) Potomac Creek Cord-Impressed, which may be cord-marked only, or cord-marked with a twisted cord, cord-wrapped stick or cord-wrapped paddle edge impressions in the rim area ... (2) Potomac Creek Plain, with exterior surfaces either originally smoothed, or cord-marked and then smoothed.

This definition is a refinement of Stephenson's (Stephenson, Ferguson, and Ferguson 1963:113-120) influential description. However, there is one important change. Stephenson emphasized decoration and the lack of it while Egloff and Potter emphasized rough (cord marked) exterior surfaces versus smoothed surfaces. Further, Egloff and Potter did not mention decoration for the Plain type but they did for the Cord Impressed type. In both definitions, then, a vessel with cord marked surfaces and a cord decorated rim was classed as Cord Impressed. In contrast, decorated vessels with smoothed exterior surfaces were classed as Cord Impressed by Stephenson (Stephenson et al. 1963: Plates XVI:d,q and XVII:g,l) while they would have been Plain to Egloff and Potter.

Archaeologically, all four combinations of surface treatment and decoration are possible. Stephenson stated that cord roughened vessels were always decorated (Stephenson et al. 1963:115) but undecorated cord roughened vessels were found at the Patawomeke site (Schmitt 1965:13). Other types of surface treatment or decoration such as incising, punctation, and fabric impressing were also present in minor frequencies at Patawomeke. These other surface treatments have not been generalized topologically at this time.

Egloff and Potter presented the two types as being a temporal continuum, with Plain increasing in frequency over Cord Impressed to "become the dominant type by the early 17th century" (1982:112). Egloff (1985:240) later stated that all across the coastal plain, traditional ceramic attributes such as conical bases, impressed surface treatments, and thickened rims gradually disappeared during the seventeenth century and that by the eighteenth century plain surfaced pottery, based on European vessels, became preferred. For Potomac Creek ceramics, Clark was more specific and stated that "Rim decorations became obsolete or rare after the second half of the sixteenth century..." (1980:12). It is possible however, that Plain and Cord Impressed were contemporary for much of the time period and then Cord Impressed faded out beginning in the mid-sixteenth century. At the Little Marsh Creek site, 44FX1741, burned organic residue scraped from a Plain sherd was dated ca. 1310 A.D. (Beta-46953; ETH-8511). Only more and better dates will clarify the sequence.

Two studies on surface treatments for Potomac Creek wares have been done. Johnson (1989) compared S and Z cord twist frequencies on Potomac Creek sherds from the Patawomeke site with sherds from five Montgomery complex sites in the peidmont of the Potomac Valley. His conclusion was that the two complexes were related due to similar cord twist frequency patterns. Falk (1983) identified two "types" of Potomac Creek ceramics based on the distinction between direct cord impression and cord wrapped stick impression. Within each of these two types she identified three motifs (vertical, horizontal, and geometric) for a total of six subtypes. Unfortunately, the distinction between direct cord impression and cord wrapped stick impression has not been investigated any further. These two studies focused on technological traits; how the decorations were made. Falk's discussion of motifs was brief and her conclusion was that they can be either simple or complex. Johnson has argued quite well for the conservative nature of ingrained motor habits such as twist patterns (Johnson and Speedy 1992) but he has yet to demonstrate how these patterns are linked to ethnicity. Ethnic variation has yet to be identified from the Potomac Creek archaeological record.

Early Agriculturalist Complexes and Phases

Little Round Bay Phase: Wright (1973) defined this phase based on work done in Maryland. Ceramics that mark the phase are Rappahannoc-Fabric Impressed and a variety of incised with high proportions of broad-line incised horizontal bands and triangular motif elements. Isosceles Triangle points of small and medium size predominate. Obtuse-angle pipes and bone awls are also found. The settlement pattern has several small shell midden sites around one large one suggesting a larger group which periodically fragments into smaller ones to collect oysters.

Montgomery Focus: Schmitt (1952) and Slattery and Woodward (1992) have defined this complex for the piedmont Potomac River. The main diagnostics are Shepard ware, triangle points, flexed burials, circular storage pits, dog burials, and an oval village plan. There are associations with Owasco ceramic types to the north (Curry and Kavanagh 1991) and it is believed that this complex led to two other later complexes, Potomac Creek for this area (MacCord 1984) and Shenks Ferry for the Susquehannoc drainage (Graybill 1989).

The Potomac Creek Complex: This complex is given more thorough coverage because it is common to the Alexandria area. As presented by Clark, the Potomac Creek complex dated from about 1300 to 1700 A.D. and was associated with the Piscataway "empire" or "confederacy," which was said to be "an incipient chiefdom of allied tribal cultures" (1980:8). According to Clark, the primary traits of this complex are Potomac Creek ceramics, triangle

points, palisaded nucleated villages, seasonal hunting camps, secondary ossuary burials, a riverine versus estuarine orientation, and a wide range of subsistence items with preferences for corn, squash, hickory nuts, deer, and fresh water shellfish. The chiefdoms being discussed here are not the well stratified societies that can be imagined for the Mississippian or Hopewell cultures.

Two phases for the Potomac Creek complex were described in 1980 by Clark. The Patawomeke phase dated approximately 1300-1600 and extended within the coastal plain from the York River to the Susquehanna River. Later historic groups known as the Piscataway, Potomac (Patawomeke), Nacotchtanke, and Portobago were named as having belonged to this phase; the first group was considered to be the politically dominant one. The Indian Point phase dated 1600-1700 A.D.and which groups north of the Potomac River constituted the Piscataway chiefdom for that period. The groups south of the river (the Potomac and, as discussed below, the Doeg/Tauxenent) were thought to have become part of the Powhatan chiefdom. Clark argued that this constriction of the Piscataway chiefdom, not the Potomac Creek complex, was due to late sixteenth century expansions by the Five Nation Iroquois and Susquehannoc--moving to the south--and the Powhatan--moving north to the Potomac Valley.

Another interpretation of the extent of the Powhatan chiefdom is that it was restricted to the coastal plain area of the Rappahannoc and James Rivers (Binford 1964; Potter 1982). Potter (1980:3-5: 1982:134-135) disputed the extent of the Potomac Creek complex, as given by Clark, and pointed out that sites belong to the complex only if the Late Woodland-Contact period ceramic assemblage from them is dominated by Potomac Creek wares. The several sites around the Chesapeake with a few Potomac Creek sherds present are not representative of the complex. Potter emphasized that if the Piscataway chiefdom were associated with the Potomac Creek complex then the chiefdom was not as large as Clark presented it because the complex was not that widely distributed. The complex was centered in the interior coastal plain portions of the Potomac and Rappahannoc valleys (Egloff and Potter 1982; Egloff 1985).

Cissna (1986) accepted Potter's changes to the extent of the Potomac Creek complex/Piscataway chiefdom and the reduced version for the Powhatan territory. He also updated the number of groups thought to be associated with the complex: Piscataway/Moyaone, Mattawoman, Nanjemoy, Portobago, Nacochtanke, Doeg/Tauxenent, and Potomac. He also suggested, a slightly different sequence of phases. Clark's (1976) earlier work on the complex had outlined three phases: Ferguson (1350-1450); Patawomeke (1450-1608); and Indian Point (1608-1711). Cissna used these phases and stated that these tentative dates "correspond to the development of Potomac Creek in the Ferguson phase, followed by the period up to European contact, and lastly the contact history of the Piscataway until they supposedly left the [Maryland] colony" (1986:16) in the late seventeenth century. Cissna essentially replaced

the Powhatan with the Piscataway for domination in Northern Virginia at the turn of the seventeenth century.

A third position about the political associations of the complex is given by Potter (1982). He argued that of all the groups living along the south side of the Potomac River and north of the Rappahannoc in the seventeenth century were autonomous petty chiefdoms. The Powhatan chiefdom was to the south and east; the Piscataway chiefdom was centered in Western Shore Maryland. Moore (in press; 1991b) also adopted this idea of autonomous groups in Northern Virginia but argued that at least one group, the Doeg, was a tribal society.

EARLY EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT, ca. 1608-1700

Introduction

The contact period for Northern Virginia is really the seventeenth century since this was the time when European colonists began to settle in the Chesapeake. The Native American-European interactions that occurred have been the focus of an enormous amount of study by anthropologists and historians (Axtell 1992; Boender 1988; Cissna 1986; Fausz 1985; Feest 1978a,b; Hantman 1990; Merrell 1979; Moore 1991a,b; Mouer 1983; Potter n.d., 1989, 1982; Rountree 1989, 1990; Turner 1992, 1985; Waselkov 1983). The term "contact" typically refers to the European impact on non-European cultures. This term however, should indicate any time when people from different cultures meet. Other contact periods can be defined and they need not emphasis the European connection.

Kraft (1989) has recently pointed out that there is a paucity of European made goods in seventeenth century contact sites within the Middle Atlantic even though there is abundant documentary data for intensive interaction. These comments certainly fit Virginia, where, after many years of archaeological study, less than twenty-five contact sites have been studied (c.f. MacCord 1989). However, the number of such goods says little about the intensity of contact. Such inferences are made by studying not only the sheer quantity but also the diversity of artifacts that are found (e.g. Potter 1989). Each Indian group in the Potomac Valley interacted with the colonists in a different way and the archaeological record should demonstrate this. In the Potomac Valley, for example, seventeenth century English colonists maintained a fairly stable trade relationship with the Potomac Indians but not one with the Doeg. One might expect to see, then, different archaeological patterns based on these different interactive patterns.

A contact site must have some physical evidence of the interactions between contacting groups; there must be a set of artifacts, or traits thereof, that are identifiable as indigenous, and, there must be artifacts or traits that are identifiable as not only intrusive, but also part of the incoming culture. A contact site does not have to have European made goods. However, artifacts

that are found on Native American sites of this period that clearly indicate European presences are trade beads, European ceramics, metals other than local copper, and glass. Many of the Indian ceramics changed during this period to reflect more European forms and these are called cottage wares, also known as colono wares.

Doeg Ethnohistory

The primary Indian group living in the Alexandria area in early seventeenth century was the Doeg. In 1651 Lord Baltimore described the land of the Doeg as being, in modern terms, the region along the Potomac River, from Piscataway Creek, Maryland, to Potomac Creek, Virginia, (Maryland Archives I:332). While this may have been a bit generous to the Doeg, it provides a frame for the Doeg territory. To the south of them in Virginia were the Potomac (around Potomac and Aquia Creeks). In Maryland were the Nangemoy and Portobaco. To the north were the Piscataway along Piscataway Creek and the Nacotchtank (Anacostian) near current Washington, D. C. and Arlington County, Virginia.

Several recent studies provide excellent historical and ethnohistorical statements concerning all these groups (Rountree 1989; Potter in press, 1989, 1982; Axtell 1988; Cissna 1986; Fausz 1985; Waselkov 1983). Moore (1991a,b, in press) is the only one to focus on the Doeg as an ethnic group. The summary below is based on these secondary references and the primary documents cited within them.

In 1608 Captain John Smith explored the Potomac River; he was met with hostility for much of the way, but was well received at the settlements of Tauxenent, Nacotchtank, and Moyaonce. The Virginians later traded with the Potomac group in 1610, 1612, and 1614. In 1622 they established a (trading) fort adjacent to the Potomac; that same year the Potomac assisted the Virginians on a corn raid against Nacotchtank. But, also in 1622, Captain Madison, acting rashly on false information, turned on the Potomac and slaughtered 30 or 40 of them. In 1623 Captain Spelman and twenty men were killed somewhere on the river near the Potomac. This was probably done by the Nacotchtank because Henry Fleete later noted that they had captured him when they killed twenty English in the time of Governor Wyatt, ca. 1621-1624. Wyatt revenged Spelman's death that same year by raiding the "Pascoticons" and their associates; he also renewed the alliance with the Potomac.

Henry Fleete was a free man and trading up and down the Potomac River in the 1630s. His activities had some effect on the groups living there. In October 1631, Fleete learned a town near the mouth of the Potomac called Yowaccomoco that "by reason of my absence, the Indians had not preserved their beaver, but burned it, as the custom is, whereupon I endeavored by persuasion to alter that custom" (Neill 1876:20). In Spring 1632, he returned to the Potomac River and spent most of the summer trading with various groups as far up as the falls. On his trip down river he was informed, at

Portobaco, that all the Indians on the river, below the falls, "will take pains this winter in the killing of beavers and preserve the furs for me now that they begin to find what benefit may accrue to them thereby" (Neill 1876:35).

The Maryland side of the Potomac was first settled in 1634 at St. Mary's City. The Jesuit priests there made a futile attempt at converting natives to Christianity; they made some headway with the Piscataway and had a mission among the Portobaco. But by 1645 their missionizing had failed and the Catholics had temporarily lost power in Maryland. No other settlements are known further up the river until Giles Brent, of Maryland, moved across and established a trading center and plantation adjacent the Potomac in 1646. Brent had married a Piscataway woman and he and his sons played prominent roles in the Indian-English relations for the next several decades. Brent's settlement also stimulated a land dispute between Virginia and Maryland. Lord Baltimore's description of the Doeg territory in 1651 was included in a document wherein he urged settlement on the boundaries of his colony. The Virginians responded by claiming patents in the "freshes" of the Potomac River: by 1660 most of the land above Brent's to the Nacotchtank on the Virginia side was patented and some was possibly settled.

This was the heart of the Doeg territory. For the next two decades the Doeg and their Susquehannoc allies waged a sporadic guerrilla warfare on the Virginia and Maryland settlers. This culminated in the Susquehannoc-Doeg war of 1675-76 and Bacon's Rebellion in 1676. By the 1680s and 1690s the Doeg seem to have been fragmented, found always in mixed company, like renegades. By the eighteenth century they had faded into the background and some were living on the Mattaponi River in Caroline County, Virginia.

The Doeg appear to have been an autonomous tribe with representation by "Great Men." They subsisted through horticulture, hunting, fishing, and trade. Their life was semi-sedentary: living in dispersed settlements, "towns," and hamlets for part of the year to plant and harvest crops and then taking extended hunting and fishing trips the rest of the year. Their two main settlements were named "Tauxenent" or "Moyumpse" on Mason Neck peninsula in Fairfax County and "Moyaonce", on Indian Head peninsula, in Charles County, Maryland. Little is known about their customs or ideology; there is some evidence that they had an animistic religion. Their language was not Piscataway and may not have been Algonquian; Moore (1991b) has suggested that they were either Siouan or Iroquoian speakers.

Two seventeenth century sites can be ascribed to the Doeg: Little Marsh Creek (Moore 1990b) in Fairfax County, Virginia, and the Posey site (Barse 1985) in Charles County, Maryland. These associations are based on the date range of the later components of each site (the early to mid-seventeenth century) and documentation that identifies the Doeg as living at these locations in that period (c.f Moore 1991a). Otherwise, the cultural materials present are typical of the middle Potomac River Valley from the Early Agriculturalist-Early European Settlement periods. There is one difference though--these sites are Potomac Creek ones and the interpretation of the

complex is that main settlements will be nucleated villages. The ethnological reconstruction for the Doeg, based on documents, suggests dispersed settlements. Therefore one would not expect to find a palisaded village dating to the seventeenth century in the land of the Doeg. At this time no Potomac Creek palisaded villages have been found within that stretch of the Potomac River described above; only at the extreme ends of that area does one find the villages, the Accokeek site in Maryland and Patawomeke in Stafford County, Virginia. On-going work at the Hartwell site on Mason Neck, which is hoped to be Tauxenent, may resolve this issue.

Site Uniqueness

During the investigation a brief survey of the prehistoric sites that exist in the Mid-Atlantic region and particularly in Fairfax County and the City of Alexandria were examined.

A brief review of the area was gleaned from several publications, including a review of the recent thesis written by Fran Bromberg. Her thesis catalogs and shows the distribution of 533 sites in the coastal plain and fall zone of the Potomac Valley. These sites dated from ca. 6,500 B.C. to A.D. 1400. A number of data biases may account for differences in site densities, locations and recording deficits and these were considered in evaluating the findings presented in her thesis. The distribution of sites in her thesis was summarized in several maps of the area for each cultural phase and keyed by level of occupation.

Halifax cultural phase, which equates to the final phase of the Mid-Archaic, showed numerous sites in Fairfax County probably as a result of the extensive recording that has been undertaken in the County. Only two sites have been recorded in the uplands while the the topographic area defined as the Inner Coastal Plain had a total of 26 sites. Twenty one of these sites in the Inner Coastal Plain were categorized as exploitive foray camps with 17 located on terraces and four as upland sites. Five of the sites were categorized as base camps. The Outer Coastal Plain had four sites; two classified as exploitive foray camps and two as base camps.

Bromberg's thesis notes seven sites in the Piedmont Uplands; five classified as micro social base camps that were located near rivers and two sites that were exploitive foray camps. It is noted that an increase in occupation after 2,000 B.C. is speculated based on the relative increase in the number of Holmes versus Savannah point types in the area. On the Inner Coastal Plain, 42 sites were defined; 15 exploitive foray camps, nine of which were located on terraces and six in an upland setting. Base camps totalled 27, with 24 located on terraces and three in an upland setting. And it appears that five macro- social sites were defined. There is some question regarding the total number of sites in this topographic area during this cultural phase. Fewer sites were recorded on the Outer Coastal Plain (19) with the majority being base camps (15). Only four exploitive foray camps were recorded; three

near rivers. The sites are generally characterized as shell middens on terraces associated with river and estuarine environments. Correlations to settlement patterns and food acquisition are tied to sea level changes and subsequent changes from freshwater marshes to tidal marshes, forest closure and the development of anadromous fish populations. It is postulated that the settlement patterns follows a seasonally based fusion-fission model for both macro and microsocial unit base camps.

A brief review of the prehistoric sites of Fairfax County show that numerous prehistoric sites have been accurately recorded through the efforts of County archaeologist Mr. Michael Johnson. Currently, an accurate number of sites is not readily discernible from the 1988 computer listing of sites in the Fairfax County-Heritage Resource Management Plan. When this Plan was published, 733 sites were known in Fairfax County. Currently there are 1900 sites. Unfortunately, this material has yet to be published in a map or graphic form to help us evaluate sites in Alexandria (pers. comm. M. Johnson 10/30/92). The listing has a number of categories but, references the sites by a single point type with no topographic settings listed. Several articles and publications pertaining to Fairfax County show the distribution of sites within the county but precise topographic information necessary to compare the Mark Center site with the those sites is not in published form. Research to integrate the data amassed in Fairfax County with the site located on the Mark Center property was considered in evaluating the site.

The uniqueness of sites in this topographic setting within the City of Alexandria has several components. These criteria include what is currently known about the prehistory of Alexandria, the number of sites that have been located, how many of these have been investigated, and how many sites may be located in the future.

A review of the City of Alexandria records shows 63 single source finds and 24 sites. The majority of these finds and sites were recorded during a reconnaissance survey conducted by Terry Klein in 1979 that focused on some of the last vacant property in western Alexandria. These were the Mark Center and Stone tract properties as well as several Park areas along Holmes Run to the west of both properties. A number of artifacts and artifact concentrations were noted during the survey and a few of these were registered with the Commonwealth of Virginia as archaeological sites. Unfortunately, the sampling methodology for the survey did not include the collection of non-diagnostic finds. This has presented some difficulty in establishing whether the artifacts noted were of cultural origins.

A review of the 25 registered prehistoric sites in Alexandria shows that all but one of these sites are directly associated with drainages or lowlands. Only two sites 44AX24 and 44AX166 are upland terrace sites. When site 44AX24 was recorded in 1979, the registration form stated that it was slated for low income housing development and the current status of this site was unable to be determined.

The prehistoric site 44AX166 that was recently discovered and mitigated by International Archaeological Consultants on a portion of the Stone tract is no longer extant.

Of the 11 registered sites that are listed on the Mark Center and Winkler property, only four were shown to be within the 61 acre terrace area slated for future development. Of these four sites, two have been previously investigated and have gone through the review process and are no longer extant as a result of the development of two structures on the property. Another registered prehistoric site (44AX10) was located during the 1979 survey by Terry Klein several efforts were made to verify the site during the current investigation with no success. The Terrace 2B site, located during this investigation, has been registered with the Commonwealth of Virginia as 44AX163 and was determined to be a very light lithic scatter at the edge of an upland terrace with no intact cultural features.

Examination of the City of Alexandria Master Plan shows an accurate and current breakdown of the land use within the City of Alexandria. It states that a total of 446.9 acres or 6% of the City is vacant land. The largest percentage of this area lays in the Alexandria West portion of the City and comprises 170.2 acres. The location of the terraces on low order drainages suggests limited possibilities for prehistoric habitation and this expectation was verified by the survey results.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Research Strategy

Archival research undertaken in support of archaeological investigations of the Mark Center property in the City of Alexandria commenced with the examination of cartographic works that are on file at the Library of Congress, National Archives, Virginia State Library, Virginia Historical Society, Virginia Department of Historic Resources and the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation Research Archives. Maps reproduced in secondary sources such as The Official Atlas of the Civil War and the American Campaigns of Rochambeau's Army were utilized. Indices to plats and surveys that are on file at the Huntington Library in San Marino, California, and the Virginia Historical Society in Richmond were examined. Map research was oriented toward identifying cultural features within the boundaries of the Mark Center property and tracing the sequence of any development that occurred there. Observations also were made with regard to land use patterns in the vicinity of the study area, which from 1742 to 1957 was part of Fairfax County.

Patents and grants (records of the Virginia Land Office) were accessed through the use of the abstracts compiled by Nell M. Nugent and Susan B. Sheppard. Peggy S. Joyner's synopses of Northern Neck warrants and surveys also were reviewed. This research was undertaken as a means of assessing the rate at which settlement spread within the Potomac River drainage generally and in the vicinity of Holmes Run. Phase I archival research on the Mark Center property was enhanced by a title search. The chain of title for the period 1741 to 1933 was traced by Beth Mitchell, who provided a chronologically organized and annotated list of the land ownership transactions that occurred during that period (See Appendix L). Personnel of the First American Title Insurance Company produced facsimiles of the deeds that changed hands whenever the Winkler properties were sold or mortgaged during the years 1933 through 1946.

Faithful transcriptions of the official records of the Virginia government, as first a colony and then a state, were used as needed. Background research was conducted by the principal investigator in the offices of Alexandria Archaeology. E. G. Swem's Virginia Historical Index and the computer networks and card catalogues at the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation Research Archives, the Williamsburg Regional Library, the Virginia Historical Society, and the Swem Library at the College of William and Mary were searched for secondary source material on the history of the City of Alexandria and Fairfax County, for the study area lay within the bounds of Fairfax for 215 years. General historical background data were extracted from volumes produced by respected scholars such as Warren S. Billings, Thad Tate, Gary Nash, and Allan Kulikoff. Specialized reference

works on the American Revolution and the Civil War were used as sources of both general and site-specific information on military activity that might have potentially affected the study area and left an imprint upon its archaeological record.

The well documented history of Fairfax County produced by Nan Netherton et al. was used as a source of local and regional background data; it was invaluable in placing the study area within its historical context. Fairfax County: Historical Highlights; Abstracts of Wills and Inventories, Fairfax County, Virginia 1742-1801; Fairfax County in Virginia; and the Fairfax County Heritage Resource Management Plan also were utilized. The latter document was particularly helpful in developing a working knowledge of the cultural themes that are associated with the Mark Center properties historical continuum.

The Fairfax County-Heritage Resource Management Plan has been used as the basis for the temporal organization of the narrative that follows. The domestic, military, and agricultural/subsistence cultural themes will be introduced and addressed within the temporal contexts to which they pertain.

Data Limitations

Most of the seventeenth and eighteenth century maps that are available for the Northern Neck, within which the study area lies consist of schematic representations that contain relatively little topographic detail, especially in the region's interior. They do, however, disclose the general pattern of regional settlement and development. By the mid-to-late eighteenth century map-makers began identifying Fairfax County's major thoroughfares and some of its more prominent local landmarks. Civil War era cartographers prepared highly detailed maps that were extremely useful in tracing land use patterns and in identifying subsurface cultural features in the immediate vicinity of the Mark Center property. Twentieth century maps facilitated the interpretation of earlier-dated renderings.

Ms. Beth Mitchell, in tracing the Mark Center chain of title from 1741 to 1933, cited the instruments through which individual property transfers occurred, but (with two exceptions) furnished neither synopses nor copies of the deeds themselves. The First American Title Insurance Company provided copies of relevant deeds, some of which made reference to plats and surveys; however, copies of those drawings were not made available.

Fairfax County was formed from Prince William County in 1742.In 1757 it was reduced in size when Loudoun County was formed (Virginia State Library 1965:19,26,28). Prince William County's early court records are incomplete, as are those of Stafford County, one of Prince William's immediate antecedents. Fairfax County's records and those of the City of Alexandria are largely intact. Fairfax County was part of the Northern Neck Proprietary,which land grants are incompletely preserved. Even so, many of the region's original records (including surveys) still survive. Virginia's

earliest land patents are copies of the original documents, which in 1690 were transcribed into volumes and forwarded to England. Prior to that time, the colony's patents, which were kept in the clerk's office at Jamestown, were maintained as loose leaves that were suspended upon a piece of cord; therefore a significant number of pre-1690 patents were lost or destroyed (Nugent 1969-1979:I:226).

Historical Background

Exploration and Frontier (1550-1675)

Fairfax County is in Virginia's Northern Neck, which region is situated between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers and fronts upon the Chesapeake Bay. The Northern Neck most likely was visited by Captain Vincente Gonzalez and Juan Menendez-Marques in 1588, Spanish explorers who set out in search of Sir Walter Raleigh's colonists. In 1608 Captain John Smith ventured into the Potomac River and discovered that Indian villages lined its banks. Later, he depicted those settlements upon his well known map of Virginia. The Virginia colonists, who in 1610 were in desperate need of corn, began trading with the Natives of the Northern Neck, a practice that continued for many years (Lewis and Loomie 1953:186-202; Smith 1624; 1910:395-398,419) (Figure 25).

English settlement in the southerly portion of the Potomac River valley was initiated during the early 1640s, but it was not until nearly a century later that colonists in substantial numbers began moving into the Northern Neck's upper reaches and into its interior. Their homesteads would have consisted of impermanent structures, many of which were surrounded by ancillary buildings (Wheeler 1972:11-14; Henry et al. 1988:III-H2-3; Nugent 1969-1979:I:131-132,135,189,199,239,264,278).

The Northern Neck of Virginia was part of a proprietary territory that the exiled King Charles II allocated to seven of his loyal supporters in 1649, a grant that he upheld in 1652 when the monarchy was restored. In 1669 Charles II reaffirmed the Northern Neck grant by means of a 21 year lease but excluded three of its seven original proprietors. Later, when one of the excluded men's heirs protested, six of the seven men's shares were reinstated. John Lord Culpeper, whose interest in the Northern Neck had been restored, eventually purchased the shares of four fellow lessees. In 1688, his heir, Thomas Lord Culpeper, received the final grant to Northern Neck. Later, the Northern Neck Proprietary passed to Thomas Lord Fairfax through his marriage to Culpeper's daughter and heir (Gentry 1981:xvi-xvii).

Tracts of land within the Northern Neck Proprietary were allocated to prospective grantees by means of purchase warrants that specified the size and location of the acreage for which application was being made. After a survey was performed, a legal land grant was prepared and issued. The office of the

Figure 25: Virginia Discovered and Discribed [sic] (Smith1624).

Northern Neck Proprietary continued to dispense land until after the American Revolution and the death of Lord Fairfax. The Fairfax family's interest in these Virginia lands, which was the subject of heated controversy after the Revolutionary War, was terminated in 1808 when the last surviving Fairfax heir sold off his residual interest in the region. Despite the fact that the Northern Neck was a proprietary territory, those who resided within its boundaries fell within the purview of Virginia law (Gentry 1981:xvi-xvii).

Early Colonial Settlement (1650-1720)

The earliest date at which land was patented by European colonists in the region that eventually became Fairfax County was 1651, when 2,109 acres were acquired by Robert Turney, whose land lay at the mouth of the Occoquan River. By 1655, all of the land on the northwestern shore of the Occoquan, inland to its falls, had been claimed (Netherton et al. 1978:1-12). During the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, sizeable tracts of Northern Neck land were cleared to accommodate the mass production of tobacco, utilizing slave labor. Early on, Virginia planters learned that the soil type they favored for the production of sweet scented tobacco (the most marketable and therefore most valuable species) occurred along the banks of the colony's major rivers and their tributaries. Therefore, it was during the mid-to-late seventeenth century that the plantation economy which characterized the Northern Neck for the next century and a half became well established (Billings et al. 1986:66-68). The 1670 map of Augustine Herrmann (1673) reveals that planters were then dispersed along the shore line of the Potomac and the lesser streams that extended into the region's interior (Figure 26). A rapid increase in the population of the Northern Neck led to its being subdivided into a succession of new counties and parishes.

As settlement spread inland, tensions increased between the colonists and the Indians, with the result that there were sporadic outbreaks of violence. In 1676 Governor William Berkeley responded to the plight of frontier families by building forts at nine sites on the heads of the colony's principal rivers. On the Potomac a fort was constructed on Mussell Creek in Stafford County. In 1679 these forts were replaced by military garrisons that were erected at only four sites. In contrast to the forts of 1676, which the colonists likened to mousetraps, these garrisons were to serve as bases from which armed horsemen could range through the countryside, maintaining a watch over the frontiers. The garrison on the Potomac was to be built near Occoquan. In 1683 the garrisons were discontinued, by which time the population of eastern Virginia's Indians had declined significantly (McCartney 1985:67-71; Hening 1809-1823:II:326-327,433; Nugent 1969-1979:II:60).

Most of the men who claimed literally thousands of acres of land on the Virginia frontier were members of the planter elite who were intimately involved in the colony's commerce and trade and in its political affairs. Their plantations were massive and according to contemporary accounts,

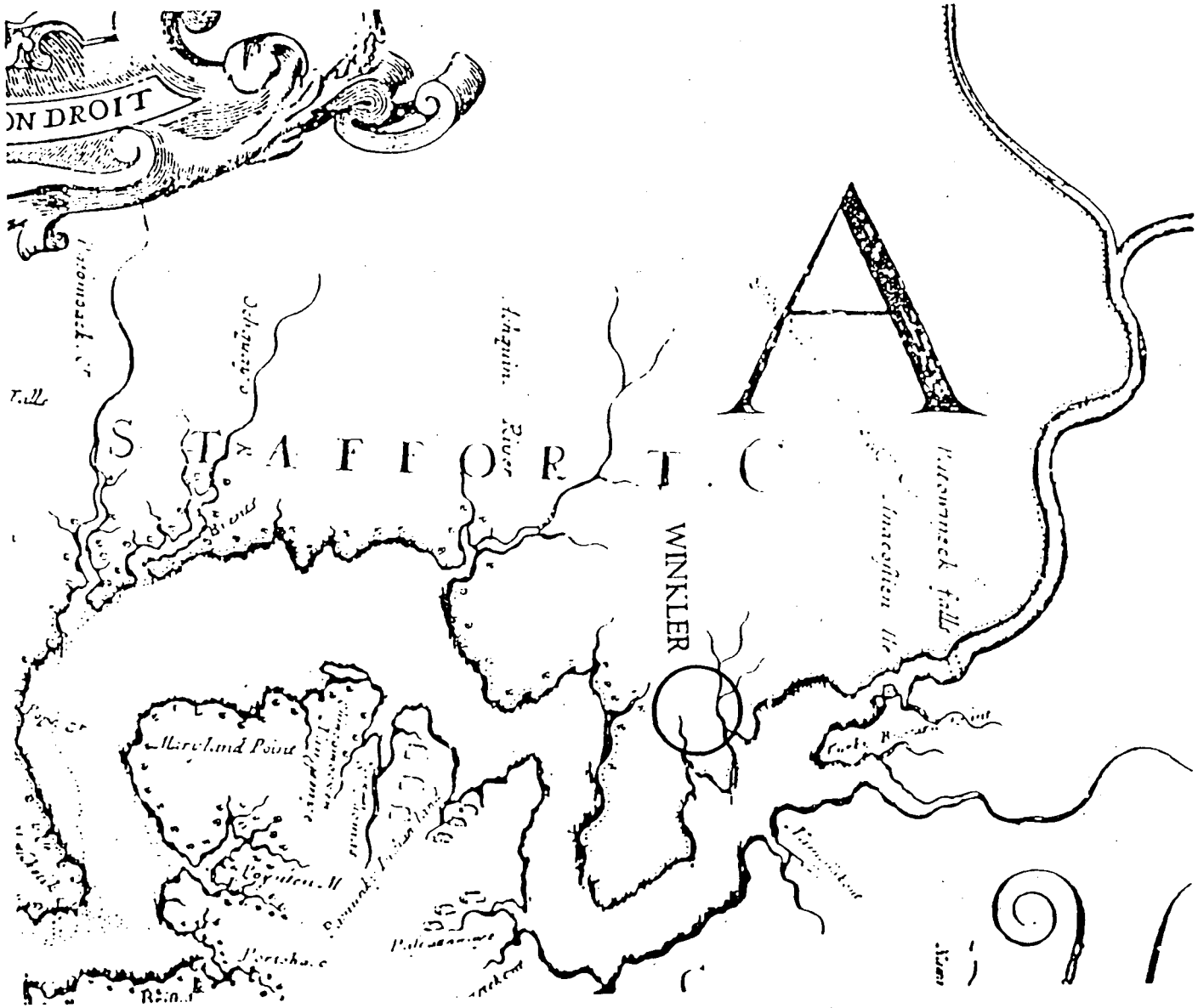


Figure 26: Virginia and Maryland, 1670 (Herrmann 1673).

resembled small villages. Interspersed with these great plantations were those of lesser size, which belonged to persons of more modest means (Billings et al. 1986:55,122). The development and maturation of the colony and its governmental systems coincided with an increase in the stratification of Virginia society as a whole, with the result that those in its upper ranks, socially and economically, were in possession of many important advantages. County officials were appointed by the governor and council, as were lesser functionaries, all of whom derived income from performing their governmental duties. Members of the House of Burgesses, though elected, were drawn from the upper ranks of society, further enhancing their own influence. Family, political and social connections among the colony's leaders guaranteed their participation in the governmental establishment. Politics also permeated the affairs of the church, to which official interest was linked, with the result that the same men who functioned as burgesses or county officials (such as justices, naval officers or sheriffs) usually served as parish vestrymen. As members of an elite class these Virginians mingled together socially as well as when they were conducting business or discharging their governmental duties. Meanwhile, those individuals who were at the lower end of the socio-economic scale, such as enslaved or free blacks and landless free whites, had little opportunity for personal advancement (Billings et al. 1986:55,122).

Tobacco Plantation Society (1720-1800)

By 1720 most of the land in what became eastern Fairfax County had been claimed by prospective settlers. Many of the people who immigrated into the region were from the southeastern part of Virginia and brought with them a heritage of tobacco culture. But by the early eighteenth century the cultivation of wheat and other forms of diversified agriculture had begun to replace tobacco (Henry et al. 1988:III-H3-1). During the period 1720 to 1732, many new land grants were awarded and the region experienced considerable growth. This increase in population and land development gave rise to a need for more roads. These byways (which typically were little more than trails) made it possible for travelers to go to church or to court, or reach larger communities or rudimentary commercial facilities (Netherton et al.1978:15-19).

In 1742, Virginia's House of Burgesses passed an act creating Fairfax County out of the northeastern portion of Prince William. Fifteen years later, Fairfax was subdivided when Loudoun County was formed its westerly territory. Shortly after Fairfax County was established, Spring Field (a site near Freedom Hill and Tyson's Corners) was made the county seat. A decade later, in 1752, the seat of the county court was moved to Belhaven or Alexandria, which had been established in 1749 but not formally given the status of a town until three years later. During this period, plantations along the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers, which had become a conduit of shipping and trade,served as the manorial estates of some of Virginia's most

prominent families (Virginia State Library 1965:19; Geddes 1967:13; Netherton et al. 1978:37; Mayo 1736; Warner 1736-1737; Reps 1972:202).

Research suggests that William Henry Terrett, who in 1741 acquired 982 acres that encompassed the Mark Center property, was a man of wealth and social standing (Northern Neck Grants E:412). On May 14, 1746 he enhanced the amount of land under his control through the addition of a 127 acre tract on Holmes Run, which he had surveyed. Terrett's new acreage was contiguous to the land he already owned. William Henry Terrett was one of Fairfax County's first court justices and in 1750 he served as clerk of the Truro Parish vestry, both of which offices indicate that he was relatively affluent and influential in the community (Netherton et al. 1978:10,54; Mitchell 1987; Joyner 1987:118) (Figure 27).

Nan Netherton, when analyzing land settlement patterns in Fairfax County, determined that in 1749 only 36 percent of county residents lived to the north or west of Difficult Run. This led her to conclude that settlers generally preferred to establish their homesteads on the banks of rivers and navigable streams and tended to move inland at a relatively slow rate. Her research for this time period also revealed that although Fairfax freeholders typically relied upon slave labor, 61 percent of local slave owners had from one to six slaves, 24 percent of which slave owners had only one or two. At the upper end of Fairfax's economic scale, 11 percent of the county's slave owners had from 20 to 40 slaves apiece, whereas an elite four men possessed more than 40 slaves each. William Henry Terretts' will of 1758 (Will Book B: 183) showed that he owned 20 slaves placing him in the uppermost bracket. By 1810, during the period of occupation at the Terrace 1 site, William Henry Terrett, the son of William Henry Terrett, is reported to have 32 slaves placing him in the top 3% of slave owners. Netherton's research demonstrates that the region's wealth (as demonstrated by the ownership of slaves) was concentrated in the hands of a few well established families. Many of these individuals were absentee landowners (such as the Pages and the Carters) who placed tenants or sharecroppers upon their property (Netherton et al. 1978:30-31).

A map prepared in ca. 1747 suggests that during the second quarter of the eighteenth century, the upper part of the Northern Neck was sparsely settled but that the frontier lay beyond the Blue Ridge mountains (Jefferson and Brooke 1736-1746). A map of Fairfax County that dates to ca. 1745-1748 reveals that a road network then criss-crossed its countryside. The Potomac Path, an Indian trail that led along the natural ridge between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers, extended from the Occoquan to the Hunting Creek warehouse on Great Hunting Creek, near which was Belhaven (Alexandria); from that point, the Potomac Path continued westward. Another road extended westward from the Occoquan Ferry, what was known as the Middle Ridge or Ox Road. This byway reportedly was laid out by Robert Carter in 1729 as a connecting link between the ferry and his Frying Pan Copper Mine, which was on a branch of Broad Run (Netherton et al. 1978:20-26; Jenings [1745-1748]) (Figure 28).

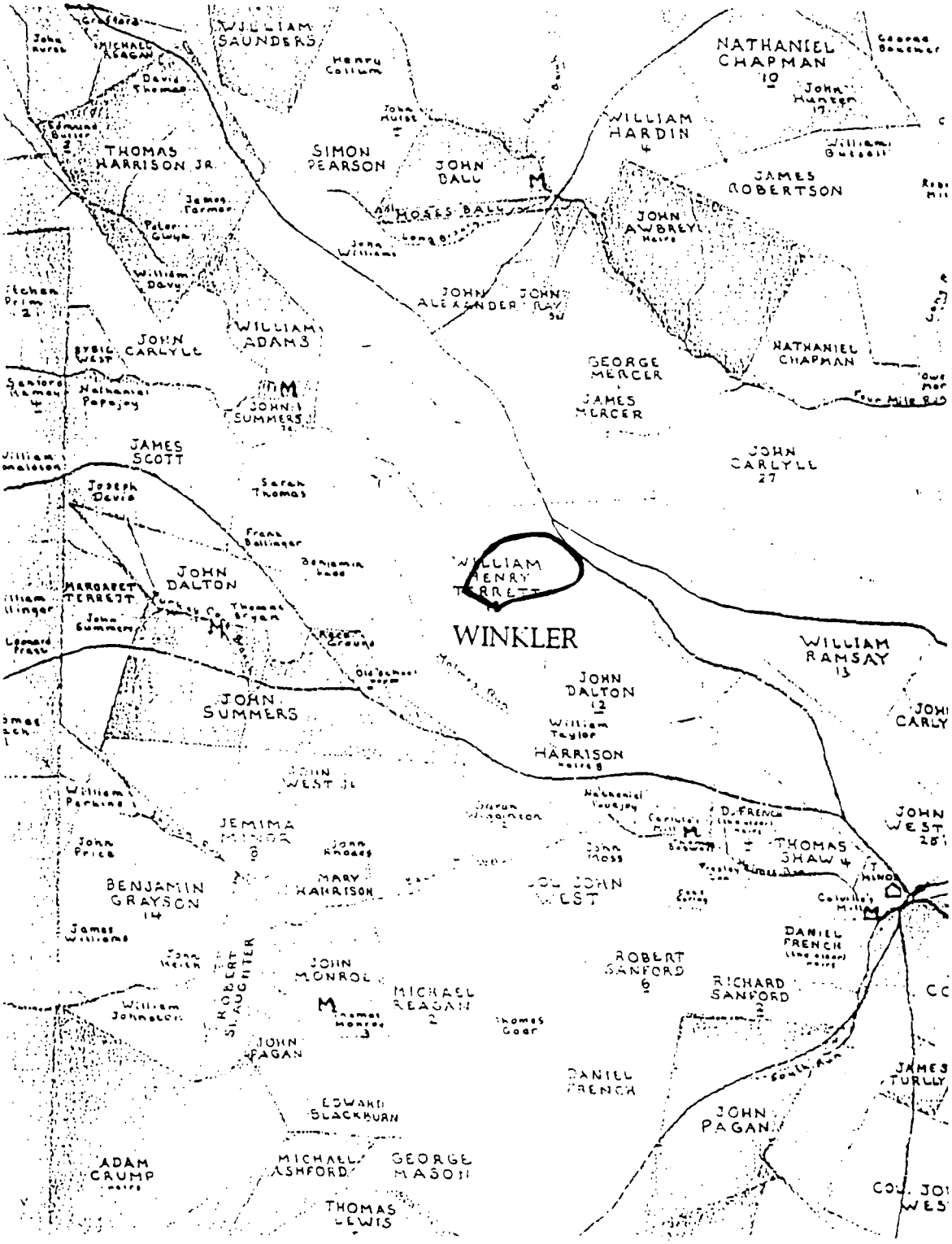


Figure 27: An Interpretive Historical Map of Fairfax County, Virginia, in 1760 (Mitchell 1987).

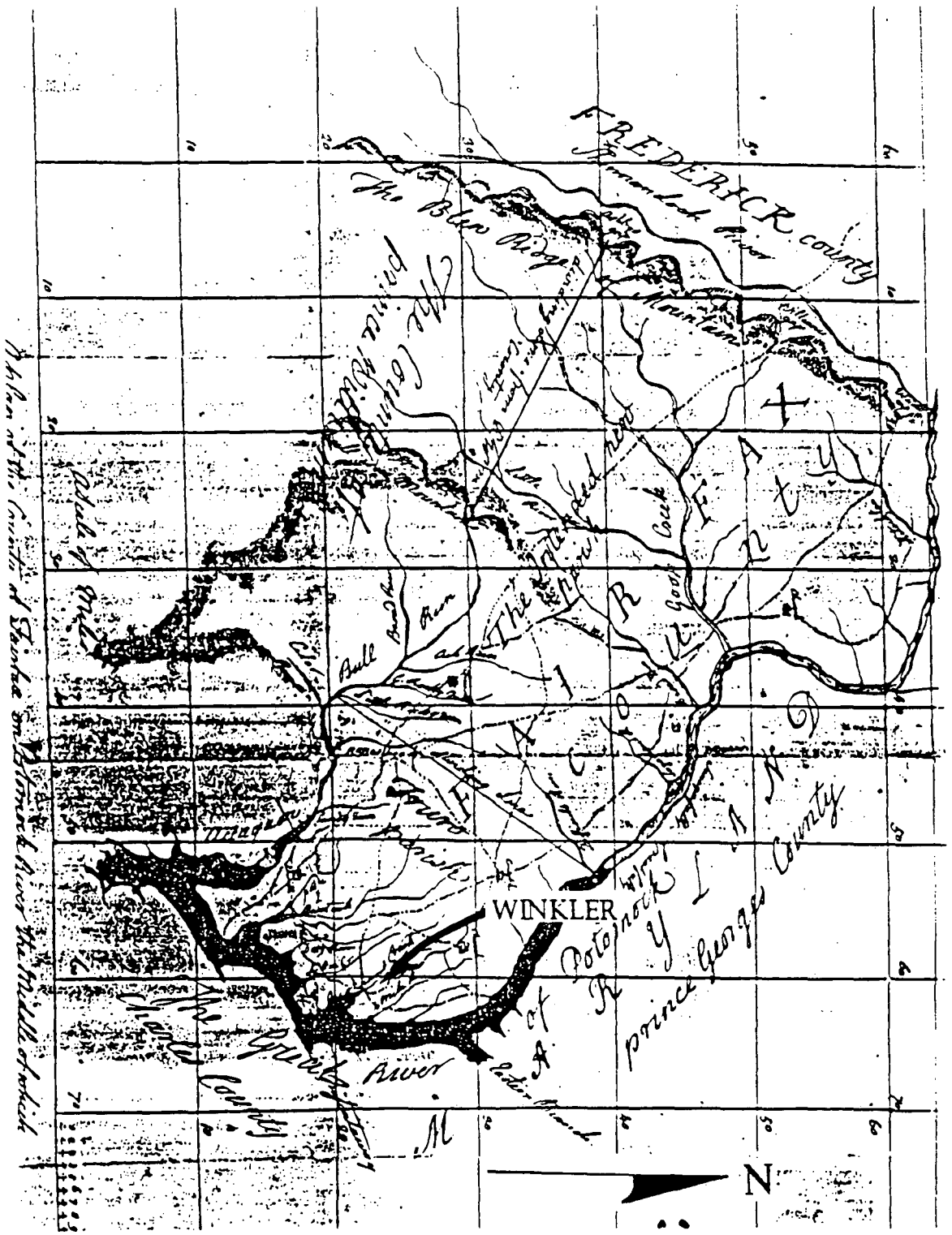


Figure 28: A Plan of the County of Fairfax on Potomac River (Jenings [1745-1748]).

Early Diversified Agriculture (1750-1840)

The early 1750's saw dramatic growth in Fairfax County's population. It was during this period that new roadways were laid out in the county's interior and the towns of Belhaven and Colchester developed into sizeable communities. Fairfax's land mass was reduced by almost 60 percent in 1757 when Loudoun County was formed, but its population continued to grow steadily. This influx of settlers stimulated commercial development and provided an incentive for improving or establishing new transportation corridors (Henry et al. 1988:III-H3-1; Netherton et al. 1978:27). Although the county's large landowners generally were situated in relatively close proximity to the Potomac River and tended to raise tobacco utilizing slave labor, the small farmers who lived in the county's hinterlands typically relied upon less labor-intensive forms of agriculture. Research has demonstrated that the average Fairfax County landowner was in possession of 200 to 500 acres, which he worked with the assistance of family members and one or two slaves or indentured servants. Such yeoman farmers were obliged to travel overland to procure those goods and services that they could not produce and they needed to reach mills, churches and the seat of county government. Although craftspeople by the 1760s had begun to ply their trades in outlying portions of Fairfax County, most such artisans tended to congregate in urban communities where commercial facilities, such as retail establishments and warehouses, also were accessible. The need for access to urban centers led to the development and improvement of overland transportation corridors (Henry et al. 1988:III-H3-3).

The forerunner of what became the Little River Turnpike (later, Route 236) was an important early road that extended to the Ohio Valley. In 1785 it was surfaced with crushed stone to facilitate travel. In 1801 a commission was formed for the purpose of constructing a turnpike from Duke Street in Alexandria to the Little River and the town of Aldie. The proposed turnpike was intended to create easy access to the waterfront of the incorporated (1779) town of Alexandria (Geddes 1967:19,115; Netherton et al. 1978:198; Virginia State Library 1965:31). By means of Fairfax County's increasingly complex road network, farmers in the west were able to transport their wheat, flour, tobacco and other crops to market in Alexandria. Historical maps that date to the third quarter of the eighteenth century reveal that road from Vestals Gap to Belhaven (Alexandria), which roughly paralleled the Potomac River, was an important thoroughfare, as was the forerunner of the Little River Turnpike (Henry 1770; Fry and Jefferson 1755,1775; Jefferson 1787)(Figure 29).

Although the residents of Fairfax County, like other Virginians, were caught up in the American Revolution, military activity seemingly had very little impact upon the area's landscape. The aftermath of the Revolution brought about certain fundamental changes in Virginia's legal and social systems, but the old gentry families continued to dominate the political spectrum, just as they had before the war. Some of the county's more affluent planters, who had gone into debt during the war, experienced financial

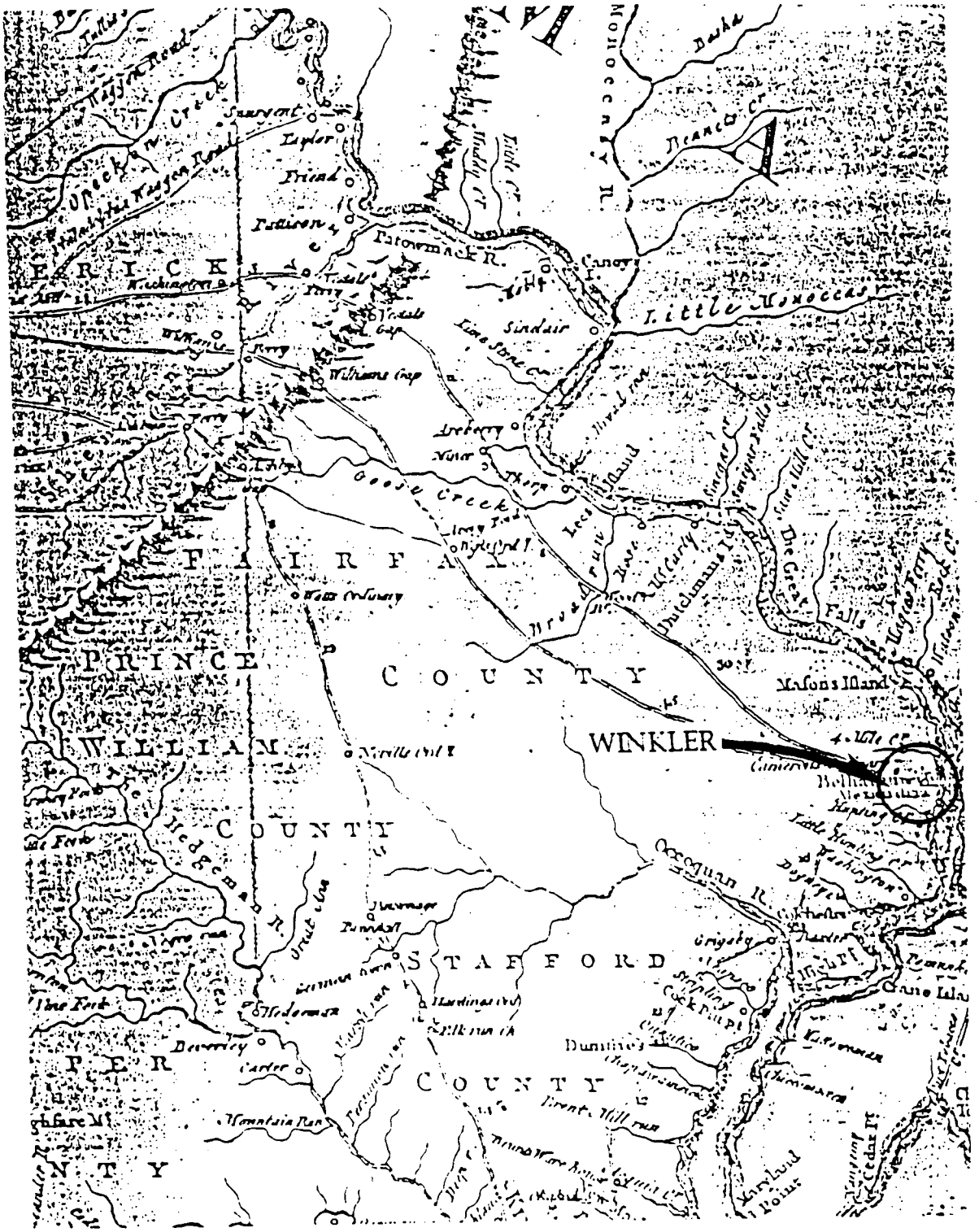


Figure 29: A Map of the most Inhabited part of Virginia (Fry and Jefferson 1775).

difficulties that forced them to sell off some of their landholdings. Gone was the old Northern Neck Proprietorship, as was the Established Church, which played an active role in many aspects of community life. Various religious denominations came to Fairfax County, erected houses of worship, and introduced new social and cultural perspectives. It was in the aftermath of the American Revolution that Virginians in substantial numbers began moving into the vast territory which lay beyond the mountains (Henry et al. 1988:III-H5-1).

In 1789 the state of Virginia proposed ceding 10 square miles of land to the United States government, to serve as the capital of the newly formed nation. The proposed district's boundaries were delimited and in January 1791 President George Washington formally proclaimed the creation of the District of Columbia. Although Alexandria lost much of its international flour trade, as emphasis shifted to Baltimore and New York, the development of the new federal city attracted newcomers to Fairfax County and expanded its markets for agricultural products. When Alexandria became part of the District of Columbia, a new seat for the Fairfax County court was established at Providence, now the city of Fairfax (Henry et al. 1988:III-H5-1).

In 1793, a William Henry Terrett sold 133 1/4 acres of his plantation to Ludwell Lee (Fairfax County Deed Book X:225). This property is located to the north of Seminary Road and includes the Stonegate development. Lee and his wife, Elizabeth, retained their acreage until 1799, at which time they deeded it to Benjamin Dulany. In 1815 the land changed hands again, when Dulany's trustees sold it to Thomas Watkins (Fairfax County Deed Book B No.2:456; O No.2:184). It should be noted that these land transactions occurred at a time the nation's economy was in a period of stagnation (Henry et al. 1988:III-H5-1).

By 1800 the population of the Fairfax-Alexandria area had grown to more than three times its size in 1742 (Netherton et al. 1978:27). Historical maps made during the early nineteenth century demonstrate that overland transportation had improved considerably. Bishop James Madison (1807,1818), who in 1807 prepared a map of Virginia that was updated in 1818, emphasized the state's main thoroughfares (such as stage roads) while omitting many lesser-sized roads. Madison showed Route 1's forerunner, which developed from part of the track of the ancient Potomac Path, and he indicated that highways extended from Alexandria to Fairfax Courthouse, Colchester, Centerville and Georgetown, from which a network of roads also emanated. Two of the roads shown on James Madison's map were the Leesburg (or Middle) and the Little River Turnpikes, the forerunners of Routes 7 and 236 (Figure 30).

The Little River Turnpike, which received a modest amount of public support, was also financed through the sale of stock. By 1806 a section of the 34 mile turnpike was completed and its first 10 miles were opened to travelers later in the year. It was not until 1815 that construction was complete. Meanwhile, in 1813 several men organized a company to build a turnpike from Alexandria to Leesburg. Construction got underway in 1818 and was

completed in 1828, thanks to the assistance of the Virginia Board of Public Works. The Middle Turnpike, as the new highway was known,

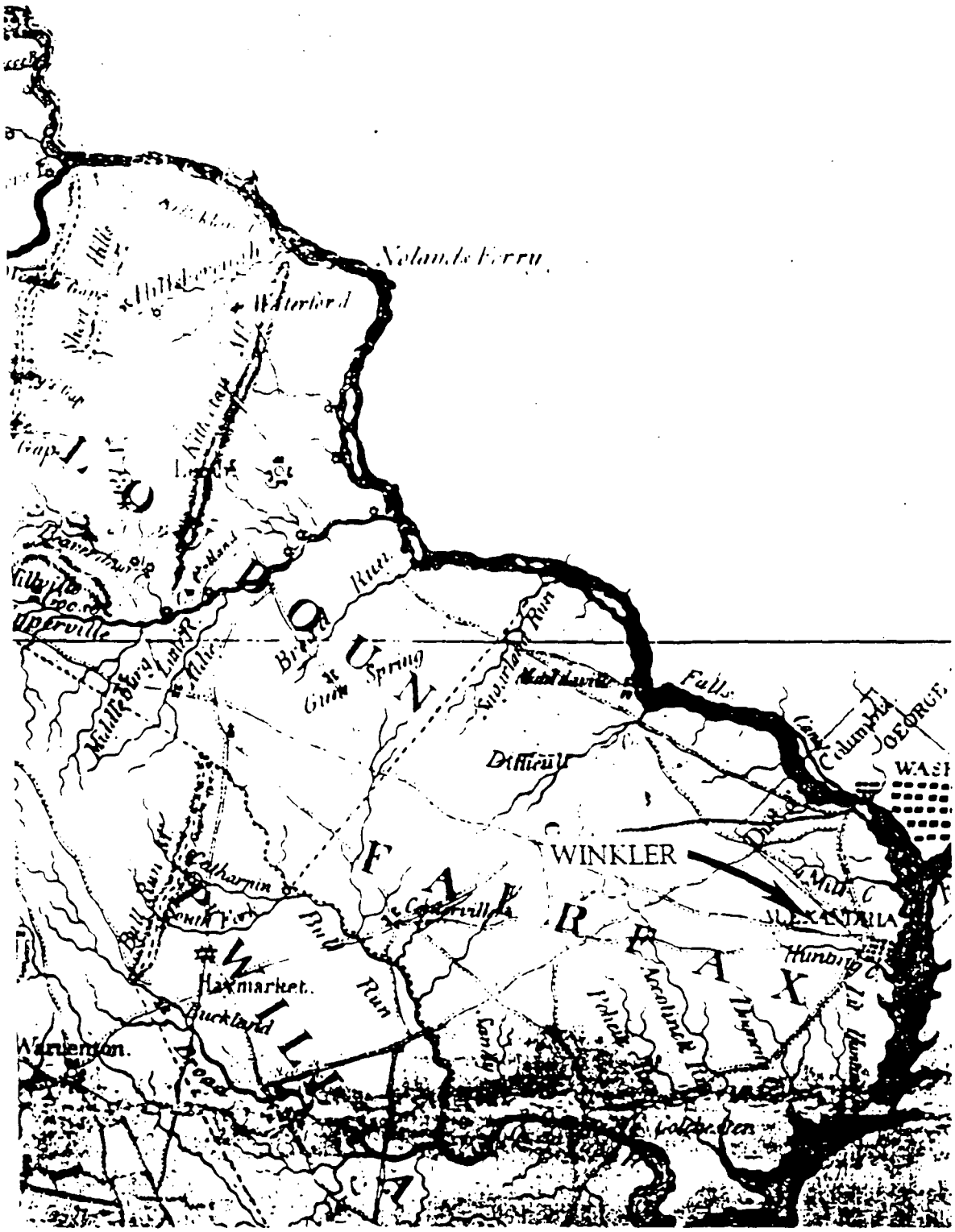


Figure 30: A map of Virginia Formed from Actual Surveys (Madison 1818).

comprised a very direct link between Leesburg and Alexandria (Netherton et al. 1978:195,198).

The map of Virginia produced by Herman Boye (1826) showed not only the state's older, better known thoroughfares but also a number of minor roads that by 1826 had evolved into public byways (Figure 31). By the 1820s, the market at Georgetown had diminished in importance and residents of the western part of the Northern Neck were directing their attention toward Alexandria. This was the likely reason why Virginia's Board of Public Works decided to give public support to the construction of the Middle (or Alexandria and Leesburg) Turnpike (Wrenn 1972:12). During the late 1820s the Fairfax Episcopal Theological Seminary (now the Virginia Theological Seminary) was established at a site not far from the Leesburg and Little River Turnpikes; nearby was the Episcopal High School, which opened in 1839. Both of these educational institutions, which are in the general vicinity of the Mark Center property, have been operational throughout much of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (Netherton et al. 1988:288,571).

Agrarian Fairfax (1840-1940)

Jedediah Hotchkiss (1835-1841), David H. Burr (1839) and Claudius Crozet (1848) depicted many of the same transportation corridors that had been identified by their predecessors a decade or more earlier. Hotchkiss also showed the tracks of the Virginia Midlands; the Washington and Ohio; and the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroads, all of which led to Alexandria (Figure 32). Stage coaches carried travelers overland to and from Alexandria. In 1854 Samuel M. Janney reported that:

> In passing through that unfrequented part of Fairfax, which lies between the Little River Road and the Middle Turnpike [within which territory the Mark Center property lies], the traveller finds himself in a wilderness of pines and journeys for miles without seeing a single habitation. In a distance of twelve miles which we travelled through this district, we saw but two or three cabins, and nothing that is entitled to the appellation of a comfortable dwelling for civilized man. Yet most of this land was formerly cultivated in corn and tobacco,and having been exhausted by the mis-directed efforts of man, is now undergoing the process which the bountiful author of nature has provided for the renovation of the soil [Wrenn 1972:12].

Although partisan issues, such as slavery and sectionalism, polarized the politics of the mid-nineteenth century, it also was a time of great technological change. Advances in the field of agriculture, which enhanced crop productivity and restored the fertility of worn-out soil, stimulated

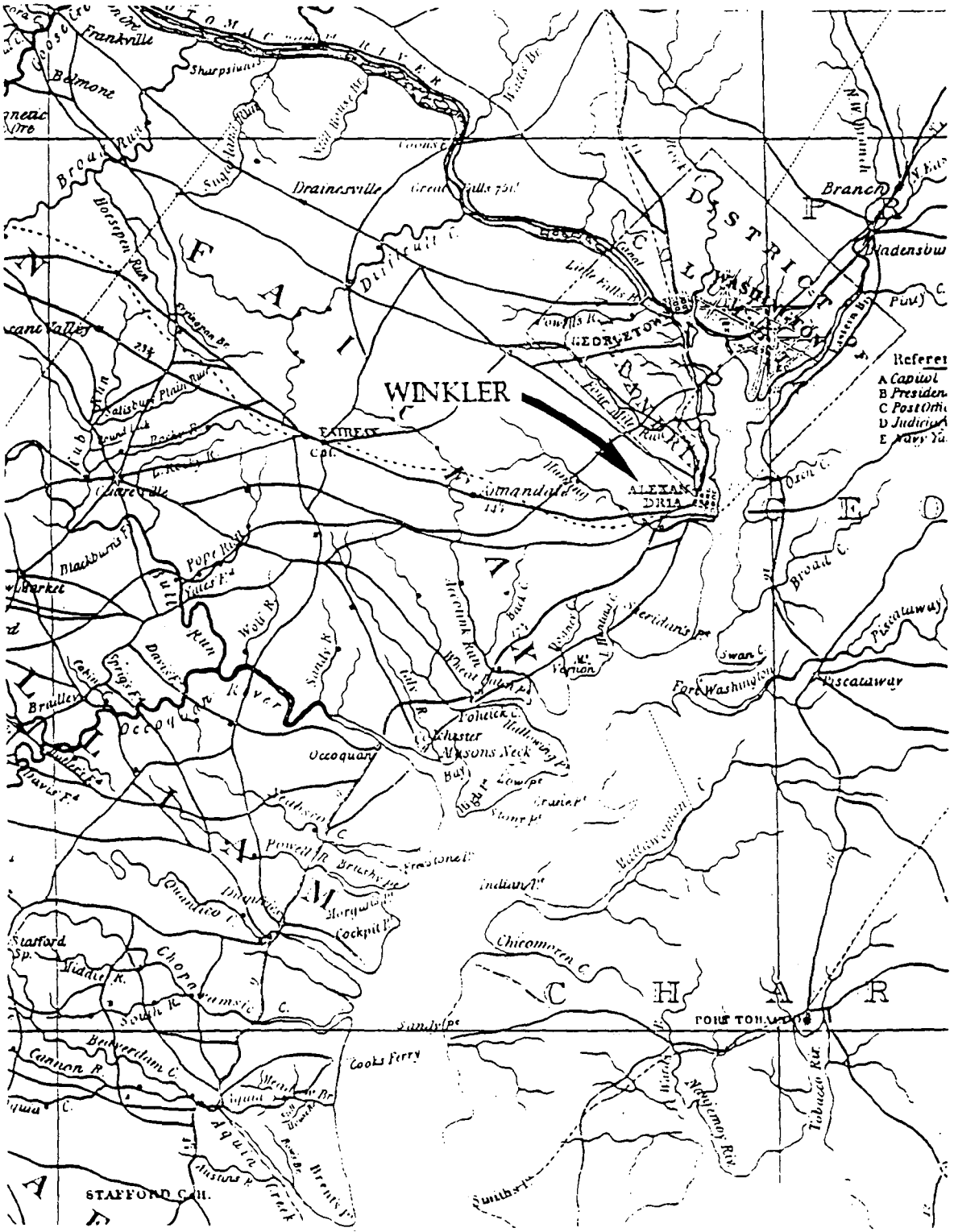


Figure 31: A Map of the State of Virginia: Constructed inConformity to Law (Bove 1826).

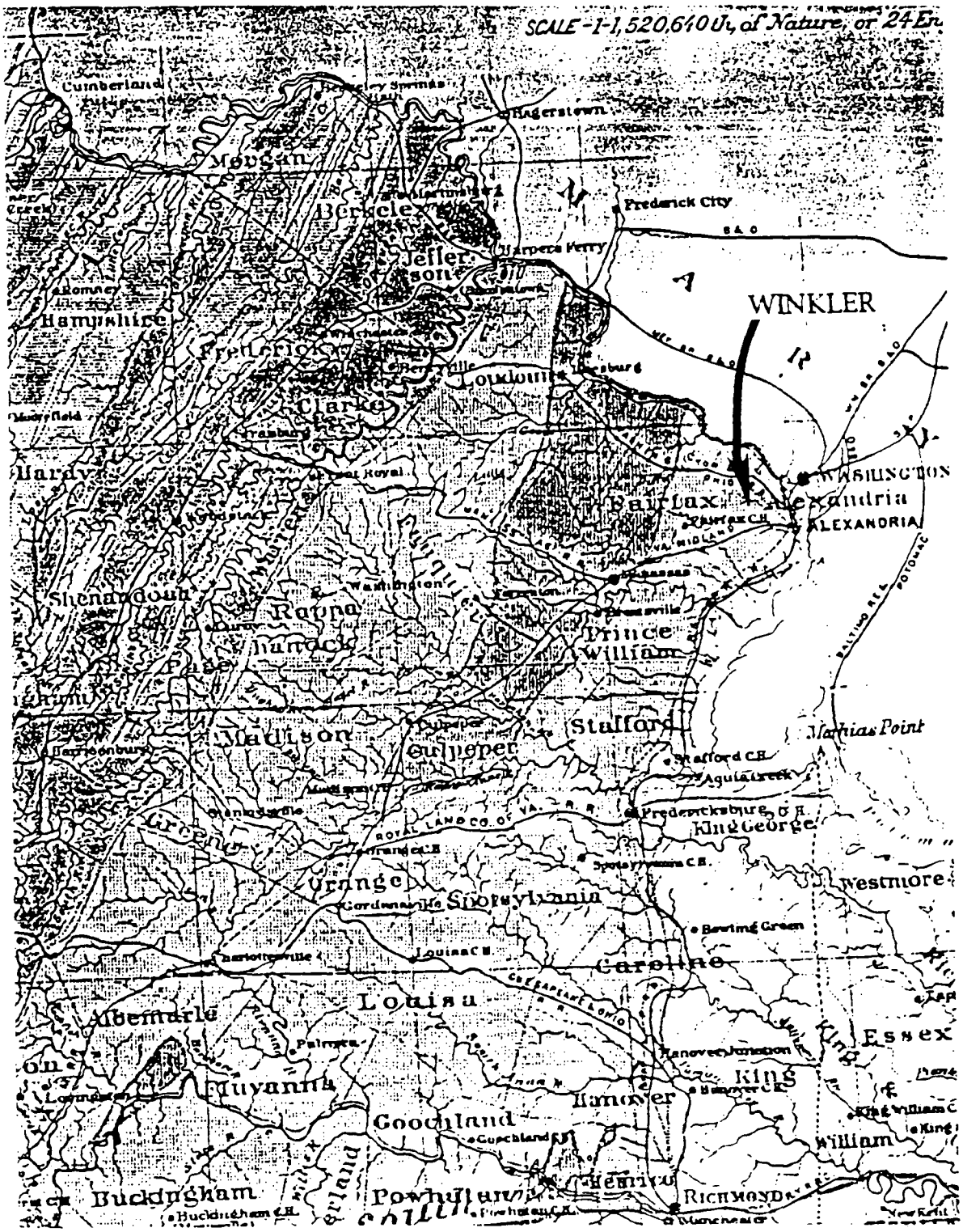


Figure 32: Hotchkiss' Geological Map of Virginia and WestVirginia (Hotchkiss 1835-1841).

Fairfax County's rural economy. Wheat, corn, fruit and vegetables, in substantial quantities, were produced for urban markets, as were livestock and poultry, which were sold locally, regionally and nationally. This quickening of the economy occurred as scientific farming became both popular and widely accepted. Farming that was assisted by machinery also opened the way to greater crop diversification. During this era, small villages sometimes grew up around community service centers, such as taverns, stores, blacksmith shops, schools and churches (Henry et al. 1988:III-H5-1).

Despite these changes in the rural countryside, Alexandria continued to serve as a regional focal point of cultural and social activities and more complex commercial and industrial enterprises. The city, which for half a century was included within the boundaries of the District of Columbia, was returned to the state of Virginia in 1846; however it was made a part of the newly created Alexandria County, not Fairfax County, of which it formerly had been part. In 1852 the City of Alexandria received its charter and its corporate bounds were delimited. The city charter was amended in 1853 and in 1858 the city of Alexandria's bounds were expanded somewhat (Rose 1967:31; Reps 1972:209-210).

In 1853 a portion of the properties left to the heirs of George Hunter Terrett was divided. His landholding of 1,172 acres were divided into 12 lots and the details of this division are specifically addressed in the section on the Terrett family and associated land transactions.

Because agriculture was the economic mainstay of Fairfax County throughout the nineteenth century, its inhabitants (particularly those who lived somewhat inland) needed to transport their produce to urban markets, where they also could procure the manufactured goods upon which they relied. The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad was built in the 1830s and was Fairfax County's first rail line. Its trains transported passengers and freight to the mouth of Aquia Creek, where they could continue by steamer to Alexandria, Washington, Baltimore and other ports. In 1847 the Alexandria and Harpers Ferry Railroad, which was designed to unite with the Winchester and Potomac Railroad and establish a direct line to Alexandria from points west, received its charter; however, before construction of the Alexandria and Harpers Ferry line got underway, the Winchester and Potomac was taken over by the Baltimore and Ohio. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad in 1850 began constructing its rail line, which originated in Alexandria. By 1853 the Orange and Alexandria's tracks reached Gordonsville, where they connected with the Virginia Central Railroad. In May 1853 the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad was organized. Its officers planned to construct a central railroad between Northern Virginia and Keyser, in western Virginia. Although construction got underway in 1855, it was not until 1858 that the railroad's tracks reached Leesburg, 38 miles west of Alexandria. During the early 1850s the Manassas Gap Railroad line also was built. Although it initially leased trackage from the Orange and Alexandria allowing its trains to reach Alexandria, the Manassas Gap eventually laid its own tracks into the city. Northern Virginia's rapidly

expanding rail network linked western markets and the Shenandoah Valley with the seaport of Alexandria. The region's railroads and the local economy were thriving when the Civil War broke out (Geddes 1967:27-30).

The coming of the railroads exerted a tremendous impact upon Fairfax County's development, for communities grew up around rural train stations which often served as mail stops or post offices. Whereas during the early nineteenth century, settlements were clustered along the county's turnpikes, by the 1870s many railroad stations had evolved into the nuclei of small communities (Henry et al. 1988:III-H6-1).

Civil War and Reconstruction (1860-1870)

Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities between North and South, those who lived in Northern Virginia became increasingly uneasy about what the future held. On May 24, 1861 Union troops crossed the Potomac and entered Virginia. Meanwhile, Confederate troops from Alexandria and Fairfax received orders to withdraw to Manassas, in nearby Prince William County. Soon, thousands of Union soldiers poured into Fairfax and Alexandria Counties, where they foraged in local citizens' gardens and availed themselves of poultry, livestock, timber and other personal property. County residents who lingered in the area were left to ponder whether they should stay or go. Within a matter of days, Union troops set about building a strong line of fortifications to comprise Washington's inner defenses. These earthen forts, which were armed with garrison artillery, were placed along the Alexandria-Fairfax line and secured by battery epaulements and infantry entrenchments designed to be resistant to assault. During the summer and fall of 1861, Union Army camps covered Seminary Hill, Cameron Valley and other locations to the south and west of Alexandria (Bohn [186-]; Magnus1863; Johnson and Buel 1956:II:161; Netherton et al. 1988:320-322). No Union camps are known to be on the Mark Center property.

A sketch map produced by V. P. Corbett in 1861 (Figure 33), upon which he identified some of the sites where Union troops were encamped, shows the Fairfax Theological Seminary. Few identifying landmarks that are associated with the Terrett property are included on his map and the location of the Mark Center property is seen to be located in an area of sparse development (Corbett 1861b)(Figure 33). Corbett identified the forerunner of Seminary Road as the "County Road." Union Army Captain B. S. Church, whose undated sketch covered much of the same territory, also depicted the Seminary and showed some of the other features in the area's built environment (Church [n.d.]) (Figure 34). A contemporary cartographer labelled several of the region's roads and topographic features, among which were the Leesburg (or Middle) Turnpike and Holmes Run (Anonymous [186-]) (Figure 35).

One of the fortifications erected in defense of Washington was Fort Ward, when construction got underway in September 1861. It has been

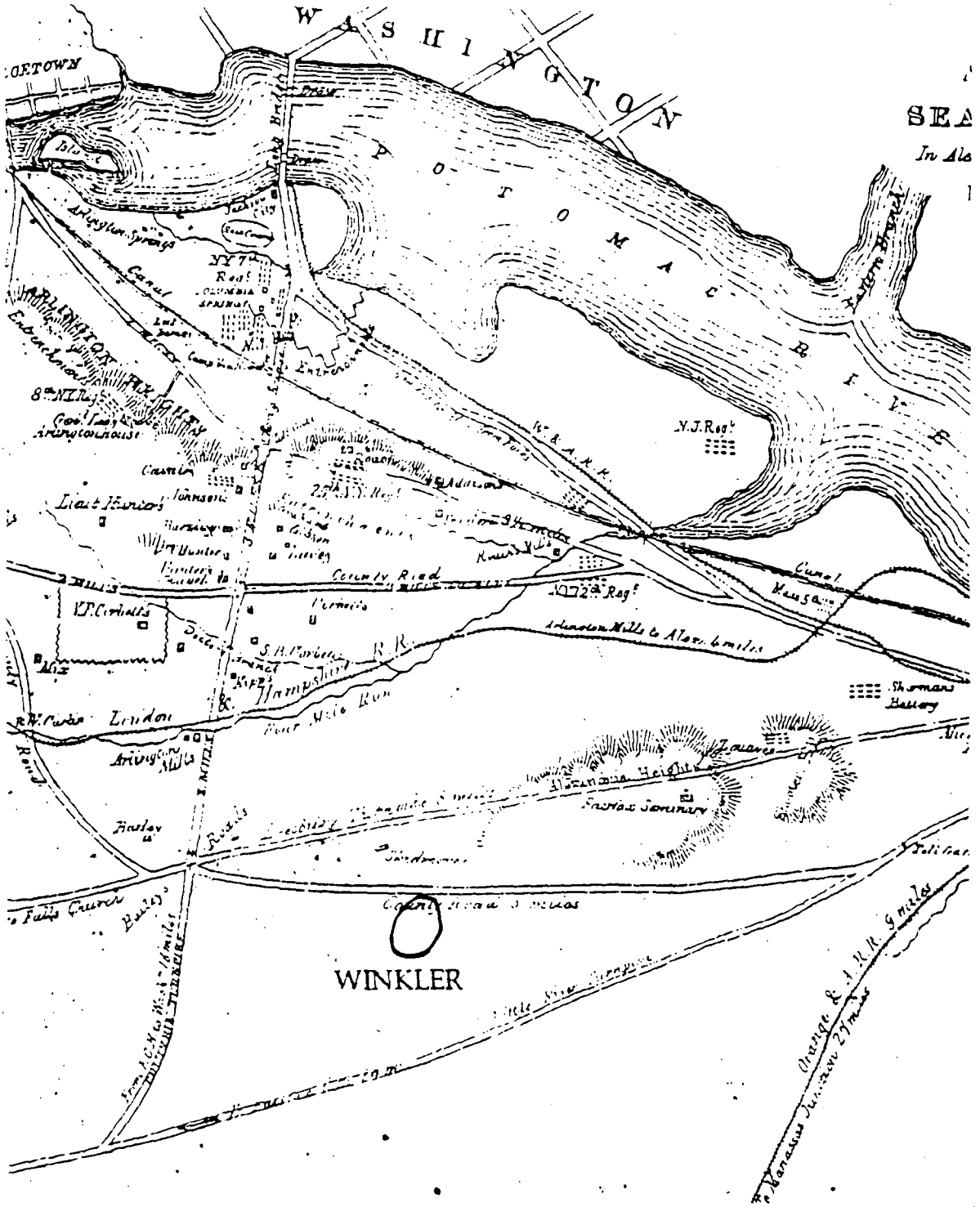


Figure 33: Sketch of the Seat of War in Alexandria and Fairfax Cos. (Corbett 1861b).

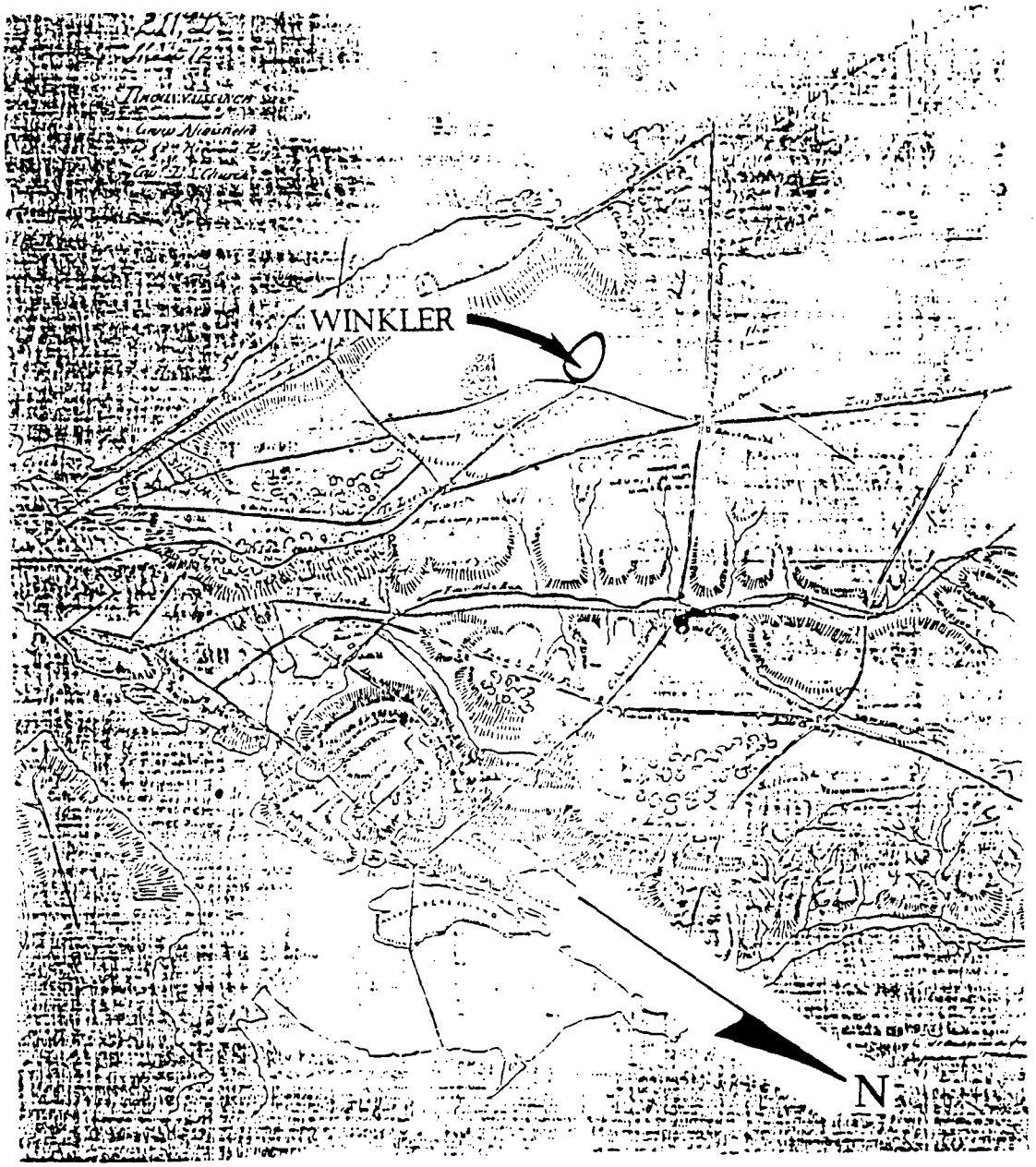


Figure 34: Untitled manuscript sketch of parts of Alexandria and Fairfax Counties (Church [n.d.]).

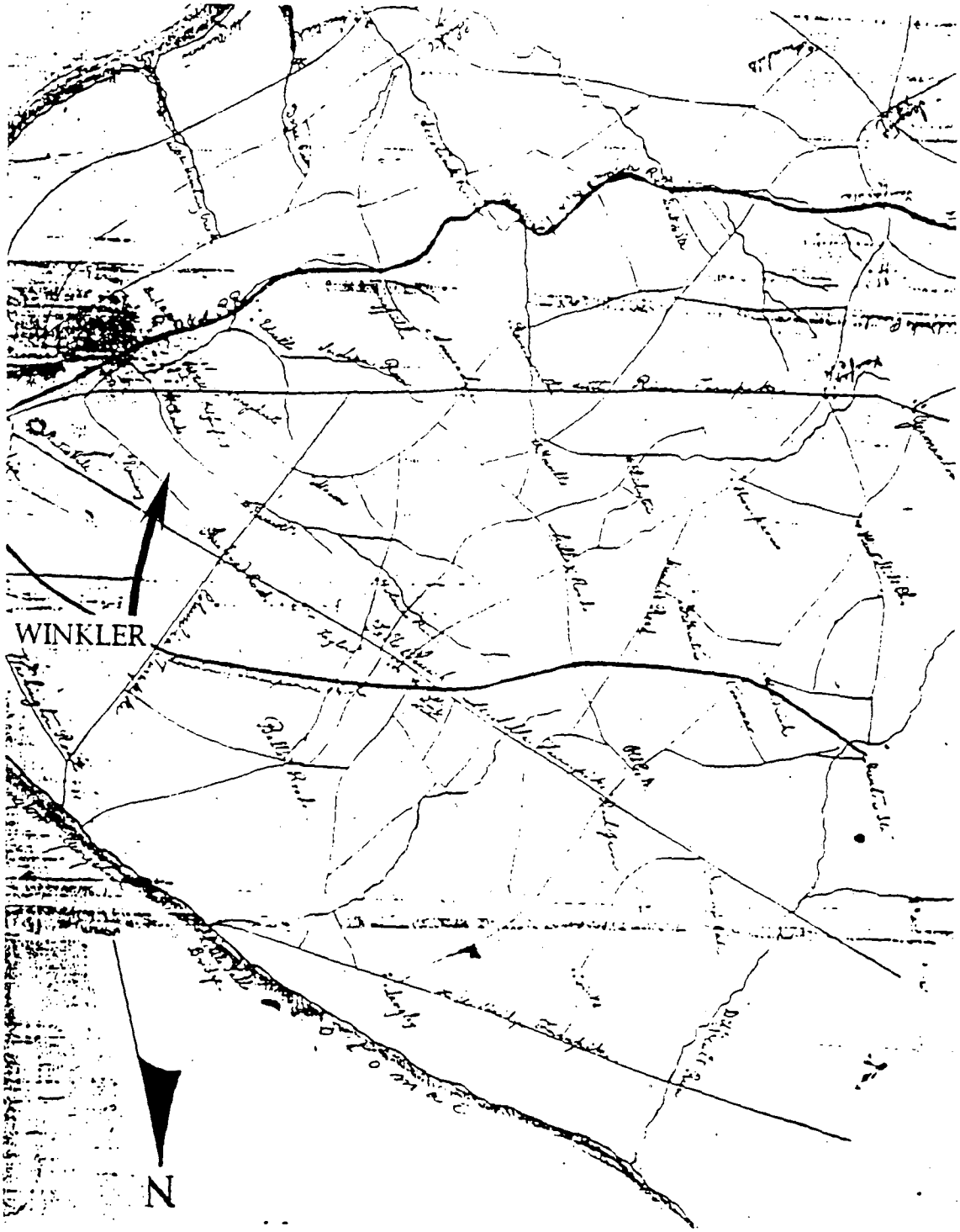


Figure 35: Untitled military map (Anonymous [186-]).

preserved within a modern city-run park that is located in close proximity to the Mark Center property. Maps prepared by Union Army cartographers during wartime depict the countryside in which stood the fortifications that were intended to defend Washington from a Confederate attack. One topographically sensitive sketch, which is dated 1865, shows Fort Ward and the batteries that linked it to Forts Reynolds and Worth (Engineer Bureau 1865a) (Figure 36). Another map shows both the home and tavern run by Elizabeth Jackson on the north side of Seminary Road(Engineer Bureau [n.d.]) (Figure 37). Other renderings that were produced for the purpose of depicting the defenses of Washington identified Fort Ward and the other forts and batteries that rimmed the city, but provided less information about the region's built environment. Some of these maps indicate that the study area was then wooded (Engineer Bureau 1865b,1865c; Bache 1865; McDowell 1865) (Figures 38,39,40, and 41). Certain cartographers chose to emphasize the railroads and public thoroughfares that passed through the region and led toward Washington (Blunt 1862; Hoffman 1864; Bache 1863) (Figures 42, 43, and 44).

Although no major battles were fought in Fairfax County during the Civil War, casualties from the First and Second Battles of Manassas (Bull Run) were brought to St. Mary's Church in Fairfax Station, where Clara Barton (founder of the American Red Cross) saw that they received medical care. Confederate Major John S. Mosby and his rangers reportedly operated at will within Fairfax County, where they preyed upon Union camps and supply lines (Fairfax County 1986). After hostilities ceased, maps were prepared to demonstrate the movement of the armies headed by Generals U. S. Grant and P. H. Sheridan. These maps show that the study area was remote countryside through which the armies marched (Engineer Bureau 1865d; Gillespie 1865) (Figures 45 and 46).

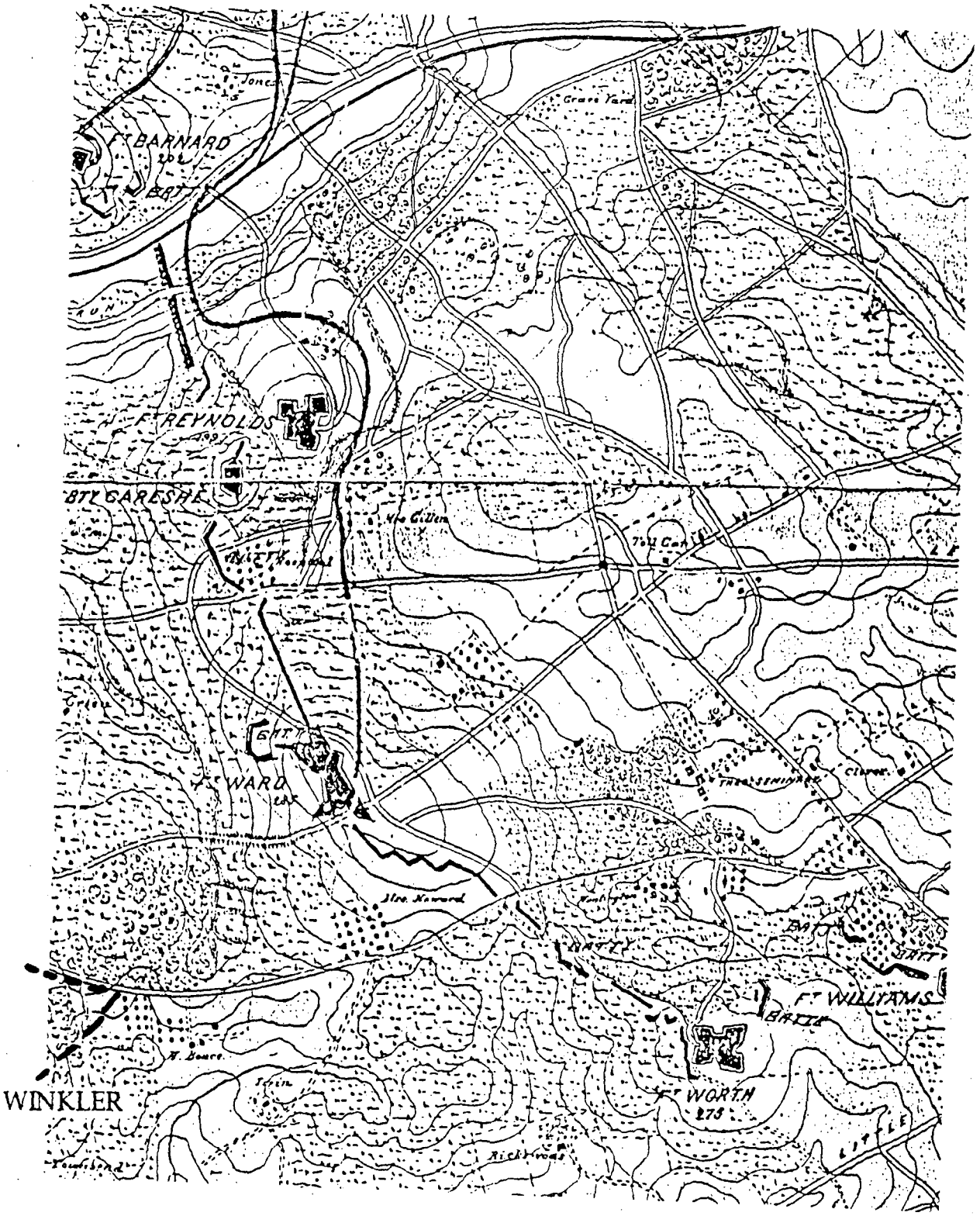


Figure 36: Defenses of Washington and Adjacent Country (Engineer Bureau 1865a).

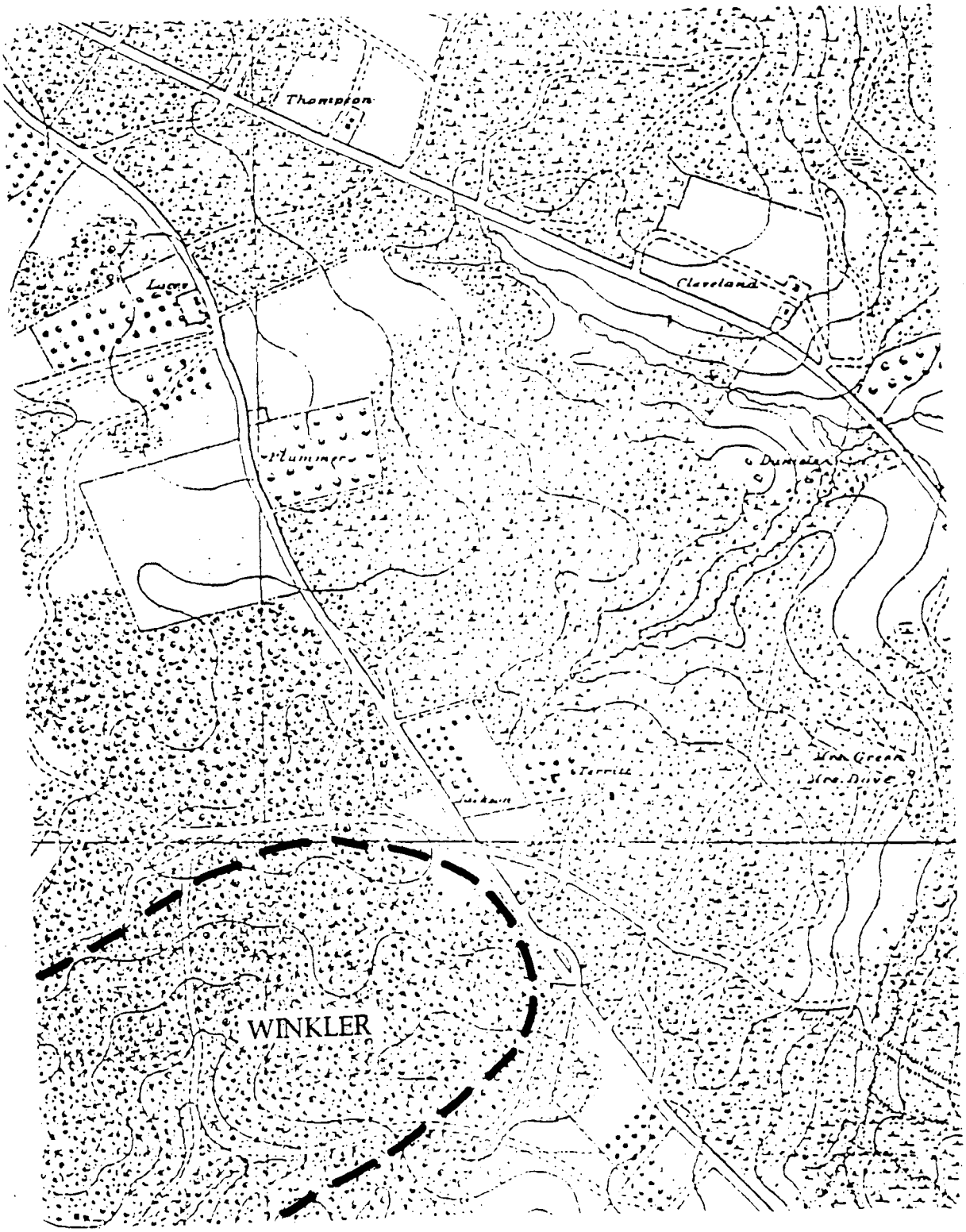


Figure 37: Environs of Washington (Engineer Bureau [n.d.]).

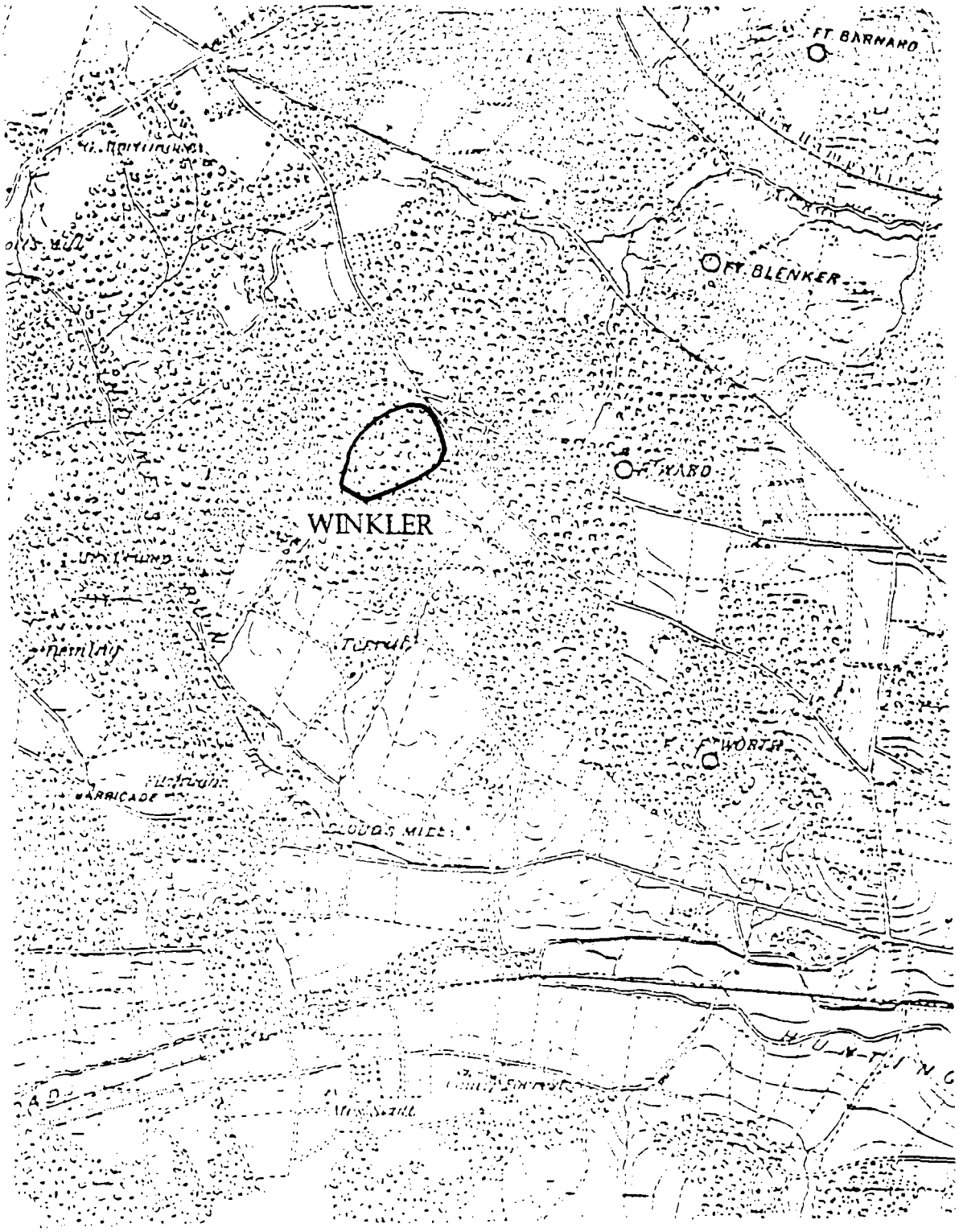


Figure 38: Extract of Military Map of Northeast VirginiaShowing Forts and Roads (Engineer Bureau 1865b).

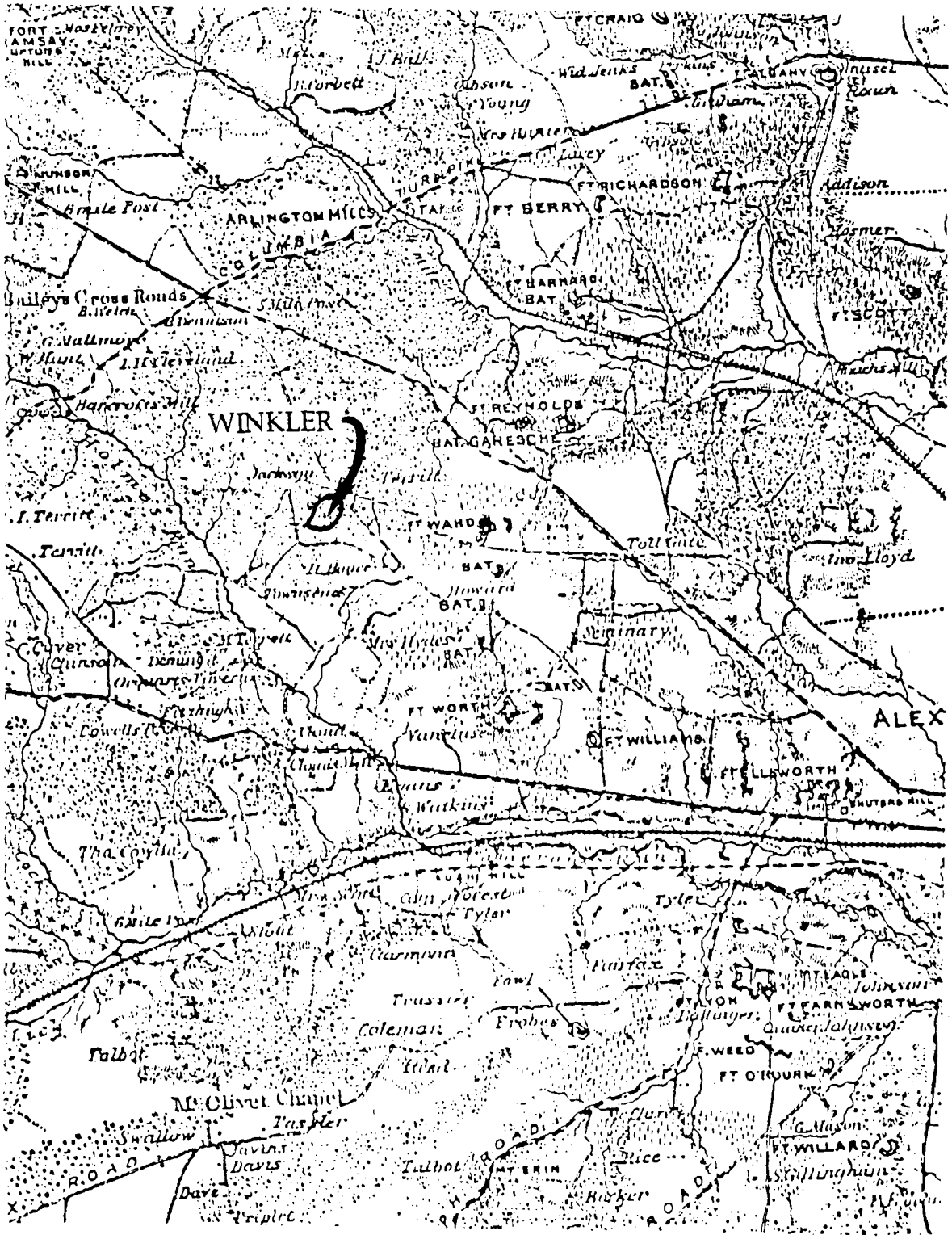


Figure 39: Map of the Ground of Occupation and Defense of the Division of the U.S. Army in Virginia (Bache 1865).

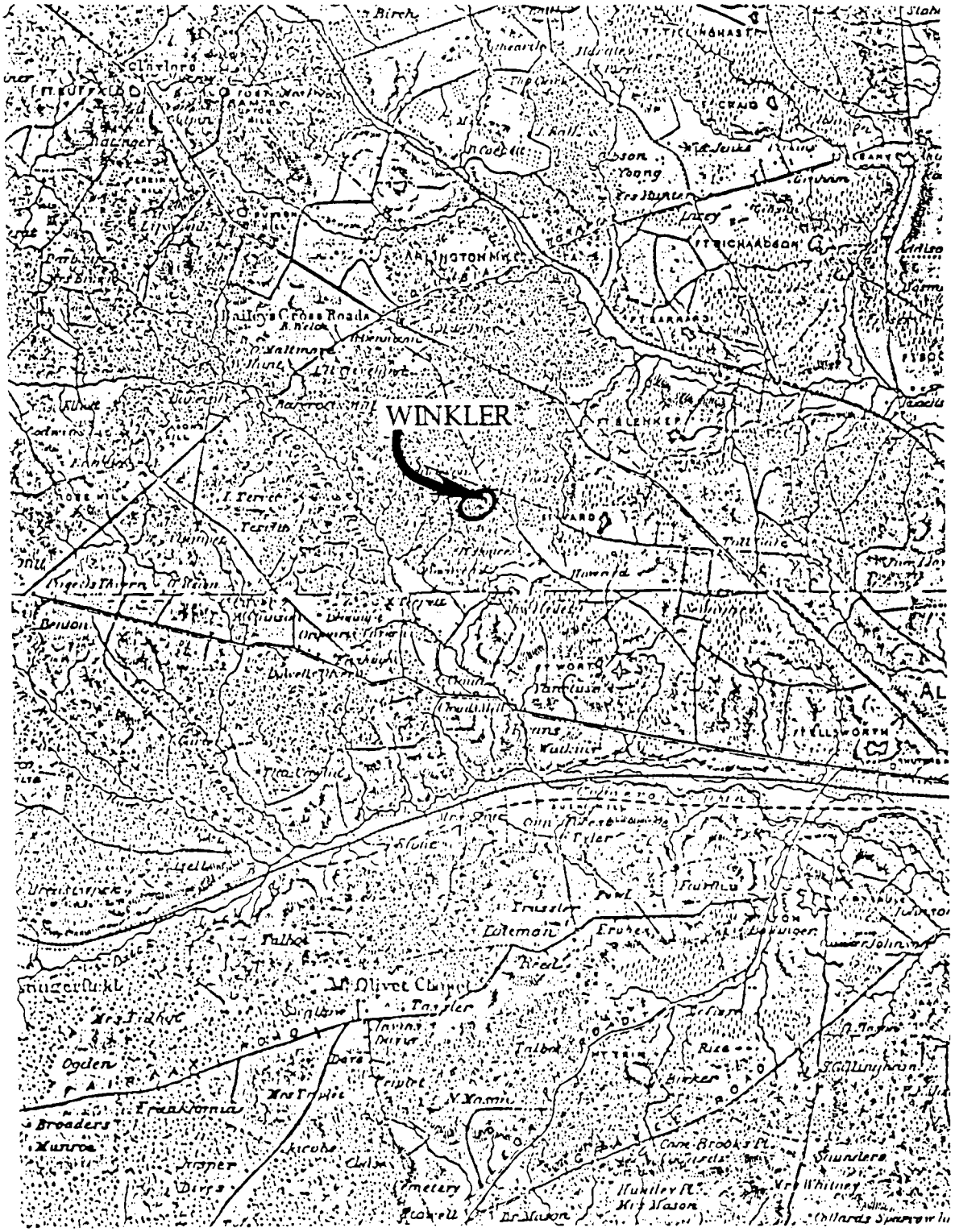


Figure 40: Map of Northeast Virginia and Vicinity of Washington (McDowell 1862a).

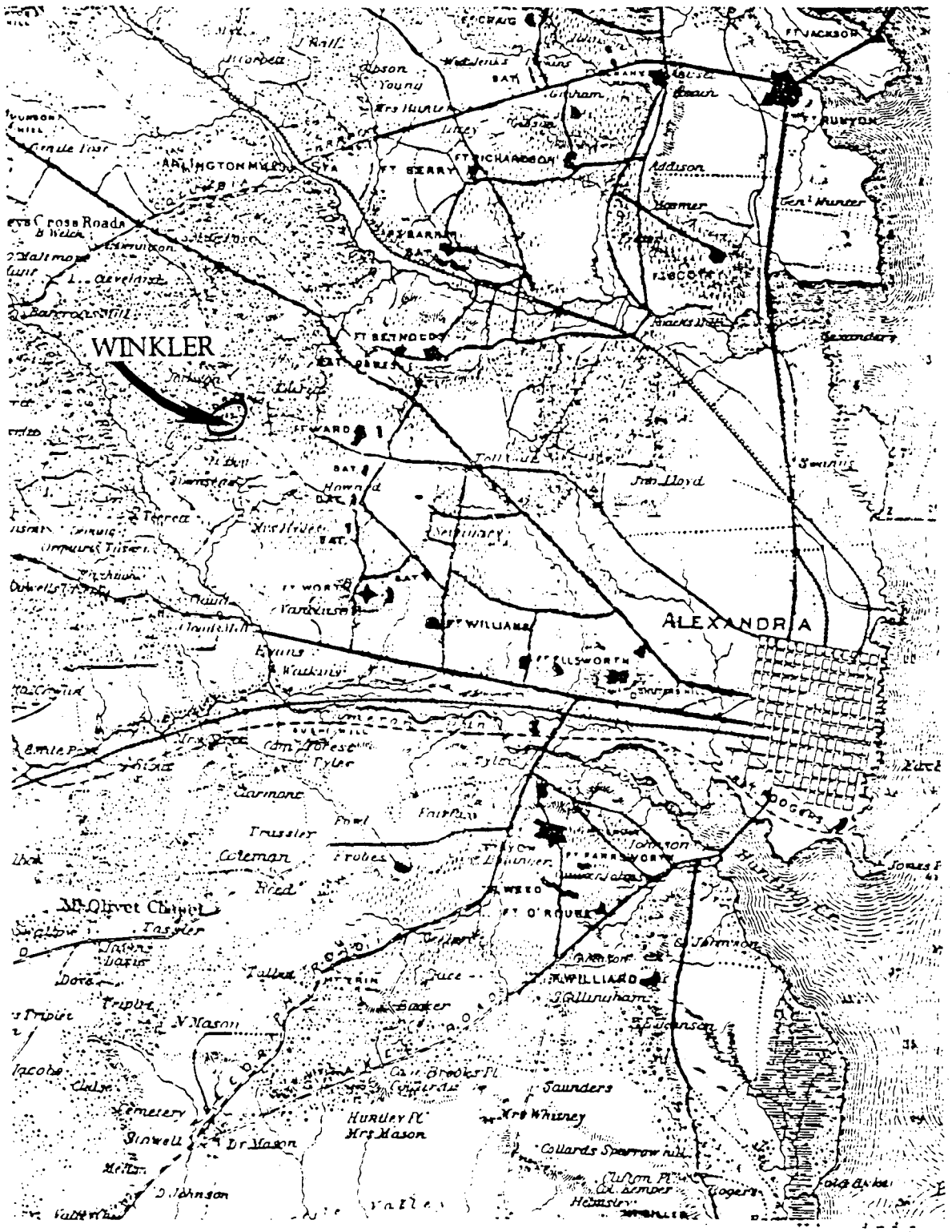


Figure 41: Extract of Military Map of Northeast VirginiaShowing Forts and Roads (Engineer Bureau 1865c).

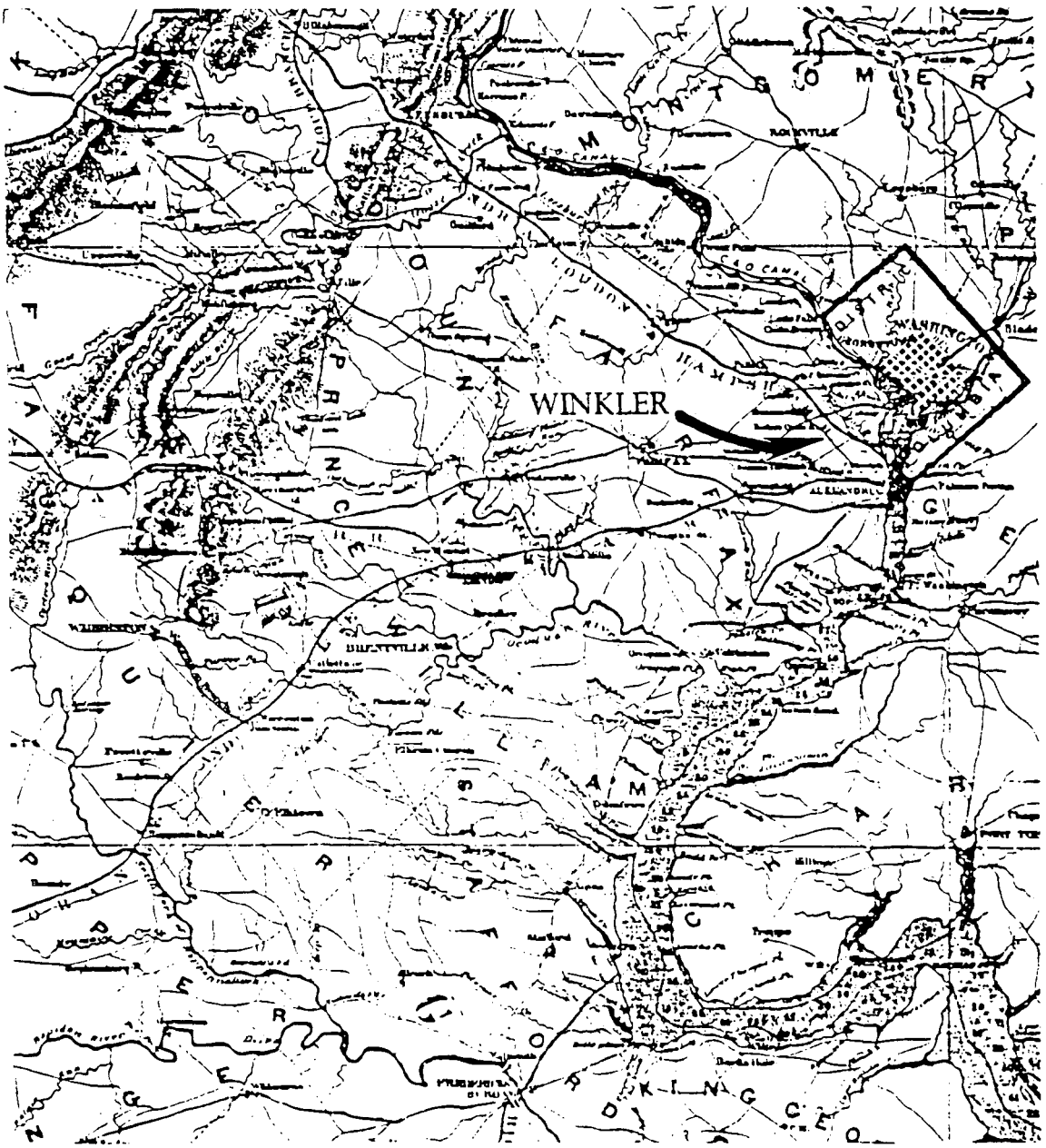


Figure 42: E. and G. W. Blunt's Corrected map of Washington and the Seat of War on the Potomac (Blunt [1862]).

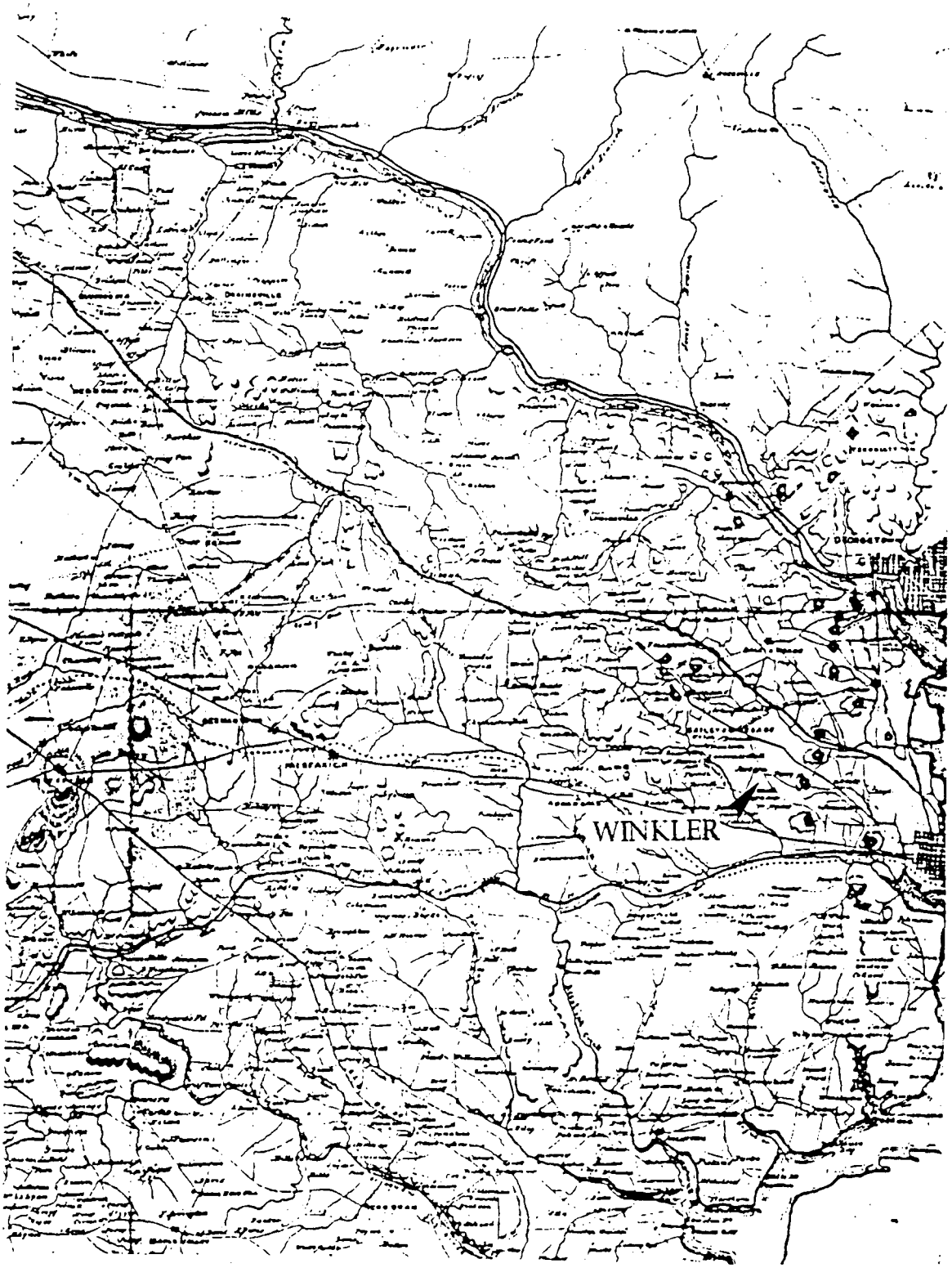


Figure 43: Untitled pen and ink manuscript map of Fairfax County, with parts of Loudoun and Prince WilliamCounties (Hoffman 1864).

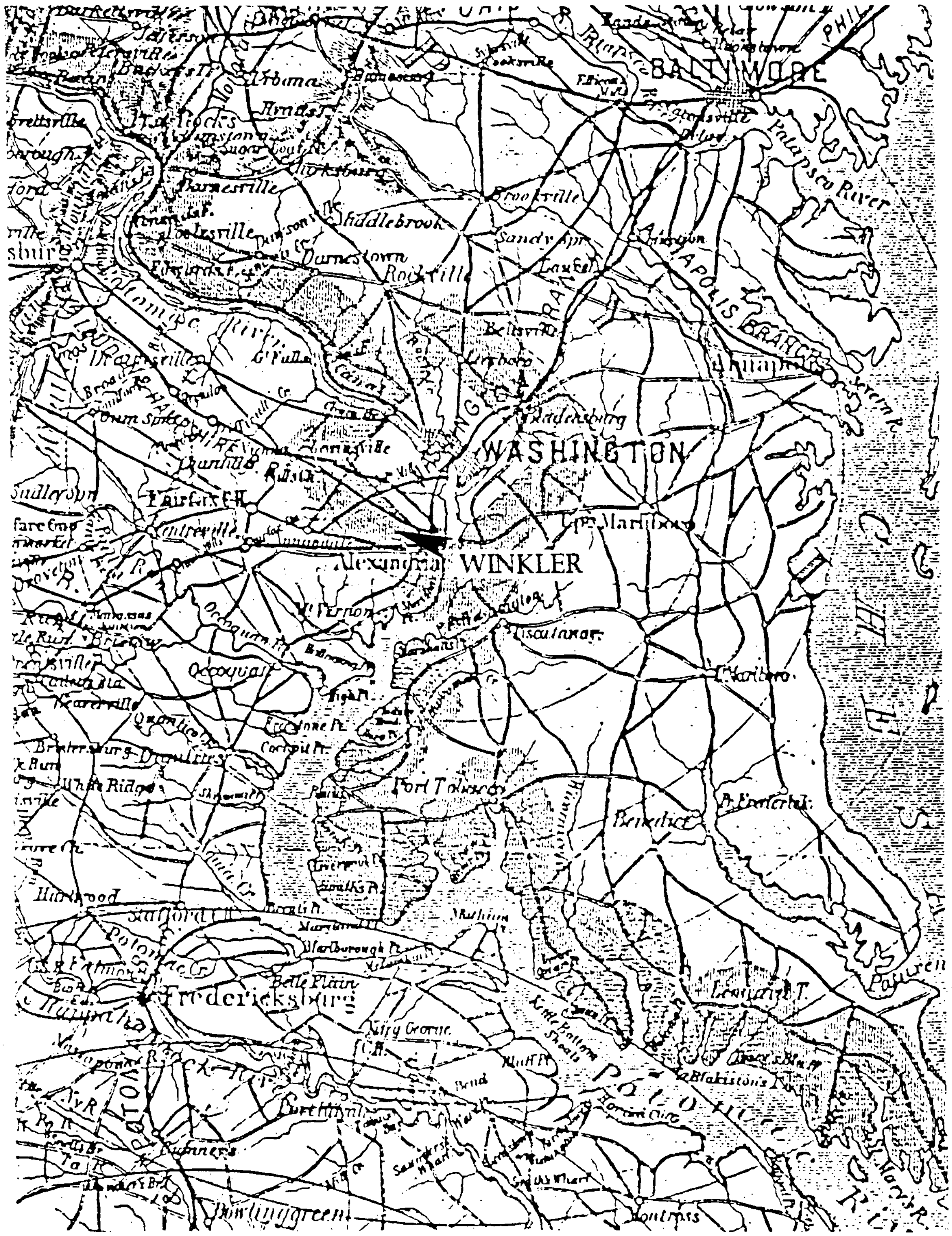


Figure 44: Map of the State of Virginia (Bache 1863).

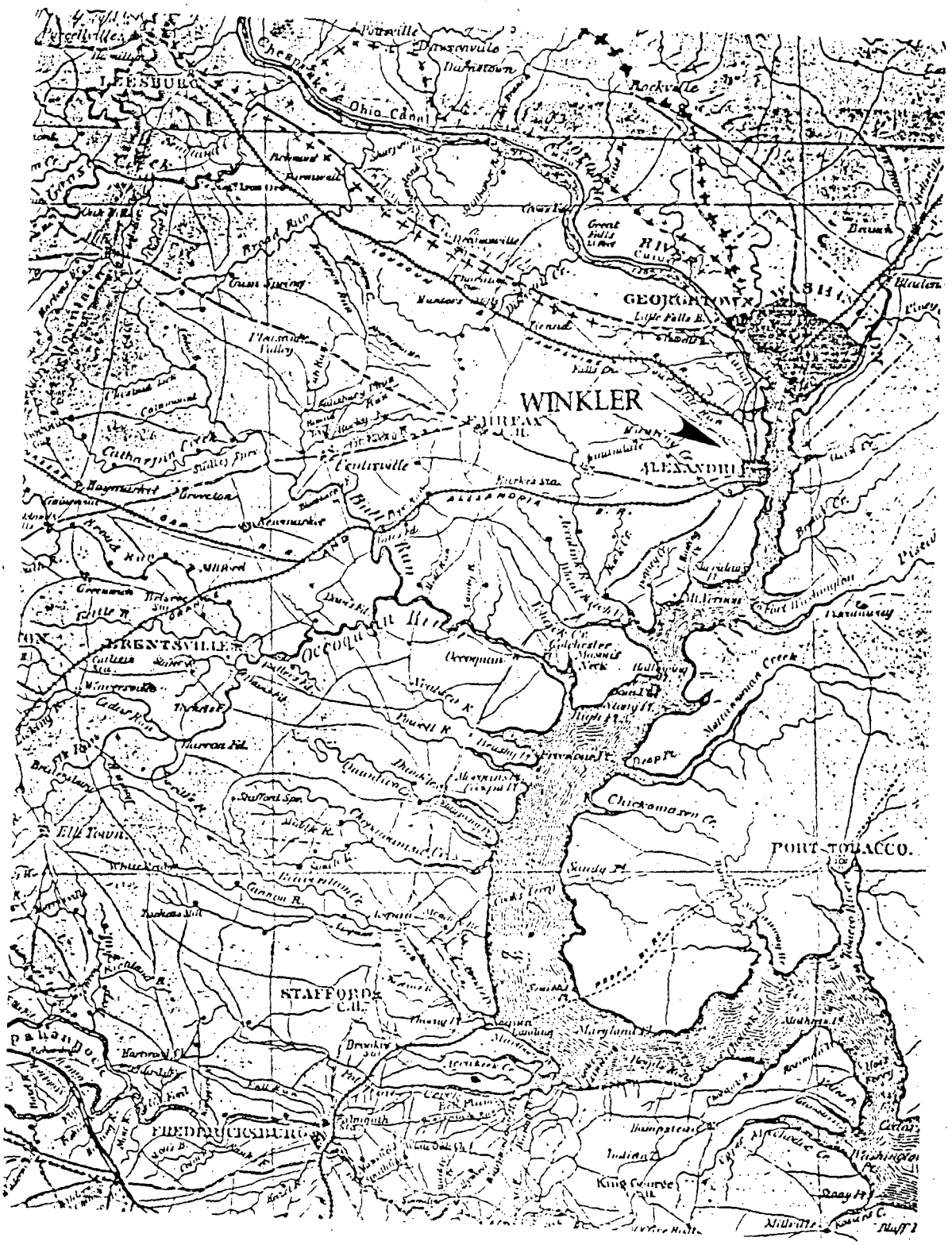


Figure 45: Central Virginia Showing Lt. Gen. U. S. Grant's Campaign in 1864-1865 (Engineer Bureau 1865d).

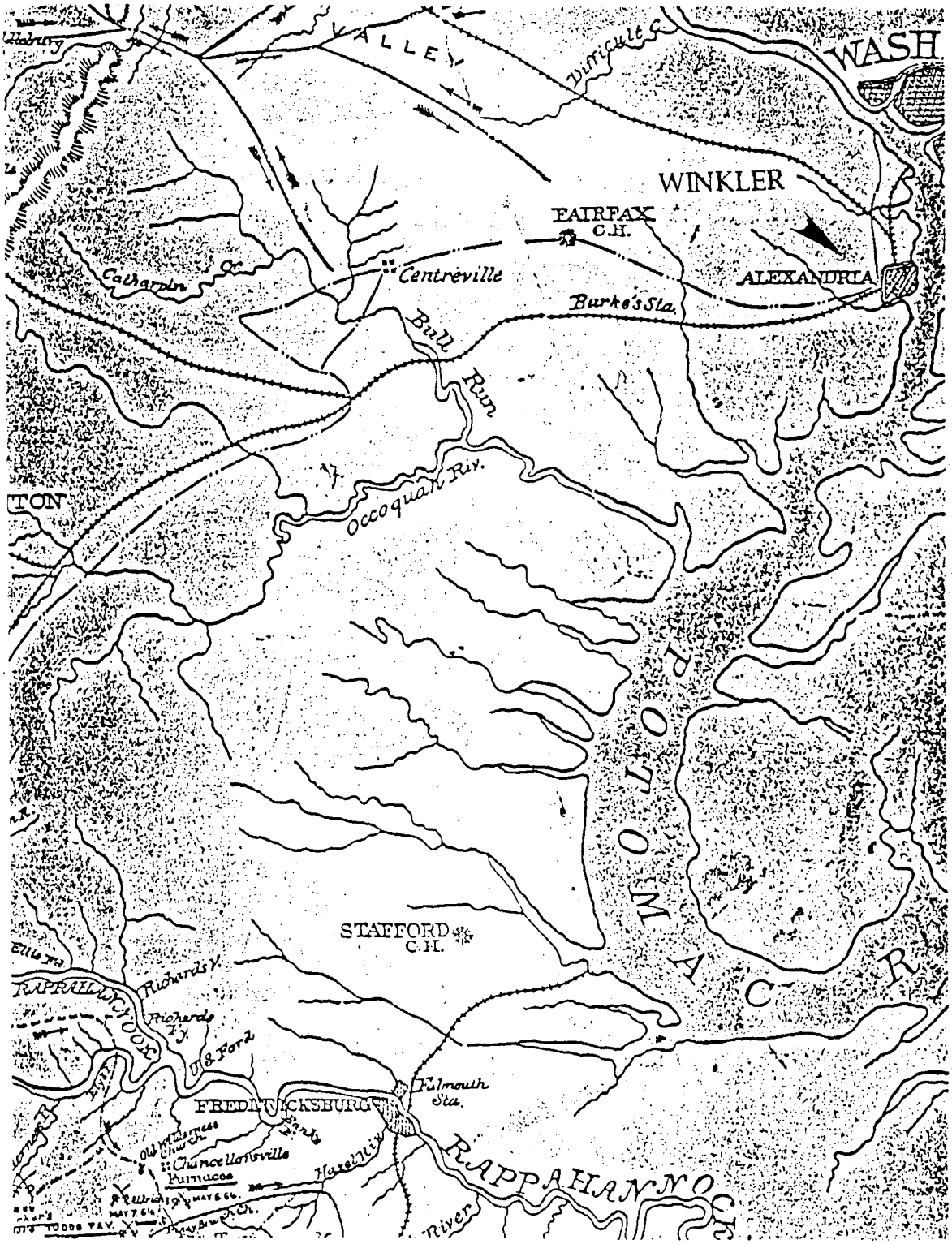


Figure 46: Central Virginia Showing General P. H. Sheridan's Campaigns in 1864-1865 (Gillespie 1865).

Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1917)

The end of the Civil War and the onset of the Reconstruction period brought many changes to Fairfax County and Virginia as a whole, which then comprised a military district. Some of Fairfax County's buildings were damaged or destroyed during the war, with the result that whole families were displaced or made destitute. Freed slaves immigrated to the vicinity of Alexandria, many of whom came with only the clothes upon their backs. Land that formerly had been under the plow, upon being abandoned, quickly grew up in thickets of weeds and briars that had to be cleared before it could be placed under cultivation. The demise of slavery forced Virginia farmers to draw upon hired labor and sharecroppers, some of whom were ex-slaves that chose to remain near their former homes. The labor shortage was exacerbated by the fact that thousands of Virginia men lost their lives in battle or received permanently disabling wounds. As the majority of these ex-Confederate soldiers were rural males of working age, their elimination from the agricultural work force crippled the farm economy. Many rural families turned to raising less labor-intensive crops, such as vegetables and fruits that could be sold in urban markets, or they became more heavily involved in animal husbandry (McCartney 1988:165).

Technological advances and industrialization exerted a significant impact upon Fairfax County's economy, for newly invented farm machinery enhanced productivity and food-processing equipment made it possible to grow and preserve fruits and vegetables for year-round consumption. Some water-powered grist and saw mills were converted to steam and heavy industries, such as a plow factory, a fertilizer plant and a cannery, came to Fairfax. During this period, mining, quarrying, lumbering and other industrial-processing operations enlarged the county's economic base. The availability of cheap land attracted Northerners, who came to Fairfax in pursuit of investment opportunities. This increase in population encouraged doctors, lawyers and other professionals to settle in the county's rural communities rather than congregating in urban settings. Mercantile facilities, banks and other businesses also proliferated in Fairfax County during this period (Henry et al. 1988:III-H6-1).

Northern Virginia's railroads, which had been in the hands of the Union Army during much of the Civil War, were returned to their owners after combat ceased. Under a post-war agreement with the United States Military Railroads, the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad bought equipment and rolling stock, which it exchanged for its profits. The line eventually was renamed the Washington and Ohio and later reorganized as the Washington and Western. The old Manassas Gap and Orange and Alexandria Railroads were consolidated and renamed the Virginia Midland Railroad. By 1894 its lines had been taken over by the Southern Railway system (Geddes 1967:27,30).

The Constitutional Convention of 1867-1868, which produced the so-called Underwood Constitution, effected a complete reorganization of Virginia's state government. At that time, county boards of supervisors were established as the administrative unit of local government. The creation of a system of public education, for which support and attendance was mandatory, also stemmed from the 1867-1868 Constitutional Convention.

Suburbanization and Urban Dominance (1890-present)

In response to the area's rapidly expanding population in 1870, the city of Alexandria was split off from Alexandria County to form a separate political entity. Population growth gave rise to an increased demand for public services, such as post offices, and educational and religious institutions, such as schools and churches. Another change that occurred during the late nineteenth century was the increased importance of Washington as the nation's capital. The burgeoning governmental bureaucracy attracted new workers whose need for food fueled expansion of Fairfax County's agricultural economy, such as dairying, fruit growing and the production of livestock and poultry (Henry et al. 1988:III-H6-3). Hopkins' map (1879) of the Falls Church District,which identified prominently the Fairfax Theological Seminary and the Theological Seminary Post Office, suggests that no buildings then stood within the Mark Center property. Shipman's map (1886) likewise indicates that the property was vacant (Figures 47 and 48).

In 1894, when G. M. Hopkins prepared a map of Fairfax County's Falls Church Magisterial District, the topographic features of the survey area can be located and the identification of Henry Bontz the land owner of the northeast corner of the property can be seen. The location of his entrance road and home however would currently be under Shirley Highway, I-395. It can also be seen that the home of W.H. Terrett, the son of George Hunter Terrett and named after his grandfather, is located on a five acre parcel that is north of Seminary Road and north of the survey area (Hopkins 1894) (Figure 49).

The advent of the twentieth century brought a number of significant changes to those who lived in rural Fairfax County. Steam- and horse-powered farming equipment was replaced by gasoline-powered tractors that were both faster and more efficient. Likewise, horse-drawn vehicles gave way to trucks and automobiles, which in turn necessitated road improvements. As animal-propelled vehicles decreased in use, tracts of land formerly used to raise livestock feed were re-planted in crops that were intended for human consumption. Rural electrification and telephone service, the paving of roads and the establishment of rural mail delivery further broadened the horizons of Fairfax County residents who lived in the countryside outside of Alexandria. Growth in the government sector also occurred during this period. The expanding scope of the federal bureaucracy, with departments designed to regulate what had evolved into a national and global economy, brought more government workers into the area.

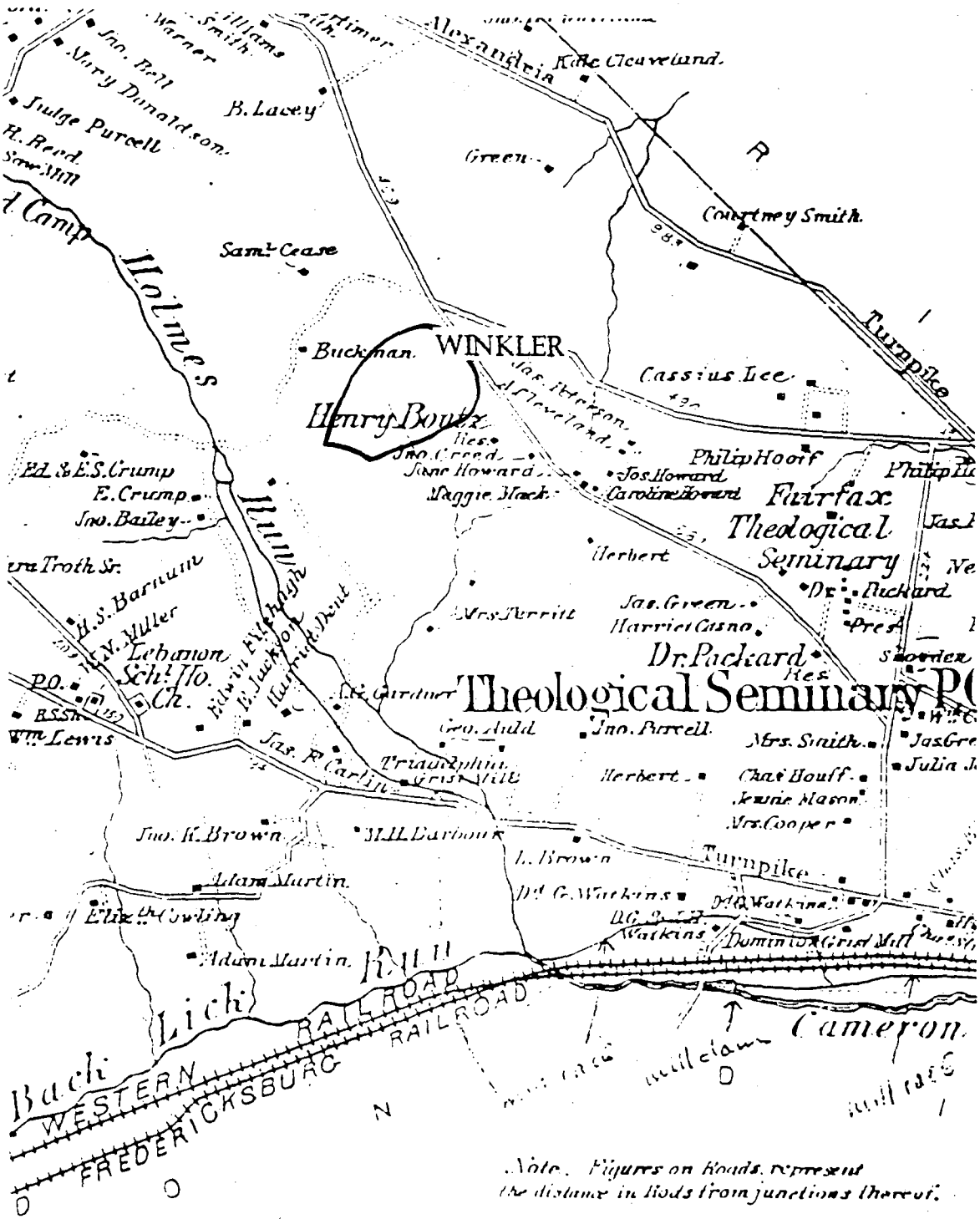


Figure 47: Falls Church District No. 4 (Hopkins 1879).

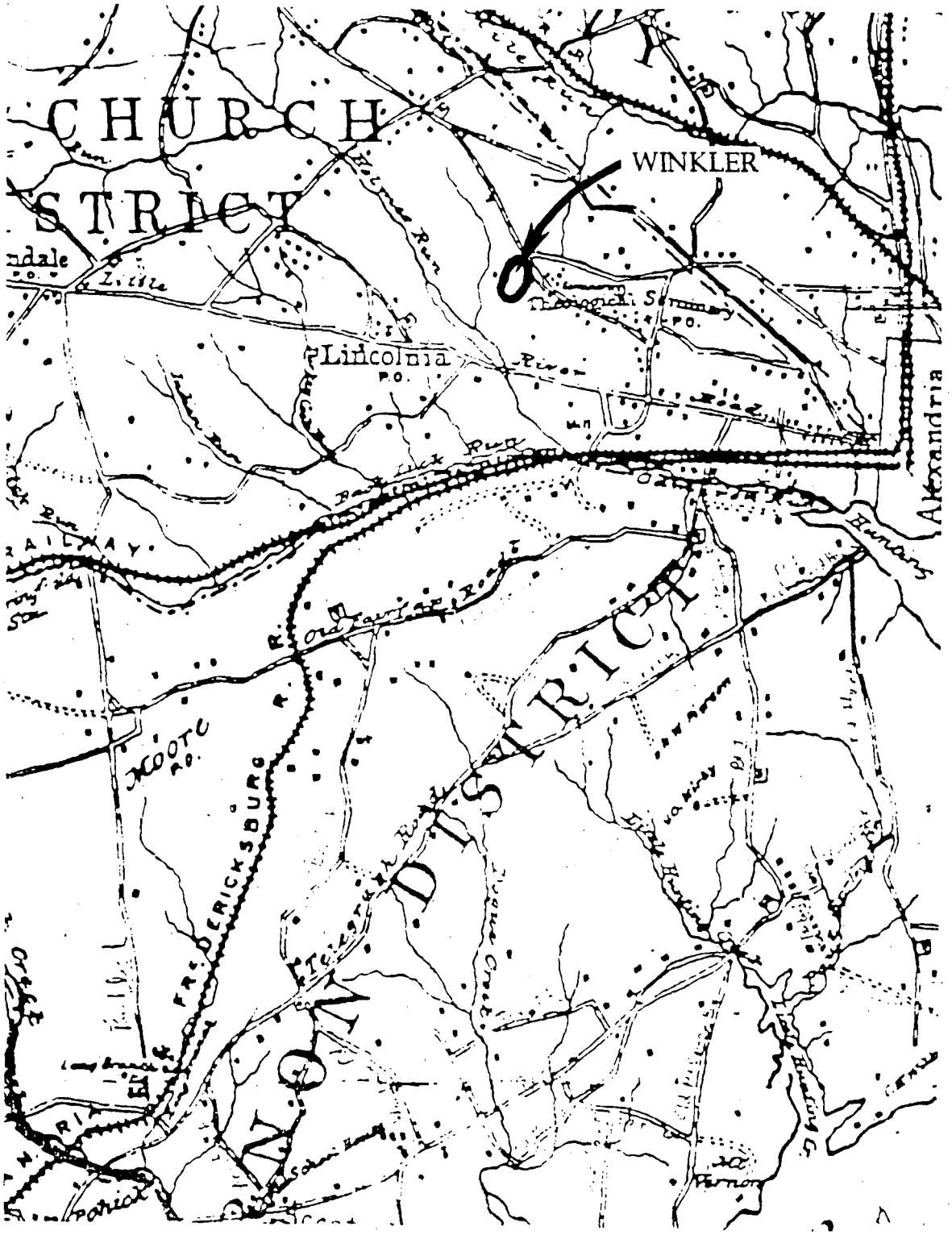


Figure 48: Map of Fairfax County (Shipman 1886).

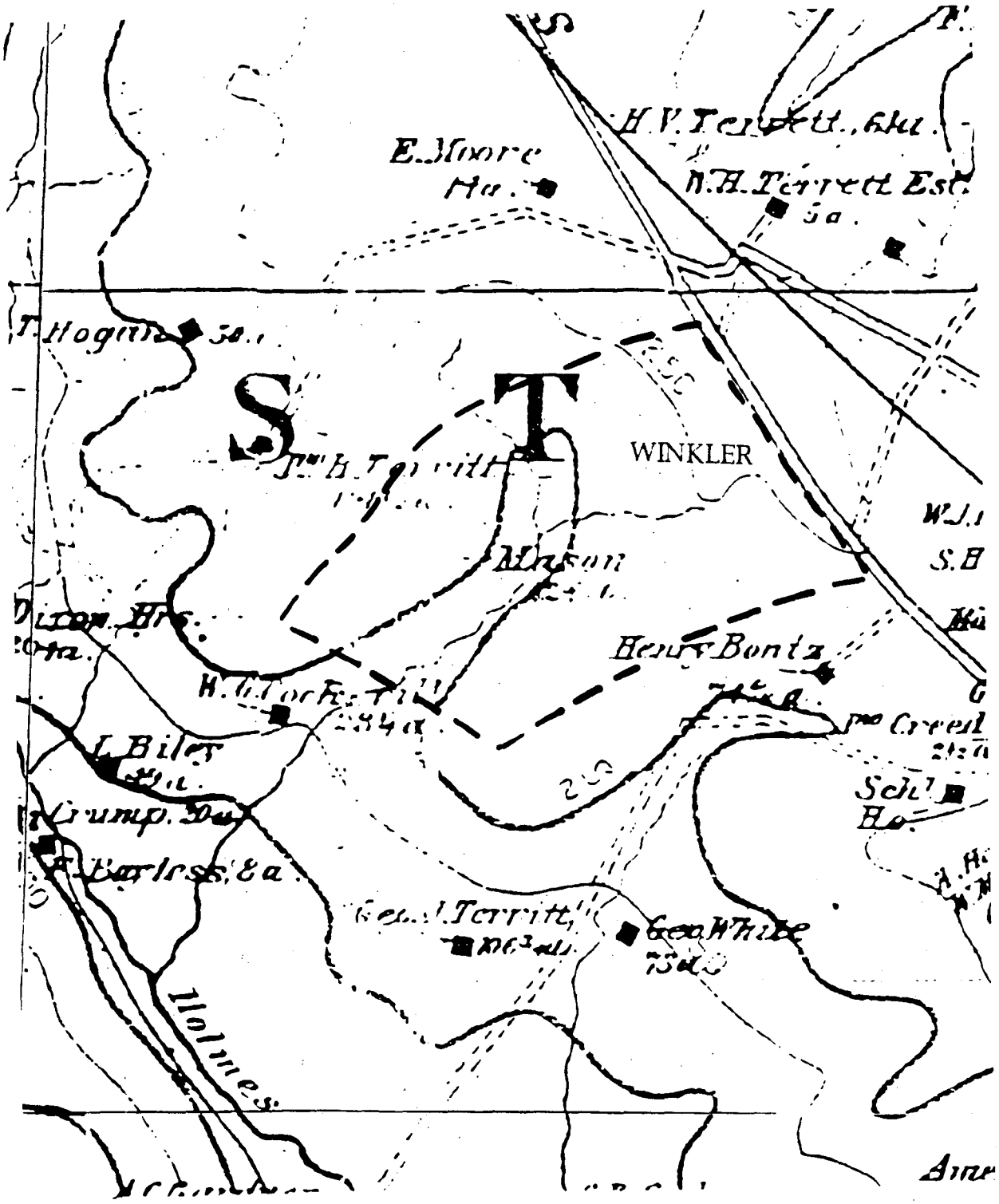


Figure 49: Map of the Vicinity of Washington, D.C. (Hopkins 1894).

In 1915 866 acres of Alexandria County land and 450 acres of Fairfax County property were annexed to the city of Alexandria; five years later Alexandria County was renamed Arlington County (Henry et al. 1988:III-H10-1; Rose 1967:31). The Mark Center property remained in Fairfax County. Evidence of the rate at which eastern Fairfax and the Alexandria area were then expanding is apparent on several maps that were produced during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (U.S.G.S. 1891,1895; Clement 1891; Engineer Corps 1892; Noetzel 1907; Choate1910; U.S.P.O. 1912) (Figures 50 through 56).

World War I to World War II (1917-1945)

In 1930 the city of Alexandria annexed additional portions of Arlington County, with the consensus that the acreage being added was adaptable to city improvements and was likely to be developed within the near future (Rose 1967:31). It may have been the prospect of annexation and potentially rising taxes that led C.W. Oliver to sell a portion of the property that comprises the survey area and led to the property being sold seven times in 8 years (Fairfax County Deed Book S7:560)

During the early 1940s, attempts to reduce the proliferation of federal boards and agencies only served to accelerate government expansion, for this period was characterized by a foreign policy that increased the size of the military establishment and generated new governmental agencies (Henry et al. 1988:III-H10-1). The Mark Center property, during this period, may have been seen as potentially developable property. Landowners most likely hoped to capitalize upon the economic boom that occurred on the heels of World War II and gave rise to a marked increase in Northern Virginia's population.

During the 1950s and 60s the population of the region in which the study area lies grew at a remarkable rate, as people flocked to the governmental, military and scientific facilities that were concentrated in the metropolitan Washington area (Geddes 1967:128). Again, many of those who owned developable land foresaw an opportunity for economic advancement, although many newcomers to the area gravitated toward the planned communities that characterized much of suburbia (Henry et al. 1988:III-H10-3). A topographic quadrangle sheet that was published in 1951 indicates that no structures were present on the property at that time (U.S.G.S. 1951) (Figure 57).

Mark and Catherine Winkler had completed the acquisition of the three tracts of land that encompass the survey area through various corporations and partnerships by the mid-1950's. The 68 acre Dillard Tract was acquired in 1943, the Fleming Tract in 1947 and the small acreage Major tract in 1956.

Since that time some development has occurred with the construction of the Radisson Mark Plaza, 2001 office building, two associated parking

Figure 50: Mount Vernon quadrangle (U.S.G.S. 1891).

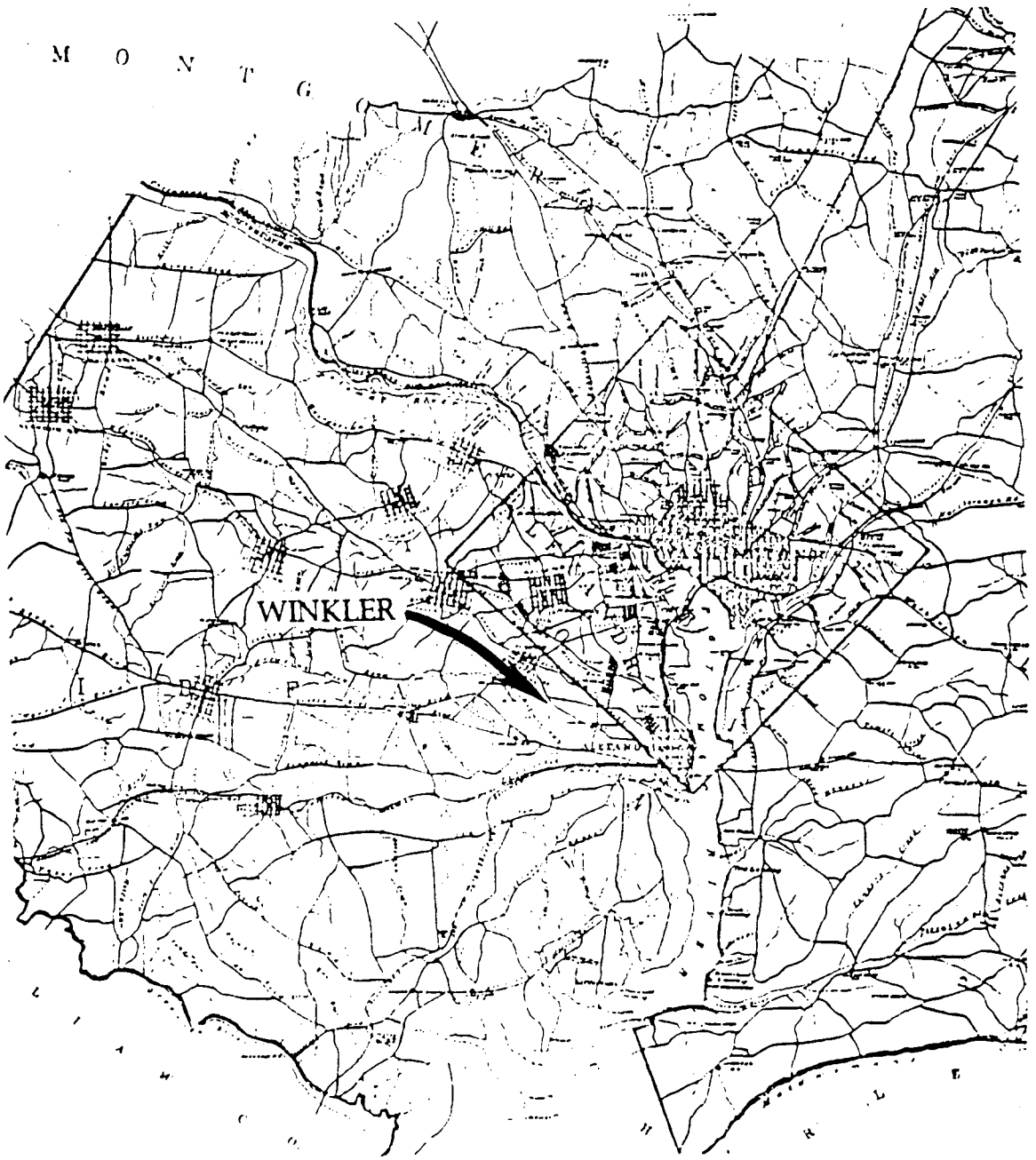


Figure 51: Map of Washington, D. C. (Clement 1891).

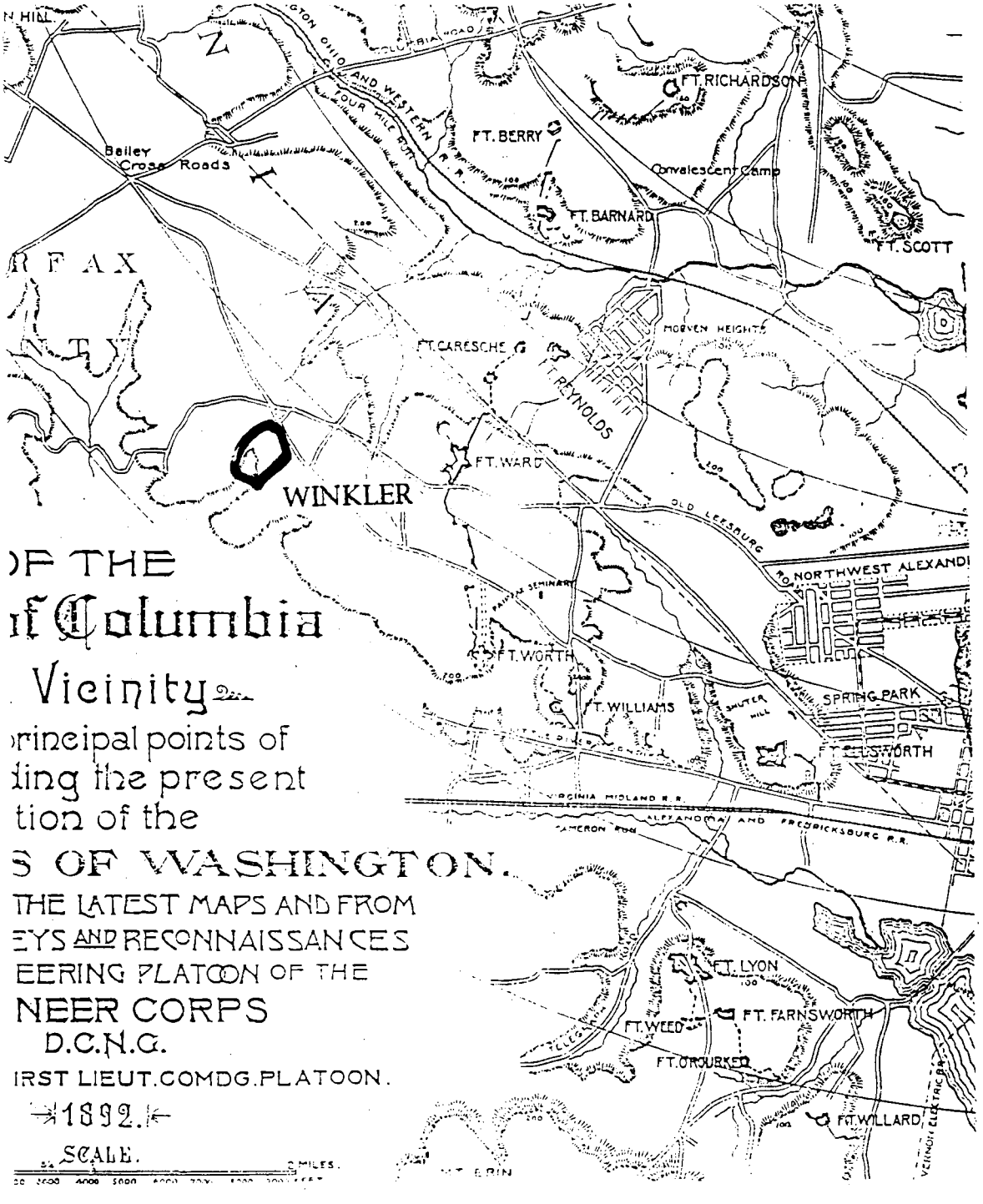


Figure 52: Map of the District of Columbia and Vicinity (Engineer Corps 1892).

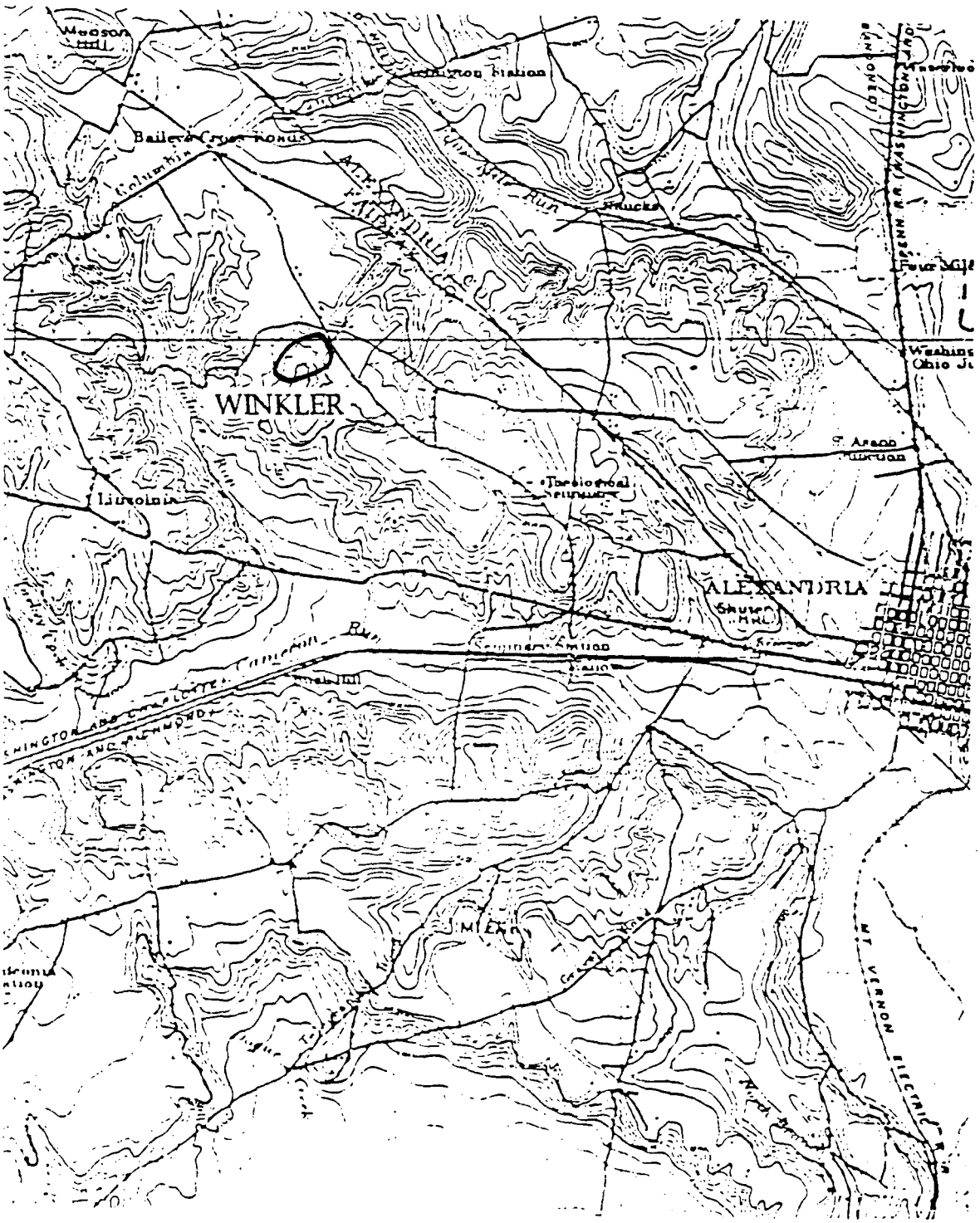


Figure 53: Metropolitan Washington quadrangle (U.S.G.S. 1895).

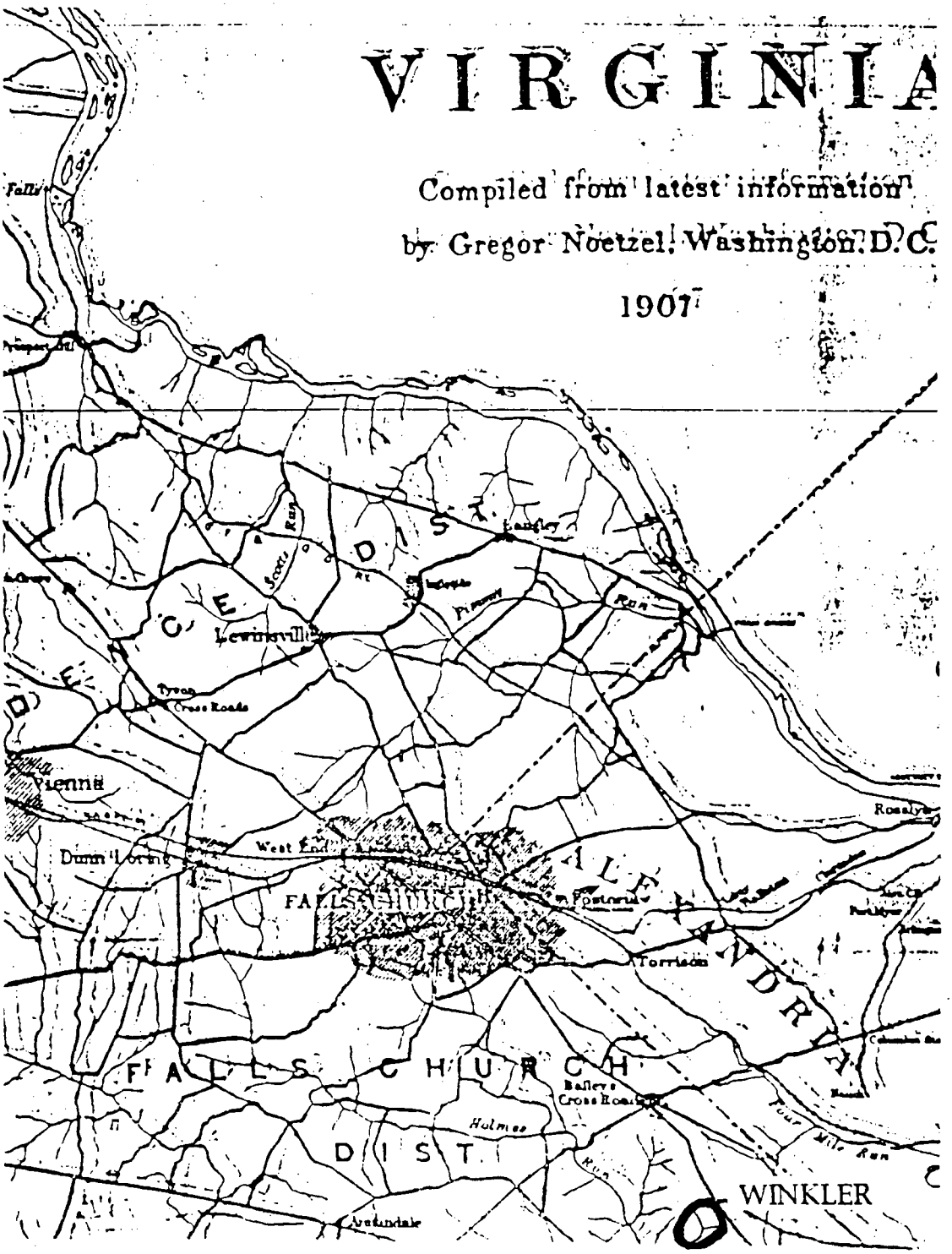


Figure 54: Map of Fairfax County (Noetzel 1907).

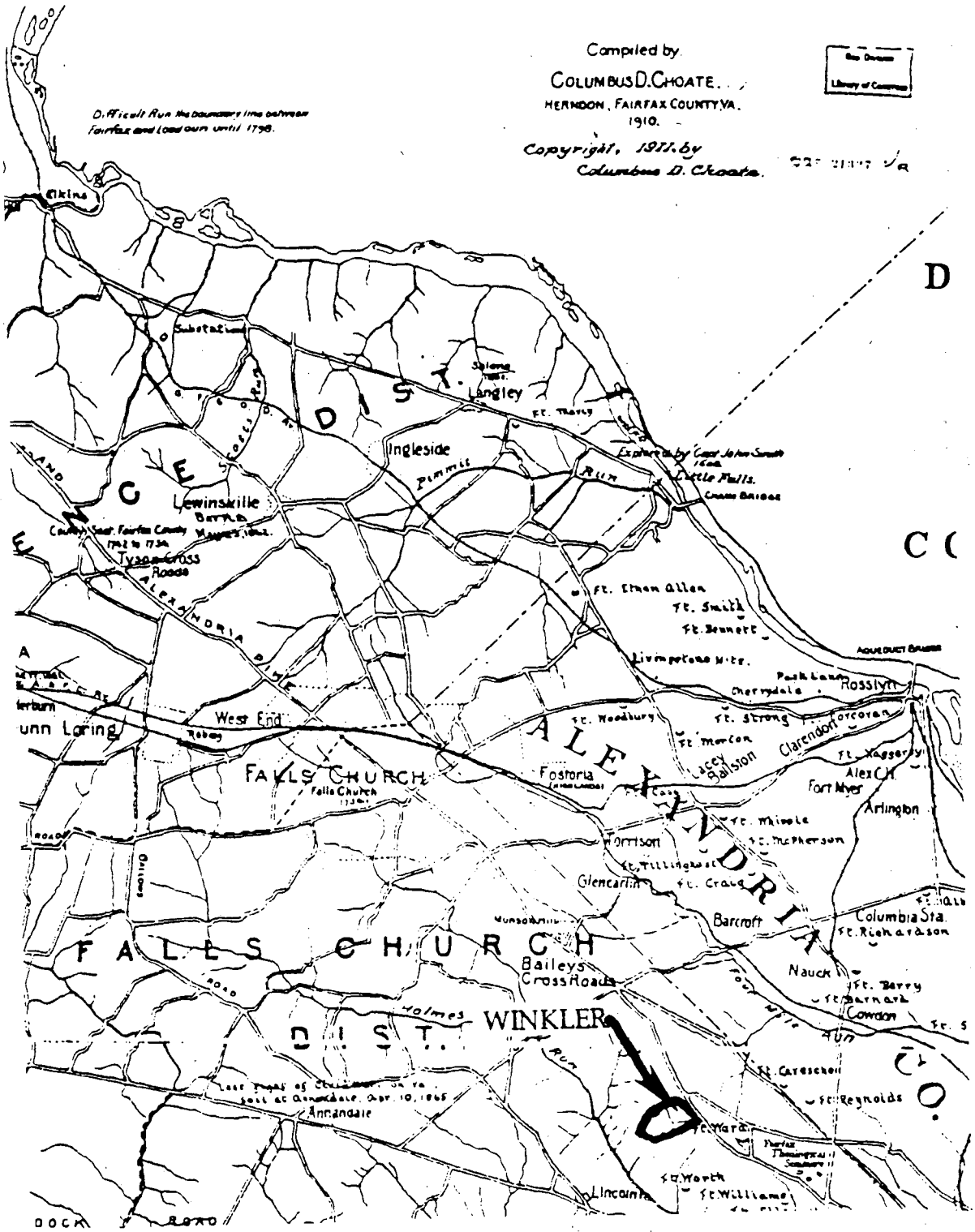


Figure 55: Map of Fairfax County (Choate 1910).

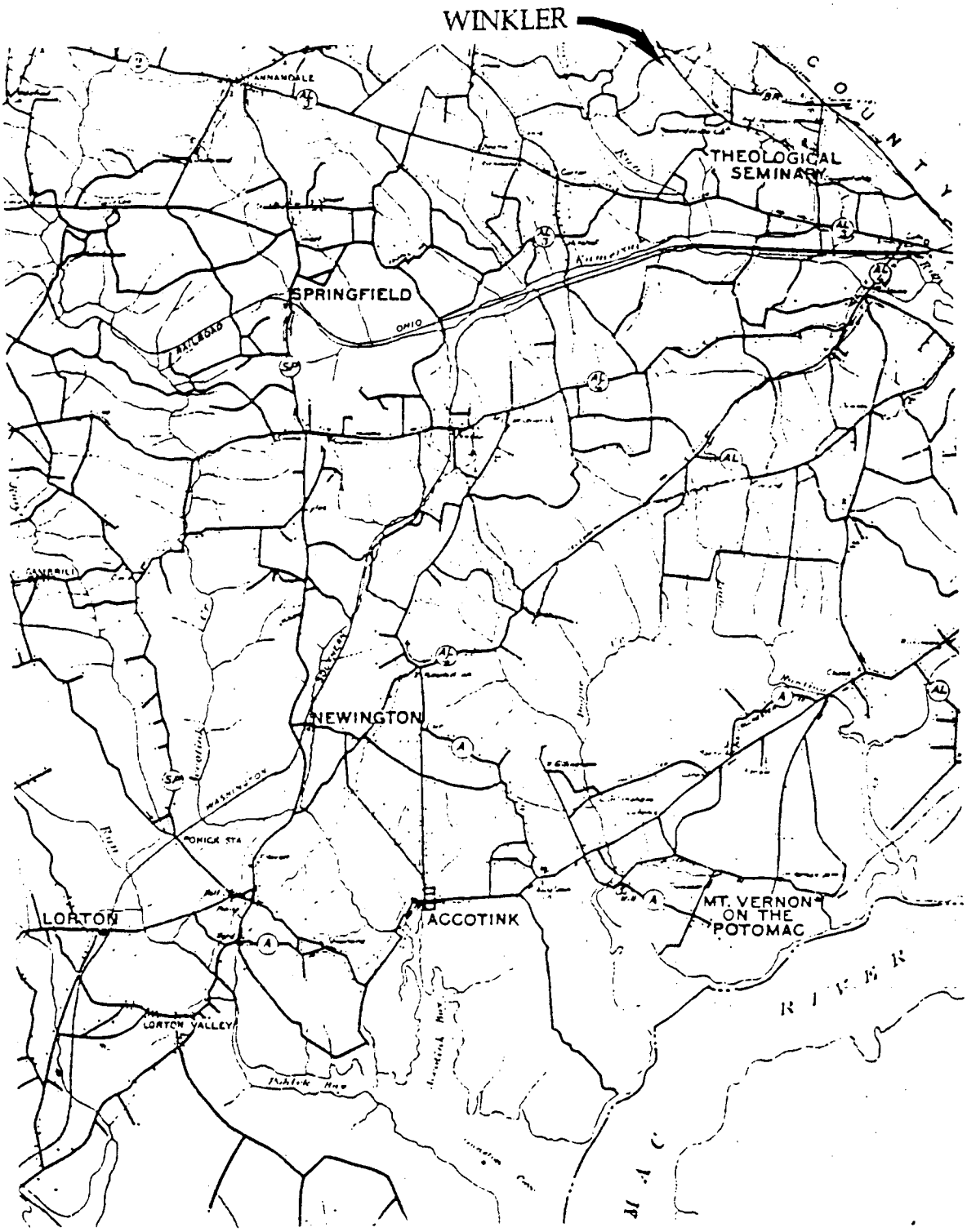


Figure 56: U. S. Post Office Map of Fairfax County (U.S.P.O. 1912).

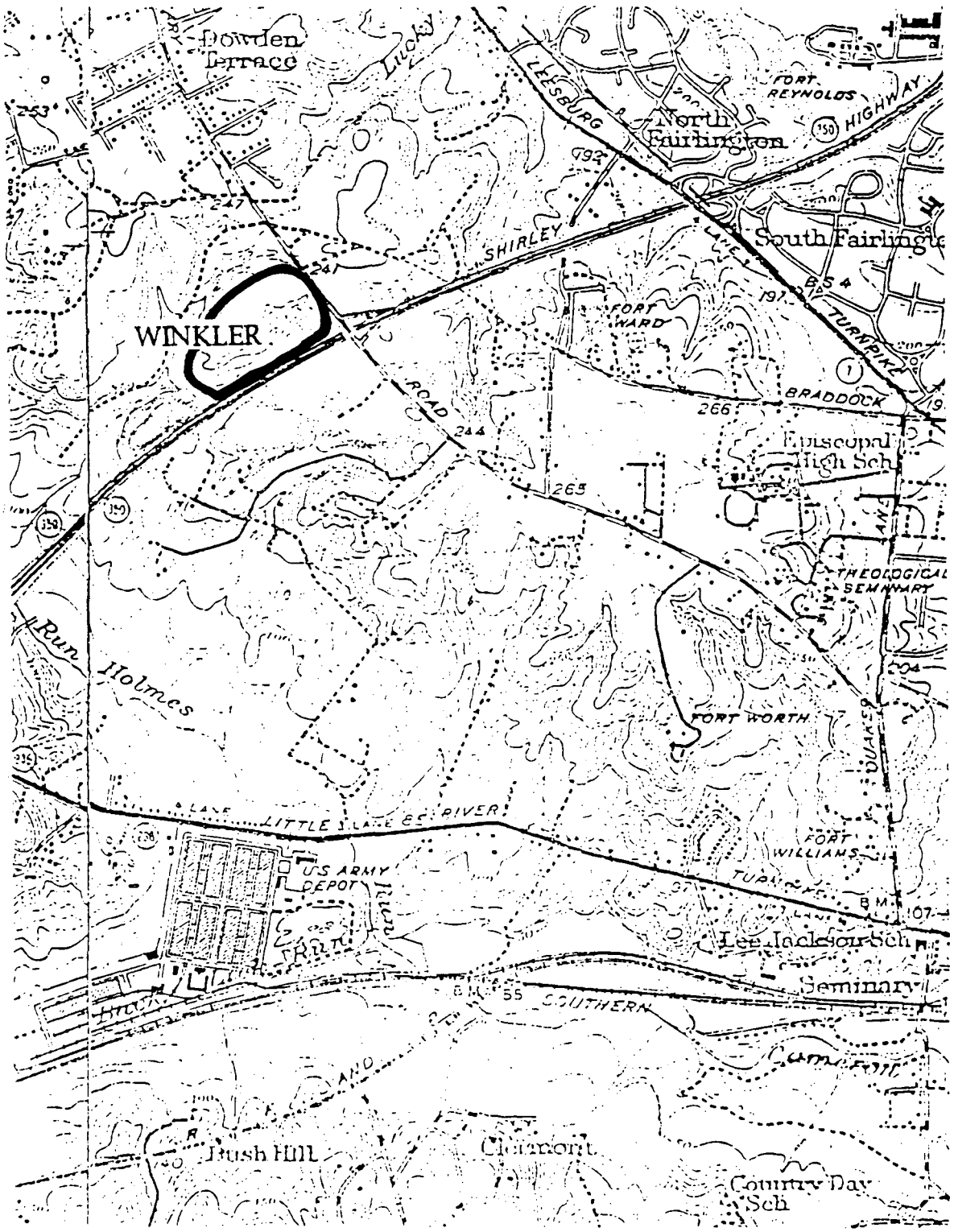


Figure 57: Annandale quadrangle (U.S.G.S. 1951).

structures and Mark Center office building, home of the Mark Winkler Company during the 1980's.

The undeveloped portion of the property has remained in its natural state and approximately 43 acres in the center of the survey area was designated as the Winkler Botanical Preserve in 1970. Within the Botanical Preserve the construction of the Upper and Lower Ponds as a storm water management tool was undertaken in 1990 after an archaeological survey of the impacted area was completed by International Archaeological Consultants (Adams,1990).

Terrett Family Ownership and later transactions

To better understand the property that is under investigation it is often necessary to strip it of its historic context and review the family that held the land for many years of its history and the transactions that occurred during it's history (Figure 58).

William Henry Terrett, who in 1741 acquired 982 acres that encompassed the Mark Center property, was a man of wealth and social standing (Northern Neck Grants E:412). On May 14, 1746 he enhanced the amount of land under his control through the addition of a 127 acre tract on Holmes Run, which he had surveyed. Terrett's new acreage was contiguous to the land he already owned. In July of the same year he acquired two additional parcels that he purchased from the land grants made to Gabriel Adams (Fairfax Deed Book B:15) They were a 300 acre parcel (NNG B:15) and 112 acres (NNG E:406) William Henry Terrett was one of Fairfax County's first court justices and in 1750 he served as clerk of the Truro Parish vestry, both of which offices indicate that he was relatively affluent and influential in the community (Netherton et al. 1978:10,54; Mitchell 1987; Joyner 1987:118).

William Henry Terrett died in 1758 and was survived by his five children and wife Margaret Pearson who was later married to John West. They had five children, three daughters and two sons William Henry and Nathaniel. This is an important distinction when investigating the records and keeping track of subsequent generations of William Henry Terretts. A Terrett family tree has been included to help the reader visualize the chain of title of the properties as it progressed over the years.

In William Henry Terrett's will, dated February 7,1755 (FDB B:181), he left the original 982 acre parcel, that encompasses the survey area, and 112 acres from the Gabriel Adams purchase to his son William Henry. A provision was made in the will for his pregnant wife at the time of his death that if the child were a boy he would be heir to 50 acres, not in the survey area, and if it were a daughter to share with the rest of his daughters. It is unclear but is believed that the child she bore was boy, Nathaniel, which explains his absence from the original will.

In June, 1773 William Henry Terrett, son and heir of William Henry Terrett, deeded two tracts, 300 acres and 112 acres to his brother Nathaniel Terrett (Fairfax Deed Book K:34) If the Nathaniel was the unborn son at the time of his fathers death, he would be 18 years of age and this would explain the deeding of property to his brother. These were the acreages acquired from Gabriel Adams in 1746 and not a portion of the survey area (Fairfax Will Book B:181).

William Henry Terrett married Amelia Hunter and had three children George Hunter, John Hunter and Nancy Douglas. Upon William Henry's death in 1826, his will specified that his son George Hunter was to retain most of the original patent property, 112 acres of the Gabriel Adams property, " and

house and lot in the City of Washington, D.C. ..and slaves..." (Fairfax Will Book O:136). His brother inherited property to the north and his daughter married to Allen Macrea inherited property formerly owned by William Bird to the south.

George Hunter Terrett had 12 children and caused the dilution of the Terrett family holdings. He was survived by his wife and the division of the property occurred 8-10 years after his death in 1843.

In 1853 a division of the properties left to the heirs of George Hunter Terrett was surveyed and divided into sizable parcels. This is the first time that the property is identified as "Oakland". His landholding of 1,172 acres were divided into 12 lots and represents the first major dilution of the Terrett properties.

The estate, known as "Oakland", was surveyed and divided into 12 lots and was advertised for sale in the Alexandria Gazette, National Intelligencer and the Fairfax News on January 8,1852. The executor sold three of the parcels as a result of the ad, Lots 1,4 &5 and placed the ad again on February 26 and managed to sell two portions of Lot 4 and Lot 2. The surveyors drawing of the division of the property has been included with the current day Shirley Highway-I-395, Seminary Road and Beauregard Street to help the reader visualize these properties in their modern context (Figure 59).

The 220 acre Lot 2 sold for 32 dollars per acre equating to a sale price of $7,040. This is the parcel of land that encompasses the Terrace 1 Site (44AX163) and the Terrett dwelling home.and was sold to three of the heirs Frederick A.C., Gibson A., and George H. Terrett.

Also, as part of the division the 22 slaves were divided among the heirs. A combined value of $6,212 was assigned for the entire group and added to this value were the price of two slaves that has been previously sold for $562.50. The entire amount was divided among the 12 heirs and a value of $564.34 was given to each. This was roughly equivalent to two slaves per heir and they were divided by name to each heir. The purchasers of Lot 2 received a total of seven slaves; Aaron, Ann Maria, Jane and child, Lavinia-child of Jane, Mary Anne and Moses. A chart listing all the slaves for each generation and the their division in 1853 by George Hunter Terrett's Will has been included with the slaves names enclosed in boxes(Figure 60).

Lot 3, containing 235 acres, is the other tract that more than encompasses the remaining portions of the survey area on the western side. It was specified that this property would not be sold at auction but would be held for private sale with confirmation by the court. This left the property in the hands of George Hunter's wife Hannah B. Ashton Terrett. Upon her death in 1860 she left the property to her son, William Henry Terrett, great grandson of the original William Henry. A few years later, in William Henry's will in 1870 he left the property to his daughter Mary who had married Turner Dixon (Alexandria Will Book WB:12)

The few acres of property that comprise the eastern most corner of the survey area was a portion of Lot 1 in the 1851 division of George Hunter Terrett's property. This 142 acre parcel was acquired at auction by Wm. B

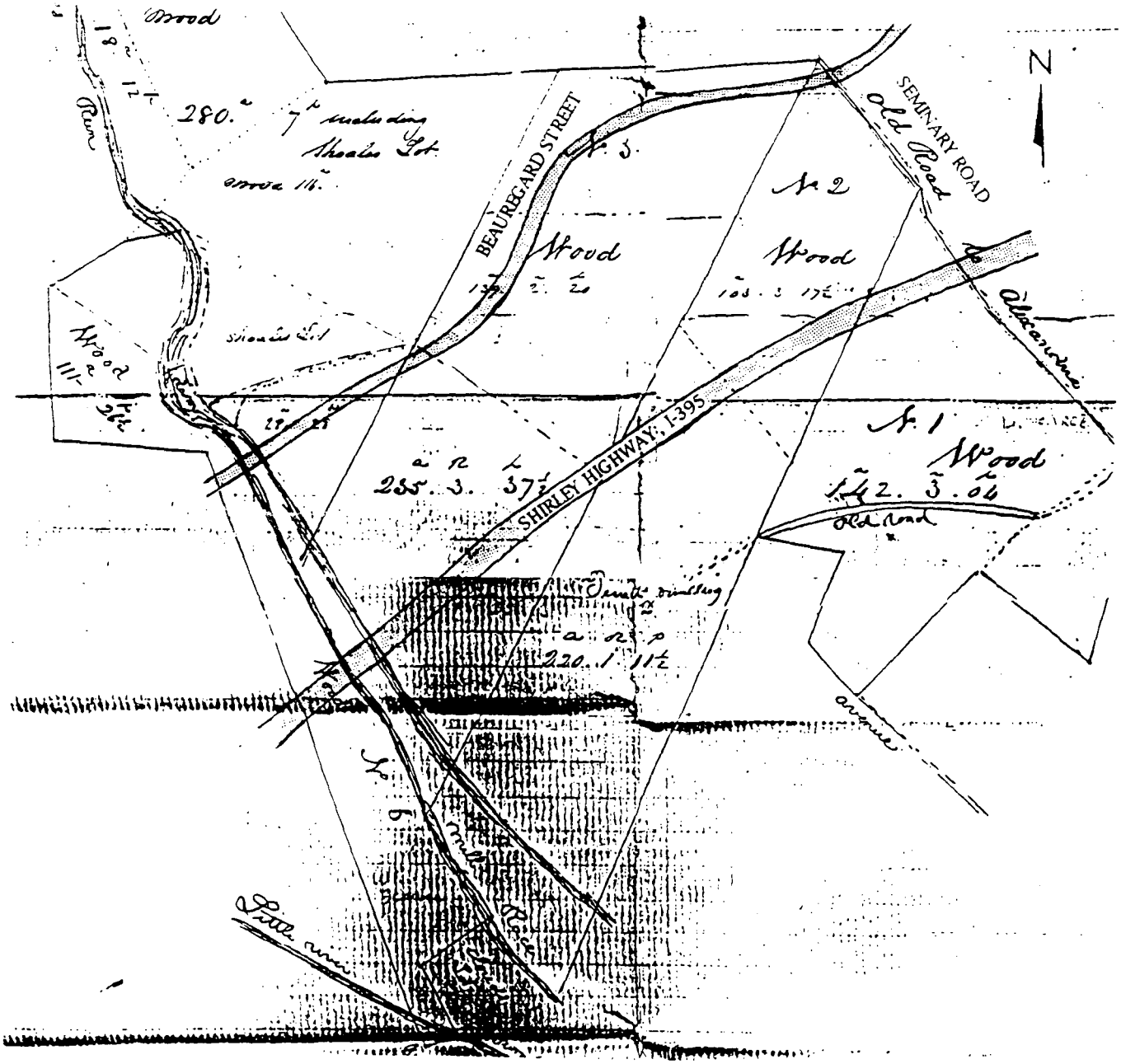
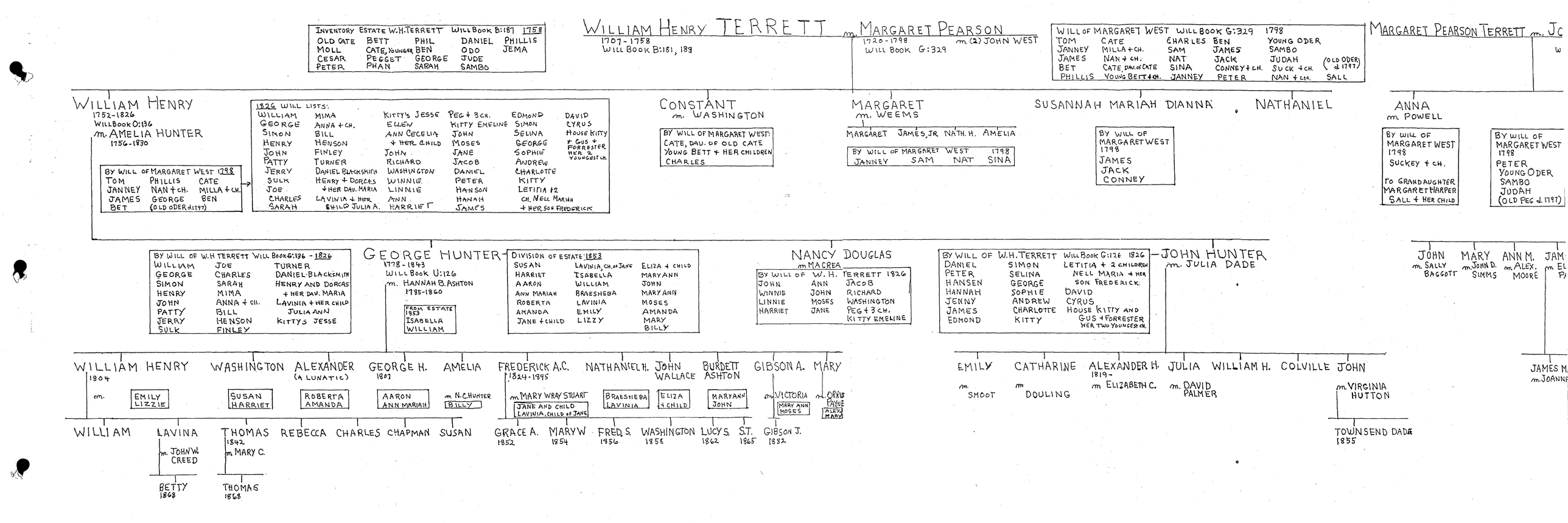
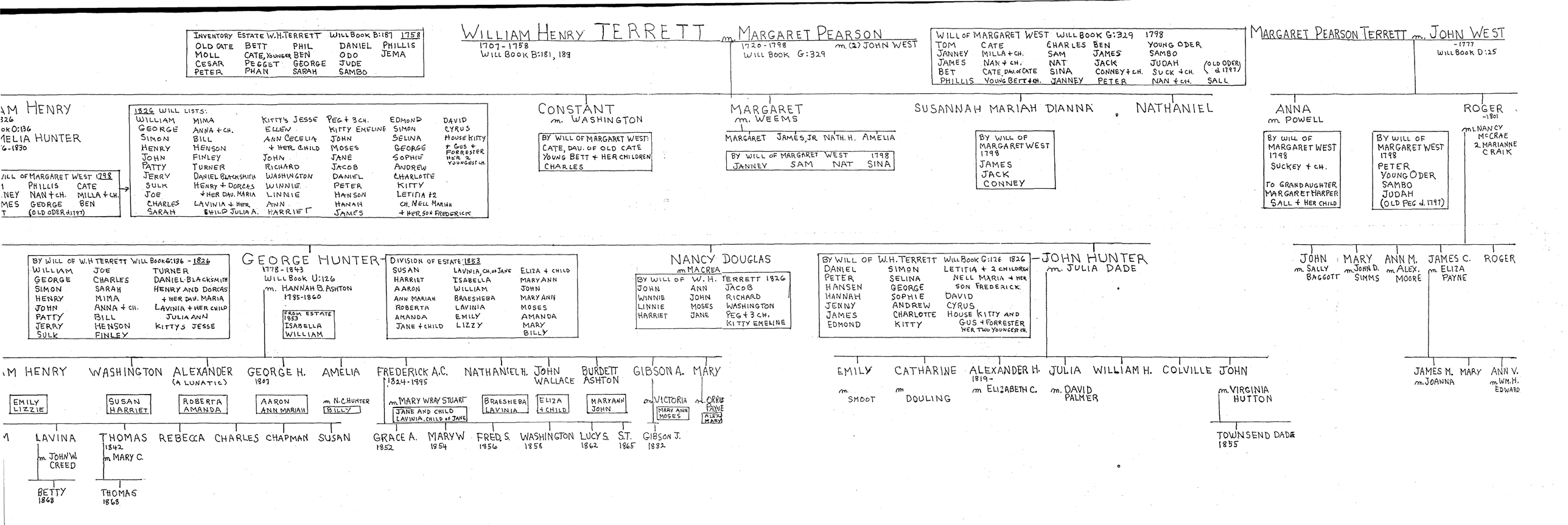


Figure 59 Map of George Hunter Terrett property division of 1851 with Shirley Highway and Beauregard Street overlain


INVENTORY ESTATE W.H.TERRETT WILL BOOK B:187 1758
OLD CATE BETT PHIL DANIEL PHILLIS
MOLL CATE, YOUNGER BEN ODO JEMA
CESAR PEGGET GEORGE JUDE
PETER PHAN SARAH SAMBO
WILLIAM HENRY TERRETT m. MARGARET PEARSON
1707-1758
WILL BOOK B:181, 189
1720-1798 m. (2) JOHN WEST
WILL BOOK G:329
WILL OF MARGARET WEST WILL BOOK G:329 1798
TOM CATE CHARLES BEN YOUNG ODER
JANNEY MILLA + CH. SAM JAMES SAMBO
JAMES NAN + CH. NAT JACK JUDAH (OLD ODER) d 1797
BET CATE, DAU. OF CATE SINA CONNEY + CH. SUCK + CH.
PHILLIS YOUNG BETT + CH. JANNEY PETER NAN + CH. SALL
MARGARET PEARSON TERRETT m. JC
WILLIAM HENRY
1752-1826
WILL BOOK O:136
m. AMELIA HUNTER
1756-1830
BY WILL OF MARGARET WEST 1798
TOM PHILLIS CATE
JANNEY NAN + CH. MILLA + CH.
JAMES GEORGE BEN
BET (OLD ODER d 1797)
1826 WILL LISTS:
WILLIAM MIMA KITTY'S JESSE PEG + 3 CH. EDMOND DAVID
GEORGE ANNA + CH. ELLEN KITTY EMELINE SIMON CYRUS
SIMON BILL ANN CECELIA JOHN SELINA HOUSE KITTY
HENRY HENSON + HER CHILD MOSES GEORGE + GUS + FORRESTER
JOHN FINLEY JOHN JANE SOPHIE HER 2 YOUNGEST CH.
PATTY TURNER RICHARD JACOB ANDREW
JERRY DANIEL BLACKSMITH WASHINGTON DANIEL CHARLOTTE
SULK HENRY + DORCAS WINNIE PETER KITTY
JOE + HER DAU. MARIA LINNIE HANSON LETITIA #2
CHARLES LAVINIA + HER ANN HANAH CH. NELL MARIAH
SARAH CHILD JULIA A. HARRIET JAMES + HER SON FREDERICK
CONSTANT
m. WASHINGTON
BY WILL OF MARGARET WEST:
CATE, DAU. OF OLD CATE
YOUNG BETT + HER CHILDREN
CHARLES
MARGARET
m. WEEMS
MARGARET JAMES, JR NATH. H. AMELIA
BY WILL OF MARGARET WEST 1798
JANNEY SAM NAT SINA
SUSANNAH MARIAH DIANNA
NATHANIEL
BY WILL OF MARGARET WEST 1798
JAMES
JACK
CONNEY
ANNA
m. POWELL
BY WILL OF MARGARET WEST 1798
SUCKEY + CH.
TO GRANDAUGHTER MARGARET HARPER
SALL + HER CHILD
BY WILL OF MARGARET WEST 1798
PETER
YOUNG ODER
SAMBO
JUDAH
(OLD PEG d. 1797)
BY WILL OF W.H TERRETT WILL BOOK G:136 - 1826
WILLIAM JOE TURNER
GEORGE CHARLES DANIEL BLACKSMITH
SIMON SARAH HENRY AND DORCAS
HENRY MIMA + HER DAU. MARIA
JOHN ANNA + CH. LAVINIA + HER CHILD
PATTY BILL JULIA ANN
JERRY HENSON KITTY'S JESSE
SULK FINLEY
GEORGE HUNTER
1798 - 1843
WILL BOOK U:126
m. HANNAH B. ASHTON
1785-1860
FROM ESTATE 1853
ISABELLA
WILLIAM
DIVISION OF ESTATE 1853
SUSAN LAVINIA, CH. OF JANE ELIZA + CHILD
HARRIET ISABELLA MARYANN
AARON WILLIAM JOHN
ANN MARIAH BRAESHEBA MARYANN
ROBERTA LAVINIA MOSES
AMANDA EMILY AMANDA
JANE + CHILD LIZZY MARY
BILLY
NANCY DOUGLAS
m MACREA
BY WILL OF W. H. TERRETT 1826
JOHN ANN JACOB
WINNIE JOHN RICHARD
LINNIE MOSES WASHINGTON
HARRIET JANE PEG + 3 CH.
KITTY EMELINE
BY WILL OF W.H. TERRETT WILL BOOK G:126 1826
DANIEL SIMON LETITIA + 2 CHILDREN
PETER SELINA NELL MARIA + HER
HANSEN GEORGE SON FREDERICK.
HANNAH SOPHIE DAVID
JENNY ANDREW CYRUS
JAMES CHARLOTTE HOUSE KITTY AND
EDMOND KITTY GUS + FORRESTER
HER TWO YOUNGEST CH.
JOHN HUNTER
m. JULIA DADE
JOHN
m. SALLY BAGGOTT
MARY
m JOHN D. SIMMS
ANN M.
m ALEX. MOORE
JAM
m EL
P
JAMES M.
m JOANN
WILLIAM HENRY
1804
m.
EMILY
LIZZIE
WASHINGTON
SUSAN
HARRIET
ALEXANDER
(A LUNATIC)
ROBERTA
AMANDA
GEORGE H.
1807
AARON
ANN MARIAH
AMELIA
m N.C. HUNTER
BILLY
FREDERICK A.C.
1824-1895
m MARY WRAY STUART
JANE AND CHILD
LAVINIA, CHILD OF JANE
NATHANIEL H.
BRAESHEBA
LAVINIA
JOHN WALLACE
ELIZA
+ CHILD
BURDETT ASHTON
MARYANN
JOHN
GIBSON A.
m VICTORIA
MARY ANN
MOSES
MARY
m ORRIS
FAYNE
ALEX
MARY
EMILY
m
SMOOT
CATHARINE
m
DOULING
ALEXANDER H.
1819-
m ELIZABETH C.
JULIA
m. DAVID
PALMER
WILLIAM H.
COLVILLE JOHN
m. VIRGINIA
HUTTON
TOWNSEND DADE
1855
WILLIAM
LAVINA
m. JOHN W.
CREED
BETTY
1868
THOMAS
1842
m MARY C.
THOMAS
1868
REBECCA
CHARLES
CHAPMAN
SUSAN
GRACE A.
1852
MARY W.
1854
FRED. S.
1856
WASHINGTON
1858
LUCY S.
1862
S.T.
1865
GIBSON J.
1882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MOLL CATE, YOUNGER BEN ODO JEMA
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TOM CATE CHARLES BEN YOUNG ODER
JANNEY MILLA + CH. SAM JAMES SAMBO
JAMES NAN + CH. NAT JACK JUDAH (OLD ODER)
BET CATE, DAU. OF CATE SINA CONNEY + CH. SUCK + CH. d 1797
PHILLIS YOUNG BETT + CH. JANNEY PETER NAN + CH. SALL
MARGARET PEARSON TERRETT m. JOHN WEST
-1777
WILL BOOK D:25
M HENRY
326
OK O:136
MELIA HUNTER
6-1830
ILL OF MARGARET WEST 1798
1 PHILLIS CATE
NEY NAN + CH. MILLA + CH.
MES GEORGE BEN
T (OLD ODER d 1797)
1826 WILL LISTS:
WILLIAM MIMA KITTY'S JESSE PEG + 3 CH. EDMOND DAVID
GEORGE ANNA + CH. ELLEN KITTY EMELINE SIMON CYRUS
SIMON BILL ANN CECELIA + HER CHILD JOHN SELINA HOUSE KITTY + GUS + FORRESTER HER 2 YOUNGEST CH.
HENRY HENSON MOSES GEORGE
JOHN FINLEY JANE SOPHIE
PATTY TURNER RICHARD JACOB ANDREW
JERRY DANIEL BLACKSMITH WASHINGTON DANIEL CHARLOTTE
SULK HENRY + DORCAS + HER DAU. MARIA WINNIE PETER KITTY
JOE LINNIE HANSON LETITIA + 2 CH. NELL MARIA + HER SON FREDERICK
CHARLES LAVINIA + HER CHILD JULIA A. ANN HANAH
SARAH HARRIET JAMES
CONSTANT
m. WASHINGTON
BY WILL OF MARGARET WEST:
CATE, DAU. OF OLD CATE
YOUNG BETT + HER CHILDREN
CHARLES
MARGARET
m. WEEMS
MARGARET JAMES, JR NATH. H. AMELIA
BY WILL OF MARGARET WEST 1798
JANNEY SAM NAT SINA
SUSANNAH MARIAH DIANNA
BY WILL OF MARGARET WEST 1798
JAMES
JACK
CONNEY
NATHANIEL
ANNA
m POWELL
BY WILL OF MARGARET WEST 1798
SUCKEY + CH.
TO GRANDAUGHTER MARGARET HARPER
SALL + HER CHILD
BY WILL OF MARGARET WEST 1798
PETER
YOUNG ODER
SAMBO
JUDAH
(OLD PEG d. 1797)
ROGER
-1801
m 1. NANCY McCRAE
2. MARIANNE CRAIK
BY WILL OF W.H TERRETT WILL BOOK G:136 - 1826
WILLIAM JOE TURNER
GEORGE CHARLES DANIEL BLACKSMITH
SIMON SARAH HENRY AND DORCAS + HER DAU. MARIA
HENRY MIMA LAVINIA + HER CHILD
JOHN ANNA + CH. JULIA ANN
PATTY BILL KITTYS JESSE
JERRY HENSON
SULK FINLEY
GEORGE HUNTER
1778 - 1843
WILL BOOK U:126
m. HANNAH B. ASHTON
1785-1860
FROM ESTATE 1853
ISABELLA
WILLIAM
DIVISION OF ESTATE 1853
SUSAN LAVINIA, CH. OF JANE ELIZA + CHILD
HARRIET ISABELLA MARYANN
AARON WILLIAM JOHN
ANN MARIAH BRAESHEBA MARY ANN
ROBERTA LAVINIA MOSES
AMANDA EMILY AMANDA
JANE + CHILD LIZZY MARY
BILLY
NANCY DOUGLAS
m MACREA
BY WILL OF W. H. TERRETT 1826
JOHN ANN JACOB
WINNIE JOHN RICHARD
LINNIE MOSES WASHINGTON
HARRIET JANE PEG + 3 CH.
KITTY EMELINE
BY WILL OF W.H. TERRETT WILL BOOK G:126 1826
DANIEL SIMON LETITIA + 2 CHILDREN
PETER SELINA NELL MARIA + HER SON FREDERICK
HANSEN GEORGE
HANNAH SOPHIE DAVID
JENNY ANDREW CYRUS
JAMES CHARLOTTE HOUSE KITTY AND GUS + FORRESTER HER TWO YOUNGEST CH.
EDMOND KITTY
JOHN HUNTER
m. JULIA DADE
JOHN
m. SALLY BAGGOTT
MARY
m. JOHN D. SIMMS
ANN M.
m. ALEX. MOORE
JAMES C.
m. ELIZA PAYNE
ROGER
M HENRY
EMILY LIZZIE
LAVINA
m. JOHN W. CREED
BETTY
1868
WASHINGTON
SUSAN HARRIET
THOMAS
1842
m. MARY C.
THOMAS
1868
ALEXANDER
(A LUNATIC)
ROBERTA AMANDA
REBECCA
GEORGE H.
1807
AARON ANN MARIAH
CHARLES
AMELIA
m. N.C. HUNTER
BILLY
CHAPMAN
SUSAN
FREDERICK A.C.
1824-1895
m. MARY WRAY STUART
JANE AND CHILD LAVINIA, CHILD OF JANE
GRACE A.
1852
MARY W
1854
NATHANIEL H.
BRAESHEBA LAVINIA
FRED. S.
1856
JOHN WALLACE
ELIZA + CHILD
WASHINGTON
1858
BURDETT ASHTON
MARYANN JOHN
LUCY S.
1862
S.T.
1865
GIBSON A.
m. VICTORIA
MARY ANN MOSES
GIBSON J.
1832
MARY
m. ORRIE PAYNE
ALEX MARY
EMILY
m. SMOOT
CATHARINE
m. DOULING
ALEXANDER H.
1819-
m. ELIZABETH C.
JULIA
m. DAVID PALMER
WILLIAM H.
COLVILLE
JOHN
m. VIRGINIA HUTTON
TOWNSEND DADE
1855
JAMES M.
m. JOANNA
MARY
ANN V.
m. WM. H. EDWARD

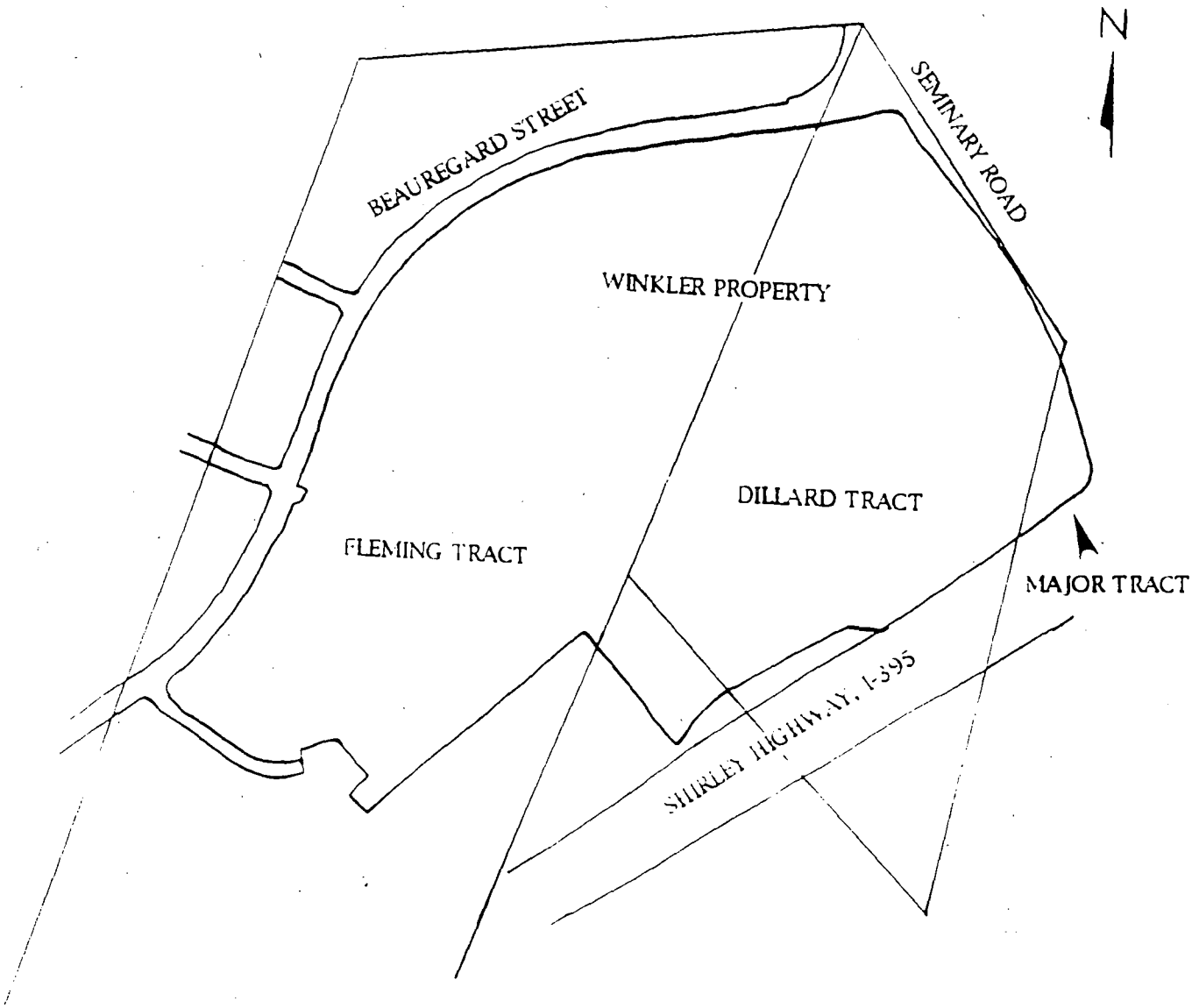
Scarci who paid $1,740.50. It was quickly sold to Henry A Bontz in 1854 (Fairfax Deed Book Z3:193).

These three lots from the 1853 division of George Hunter Terretts properties continue with their distinctive boundaries today. The title search that was conducted to certify the property titles in by Monticello Title Company in the 1980's. The properties were grouped and named by the landholder of record approximately 60 years ago which corresponds to the legal limit necessary for a title search. The properties that are part of the survey area are referred to as the Fleming, Dillard and Major tracts (Figure 61). It is interesting to note that the Fleming tract, purchased by the Shirley Apartment Development Corporation the signatory being Catherine Winkler in 1947, was purchased from direct descendants of the Terrett family.

The Major tract, formerly a portion of George Hunter Terretts Lot 1, was purchased by Henry A, Bontz shortly after the division of property (Fairfax Deed Book Z3:193). After his death the property passed to his wife or daughter Martha A. Bontz (B62:83) and from her to her son Albert Henry Bontz who was unmarried and died intestate. Upon his death the property reverted to her life estate and was claimed by George, John, and Lewis Creed and Bettie Stoneburner, who is believed to be a Creed and sister to the others. After a dilution of ownership the 72 acres or half of the original Bontz acreage, that includes the Mark Center property, was sold to Victor C. Donaldson in 1917 (Q7:24).

In March 1926, Walter A. Warfield and his wife Ruth B, Warfield acquired the property from Donaldson (R9:330). After her husbands death she was married again to David L. Stone and a transfer of title was made in 1935 to reflect his partnership. She later was divorced from Stone and married Duncan K. Major with a change in title to reflect their union was made in 1940. During this period an electrical easement was granted in 1936 and right of ways or easements were also granted in 1943, 1945 and 1947 related to the construction of Shirley Highway. Additional electrical right of ways were granted in 1950 and 1960. A portion of the property was then sold to J.Lee Price and his wife in 1954 and they in turn sold to Mark Winkler in 1956.

The Fleming tract was deeded to Mary Terrett Dixon in 1870 who had married Turner Dixon. They had six daughters and Mary Dixon's will specified that the land be conveyed in a trust to the last surviving daughter. In accordance with her wishes the wills of the various sisters deeded their interests to the last remaining sister. In Mary Irwin's 1909 will she bequeathed the property for the lifetime of her sisters (Alexandria Will Book 3:239). Between the time of her death and the death of her sisters a water easement was granted to the Alexandria Water Company. All of the sisters had died by 1926/27 and the property was left to Mary Lee Fleming a niece, perhaps to keep the property within the sisterhood. Unfortunately, Mary Lee Fleming and Robert Fleming were killed in the Knickerbocker Disaster and and the properties title was settled in a 1941 court case that awarded partial title to Thomas and William Fleming and nephew John Oaton. The property



PROPERTY TRACTS IN THE SURVEY AREA
Note: Tract names are given by major landowner approximately 60 years ago.

Figure 61 Property lines of Dillard, Fleming and Major tracts on the Mark Center property

owners had part of their property condemned by Fairfax County and the U.S. Government for the easement of a sewer line in 1944 and 1945.

The property was sold by the Flemings to the Shirley Apartment Development Corporation, signatory Catherine Winkler in 1947. The same year a highway easement was granted for the construction of Shirley Highway and the title was transferred from the Shirley Highway Apartment Corporation to Catherine Winkler.

The Dillard tract after being acquired by the three sons of George Hunter Terrett was sold to Gibson Terrett in 1854 (C4:38). A few years later in 1860 the property left the Terrett family and was sold to Phillip Jones in 1860 (F4:774). In 1870 upon the death of Jones the property was divided among his 12 heirs. A suit was filed to quiet the title for unknowness of Jones and the property with clear title is owned by John H. Terrett in 1904 (F5:685). The property begins to change hands on a regular basis with George Wise acquiring the land in 1914 (Q6:33) It may have been the prospect of annexation and potentially rising taxes that led C.W. Oliver (S7:560) to turnover the property which was followed by the property being sold seven times in 8 years. In 1926 F.M. Dillard acquired the property (R9:214) and through trustees wills and agreement it left Dillard hands and progressed thru four more transfers of title and was finally acquired by the Fairfax Forest Corporation in March 1933 (P15:509). A final transfer of title was affected in 1943 when the property was conveyed to Mark Winkler.

It is hoped that this annotated presentation has helped the reader to understand more about the Terrett family and the numerous land transactions that have occurred over the years. This summary should give an idea of the periods of time that each parcel of land was held and some of the developments that have occurred on and around the property.

Understanding the Terrett family from the sparse records that are to be found is a difficult task and one that leaves large voids of information. Numerous sources were examined to shed light on this family including Will Books, Deeds, Court Order Books , marriage and death certificates, Southern Claims Commission records, Property and Personal Tax Lists, Agricultural Census records and Fairfax County Census records. Often in the beginning of the census texts, they have an explanation of the methods used in the surveys and the explanation of nicknames and other nuances to help the researcher utilize the information that is presented. Particularly in the census records, the omission of names of family members, entire families missing, variation in the numbers of slaves represented, and the lack of occupation in many instances make the interpretation from one census to the other extremely difficult. Unfortunately, little definitive information was gained and the over interpretation or generalization of that information may be misleading.

What is known is that the Terretts established a family home, that appears on the 1853 division map, located approximately 3/4 of a mile south of the Terrace 1 Site (44AX162). The location of the "Terrett Dwelling House" , if it existed today, would have been on the southern side of Shirley Highway,

I-395. The association between this house and the structure that occupied the Terrace 1 Site is unclear. The possibility that the structure was that of a tenant or slaves has been hypothesized. Comparison between the structures at Monticello, Poplar Forest and Mt. Vernon that served to house slaves has been considered when interpreting this site. Although, the proximity of the structures to the main house, the number of occupants, their size and far more substantial construction, the postulated reliance of the main house kitchen for food preparation make direct or indirect comparisons unrealistic. Comparison between the Portici site is also difficult as this was part of dwelling home with slaves occupying the basement of the structure.

Whether the site was occupied by slaves or a tenant is felt that the location of the site was probably used to for tending livestock. This conclusion was reached from the notation on the 1853 division map that shows the area to be wooded and the poor soils that are found on the terrace. Agricultural census records for 1850 list only two Terretts; William Terrett and Hannah B. Terrett. These represent one of the nephews of George H. Terrett and his widow. Although it is known that George Terrett did not have his property divided until 1853 there is a separate notation and approximately 100 acres of his holdings are not reported. The differences between the two Terretts in this census are minor although the variations are interesting. Both have an almost equal number of horses and milk cows while William has five oxen and Hannah B. two. William records 21-"Other Cattle" while Hannah B. has none and the difference in "Bushels of Indian Corn" and "Bushels of Rye" are significant. The category for "Livestock Value" shows that William Terrett's 106 animals valued at $520 while Hannah B.'s 68 animals were valued at $1,200. The difference in appraisal value is considerable and unaccountable.

It is clear that agriculture activity was occurring on the Terrett property but, to what degree were they involved or dependent on farming is unclear. The 1850 Census records list two Terrett's; Hannah B.-widow of William Henry Terrett and William Terrett-son of John Hunter Terrett. William Terrett is reported in the Census to be an "Engineer" but his agricultural production appears to be significant from the Agricultural Census of the same year that was detailed above. There is no occupation listed for Hannah B. Terrett as expected, while those who reside with her are also listed. The eldest William H. Terrett has no occupation listed and age 47, while his four brothers are also listed two are identified as "Farmers": while Alexander H. and Gibson A. have no listed occupation. It is assumed that the two brothers listed as farmers are responsible for the agricultural production. Another difficulty with the interpretation of the family is that four brothers and a sister are not listed in the Census. Their whereabouts is unknown.

Details in George Hunter Terrett's will (Fairfax Will Book U:136) suggest a more mysterious side to the Terrett family. Perhaps the reason William H. Terrett was not listed as having an occupation may relate to the codicil to his father's will that states that he had been previously omitted from his will " for certain causes not strictly mentioned". His will also

assigns guardianship for his son Alexander who is a "lunatic". The events that may have taken place to cause these situations could be related to the lifestyles, medical considerations or any number of explanations.

An integral part of the Terrett family economics was the use of slaves that provided the work force for agricultural and domestic labor. The recording of these slave acquisitions and sales are often not recorded. The addition of many of the slaves probably come from the birth of children who then become part of the household. The period of time when the greatest amount of property was held in the Terrett family is also the time when the the largest number of slaves were present as well. The division of these slaves between agricultural and domestic duties is unclear but, the mention of certain slaves in the Will of Margaret West-wife of William Henry Terrett may suggest that they were associated with domestic duties (Fairfax Will Book G:239). The number of slaves held by the Terrett's was considered in the upper percentiles for slave owners and is considered a direct correlation to wealth and status within the community. The dilution of the Terrett holdings begins in earnest in 1853 with the division of the property and slaves of George Hunter Terrett to his 12 heirs.

Methodology

A Scope of Work was submitted to and approved by Alexandria Archaeology to investigate the approximately 61 acre area that included a review of previous work in the area and a thorough review of the physiography.

The preliminary research included a review of the 1979 survey report that had located a number of lithic scatters and features. It also included a review of the field notes, drawings, artifacts and work conducted on site 44AX6 that lies outside the survey area but within the adjacent Winkler Botanical Preserve. A review of the work conducted by Engineering Sciences on the building area for the Radisson Hotel and 2001 office building in 1987/88 were reviewed. Finally, the artifacts that were recovered during the testing of site 44AX6 by Terry Klein and the artifacts recovered during the work by Engineering Sciences were re-examined.

The topography of the survey area was closely examined to develop an efficient and thorough methodology. The review of the engineering study conducted by Law Engineering was consulted to help determine the areas of highest probability for any cultural activity and to provide the necessary figures to quantify the observations made during a preliminary examination of the survey area. The area is essentially three terraces bisected by well developed drainages. This drainage pattern results in the terraces being 70 or more feet above the shallow floodplains of these drainages. A review of the engineering report shows that the terrace areas are relatively flat with at most a few degrees of slope. In contrast, the slopes at the edge of terraces are almost exclusively over a 10% grade. The percentage breakdown is as follows: 36% of the survey area is between 10-15% grade; 9% at a 15-25% grade; and 16% has a slope of greater than 25%. (Note: These are percentages based on the entire area between I-395 and Beauregard Street and includes portions of the Winkler Botanical Preserve and area where several buildings have subsequently been built) The total percentage of the area with a slope greater than 10% is 61%.

This difference in topography divided the survey area into two distinct probability areas requiring different methodologies; the terrace tops and their slopes.

Before the methodology was proposed, the depth limit for cultural deposits was intensively investigated. Because of the nature of the gravel terraces it is difficult to ascertain where a true subsoil, if any, may exist and to what depth a shovel test would be needed to detect any buried cultural resource. Several steps were undertaken to understand the soil profile. The engineering study for the property was consulted, test holes were excavated on each of the terraces and in two features located on the property (Dugouts 3 and 4). These references and the test holes produced a consistent soil profile characterized by a thin humus/detritus layer an inch or so thick overlying a gravel matrix. This matrix is 50-80% gravel with a sandy silty loam matrix

throughout. A fragipan was found at a depth of 16-28 inches. Although there is no definitive agreement about the formation process of fragipan among professionals, it is believed to be an acid hard pan formed by the accumulation of clay and silt sized particles from percolation to form a layer that is often nearly impermeable. A number of references and discussions were held with individuals to conclude that the cultural deposits would most certainly be deposited very near the surface as little soil formation has occurred on the terraces since their formation. (See Appendix C-Relevant Communications-Scope of Work 7/30/91)

Phase 1 Survey

Two separate methodologies were proposed and approved in the Scope of Work for the Phase I survey; one for flat terraces with the highest probability for for cultural activity and another for the terrace slopes.

The method for the terrace area was based on the incremental spacings of shovel testing recommended by Fairfax County Department of Heritage Resources. This was to space 30 cm. diameter or 12" shovel tests on a 50 foot grid pattern over the area. The grid system was established from known engineering features with Virginia State plane coordinates.

If a shovel test was found to contain an artifact(s) an "intersite" procedure was undertaken where shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot intervals. This interval helps determine whether the artifact is an isolated find or part of a larger cultural occupation and acts to define the size of the feature or site that is encountered.

In the Scope of Work it was proposed that the slope areas would be surveyed.with the use of a high quality altimeter to maintain transects that followed a given topographic elevation. At regular intervals an area would be raked off to examine the surface (See Appendix C-Relevant Communication-Scope of Work 7/30/91). After the completion of the shovel testing on the terrace tops, it was seen that only 31 of the 428 shovel tests had yielded artifacts and that the labor intensive survey as original proposed would be superfluous and non-productive. The Scope of Work was amended to reflect the knowledge gained and an alternative pedestrian walkover was approved and substituted for the original survey method on the slopes.

All artifacts were washed, air dried, labeled and curated in accordance with Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) Secretary of the Interior and Alexandria Archaeology standards. All artifacts have been given to the City of Alexandria and the Deed of Gift is included as Appendix G.

Phase II Testing

The Phase I shovel and intersite testing identified two sites. One of these sites was a prehistoric lithic scatter located very near the edge of terrace 2B and the other a late 18th-mid 19th century historic site located near the

southern edge of Terrace 1. Because of the density of the artifacts recovered at both sites, further testing was recommended. Virginia Department of Historic Resources site forms were completed for both sites and each was given an official site name and number. The prehistoric site was designated as the Terrace 2B (44AX163) and the historic site as Terrace 1 Site (44AX162).

Each site had a different methodology as they represent different cultural occupations separated by many thousands of years.
The prehistoric lithic scatter located on Terrace 2B represented a limited area where lithic material had been recovered. A total of six - 1 x 1 meter excavation units were excavated within the area defined by the shovel testing. The units were placed in the topographic location with highest probability for recovering artifacts or encountering intact cultural features. A datum, consisting of a six inch galvanized spike set in a one gallon pot filled with cement, was established on the site and its location can be seen on the site map Figure 62. The six units were paired into adjacent 1 x 1 meter units to facilitate excavation and to expose a larger contiguous area in which to define cultural features if they were present.

The units were excavated primarily with trowel and shovel with the occasional need for a pick axe. Excavation was done in arbitrary 10 cm. levels from the existing ground surface. Elevations of all four corners of each unit were taken for the ground surface with a theodolite and are referenced to the site datum. The soil was screened thru 1/4 inch mesh hardware cloth and all artifacts appropriately labelled. Any artifacts that were of questionable cultural origin were re-examined after being cleaned and air dried. The surface collection of the area just downslope of the defined site area was undertaken with the use of a leaf rake and the survey lanes covered 100% of the designated area.Representatives of Alexandria Archaeology toured the site during this process and the phase two methods were discussed. Based on the information, we recommended, and the City concurred, that no further work was recommended on the site.

The phase II testing of the Terrace 1 historic site followed a progression that helped define the limits of the occupation area by using several different methods. The initial phase I shovel testing and intersite tests had defined an area that yielded late 18th and early 19th century ceramics as well as the discovery of a small brick concentration.

Although, it was believed that the area could be the remains of a domestic habitation site, no intact cultural features could be found to discount the hypothesis that this was a dump site. As a consequence, a proposal was made to Alexandria Archaeology to excavate test units spread over the area to determine whether intact cultural features were present or whether an area of high density cultural occupation/activity could be located It was proposed that eight excavation units be excavateed and to investigate the area fully and eleven units were excavated. Nine of the eleven test units were placed directly within the area that is delineated by a vegetal anomaly-- a thicket of greenbrier and poison ivy that is characteristic of disturbed or burned areas.

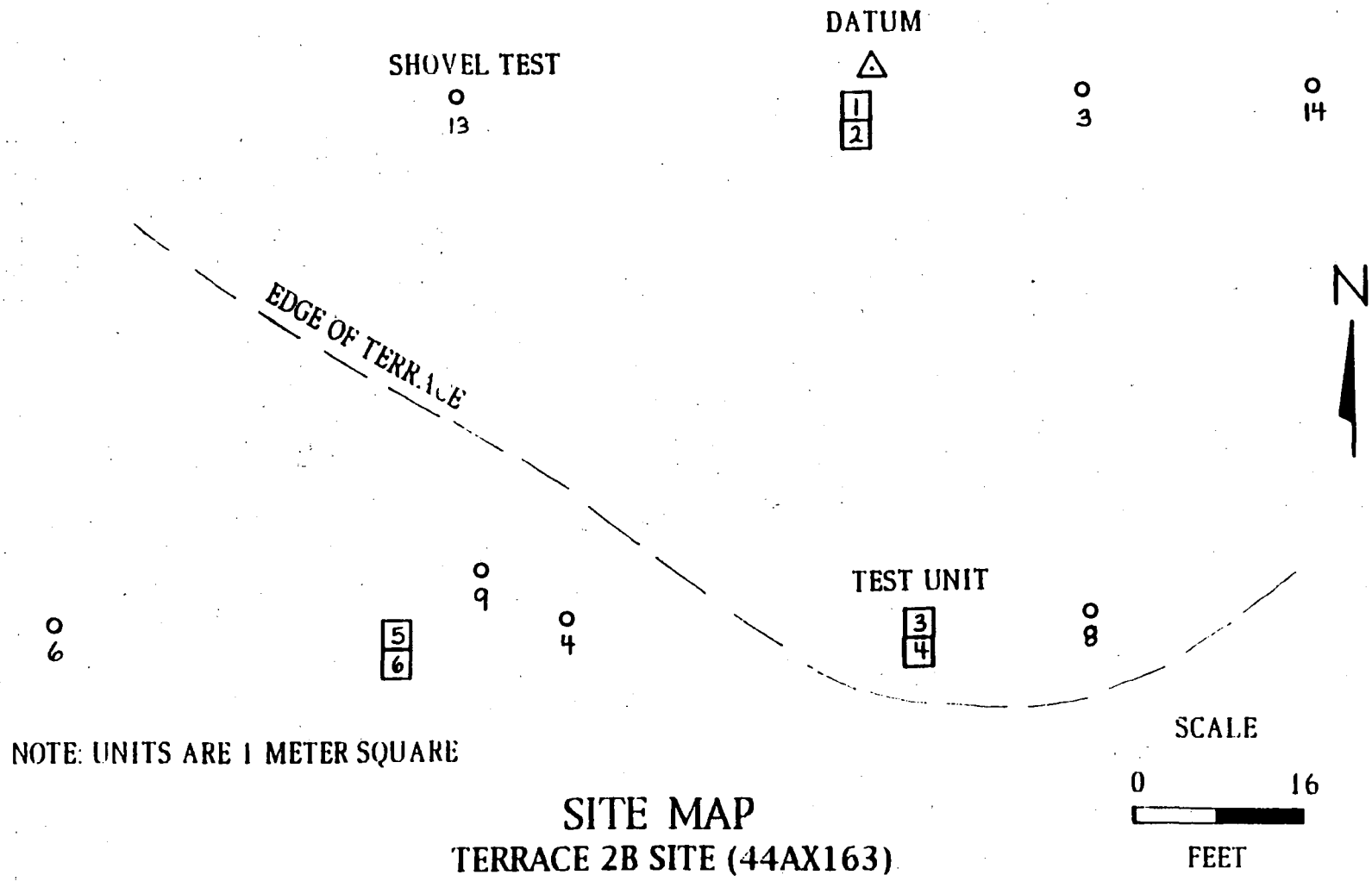


Figure 62 Terrace 2B site plan

A site datum was established in what appeared to be the geographical center of the site as estimated by the limits of the greenbrier and poison ivy thicket. It was placed three feet west of shovel test N 426,350 E 2 393,400 and is a large galvanized gutter spike set in a one gallon plastic flower pot filled with cement. The datum is also the northeast corner of Unit 7 and serves as the hub for the placement of most the test units.

Initially, four units were excavated in a block over the area of the brick concentration in the hope that it would reveal either a pier, foundation or chimney base. Unfortunately, only brick batts and mortar were encountered along with number of artifacts that indicated that they were either part of a discard pile or all of the whole bricks had been salvaged.

Two of the units,that were located approximately 60 feet to the north of the disturbed vegetation area,.were excavated in the middle of a shallow depression that measured approximately 11 feet in diameter. These units (Unit 10 & 11) were immediately at sterile subsoil after clearing away the root mass and soil that had been deposited in the depression over a number of years. Most of the units yielded very few artifacts while units 5-8 yielded only a few artifacts. These artifacts were primarily ceramics in very fragmentary condition with many of the sherds being less than a 3/8 of an inch in maximum dimension.

To further investigate the area, three mounds of dirt that were piled up during the establishment or maintenance of the trails in the immediate area were sectioned (Figure 63). Only Pile #2 was found to have only four ceramic sherds that were out of context and indicated a very low density of artifacts.

At this point, a final methodology was proposed and approved to examine a wide area and to determine if, and where, a structure may have been located. The methodology used a small skid loader, commonly referred to as a Bob Cat, to scrape off a number of lanes across the site to allow for an unrestricted surface collection and to metal detect along those lanes for any metallic targets (Figure 64 and 65). The skid loader was used because it can uncover a large area with excellent vertical control in an expeditious manner. Perhaps the most important consideration was the prevalence of greenbriers and poison ivy that could be dealt with at more than an arms length. The skid loader was used with the bucket in a nearly vertical position with the bucket being dragged backwards as the skid loader backed up. This allowed the vegetation to be scraped off and perhaps an inch of the rootmass as well.

After the rootmass and active vegetation had been cleared and the ground surface exposed, a surface collection was made along all of the lanes. Only a few artifacts were exposed and they were all located in the area that was later determined to be a historic structure. One concentration of artifacts was located and the broken remains of a mid-19th century beer bottle was excavated in close association with several brick batts and associated mortar. In an effort to locate an intact cultural feature, a total of eight units were opened and were designated as Units A-H. These units were later given a number designation and the artifacts that were recovered were incorporated into the artifact catalog. The correlation between the the lettered and

Figure 63 Sectional excavation of Mound 2 near Terrace 1 Site 44AX162 (note the abundant poison ivy)

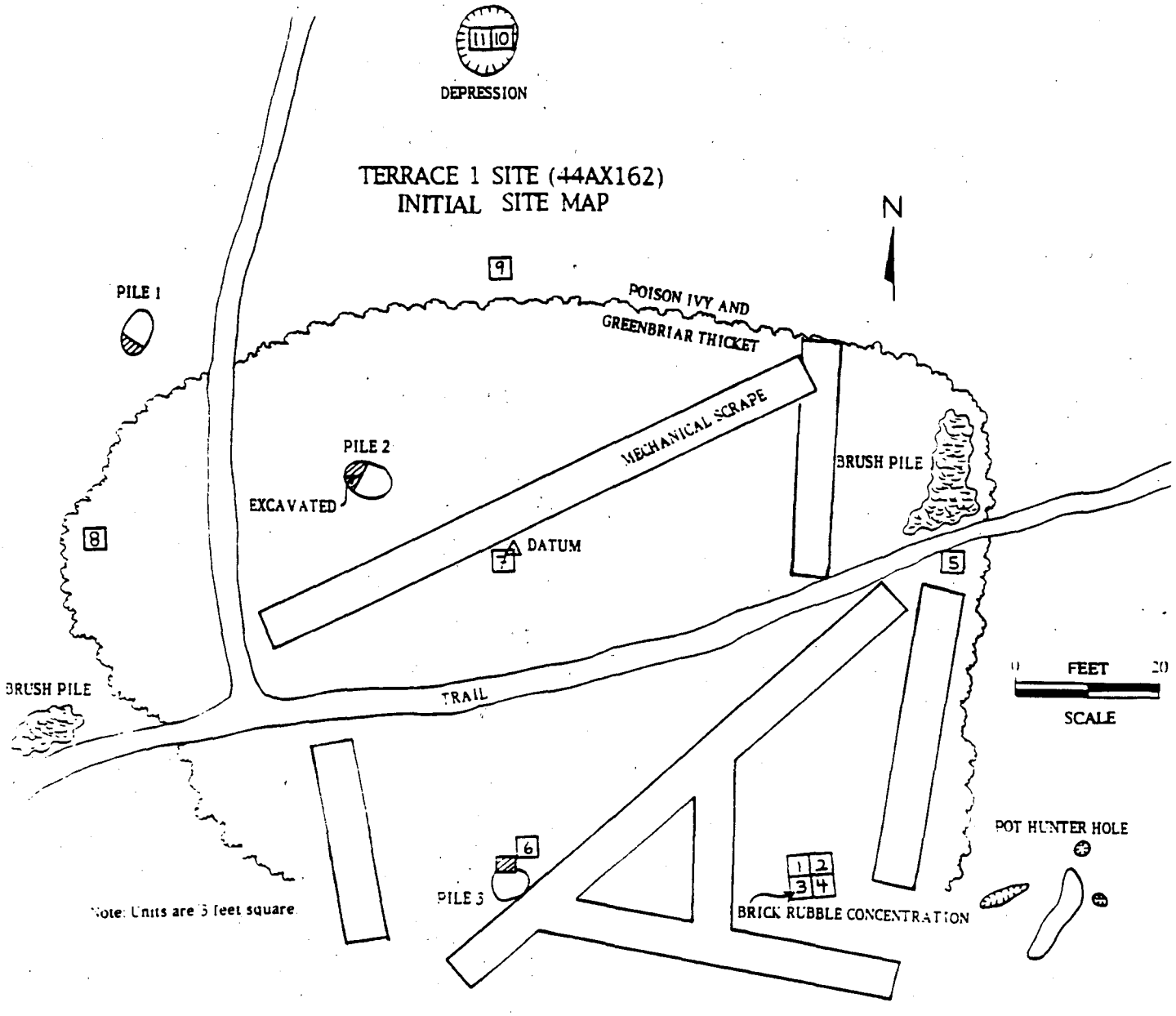


Figure 64 Phase II testing site plan for Terrace 1 Site 44AX162

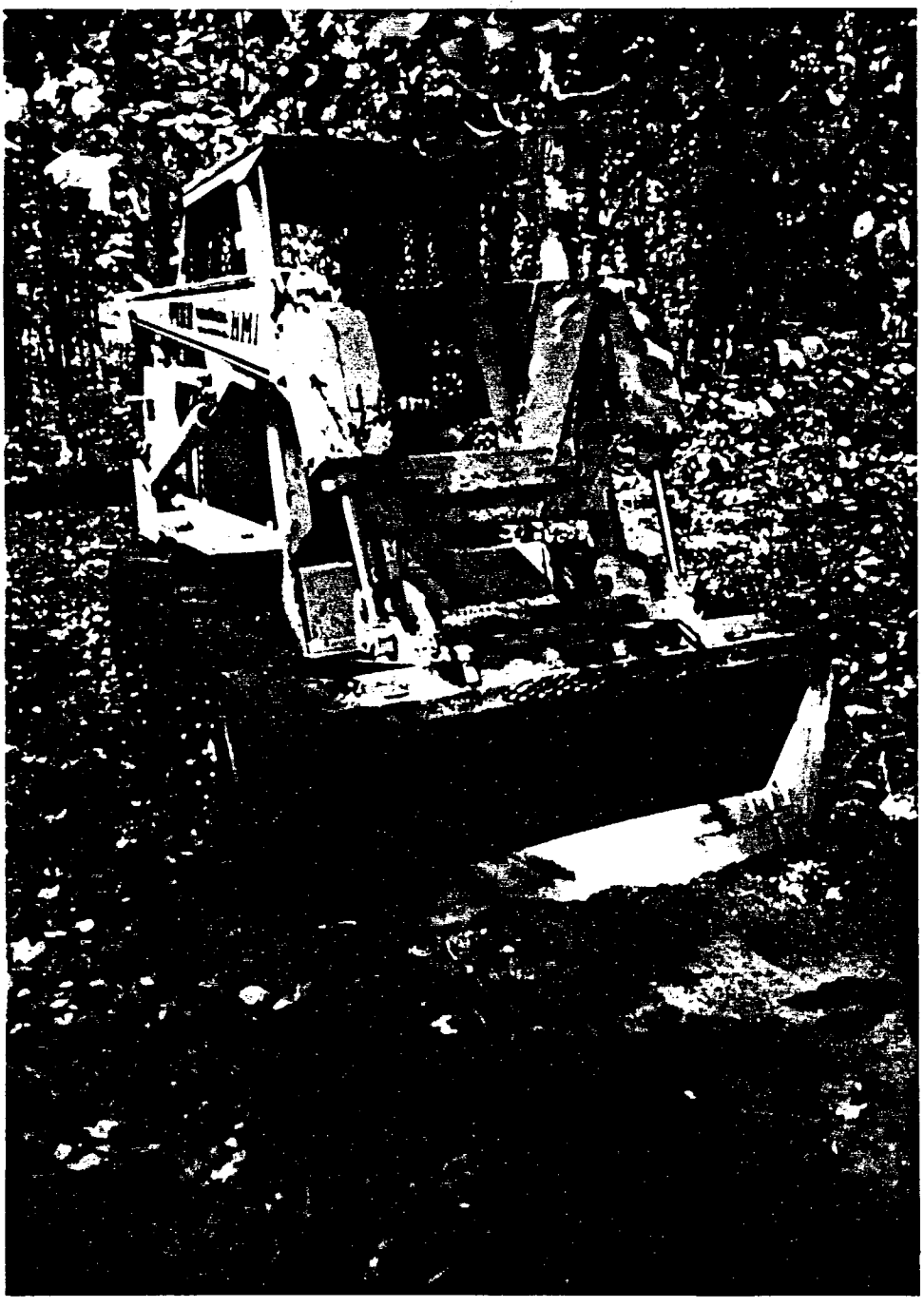


Figure 65 Skid loader scraping off ground cover on Terrace 1 Site

numbered units can be seen in the transparency overlays at the rear of the text or in Figure 66.

The metal detecting of the lanes gave the best and most enlightening information about the site. A Fisher metal detector was used along all of the lanes that had been mechanically scraped off (Figure 67). No metal targets were located along any of the lanes except the two that were closest to the edge of the terrace and on both sides of the brick concentration. We were able to define individual metal targets and a pin flag was placed on each target. As the metal detecting continued, a clearly distinguishable pattern emerged. The metal detecting established a somewhat oblong pattern outside of which no metal targets were located. Around the perimeter of this pattern a lower density of targets were defined and these individual targets quickly increased in density when approaching the center of the pattern. This density of targets quickly increased to a point where individual targets merged into a constant signal indicating an indistinguishable number of targets. The locations of the low density or individual targets located at the perimeter of the concentration were plotted from the datum with the use of an electronic digital theodolite and measured to the hundreth of a degree. The distance to each target was measured with a fiberglass tape from the datum established a the corner of test unit #7. A number of these targets near the perimeter were localized and ground truthed. Of the nine targets that were excavated all were either wrought or cut nails with one exception being a horseshoe fragment. It was surmised from this procedure that over 90% of the unknown targets were most probably nails and that the pattern that was delineated was a former structure.

Phase III Investigation

A meeting was held with representatives of Alexandria Archaeology in early June 1993 and a plan for excavating up to 25 units on the site was agreed upon. The excavation units were set up on a grid using 3 x 3 foot grids on a north-south axis and referenced to the site datum. For the ease of tracking artifacts, excavation units were numbered on a consecutive basis as they were dug. A master plan showing the individual unit numbers is included within the text and a transparency overlay is included in the rear pocket to assist the reader or researcher when reviewing the numerous distribution maps included in this report.

The excavation was done almost exclusively by troweling and all soils were screened through 1/4 inch mesh hardware cloth. These screens were placed over a wheel barrow so that all backdirt could be removed from the immediate site area. A large amount of brick and mortar was encountered during the excavation and because of its friable nature and quantity only representative samples were recovered. The residue of brick and mortar from each screen load was poured into five gallon buckets and the volume of material was recorded on the excavation level forms. Each unit was drawn and photographed at each level and a master site plan prepared for each

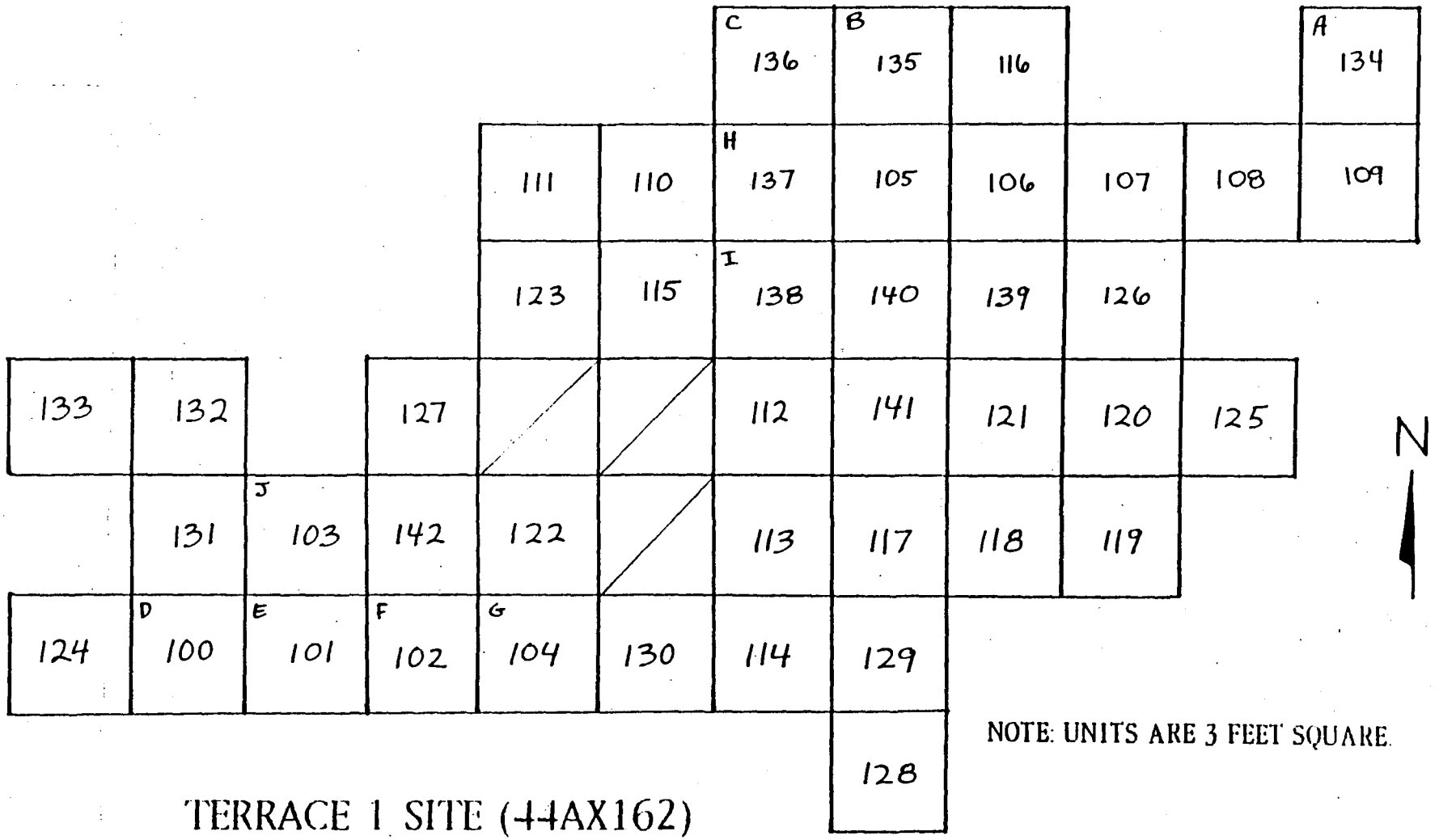


Figure 66 Site Map showing the location of test and excavation units

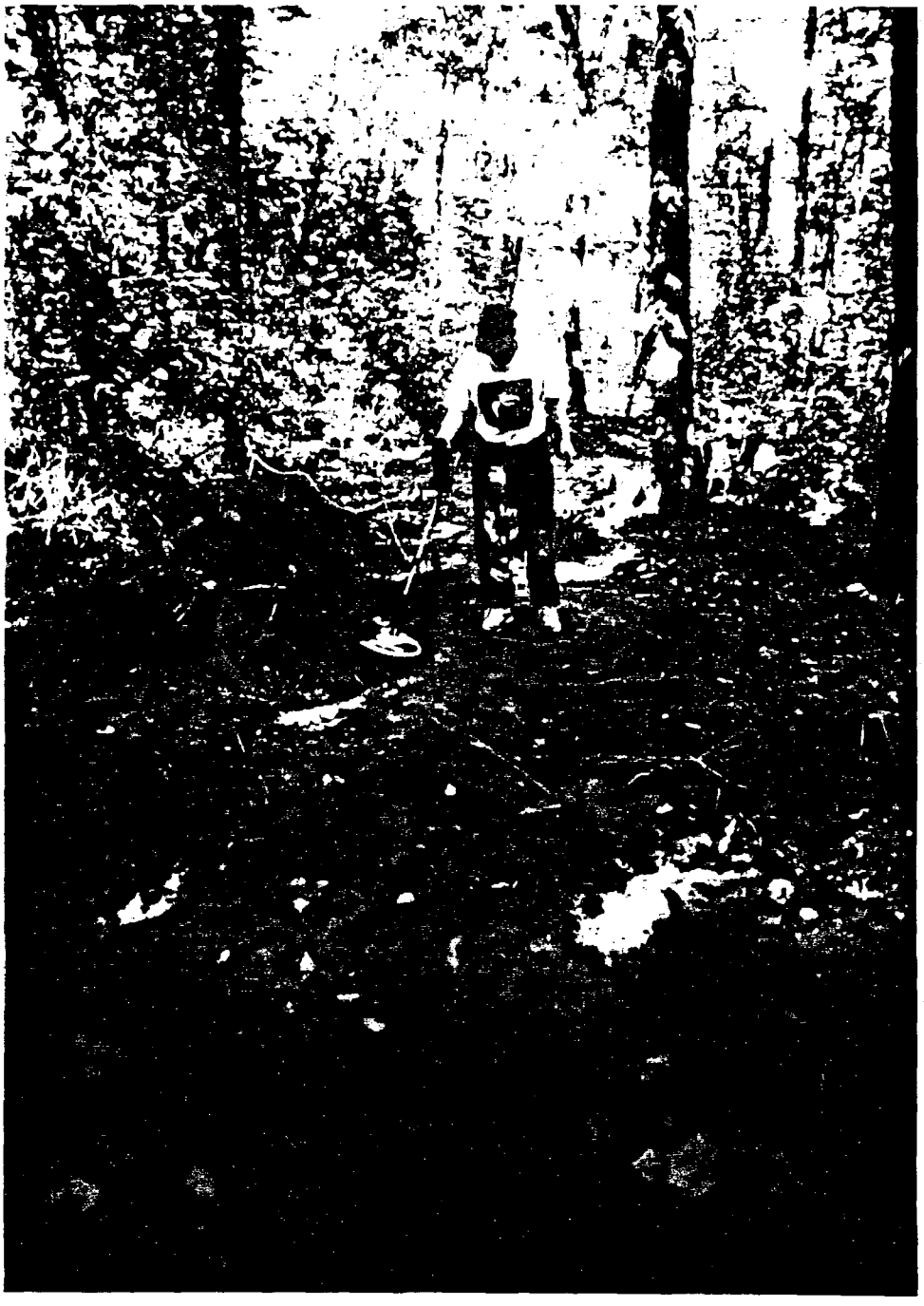


Figure 67 Metal detecting mechanically scraped lanes on Terrace 1 Site. Pin Flags note the locations of individual targets

excavation level. The units were excavated in 4 inch levels and all features were sectioned and a two liter sample taken for floatation analysis. The feature was then profiled and the other half excavated, another two liter floatation sample and a final drawing and photograph of the feature was taken at its completion.

The site was covered with plastic on a daily basis and photographs of the entire site were taken from a tall ladder leaning against one of several trees on the site. The site was cleaned before photography with the use of a leaf blower which, I believe, gives the most unbiased view of the differences in soil discoloration on this particular site.

As the excavation progressed, those cultural features present on the site were not clearly interpretable or recognizable. Two visits to the site were made by Alexandria Archaeology to assess the progress of the work and to familiarize themselves with the site for further discussions. These tours lead to continued work to define limits of the structure and to investigate at least one possible feature. As a result, a total of 42 units were excavated on the site.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

A walkover of the survey area to examine those features and artifactual materials recovered during 1979 survey was conducted as part of the background research of the area. The field maps and survey notes were examined at Alexandria Archaeology and the field map was copied to facilitate the relocation of the areas indicated on the map (Appendix F).

Terrace 2B had two features and lithic scatter V indicated on the 1979 survey map. An examination of the "dugout" feature indicated that it was a recent man made feature. This dugout along with four others were investigated on Terrace 2B. The other four dugouts were also of modern origin and have not been added to the 1979 map to avoid confusion. Three of the four other "dugouts" can be seen on the oversize map of the 1979 survey as topographic anomalies on the slopes or near the terrace edge. These dugouts were metal detected and shovel tested and it was found that only leaf detritus and very little soil that had eroded from the sides of the dugouts were present over sterile subsoil. Several types of modern debris were encountered under this thick layer of leaves that included a cinder block fragment, t-shirt scrap, 2 x 4-10" piece of lumber with wire nails, childrens tent stake, Schlitz and Budweiser beer cans and an aluminum pop top. Most of these items appear to be from the 1960,s.

All of these dugouts were apparently an attempt at erosional control for water runoff and are believed to be associated near or at the time that North Beauregard was constructed in the early 1960's. The 1979 survey map also listed a large feature that was labelled as an "earthwork", although the report expressed some reservation in assigning that title. In a previous report, it was shown that the earthwork was the result of construction activity that can be seen on a 1962 aerial photograph of the area (Adams: 1991, Fig. 2). This aerial photograph also shows disturbances located directly across the street of both Reading and Rayburn Avenue. The examination of the area where lithic scatter had been noted, with the benefit of shovel testing, confirmed the presence of a low density site. This site, Terrace 2B, was assigned site number 44AX163 and was the subject of further testing described above.

Examination of Terrace 2A found no remains of either the bucket or wood structure that had been identified on the 1979 survey map. The wood structure had been identified in the notes as a possible"kids fort" and it is probable that no remains were visible. The two lithic scatters that were identified in the survey, scatters VII and XII, were not relocatable and subsequent shovel testing proved negative as well. The site identified by the 1979 survey as 44AX10 was also unrelocatable. The site was described as quartz flakes and shatter in the middle of the trail. Unfortunately, only diagnostic artifacts were collected during the 1979 survey. The location of the site varied approximately 150 feet in location from the field map to the site

registration form, to avoid missing any artifacts the entire trail area between the two locations was examined very closely. No artifacts were located and subsequent shovel testing was also negative.

Two prehistoric lithic scatters had been identified on Terrace 1. Both of these scatters, lithic scatter X and XI, could not be relocated. Although approximately 100 feet to the south of the indicated location of scatter X, a positive shovel yielded a small number of lithic flakes. Subsequent intersite shovel tests produced no artifacts and further testing was not recommended.

Two closely associated areas of historic artifacts were noted on the southernmost portion of Terrace 1. The re-examination of the area where a historic ceramic scatter had been reported yielded a single white ware ceramic sherd. The sherd was found imbedded in moss at the base of a small tree and was not recovered. The area that was recorded as a "20th-19th century ceramics, bone & flakes" on the 1979 survey map was later identified as site 44AX162-Terrace 1 Site.

The walkover survey that was conducted in conjunction with the shovel testing yielded only two isolated artifacts. The first was a"Chinaware" coffee cup fragment from the same maker as a gravy boat sherd recovered during the investigation of the Lower Pond area. This "mess hall porcelain" is similar to ironstone in appearance and although only half of the makers mark appear on the fragment it is from the Walker China Company of Bedford, Ohio and is dated from the 1930's to perhaps 1941-43. This appears to be an isolated artifact and was found on the ground surface (N426005 E 2391600) indicating that it may have been recently displaced from its original location. The other artifact that was encountered was a single metal object that remains unidentified. It is a cast iron object, approximately 6 inches in length , 2-1/2" in width and 3/8 in thickness. The best conclusion is that it is either a stove or wagon part. The object was found directly associated with an apparent metal detector hole and was apparently discarded after it was recovered. Further examination and intersite holes revealed no other associated artifacts.

The grid for the shovel testing was laid out with a theodolite and a fiberglass tape that was pulled through thick vegetation so that it would not be disturbed (Figure 68). This method was difficult and may have induced minimal inaccuracy. When the initial phase of shovel testing had been completed, a total of 428 shovel tests had been excavated. Only 31 tests had recovered artifactual material and each had intersite holes excavated at 25 foot intervals around these tests.

On Terrace 2B and 2A a total of 32 lithics were recovered in 20 shovel tests. Eleven of the positive shovel tests were widely scattered over Terrace 2A and intersite holes around these tests did not recover any artifacts (Figure 69 & 70 with 61).

The intersite holes that were excavated around the positive test on Terrace 2B yielded a number of additional lithics and a site area was defined. This site, Terrace 2B Site-44AX163 , was the subject of phase II testing and the location of the test excavation 1 x 1 meter units are shown on the site plan.

Figure 68 Laying out shovel test grids without disturbing heavy ground cover

SHOVEL TEST CATALOG
TERRACES 2A AND 2B

Arbitrary No.	Coordinates	Artifact Description	Terrace
1	N 427,350 E 2,392,400	(1) white quartz secondary flake	2A
2	N 427,500 E 2,391,300	(1) white quartz secondary flake	2A
3	N 425,950 E 2,391,600	(3) white/clear quartz secondary flakes	2B
4	N 425,900 E 2,391,550	(2) chunks, (2) flakes	2B
5	N 426,200 E 2,391,750	(2) quartz shatter	2A
6	N 425,900 E 2,391,500	(1) white quartz secondary flake (1) clear quartz decorticate chip	2B
7	N 426,200 E 2,391,650	(1) quartz chunk (1) white quartz proj. pt. body fragment	2A
8	N 425,900 E 2,391,600	(1) quartzite flake	2B
9	N 425,905 E 2,391,542	(1) decorticate chip **surface collection**	2B
10	N 426,000 E 2,391,550	(1) white/clear quartz decorticate chip	2B
11	N 426,250 E 2,391,800	(1) petrified(?) secondary flake	2A
12	N 426,250 E 2,391,600	(1) white quartz decorticate chip tertiary flake	2A
13	N 425,950 E 2,391,540	(1) proj. pt. body fragment **surface collection**	2B
14	N 425,950 E 2,391,620	(1) bi-face fragment (2) chunks	2B
15	N 426,550 E 2,391,800	(2) secondary flakes with cortex	2A

Figure 69 Shovel test catalog for Terraces 2A and 2B

SHOVEL TEST CATALOG
TERRACES 2A AND 2B (CONTINUED...)

Arbitrary No.	Coordinate	Artifact Description	Terrace
16	N 426,650 E 2,391,750	(1) white quartz proj. pt. tip (1) white quartz secondary flake	2A
17	N 426,500 E 2,391,750	(1) quartzite chunk	2A
18	N 426,900 E 2,391,850	(1) clear quartz secondary flake (1) clear quartz decort. chip (1) white quartz decort. chip	2A
19	N 426,950 E 2,391,900	(1) quartz secondary flake	2A
20	N 426,050 E 2,391,650	(1) tertiary flake (1) pt. base?	2B

Figure 70 Shovel test catalog for Terraces 2A and 2B

The shovel testing of Terrace 1 yielded 11 positive shovel tests, four of these recovered historic ceramics and were the first finds associated with site 44AX162 (Figures 71, 72) Among the other positive shovel tests were the recovery of 21 lithic flakes from one test, although this appeared to be a large number, subsequent intersite shovel tests recovered no artifacts.

A Minie Ball was recovered from a shovel test that showed the bullet had been expended. The bullet is identified as a 3 ring Minie Ball with a #5 base, plug with a concentric rim. The shape of the bullet is identified as a #4-cylindro ogival with a #5 normal groove for its three ring base. It weighs 656 grains and may be a .69 caliber bullet. Unfortunately, even with this great of detail and several of the best references consulted, no specific identification or origin can be assigned to the bullet. It is a type of bullet that was widely used in the 19th century and the negative intersite tests suggests that it may have been expended while hunting.

The intersite testing of the 11 positive shovel tests located on Terrace I were negative with five exceptions (Figure 73). Four of these exceptions were located across the southernmost portion of the Terrace and helped define a historical site. This site, Terrace 1 Site-44AX162, was original encountered during the 1979 survey but was not defined as a site. Results of the original shovel tests and the recovery of additional artifacts from the intersite testing indicated a late 18th to mid 19th century date for the artifacts that were recovered. Also, located during the shovel testing procedure was a small exposure or concentration of handmade bricks.

The conclusion of the phase I shovel testing and the intersite testing of the survey area indicated that the area has seen extremely sparse cultural activity in both the prehistoric and historic periods. A review of the 1979 survey indicated that the "flakes" that were reported, if actual cultural material, were unrelocatable and probably represented extremely limited cultural activity. Historic occupation of the terraces was found to be almost absent as confirmed by both the archaeological data and a review of the historical documents. Although, two site areas were identifiable; a lithic scatter on Terrace 2B and a late 18th to mid-19th century site on Terrace 1. Both sites were recommended for further testing and were investigated.

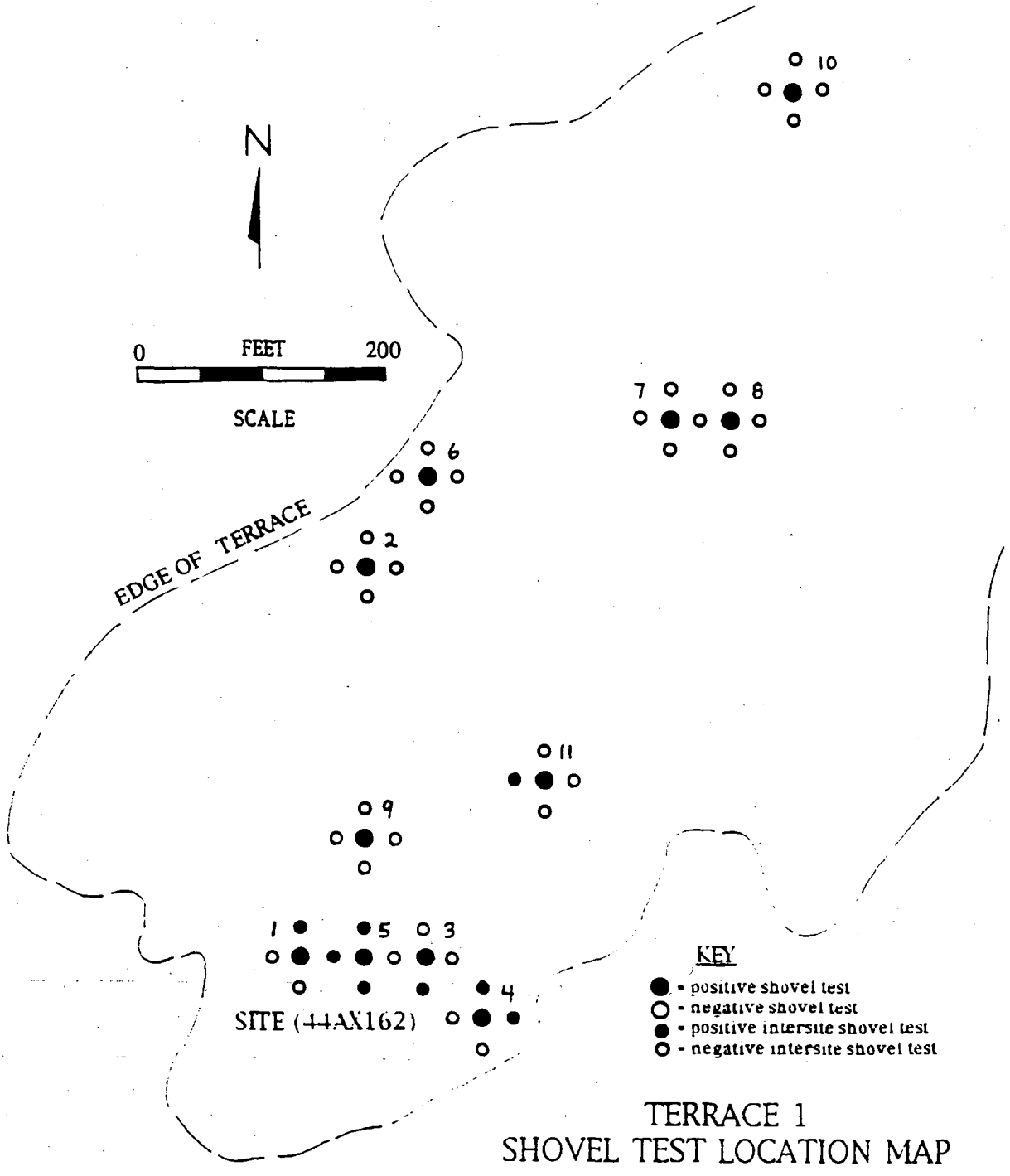


Figure 71 Site plan showing shovel test and intersite test on Terrace 1

SHOVEL TEST CATALOG
TERRACE 1

Arbitrary No.	Coordinate	Artifact Description
1	N 426,350 E 2,393,400	(4) small whiteware/transferware
2	N 426,670 E 2,393,445	(1) unidentified iron artifact 6" long, possible stove or wagon part
3	N 426,350 E 2,393,500	(1) hand painted whiteware (1) transfer print
4	N 426,300 E 2,393,550	(1) hand painted whiteware
5	N 426,350 E 2,393,450	(1) small whiteware (1) clear glass window fragment
6	N 426,750 E 2,393,500	(1) Minie ball - 3 ring
7	N 426,800 E 2,393,700	(1) shell casing
8	N 426,800 E 2,393,750	(21) quartzite flakes
9	N 426,450 E 2,393,450	(1) clear quartz chunk
10	N 427,050 E 2,393,800	(1) white quartz tertiary flake
11	N 426,500 E 2,393,600	(1) quartz chip

Figure 72 Shovel test catalog for Terrace 1

TERRACE 1
INTENSITE STPs

	Artifact Description	Coordinates
1 North	(1) cut nail (1) whiteware	N 426,375 E 2,393,400
4 East	(1) oyster shell	N 426,300 E 2,373,575
5 North	sheet metal fragments (possible tin can)	N 426,375 E 2,393,450
5 South	(1) whiteware	N 426,325 E 2,393,450
11 West	(1) quartz secondary flake	N 426,500 E 2,393,575

Figure 73 Intersite shovel test catalog for Terrace 1

Phase II Testing

Terrace 2B Site(44AX163)

The next phase of work began with recommendations from IAC and discussions with Alexandria Archaeology on the best method to test the newly identified Terrace 2B Site-44AX163. The outcome of the discussion was that six - 1 x 1 meter units would be excavated in pairs, located between the shovel tests that had yielded artifacts and had defined the limits of the site (Figure 74). Also, because at least a portion of a projectile point had been recovered just over the edge of the terrace, a surface collection with 100% coverage was implemented for an area of approximately 150 feet in length parallel to the terrace edge and a distance of 100 feet downslope.

A datum was established near the northwest corner of unit #1. The six paired units were interspersed between the positive shovel tests in area where the topography suggested the highest probability for the recovery of artifacts or for encountering intact cultural features.

The surface collection of the area at and just below the edge of the terrace yielded a single quartzite secondary flake.

Excavation of the units showed a soil profile that was similarly encountered over the all the terraces. A ground surface was covered with a rootmass and a thin layer of very dark grey sandy silty loam (10YR 3/1). This layer or horizon was approximately one to two inches in thickness and gravels were present. Below this level a light grey silty sandy loam (10YR 3/2) was present for a thickness of 3-9 inches followed by a transition into a brownish yellow-orange red clay subsoil (Figure 75).

Only five lithics were recovered from all of the levels of the six excavation units. These artifacts suggested that an extremely limited cultural activity had occurred in the site area.

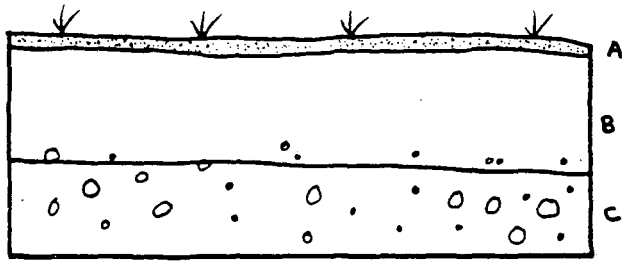
The results of the testing yielded a disappointingly small amount of cultural materials and no evidence of intact cultural features or identifiable occupation levels were present. It was concluded that the area had been occupied only very briefly and no diagnostic artifacts were recovered to assign a cultural affiliation. It was felt that the distance to water from the top of the terrace made for a poor location for cultural activity. Particularly because of the presence of smaller flat areas that are much closer to a water source and are located only a few hundred feet downslope. This conclusion is further supported by the presence of several recorded sites on these flat areas that lie within the Winkler Botanical Preserve. Discussions with Alexandria Archaeology concluded that no further work would be required on the site.

Terrace 1 Site (44AX162)

The phase II testing of the Terrace I Site-44AX162 went through several steps and methods to establish the presence of a former structure on the site.

Figure 74 Units 1 and 2 on Terrace 2B Site 44AX163. Looking north

TERRACE 2B SITE-44AX163
UNIT 5 PROFILE
SOUTH WALL



A= 10 YR 3/1 Very dark grey sandy silty loam w/ abndt. gravel
B= 10 YR 7/2 Light grey silty clay loam
C= 10 YR 6/8 Brownish yellow-orange red clay

Scale Unit is 1 meter wide

Figure 75 Soil profile of Unit 5, southwall - Terrace 2B site

The initial proposal for testing called for the excavation of eight units within the site limits as defined by the shovel tests and the intersite testing (See Figure 63).

This area was also defined by the limits of a change in vegetation that encompassed the area. Which was primarily covered with poison ivy and greenbriers. This assemblage is distinctive and particularly noticeable to those who will have to spend time digging amongst the roots of these plants and is characteristic of a disturbed area. Discussion with personnel of the Winkler Botanical Preserve have explained that these species are often present after the area has been disturbed, e.g. bladed off or turned over, or after an area has burned. The question was posed as to the length of time poison ivy and green brier is present before the maturation of the surrounding assemblage takes over. The purpose of the question was to determine if the disturbance had been recent or if it was possible that a fire or disturbance of perhaps 100 or more years could still be identified by a changed or anomalous vegetation pattern. It was felt that, particularly under the poor soil conditions present and the alterations to the soil that may occur during a fire, it was indeed possible that the poison ivy and greenbrier could remain established over that length of time.

The first four excavation units were placed over the area where a brick concentration had been noted. At this location there was a slight berm that roughly paralleled the edge of the terrace and the first perception was that this berm may represent a foundation for a structure. In an effort to determine if a buried foundation were present, a 5/16" diameter probe was used to probe the berm. Unfortunately, the cobbles that comprise the terrace itself could not be distinguished from the bricks that had already been encountered.

The results of excavation of these four units (Units 1-4) showed that the concentration of brick was a disarticulated pile of brick batts. There were no whole bricks and the orientation of the brick batts and abundant mortar suggested that the brick concentration was the result of salvage activity. Also, encountered within these four units and closely associated with the brick concentration was a cast iron chimney flu. The flu was dated to the 1830's or later.and a tea pot lid with a round knob handle. Ceramics and glass that were recovered match the assemblage recovered from the other test units and is summarized below.

The excavation within these four units also revealed numerous nails interspersed with the handmade brick and mortar. The nails recovered were of two distinct types. The majority of the nails recovered from the units were identified as rose headed spatula tipped wrought nails made before 1815, and a smaller percentage as cut nails. Most of the nails were approximately three inches in length and represent standard construction nails roughly equivalent to our modern day sixteen penny nails.

The last four excavation units that were required by the work proposal were placed over a wide are surrounding the positive shovel and intersite tests. These units were located within or at the very edge of the greenbrier and poison ivy thicket and served to cover the area. Results of these

excavation units 5-8 showed the presence of ceramics a single nail fragment, a few pieces of aqua tinted glass and a single pipe stem. No intact features were noted and the ceramics were very fragmentary.

Three additional units that were not specified in the Scope of Work were also excavated (See Figure 63). Units 10 & 11 were excavated together and were located 60 feet due north of the datum. These units were excavated across a depression that measured approximately 11 feet in diameter and had a depth of approximately 18 inches. When the units were excavated abundant leaf detritus and a well established root mass were encountered atop sterile subsoil and no artifacts were recovered. The soil that was encountered had been deposited over a number of years from erosion around the depression. It was hoped that this depression may have been a historical feature but the excavation showed that it was, as it appeared, merely a shallow depression. It is possible that this may have been the formed when a tree had been blown over although no remains of a tree stump or berming were noted.

The third extra unit, Unit 9, was located 35 feet north of the datum at roughly a mid-point between Units 10 & 11 and the datum at Unit 7. This unit was excavated to determine if any concentrations of artifacts may be present outside the greenbrier and poison ivy thicket. A single sherd of whiteware was recovered from the unit.

In addition to these extra units, there were three mounds of dirt that had been pushed up into piles as part of the trail construction or maintenance that were investigated. These piles had been formed at some unknown time in the relatively recent past, perhaps 20-30 years ago. They averaged 5-6 feet across and about 18-24 inches in height. It was hoped that the piles may show concentrations of artifacts from the site area and that they would be indicators of cultural occupation for a small swath down the paths that passed through the site area.

The results of sectioning the mounds revealed no artifacts with the exception of a four ceramic whiteware sherds and one unidentified bone from pile #2. It was felt that these few ceramics may have been scraped up from the area near unit 5 and 7 and that they were out of context. The investigation of the three piles did not reveal the large number of artifacts that were hoped would reveal a significant occupational activity.

Although the area had been visually surveyed, probed, shovel tested, had 12 intersite shovel tests, 11 test units excavated, three dirt piles investigated, and a site datum established it was still inconclusive whether the site had intact cultural features or if the remains of a structure were present.

To resolve this conundrum, a final methodology was proposed and approved. A large area of the site would be scraped off, removing as little as an inch of topsoil, to allow for a surface collection of the area. In conjunction with the surface collection, a metal detector survey would also be conducted. These six lanes would be placed within the confines of the greenbrier and poison ivy thicket and would be cleared with a skid loader (See Figure 63).

This procedure exposed a swath that was 48 inches wide and several hundred feet long within the site area. The metal detecting of the lanes gave the best and most enlightening information about the site. No metal targets were located along any of the lanes except the two that were closest to the edge of the terrace and on both sides of the brick concentration. We were able to define individual metal targets and it was clear that a distinguishable pattern was present (Figure 76). The metal detecting established a somewhat oblong pattern outside of which no metal targets were located. Around the perimeter of this pattern a lower density of targets were defined and these

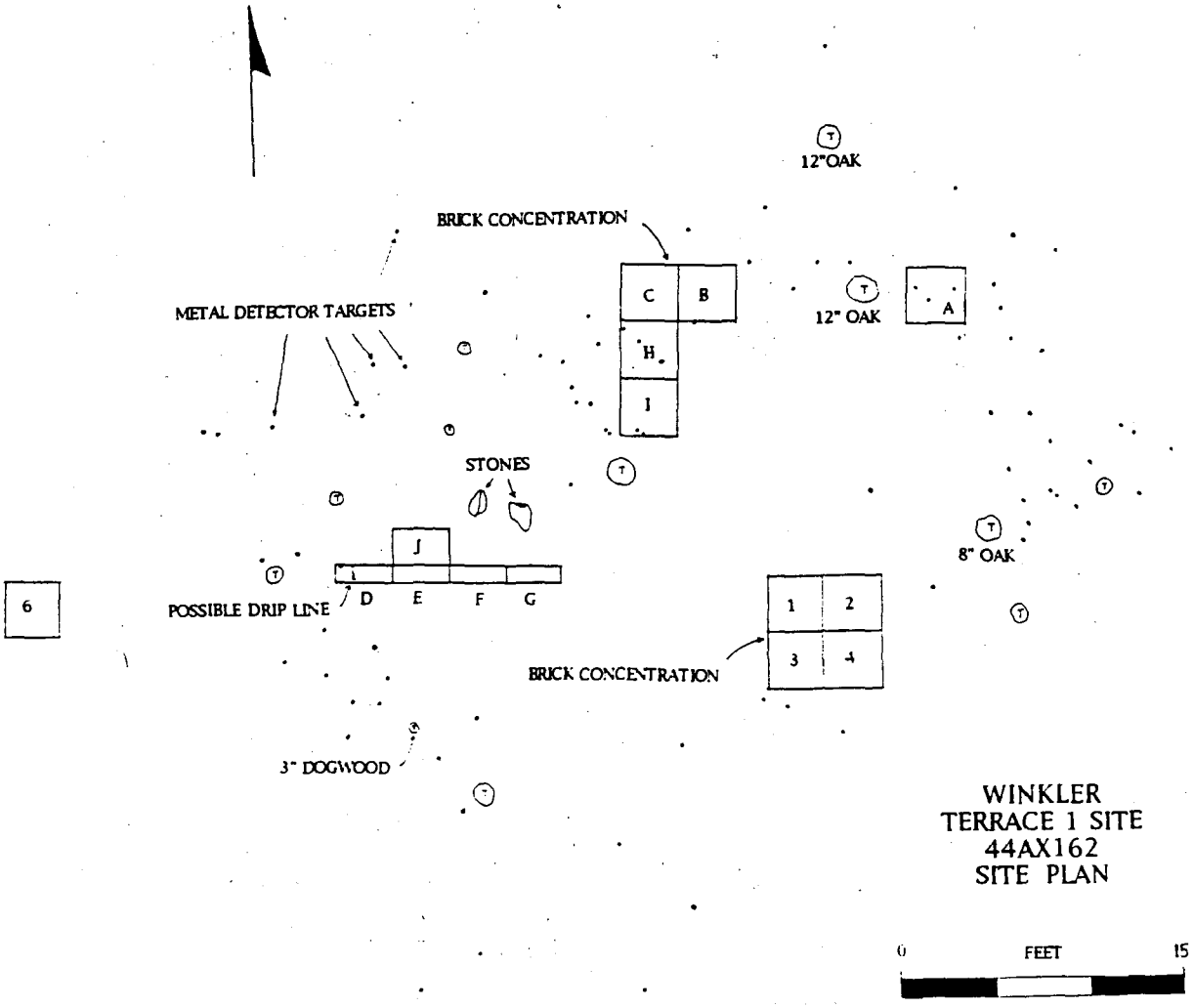


Figure 76 Metal detector targets on perimeter on nail concentration and test unit locations

individual targets quickly increased in density when approaching the center of the pattern. This density of targets quickly increased to a point where individual targets merged into a constant signal indicating an indistinguishable number of targets. The perimeter of this concentration showed, as expected, a lower density of targets and they could be individual defined and identified. Of the 90 targets that were individually plotted to establish the perimeter of the concentration, nine of the targets were ground truthed and all were found to be nails with the single exception of a partial horse or mule shoe. This procedure identified a pattern of nails that was approximately 40 x 24 feet and located in close association to the most numerous artifacts that were recovered and encompassed the brick concentration.

The surface collection yielded artifacts only within the area outlined by the metal detector targets. Within this area, another small concentration of brick and a soil discoloration that was initially interpreted as a possible drip line were encountered (Unit D). To fully investigate these features, six units and four partial units were opened. These units were labelled alphabetically A-J and were later assigned numbers as the subsequent excavation proceeded. The correlation between the the lettered and numbered units can be seen in the transparency overlays at the rear of the text or in Figure 65. In unit H, several brick batts and mortar were encountered and laying on and under several of the batts was a 19th century green glass beer bottle. The bottle appears to have been broken by the brick batts landing on top of the bottle. There does not appear to be any crazing or melting of the beer bottle glass as is evident in most of the other glass recovered from the site. This presents the conclusion that the beer bottle was deposited after the fire that destroyed the cabin and suggests that the bottle may have been deposited before or at the same time as the bricks were salvaged. Continued excavation around unit H in an attempt to identify an intact feature, perhaps a pier or foundation, lead to the excavation of several contiguous units. None of these units produced clearly identifiable features.

Partial units (D,E,F & G) and Unit J were excavated to verify a soil discoloration that was preliminarily identified as a possible drip line. These one foot wide partial units or trench did not encounter any identifiable features either. It was later found that this supposed drip line represented disturbed subsoil that had been excavated from the nearby displacement of the structures doorstep.

Although clearly definable cultural feature were elusive to detect, it became likely that the area defined by the metal detector targets/nails and their concentrated and regular pattern, along with associated artifacts, brick, mortar and chimney flu, represented the remains of a structure dating from the first two quarters of the 19th century.

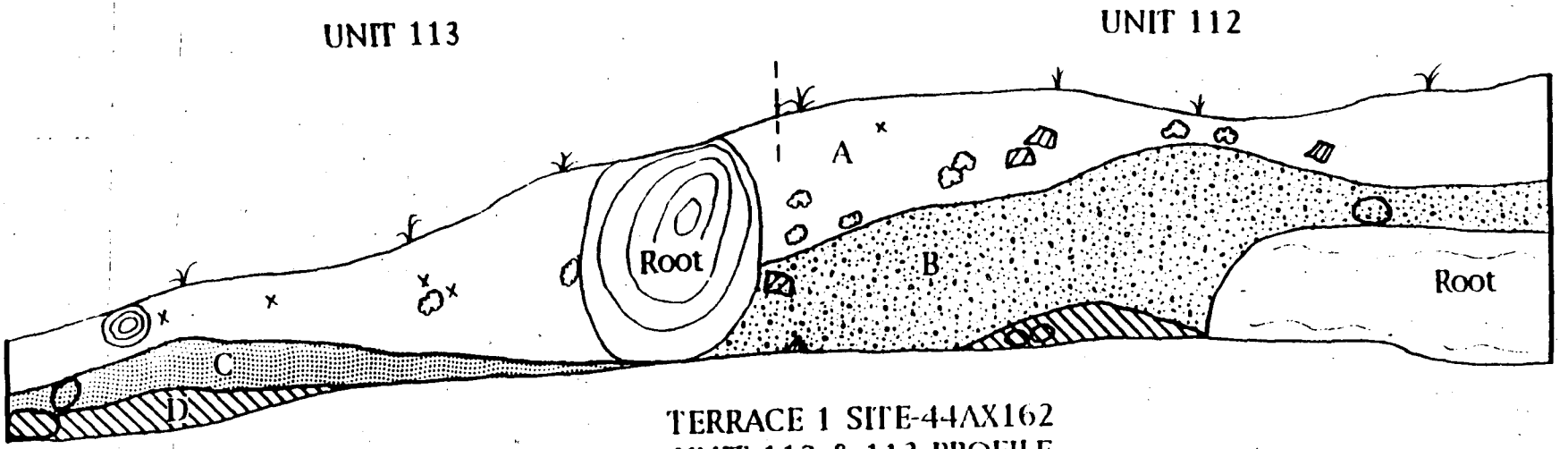
Phase III Excavation - Terrace 1 Site-44AX162

A plan to investigate the site was submitted and accepted by Alexandria Archaeology and excavation of the site area continued. Originally, 25 units were proposed to be excavated and the focus of the work was to identify intact cultural features and to help define the limits of the structure. During the excavation two visits were made to the site by Alexandria Archaeology and discussions regarding the site continued. At the completion of the 25 units it was clear that additional information and several important questions could be answered by excavating additional units. At the conclusion of the excavation, a total of 42 units were excavated and a summary of the work and an analysis of the artifacts that were recovered is presented.

The soil profile across the site area varied only slightly from the profile seen over each of the terraces. The ground surface was primarily covered with poison ivy greenbrier and Japanese honeysuckle. Below the ground cover a thin approximately 1 inch thick rootmass was loosely attached to a black silty loam (10YR 2/1) that varied in thickness from as little as one inch to more than six inches in some areas. This dark soil layer was considered to be the occupation level and the staining or slightly dark soil color is probably the result of the deposition of ash from the burning of the structure. Below this layer a brown to dark brown silty loam (10YR 4/3) was encountered. Underlying it was the beginning of a subsoil that was a very dark greyish brown silty loam (10YR 3/2). Its dark color may have been a result of the burning process and the downward percolation of the carbon material. This layer varied in thickness from being absent in some areas to being no more than an each or two in most of the profiles. Immediately below this layer was the ever present cobbles and gravels that characterize the terraces. Intermixed with these gravels is a brown silty clay (10YR 5/3) that is the true subsoil that is found with the gravels (Figure 77 & 78).

The artifacts recovered are presented in the analysis by both material and functional groupings. Ceramics, bone and bottle glass, are presented by material groups. The other artifacts are presented by functional uses and include cooking implements, tools, furnishings, architectural and personal items. Although only two, or possibly three identifiable tools, were recovered, they have been given a separate category as their function helps explain the context of the habitation.

The architectural category comprises nails of several different types, bricks, stones, mortar and associated hardware. The soil discolorations and features that primarily indicate the limits of the structural area are also



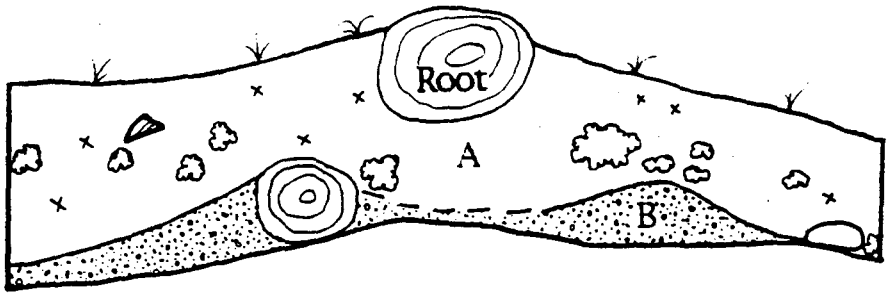
TERRACE 1 SITE-44AX162
UNIT 112 & 113 PROFILE
WEST WALL

0 Inches 8
SCALE

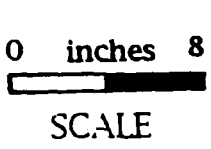
KEY
= cobble/ stone
= brick
= mortar
x = brick fleck

A= 10YR 2/1 Black silty loam
B= 10 YR 4/3 Brown/ Dark Brown silty loam
C= 10 YR 3/2 Very dark greyish brown silty loam
D= 10YR 5/3 Brown gravelly silty clay (Subsoil)

Figure 77 Profile on Terrace 1 site - Unit 112, 113, west wall

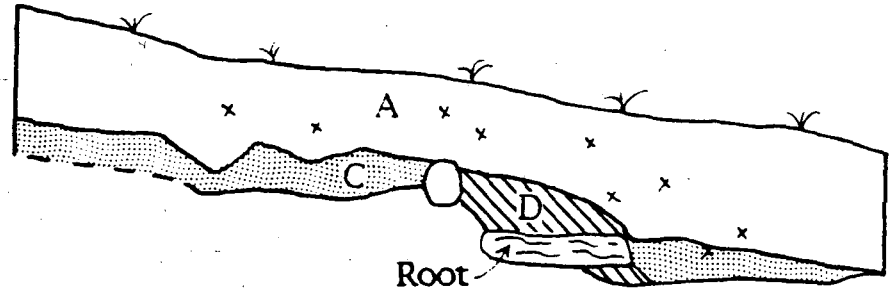


TERRACE 1 SITE-44AX162
UNIT 115 PROFILE
SOUTH WALL



SCALE

KEY
= cobble/ stone
= brick
= mortar
x = brick fleck



TERRACE 1 SITE-44AX162
UNIT 127 PROFILE
EAST WALL

A= 10YR 2/1 Black silty loam
B= 10 YR 4/3 Brown/ Dark Brown silty loam
C= 10 YR 3/2 Very dark greyish brown silty loam
D= 10YR 5/3 Brown gravelly silty clay (Subsoil)

Figure 78 Profile on Terrace 1 site - Unit 127, east wall

considered within this group. Window glass has also been included within this group so that its location can be examined in relationship to other structural features.

The functional group of personal items encompasses a wide range of artifacts but are limited in number. They include a marble, slate pencils, a thimble, buttons, clay pipes, medicine bottles and two pieces of jewelry. Three other items have been included within this category as their identification is tentative. These artifacts include a piece of lead that melted as a result of the fire that destroyed the structure, a worked piece of bone, and a quartzite scraper of possible historic function.

Architectural Remains

As the excavation progressed, it continued to be very difficult to isolate distinct features and to define the limits of the former structure. A few indicators emerged during the excavation but, many of the confirming features (i.e the other corner of the structure), were not definable. Nonetheless, at the completion of the work, a number of features and patterns offered several distinct dimensions and answers to a number of questions regarding the size and construction of the dwelling.

During the testing phases of the investigation it became clear that the structure that had once occupied the site had met its demise in a fire. Melted glass, and melted lead artifacts, charred ceramics and numerous remnants of burned wood were discovered during the excavation. Many of the nails that were recovered were in remarkable state of preservation, the nails had been deposited under the proper conditions of extreme heat and absence of oxygen and had been chemically reduced to provide a very stable alteration of their original iron content.

The apparent salvage of the bricks is thought to have occurred contemporaneously with the destruction of the structure by fire. The evidence for this chronology can be seen in the remains of a whole, yet broken, beer bottle found with several brick batts both above and below it that had been left behind after the salvaging had occurred (Figure 79). The bottle dates to the mid-late19th century when the fire is believed to have occurred. Also, artifacts were noted beneath the salvaged brick in Unit 139 (Figure 80).

The most obvious cultural remain was the abundant brick and mortar. It was hoped that this abundance of material would lead to defining the remains of a foundation, the base of piers or the footing for a chimney structure. The excavation of the first four test units showed that the bricks that had been present had also been salvaged. This was indicated by the absence of whole bricks, the disassociated pattern of the brick batts and the wide spread dispersion of these materials. At the conclusion of the excavation of the 42 units only three intact bricks were recovered that were probably inadvertently overlooked in the process of salvage (Figure 81).

All of the encountered bricks were handmade and all were extremely friable. The poor condition of the brick may have resulted from the extreme

Figure 79 19th century bottle sandwiched in brick and mortar. Looking east

Figure 80 Photograph of brick and mortar debris on top of ceramic sherd

Figure 81 Overhead photograph of Terrace 1 Site - 44AX162. Looking north

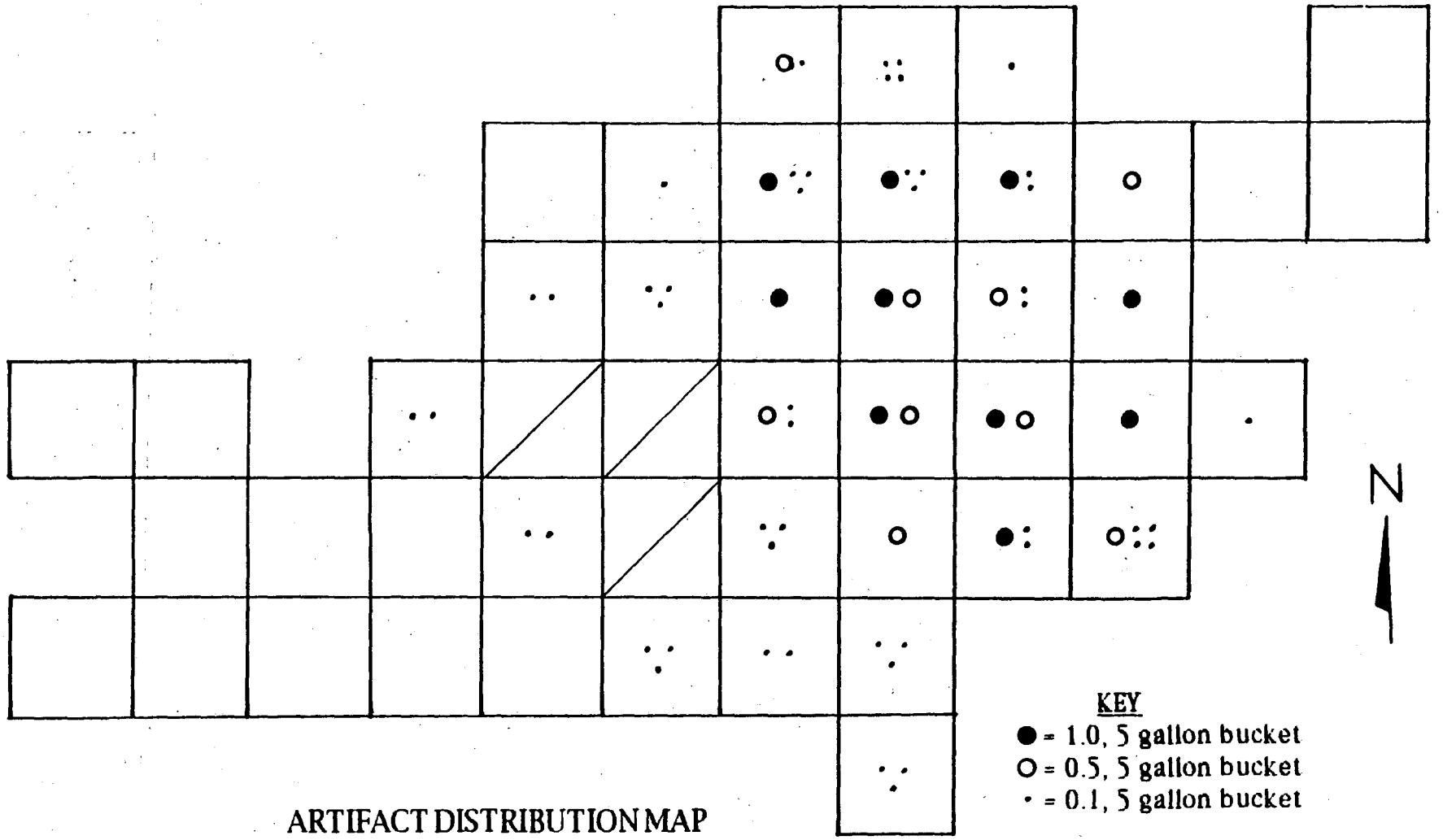
heat generated by the fire that destroyed the structure or it may be the result of over 100 years of exposure at or very near the ground surface or a combination of these two factors.

An examination of the brick distribution pattern can be clearly discerned on the artifact distribution map for levels 1 and 2 (Figures 82 & 83) or on the site plan-level 1 drawing (See Appendix F-Oversize drawings). These plans show a concentration of brick and mortar limited to an area of approximately 12 x 12 feet. This pattern corresponds to the eastern half of the area defined by the metal detector targets.

The metal detecting that led to defining the area of the structure discovered a distinct pattern of metal targets, which were found to be almost exclusively nails. Less than 30 ferrous artifacts, that were not nails, were recovered in all of the units excavated. They represent a tiny percentage of the total number of ferrous objects (i.e nails) that were encountered. The perimeter of this nail concentration was defined with individual targets at the extreme limits of the concentration A few targets on the southern most side of the pattern had been displaced by the scraping activity used to remove the ground cover for the surface collecting and metal detecting. This limited the targets to an area approximately 24 x 40 feet, which it was believed represented an undisturbed area of a structure of somewhat smaller dimensions. During the metal detecting, the area within these limits had much higher concentrations of nails. The excavation of the 42 units within these boundaries confirmed the metal detecting conclusions and helped establish another pattern that indicates the actual limits of the structure based on the density of the nails that were recovered. A site plan has been prepared that shows the total number of nails excavated from each unit and they are indicated as a single dot for each nail within each unit. The single dots around the perimeter are the individual metal detector targets that originally defined the site area. The shaded area is an approximation of the area where the metal detector targets were in great enough quantity that they could not be individually recognized (Figure 84). Upon careful examination a tighter distribution pattern can be discerned. It can be seen that there is a marked decrease in the number of nails that were present in each unit on each side of the excavation as you approach the perimeter of the original metal detector targets. The concentration may be limited to an area approximately 12 x 24 feet.

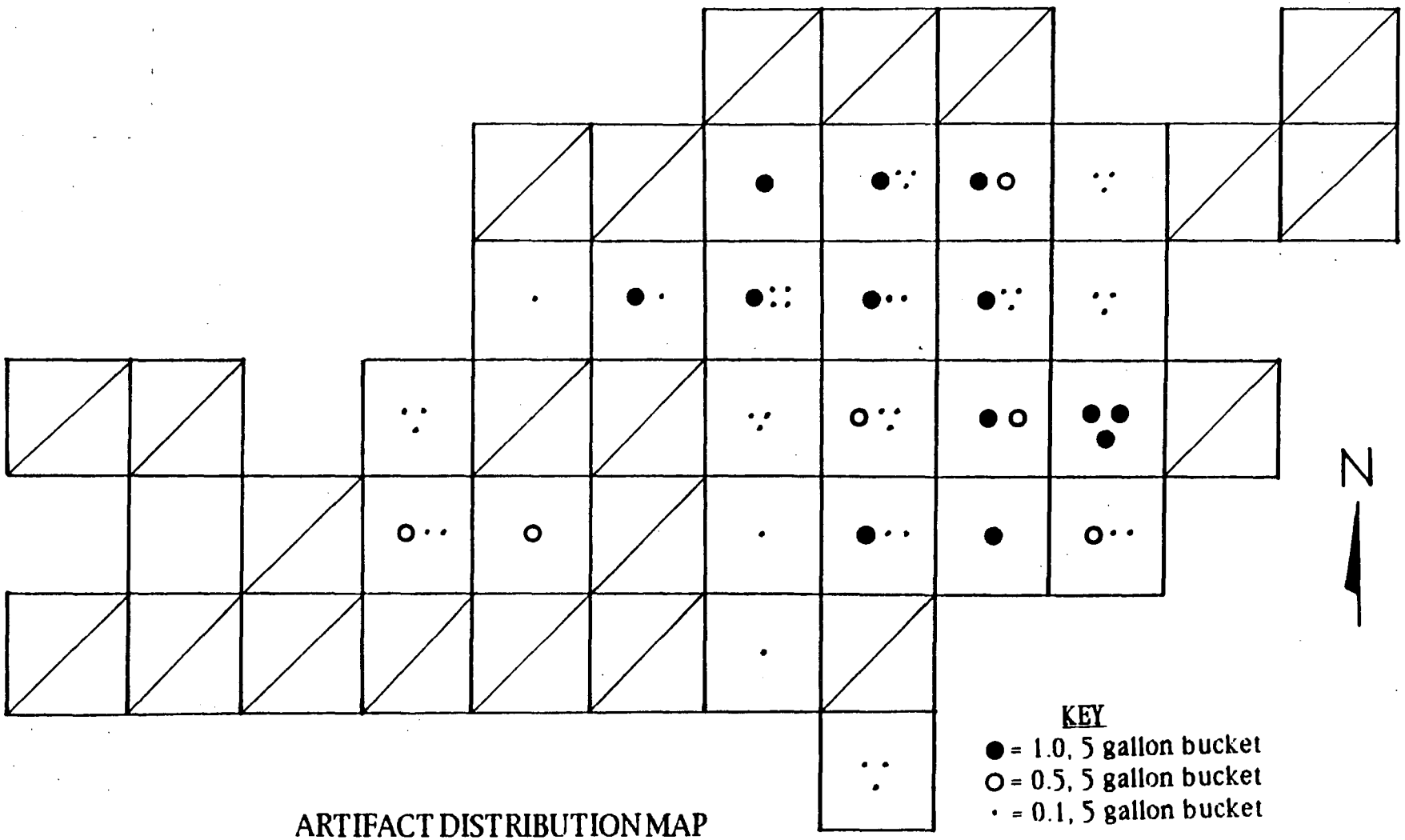
It will be seen latter that the orientation of structure was not exactly in the cardinal directions but slightly northeast-southwest and this should be taken into consideration when examining the nail distribution pattern. To assist the reader in understanding the text, when referring to the directions of the structure and its components they will be referenced in the cardinal directions. For example, the the northern most wall of the structure that actually runs a few degrees northeast and southwest will be referred to as the north wall.

An examination of the nails that were recovered show two distinctly different types; cut nails and rose headed spatula tipped wrought nails



Note: Units are 3 feet square.

Figure 82 Brick and mortar distribution map for Terrace 1 Site - Level 1

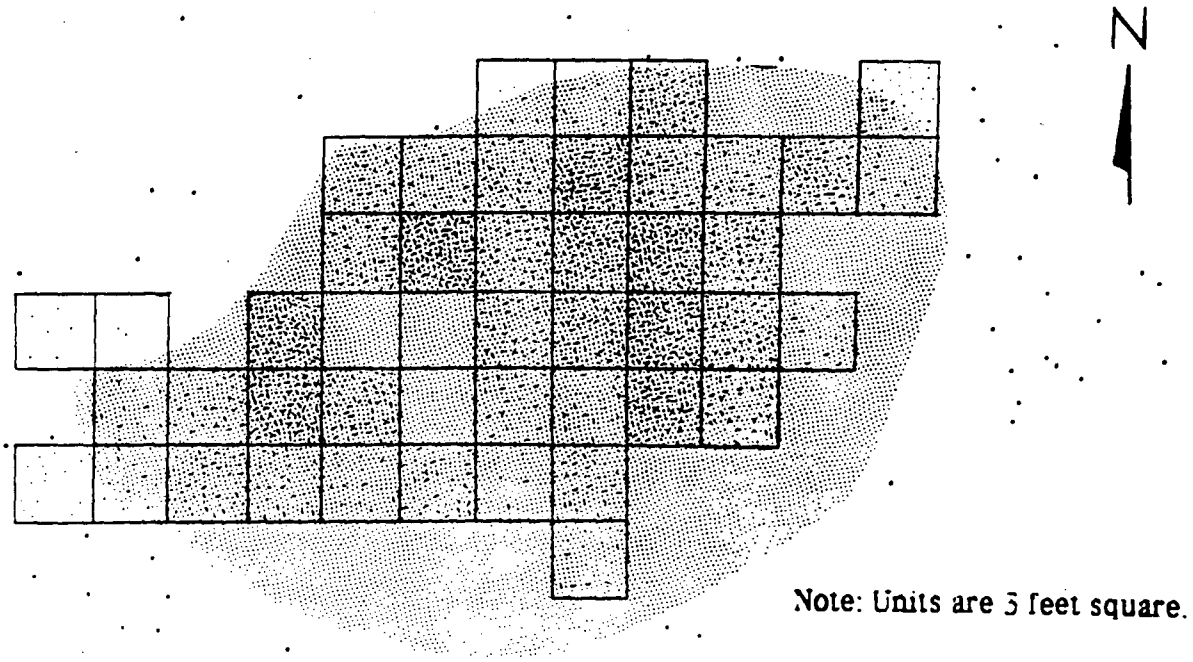


ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION MAP
TERRACE 1 SITE (44AX162)
BRICK AND MORTAR RUBBLE
LEVEL 2

Note: Units are 3 feet square.

Figure 83 Brick and mortar distribution map for Terrace 1 Site - Level 2

TOTAL NAIL DISTRIBUTION
TERRACE 1 SITE-44AX162
LEVELS 1-3



NOTE: Each dot represents one nail or fragment from metal detector target or excavation.

SHADED AREA = SOLID TARGETS

Figure 84 Distribution pattern of all nails and metal targets

(Figure 85). The rose-headed spatula tipped wrought nails have a terminal date of 1815 while the machine cut nails have a range from 1830-1890 with a median date of 1860 (Bealer,1969:48). The artifact guide used by Colonial Williamsburg sets the date for the introduction of cut nails at ca. 1805 (Pittman 1985).

When the distribution of the two different nail types is plotted in graphic form it can be seen that a distinct pattern emerges (Figure 86-89). The distribution of the wrought nails is limited to the area where there is also the concentration of brick and mortar. This concentration appears on the eastern half of the site. In contrast, the western portion of the site is almost exclusively populated with the later cut nails. A nearly equal number of cut nails are present over the entire site. These distribution patterns suggests two possibilities; that the original structure burned and was replaced with two adjoining structures or, most probably, that an addition was added to the older structure. To explain the equal number of cut nails it is suggested that the roof of the new addition required the same number of nails as a newly replaced roof on the older structure. This conclusion does not account for the nails required to build the new addition. Admittedly, the addition was built in a manner that required very few nails, such as a log structure.

Other evidence supporting the idea that the portion of the structure on the western side of the site area was made of log was gleaned both from artifact distributions and other features that were present on the site. Among those features that help define the dimensions of the structure were a distinct row of stones that were placed parallel to the identified northern edge of the older portion of the structure (Figure 90 & 91). This row of medium sized stones were placed very close to each other but, not in a manner consistent with a load bearing support. The row of stones extended for a distance of approximately 8 feet before encountering an unexcavated unit and the terminus of this wall ends at a doorstep approximately 14 feet from its beginning. The stones are thought to have been used as a barrier to keep domestic or wild animals from gaining access into or under the structure. The alignment of these stones is offset a short distance from the line that was once the northern wall of the older portion of the structure. This offset was determined by establishing the line of the older structure's northern wall as defined by an identifiable drip line or trough that demarcates the outside surface of the northern facing wall (See Appendix F). The determination of the wall placement in relation to the drip line is based on ethnographic parallels that show structures of this period and size that characteristically have no overhang on either the eve or at the ends of the structure (Figure 92). If the placement of this wall is correct, it allows for the placement of a log for the wall of the "new" addition to be lapped against the face of the existing structure.

The lapping of the log structure, or even a frame structure is suggested by the proximity of one structure to the other. To save time and materials an addition could be built onto an existing structure and it would save the

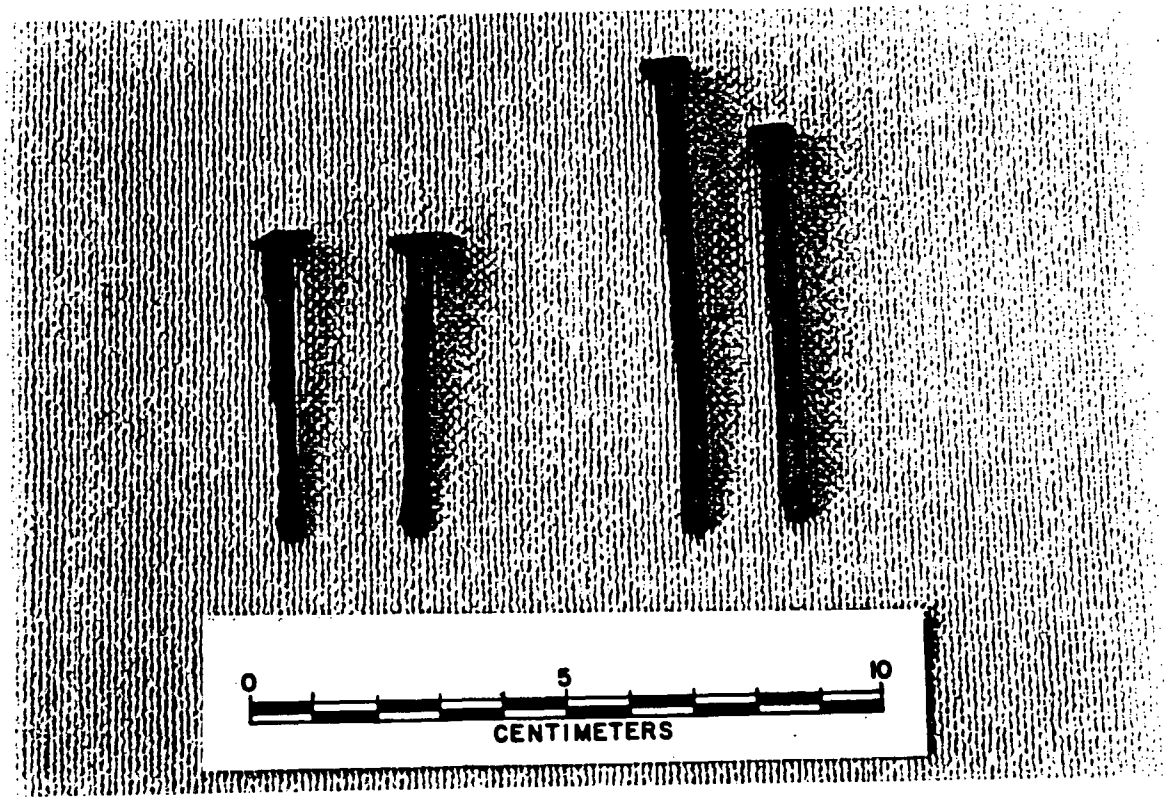
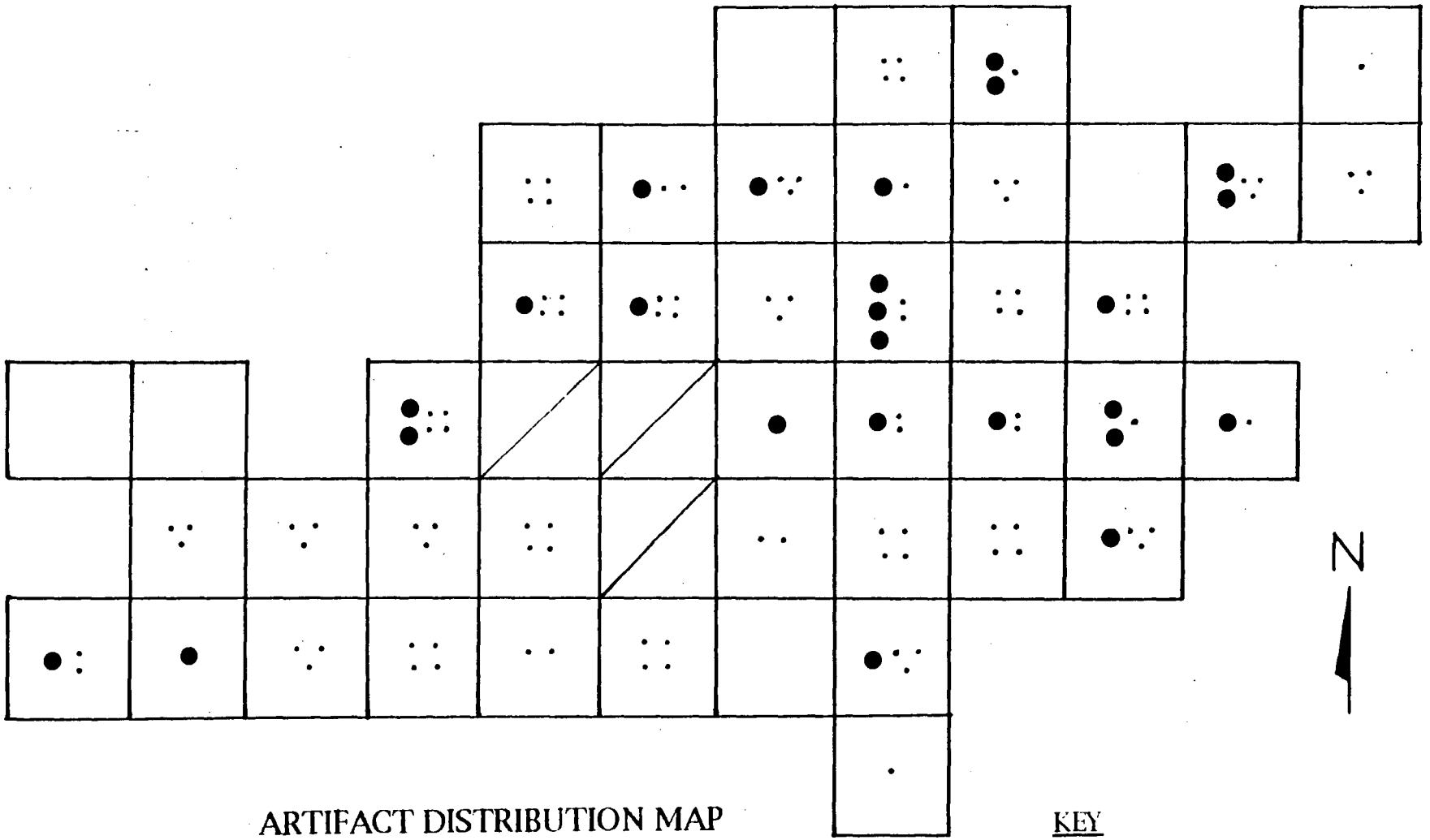
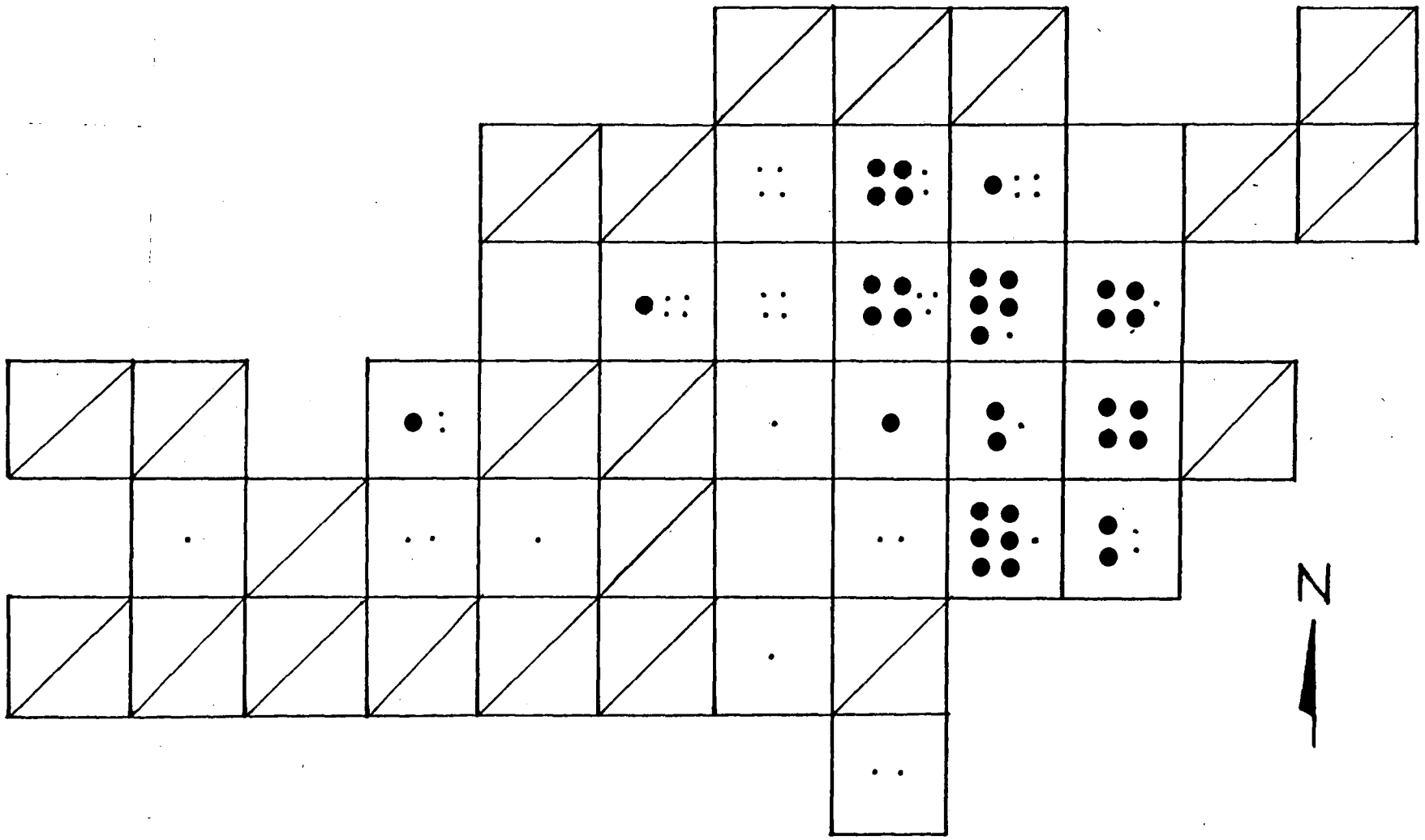


Figure 85 Rosehead spatular tipped nails on left, cut nails on right



Note: Units are 3 feet square.

Figure 86 Wrought nails distribution map for Terrace 1 Site - Level 1

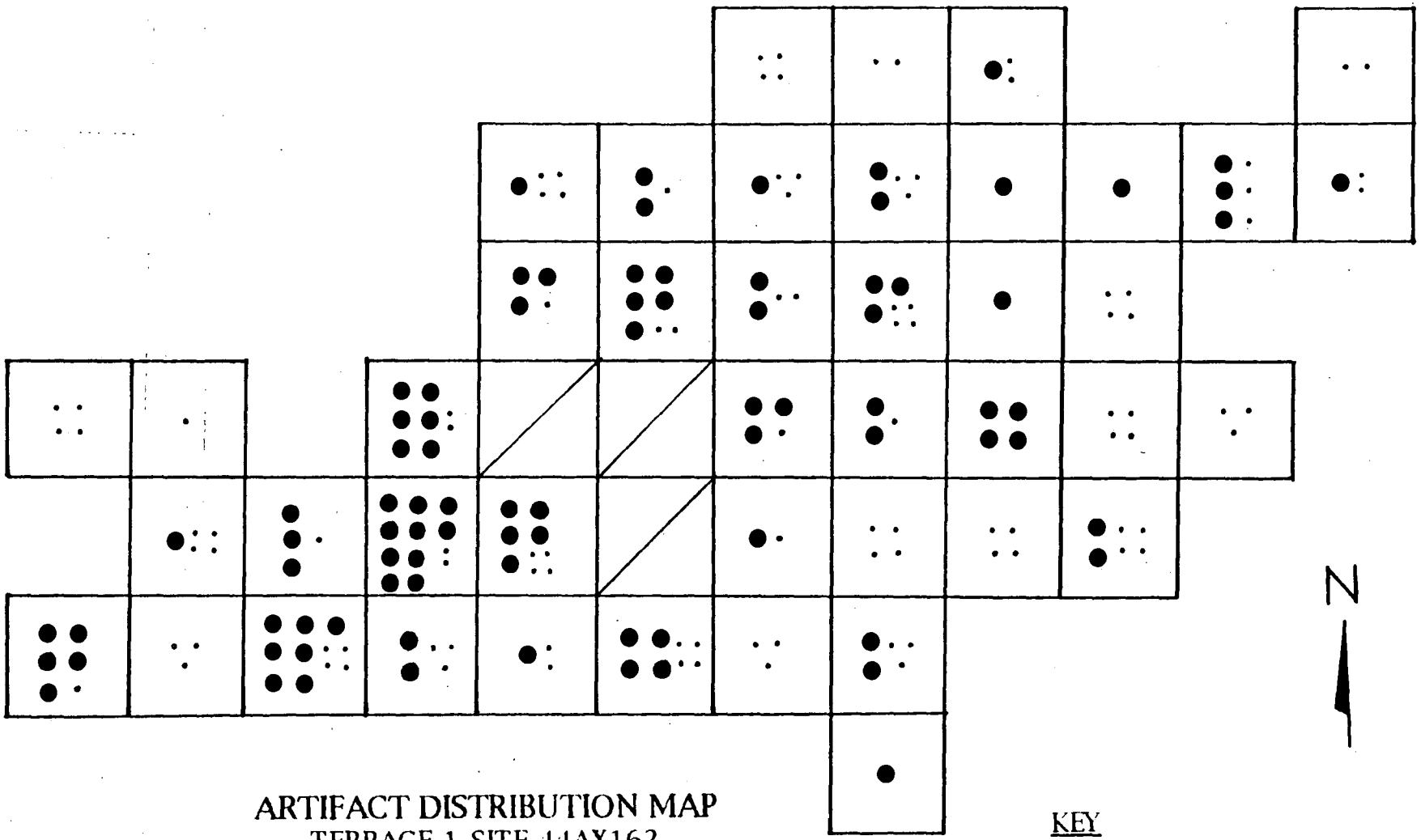


ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION MAP
TERRACE 1 SITE-44AX162
WROUGHT NAILS-LEVEL 2

KEY
● = 5
• = 1

Note: Units are 3 feet square.

Figure 87 Wrought nails distribution map for Terrace 1 Site - Level 2

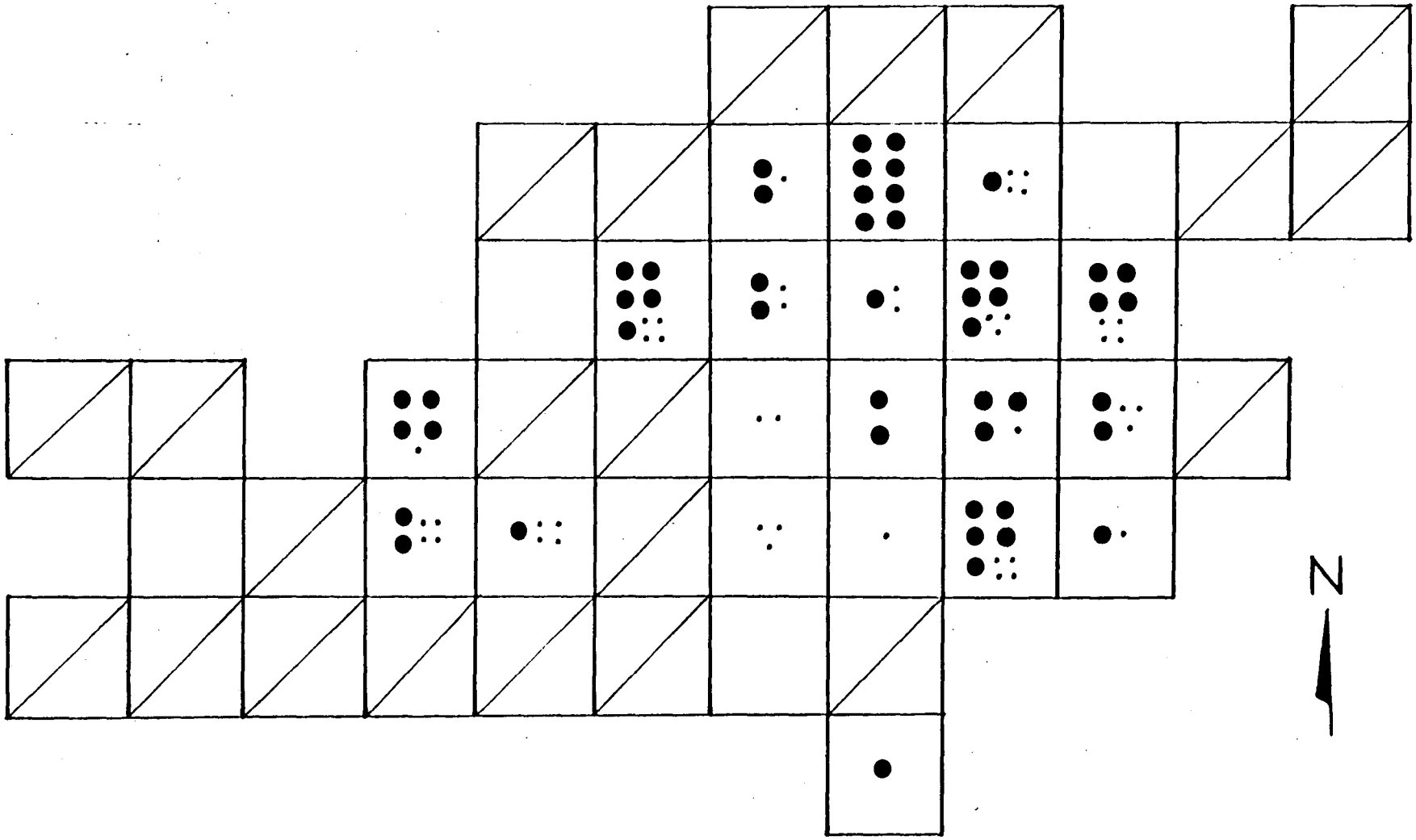


ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION MAP
TERRACE 1 SITE-44AX162
CUT NAILS-LEVEL 1

KEY
● = 5
· = 1

Note: Units are 3 feet square.

Figure 88 Cut nails distribution map for Terrace 1 Site - Level 1



ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION MAP
TERRACE 1 SITE-44AX162
CUT NAILS-LEVEL 2

KEY
● = 5
• = 1

Note: Units are 3 feet square.

Figure 89 Cut nails distribution map for Terrace 1 Site - Level 2

Figure 90 Lines of stones indicating northwall of "newer addition". Looking east northeast

Figure 91 Section of the line of stones of the "newer addition" north wall

Figure 92 A single room cabin on Cockspur Island, Georgia (Singleton, Thereasa; 1992; 166)

construction of an entire wall by utilizing the existing structure. (Figure 93) If the addition were a frame structure, there is no viable reason to offset the structure. Whereas if the structure were constructed of logs and lapped to the existing structure a distance equal to the width of the log would be required. It is believed that the offset that has been recognized between the walls of the two structures is consistent with this line of reasoning.

Further corroborating evidence of the placement of the various structures can be seen in the change in soil coloration. This alteration may be the result of occupation of the structure over perhaps 50 or more years or maybe a result of the burning process and its subsequent alterations to the soil dynamics. This staining pattern can be discerned in the original photographs but is difficult to define in the reproductions. A slight fan like stain is also visible emanating from the center of the northern wall of the older structure. This is believed to represent the area where the door to the structure was located and the discoloration may be the natural result of traffic or other domestic activities. These activities may include sweeping of the content of the cabin out the door, the disposal of water or the preparation of food stuffs that often occur at the front of a small rural home.

Another feature that suggests the presence of a western portion or "newer" structure is the evidence for the placement of the door. The indications for the location of the door are found in the sites most distinct feature; a large stone door step. This door step measures nearly three feet in length with a rise of eight inches and a run of ten inches and is placed at the northwest corner of the structure. Another feature that is directly associated with the doorstep starting a few inches to the south are three smaller stones and associated charred wood that is aligned with this pattern of stones. It is believed that this pattern of stones and the charred wood may represent the western wall of the structure and the charred wood is either the bottom log of the structure or the remnant of the sill timber. The doorstep itself is displaced a few inches from this pattern of stones and charred timber and it is not aligned perpendicularly to the lines of stones that demarcate the northern wall of the structure. This discrepancy may be accounted for by an area of disturbed soil that was encountered directly in front of the doorstep. It appears that some one has taken the effort to excavate at the base of the door step and that it also may be slightly displaced from its original location on the north wall. If the doorstep were moved a few inches to the south to be perpendicular to the stones and charred wood feature, the door to the structure would align with the innermost edge of the western wall. The placement of this door also suggest a log structure. Since if a frame structure had been built, there is little effort or materials saved and the structure would be significantly more unstable if the door were located at the extreme edge of the wall rather than being centered. In contrast, if the structure were constructed of log the placement of the door at the extreme edge of the wall saves notching all the logs on two faces of a corner and the log construction is not as inherently weak as a framed wall in this application. Although, the construction of the log addition is not the traditional log structures that we

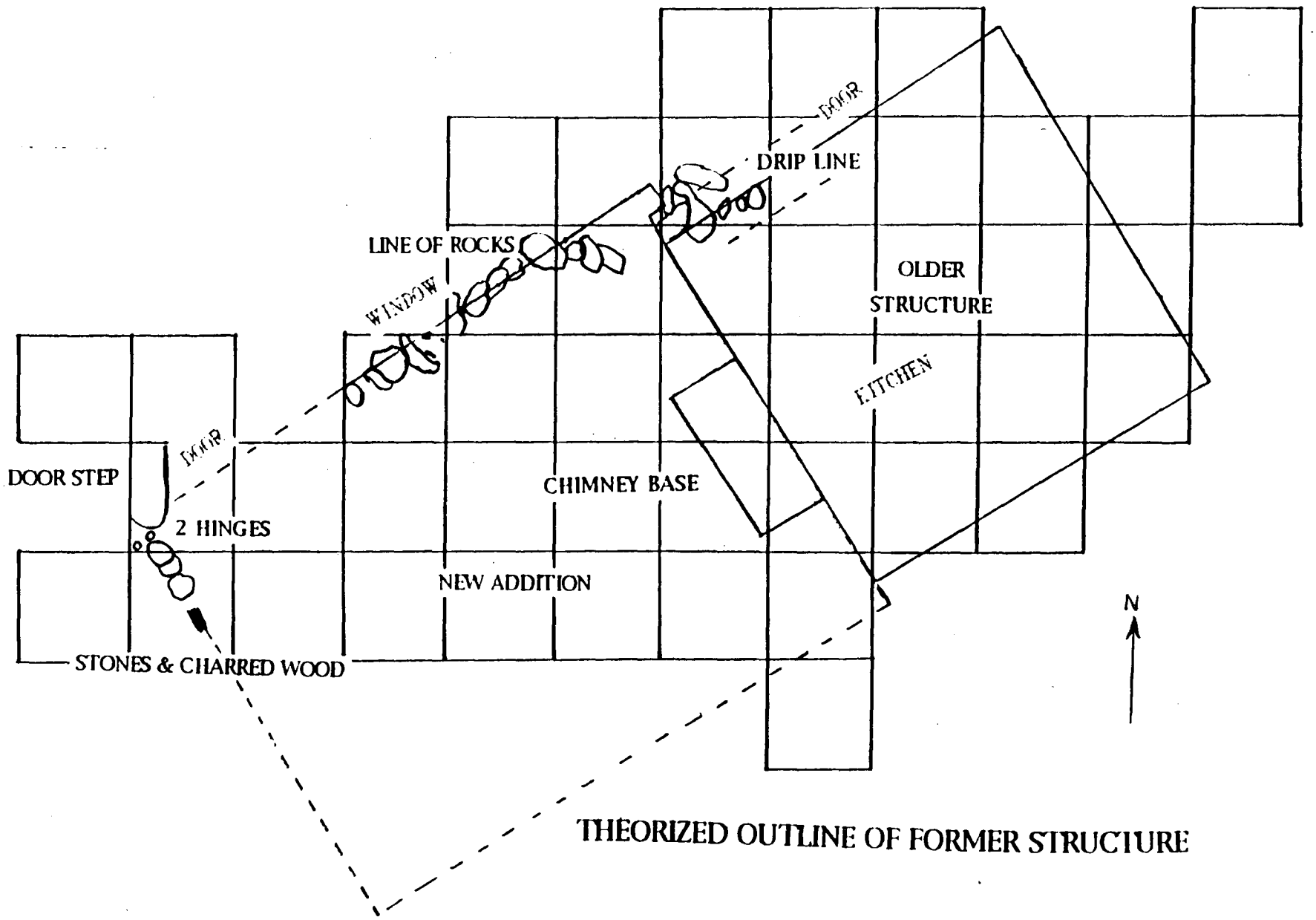


Figure 93 Theorized outline of former structure - Terrace 1 Site - 44AX162

are familiar with today, and was not subject to building codes or inspections. The first and foremost consideration for a person or family would be the cost of such a structure. If the residents of the structure were not the owner of the property, the cost and labor would be the major consideration whereas the longevity of the structure may be a secondary consideration.

Perhaps the most dominant feature that was located on the site was the base of the chimney, consisting of a layer of fist size and larger cobbles approximately four feet by two feet and was centered on the exterior of the western wall of the older structure (See Appendix F-Site Plan, Level 2, Units 112 &113). These cobbles are naturally occurring and are immediately available, particularly on the slopes of the terrace. The base has some remnants of the mortar that was used to build the brick chimney and at least two of the stones that formed the base of the chimney still had mortar adhering to the cobbles (Figure 94 & 95). This mortar was composed primarily of sand with bits of shell and mixed with lime. This mixture is similar to the documented mortar combination used in the construction of dwellings in the southeast and referred to as "tabby" (Singleton 1991:120). Chimneys constructed of brick are sometimes associated with structures of higher socioeconomic standing and structures that are more substantial in size. It is also true, as illustrated by Singleton, 1991:166, that slave cabins could have brick chimneys rather than the widely accepted idea that many homes of the poorest individuals sufficed with wooden chimneys.

A single artifact will be included here as well as in the section on personal items. One of the two slate pencil fragments that were recovered is included within this section because it was found to have to have mortar one side. The pencil fragment measures 1-1/2 inches long a maximum of 1/4 inch in thickness and has been carved with 5 or perhaps 6 facets. Covering one of these facets and a portion of one end is mortar that is apparently the same as the mortar used in the construction of the chimney. This indicates that the pencil was lost/deposited at the time of the construction of the house and chimney. Parker and Hernigle,1990:206 say that. "Typically, slate pencils and tablets were used in schools, where handwriting and arithmetic could be written and erased without wasting expensive paper. Lead and graphite pencils have been used primarily by carpenters since at least the eighteenth century to mark pieces of wood during construction projects (Smith 1976:188)." It appears that, at least in this particular instance in the 19th century, that slate pencils were also used in construction.

Also associated with the area near the base of the chimney were four masonry nails and one fragment found in the unit adjacent to the front of the chimney on the interior of the house. These nails measure four inches overall and have a splayed or flared point to facilitate their being nailed into mortar between the bricks (Figure 96). This splayed portion of the nail acted to keep the nail from rotating and also acted to distribute the weight across a larger surface if a load were placed on the portion of the nail that protruded It is probable that these nails may have been built into the chimney when it was constructed thus avoiding pounding into dried mortar and risking damage to

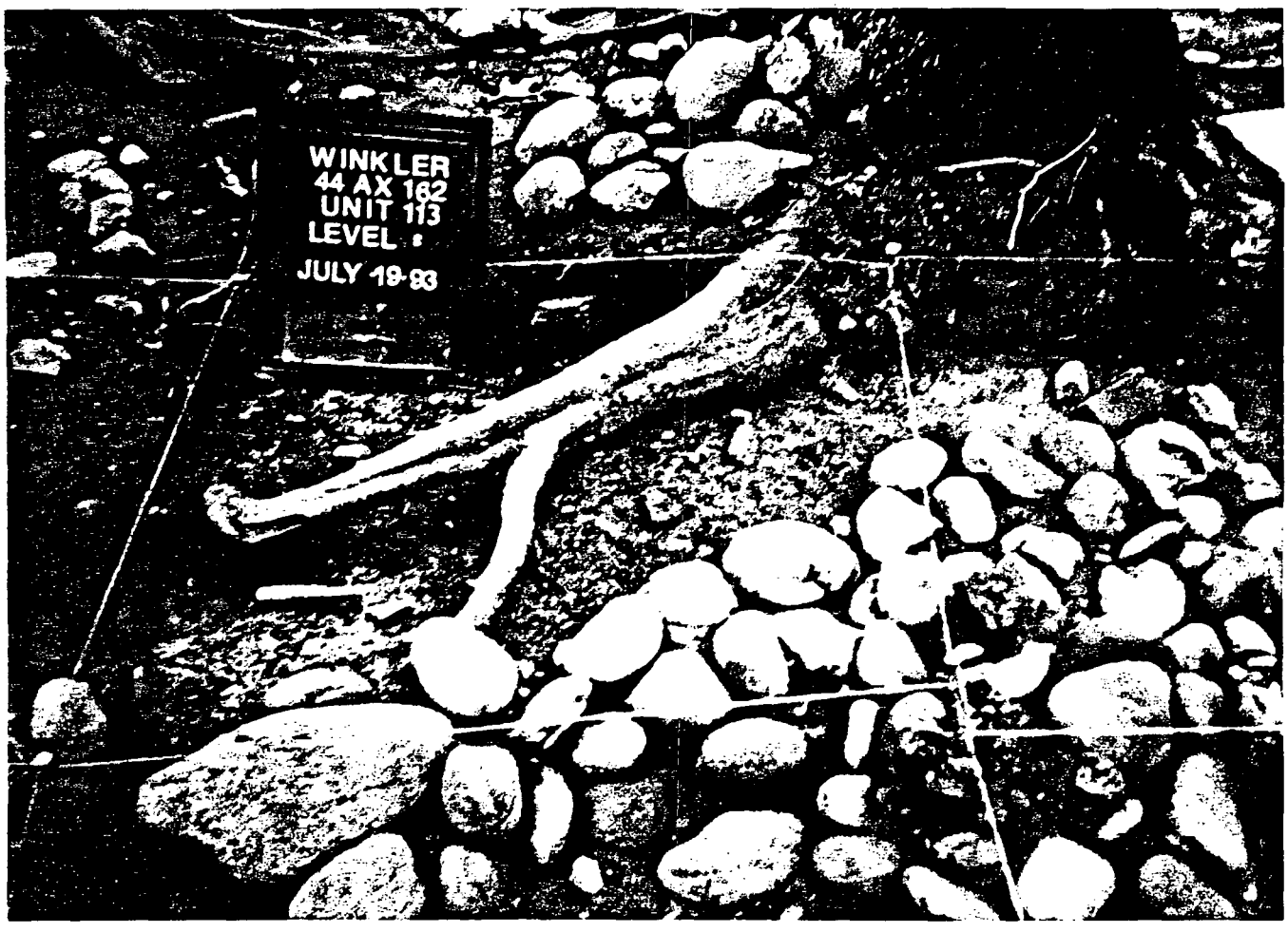


Figure 94 Cobble concentration forming chimney base. Looking west

Figure 95 Cobbles with adhering mortar. Unit 112, Level 3

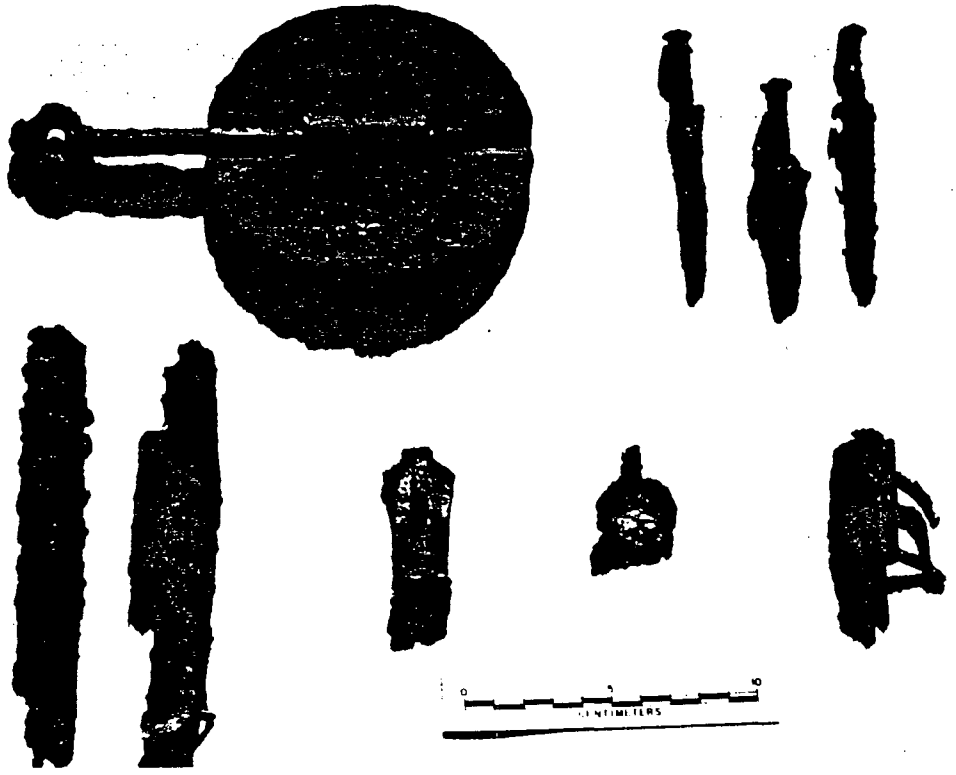


Figure 96 Flu damper (Unit 1, Level 1), masonry nail (Unit 141, Level 2), door hinges (Unit 131, Level 1), door hasp (Unit 142, Level 1), thumbpiece (Unit 110, Level 1), hinge (Unit 139, Level 2)

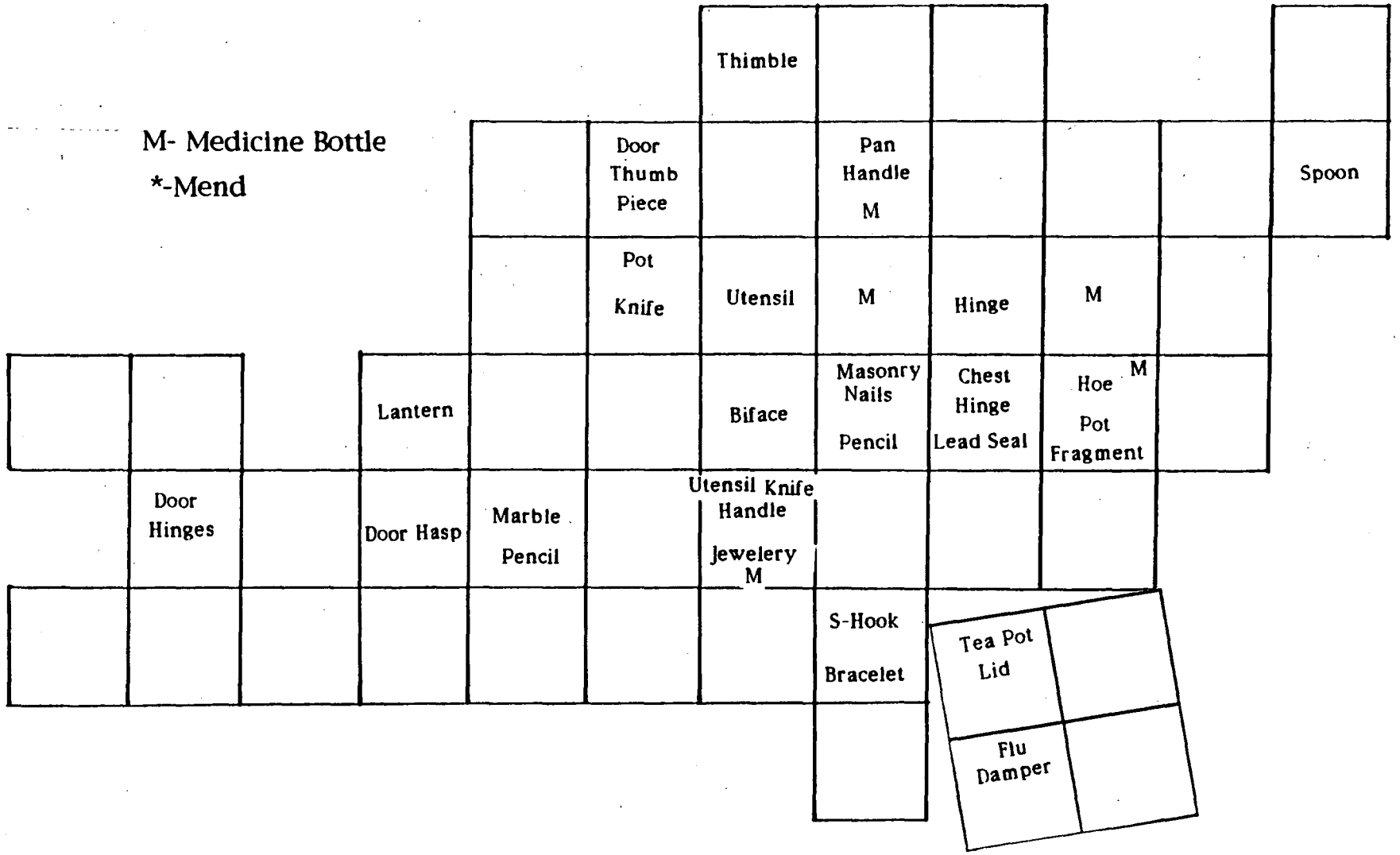
the chimney structure. It can also be seen that the length of the nail that protrudes is approximately 1/4 of the total length, one inch, leaving a sufficient portion of the nail anchored within the mortar sandwiched between bricks to support loads. It is speculated that these four or five nails were imbedded in the back or side of an open fireplace and may have been used to suspend cooking vessels or were set into the face of the hearth and were used to hold utensils.

Another artifact found in close association with the chimney in Unit 1 was a cast iron flu damper. It measures 4-3/4 inches in diameter with a 3" long handle. The original provenience of the damper may be questionable because of its recovery so close to the ground surface (Figure 97). Several metal detector /pot hunter holes were noted across the site but no disturbances were noted directly on the site area. The damper has been dated to the 1830's or later. The date of the flu damper suggests that the brick chimney may have been a later improvement to the structure and may be contemporaneous with the construction of the new addition.

Three hinges were also recovered from the site that help explain several other features of the cabin (See Figure 96,97). Two of the hinges are classified as "H" hinges where the "H" pattern results from a small hinge area with much larger tabs to secure it to the door and frame. These hinges have holes for 5 or 6 fasteners on each tab to secure it to the frame and to the door. An indication that the site has seen minimal disturbance since its demise is the location of these two hinges in the same excavation unit as the stone door step and on the interior side of the step (Unit 142). The hinges and associated doorstep clearly show that there was a door on the western side of the structures addition.

A third hinge was also located, this is a much smaller box hinge with the hinge being as long as the tabs that fasten it. This hinge was excavated from unit 139 and suggests two possible uses. The first possibility is that it was used on a small chest as a portion of a decorative strap hinge, probably from a small chest, that was recovered in an adjacent unit. Although the hinges are dissimilar it is possible that the box hinge was used as a repair. It is also possible that it may have been located originally on the eastern side of the north wall of the older structure. The hinge itself is to small to support a door and may have been used to support a small shutter on the northern side of the cabin. Two photographs of contemporaneous cabins both show a shutter located not far from the entrance door that would have served as ventilation and light into a cabin without formal windows. One of these cabins shows a shutter equipped with hinges while the other even smaller shutter, not included in the text, did not (Figure 98).

Two other artifacts were recovered that are categorized as architectural hardware; a small iron hasp (Unit 142) and a thumb piece for a door handle (Unit 110) - See Figure 97. The hasp measuring approximately two inches long is small and of similar scale with the door hinges that were recovered. It was located at least three feet to the east of the door hinges and also within



DISTRIBUTION OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS
METAL AND MISCELLANEOUS-ALL LEVELS

Figure 97 Distribution map of diagnostic artifacts - Terrace 1 Site - 44AX162

"Groups: Negro cabins background"
Valentine Museum

Figure 98 Rural cabin with shuttered window

the interior of the newer addition. Also, it is possible that this hasp was associated with a furnishing, but it is suggested that this hasp may have acted as the closure for the door on this portion of the structure. In contrast, the thumb piece recovered in unit 110 may be associated with the door to the older structure believed to be centered on its northern wall.

An architectural feature of the "newer" addition of the structure was defined by the concentration of window glass. In Unit 127 a total of 168 pieces of window glass were recovered. In the two adjacent units an additional 124 pieces of glass were recovered which indicates the former location of a window in the northern wall of the addition (Figure 99 & 100).

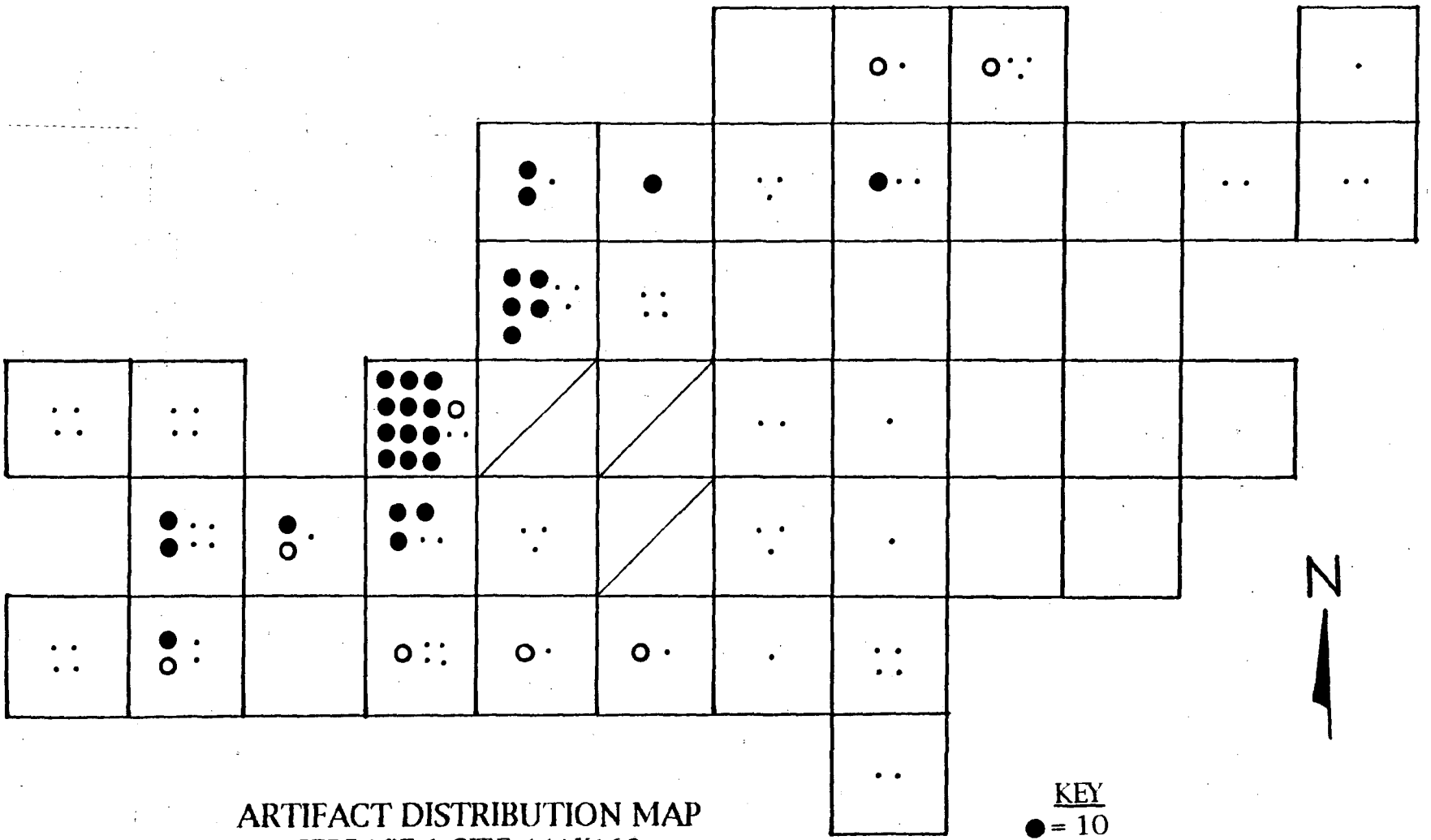
Food Preparation

Artifacts that were related to the process of food preparation were limited to perhaps ten items that represent the necessary tools and accessories for cooking. It was also noted that almost all of the articles that were found were damaged or broken suggesting that those items which could not be reused were left behind. It also implies that an unknown number of items had been removed after the fire that destroyed the structure.

Among the recovered items that are directly associated with cooking are a pan handle which was formerly attached to a pan or pot with two rivets, and an S-hook used to suspend cooking pots over a fire (Figure 101). Several other artifacts that may be associated with food preparation or consumption include a pewter handle for either a spoon or fork, the butt end of a fork or spoon that was bone handled, the remains of an antler handle (believed to be associated with a knife) and a knife that was recovered from Feature A at the northwest corner of the older portion of the structure (See Appendix F).

The Feature A was identified by a distinct dark stain, upon the completion of the excavation it was found to be a pit measuring 30 inches in diameter and 10 inches in depth (Figure 102). The feature contained almost no artifacts that could be attributed to deliberate cultural actions with, maybe, a single exception the presence of a knife. The knife was located laying against the wall of the feature at approximately a 60 degree angle with the handle up and blade down. The knife itself was hand wrought with a looped end on the tang and the blade was apparently broken before it was deposited in the pit (See Figure 125). The antler handle that was recovered does not apparently fit this knife as the antler handled was bored or drilled to fit and the looped tang could not accommodate a handle made in this fashion.

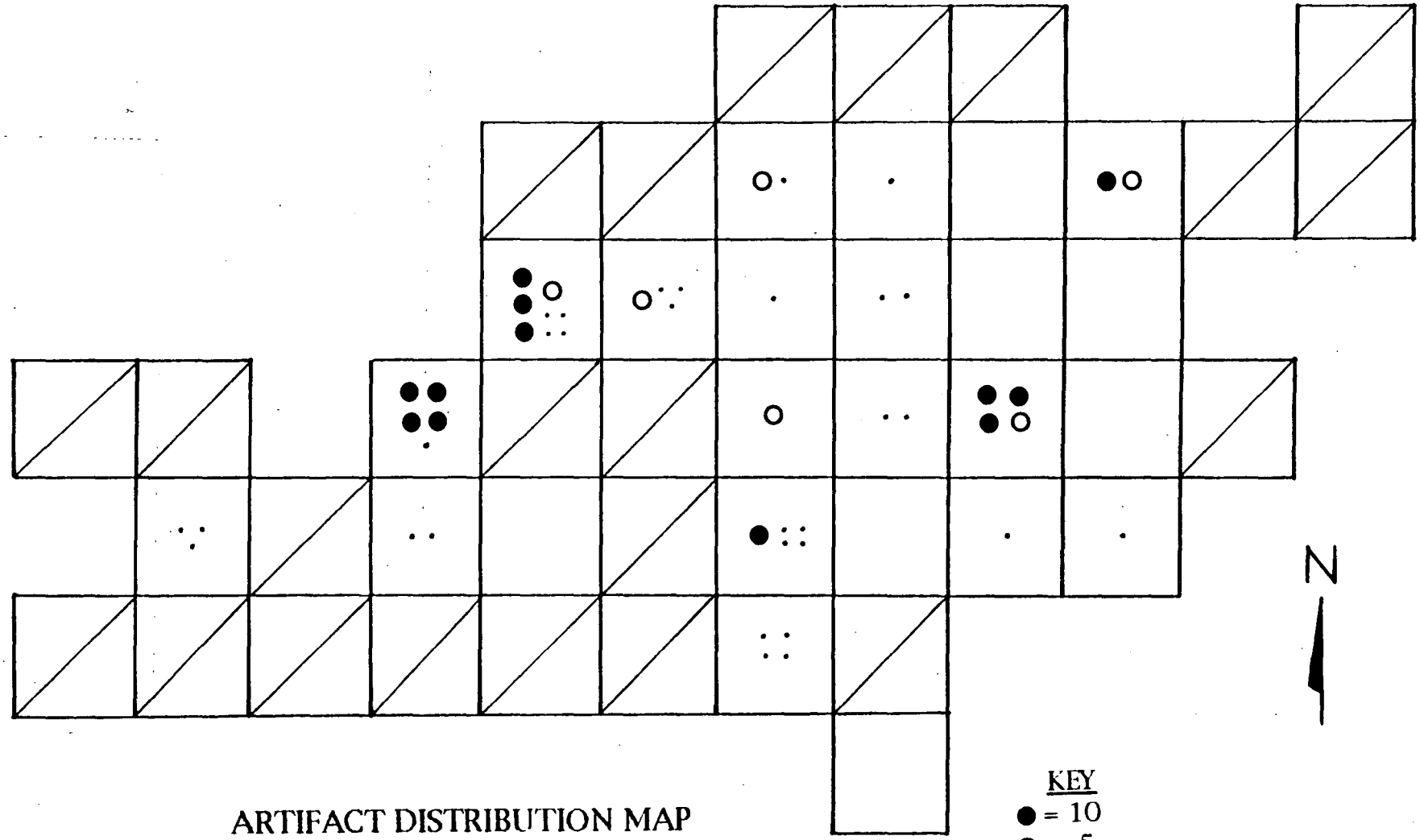
The location of Feature A at the northwest corner of the older structure is problematic. It almost appears that a portion of the pit may have ben excavated on the exterior of the structure based o the interpretation of the north wall of the house. It is believed that the plotting of the feature is accurate, although it is possible that the limits of the pit as defined by the excavation are actually larger than the original size of the pit and therefore the pit was a feature of the interior of the older structure.



ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION MAP
TERRACE 1 SITE-44AX162
WINDOW GLASS-LEVEL 1

Note: Units are 3 feet square.

Figure 100 Window glass distribution map - Level 1

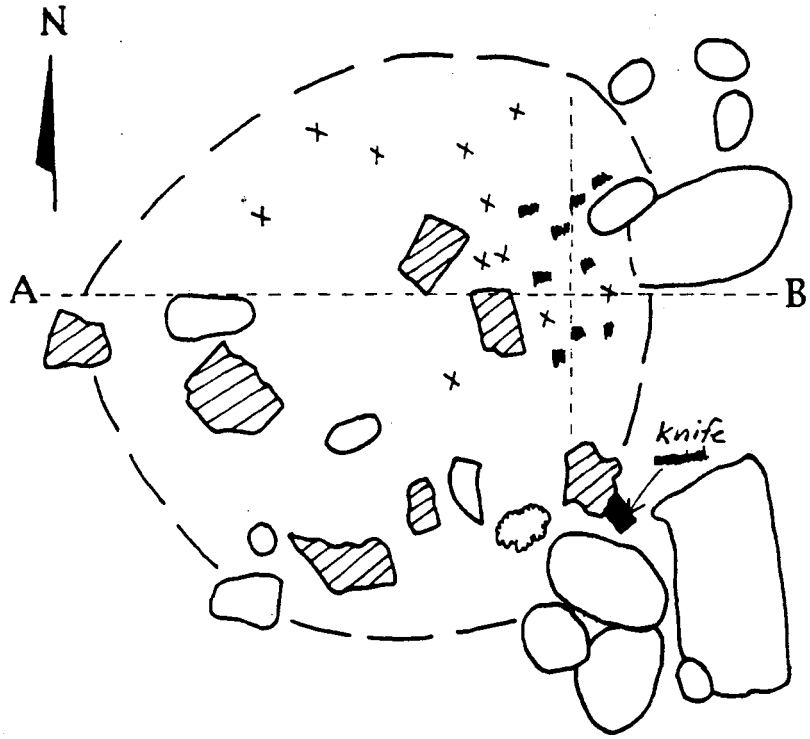


ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION MAP
TERRACE 1 SITE-44AX162
WINDOW GLASS-LEVEL 2

Note: Units are 3 feet square.

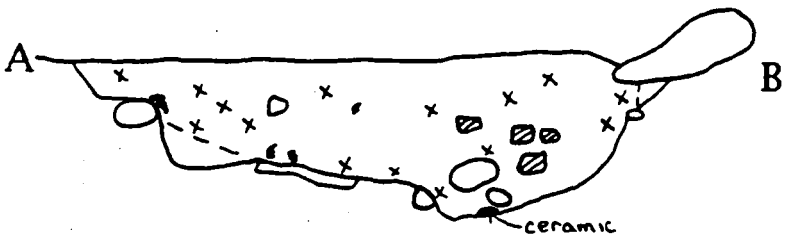
Figure 99 Window glass distribution map - Level 2

Figure 101 Food preparation artifacts: spoon handle, cast iron pot fragments, s-hook, fork handle with bone, pot handle



FEATURE A, PLAN VIEW

KEY
= Cobble
= brick
= mortar
= brick fleck
= charcoal



0 10″
SCALE

FEATURE A, PROFILE

Figure 102 Plan and profile views of Feature A

The presence of a pit located within the structure has archaeological and ethnographic parallels in slave dwellings of the period. These pits or earthen root cellars were believed to have been used to store contraband food or other items. Several 18th century slave dwellings have been found with pit features that measure two by three feet and up to five by eight feet. Some of these features were several feet deep and some have been found to be lined with wood or brick. Items that are recovered from these root cellars include tools, locks, nails, ceramics, some glass, buttons and discarded food remains (Singleton 1992:166) It is the opinion of the author that this assemblage for a root cellar may be overstated and that intrusive artifacts may be present. An explanation for the use of pits within these structures was that they may have been used to conceal tools that made there daily chores easier to complete and to hide bones from the theft of good quality meats (Kelso 1986:14)

This conclusion is further supported by the analysis of soil samples recovered from Feature A. Floatation samples taken from both sides of the pit as it was excavated were analyzed for floral remains. The examination of the heavy fraction included numerous crumbs of brick and a few pieces of charcoal suggesting the pit was contemporaneous with the destruction of the structure. The light fraction includes floral remains of the current vegetation and a few fragments of charcoal. The charcoal remains are of oak and pine and are probably remains of the structure. It should be noted that the sample size from each side of the feature was two liters and floral remains may have been omitted due to the location or size of the recovered sample.

Regardless, this pit feature contains few artifacts or organic remains compared to the assemblages of 18th century slave dwellings. The purpose of the feature and the presence of the knife may be secondary and any conclusion based on parallels of 18th century slave dwelling is considered to be dubious.

One artifact that does not appear in the artifact catalog is a whetstone. It was recovered from the site (Unit 112) but has been misplaced. It is recalled to have been approximately three inches long 2 inches wide and one inch thick. Perhaps it was inadvertently discarded during the artifact cleaning and processing because it was not recognized for its cultural origins. My apologies to all future whetstone scholars and to the archaeological community. The whetstone would be closely associated with food preparation particularly necessary for butchering activities and also for maintenance of edge tools perhaps used in agricultural activities.

One of the most irksome of all categorizations used by archaeologist to explain items that appear to be out of context or of questionable function, is to classify them as "ritual items". It is not to be misconstrued that items of this category do not exist but it is often that items are assigned to this category too easily. Three items that were recovered from the older portion of the structure have been included within this section as they may have multiple explanations for their presence on the site. These are two cast iron fragments, one a body fragment from a cooking kettle and the other the foot of a cooking

pot or possible the leg of a trivet. The other associated artifact is a quartzite scraper recovered from the hearth/chimney area.

Excavations at the Jordan Plantation in Brazoria County, Texas yielded a collection of artifacts when taken as an isolated group have been interpreted to be "ritual items" associated with a *shamam* or healer. Among these items were two cast iron kettle fragments and a scraper made from chert. Other items were clearly more exotic including an animal's paw, parts of one or more dolls, chalk and bird skulls. Other items that are less mystical include knives, spoons, nails and "samples of medicine"(Singleton 1992:164)

It is suggested that the quartzite scraper recovered from the site had one of two functions. It may have been used as a scraper for food preparation or cleaning the cooking pot or it may have been used as a fire starter. Although examples of flint and striker technology have not been documented in the context of rural 19th century or as a practice among slaves, it may be the inaccessibility or affordability of matches that may have necessitated the use of this method. This is a practical explanation for the presence of these items and the parallels between sites that have recovered these items is also growing. Pictured along with the six quartz crystals recovered from the Portici site is a single prehistoric projectile point. It should be noted that the photograph shows the distal end to be broken and possibly abraded. The physical association or the presence of cast iron kettle fragments is unknown for this site (Parker/Hernigle 1990:161).

Two obvious explanations for the scraper that have probably occurred to the reader are the possibility that it was part of a prehistoric component of the site or that it was collected as a curio and has no intrinsic function. During the excavation of the 42 units (378 sq.ft.) only two lithic flakes were recovered, separated by over 33 feet, from opposite ends of the site (Unit 133, level 1 & Unit 134, level 1). This paucity of prehistoric cultural materials suggests that the scrapers presence may have a function in the historic context.

The other possibility is that the artifact was collected as a curio. This activity of collecting projectile points has occurred for a very long time and still occurs today making it a plausible scenario. But, the location of the scraper in association with the hearth on the interior of the structure makes this conclusion a little difficult to accept and places that explanation on a par with "religious significance".

Dietary Remains

A total of 70 bone or bone fragment were recovered from the site and the only other indication of diet was the recovery of two corn cob fragments (Unit 105, level 2). From the original 70 bone or bone samples, four were recognized as antler handle fragments from the same implement and one pig fibula was recognized as having been worked (Figure 103 & 104).

The analysis of the faunal remains was undertaken by Susan Arter and her complete report has been included as an Appendices. A distillation of her findings is presented here and she has reminded me that the sample group is

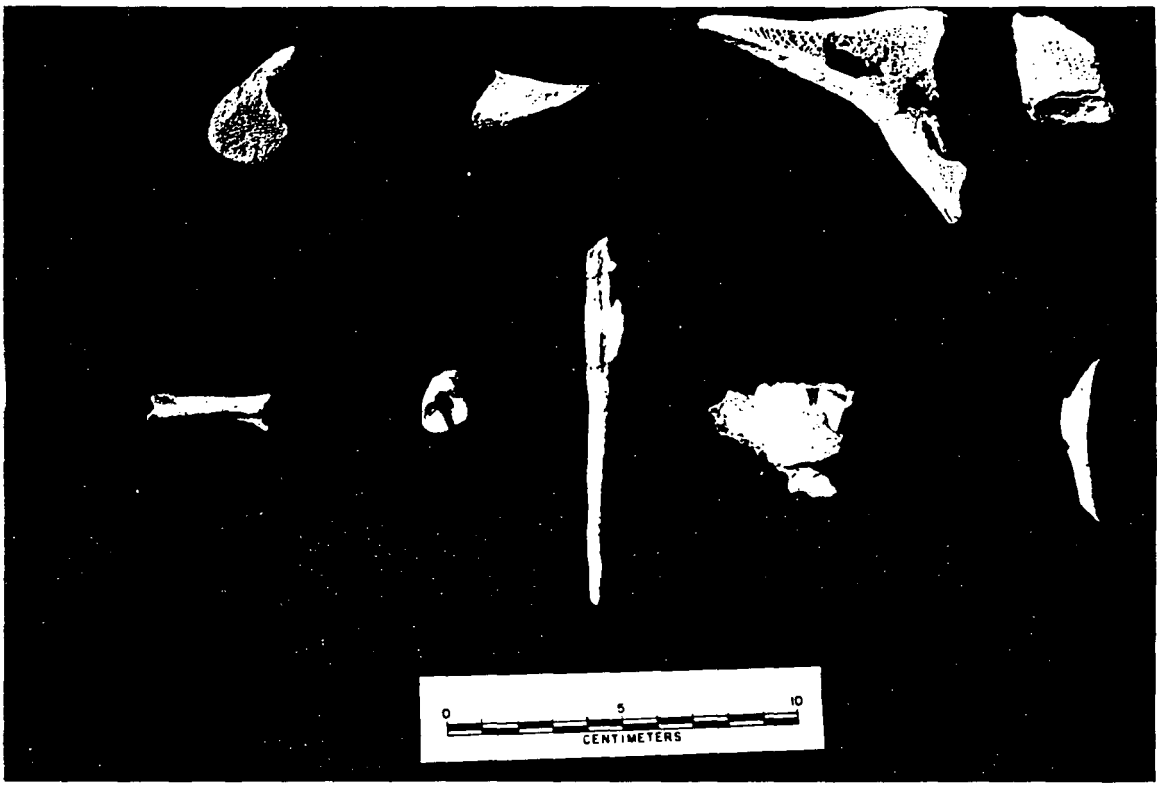


Figure 103 Assorted bone: butchered cow pelvis, upper right; worked pig fibula, lower center

Winkler Site

Figure 2. Distribution of Faunal Remains in Percentages
Based on Total Number of Bones

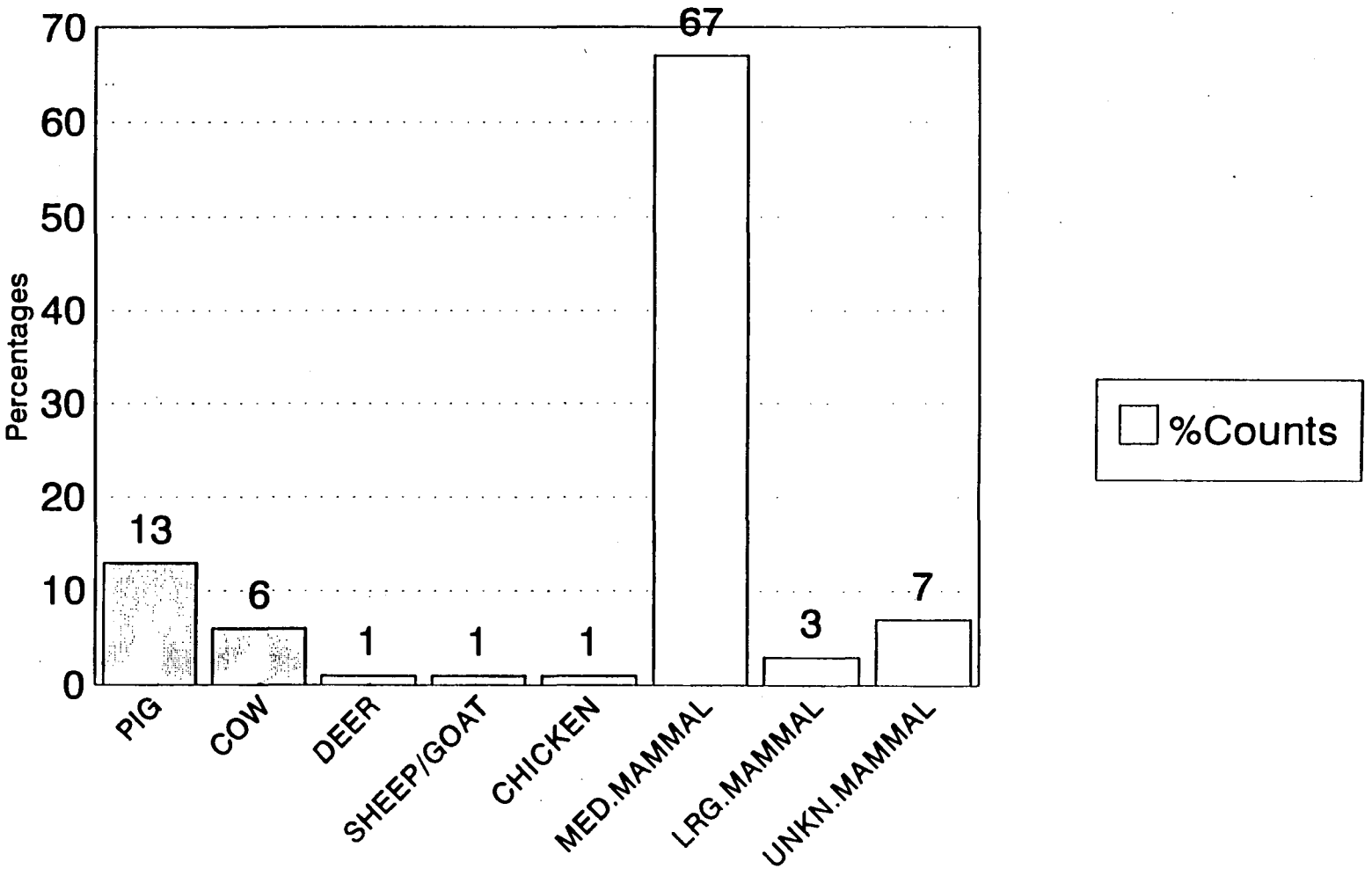


Figure 104 Faunal remains by type and amount

small and that a number of the small bone fragments, more than 2/3, could not be precisely identified. To that end, I have attempted to not refer to groupings by percentages and when doing so the reader is to consider the the numbers involved.

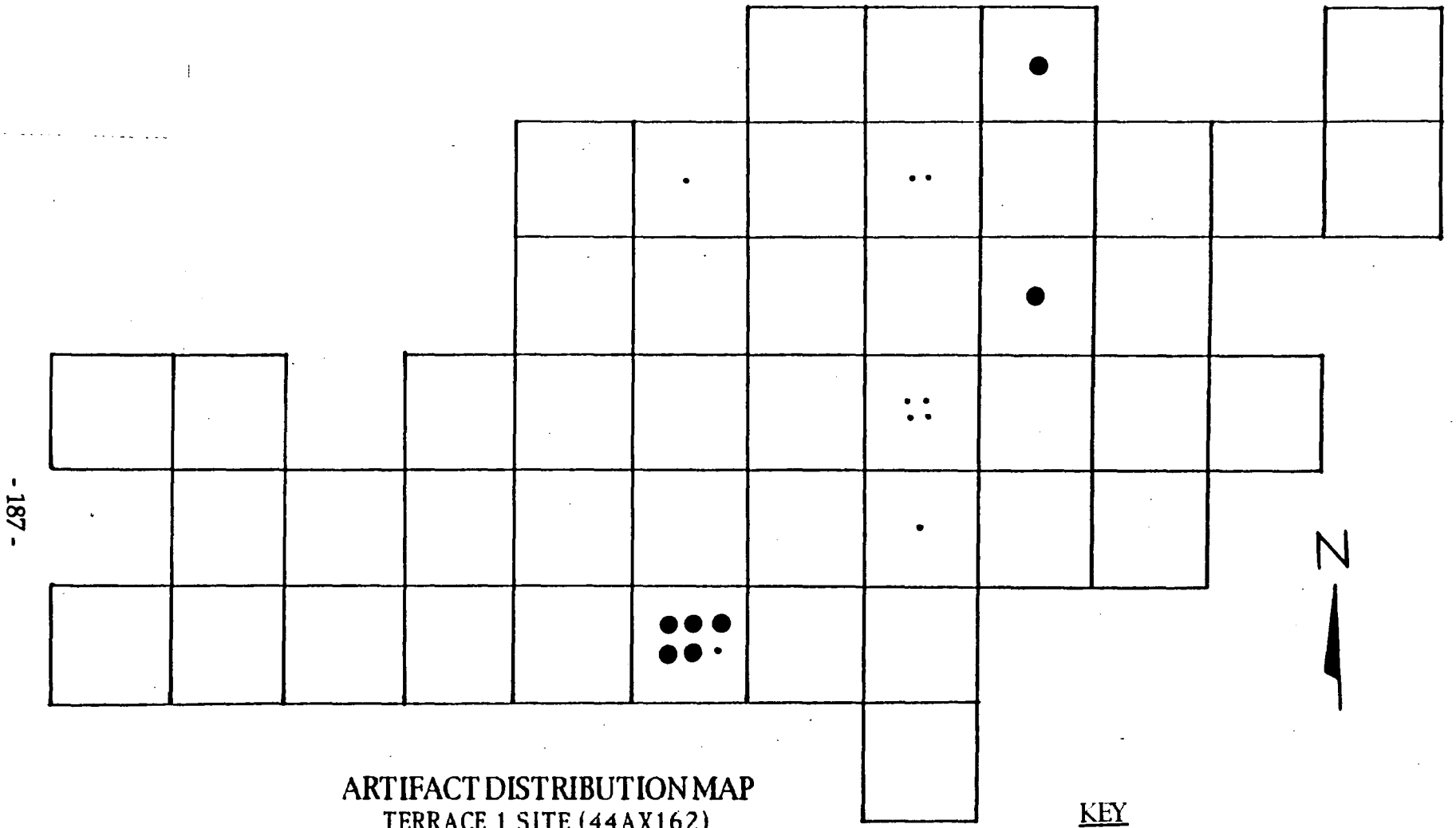
The bone that was recovered from the site is concentrated in or very near the older portion of the structure (Figure 105 & 106). This is considered a very good distribution pattern as the cooking hearth is known to have been located in this part of the structure. Only two distinct groupings of bone were recovered from the newer portion of the structure and appear to represent single events. Three fragments of a single butchered bone were recovered from Unit 142, level 2 and 1/4, or 26 bone fragments were recovered from Unit 130, level 1.

The analysis found that only a single chicken bone and a single sheep/goat bone were recovered from the site. It is my opinion that the deer antler that is listed is actually part of the antler utensil/knife handle and it is clear that the antler is not a dietary item. The 1850 agricultural census report lists the owner of Terrett family property as having 25 sheep, a number somewhat larger than many of the other listings within the census, and the appearance of sheep remains would not be unexpected(Ag. Census 1850: 196). The single chicken bone that was recovered was a chicken breast (scapula) and this is also consistent with chickens being valued more for their egg laying capabilities than as a regular dietary item.

The highest recognizable number of bone remains were from pig and a graphic showing the relative percentages of the various cuts of meat are presented in Figure 107. The percentages suggests they are cuts that have less meat and are not the choicest cuts of meat. They are primarily head lower limb and feet and no indication of choicer cuts such as loin, ribs or ham cuts were present.

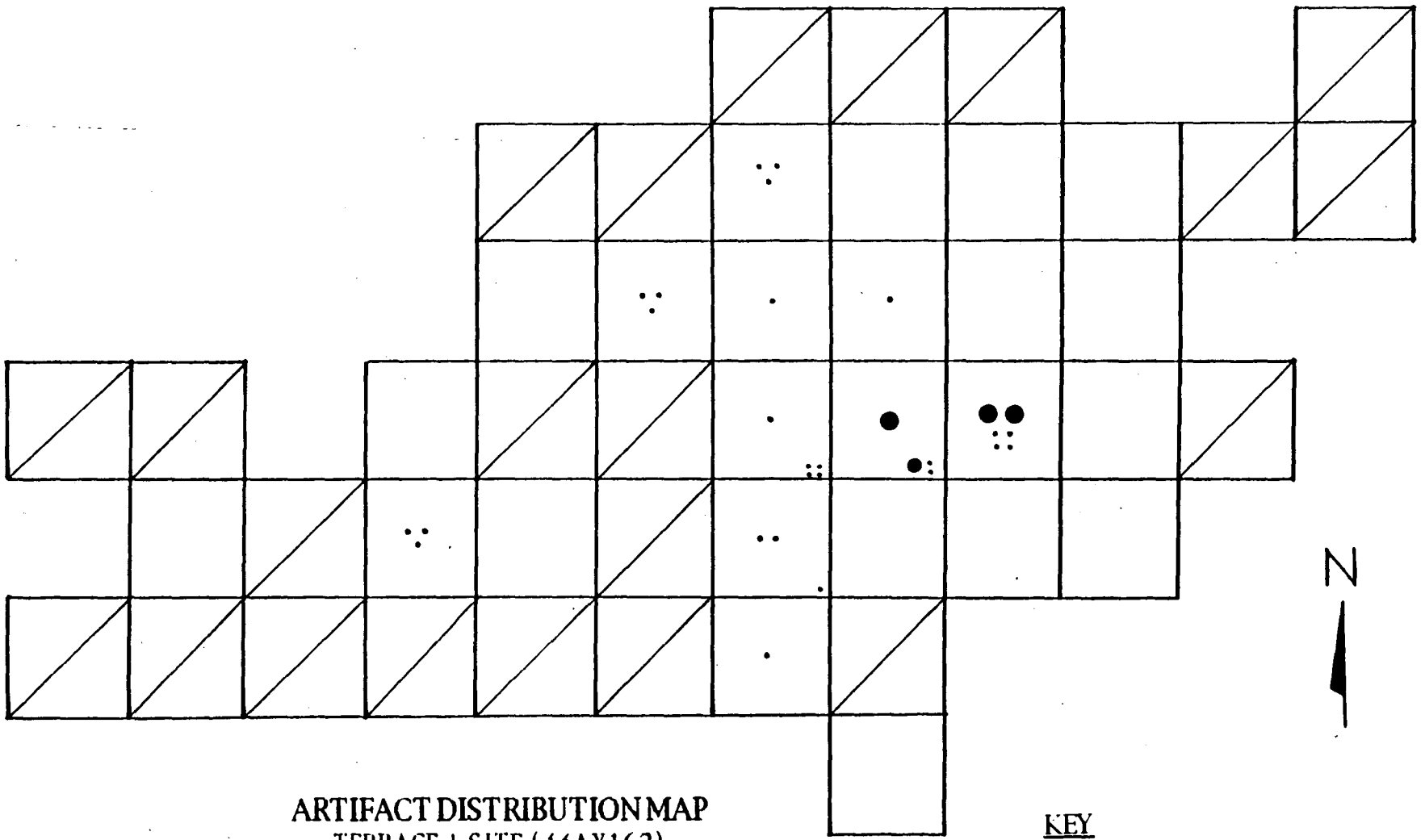
Three sawed fragment of beef pelvis are the only prime cut that were recovered with the other beef bone being a shoulder or chuck portion of the animal.

Archaeologists have considered these less choice cuts of meat an indicator of lower socioeconomic status and have suggested that they are the discards or remnants of butchering in a slave/owner relationship (McKee :131). Other archaeologist consider the differentiation by cuts of meat to be too inaccurate to make distinctions between class differences between slave and owner or even between members of the slave community (Reitz 1987: 107-116). Singleton addresses a point of view from a as yet an unpublished paper by Joanne Brown Gaynor, that even wealthy households in the 19th century regularly consumed inferior cuts of meat as delicacies or fashionable cuisine. Gaynor suggests a number of other criteria, including the use of imported spices and specialty foods and the rules guiding presentation and consumption, to discriminate between class lines.(Singleton,1992:172) I believe that her observations and criteria are not applicable in this rural domestic setting for establishing class distinction or status.



Note: Units are 3 feet square.

Figure 105 Animal bone distribution map - Level 1



ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION MAP
TERRACE 1 SITE (44AX162)
ANIMAL BONE FRAGMENTS
LEVEL 2

KEY
● = 5
· = 1

● = 5
· = 1
LEVEL 3

Note: Units are 3 feet square.

Figure 106 Animal bone distribution map - Level 2

Figure 3. Distribution of Pig Body Elements
Based on Total Number of Pig Bones

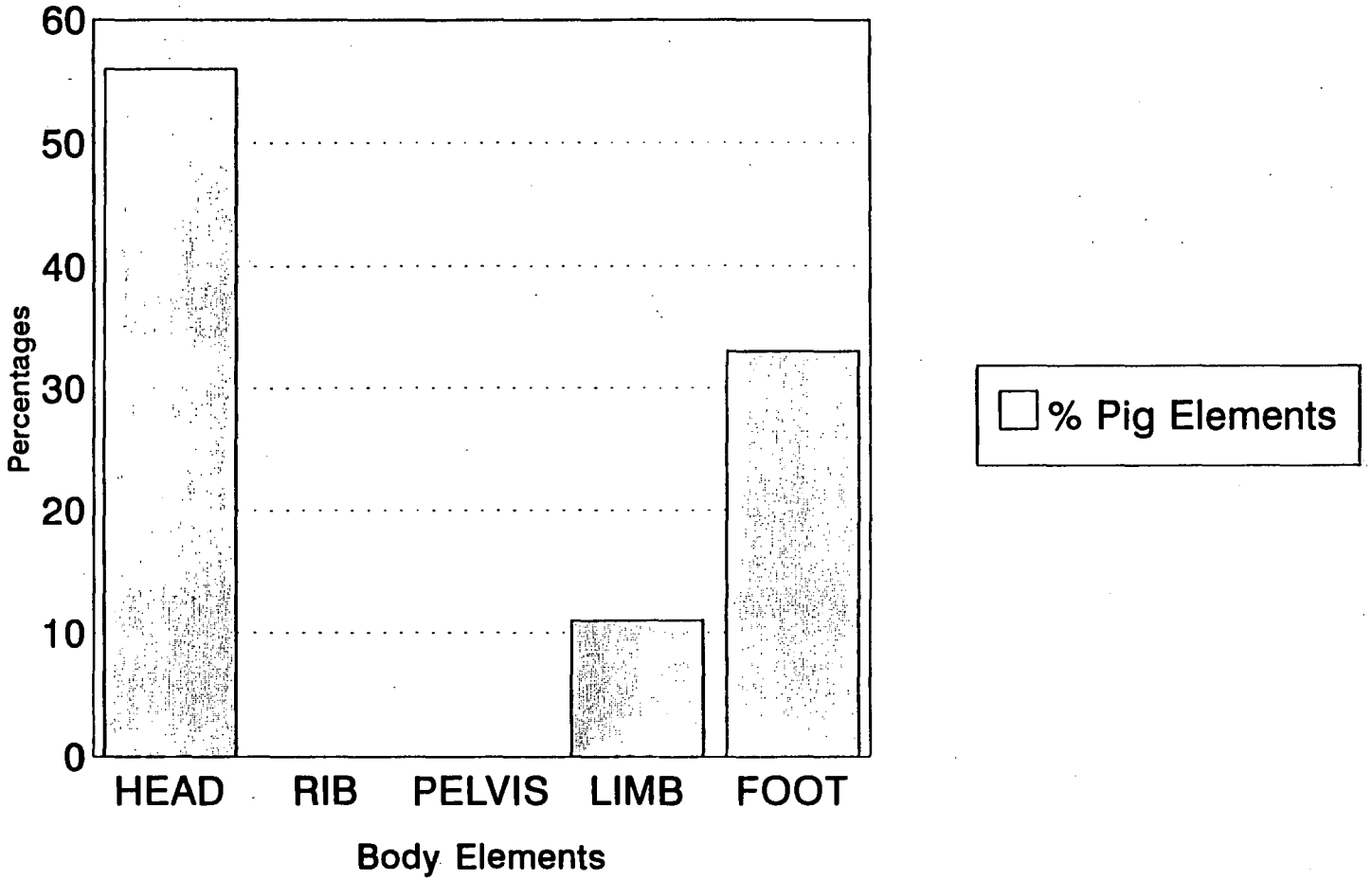


Figure 107 Number of pig bones by body element

A plausible explanation for the presence of these cuts of meat, if not mandated in a slave/planter relationship, would be that the better cuts of meat would have had a higher market value and as such it would be a commodity that could be easily used to generate income. The lesser cuts of lower value and could be consumed by the members of the household indicating a frugal economic approach.

Two other dietary artifacts that were preserved were the two fragments from a corn cob recovered from Unit 105, level 2 which corresponds to the doorway area of the older portion of the structure.

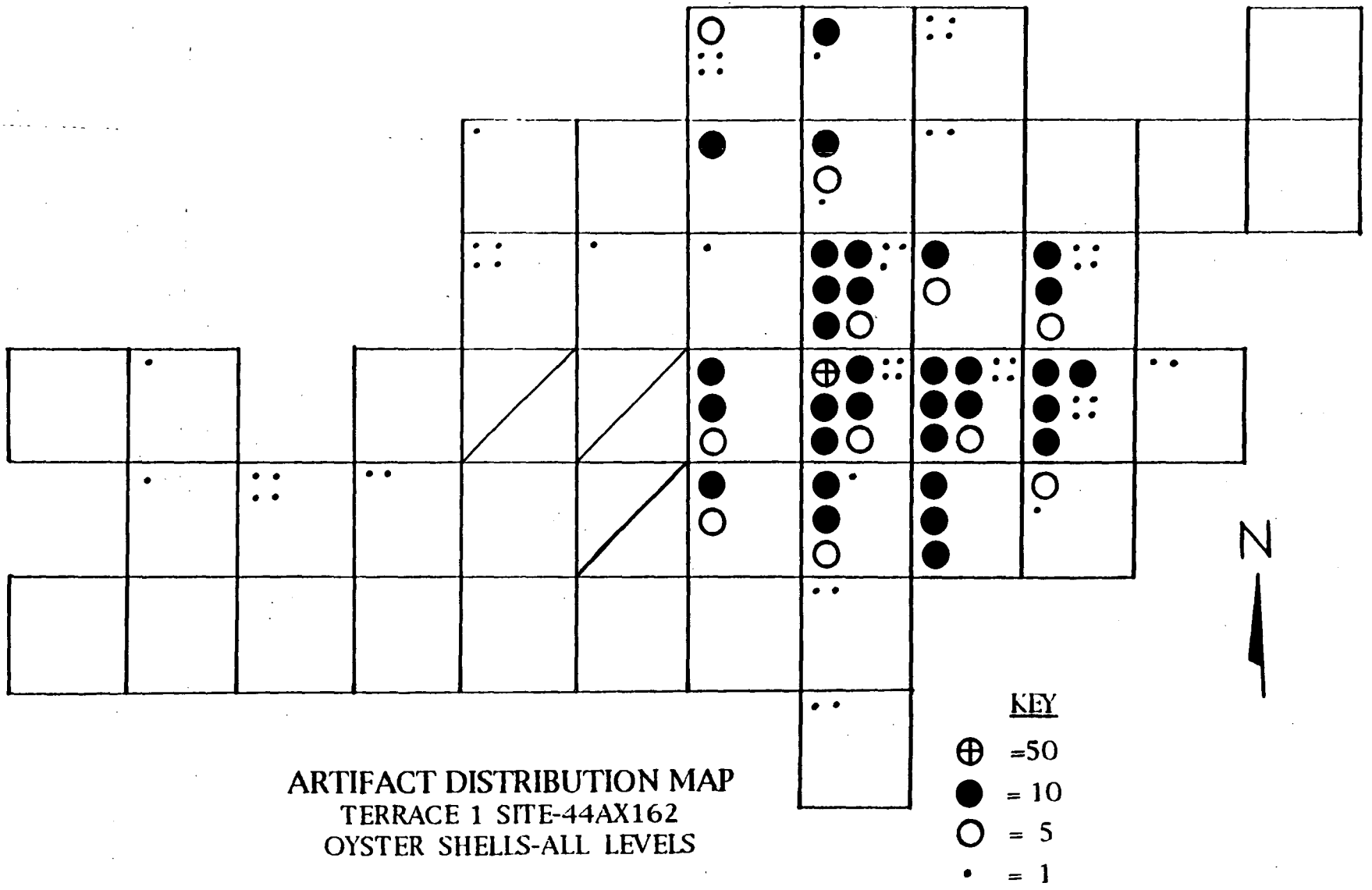
The final group of dietary artifacts are oysters shells. A total of 478 oyster shells and fragments were recovered. Most of these were fragments, as a result of their location in high traffic areas, and most of the fragments were discolored as a result of being exposed to fire. It is unclear whether the discoloration of the shell fragments are a result of the food preparation process or, more probably, from the fire that destroyed the structure.

An examination of the distribution pattern of the recovered fragments shows several distinct behavioral or cultural patterns (Figure 108). Oyster shell fragments were recovered from 28 of the 42 units that were excavated. Nearly half of these units (13 units) had four fragments or less. A distinct concentration in 10 of the units and a lesser concentration in four contiguous units 105,135,136 & 137 was noted.

Upon close examination it can be seen that the 13 units with four or less fragment represent only 5.6% of the shell remains found on the site. Nearly 10% (9.6%) were deposited outside of the older portion of the structure while 85% of the oyster shell fragments were found inside the limits of the older portion of the structure. It is possible that not a single oyster shell fragment was originally deposited within the area defined as the newer addition of the structure.

A careful examination within the confines of the older structure also shows some patterning. Units 106 and 107 at the northeast corner of the structure show a distinct absence of oyster shells. Other areas, particularly units 139 & 126, show a lower concentration of remains. Unit 138 located on the west wall of the structure and to the north of the hearth, may have an excavating bias as it was excavated during the testing phase and may be inconsistent with the other units excavated at a later date.

This variation in density pattern suggests several interpretations. Perhaps, that oysters were consumed within the older portion of the structure with a few of the shells being discarded out the front door. Alternatively, maybe the shell remains found within the older structure represent only a few of the oysters that were consumed and the majority of the shells were deposited outside of the excavation area limits. Another possibility is that a portion of the oysters were consumed inside the structure, perhaps as a result of cooking, while a portion of the oysters may have been consumed outside the structure, perhaps raw. It is possible that the difference in deposition may have been seasonal as well with oysters being consumed inside rather than



Note: Units are 3 feet square.

Figure 108 Distribution map of oyster shells, all levels

outside during certain times of the year, Only an in-depth malacochronological study will be able to answer this questions.

Another chronological cultural indicator is that the majority of the oyster shells recovered from the interior of the older structure were recovered from deeper depths indicating a shift in diet, availability, personnel, or housekeeping patterns in the later years of the occupation of the structure,

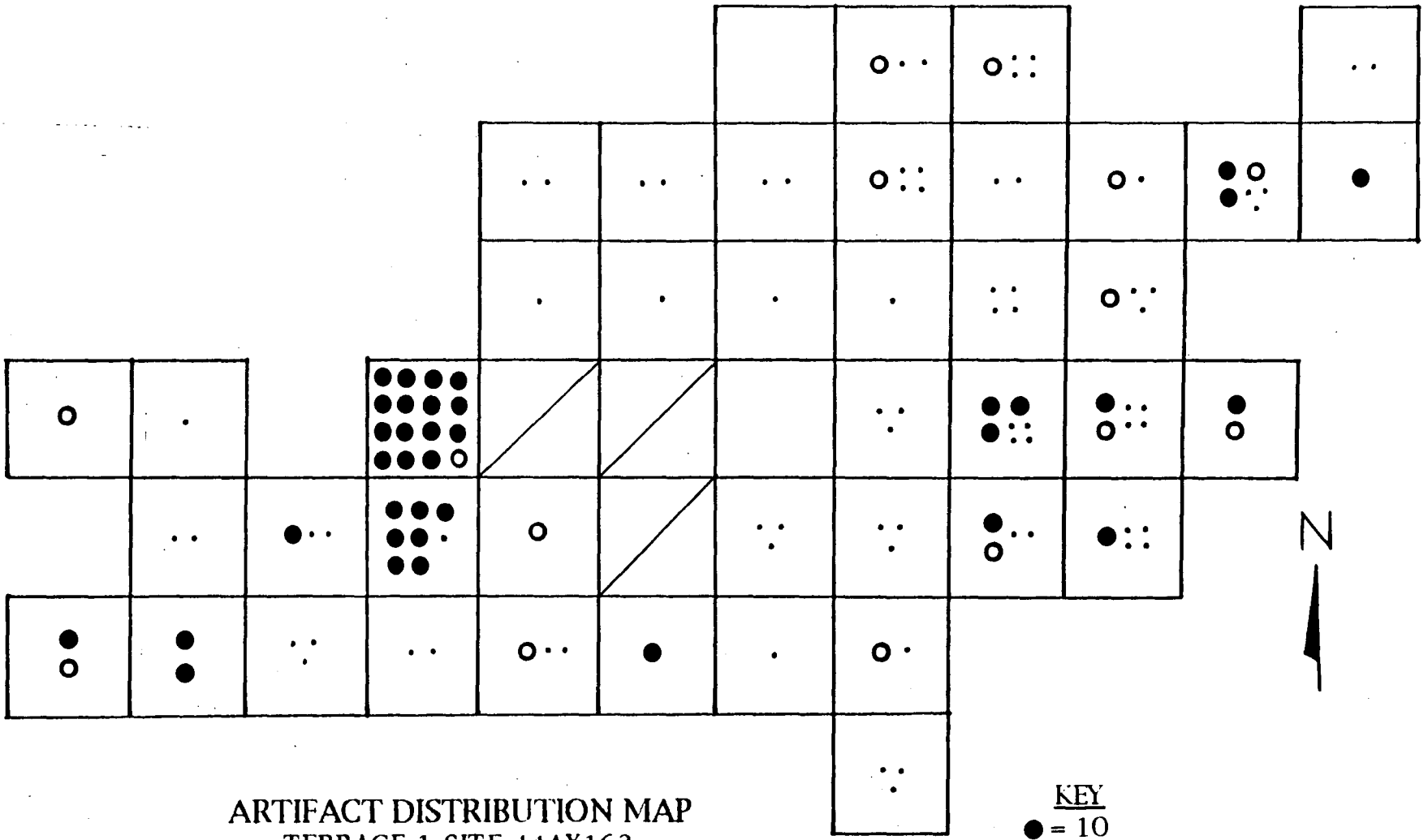
The presence of the number of oyster shell fragment concentrated within the confines of the structure are an important indicator or cultural habits particularly during the earlier years of the occupation. What role that oysters played in the daily diet or where the oysters were obtained are questions that will be left future scholars.

Glass Bottles

The excavation yielded a total of 903 glass bottle fragments, exclusive of the bottle and glass fragments recovered during the initial testing phases of the investigation (Figure 109 & 110). These glass items are mostly highly deformed and fragmentary as a result of the fire that destroyed the structure. The condition of the glass has made the identification of a minimum vessel number impractical and the classification of the glass has been limited to recognizable forms and colors.

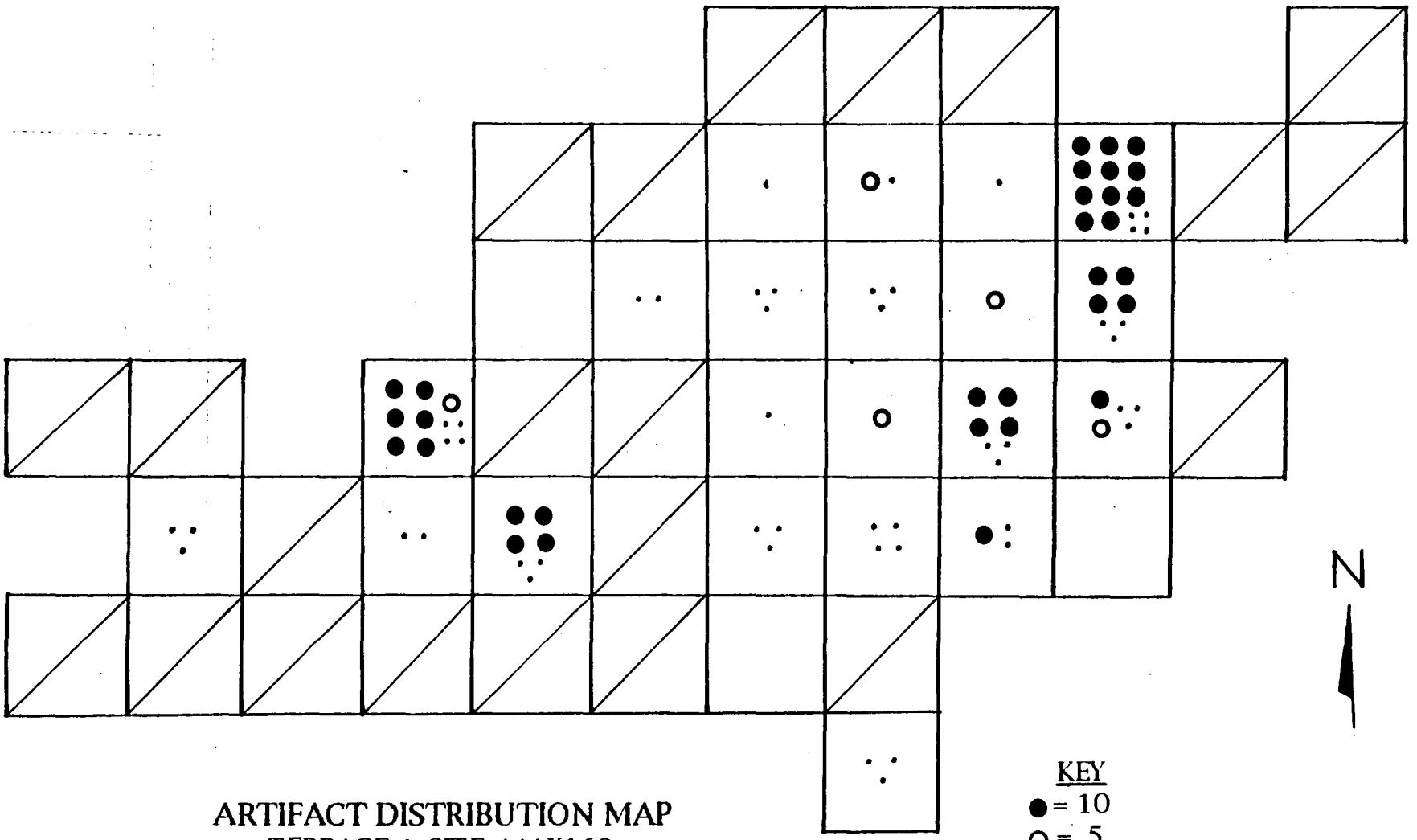
The majority of the glass that was recovered falls into only a few categories including olive green, aqua tinted and clear bottle glass. These make up almost the entirety of the assemblage with only a few items of milk glass, three amethyst stipple glass, two cobalt blue glass fragments and two amber glass fragments. The later of these constitute a fraction of 1% of the total number of the glass fragments recovered. The dates ascribed to each of these categories of glass give us a better indicator of the final date of occupation at the site. The olive green glass has been the principle bottle color from the 16th century and faded from use by the mid 19th century. The introduction of milk glass is not clearly established for its use in vessel form but the date of the introduction of canning lid jar tops is 1869 (Pittman 1984:50). Unfortunately, the amber and cobalt blue glass fragments have a long and imprecise chronology.

Specialty glass bottles include a minimum vessel count of four medicine bottles, two of these having embossed labelling. Only two other examples of embossed lettering were encountered on clear glass bottles, suggesting that almost all of the glassware was from an earlier period pre-dating the wide spread use of embossed vessels. Fragments of medicine bottles show that they were hand blown with applied lips and pontil marks are visible on several bases. Portions of two medicine bottles are classified as "panel bottles" with embossed lettering (Figure 111) which are dated after the 1867 patent date for the process in the United States (Jones/Sullivan 1985:49). The medicine bottle recovered with the lettering " GILMAN No. 2" has a scant history. The Gilman Brothers company was acquired by a Boston



Note: Units are 3 feet square.

Figure 109 Distribution map of bottle glass - Level 1



ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION MAP
TERRACE 1 SITE-44AX162
BOTTLE GLASS-LEVEL 2

Note: Units are 3 feet square.

Figure 110 Distribution map of bottle glass - Level 2

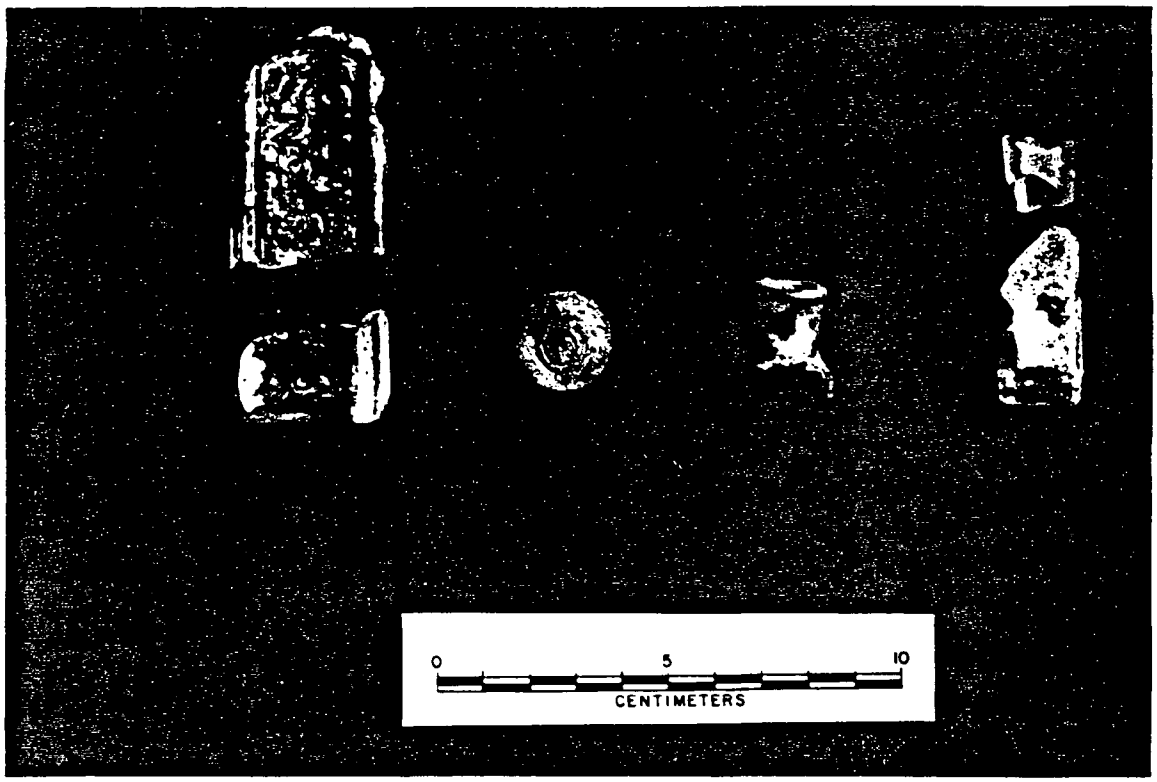


Figure 111 Medicine bottle fragments; far left panel bottle "GILMA___ No 2" - Unit 105, Level 2

company in the the late 19th century and early records of the company have not been located. The acquiring company was notable for its laxatives.

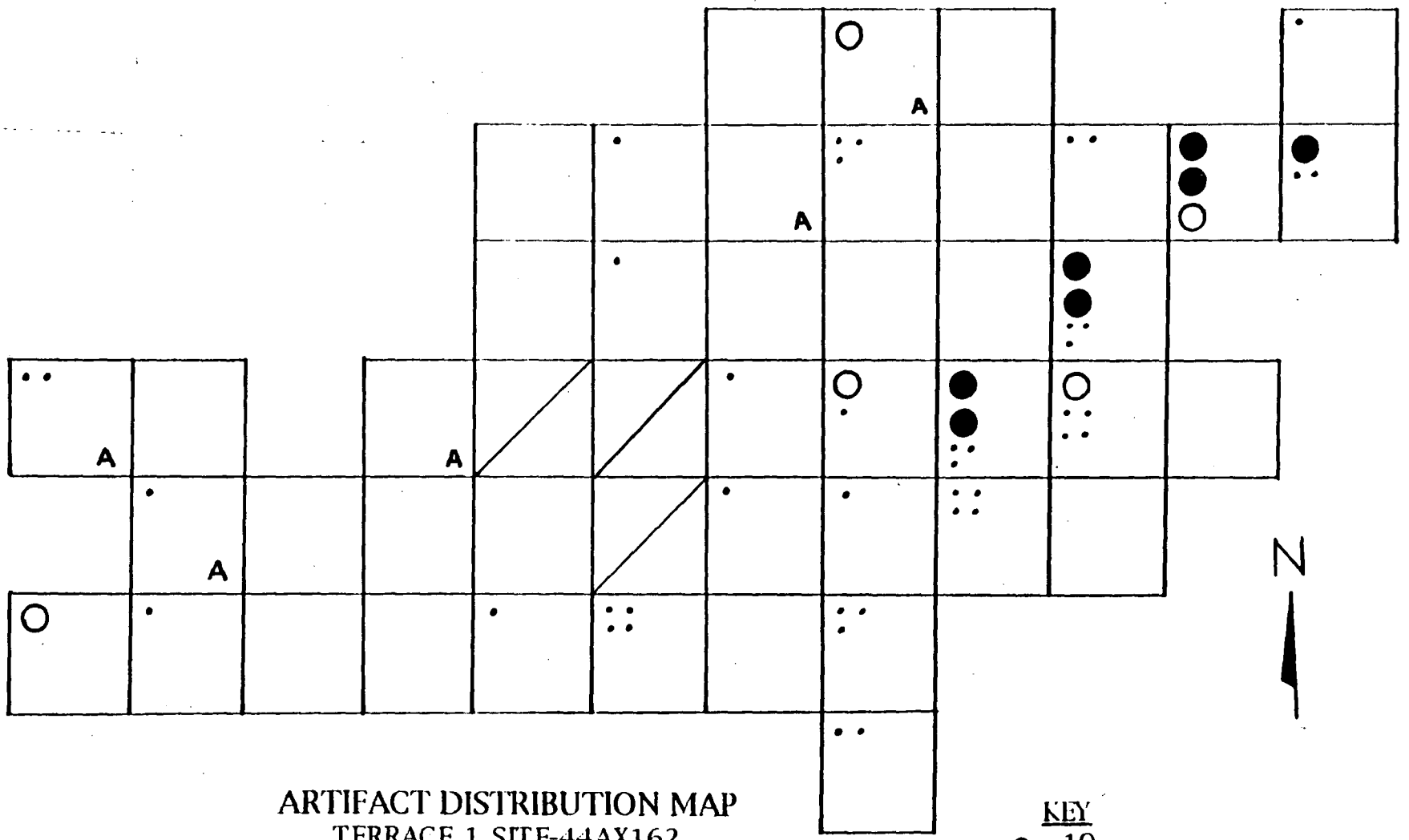
Five fragments of a thin walled amethyst glass vessel with decorative stipples were recovered from five individual units (Figure 112). Four of these units form a line that parallels the northern wall of the structure. It is suggested that the vessel may have been broken or discarded near the entrance of the older structure and because of its thin walled character may have been transported down slope along the drip line. This explanation, however, is conjectural and does not account for the fifth sherd recovered from Unit 133. The only explanation that can be offered is that the disturbance that was noted at the base of the door step to the newer structure may have contained this fragment and it was displaced a few feet to the northwest as a result of these activities.

These five fragments of glass are from a decorative vessel of some form and the classification that it is "amethyst" glass may be inaccurate. The introduction of manganese as a whitener for glass that produces the characteristic amethyst color was introduced ca. 1880 (Pittman 1984:50)

Three goblet fragments of a cobalt blue glass were recovered from Units 141 and two from Unit 116. These are the only blue glass fragments recovered from the site and appear to be from the same vessel. A hypothetical scenario is offered to explain the presence of two anomalous fragments while no other fragments from the same vessel were recovered. It is suggested that the vessel was broken during use inside the older portion of the structure and the bulk of the vessel carried out and disposed of at an unknown location. While two sherds were swept up and discarded out the front door and the final sherd remained buried within the floor. This hypothesis has several supporting arguments including that the fragment from Unit 141 located within the structure shows some thermal alteration and the fragments from Unit 116 shows no degradation.

Unit 127, level 1 is a very interesting unit for its glass content. It was pointed out in the architectural remains section that a window had been located in the newer addition of the structure based on a large concentration of window glass found in this unit. Along with the numerous window fragments, four amber glass sherds were recovered from the unit and they are the only amber glass sherds found on the site. Along with these artifacts, 151 aqua tinted, 56 clear glass, 2 aquamarine and one amethyst stipple fragment were recovered. These fragment from this one unit represent 25% of all of the glass recovered from the site. If the two adjacent units (142 & 122) are totaled with the fragments from Unit 127, they represent 38.7% of all the glass recovered from the site.

Five fragments of clear glass that have been cataloged as "hurricane" glass were recovered Unit 104 and 141. The artifacts are believed to be fragments of oil lamp chimneys and their separate locations suggest a lamp was used in both portions of the structure or cabin. The three fragment from Unit 141, level 3 suggest that these fragments were buried and were not melted by the fire that destroyed the structure. The two fragments from Unit



ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION MAP
TERRACE 1 SITE-44AX162
OLIVE GLASS-ALL LEVELS

KEY
● = 10
O = 5
· = 1

A= Amethyst stipple glass

Note: Units are 3 feet square.

Figure 112 Distribution map of olive and amethyst glass - all levels

104 are located directly across from the window, where the lantern hanger was located, and would have been between 6-9 feet from its original location.

A total of 250 clear glass bottle fragments were recovered and they represent 27.7% of the total fragments recovered (Figure 113). The introduction of non-lead clear glass is dated to 1864 (Pittman 1984:50). The majority of these fragments are represented in two or perhaps three concentrations which represent as few as two bottles. Unit 127 and the adjacent Unit 122 contain 101 fragments and Unit 107 has a concentration of 81 fragments with the adjacent unit 116 having an additional 10 fragments. These two areas of concentration represent between 76-80% of all the clear bottle glass recovered from the site.The distribution of the remaining clear glass fragments shows a consistent coverage over the entire site indicating continued occupation of both sides of the structure during this later period of occupation. The presence of the two embossed panel bottles that date after 1868 are the latest datable artifacts recovered from the site. The fire that caused the destruction of the structure apparently occurred at the end of the occupation circa 1870.

Ceramics

An in-depth ceramic analysis was undertaken by Ms. Pegeen Laughlin and Mr. Robert Hunter, Jr. of Colonial Williamsburg to examine several aspects of the ceramic distribution, to provide a date range and an appraisal of the the socio-economic representation. Their complete initial report and a revised report is provided in Appendix K along with numerous distribution maps and graphics that formed the basis for a number of their conclusions (Figure 114 & 115). Any variation or interpretation of the ceramic analysis that is presented within the text of the report is written by the author and may not necessarily be the opinion of the Ms. Laughlin and Mr. Hunter.

The 1,360 ceramics excavated from the site represent a variety of forms and ceramic materials (Figure 116). By far the largest percentage of material recovered in the four ceramic material groups was the refined earthenware representing 95% of the total. The coarse earthenwares, stoneware and porcelain constitute a total of only 5% of the material types recovered. The percentages of material types found on the Terrace 1 Site differ significantly from those found in the pre-1870 level at the Coleman Site (44AX30). The percentage of refined earthenwares from the per-1870 level on the Coleman Site were only 75.4% of the assemblage compared to 95% ate the Terrace 1 Site. Another significant difference is that the Coleman site (pre-1870) had 13.7% coarsewares and 4.5% porcelain, totalling 18.2%, as compares to the Terrace 1 site with 4% in both of these categories combined (Cressey 1985:221). A total of 131 vessels were identified by decoration or form type and they have been assigned a category by function (Figure 117). This total was broken into two dating categories; those dating before 1830 and those dating after 1830. A total of 87 vessels, or 64%, were dated before 1830 with the remainder dating after

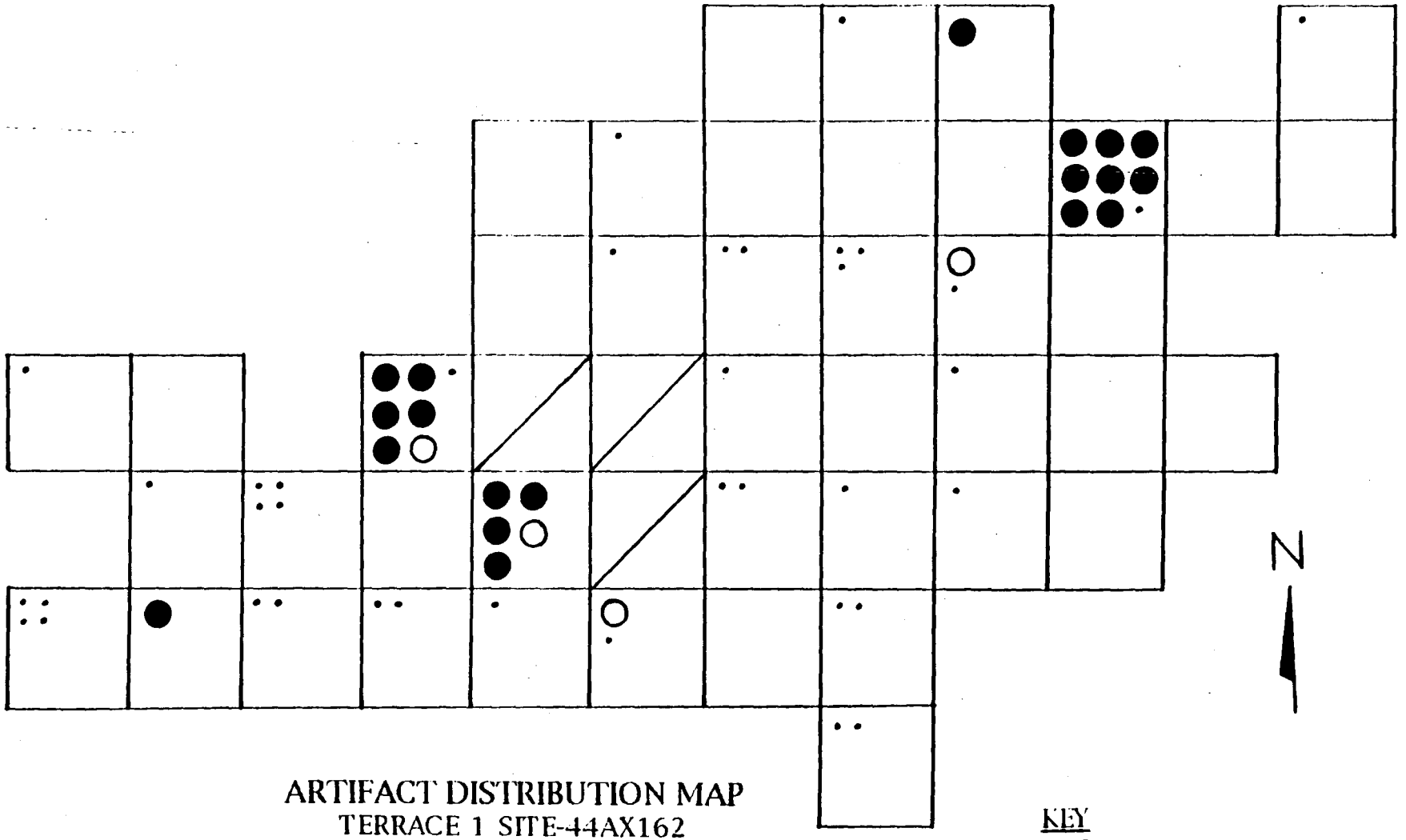
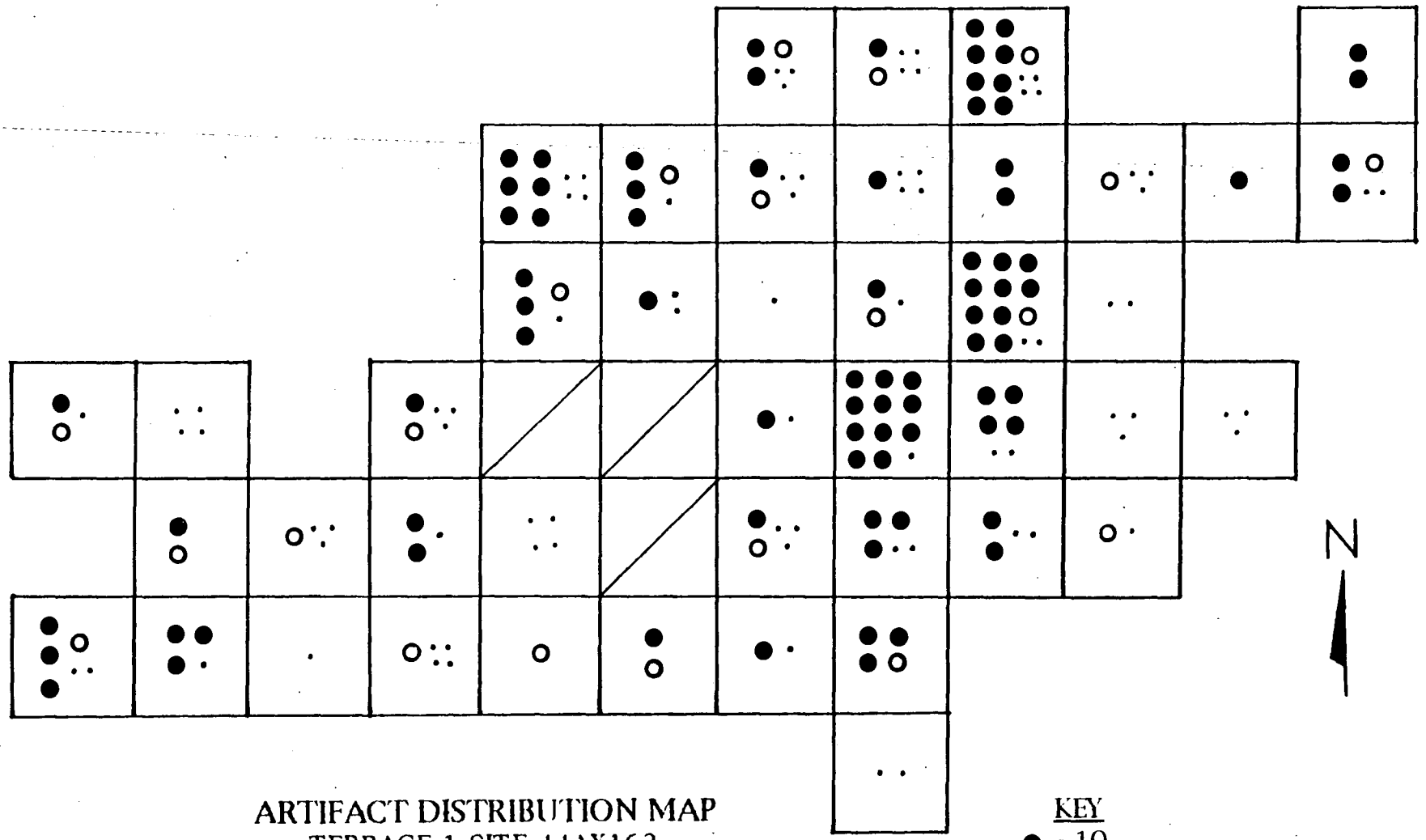
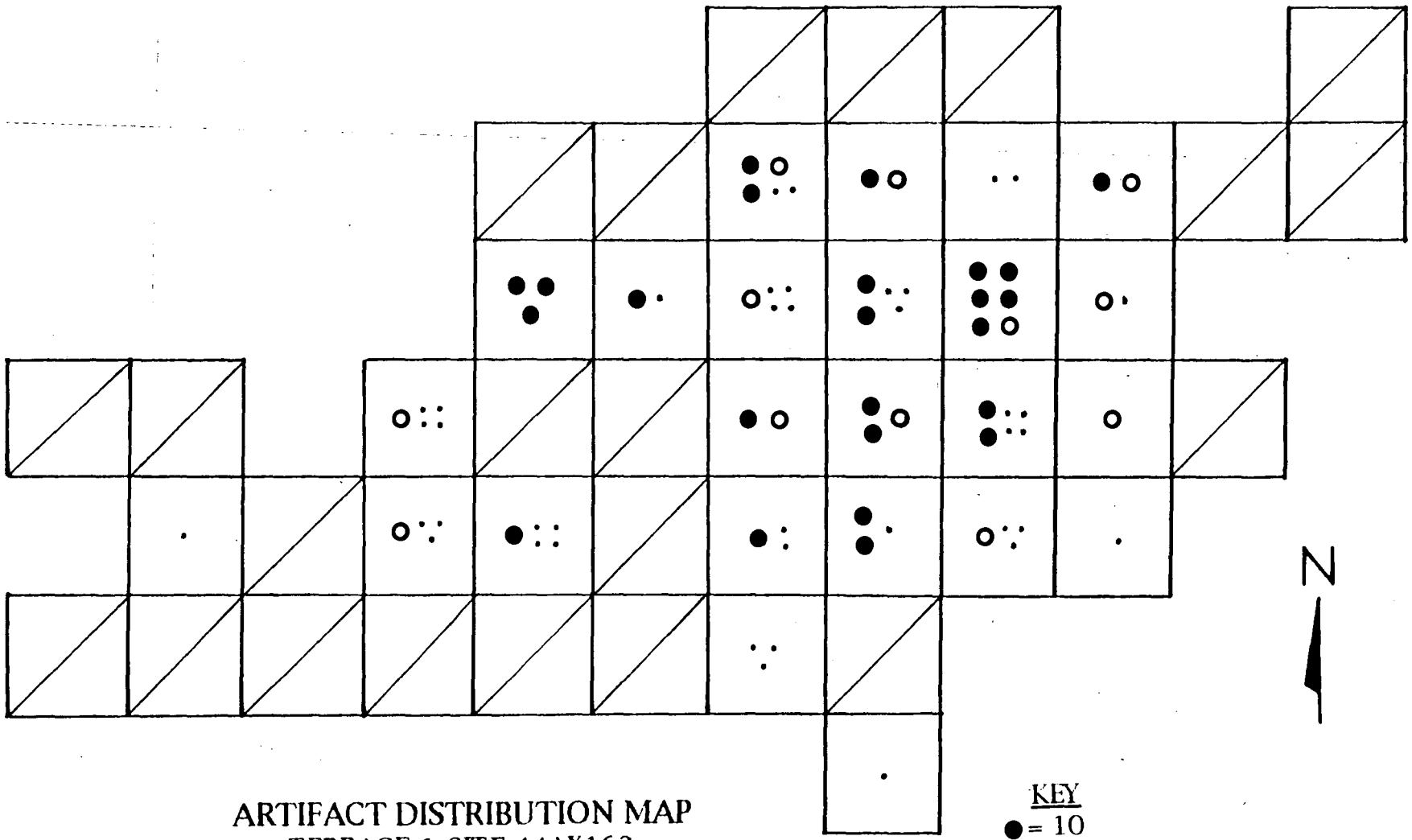


Figure 113 Distribution map of clear glass - all levels



Note: Units are 3 feet square.

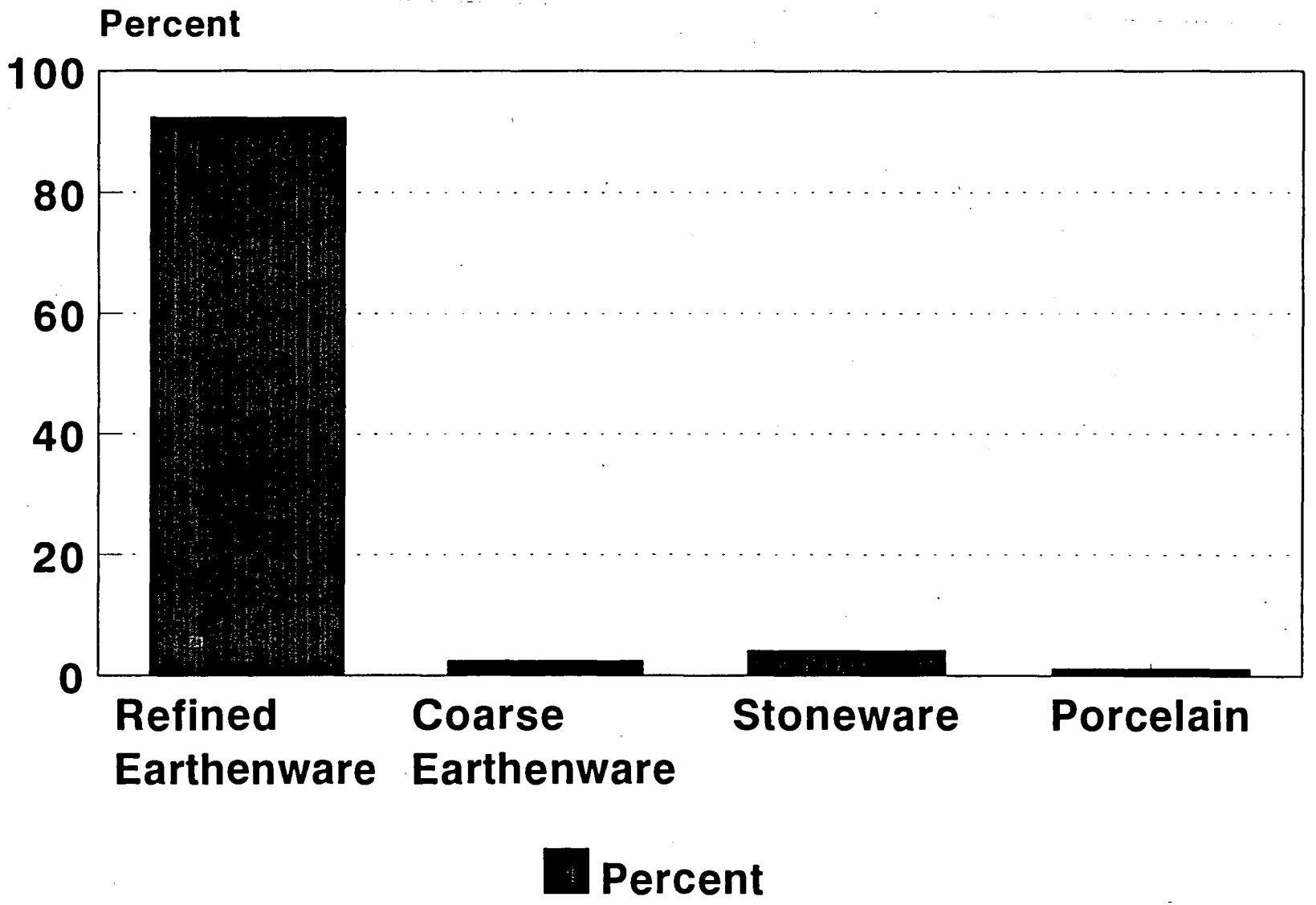
Figure 114 Distribution map of ceramics - Level 1



Note: Units are 3 feet square.

Figure 115 Distribution map of ceramics - Level 2

Percent Ceramic Material
44AX162



Based on sherd counts

Figure 116 Ceramic analysis by material percentages.

Functional Group	Vessel	Ware	Decoration	Count
Kitchen	Jug	American Brown Stoneware		3
		Red-bodied Slip		1
	Food preparation bowl	American Grey Stoneware	hand painted	1
		Pearlware	dipped/annular	1
	Storage jar	American Grey Stoneware	hand painted	1
			Total	**7**
Dining	Plate	Creamware	spearhead	1
			undecorated	1
		Pearlware	shell edged	12
			embossed rim	4
			transfer printed	3
		Whiteware	shell edged	1
			transfer printed	1
		Ironstone	plain/molded	1
		Refined Earthenware	shell edged	2
			transfer printed	1
			transfer printed and enamelled	1

Figure 117 Ceramic analyis chart by function, form, ware and decoration.

Functional Group	Vessel	Ware	Decoration	Count
Dining (cont.)	Plate (cont.)	Porcellaneous	undecorated	1
	Food Consumption Bowl	Refined Earthenware	unidentifiable decoration	1
	Mug/Tankard	Refined Earthenware	undecorated	1
	Platter	Pearlware	transfer printed	1
	Serving dishes	Pearlware	transfer printed	2
		Whiteware	transfer printed	4
			printed flow	1
			Total	**39**
Tea/Coffee	Cup	Creamware	undecorated	1
		Pearlware	hand painted	17
			sponged/spattered	1
			transfer printed	4
		Whiteware	undecorated	2
			sponged/spattered	1
			transfer printed	2
		Ironstone	plain/molded	1
		English Bone China	undecorated	1
	Saucer	Creamware	transfer printed	1

Functional Group	Vessel	Ware	Decoration	Count
		Pearlware	hand painted	8
Tea/Coffee (cont.)	Saucer (cont.)	Pearlware (cont.)	sponged/spattered	3
			transfer printed	1
		Whiteware	hand painted	2
			dipped/annular	1
			transfer printed	6
		Refined Earthenware	transfer printed	1
		Ironstone	plain/molded	1
	Tea serving	Pearlware	hand painted	3
			transfer printed	1
			Total	**58**
Hygiene	Chamber Pot	Black-glazed Redware		1
			Total	1
Other Vessels	Unidentified Hollow Ware	Black-glazed Redware		1
		Creamware	Dipped/Annular	2
		Pearlware	Dipped/Annular	4

Functional Group	Vessel	Ware	Decoration	Count
Other Vessels (cont.)		Whiteware	Dipped/Annular	1
		Refined Earthenware	Dipped/Annular	9
			Total	**9**
	Bowl	Pearlware	hand painted	2
			Total	**2**
	Pitcher	Whiteware	undecorated	5
			transfer printed	1
		Ironstone	plain/molded	1
		Porcellaneous	undecorated	1
			Total	**8**
	Unidentified Flat Ware	Creamware	undecorated	2
		Pearlware	undecorated	1
		Whiteware	undecorated	1
		Refined Earthenware	undecorated	1
			transfer printed	1
			Total	**6**

Functional Group	Vessel	Ware	Decoration	Count
	Ink Bottle	Brown Stoneware		1
			Total	**1**
			Total Vessels	**131**

1830. The latest clearly datable ceramic is a "Panama" pattern transfer print on a platter manufactured between 1852-1863.

Only 33 coarseware sherds were recovered and they represent just 2% of the total sherd count. Twelve of these sherds (36%) are black glazed redware dating from the 18th century to the 1830's (Pittman,1990). Five other sherds were identified as red-bodied slipware; one identified as a pitcher rim. Two forms were recognized as vessels among the black-glazed redware; one was a chamber pot rim and the other an unusual hollow ware base.

Fifteen distinct shell edged plates were identified. Eleven plates had scalloped edges, seven of these were blue and four were green. Most were even scalloped rather than Rococo, and at least two had impressed buds. The remaining five plates had unscalloped blue edges with impressed lines. The preceding eleven plates were produced from 1800-1840 with the five blue edged plates being popular from 1840-1860. In addition to the 15 shell edged plates, four separate embossed edged pearlware plates were identified. These included one basket-weave motif with green underglaze painting which date to approximately 1820-1835.

Three saucers and two cups were identified as Sponge/Spatter decorated English/Staffordshire wares. Two of the cups and two of the saucers were identified with a red and blue pattern and a single saucer had a pale green spatter decoration. These are dated to the 1830's (Miller 1991).

Nine hollow vessel forms were identified as Dipped-English/Staffordshire ware. The specific identity of the forms was difficult to ascertain but at least one saucer, a rare form, was identified, with brown annular bands. Two other decoration patterns that were identified include a "Cat's Eye" mocha dendritic and blue annular bands. This decoration type, the cheapest available in hollow wares, was introduced in the last decade of the 18th century, but was common after 1818. Its popularity began to wane around 1830.

Painting under the glaze was the most common decorative technique found on the sherds in the assemblage. The majority of the sherds (94 or 91%) were pearlware. All but two of the painted vessels were pearlware; the remaining nine were whiteware. Thirteen polychrome painted pearlware vessels were identified. Almost all of these were teawares with six cups and five saucers being identified. The other two vessels were identified from a spout and lid fragment. Of the twenty blue painted pearlware vessels, most had floral decorations that was popular in the 1820's after Chinese motifs had diminished in fashion (Miller 1991). A couple of these blue painted pearlwares had geometric lines and dots as a decoration pattern. Roughly eleven of these vessels were cups and six were saucers. All of the painted pearlwares date before 1830.

Transfer printing was the second most common decorative technique in the assemblage, occurring on 102 sherds (8% of the refined ware total). The transfer printed wares were divided into an "Earlier" and "later" period. The earlier, pre-1830 all had a very dark blue print. The table ware that was identified include two small dishes and a large platter. Tea wares were

represented by one cup and one saucer. There were also fragments pf a large hollow vessels, possibly a coffeepots, tea pots, or pitchers.

The one large platter had a print identified by Coysh and Henrywood as "Large Scroll Border Series". Only a rim section was recovered but the center of the platter would have contained a design showing either British or Irish views. John and Richard Riley manufactured the series from 1813-1829.

The majority of the transfer printed wares are from the "later" period and date to post-1830. Along with at least three willow plates, there were eight other plates, four cups, seven saucers, two bowls and a large oval dish. One of the bowls had a "Flow Blue" print which suggests a date of post-1845.

Three vessels; an octagonal pitcher, a cup and a saucer were identified to have "Panama" pattern produced by Edward Challinor and Co. from 1853-1862 (Williams, 1978). This represents the oldest and tightest time range for diagnostic artifacts from the period near the end of the occupation of the site and one of the few matched pieces of ceramics (Figure 118).

Of the undecorated vessels recognized, five were creamware. Among these were a cup and two plates: one with a plain rim, the other with the embossed spearhead pattern.

Many of the "undecorated" fragments were portions of vessels and it was considered likely that may have been portions of the decorated vessels already identified. These questionable sherds were not counted as identifiable forms.

However, twelve completely undecorated pearlware and whiteware vessels did exist. A total of 39 fragments were recognized from a single large pitcher and 25 fragment from another smaller pitcher were reconstructed to over 50% of the vessel. A single fragment from a third pitcher was identified. The remaining rim fragments belonged mostly to large hollow wares. Because they were undecorated, they were inexpensive and considered utilitarian.

Only one percent (17 sherds) of molded white ironstone, or white granite, were recovered. Ironstone was developed in 1845 and came into favor in the late forties and fifties. Due to their popularity, white ironstone pieces were relatively expensive, even more so than the printed wares (Hunter, 1987). A polygonal hollow ware base, and a cup, of which 50% was recovered, were both molded ironstone pieces.

A number of miscellaneous ceramics were recovered including two American grey stoneware vessels. One was a large bowl the other a pitcher. Three American brown stoneware jugs remnants were noted as well as the rim of a stoneware ink bottle.

Only 15 sherds (1%) were nineteenth century porcelain and they included Chinese porcelain, porcellaneous and English bone china. Two of the bone china fragments were decorated. One was painted over the glaze; the other had a luster glaze. Only three vessels were identified: a porcelaneous plate, a porcellaneous pitcher, and a bone china cup.

The ceramics indicate the site could have been occupied as early as 1790 although it is likely that the majority of early fragments date to 1800-1810.

Figure 118 "Large Scroll Border Series" platter manufactured from 1813 - 1829 by John & Richard Riley. The same as a platter rim sherd recovered from the Terrace 1 Site

The presence of other decorative wares indicates a continuous occupation until at least 1853 or perhaps to the 1860's. It should be re-emphasized that the nature of the soil conditions precluded establishing a chronology as no viable stratigraphy existed

An analysis of the ceramic assemblage was divided by vessel function into four categories; kitchen, dining, tea/coffee and hygiene. The largest percentage in this classification is represented by tea/coffee wares (38%) followed by dining wares (32%) with relatively small percentages of wares represented in the kitchen and hygiene categories (Figure 119). It should be noted that these percentages were based on sherd count and the calculation of percentage takes into account those sherds which can not be classified by function. To compare the Terrace 1 Site assemblage to the urban Coleman Site proportional percentages were calculated as the Coleman Site percentages are calculated by identifiable sherds by function. The percentages for each category are the Terrace 1 Site/Coleman Site respectively: Kitchen 4.0/9.3%, Dining 42.0/41.2, Tea/Coffee 52.7/43.6% and Hygiene 1.4/5.9% (Cressey 1985:246). It is difficult to interpret these percentage differences and the small sample size of the Terrace 1 Site must be considered in any interpretation. The one percentage that offers an explanation is the urban vs. rural difference in the hygiene category. Where bathing and toilet facilities are not confined in rural conditions as they are in an urban setting.

Vessels categorized in the kitchen group include jugs, food preparation bowls and storage jars. These utilitarian wares are mostly unrefined wares and they included two food preparation bowls, three jugs and a storage jar of grey stoneware with blue painted floral design. One red-bodied slipware jug was also identified.

The dining group was represented by plates, serving dishes, bowls, a mug or tankard and a platter. The majority of the sherds (117 or 43% of those assigned to a function) were refined wares, accounting for 98% of sherds in the category. Transfer printed pearlware and whiteware sherds accounted for 17 plate fragments.

Ceramic sherds from the tea/coffee category consisted of 146 cup, saucer, and tea or coffee pot fragments, most of which were decorated. This represents 53% of the sherds that were identifiable by function. The majority (91 or 62%) of the teaware fragments are hand-painted pearlwares. The remainder are divided fairly evenly between between the other decorative classifications. Decoration types that have at least one cup and saucer that match each other include "Panama" transfer print on whiteware, pearlware sponged red and blue, pearlware hand-painted blue in a lines and dot pattern and plain ironstone.

In the hygiene category only one fragment of a black-glazed redware chamber pot was identifiable by function.

The high proportion of refined wares to both porcelain and coarseware suggests that the assemblage is neither very low or high in the socio-economic bracket. A comparison of the creamware and pearlware as a percentage of white earthenwares compared (Figure 120) to the 1830-1860

Percent Ceramic Function
44AX162

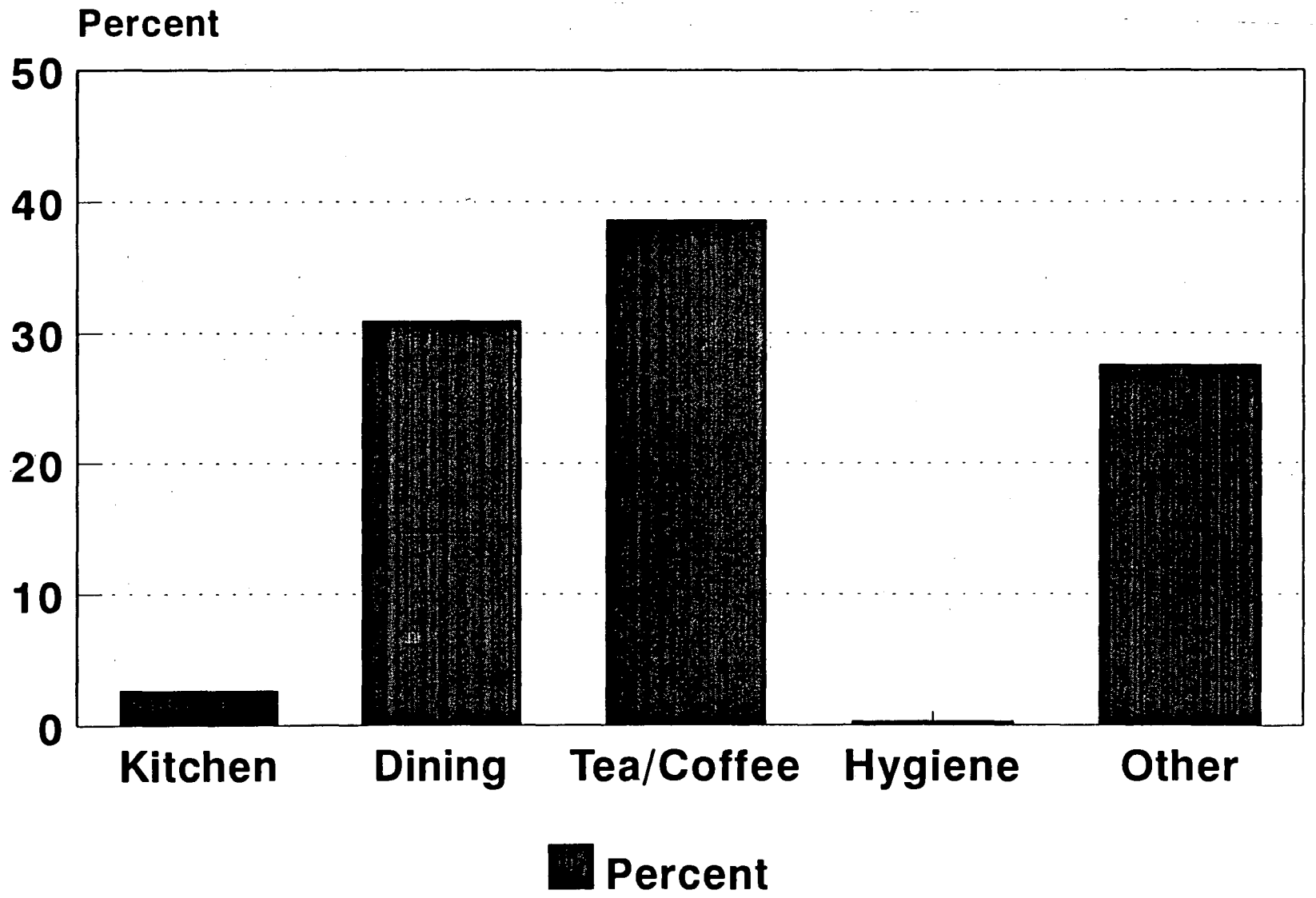


Figure 119 Ceramic analysis by function.

Based on sherd counts

Creamware and Pearlware as a Percentage of White Earthenwares 44AX162

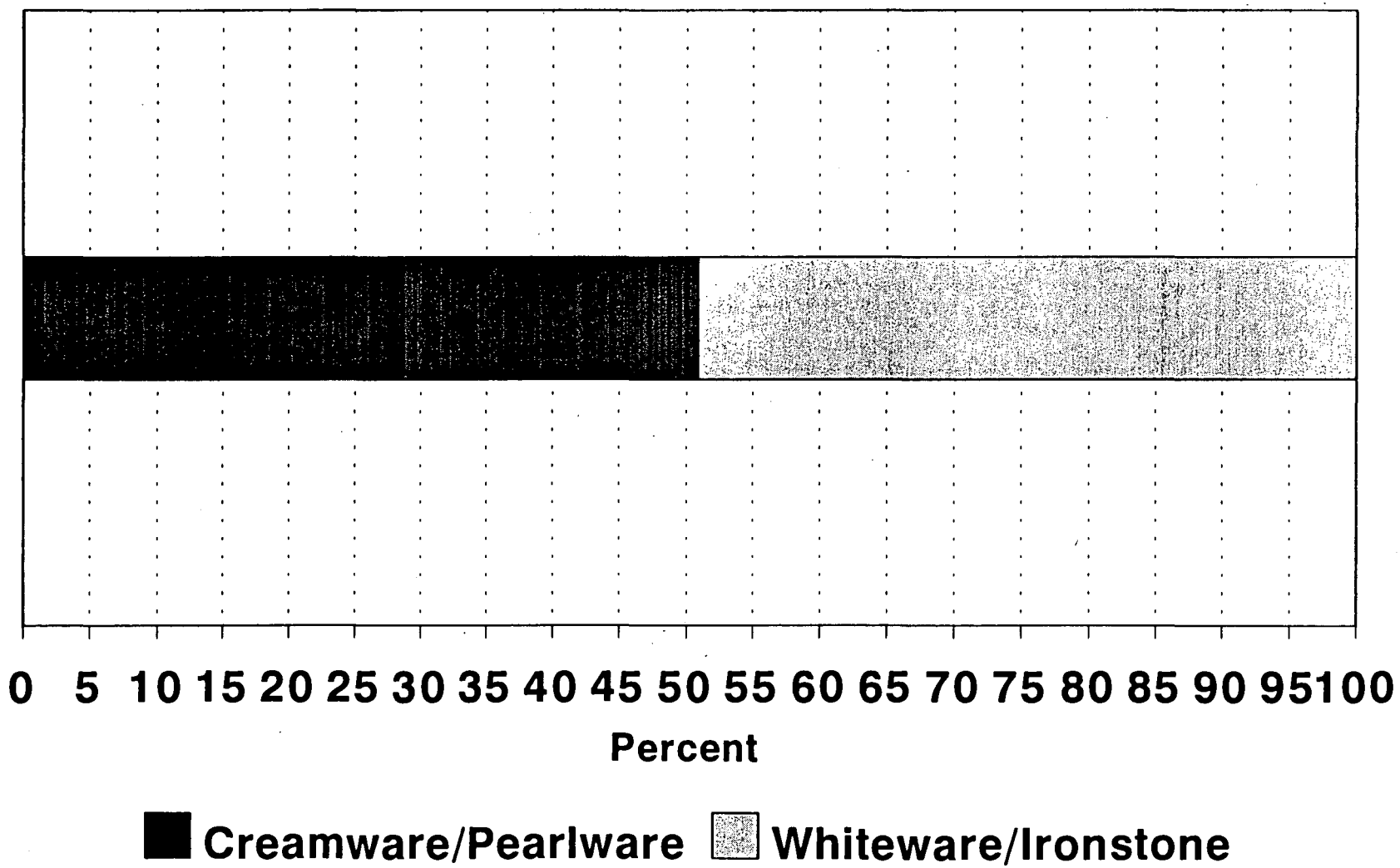


Figure 120 Comparison of creamware and pearlware as a percentage of white earthenware.

chart by -Cressey et al. 1984: Appendix 1 (Figure 121) suggest the occupants would be in the lower to middling socio-economic bracket. The chart from the Alexandria study shows a ratio of 47:53% for the period of 1830-1860 while the percentage for the Terrace 1 Site is 52:48%. Comparisons between the ratios is difficult as the parameters and locations of the study sample is unclear. It can be said that the presence of a wide variety of matching teawares throughout the occupation reflects a household that enjoyed tea and coffee drinking on a regular basis. The presence of tablewares that include serving pieces also demonstrate that the occupants appear to be well-above a subsistence-level standard of living.

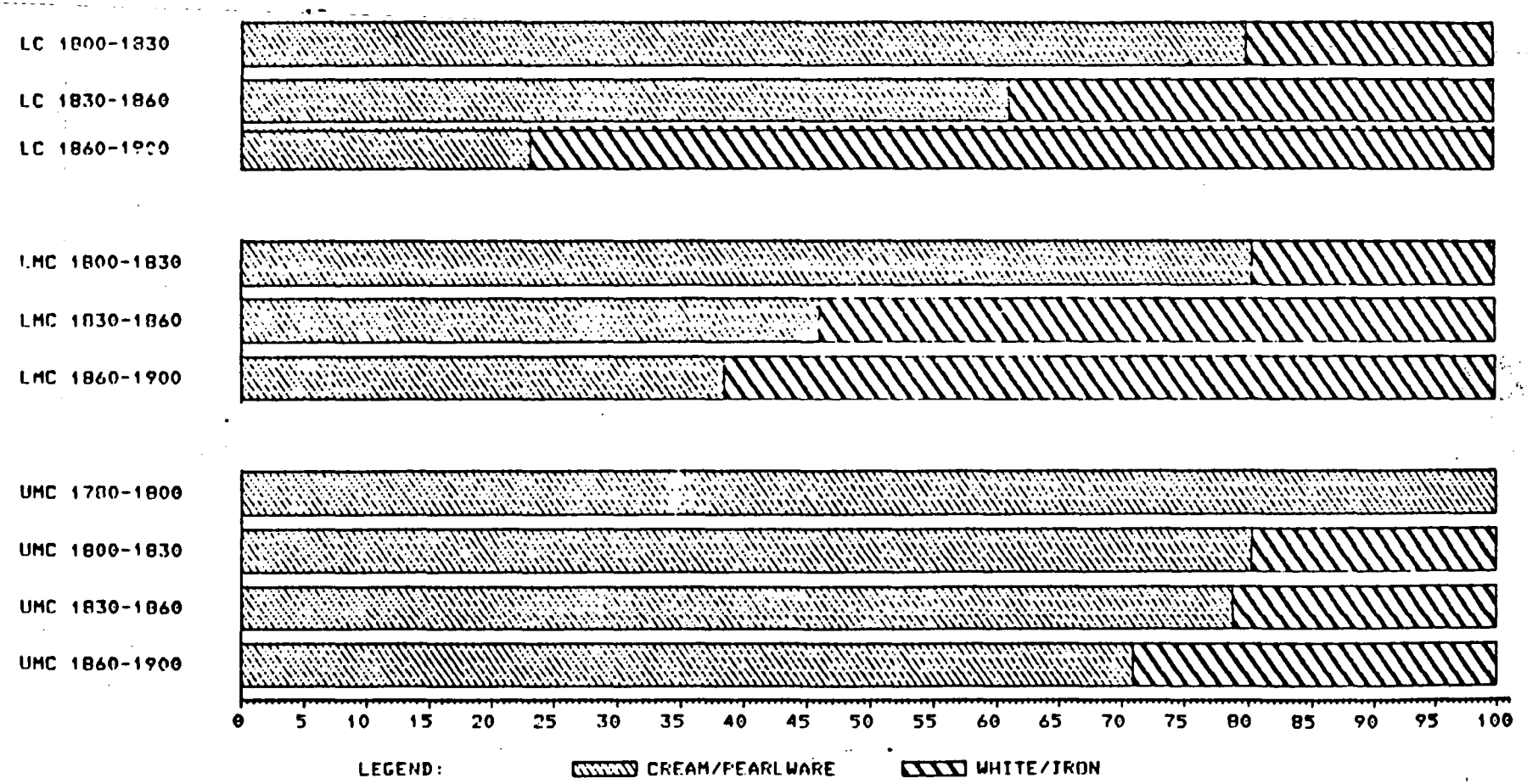
The distribution of the ceramics in all of the categories is primarily restricted to the older addition. Because the older portion of the structure had such small dimensions, activity areas within the cabin can not be clearly delineated. It can be deduced that the older portion of the home was the center for domestic activity and cooking and that these activities continued in this portion of the structure after the new addition had been built.

Personal Items

The recovered artifacts categorized as personal items encompass several distinct categories. These include clothing fasteners (principally buttons), tobacco pipes, and medicine bottles. Most of these three categories are represented by only a few artifacts but, their presence and distribution form an interesting balance to the individual personal items that were recovered. These include two items of furnishings as evidenced by a single chest strap hinge and a bronze lantern hanger. Other items include a thimble, a link from a bracelet, a garment decoration, a marble, and two pencils. The final category among those personal items are the mystery artifacts that have defied definition but are thought to be personal items for unknown purposes. One artifact group consists of eight pieces of lead,.the largest one weighing 5.9 ounces and has a fabric imprint on its bottom face, and the other a worked pig fibula used for some unknown task (Figure 122).

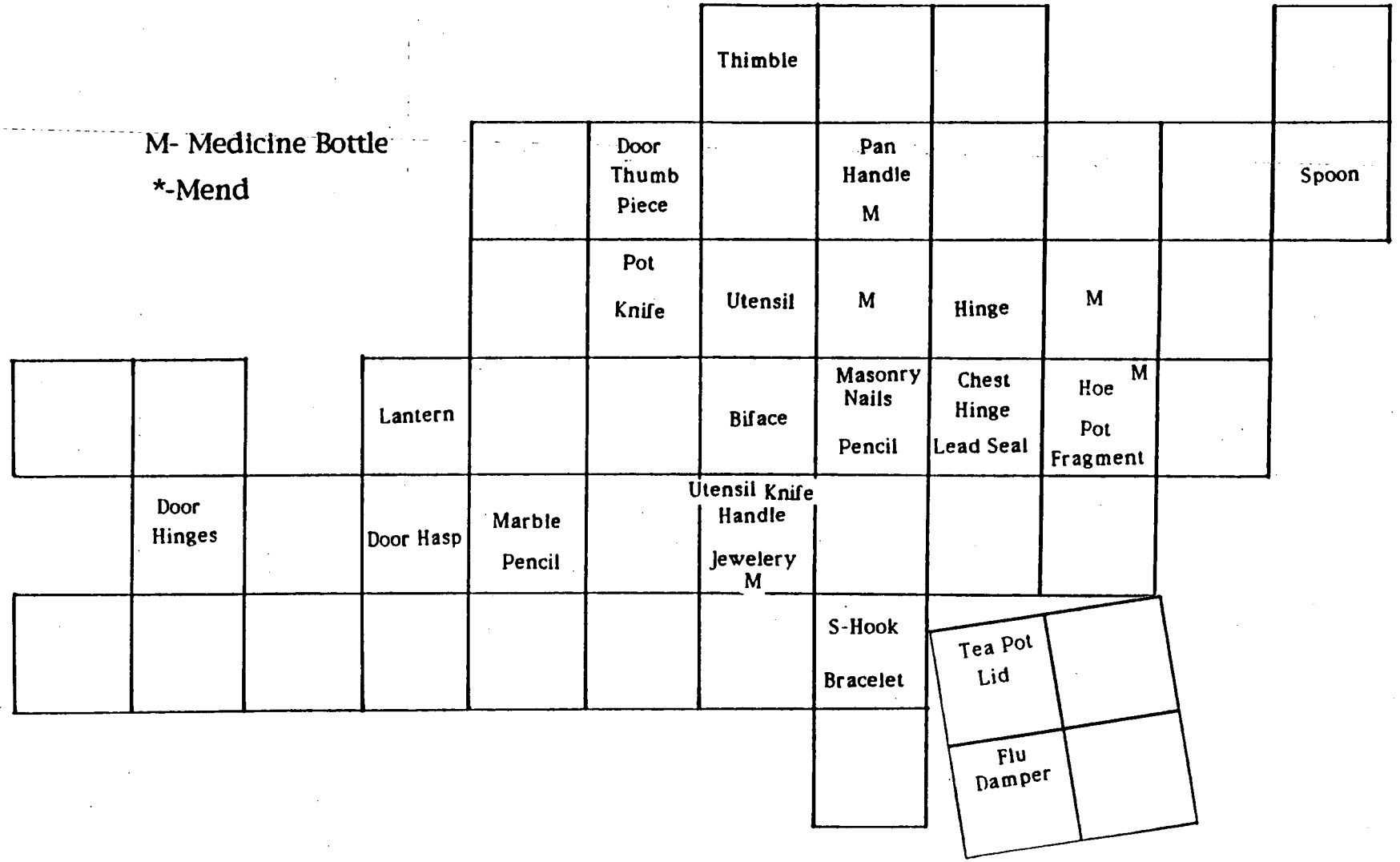
One brass thimble was recovered from Unit 136 located outside the confines of the two portions of the structure. The thin walled brass showed no signs of alteration resulting from the fire and the only signs of deformation were the apparent rodent marks that had unfurled the bottom of the thimble (Figure 123). It is probable that the rodent gnawing marks were the result of the animal attempting to recover salts normally left behind during human utilization of a thimble. This apparent rodent disturbance and the proximity away from the structure and that it shows no signs of thermal alteration suggests that the thimble was lost or removed from the structure prior to the fire. A romanticized interpretation would be that the thimble was carried off in the dark of night by the pesky rodent in search of the salts it so desperately craved.

CREAMWARE AND PEARLWARE AS A PERCENTAGE OF REFINED WHITE EARTHENWARES



LC= Lower Class
LMC= Lower Middle Class
UMC= Upper Middle Class

Figure 121 Statistical comparison from Alexandria Archaeology (Cressey 1984: REF: RS-1284-81 ?)



DISTRIBUTION OF DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS
METAL AND MISCELLANEOUS-ALL LEVELS

Figure 122 Distribution map of diagnostic artifacts (same as Figure 96)

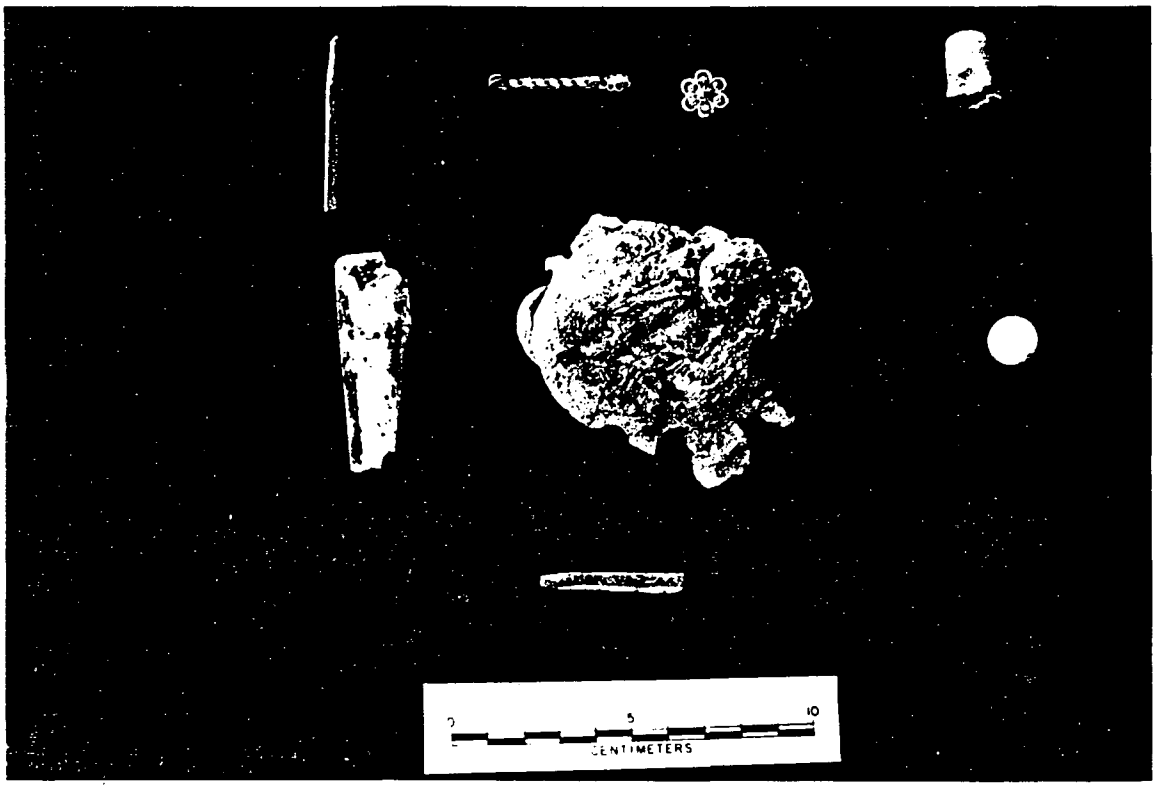


Figure 123 Personal items: slate pencil; bracelet link; jewelry applique; thimble; bone handle; lead (5.9 oz); porcelainous marble; slate pencil with mortar adhering

Three items that were recovered from the confines of the structure were a partial decorative strap hinge, 15 associated metal strips and a lantern hanger or bracket (Figure 124).

The lantern hanger or bracket is made of bronze and measures 1-5/8 inches in length with a 3/4 inch stub to hang the lantern on. The rear of the bracket shows a small spot of iron oxide where a iron screw imbedded in the bronze would have been used to secure it to the wall. It was located in direct association with the window of the newer addition and its placement is consistent with the use of lanterns.

The partial strap hinge measures nearly four inches in length and is the entire tab portion of the hinge. The very end of the tab hinge is finished in a diamond shape and has a single tack that would secure it to a chest or cupboard. The opposite end of the strap hinge is broken where it would meet the actual hinge. It appears to have been broken cleanly and may have been the result of a hinge that had been frozen with rust and worried until it broke, No remnants of another matching hinge or the other portion of this hinge were recovered. The conclusion that this may be a chest hinge, rather than utilized as a door hinge, is based on its decorative appearance, its association with a number of artifacts in the immediate vicinity and the presence of a number of thin metal straps that may have been straps for the chest. These flat metal straps, some with tack holes, measure 3/4 inch wide, 1/16 inch thick and a total of 15 fragments were recovered in the surrounding vicinity (Units 140 (5 frags.), Unit 139 (2 frags.= 9"), Unit 118 (1 frag.), Unit 125 (2 frags.) and Unit 120 (5 frags.).

This conclusion is further supported by a number of artifacts recovered from the same or adjacent units that may have been stored in a chest. From the surrounding units that have remnants of the metal strap, which includes six excavation units, the area contains a number of artifacts that may have been stored rather than utilized. If the chest had been located at the center of these units, centered between Unit 121 and 139, and we are to look at artifacts encompassing an area from 1/2 to 1 unit around this point an interesting assemblage emerges. The list would contain a large metal tack, a large 1"square nut, a cast iron pot leg fragment, a large staple, ten small melted lead fragments, one large 5.9 ounce melted lead disc with fabric impression, one bolt, four masonry nails, a coverall strap fastener, a 1/2 diameter coil of wire (probable sack closure,) and three medicine bottles. Also, within these limits, but probably not part of the chests contents, are a small box hinge with deformed nails still in place and a hoe from the eastern limit of the area. It should be noted that the hoe was recovered partially exposed on the surface and it may, or may not, have been displaced by metal detecting enthusiasts (Figure 125).

It should be noted that it is as likely that the masonry nails that may have been used in conjunction with the hearth. This explanation was addressed in the Architectural Remains portion of this section and the nails that are referred to above are the same nails as in that section. Two explanations have been offered to explain their provenience.

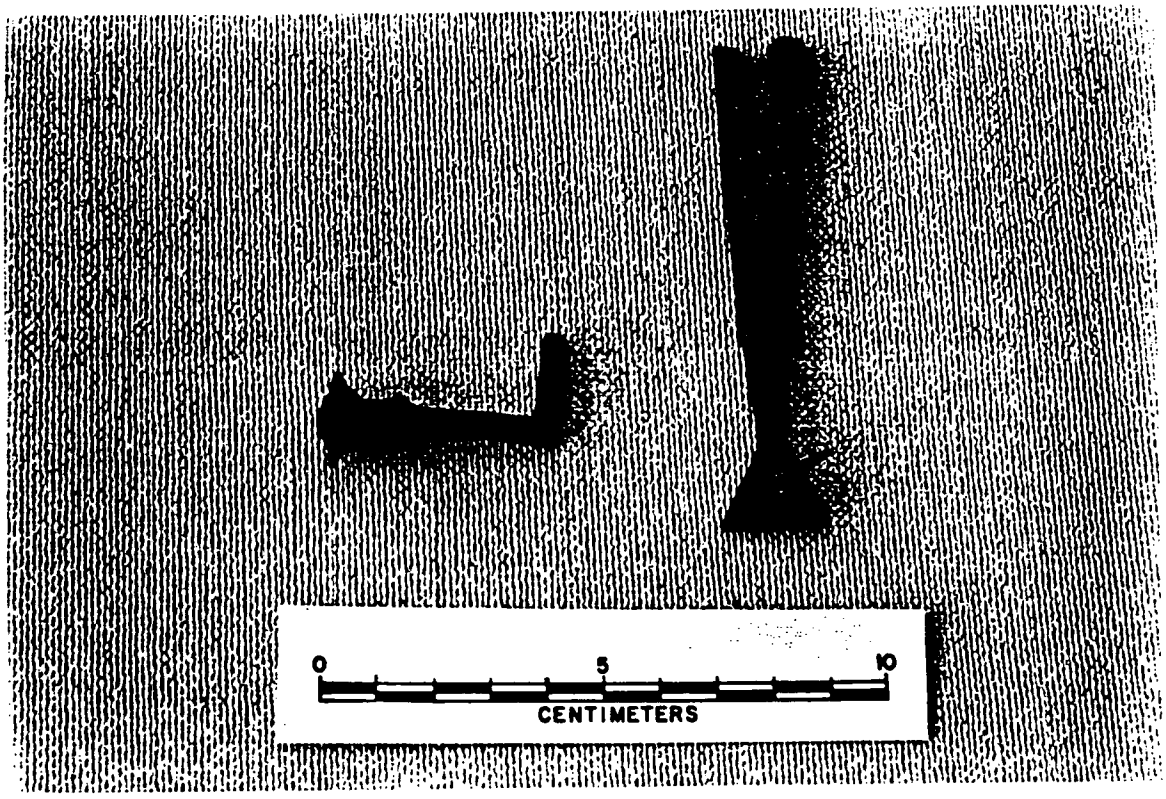


Figure 124 Bronze lantern hanger and chest hinge strap

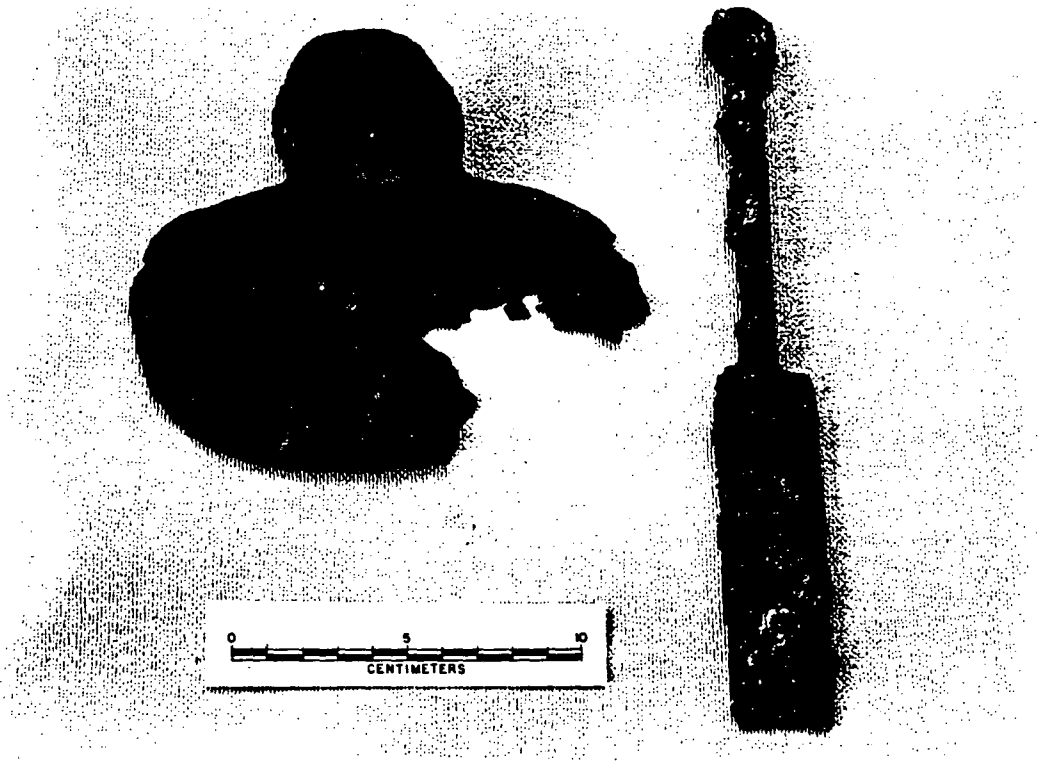


Figure 125 Hoe and knife with looped tang from Feature A

A total of 11 melted lead fragments were recovered during the excavation. Nine of these lead fragments were recovered from Unit 121, one of these weighing 5.9 ounces, and two being recovered from the adjacent Unit 141. All of these pieces of lead were apparently stored within the chest that has been defined above. The fabric impression on the large piece of lead shows a fairly tightly woven fabric with signs of a tear. or separation in the material. One smaller piece of lead is adhering and resting atop this larger piece by a small amount of corrosion. It was originally separated from the larger piece by a single layer of cloth or thin divider that has since disappeared (Figure 126).

A minimum or five medicine bottles have been defined from the glass fragments that have been recovered. These diagnostic remnants have been plotted and it can be seen that, perhaps, three were located in or around the chest that was defined near the eastern wall of the older structure. Three of these bottles are from hand blown glass with applied lips while two are mold blown with characteristic panels. Two of these bottles have embossed markings and only one was legible. A mold blown panel bottle with the embossed lettering "GILMAN" "No 2" was identified as an early patent medicine. The assemblage of five medicine bottles is similar to the number of medicine bottles recovered from Andrew Jackson's Hermitage. These bottles were identified as having contained calomel or mercurous chloride, commonly used to treat infections and illness (Singleton,1992:174). It should be made clear that medicines are not an indicator of either slave quarters or ethnicity and that households of almost all families, even today, have small bottles of medicines available to treat a myriad of afflictions

Two items that are broadly classified as jewelry are a bracelet link and a dress applique. The bracelet, or perhaps, necklace link, measures 1-1/8" long and 1/4" wide and is made of thin brass. It is hand painted painted with small swatches of white, blue and green and has double jump rings at each end of the link and a small decorative catch that is broken. The dress or garment applique is a small rosette pattern covered with gold leaf and was attached with an iron loop fastener that has disintegrated (Figure 127). seemingly low quality of the bracelet link is not a clear indicator of the age of the individual.

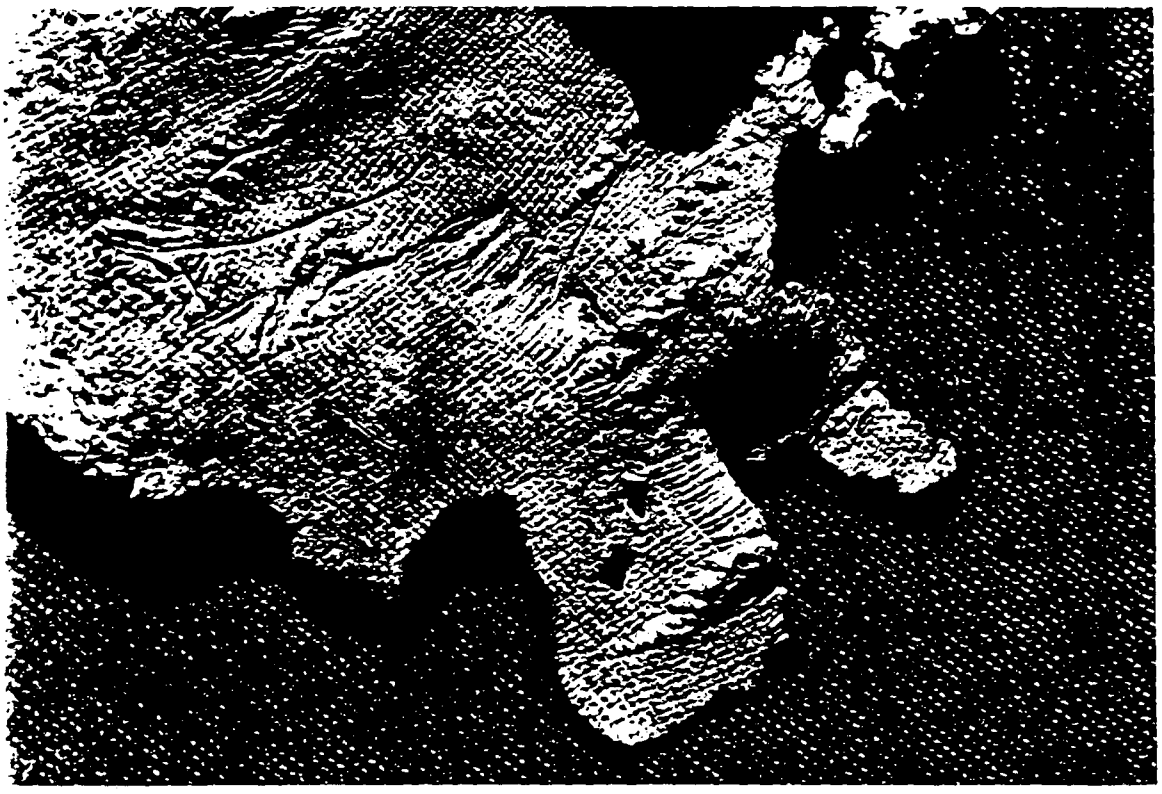


Figure 126 Fabric pattern molded into bottom of lead artifact

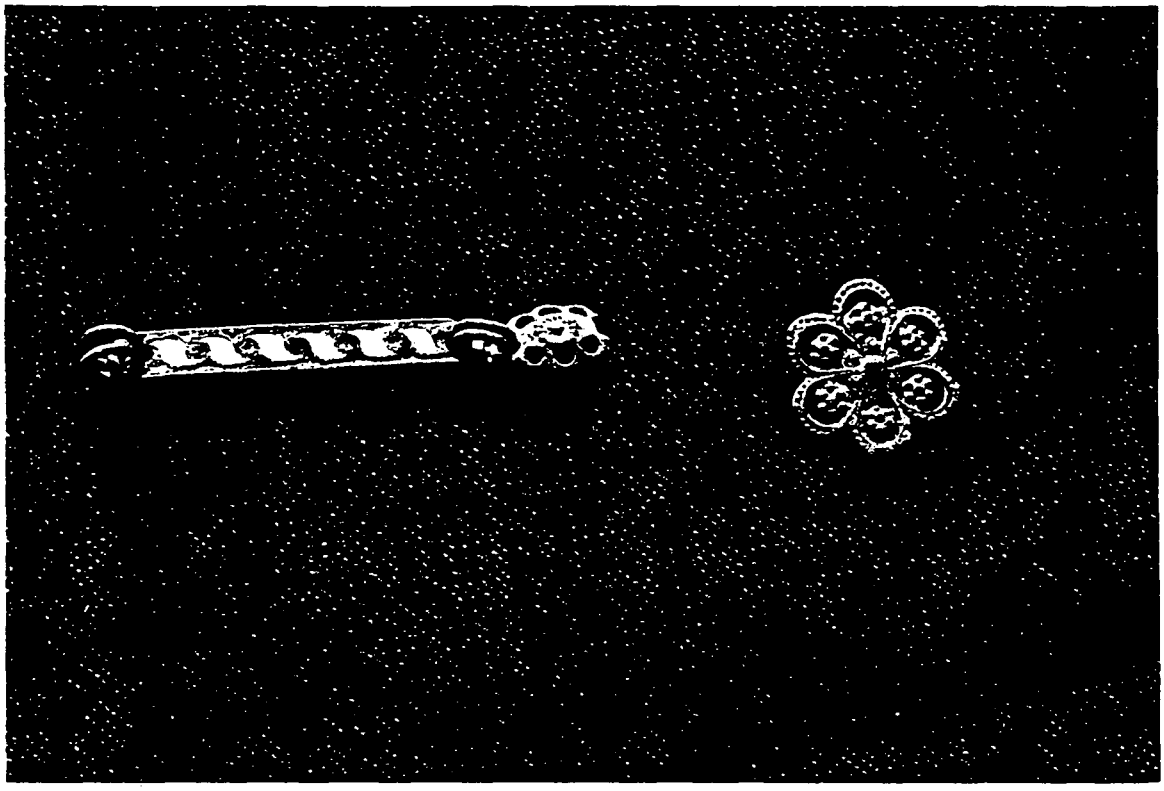


Figure 127 Bracelet link and jewelry applique

A total of 24 buttons and a single fastener for a coverall strap fastener were recovered from the site. All of the buttons with two possible exceptions were recovered from within the confines of the older structure (Figure 128). A single 5-hole bone button was recovered from Unit 142-level 2 which has been defined as the newer addition of the structure. A single blue glass 2 hole button was recovered from Unit 109-level 1 and is located at the northeast corner of the older structure. This button is one five recovered from the site that are identified as being manufactured post 1840. The other four buttons identified as post 1840, are 4-hole milk glass buttons. Commonly associated with underwear or utilitarian shirt buttons.

Five of the 24 buttons were shank style (Figure 129). At least one appears to have a mold seam and is made of white metal (South: Type 11) another appears to be a spun back style (South:Type 7). Another button of the same period is a single bone disc with a single central hole (South:Type 15). All of these buttons in South's typology from the Brunswick Town tailors shop date to between 1800-1830.

Six of the buttons have a 5-hole pattern. Four of these are made of bone, two of which match, and one of wood with a slight decoration cut into the surface. The fifth or center hole is the hole used for centering the cutting tool that makes the button. This style of button (South: Type 19) is dated between 1837 and 1856.

An artifact identified as a brass button fragment shown in the photograph of the buttons in the top row fifth to the right may not be a button. It measures one inch in diameter with a larger central hole. When originally cataloged and photographed this was believed to be a portion of a button perhaps a portion or backing of a button. Another possible explanation is its use in oil lamp, although the specific term for the part is not known by the author.

Two decorated or labelled buttons were recovered from the site. A brass shank button with the label "John Dean London on the back side was recovered. No dating or history was located to define the button that was recovered from Unit 177-level 1 (Top row third from right). It does indicate the presence of garments or at least buttons that were imported. The other decorated button recovered from Unit 113-level 3 and pictured in the third row, second from right was a brass shank style button of similar size to the other labeled button. The button has a floral decoration and is labelled on the back side "TS--TREBL---COL". No date or other information has been located to date or further identify the button.

The buttons represent both decorative and utilitarian buttons in non-distinctive percentages. The presence of other decorated items. tea wares, and a piece of jewelry clearly suggest a female presence on the site although the small number of buttons recovered gives no indication of the age of the female. It is assumed that the utilitarian buttons and the coverall strap fastener may have a male occupant associated with their presence on the site. The socio-economic conclusions that can be drawn suggest that the clothing worn by the occupants were not of the lowest economic bracket and at least

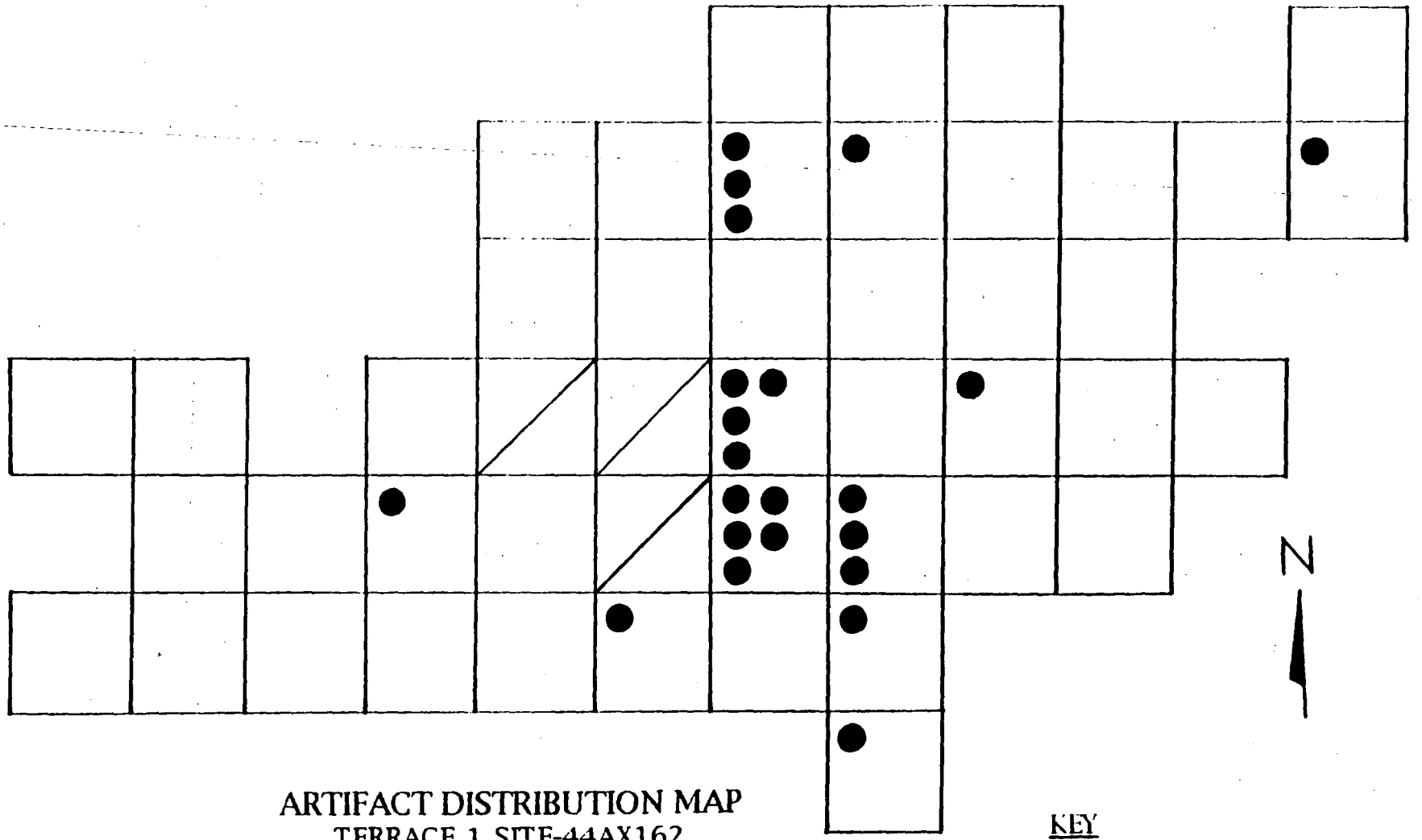


Figure 128 Distribution map of buttons - all levels

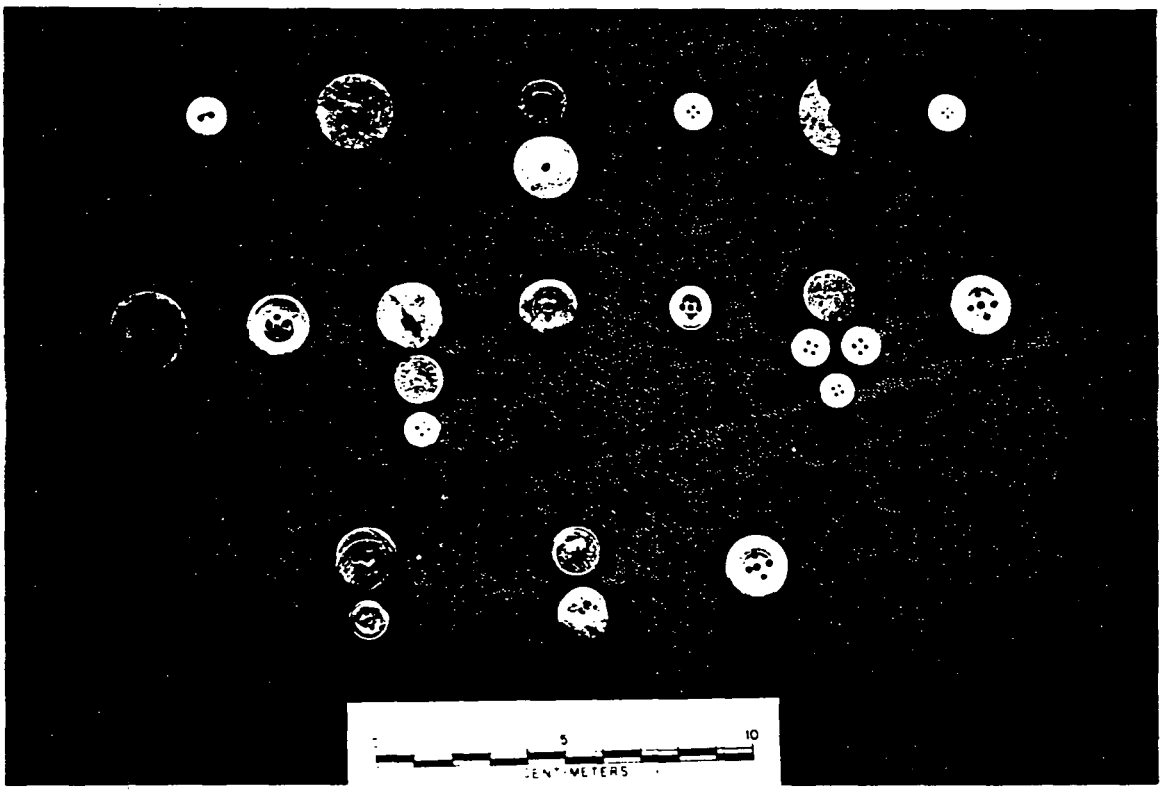


Figure 129 Photograph of all buttons recovered from the Terrace 1 Site

one garment utilized brass buttons of foreign origin. It follows that the buttons represent the same status as revealed by the ceramics that of a lower to middling economic standing.

Two slate pencils, both less than two inches long, were recovered from the site. One of these pencils was found near the chimney hearth (Unit 141) with one side covered with mortar is thought to have been lost during the construction of the chimney and has been discussed in the architectural remains section of this report. The other slate pencil was recovered from Unit 122 in the newer addition.

Slate pencils are often found on historical sites of the period although good documentary evidence or ethnographic parallels appear to be limited. It is my understanding that slate pencils were used to write on pieces of slate, a practice that appears to me to be unworkable. The basic contention with this idea is that objects of the same material and same hardness do not either make an impression or leave behind material. This principle is applicable for most materials and further research is being pursued to find evidence for the practice. If the slate pencils were used more as a graver that could scratch into a softer material it would then be a plausible function.

Archaeological evidence and documentary accounts that slaves were restricted from writing or from having such implements appears to be over exaggerated as evidenced by finds at slave quarters including Portici, Mt. Vernon (personal communication Ester White 11 /93), Poplar Forest and Monticello.

Associated with this pencil in Unit 122 was a porcelainized marble. It is white in color with some darker grains on the surface and is 1/2 inch in diameter. Both of these artifacts may give an indication of the occupant of the newer addition of the structure. In the 19th century the game of "marbles" is associated with young men rather than children (Parker/ Hernigle,1990:204 after Walker 1971:184) and the pencil found in the same location suggest a person old enough to have the dexterity to write. Whether this general rule of young men playing marbles can be applied to this situation with so few artifacts is questionable.

An artifact that has not been identified as to function is a piece of worked bone that has been fashioned into an object for a specific, yet unknown, purpose. The artifact is made from a pig fibula which has been carved or whittled at the shaft end and the tip is rounded by abrasion. Numerous suggestion for the artifacts function have been made by many individuals all without satisfaction or ethnographic parallels. It should be noted that an identical pig fibula, albeit slightly larger, was recovered during excavation of the "House of Families" at Mt. Vernon. Unfortunately, the end of the fibula that is worked on the fibula from the Terrace 1 Site has been broken off in the Mt. Vernon specimen. The reason this artifact has been presented in this sequence is that the carved end of the fibula in size, number of facets, and rounding by abrasion is nearly identical to both slate pencils which were recovered from the site (Figure 130). If the argument which was

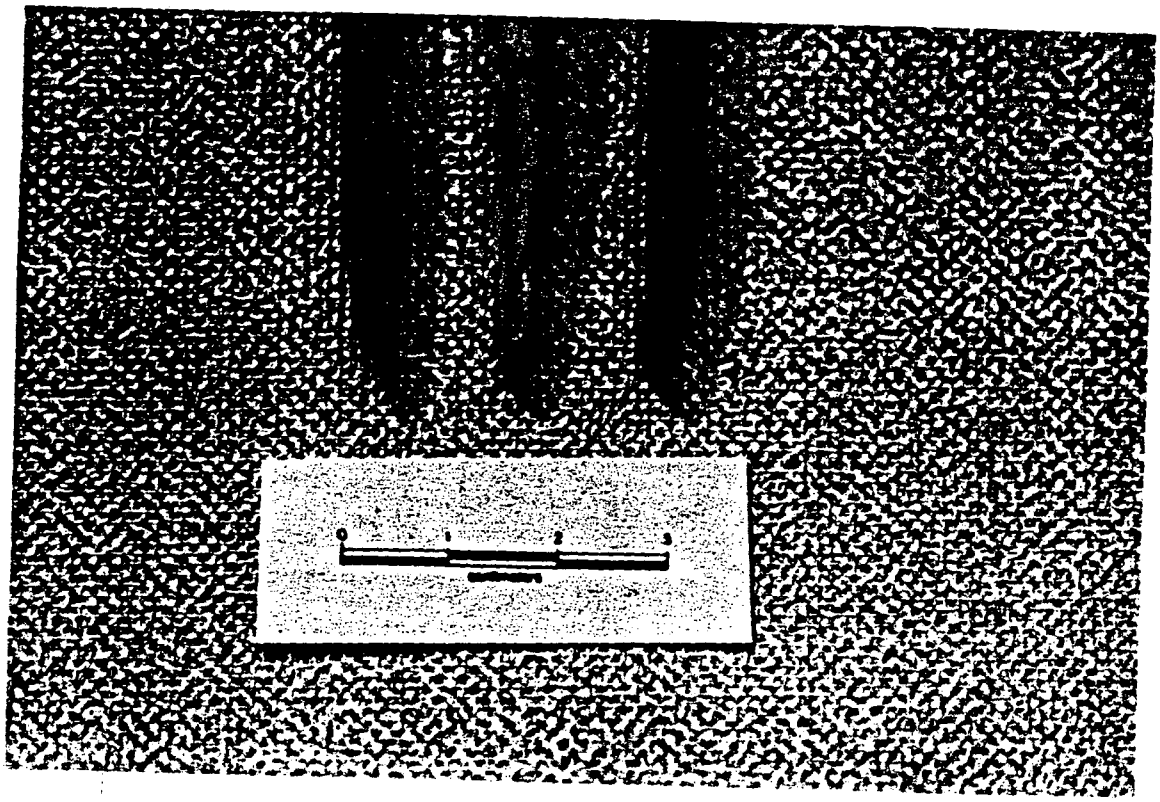
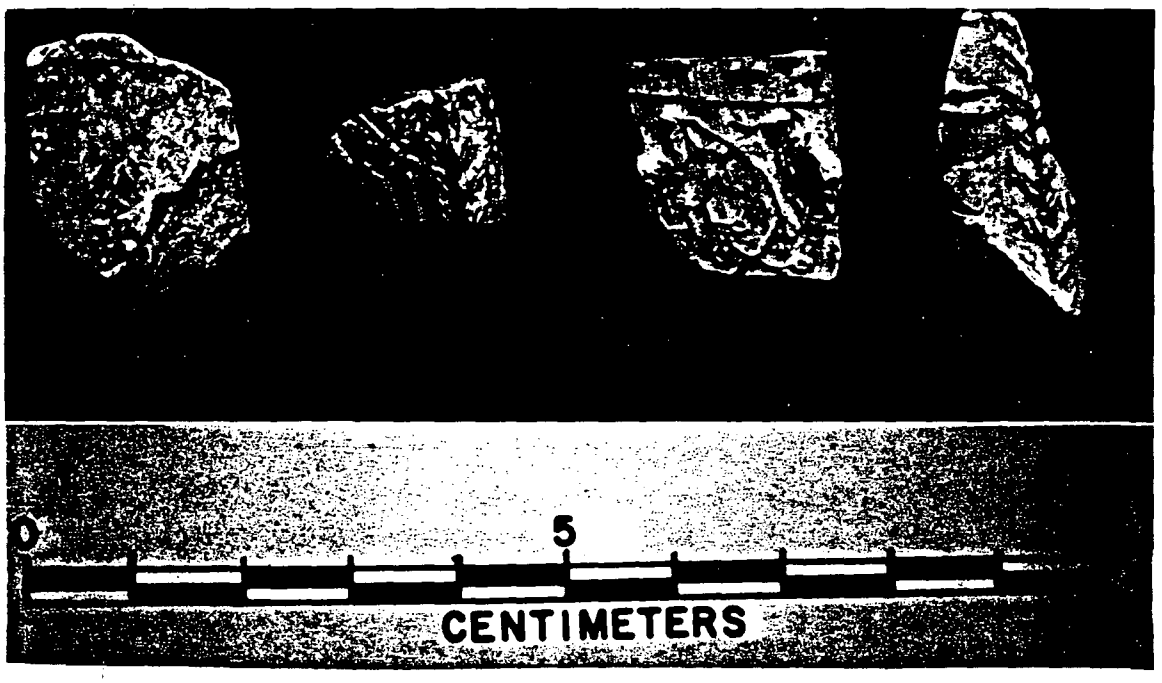


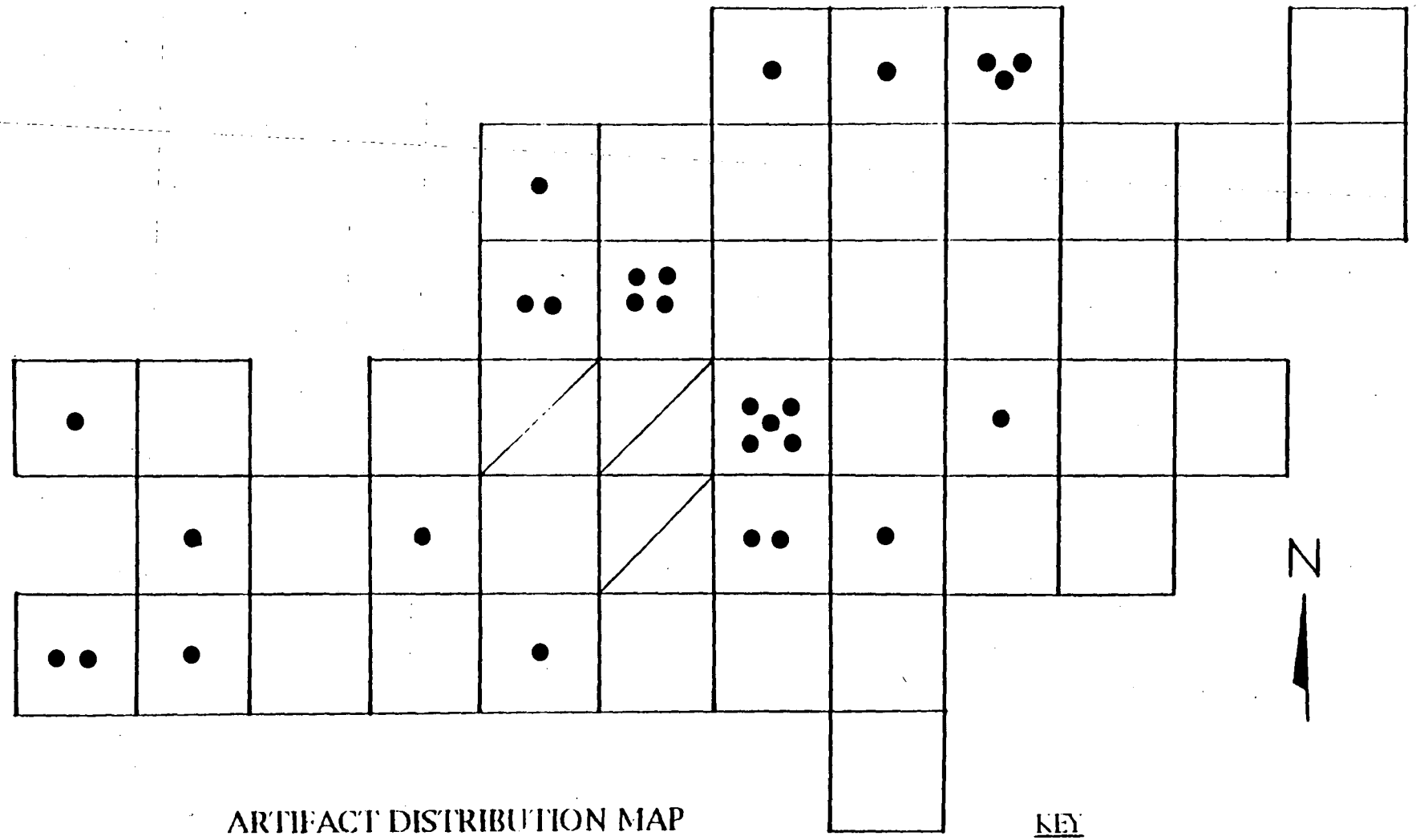
Figure 130 Photograph of two slate pencils and worked pig fibula in center

presented above, that the slate pencils were used on a softer material, e.g. clay, it may be that the pig fibula should be categorized as a writing implement.

During the excavation a total of 28 clay pipe fragments were recovered. Most of these represent small bowl fragments or short lengths of the pipe stems. Although, one complete bowl was recovered and it showed no signs of having been smoked. The fragmentary nature of the artifacts has made dating of the pipes difficult. The intact bowl and fragments of another indicate a form style attributed to the early to mid-eighteenth century (Noel-Hume 1969:303). The decorated patterns show three different styles; one that is a stylized floral pattern and the other two a "vine and ivy" pattern with some rouletting at the lip of the bowls (Figure 131). Efforts to establish the pattern or date have been fruitless. References available at the Virginia Division of Historic Resources, Alexandria Archaeology, Mount Vernon and my personal library were consulted and I was unable to find any parallels. Distribution of the pipe fragments were plotted with no easily recognizable pattern. There is a possible association with the intact floral design bowl and several bowl fragments that were recovered from Units 112, 113 and 117. Another cultural association may be the fragments recovered from Units 135, 136 and 116 that are located just outside the front door of the older structure (Figure 132).



Figue 131 Tobacco pipe fragments from Terrace 1 Site (44AX162).



ARTIFACT DISTRIBUTION MAP
TERRACE 1 SITE-44AX162
PIPE BOWLS AND STEMS-LEVEL 1- 3

Note: Units are 3 feet square.

Figure 132 Distribution map of pipe bowl and stems.

CONCLUSIONS

As is the case with most excavations and their reports, the evidence and conclusions that are drawn are from fragmentary evidence and subject to the interpretation of the principal investigator. It is hoped that scholars and researchers will continue to question and re-examine all the inferences and conclusions that are made in this section. It is also hoped that they will consider the alternatives that have been presented in forming their own interpretations.

The very few prehistoric artifacts that were recovered during the field testing suggests that the terrace tops, located at a significant distance from the drainage and access to water, were apparently a less desirable area for habitation than the area adjacent to the waterways. These include a few small terraces that can be found at the base of the terraces.

The phase two investigation of the Terrace 2B Site (44AX163) revealed an extremely light lithic scatter and no intact cultural features. It is believed that this area at the edge of the terrace may have been utilized by its prehistoric occupants infrequently and for limited cultural activities. Perhaps, as a brief rest area or as a location to spot or wait for game.

The conclusions reached from the historical research is that the survey area property remained primarily within the descendants of the Terrett family from its original patent to the 20th century. The agriculture census defined the commodities owned or produced by the Terrett families but it is seen in the records that a major portion of the property within the survey area was forested and classified as "Unimproved". In the 1853 division of the Terrett property the Terrace I site area is listed as "Woods" and was probably unsuitable for agriculture and may have been used for pasture. This conclusion supports the purpose for an isolated dwelling located on this portion of the Terrett property as it would be necessary to shepherd or maintain these animals.

The records also show that the ownership of the property near the end of its historic occupation was held within the Terrett family and that the possible residents may have been any one or more of six particular slaves or perhaps a tenant farmer.

It was found that the methodology of mechanically scraping, surface collecting and metal detection, under these circumstances, provided an efficient and effective method for locating and defining the limits of the structure on the historical site.

This historic site has several distinctive characteristics. The site apparently has not been significantly disturbed since it was destroyed (other than the assumed contemporaneous salvage efforts) and that it represents a small structure occupied over a discreet and relatively brief period of time from approximately 1800 to approximately 1870. Because of its small size and limited artifactual material it may serve as a reference base for further archaeological work of the same period or of similar occupational patterns.

The structural remains that were preserved suggest that the structure was constructed in two phases. The older or original construction was a 12 x 12 foot structure. This portion of the structure could have been either a frame or log structure and may have had a dirt floor. This older portion of the cabin apparently did not have a window although it is probable that there was a shuttered opening. This conclusion is based on ethnographic examples and the recovery of a single small box hinge. The location of the drip line in relationship to the artifact patterning and soil discoloration suggests that the roof of the structure did not have an eve. This is consistent with ethnographic examples and it is probable that the roof line was flush with both ends of the cabin as well (Figure 133).

This older portion of the structure had a brick chimney set upon a four foot by two foot layer of cobbles that was lightly mortared together to form its base. This portion of the structure included the cooking area and the primary activity area as established by the artifact assemblage. The chimney is believed to have collapsed to the east at the time of the fire that destroyed the structure. Nearly all of the whole bricks were salvaged soon after the fire as indicated by the presence of a single fragmented beer bottle with brick lying above and below the bottle, yet with no evidence that the bottle was exposed to the fire as indicated by the abundant melted glass recovered from the site. The recovery of a single quartzite biface in direct association with the chimney and the two cast iron pot fragments may suggest that they were used as a fire starter.

The newer portion of the cabin was an addition built on to or adjacent to the older structure. It may have been used to accommodate an addition to the family later in the sites occupation. The sparsity of artifacts recovered from this area leaves little evidence of substantial or varied activities. It is believed that most of the activities that were originally conducted in the older portion of the structure continued after the addition had been built. The exact construction and dimensions of the "addition" are unclear, but it appears that from the distribution of earlier wrought nails vs. later cut nails that the addition was built a number of years, perhaps 30-40 years, after the original cabin had been built. The distribution of later cut nails and several features including the placement of a door step, a line of stones and soil discoloration suggest that the addition was made of log with a door on the northern side in the northwest corner. A concentration of window glass suggests it had one window on the northern wall and a lantern may have hung nearby.

Artifacts recovered from the site suggest that the older portion of the house contained the cooking facilities with the remains of a spoon fragment, a possible fork handle and a large knife. A pan handle and two cast iron pot fragments as well as three concrete nails and an S-shaped pot hanger may have all been used in food preparation. Seventy pieces of bone were recovered from the site and 32 were identifiable. Nearly all of these artifacts were recovered from within the defined limits of the older portion of the structure. The largest percentage of the identifiable bones were pig and they

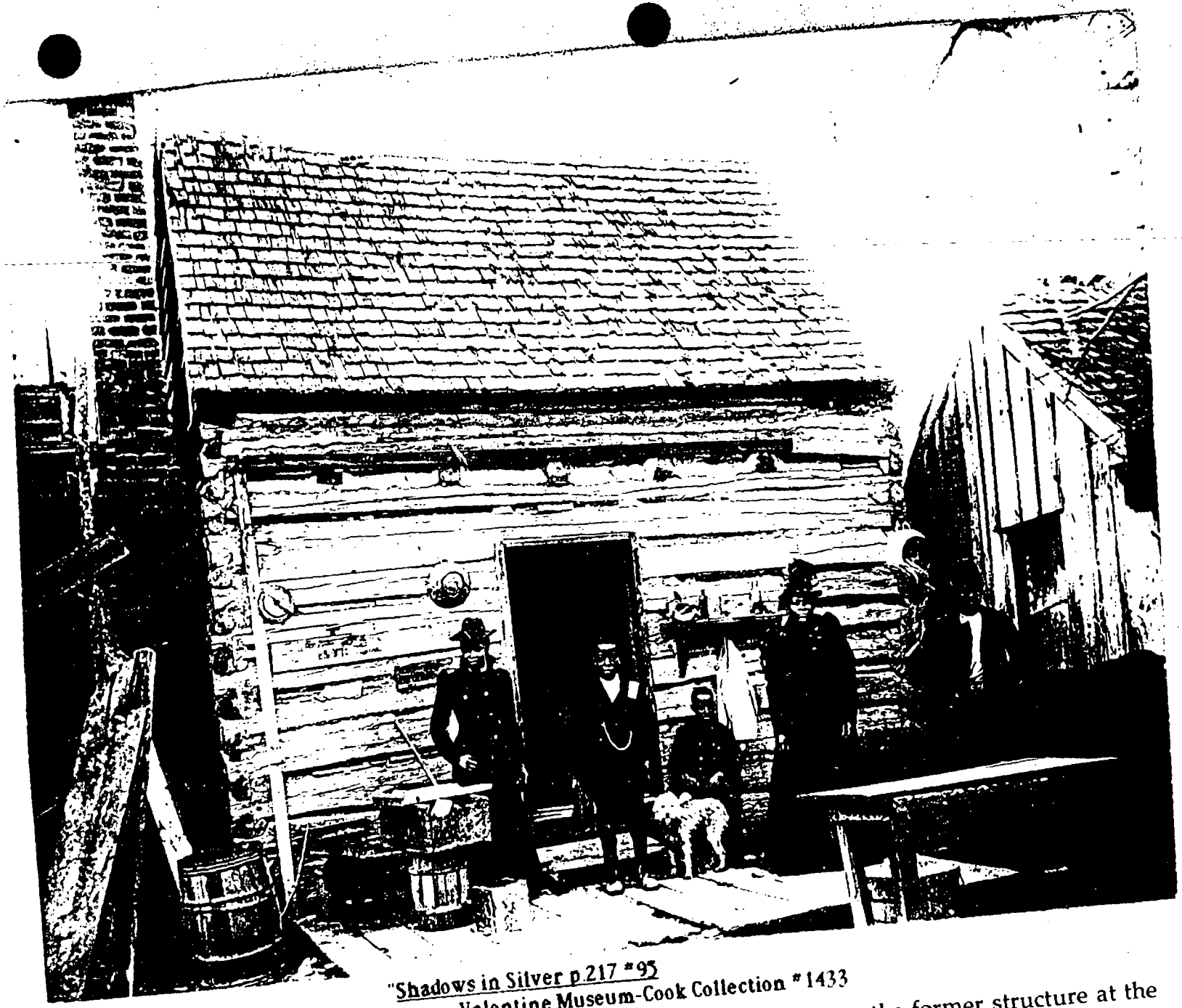


Figure 133 Nineteenth century rural home that may be similar to the former structure at the Terrace 1 Site.

were primarily head, foot and limb cuts considered to reflect the poorest cuts of meat.

Furnishings and personal items were limited. A single bronze lantern hanger was recovered from the new addition near the concentration of window glass. Also excavated within the confines of the new addition was a slate pencil and porcelainized marble that may have been associated with a child or young adult.

The older portion of the structure was found to have the remains of a chest. Items that may be associated with a female occupant include a possible bracelet fragment, a decorative clasp, perhaps a decorative button or two and a thimble. A total of 22 buttons were recovered from the site and almost all may be considered utilitarian with some variation. Items that are truly non-gender specific include the remains of at least four medicine bottles, tobacco pipe fragments and a hoe.

The ceramic assemblage indicates a low to middle income status of the residents who used a number of ceramics that were either unmatched or a few matched pieces. Comparison of the latest ceramics to the latest glass vessels indicating a lag time of 10 or more years suggesting that the ceramics were not readily replaced. A total of 131 individual ceramic vessels were identified with only a few coarsewares and porcelain sherds being recovered indicating neither a very high or low status of the occupants.

To summarize, the original cabin was built circa 1800. The brick chimney that was identified, based on the date of the cast iron damper, may have been a later improvement, post 1830. The newer addition, probably built of log after 1830, had a window and a lantern on the northern side of the structure. The entire structure burned in circa 1870 and the bricks for the chimney and perhaps a few items were salvaged shortly thereafter. The house was occupied perhaps by a man and a woman and the newer addition may have housed a child that used the pencil and may have lost a marble. The diet included pork, and the poorest cuts were consumed by the family occupying the cabin. The historic records indicate the owners of the property during the existence of structure, the Terretts, had a number of slaves but it is very possible that a tenant farmer could have occupied the cabin. Most of the artifactual indicators suggest it was occupied by a small family of low middle class status that were engaged in agricultural activities but no viable ethnic indicators were recovered.

This cabin and its inhabitants reflect a housing and lifestyle pattern of rural Alexandria during the first three quarters of the 19th century that is significantly different from their urban counterparts a few miles to the east. Although, the material items recovered are not very different from the assemblages recovered from urban Alexandria.

It is difficult to conclude who the occupants were and what their association was with the Terretts or, perhaps, if one of the Terretts resided in the cabin. The explanations and alternatives are numerous but it is clear that the assemblage recovered from this site constitutes all or most of the basic items necessary to live with very few luxuries.

If an interpretation had to be presented from the evidence that was recovered through research and excavation, it would be that a middle to lower income couple tended a menagerie of pigs and perhaps sheep and cattle that grazed on the Terrace 1 wooded pasture. They had built a small cabin that had a brick chimney and, perhaps with the addition of one or more children, a log structure was added to the existing cabin. They lived very simply, enjoyed a few luxuries of tobacco and even in later years constructed an addition with a window and a lantern. Their home was simply furnished but they enjoyed teas or coffee and their clothing, although mainly utilitarian, had a few decorative clothing items. Sometime around 1870 a fire started, perhaps a chimney fire, cooking accident or stray ember, that resulted in the destruction of the dwelling. The site was salvaged shortly after that time and the home was not reoccupied.

MANAGEMENT PLANS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The archaeological investigation of the Mark Center properties was undertaken with a perspective on the future and in consideration for the cultural resources of the City of Alexandria. When embarking on this program of archaeological research, an understanding with Alexandria Archaeology and the City of Alexandria was in the discussion phases and these discussions have resulted in a memorandum of agreement concerning the cultural resources that have been investigated. Simply stated, it has granted a ten year window of opportunity in which the archaeological survey and its methodology and results will be honored. If a site plan has not been filed during that time, the archaeological work may be reevaluated if appropriate in light of the current state-of-the art for archaeological investigations. A copy of the agreement is included in Appendix J.

The investigation has proceeded through the various phases from shovel testing to full excavation which were specified and agreed upon with Alexandria Archaeology. During numerous discussions, reviews of the work and site tours the archaeological work in the survey area has concluded with the mitigation of the Terrace 1 Site-44AX162. The survey area's cultural resources have been intensively investigated and no further work will be required.

As always in any archaeological report, there are avenues of research that cannot be pursued because of other commitments. During the investigation a number of research opportunities have presented themselves that could make a contribution both to the general body of knowledge and to the history or prehistory of the City of Alexandria.

Among the topics to be pursued would include an examination of the quartzite biface from the Terrace 1 Site with the idea that it is not of religious significance or that it is a prehistoric artifact First an analytical test for traces of iron on its edge and micro wear patterns should be undertaken. Several other historical sites, particularly slave cabins, have been found to have flint or other prehistoric tools suitable for use as a striker and associated cast iron pot fragments. Several analyses should be investigated; compare the number of cast iron pot fragments recovered relative to the number of flints, projectile points or other suitable striker materials and determine the mean average size of those cast iron pot fragments. As a real long shot, another line of research could be pursued. If the scraper were found to have no aboriginal parallels, and if future research or reexamination of the report conclude that its occupants may have been slaves, it may be interesting to examine ethnic parallels for lithic tool typologies from West Africa.

The calculation of the number of nails per area based on calculations of roof pitch and square area from ethnographic examples and a determination of nail type per function may be of great value in determining an unbiased socio-economic indicator.

A study of site dynamics by matching diagnostic bottle glass and ceramics could be undertaken. This study of the dynamics of the site may also include a comparison or distribution of deformed vs. undeformed glass and burned ceramics vs. unburned ceramics to define the direction with which the structure collapsed and which items were inside the structure during its destruction.

Because this is a relatively intact site, the reconstruction of a number of glass and ceramic vessels may present some interesting conclusions regarding site dynamics and formation. Particularly, the mending of the olive green glass bottles, reconstruction of the five medicine bottles and the 60 pearlware ceramic sherds in Unit 116.

A task that may be of the greatest value would be to enter the artifact catalog on a data base that has the ability to plot the items by icon on a graphic layout of the excavation area. These distribution maps could have multiple overlays and give new insight and precision to the conclusions formed in this report. It may be possible with the various combination and permutations to discriminate the placement of the bed and chest within the older structure and other features of the structure. I welcome all interested parties, academic or avocational to re-examine all of the data that has been presented and look forward to helping in any way possible to further the study of a truly unique and important site.

It is possible that a public display could be developed at Alexandria Archaeology as an informative display for all educational levels. A display of the artifacts and a reconstruction of several of the items may also help the interested viewer visualize the items that were used in this rural setting in the early 19th century.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Artifact Catalog

Catalog of Artifacts
Terrace 1 Site
44AX162

44AX162 2X2M GS - 6/25/92

1	Earthenware rim (plate/sherd), poss. whiteware, blue rim strip, post-1820
2	Whiteware sherds, white pink, green, handpainted, 1830-1860
1	Glass sherd, clear, burnt
1	Glass sherd, light green, burnt
1	Cut nail fragment
4	Wrought nail fragments
3	Wrought nail spatula tip, rosehead nails
1	Wrought clenched nail
2	Early cut nail machine head
1	Cut nail

Unit 1, Surface Collection - 6/26/92

1	Earthenware body sherd, with color badly degraded, ND
2	Cut nails 2-1/2", m. 1860
2	Cut nail fragments

ND - no date
m. - median date

Unit 1, Level 1

1	Cast Iron Flue Damper, 4-3/4" x 4-1/2" with handle 2-3/4" long. c. 1830's to Present Day or c. 1830-1880. M. 1855 (Ref. A Field Guide to American Houses, by Virginia & Lee McAlester, Alfred A. Knopf, NY, 1988:28
1	Pipe Stem Kaolin 2-1/2" (1720-1750)
1	Earthenware Rim Sherd, burnt (undifferentiated), blue band underglaze ND white/poss purple
1	Earthenware Footed base sherd, burnt, ND, same as above
2	Glass fragments, Patina, Poss lt. green, burnt, ND
1	Glass fragment, clear, curved, ND
4	Burnt oyster shell fragments/gray-white, ND
2	Oyster shell fragments/white-purplish, ND
1	Brick fragment, burnt/orange, ND
1	Rosehead spatula tip wrought nail, 1-7/8" up to 1815
4	Rosehead wrought nail fragments, 1-1/2" to 2" up to 1815
1	L-head brad, flat, wrought, 1-1/8" nail
2	L-head chisel point wrought nail fragments, 1" and 1-1/2"
2	Wrought brad/sprig nails, 1" and 1-1/2"
2	(Poss. Rosehead) wrought, clinched nails, 1-1/2" and 2"
1	Wrought wheel nail(?), 1-1/2"
7	Machine cut nails fragment corroded, 1830-1890's, m. 1860 or c. 1805, WMBG Manual
2	Cut nail fragments, m. 1860
1	Wrought nail fragment

Unit 1, Level 2

1 Ceramic Earthenware Rim Sherd, shell edged white transition pearlware 1830-pre-1850 blue, handpainted, underglaze, c. 1780-1830: WMBG Manual

1 Whiteware body sherd, blue transfer print, floral post-1830-1860+

1 Earthware Rim Sherd, burnt, poss. brown transfer print post-1810 glaze gone, floral, prob. whiteware

1 Earthenware body sherd, white unidentified ND

1 Fragment flat glass, light green (poss. window) ND

3 Bone fragments, ND

1 Shell (oyster) fragment

2 Petrified wood fragments

1 Mortar fragment

3 Brick fragments

5 Metal fragments (top or bottom of tin can? mends)

1 Rosehead spatula tip nail, 1-3/4" up to 1815

5 Cut nails, fully mature 2-1/2" 1830-1890 (1 burnt - others corroded)

1 Cut nail fragment

2 Cut sprig/brad fragments

1 Cut nail fragment with 1" wood adhering

Unit 2, Level 1

1 Curved ceramic body sherd, poss. pearlware c. 1780-1840, burnt

1 Flat thick stoneware sherd, blue, poss. same kind of tile or mosaic flooring or walling/ one side glazed, circular marks on bottom (poss. stamped?)

3 Fragments, burnt/crizzled glass, poss. window/light green

1 Fragment, glass, burnt, poss. bottle, light aqua

1 Small fragment curved glass, clear, poss. lamp glass

6 Burnt oyster shell fragments, gray/white

4 Oyster shell fragments, white

1 Fragment sand tempered brick/dark orange

1 Fragment bone (poss. chicken/bird leg), 2-1/4"

1 Bone fragment, burnt

2 Mortar fragments, small, mixed

3 Small fragments, petrified wood

1 Poss. stamped and crimped tin round toy wheel - manufactured poss. early 1900's

4 Cut nails fully mature, 3", 1830-1890 (m. 1860)

8 Nail fragments, machine cut, wrought head and visa versa

11 Rosehead, spatula tip wrought nails, up to 1815

6 Early cut nail fragments, 1"-2-1/4" (2" approx.) 1830-1890's

12 Nail fragments, corroded, burnt (some wrought, some cut)

9 Wrought nail fragments, 1-1/4", heavily corroded

1 Staple-shaped metal hook? or poss. early steeple?

Unit 2, Level 1

2 Wrought, clenched nails, chisel tip

3 Cut nails, clenched

1 Earthenware sherd, burnt, blue glaze, patina, poss. flow Blue c. 1844-1870

1 Earthenware fragment, whiteware, post-1820

Unit 3, GS & Level 1

1 Black glazed redware, redware fragment, black/red teaware, 1700-1830 (WMBG Manual)

1 Fragment oyster shell

1 Mortar fragment, gray, mixed

1 Brick fragment, burnt, dark red

2 Rosehead wrought nails, spatula tip, 1-3/4"

1 Twisted wrought nail, 2 heads? up to 1815

Unit 3, Level 2

1 Tin tea pot lid w/knob handle

3 Earthenware base & body sherds, pooling in base indicates pearlware/white, transition c. 1820-1830

1 Stoneware sherd, burnt, red/gray

1 Poss. bone but no ID, burnt too bad, button sherd, lines on back, dark gray

10 Oyster shell fragments, some burnt, white/gray

4 Mortar fragments, burnt, brown/gray

1 Mortar with brick fragment

3 Brick fragments

8 Wrought nail fragments, heavily corroded, 1-1/4"

2 Wrought nails, roseheads, clenched, 1-3/4", up to 1870

4 Early machine nails

3 Early cut nails

Unit 3, Level 2 - 7/1/92

1 Fully mature cut nail, clenched

1 Poss. wrought sprig/brad

2 Cut nail fragments

1 Threaded copper alloy fragment/tin?

Unit 3, Level 2 - 7/2/92

3 Earthenware sherds, whiteware, base engine mold mark, white, post-1820

1 Oyster shell fragment

2 Button fragments, poss. bone/wood - black

Unit 4, GS & Level 1 - 6/30/92

1 Footed (base) sherd earthenware, poss. pearlware, green leaf underglaze, burnt, 1780-1840

1 Glass fragment, light-green, burnt

1 Mortar fragment with oyster shell, burnt - gray

1 Oyster shell fragment/gray

1 Wrought nail head fragment

2 Early cut nails

1 Machine cut fully mature (MED 1860), 3"

Unit 4, Level 1 - 7/1/92

1 Mortar fragment with oyster shell

2 Brick fragments/dark brick orange

2 Cut nails, 2" & 3", burnt

1 Cut nail fragment and 1 wrought nail fragment

Unit 4, Level 2 - 7/2/92

1 Cut nail, 2-1/2", corroded

1 Wrought nail, 2", corroded

2 Nail fragments, corroded/NID

Unit 4, Level 2 - 7/1/92

1 Graniteware/whiteware fragment/white, post-1845

2 Oyster shell fragments/white, gray

1 Bone fragment?

3 Brick fragments, handmade with oyster shell mortar, dark red adhering to 1 fragment, sand tempered, burnt

1 Brick fragment, oranges

1 Iron metal fragment (poss. a brace or bracket)

3 Machine nails, 2"-3", 1820 forward

1 Wrought nail, 1-3/4", up to 1815

3 Nail fragments (no ID)

Unit 5, Levels 1 & 2 - 7/1/92

2 Pearlware sherds, 1780-1840

4 Earthenware sherds, poss. whiteware, burnt

1 Footed pearlware sherd

1 Earthenware rim sherd, blue line on rim, poss. whiteware

1 Earthenware body sherd, underglaze blue, poss. whiteware, post-1820

1 Earthenware body sherd, poss. blue transfer, whiteware? post-1830

1 Curved glass fragment, poss. bottles, light green

Unit 5, Levels 3-8-12 - 7/1/92

6 Earthenware body sherds, pearlware, poss. matches, post-1790

2 Green pearlware earthenware sherds/rim, 1780-1830

Unit 6, Level 1 - 7/2/92

4 Earthenware sherds (2 rims, 2 body) dark blue on rims and a raised shell ornamentation, poss. pearlware, 1780-1840

2 Earthenware body sherds, whiteware, post-1820

1 Glass sherd, light green, burnt

1 Glass bottle body sherd, dark olive

Unit 6, Level 2 - 7/3/92

2 Earthenware body sherds, poss. pearlware, post-1790

1 Oyster shell fragment

Unit 7, Level 1 - 7/3/92

3 Earthenware sherds, blue glaze, burnt, handle? ND

1 Earthenware body sherd, poss. whiteware (matches Unit 5, Levels 1 & 2), post-1820

1 Shell oyster fragment

1 Brick fragment

1 Wrought nail fragment

Unit 8

Sterile

Unit 9, Level 1

1 Earthenware body sherd, poss. whiteware, post-1820

Unit 9, Level 2

1 Earthenware body sherd

1 Earthenware footring sherd, pearlware, 1780-1830

1 Earthenware body sherd, pearlware, 1780-1830

1 Earthenware body sherd, pearlware, blue pattern underglaze

1 Pipe stem, kaolin, 1-3/8"-5/69" dia., (1720-1750)

Units 10 & 11

Sterile

Mound #2 - 7/15/92

1 Bone fragment, ND

1 Earthenware footed base sherd, whiteware, post-1820

1 Earthenware rim sherd, dark blue on rim, poss. pearlware, 1780-1840

1 Earthenware body sherd, blue underglaze?, c. 1780-1830

1 Earthenware rim sherd, blue underglaze?

Nails

B.6. Alex W. Bealer, The Art of Blacksmithing, 1969: ND New York, Funk & Wagnalls, 1976, p. 48

Pipe Stem Unit 1, Level 1

Nail Info from Lee H. Nelson - National U.S. Park Service
Ceramics - George Miller

WINKLER
TERRACE I SITE (44AX162)
ARTIFACT CATALOG
UNITS 100-142 AND FEATURES

Unit 100, Level 1

17	whiteware, plain, body sherds
1	whiteware, plain, base sherd
2	whiteware, blue shell-edged, rim sherds, burnt
1	whiteware, brown transfer print, body sherd
1	whiteware, green sponge decorated, rim sherd
4	pearlware, plain, body sherds
1	pearlware, blue hand-painted, rim sherd
3	redware, manganese glazed, body sherds
1	redware, reddish-brown glaze, body sherd
1	kaolin clay pipe bowl, fragment
20	flat, aqua-tinted glass fragments
5	aqua-tinted, bottle glass, body fragments
1	green, bottle glass, body fragment
1	olive, bottle glass, body fragment
9	clear, bottle glass, body fragments
1	clear, bottle glass, base fragment
14	wrought nails
3	wrought nail fragments
19	cut nails
5	cut nail fragments
14	unidentified nail fragments
107	brick fragments
12	mortar fragments
59	charred wood fragments

Unit 101 Level 1

1	whiteware, plain, rim sherd
2	pearlware, plain, body sherds
2	flat, aqua-tinted glass fragments
2	clear, bottle glass, body fragments
2	green, bottle glass, body fragments
7	wrought nails
1	wrought nail fragment

17 cut nails
14 cut nail fragments
3 unidentified nail fragments
39 brick fragments
1 mortar fragment
15 charred wood fragments

Unit 102 Level 1

6 whiteware, plain, body sherds, burnt
2 whiteware, plain, body sherds
2 whiteware, blue hand-painted, body sherds
2 pearlware, blue hand-painted, body sherds
1 redware, black lead-glazed, body sherd
1 milk glass, body fragment
17 flat, aqua-tinted glass fragments
2 clear, bottle glass, body fragments
5 wrought nails
1 wrought nail fragment
14 cut nails
9 cut nail fragments
6 unidentified nail fragments
35 brick fragments
3 mortar fragments
4 charred wood fragments

Unit 103 Level 1

2 whiteware, plain, body sherds
1 whiteware, blue transfer print, body sherd
1 whiteware, grey transfer print, body sherd
1 whiteware, annular banded ?, rim sherd
1 whiteware, plain, rim sherd
1 pearlware, plain, body sherd
1 pearlware, plain, raised decoration, body sherd
13 flat, aqua-tinted, glass fragments
3 flat, clear, glass fragments
10 aqua-tinted, bottled glass, body fragments
1 clear, bottle glass, body fragment

1 green, bottle glass, body fragment
2 wrought nails
2 wrought nail fragments
24 cut nails
8 cut nail fragments
7 unidentified nail fragments
1 brick fragment (sample)
1 mortar fragment (sample)
4 oyster shell fragments

Unit 104 Level 1

1 whiteware, plain, body sherd
1 whiteware, black transfer print, floral design, body sherd
1 whiteware, blue hand-painted, rim sherd
1 whiteware, blue hand-painted, body sherd
1 pearlware, blue hand-painted, rim sherd
5 flat, aqua-tinted glass fragments
2 aqua-tinted, bottle glass, body fragments, melted
1 clear, bottle glass fragment, melted
3 clear, hurricane glass, body fragments
1 green, bottle glass, body fragment
1 olive, bottle glass, body fragment
1 kaolin clay pipe stem fragment
2 wrought nails
1 wrought nail fragment
7 cut nails
3 cut nail fragments
1 unidentified nail fragment
23 brick fragments

Unit 105 Level 1

5 whiteware, plain, body sherds
3 whiteware, blue hand-painted, body sherds
3 whiteware, blue hand-painted, brown annular banded, rim sherds
1 whiteware, grey glazed, base sherd
1 whiteware, plain, bevelled, body sherd
1 white milk glass, body sherd
11 flat, aqua-tinted glass fragments
6 clear, container, glass, body fragments
1 aqua-tinted, bottle glass, body fragment

3	olive, bottle glass, body fragments
15	brick fragments (samples)
1	mortar fragments (sample)
3	charred wood fragments
7	wrought nails
2	wrought nail fragments
12	cut nails
7	cut nail fragments
1	unidentified nail fragment
2	oyster shell fragments
2	animal bone fragments

Unit 105 Level 2

7	whiteware, plain, body sherds
2	whiteware, plain, rim sherds
1	whiteware, blue transfer print, body sherd
1	whiteware, blue and purple sponge decorated, body sherd
1	pearlware, plain, body sherd
1	pearlware, green basket weave decoration, body sherd
1	pearlware, flow blue, body sherd
1	pearlware, blue transfer print, floral design, body sherd
1	milk glass, base fragment
2	flat, aqua-tinted glass fragments
4	aqua-tinted, medicine bottle, glass fragments
1	aqua-tinted, medicine bottle, base fragment, "N'S"
22	wrought nails
7	wrought nail fragments
40	cut nails
15	cut nail fragments
1	unidentified nail fragment
1	brick fragment (sample)
1	mortar fragment (sample)
1	brass button, undecorated
1	iron handle ?
14	oyster shell fragments
31	charred wood fragments
2	corn cob fragments

Unit 106 Level 1

6	whiteware, plain, body sherds
1	whiteware, plain, base sherd
7	whiteware, brown transfer print, body sherds
3	pearlware, blue shell-edged, rim sherds
1	whiteware, blue shell-edged, body sherds
1	whiteware, blue hand-painted, base sherd
1	whiteware, blue transfer print, body sherd
1	stoneware, grey, plain, body sherd
1	pearlware, plain, body sherd
2	aqua-tinted, bottle glass, body fragments
4	wrought nails
6	wrought nail fragments
5	cut nails
10	cut nail fragments
3	unidentified nail fragments
1	brick fragment (sample)
1	mortar fragment (sample)
1	oyster shell

Unit 106 Level 2

1	whiteware, brown transfer print, castle design, body sherd
1	pearlware, plain, body sherd
1	aqua-tinted, bottle glass, base fragment
7	wrought nails
2	wrought nail fragments
9	cut nails
5	cut nail fragments
2	unidentified nail fragments
5	corroded metal fragments, unidentified
2	brick fragments (samples)
1	mortar fragment (sample)
3	charred wood fragments

Unit 107 Level 1

9	whiteware, plain, body sherds
1	whiteware, plain, rim sherd
3	aqua-tinted, bottle glass, body fragments

1 olive, bottle glass, body fragment
1 aqua-tinted, bottle glass, lip fragment
3 wrought nails
1 wrought nail fragment
7 cut nails
5 cut nail fragments
22 unidentified nail fragments, heavily corroded
1 brick fragment (sample)
1 charred wood fragment

Unit 107 Level 2

14 whiteware, plain, body sherds
1 whiteware, plain, rim sherd
1 ironstone, plain, body sherd
26 flat, aqua-tinted glass fragments
20 aqua-tinted, bottle glass, body fragments, melted
1 aqua-tinted, bottle glass, base fragment, melted
81 clear, bottle glass, body fragments, melted
1 olive, bottle glass, body fragment
1 cut nail fragment
1 unidentified nail fragment
6 brick fragments (samples)
1 mortar fragment (sample)

Unit 108 Level 1

3 whiteware, plain, body sherds
1 whiteware, hand-painted, green and brown, body sherd
1 whiteware, green shell-edged, rim sherd
1 whiteware, blue-glazed, bevelled, body sherd
1 whiteware, grey glazed, with white dots, body sherd
1 whiteware, grey-glazed, raised decoration, body sherd
1 ironstone, plain, body sherd
2 flat, aqua-tinted, glass fragments
3 aqua-tinted, bottle glass, body fragment
22 olive, bottle glass, body fragments, melted
3 olive, bottle glass, body fragments
13 wrought nails
1 wrought nail fragment
18 cut nails
2 cut nail fragments

21 unidentified nail fragments
47 brick fragments (samples)
2 mortar fragments (samples)
3 charred wood fragments

Unit 109 Level 1

13 whiteware, plain, body sherds
1 whiteware, red and blue hand-painted, rim sherd
1 whiteware, blue glazed, body sherd
1 whiteware, blue annular banded, hand-painted, rim sherd
1 whiteware, blue transfer print with partial maker's mark, base sherd
1 whiteware, blue transfer print, body sherd
1 whiteware, yellow and brown glazed, body sherd
2 redware, yellow glazed, body sherds
1 porcelain, hard paste, plain, body sherd
3 ironstone, plain, base sherds
1 yelloware, plain, body sherd
2 flat, aqua-tinted, glass fragments
11 olive, bottle glass, body fragments
1 olive, bottle glass, body fragments
1 lavender milk bottle glass button, 2-hole
3 wrought nails
9 cut nails
8 cut nail fragments
2 unidentified nail fragments
1 wrought pewter utensil handle, "Britain"
6 flat, metal fragments
4 brick fragments (samples)

Unit 110 Level 1

25 whiteware, plain, body sherds
1 whiteware, plain, rim sherd
1 whiteware, blue transfer print, body sherd
2 whiteware, blue hand-painted, body sherd
1 whiteware, green hand-painted, body sherd
1 pearlware, plain, bevelled, body sherd
1 pearlware, blue hand-painted, body sherd
1 yelloware, plain, body sherd
1 redware, unglazed, base sherd
1 redware, black lead glazed, rim sherd

2 redware, red glazed, body sherd
2 stoneware, grey salt-glazed, body sherd
10 flat, aqua-tinted glass fragments
1 clear, bottle glass, body fragment
1 olive, bottle glass, body fragment
7 wrought nails
11 cut nails
7 cut nail fragments
1 metal door handle thumb piece
1 brick fragment (sample)
1 mortar fragment (sample)
1 animal bone fragment

Unit 111 Level 1

49 whiteware, plain, body sherds
4 whiteware, blue shell-edged, rim sherds
3 whiteware, blue rimmed, rim sherds
3 whiteware, brown annular banded, rim sherds
3 whiteware, blue hand-painted, body sherds
1 whiteware, orange, blue and green, body sherd
2 whiteware, blue and brown hand-painted, body sherd
2 pearlware, plain, body sherds
1 redware, black lead glazed, body sherd
1 kaolin clay pipe stem
22 flat, aqua-tinted glass fragments
1 aqua-tinted, bottle glass, body fragment
4 wrought nails
4 wrought nail fragments
9 cut nails
3 cut nail fragments
4 unidentified nail fragments
1 brick fragment (sample)
1 mortar fragment (sample)
1 oyster shell fragment

Unit 112 Level 1

4 whiteware, plain, body sherds
2 whiteware, red and blue sponge decorated, body sherd
1 whiteware, blue and green hand-painted, body sherd
1 whiteware, green hand-painted, flower design, body sherd

1 whiteware, green glaze, body sherd
1 whiteware, blue hand-painted, body sherd
1 porcelain, hand-painted floral design, body sherd
1 kaolin clay pipe stem fragment
2 flat, aqua-tinted glass fragments
5 wrought nails
17 cut nails
3 unidentified nail fragments
1 screw
1 brass button
1 brick fragment (sample)
1 mortar fragment (sample)

Unit 112 Level 2

10 whiteware, plain, body sherds
1 whiteware, blue transfer print, floral motif, interior and exterior, body sherd
1 whiteware, polychrome, floral motif, body sherd
1 whiteware, decal decorated, body sherd
3 pearlware, blue shell-edged, rim sherds
1 pearlware, blue hand-painted, rim sherd
2 pearlware, plain, base sherds
1 porcelain, plain, body sherd
1 kaolin clay pipe bowl fragment
1 flat, aqua-tinted, glass fragment
2 flat, clear, glass fragment
1 wrought nail
2 cut nails
7 cut nail fragments
1 miscellaneous corroded metal fragment
1 metal button, 4-hole
1 brick fragment (sample)
4 mortar fragments (sample)
1 animal bone fragment
19 oyster shell fragments
4 charred wood fragment

Unit 112 Level 3

1	whiteware, plain, body sherd, burnt
1	whiteware, polychrome decoration, landscape motif, interior and exterior, body sherd
1	pearlware, plain, body sherd
1	pearlware, blue hand-painted, (diamonds and dots), exterior, rim sherd
1	kaolin clay, pipe bowl fragment
1	kaolin clay, pipe bowl fragment, decorated
1	kaolin clay, pipe stem fragment
1	olive green, container glass, body fragment
1	clear, container glass, body fragment
1	flat, clear, glass fragment, burned
2	wrought nails
9	cut nails
5	cut nail fragment
1	metal fragment, corroded
1	brick fragment (sample)
4	mortar fragments (sample)
1	bone button, 5-hole
1	bone button
1	bone button fragment
4	animal bone fragments
6	oyster shell fragments
16	charred wood fragments
1	prehistoric biface

Unit 113 Level 1

10	whiteware, plain, body sherds
2	whiteware, blue shell-edged, rim sherds
3	whiteware, green annular banded, body sherds
2	pearlware, plain, body sherds
1	porcelain, hard paste, plain, body sherd
3	flat, aqua-tinted glass fragments
2	aqua-tinted, bottle glass, body fragments
1	clear, bottle glass, body fragment
2	wrought nails
6	cut nails
4	cut nail fragments
13	brick fragments (samples)
14	mortar fragments (samples)
6	oyster shell fragments

Unit 113 Level 2

2	whiteware, plain, body sherd, burned
1	whiteware, plain, rim sherd, burned
1	whiteware, blue transfer print, body sherd
1	pearlware, blue and green hand-painted, body sherd
2	pearlware, blue hand-painted, body sherds
1	pearlware, plain, body sherd
1	pearlware, green hand-painted, body sherd
1	creamware, plain, body sherd
1	redware, red glazed, body sherd
1	kaolin clay pipe bowl fragment
1	kaolin clay pipe bowl, floral design
7	flat, aqua-tinted glass fragments
1	aqua-tinted, bottle glass, base fragment with pontile mark
7	flat, clear glass fragments
1	clear, bottle glass, body fragment
1	olive, bottle glass, body fragment
3	cut nails
4	cut nail fragments
1	unidentified nail fragment
1	brass button, undecorated
1	brass button with flower design
1	rosette shaped, metal jewelry, art
1	brick fragment (sample)
2	mortar fragment (sample)
2	animal bone fragment
1	flat, polished bone, handle?
9	oyster shell fragment
3	charred wood fragment

Unit 113 Level 3

1	pearlware, plain, base sherd
1	creamware, molded, (fleur de lils), body sherd
1	aqua-tinted, glass panel bottle, body fragment
1	cut nail
1	wrought nail

1 metal button, shank type
1 brass button
1 brick fragment (sample)
1 animal tooth
1 charred wood fragment

Unit 114 Level 1

8 whiteware, plain, body sherds
1 whiteware, blue hand-painted, body sherd
1 whiteware, blue and yellow transfer print, body sherd
1 ironstone, plain, body sherd
2 flat, aqua-tinted glass, 1 melted
3 cut nails
47 brick fragments (samples)
5 mortar fragments (samples)

Unit 114 Level 2

3 whiteware, plain, body sherds
2 flat, aqua-tinted glass fragments
2 flat, clear glass fragments
1 wrought nail
1 cut nail fragment
1 unidentified nail fragment
1 brick fragment (sample)
1 animal tooth
2 charred wood fragment

Unit 115 Level 1

3 whiteware, plain, body sherds
2 whiteware, blue hand-painted, rim sherd
3 whiteware, blue hand-painted, body sherds
4 stoneware, plain, base sherds
4 flat, aqua-tinted glass fragments
1 olive, bottle glass, body fragment
8 wrought nails
2 wrought nail fragments
28 cut nails

13 cut nail fragments
6 unidentified nail fragments
1 u-shaped metal fragment - staple - 2"
1 broken knife with looped tang
1 flat, metal fragment - cast iron - pot fragment
1 wrought iron - curved
1 brick fragment (sample)
1 mortar fragment (sample)
1 charred wood fragment
1 large cut nail - 4" long

Unit 115 Level 2

3 whiteware, plain, body sherds
1 whiteware, blue transfer print, body sherd
1 whiteware, blue hand-painted, body sherd
1 whiteware, brown annular banded, rim sherd
4 stoneware, plain, base sherd
1 stoneware, grey salt-glazed, with blue hand-painted decoration, very large, rim sherd
2 kaolin clay pipe bowl fragments, decorated
8 flat, aqua-tinted glass fragments
1 aqua-tinted, bottle glass, body fragment
1 clear, bottle glass, body fragment
9 wrought nails
29 cut nails
28 cut nail fragments
3 unidentified nail fragments
4 brick fragments (samples)
2 mortar fragments (samples)
3 animal bone fragments
1 oyster shell fragment
53 charred wood fragments

Unit 116 Level 1

6 creamware, plain, body sherds
14 pearlware, blue shell-edged, rim sherds
10 pearlware, blue decorated, body sherds
1 pearlware, blue hand-painted, body sherd
1 pearlware, blue hand-painted, floral design, base sherd
1 pearlware, blue hand-painted, rim sherd
32 pearlware, plain, body sherds

1 pearlware, plain, rim sherd
1 whiteware, blue-willow transfer printed, rim sherd
1 whiteware, blue transfer printed, floral design, body sherd
2 whiteware, blue painted, body sherds
1 whiteware, blue shell-edged rim sherd
9 white earthenware, body sherds
5 whiteware, brown transfer-printed, body sherds
1 ironstone, plain, body sherd
1 grey stoneware, body sherd
1 porcelain, blue underglaze decorated, body sherd
1 red earthenware, clear lead glaze, rim sherd(?)
8 flat, aqua-tinted glass fragments
4 clear, bottle glass, body fragments
1 aqua-tinted, bottle base fragment, with pontile mark
2 clear, bottle body fragment, with embossed letters, "H", "O"
2 cobalt blue, bottle glass body fragments
3 kaolin pipe stem fragments
11 wrought nails
6 wrought nail fragments
5 cut nails
24 cut nail fragments
10 unidentified nail fragments
5 brick fragments (samples)
1 mortar fragment (sample)
4 oyster shell fragments
5 bone fragments
6 burned wood fragments

Unit 117 Level 1

23 whiteware, plain, body sherds
2 whiteware, blue transfer print, rim sherds
2 whiteware, blue transfer print, body sherds
1 whiteware, blue glazed, body sherd
1 whiteware, blue hand-painted, body sherd
1 whiteware, olive and blue hand-painted, body sherds
2 flat, aqua-tinted glass, body fragments
2 aqua-tinted, bottle glass, body fragments
4 wrought nails
4 cut nails
5 cut nail fragments
1 brass button, "John Dean, London"
1 animal bone button
1 animal bone fragment

1 brick fragment (sample)
1 mortar fragment (sample)
11 oyster shell fragments

Unit 117 Level 2

13 whiteware, plain, body sherds
3 whiteware, blue shell-edged, rim sherds
2 whiteware, blue transfer print, body sherds
1 whiteware, blue transfer print, rim sherd
1 whiteware, blue lined, rim sherd
1 clear, bottle glass, base fragment
2 aqua-tinted, bottle glass, body fragments
1 olive, bottle glass, body fragment
2 wrought nails
1 wrought nail fragment
1 cut nail
5 cut nail fragments
2 unidentified nail fragments
1 polished bone button, broken
15 oyster shell fragments

Unit 117 Level 3

1 stoneware, grey, brown lead-glazed exterior, jug base

Unit 118 Level 1

16 whiteware, plain, body sherds
2 whiteware, plain, rim sherds
1 whiteware, red hand-painted, body sherd
2 whiteware, blue hand-painted, body sherds
8 flat, aqua-tinted glass fragments
7 aqua-tinted, bottle glass, body fragments, melted
1 clear, bottle glass, body fragment
1 olive, bottle glass, body fragment
5 oyster shell fragments
4 wrought nails
4 cut nails
4 cut nail fragments

3 unidentified nail fragments
1 metal lid fragments
1 flat, metal fragment, with nail
6 brick fragments (samples)
1 glazed brick fragment
4 mortar fragments (samples)

Unit 118 Level 2

2 whiteware, plain, body sherds
1 pearlware, blue hand-painted, floral design, rim sherd
1 pearlware, blue lined, rim sherd
1 pearlware, blue hand-painted, floral design, body sherd
1 porcelain, hard-paste, body sherd
1 stoneware, grey, brown-glazed, bottle mouth
1 Whieldon Clouded ware, blue and orange glaze, body sherd
6 flat, aqua-tinted, glass fragments
4 aqua-tinted, bottle glass, body fragments
2 olive-green, bottle glass, body fragments, petinaed
1 olive-green, bottle glass, body fragment, lip fragment
31 wrought nails
3 wrought nail fragments
29 cut nails
21 cut nail fragments
3 unidentified nail fragments
1 brick fragment (sample)
1 mortar fragment (sample)
25 oyster shell fragments
6 charred wood fragments

Unit 119 Level 1

4 whiteware, plain, body sherds
2 porcelain, hard paste, body sherds
6 flat, aqua-tinted glass fragments, melted
5 aqua-tinted, bottle glass, body fragments, melted
3 olive, bottle glass, body fragments, melted
8 wrought nails
14 cut nails
7 cut nail fragments
1 mortar fragment
2 oyster shell fragments

Unit 119 Level 2

1	stoneware, unglazed, body fragment
1	flat, aqua-tinted glass fragment, melted
12	wrought nails
2	wrought nail fragments
6	cut nails
4	cut nail fragments
3	unidentified nail fragments
2	mortar fragments (samples)
5	oyster shell fragments
1	charred wood fragment

Unit 120 Level 1

3	whiteware, plain, body sherds
4	flat, aqua-tinted glass fragments, patinaed
8	aqua-tinted, bottle glass, body frags,. melted
3	aquamarine, bottle glass, body fragments, melted
1	olive, bottle glass,body fragment, melted
11	wrought nails
4	cut nails
2	unidentified nail fragments
1	wrought hoe, iron
2	brick fragments (samples)
3	mortar fragments (samples)
3	oyster shell fragments
1	burnt wood fragment

Unit 120 Level 2

1	pearlware, plain, body sherd
1	whiteware, plain, body sherd
2	whiteware, plain, body sherds, burnt
1	whiteware, brown transfer print, interior, body sherd
5	olive green, bottle glass, body fragment
1	olive green, bottle glass, neck fragment
1	olive green, bottle glass, base fragment
1	olive green, bottle glass, body fragment, burnt
2	green, container glass, body fragment, melted

8 aqua-tinted, container glass, body fragment, melted
20 wrought nails
8 wrought nail fragments
13 cut nails
12 cut nail fragments
2 undetermined nail fragments
5 flat metal corroded, scraps - unidentified
1 iron kettle foot and fragment ?
2 miscellaneous corroded metal fragments - unidentified
2 brick fragments (sample)
1 mortar fragments (sample)
9 charred wood fragments
41 oyster shell fragments

Unit 121 Level 1

36 whiteware, plain, body sherds
3 whiteware, plain, rim sherds
1 whiteware, plain, base sherd
1 whiteware, green hand-painted, foliage design, body sherd
15 flat, aqua-tinted glass fragments
8 aqua-tinted, bottle glass, body fragments
9 aquamarine, bottle glass, body fragments
1 olive, bottle glass, body fragment
1 clear, bottle glass, body fragment
7 wrought nails
20 cut nails
14 cut nail fragments
1 unidentified nail fragment
1 metal wire fragment
1 lead fragment
2 mortar fragments (samples)
16 oyster shell fragments
6 burnt wood fragments
5 brick fragments (samples)

Unit 121 Level 2

13 whiteware, plain, body sherds
1 whiteware, plain, rim sherd
3 whiteware, plain, base sherd
1 whiteware, polychrome, hand-painted, leaf design?, body sherd

1 whiteware, blue shell-edged, rim sherd
1 pearlware, blue transfer print, rim sherd
1 pearlware, blue hand-painted, body sherd
1 porcelain, plain, base sherd
1 stoneware, grey, unglazed, body sherd
1 kaolin clay, pipe bowl fragment
35 flat, aqua-tinted, glass fragments, melted
20 aqua-tinted, bottle glass, body fragments, melted
1 aqua-tinted, bottle glass, base fragment, melted
22 olive green, bottle glass, body fragments, melted
11 wrought nails
3 wrought nail fragments
16 cut nails
16 cut nail fragments
13 undetermined nail fragments
1 metal tack, large
1 chest straphinge fragment with tack
1 metal garment fastener
7 lead pieces (pooled)
1 lead seal? with fabric impressions
5 brick fragments (sample)
3 mortar fragments (sample)
43 oyster shell fragments
6 animal bone fragments
1 animal jaw bone and teeth
7 animal bone fragments, burnt
1 animal bone button, pink hand-painted

Unit 122 Level 1

1 whiteware, blue transfer print, rim sherd
1 stoneware, grey, salt-glazed, rim sherd
2 stoneware, grey with blue hand-painted, salt-glazed, body sherds
3 flat, aqua-tinted, glass fragments, melted
1 aqua-tinted, bottle glass, body fragment
4 clear, bottle glass, body fragments
4 wrought nails
20 cut nails
12 cut nail fragments
1 unidentified nail fragment
1 carved slate pencil
4 charred wood fragments

Unit 122 Level 2

1	marble, porcelain, unglazed
2	stoneware, grey, body sherds
1	stoneware, grey, salt-glazed, cobalt blue decorated, body sherd
1	pearlware, blue hand-painted, floral motif interior, body sherd
9	pearlware, plain, body sherds, burnt
1	whiteware, plain, body sherd
1	clear, container glass, base fragment
40	clear, container glass, body fragments
13	flat, aqua-tinted, glass fragments
8	flat, aqua-tinted, glass fragments, melted
1	wrought nail
9	cut nails
9	cut nail fragments
1	coal slag
1	charred wood fragment

Unit 123 Level 1

15	whiteware, plain, body sherds
1	whiteware, plain, rim sherd
2	whiteware, blue shell-edged, rim sherds
2	whiteware, blue and red hand-painted, rim sherds
1	whiteware, blue transfer print, body sherd
1	whiteware, blue hand-painted, rim sherd
4	whiteware, blue hand-painted, body sherds
5	pearlware, plain, body sherds
1	redware, brown lead glaze, body sherd
2	redware, unglazed, body sherds
1	stoneware, grey salt glazed, body sherd
1	whiteware, tan glazed, body sherd
53	flat, aqua-tinted glass fragments
1	flat, clear glass fragment
12	wrought nails
19	cut nails
13	cut nail fragments
1	unidentified nail fragment
1	brick fragment (sample)
1	mortar fragment (sample)
1	iron, button fragment ?

Unit 123 Level 2

7	whiteware, plain, body sherds
2	whiteware, blue transfer print, body sherds
2	whiteware, blue-glazed, body fragments
2	whiteware, blue and orange decorated, body fragments
2	whiteware, blue hand-painted, body sherds
2	whiteware, green shell-edge, rim sherds
2	redware, brown lead glaze, body sherds
8	pearlware, plain, body sherds
3	pearlware, plain, base sherds
1	kaolin clay pipe stem fragments
37	flat, aqua-tinted, glass fragments
2	flat, clear, glass fragments
2	wrought nails
1	wrought nail fragment
15	cut nails
4	cut nail fragments
5	unidentified nail fragments
4	oyster shell fragments
20	burned wood fragments

Unit 124 Level 1

18	whiteware, plain, body sherds
1	whiteware, plain, rim sherd
1	whiteware, plain, base sherd
4	whiteware, shell-edge, rim sherds
1	whiteware, blue and purple sponge decorated, body sherd
2	whiteware, blue transfer print, floral, decorated, body sherds
1	whiteware, green, blue and yellow transfer print, body sherd
1	whiteware, green hand-painted, body sherd
3	pearlware, plain body sherds
1	pearlware, blue hand-painted, rim sherd
1	pearlware, molded edge decoration, rim sherd
1	pearlware, molded green decoration, body sherd
2	redware, brown glazed, body sherds, burnt
2	kaolin clay pipe bowl fragments
5	flat, aqua-tinted glass fragments
5	aqua-tinted, bottle glass, body fragment
4	clear, bottle glass, body fragments
5	olive-green, bottle glass, body fragments
7	wrought nails

1 wrought nail fragment
26 cut nails
9 cut nail fragments
2 unidentified nail fragments
1 brick fragment

Unit 125 Level 1

1 whiteware, plain, body sherd
2 whiteware, blue transfer print, body sherds
2 aqua-tinted, bottle glass, body fragments
13 aquamarine, bottle glass, body fragments
6 wrought nails
4 wrought nail fragments
1 large cut nail - 4½" long
2 cut nails
6 cut nail fragments
4 unidentified nail fragments
2 flat, metal fragments
10 brick fragments (samples)
18 mortar fragments (samples)
2 oyster shell fragments

Unit 126 Level 1

2 whiteware, plain, body sherds
3 aqua-tinted, bottle glass, body fragments
3 aquamarine, bottle glass, body fragments
1 olive, bottle glass, body fragment, melted
1 aqua-tinted, bottle glass, lip and neck, melted
9 wrought nails
2 wrought nail fragments
4 cut nails
4 unidentified nail fragments
3 brick fragments (samples)
3 mortar fragments (samples)
5 oyster shell fragments

Unit 126 Level 2

6	stoneware, grey, body sherds
10	aqua-tinted, medicine bottle container, body fragments
1	aqua-tinted, medicine bottle container, base fragment
1	aqua-tinted, medicine bottle container, lip fragment
1	aqua-tinted, bottle lip fragment
7	aquamarine, bottle glass, body fragments
23	olive, bottle glass, body fragments
21	wrought nails
2	wrought nail fragments
24	cut nails
5	cut nail fragments
3	unidentified nail fragments
1	brick fragments (sample)
1	brick fragment, glazed
24	oyster shell fragments
3	charred wood fragments

Unit 127 Level 1

11	whiteware, plain, body sherds
1	whiteware, brown annular banded, body sherd
1	whiteware, blue hand-painted, body sherd
1	whiteware, black transfer print, body sherd
1	whiteware, blue shell-edge, rim sherd
1	whiteware, blue transfer print, body sherd
2	pearlware, plain, body sherd
1	pearlware, blue hand-painted, body sherd
141	flat, aqua-tinted glass fragments
105	aqua-tinted, bottle glass, body fragments, melted
39	clear, bottle glass, body fragments, melted
2	aquamarine, bottle glass, body fragments, melted
4	amber, bottle glass, body fragments
16	wrought nails
3	wrought nail fragments
35	cut nails
12	cut nail fragments
4	unidentified nail fragments
1	bronze lantern hanger
1	brick fragment (sample)
1	mortar fragment (sample)
3	charred wood fragments

Unit 127 Level 2

5	whiteware, plain, body sherds
2	whiteware, blue lined, rim sherds
1	whiteware, blue transfer print, rim sherd
1	redware, brown lead glazed, body sherd
17	clear, bottle glass, body fragments, melted
51	aqua-tinted, bottle glass, body fragments, melted
1	amethyst, with 3 stipples
41	flat, aqua-tinted glass fragments
4	wrought nails
28	cut nails
9	cut nail fragments
2	unidentified nail fragments
13	charred wood fragments

Unit 128 Level 1

2	whiteware, plain, body sherds
3	flat, aqua-tinted glass, melted
1	clear, bottle glass fragment
1	white milk glass button, 4-hole
1	wrought nail
5	cut nails
7	cut nail fragments
1	undetermined nail fragment
3	brick fragments (samples)
4	mortar fragments (samples)
1	unidentified charred material
2	oyster shell fragments

Unit 128 Level 2

1	whiteware, plain, body sherd
1	clear, bottle glass, body fragment, "CA" embossed letters
1	aqua-tinted glass, bottle glass, body fragment
1	olive, bottle glass, body fragment, melted, patinaed
2	wrought nails
5	cut nails

2 brick fragments (samples)
4 mortar fragments (samples)

Unit 129 Level 1

1 pearlware, blue decorated, rim sherd
1 whiteware, plain, rim sherd
1 pearlware, blue decorated, rim sherd
2 whiteware, with green stripe, body sherds
1 whiteware, green hand-painted, floral design, body sherd
1 whiteware, blue hand-painted, floral design, body sherd
1 whiteware, blue hand-painted, floral design, rim sherd
1 porcelain, plain, body sherd
1 kaolin clay pipe stem fragment
4 flat, aqua-tinted glass fragments
2 clear, bottle glass, body fragments
1 aqua-tinted, bottle glass, body fragment
3 olive, bottle glass, body fragments, burned, patinated
10 wrought nails
1 wrought nail fragment
16 cut nails
14 cut nail fragments
3 unidentified nail fragments
1 brass bracelet charm, hand-painted, white, blue, green
1 lead 22-cal. bullet
1 metal lantern hook
1 metal button fragment
11 brick fragments (samples)
7 mortar fragments (samples)
1 carved slate pencil fragment
2 oyster shell fragments

Unit 130 Level 1

7 whiteware, plain, body sherds
1 whiteware, light blue, hand-painted, body sherd
2 whiteware, plain, base sherds, burnt
1 whiteware, green shell-edged, rim sherd
1 whiteware, blue hand-painted, body sherd
1 whiteware, blue transfer print, body sherd
1 whiteware, olive and yellow hand-painted, body sherd
1 pearlware, blue and red hand-painted, rim sherd

6 flat, aqua-tinted glass, 1 melted
6 clear, bottle glass, body fragments
4 olive, bottle glass, body fragments
1 milk glass button
4 wrought nails
24 cut nails
10 cut nail fragments
2 unidentified nail fragments
1 metal disk - possible button
1 large metal spike - 2¼ length (partial 1" square ????)
6 brick fragments (samples)
1 mortar fragments (sample)
26 animal bone fragments

Unit 131 Level 1

5 whiteware, plain, body sherds
1 whiteware, blue transfer print, body sherd
4 whiteware, blue and purple sponge decorated, base sherds
1 whiteware, blue and purple sponge decorated, rim sherd
4 redware, black glazed, body sherds
23 flat, aqua-tinted glass fragments
3 clear, bottle glass, body fragments
1 amethyst, stipple fragment
3 wrought nails
3 cut nails
1 cut nail fragment
2 "H" hinge 2⅛" x 6" tabs w/ 5 nail holes
1 brick fragment (sample)

Unit 131 Level 2

1 whiteware, plain, body sherds
1 kaolin clay pipe bowl fragment
4 aqua-tinted, bottle glass fragments
1 clear, bottle glass fragment
1 olive, bottle glass fragment
1 wrought nail
1 mortar fragment (sample)
4 charred wood fragments
1 oyster shell fragment

Unit 132 Level 1

2 whiteware, plain, body sherds
1 whiteware, blue transfer print, body sherd
1 creamware, plain, rim sherd
5 flat, aqua-tinted glass fragments
1 cut nail
1 cut nail fragment
1 mortar fragment
1 oyster shell

Unit 133 Level 1

7 whiteware, plain, body sherds
4 pearlware, plain, body sherds
1 whiteware, blue shell-edged, rim sherd
3 redware, brown manganese glaze, body sherds
2 stoneware, grey, salt glazed, body sherds
4 flat, aqua-tinted glass fragments
1 aqua-tinted, bottle glass, body fragment
1 clear, bottle glass, body fragment
1 amethyst, glass stipple
2 olive, bottle glass, body fragments
4 cut nails
2 unidentified nail fragments
4 brick fragments
1 prehistoric flake

Unit 134 Level 1

13 whiteware, plain, body sherds
2 whiteware, blue hand-painted, body sherds
1 pearlware, blue hand-painted, body sherd
1 stoneware, grey salt-glazed, body sherd
1 stoneware, Albany slip, rim sherd
1 stoneware, Albany slip, body sherd
1 redware, yellow glazed, body sherd
1 flat, aqua-tinted glass fragment
1 olive, bottle glass, body fragment
1 clear, bottle glass, body fragment
1 wrought nail

2 wrought nail fragments
2 cut nails
3 cut nail fragments
23 unidentified nail fragments
7 brick fragments (samples)
1 charred wood fragment
1 prehistoric flake, quartz

Unit 135 Level 1

10 whiteware, plain, body sherds
2 whiteware, blue transfer print, floral print, body sherds
1 whiteware, blue hand-painted, body sherd
1 whiteware, blue banded, body sherd
2 pearlware, plain, body sherds
1 stoneware, grey, plain, handle sherd
1 stoneware, grey, with red interior, body sherd
1 stoneware, brown Albany slip, body sherd
1 kaolin, pipe stem fragment
6 flat, aqua-tinted, glass fragments
1 clear, glass container, body fragment
1 amethyst, stipple, fragment
5 olive, bottle glass, body fragments
4 wrought nails
3 wrought nail fragments
2 cut nails
1 cut nail fragment
5 unidentified nail fragments
5 brick fragments (samples)
11 oyster shell fragments

Unit 136 Level 1

14 whiteware, plain, body sherds
2 whiteware, hand-painted, blue, green and yellow, floral design, body sherds
1 whiteware, hand-painted, blue, green and yellow, floral design, rim sherd
1 whiteware, brown transfer print, rim sherd
1 whiteware, blue hand-painted, body sherd
1 whiteware, blue hand-painted, rim sherd
1 red earthenware, grey glazed, body sherd
7 pearlware, plain, body sherds
1 kaolin clay pipe bowl fragment

1 wrought nail fragment
4 cut nails
1 unidentified nail fragment
1 brass thimble
1 brick fragment (sample)
8 oyster shell fragments

Unit 137 Level 1

6 whiteware, plain, body sherds
1 whiteware, plain, rim sherd
1 whiteware, red hand-painted, body sherd
1 whiteware, yellow, blue and green hand-painted, body sherd
3 pearlware, plain, body sherds
2 pearlware, blue hand-painted, body sherds
1 pearlware, brown hand-painted, body sherds
1 pearlware, plain, raised decorated, rim sherd
1 stoneware, blue hand-painted, body sherds
3 flat, aqua-tinted glass fragments
1 white milk bottle glass, base fragment
1 amethyst, stipple
8 wrought nails
8 cut nails
4 cut nail fragments
1 brick fragment (sample)
1 mortar fragment (sample)
2 charred wood fragments
1 oyster shell fragments

Unit 137 Level 2

8 whiteware, plain, body sherds
1 whiteware, blue transfer print, nautical view, body sherd
1 whiteware, plain, rim sherd
1 whiteware, blue shell-edged, rim sherd
1 whiteware, blue hand-painted, rim sherd
3 whiteware, blue transfer print, body sherds
1 whiteware, plain, with black hand-painted stripe, rim sherd
1 whiteware, orange hand-painted, body sherd

1 pearlware, plain, body sherd
1 pearlware, plain, base sherd
1 pearlware, plain, bevelled, body sherd
2 pearlware, blue hand-painted, rim sherds
4 stoneware, grey unglazed, body sherds
1 redware, unglazed, body sherd
1 redware, red glazed, body sherd
6 flat, aqua-tinted glass fragments
1 aqua-tinted, bottle glass, body fragment
3 milk glass buttons
4 wrought nails
11 cut nails
8 cut nail fragments
5 unidentified nail fragments
1 brass button
1 brick fragment (sample)
1 mortar fragment (sample)
3 animal bone fragments
50+ charred wood fragments
9 oyster shell fragments

Unit 138 Level 1

1 porcelain, black painted rim, rim sherd
1 flat, aqua-tinted glass fragment
3 wrought nails
2 wrought nail fragments
12 cut nails
5 cut nail fragments
5 unidentified nail fragments
1 utensil tang - fork?

Unit 138 Level 2

4 whiteware, plain, body sherds
1 whiteware, plain, rim sherd
1 whiteware, blue transfer print, body sherd
2 whiteware, blue transfer print, floral design, body sherds
1 whiteware, blue and red sponge design, rim sherd
1 whiteware, blue hand-painted, body sherd
1 pearlware, blue shell-edged, rim sherd
1 redware, clear lead-glazed, rim sherd

1 porcelain, plain, body sherd
2 clay bullet casings, ribbed
1 flat, aqua-tinted glass fragment
1 clear, bottle glass, body fragment
1 green, bottle glass, body fragment
1 clear, bottle glass, face fragment
4 wrought nails
1 wrought nail fragment
1 large cut nail 4½"
11 cut nails
11 cut nail fragments
2 unidentified nail fragments
1 brick fragment (sample)
1 mortar fragment (sample)
1 animal bone fragment
1 oyster shell fragment
20 charred wood fragments

Unit 139 Level 1

74 pearlware, plain, body sherds
16 whiteware, plain, body sherds
3 whiteware, plain, burned, body sherds
3 whiteware, plain, body sherds
1 whiteware, decal-decorated, blue floral?, rim sherd
10 white earthenware, body sherds
2 grey, stoneware, body sherds
4 clear container glass, melted, body fragments
5 wrought nails
6 cut nails
2 cut nail fragments
1 unidentified nail fragment
1 metal strap with tacks, fragment 3/4" x 1 1/2"
5 animal bone fragments, butchered
2 oyster shell fragment
10 burned wood fragments

Unit 139 Level 2

27 whiteware, plain, body sherds
4 whiteware, plain, rim sherds
4 whiteware, plain, base sherds

1	whiteware, plain, handle sherd - chamber pot
10	whiteware, plain, raised, body sherds
1	whiteware, blue hand-painted, rim sherd
1	whiteware, brown annular banded, body sherd
7	stoneware, grey, body sherds
2	olive green, bottle glass, body fragments
1	aqua-tinted, bottle glass, lip fragment
2	clear, bottle glass, embossed decoration, body fragments
26	wrought nails
7	wrought nail fragments
28	cut nails
26	cut nail fragments
11	unidentified nail fragments
1	metal nut 1"
1	U-shaped, metal staple 1¼ x 2½" long - ¼" diameter
1	metal, shutter hinge with nails
1	metal wire 5 wrap, ½" diameter
1	flat, metal strip ¾ x 7" - 2 tack holes 2" apart
2	brick fragments (samples)
2	brick fragments, glazed
13	oyster shell fragments
4	charred wood fragments
1	fastener, coveralls

Unit 140 Level 1

13	whiteware, plain, body sherds
1	whiteware, blue hand-painted, rim sherd
1	whiteware, blue hand-painted, body sherd
1	stoneware, grey, body sherd
1	clear, bottle glass, lip and neck fragment
17	wrought nails
19	cut nails
6	cut nail fragments
3	unidentified nail fragments
31	oyster shell fragments
5	charred wood fragments

Unit 140 Level 2

14	whiteware, plain, body sherds
1	whiteware, flow blue decoration, rim sherd

1 whiteware, blue decoration, scalloped rim sherd, burned
1 whiteware, plain, rim sherd
1 whiteware, plain, base sherd
1 pearlware, blue hand-painted, floral?, rim sherd
1 pearlware, blue painted, body sherd
1 stoneware, grey, body sherd
1 stoneware, grey, pink wash interior, body sherd
1 redware, yellow glazed exterior, body sherd
1 aqua-tinted, panel bottle glass, base, embossed with "GILMAN" "No 2"
1 clear glass, vessel rim fragment
1 clear, container glass, rim fragment, melted
1 clear, container glass, body fragment, melted
2 flat, clear, glass fragments, melted
2 flat, aqua-tinted, glass fragments
23 wrought nails
7 cut nails
18 cut nail fragments
4 flat metal fragments, corroded - unidentified
1 brick fragment (sample)
1 mortar fragment (sample)
8 charred wood fragments
1 animal bone fragment, burned
27 oyster shell fragments
1 petrified wood fragment, burned

Unit 141 Level 1

1 grey stoneware, pinkish-orange interior, body sherd
3 whiteware, blue and red sponge decorated, body sherd
1 whiteware exterior, base sherd
63 whiteware, plain, body sherds
4 whiteware, plain, rim sherds
8 whiteware, plain, base sherds
1 pearlware, blue hand-painted, floral motif, body sherd
28 pearlware, plain, body sherds
2 ironstone, plain, body sherds
7 wrought nails
6 wrought nail fragments
11 cut nails
6 cut nail fragments
2 undetermined nail fragments
2 mortar fragments (sample)
1 flat, aqua-tinted, glass fragment
1 aqua-tinted, container glass, body fragment

2 olive, bottle glass, body fragment
1 button, bone, 5-hole
1 button, bone, 5-hole, fragment
4 animal bone fragments
14 charred wood fragments
32 oyster shell fragments

Unit 141 Level 2

18 whiteware, plain, body sherds
2 whiteware, plain, rim sherds
1 whiteware, blue and red sponge decorated, body sherd
1 whiteware, blue hand-painted, body sherd
2 whiteware, blue transfer print, body sherd
1 stoneware, grey, plain, body sherd
2 flat, aqua-tinted glass fragments
5 aqua-tinted, bottle glass, body fragment, patinaed
5 wrought nails
1 wrought nail fragment
10 cut nails
17 cut nail fragments
1 unidentified nail fragment
3 masonry nails
1 masonry nail fragment
1 bolt ¾" round flathead - 4½" long, ½" threaded
1 flat, metal fragment unidentified
1 brick fragment (sample)
1 mortar fragment (sample)
17 charred wood fragment
5 animal bone fragments
21 oyster shell fragments

Unit 141 Level 3

25 whiteware, plain, body sherds
2 whiteware, plain, base sherds
1 whiteware, blue-edged, rim sherd
1 whiteware, blue shell-edged, rim sherd
1 whiteware, black transfer print, base sherd
2 whiteware, blue hand-painted, body sherds
1 redware, brown lead glaze, body sherd
2 flat, aqua-tinted glass fragments

2 clear, hurricane glass, body fragments
10 aqua-tinted, bottle glass, body fragments
3 aqua-tinted, bottle glass, base fragments
1 blue, bottle glass, body fragment, melted
3 olive, bottle glass, body fragments, patinaed
1 olive, bottle glass, lip fragment, patinaed
2 wrought nails
6 cut nails
8 cut nail fragments
6 unidentified nail fragments
1 masonry nail
1 flat, metal fragment
2 pooled lead fragment
1 petrified wood fragments
5 brick fragments (samples)
2 mortar fragments (samples)
1 carved slate pencil
6 animal bone fragments
1 animal tooth
46 oyster shell fragments
5 charred wood fragments

Unit 142 Level 1

3 wrought nails
1 wrought nail fragment
52 cut nails
15 cut nail fragments
5 unidentified nail fragments
1 brass button, shank type, "standard colour"
1 brick fragment (sample)
1 mortar fragment (sample)
8 charred wood fragments
32 flat, aquatint glass fragments
68 aquatinted bottle glass, body fragments
3 olive bottle glass body fragments
1 oyster shell fragment
1 prehistoric flake, rhyolite?
1 kaolin clay pipe bowl fragment
1 whiteware, plain body sherd
3 whiteware, blue decal design body sherds
1 whiteware, blue hand painted body sherd
1 whiteware, blue shell edged, rim sherd
2 whiteware, blue transfer body sherds
2 whiteware, blue glazed rim sherds

8 pearlware, plain body sherds
1 pearlware, green shell edged
1 pearlware, blue hand painted diamond and dot design body sherd

Unit 142 Level 2

3 whiteware, plain, body sherds
1 whiteware, blue shell-edged, rim sherd
2 whiteware, blue transfer print, body sherds
2 porcelain?, hard-paste, pipe bowl fragments
2 flat, aqua-tinted, glass fragments
2 aqua-tinted, bottle glass, body fragments, melted
14 cut nails
2 wrought nails
7 cut nail fragments
3 unidentified nail fragments
2 brick fragments (samples)
1 mortar fragment (sample)
3 animal bone fragments
2 oyster shell fragments
1 wooden button
4 charred material

Feature A (post)

1 flat, aqua-tinted, glass fragment
2 wrought nail fragments
2 cut nails
3 cut nail fragments
18 brick fragments
1 mortar fragment
1 bone fragment
1 oyster shell fragment
32 charred wood fragments
1 prehistoric quartz flake

Feature A (hole)

2 kaolin pipe bowl fragment
1 kaolin pipe bowl fragment, vine decoration
1 creamware, plain body sherd

5	pearlware, plain body sherds
2	pearlware, plain base sherds
4	pearlware, blue underglaze, hand painted floral decoration, body sherds
2	pearlware, blue underglaze, hand painted decoration, body sherds, burned
1	pearlware, blue underglaze, hand painted, rim sherd
1	pearlware(?), blue decoration, body sherd, burned
1	pearlware, green overglaze, hand painted, rim sherd
1	pearlware, blue shell-edged, rim sherd
1	whiteware, blue transfer print, floral decoration, body sherd
1	whiteware, blue transfer print, floral decoration, rim sherd
2	whiteware, plain body sherds
1	porcelain, plain body sherd (thick)
1	porcelain(?), plain body sherd, burned
1	grey stoneware, tan glaze, body sherd
1	glass, olive green container fragment
1	glass, blue container fragment
1	glass, flat, aqua tinted fragment
1	glass, clear container fragment, burned
3	wrought nails
1	wrought nail fragment
4	cut nails
12	cut nail fragment
1	metal curved fragment, 1"
1	metal grommet
1	metal tool or part, 8"
30	brick fragments
10	mortar fragments
8	bone fragments
1	bone button, 5-hole
2	teeth fragments
8	charred wood fragments
1	shell fragment

APPENDIX B

Virginia Department of Historic Resources Site Forms (44AX9-16, 162 & 163)

VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site: Winkler Site Site number: 44 Ax 6

Type of site: Lithic Scatter Cultural affiliation: Woodland

Map reference: USGS ~~Alexandria~~ Annandale Quad

Latitude ° ' " north. Longitude ° ' " west.
U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 315,330 Northing 4,299,680.
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge ____ : right edge ____)

Owner/address: Mark Winkler Management, Inc.
~~Xxxxx~~/address: 4660 Kenmore Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia 22304
Attitude toward investigation: Enthusiastic
Informant/address:
Surveyed by: T. Klein, Alexandria Regional Preservation Office Date: 4/26/79

General surroundings:
Small floodplain, open parkland wood with minimal undergrowth.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance:
Small creek to north of site, meandering along east of site, 17m east of Datum, 7M east of site edge, om at north boundary.

Dimension of site:
Approx. 144m by 18m (area:1,762m^2)

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions:
No subsurface testing done.

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials:
Four quartz projectile points, one ground stone collected. Other materials present -- numerous quartz and quartzite flakes, quartz biface.

Specimens reported, owners, address:
None.

Other documentation: reports, historical data:
None. Alexandria R.P.O. Quarterly Report - Dec. '79
Middle/Late Archaic occup. - tool manufacturing function.
1980 report on file at VRCA.

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:
Dirt road cuts through length of site, exposing subsurface portions of site; open areas eroding from rain run-off.

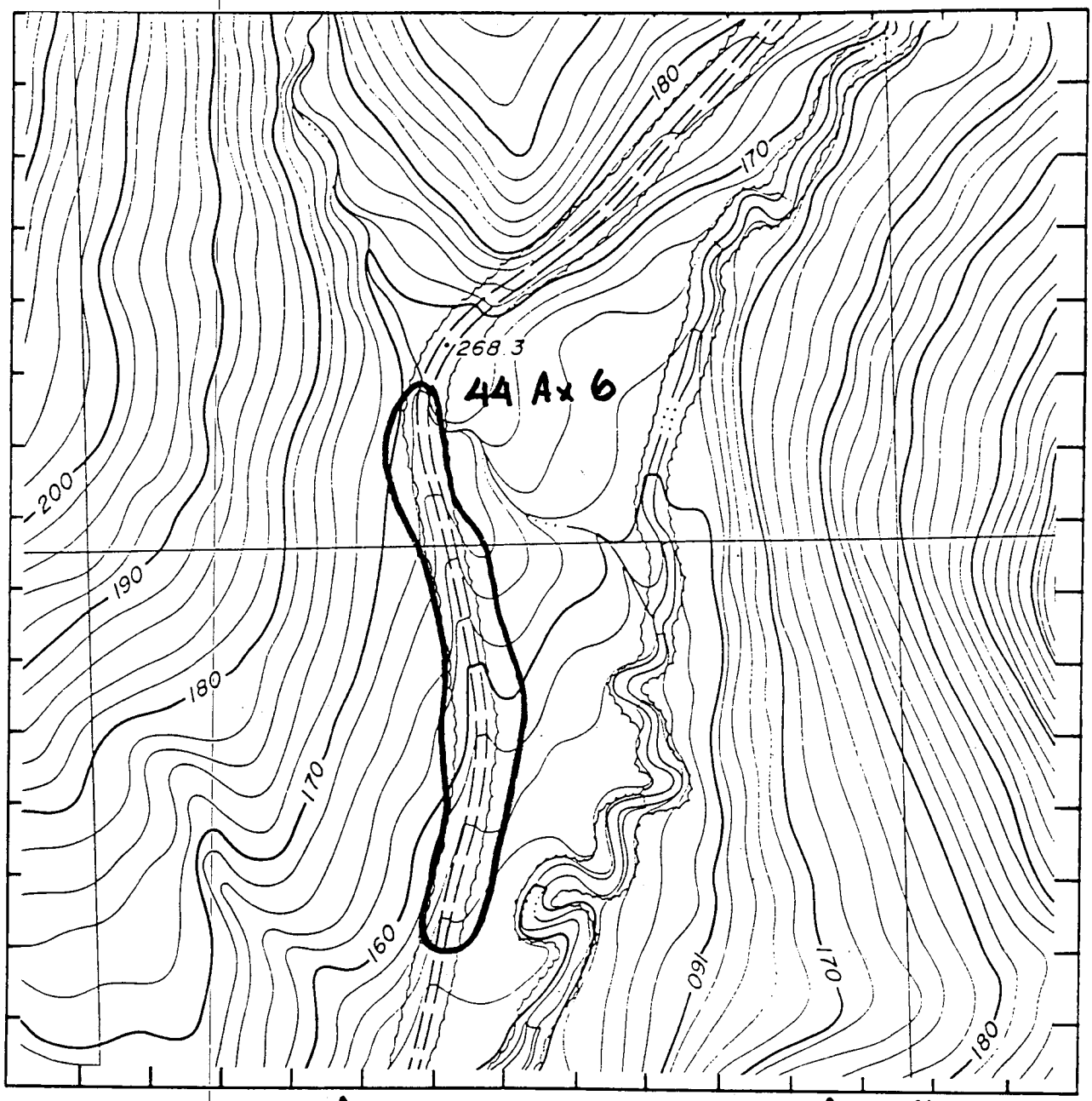
Recommendations:
Subsurface testing, followed by nomination to National Register.

Photo: None
Recorded by: T. Klein
Map: T. Klein (See 1980 Report)
Date: 4/26/79

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

County: Alexandria
Map Sheet: USGS ~~Alexandria~~ Annandale Quad
Site Number: 44 Ax 6

SKETCH MAP



(Indicate North) Scale 1" = 100'

from Alexandria City Topo Map E-4

Additional comments:

Site is quite extensive and contains the remains of several activites, e.g., tool processing, grinding, thermal activites (burnt and fire-cracked rock). Boundaries of site probably underestimated due to leaf cover on east and west edges of site.

This site, as all sites in this large wooded tract of land owned by Winkler, should become an Archaeological District.

VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site: Joan Site Site number: 44 Ax 9

Type of site: Small Lithic Scatter Cultural affiliation: Unknown

Map reference: USGS Alexandria Quad

Latitude ° ' " north, Longitude ° ' " west.
U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 315,750 Northing 4,299,720.
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge ____ : right edge ____)

Owner/address: Mark Winkler Management, Inc.
Tenant/address: 4660 Kenmore Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia 22304
Attitude toward investigation: Enthusiastic
Informant/address:
Surveyed by: T. Klein, Alexandria Regional Preservation Office Date: 6/2/79

General surroundings:
Medium gradient slope located on a southern toe of a large knoll. Knoll top is to the northwest. Open parkland, little underbrush. Dry creek bed south of the site at about 100m.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance:
Running stream about 1000' to the south

Dimension of site:
Approx. 9.9m N/S by 3.2m E/W

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions:
No subsurface testing done.

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials:
None collected. Surface material consists of approximately 16 quartz flakes, some extremely thin, almost transparent, plus one possible quartz scraper.

Specimens reported, owners, address:
None.

Other documentation: reports, historical data:
None.

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:
Site lies in center of a trail which acts as runoff during rain, or could be wash-down from another site up the trail.

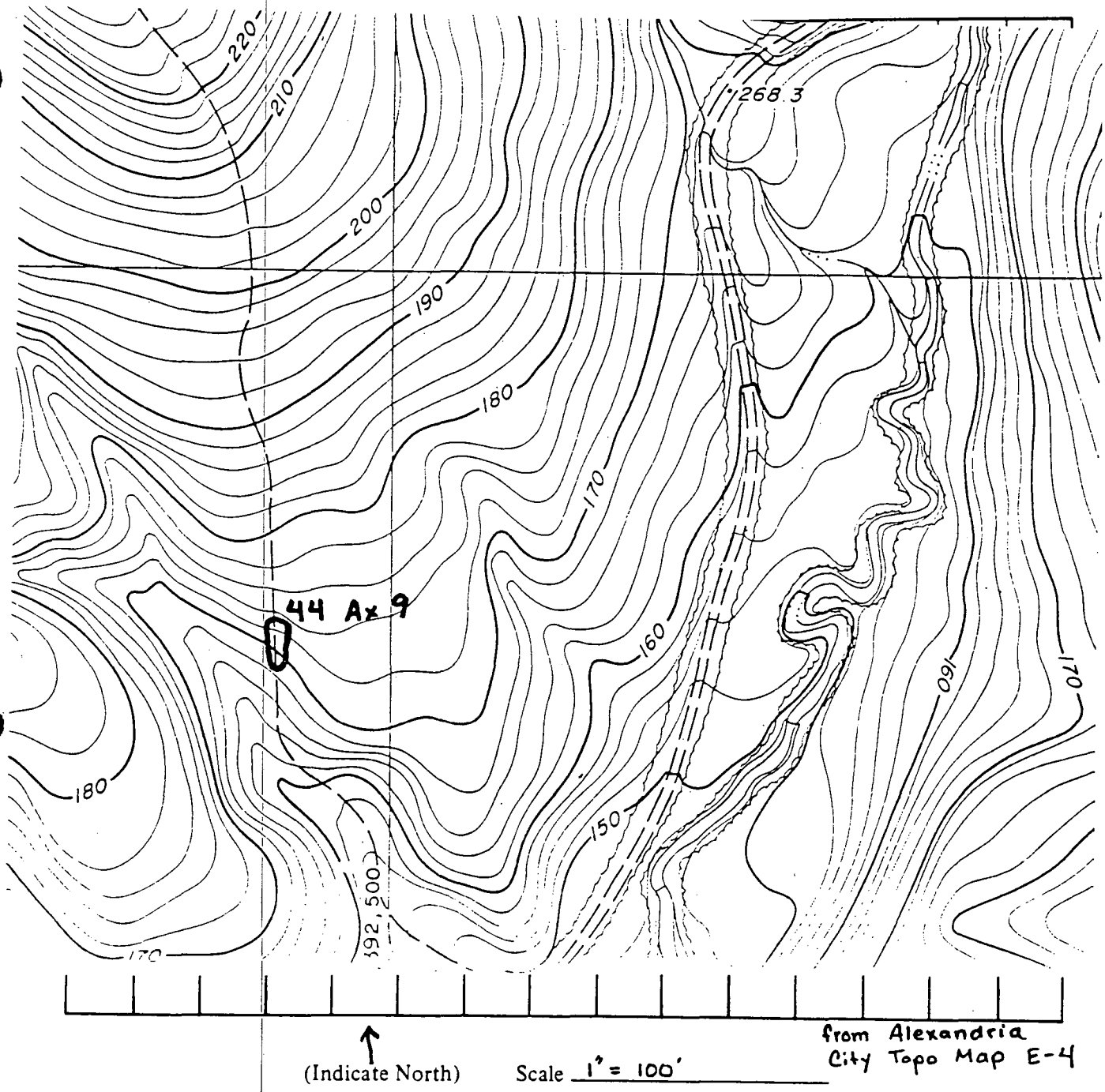
Recommendations:
Subsurface testing needed.

Photo: None Map: T. Klein
Recorded by: A. Roepe Date: 6/12/79

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

County Alexandria Map Sheet USGS Alexandria Quad Site Number 44 Ax 9

SKETCH MAP



Additional comments:

There are a few scattered flakes north of the site, up to 21 meters north of datum, in and on both sides of trail. None are clustered like in the site area itself. Because of the relatively steep slope of the area (8-15% slope), this "site" may be wash from the knoll top to the north.

This site, as with all sites in this large wooded tract of land, should become and Archaeological District.

VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site: Cobble One Site Site number: 44 Ax 10

Type of site: Lithic Scatter Cultural affiliation: Unknown

Map reference: USGS Alexandria Quad

Latitude o ' " north, Longitude o ' " west.
U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 315,720 Northing 4,299,970.
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge ____ : right edge ____)

Owner/address: Mark Winkler Management, Inc.
~~Tenant~~/address: 4660 Kenmore Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia 22304
Attitude toward investigation: Enthusiastic
Informant/address:
Surveyed by: T. Klein, Alexandria Regional Preservation Office Date: 6/2/79

General surroundings:
Site located in a trail, on a toe just below a large knoll to the northwest. Toe is surrounded by steep slopes to the west and east and south. Site is open forest area with low undergrowth.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance:
300 feet to the west of a semi-permanent stream.

Dimension of site:
Approx. 33m N/S by 2 to 10m E/W
Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions:
No subsurface testing done.

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials:
None collected. Lithic material on surface consists of small flakes and shatter, often of almost transparent quartz. No tools found.

Specimens reported, owners, address:
None.

Other documentation: reports, historical data:
None.

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:
Slight erosion in trail from rain run-off.

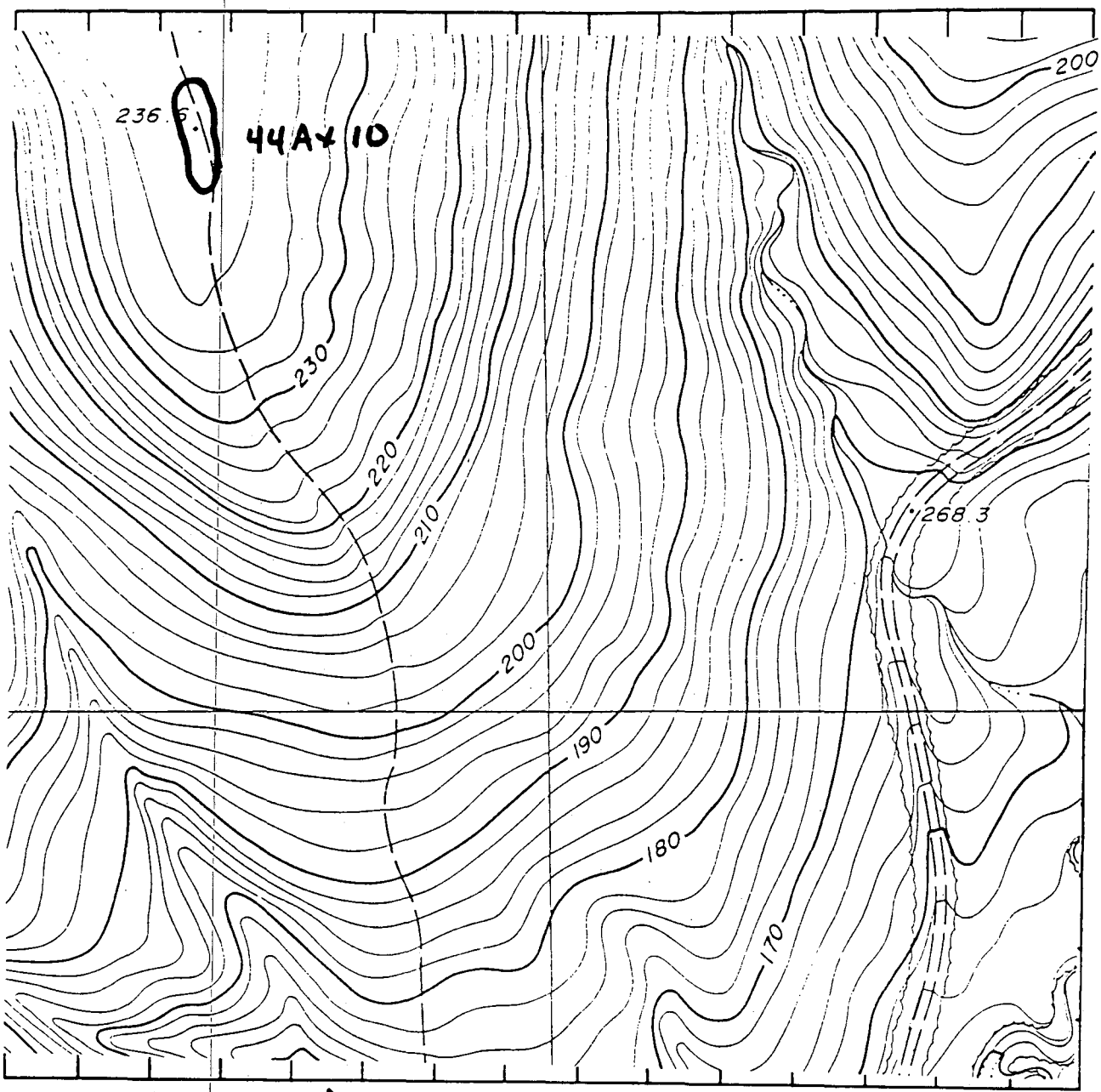
Recommendations:
Subsurface testing to determine extent and depth.

Photo: None Map: T. Klein
Recorded by: T. Klein Date: 6/2/79

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

County Alexandria Map Sheet USGS Alexandria Quad Site Number 44 Ax 10

SKETCH MAP



(Indicate North) Scale 1" = 100" from Alexandria City Topo Map E-4

Additional comments:

This site, as with all sites in this large wooded tract owned by Winkler, should become part of a National Register Archaeological District.

VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site: Culvert Site Site number: 44 Ax 11

Type of site: Lithic Scatter Cultural affiliation: Unknown

Map reference: USGS Alexandria Quad

Latitude ° ' " north. Longitude ° ' " west.
U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 315,570 Northing 4,299,470.
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge ____ : right edge ____)

Owner/address: Mark Winkler Management, Inc.
Tenant/address: 4660 Kenmore Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia 22304
Attitude toward investigation: Enthusiastic
Informant/address:
Surveyed by: M. Swernoff, Alexandria Regional Preservation Office Date: 6/2/79

General surroundings:
Gradual slope to the south-southwest toward a marsh and creek; open grassy area with a few trees next to an apartment building.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance:
110 feet to the south

Dimension of site:
Approx. 17m by 13 m

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions:
No subsurface testing done.

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials:
None collected. Surface material consists of quartz flakes.

Specimens reported, owners, address:
None.

Other documentation: reports, historical data:
None.

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:
Apartment building constructed to west of site; apartment complex maintenance yard and its activities to north of site; culvert for Roanoke Avenue water run-off cuts through site.

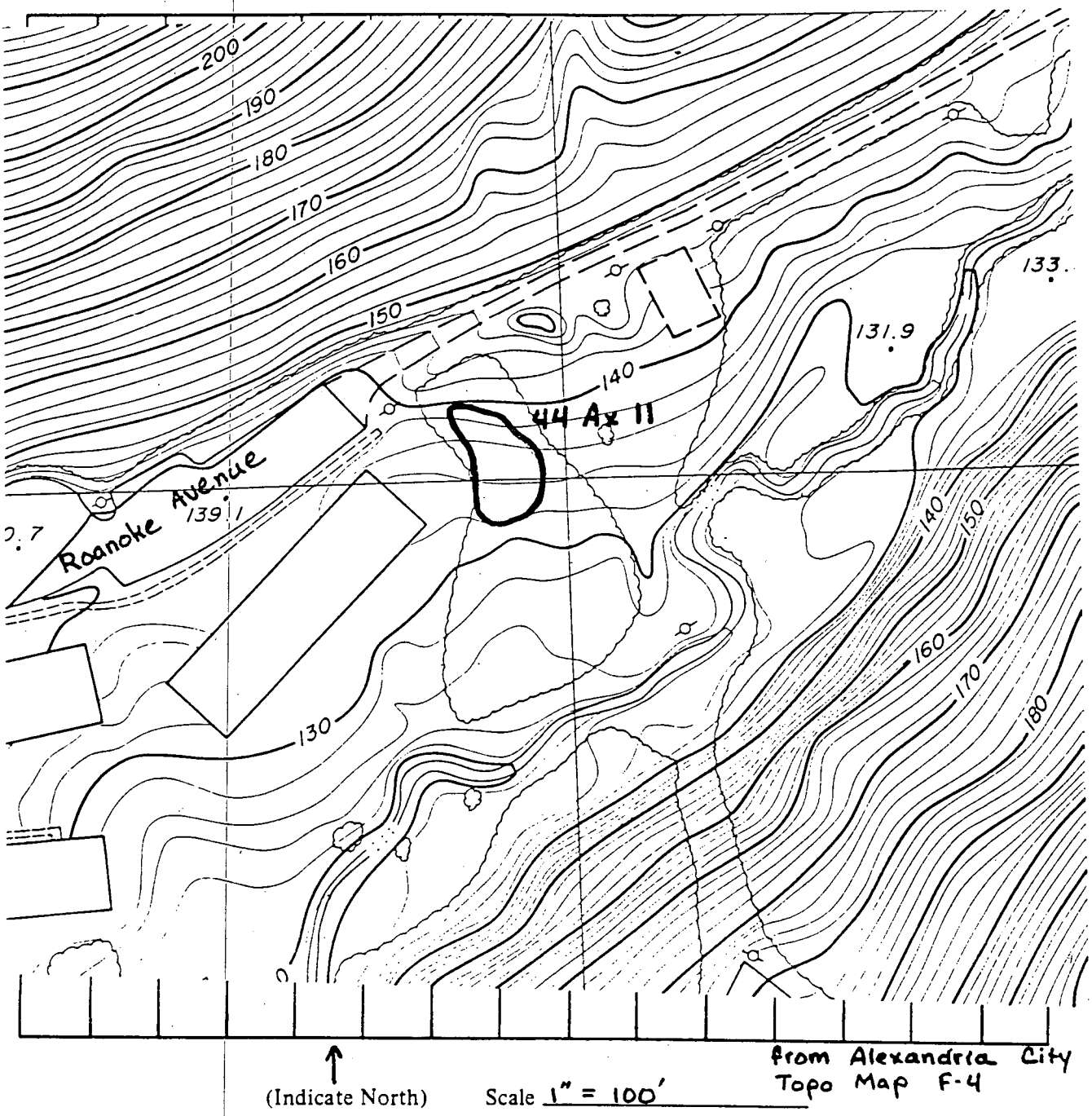
Recommendations:
Subsurface testing to determine site extent and content.

Photo: None Map: 6/2/79
Recorded by: S. Henry Date: S. Henry

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

County Alexandria Map Sheet USGS Alexandria Quad Site Number 44 Ax 11

SKETCH MAP



Additional comments:

This site, as with all sites in this large wooded tract owned by Winkler, should become an Archaeological District.

VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site: Gyrisco Site Site number: 44 Ax 12

Type of site: Lithic Scatter Cultural affiliation: Unknown

Map reference: USGS Alexandria Quad

Latitude ° ' " north. Longitude ° ' " west.
U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 315,900 Northing 4,299,580.
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge ____ : right edge ____)

Owner/address: Mark Winkler Management, Inc.
Tenant/address: 4660 Kenmore Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia 22304
Attitude toward investigation: Enthusiastic
Informant/address:
Surveyed by: M. Swernoff, Alexandria Regional Preservation Office Date: 6/2/79

General surroundings:
Site is on south bank of small stream. Area is small narrow floodplain of less than 3% slope. Site is in deciduous forest with minimal undergrowth.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance:
0m to north (flows along the north boundary of the site).

Dimension of site:
Approx. 33m by 11m
Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions:
No subsurface testing done.

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials:
None collected. Surface materials include quartz flakes.

Specimens reported, owners, address:
None.

Other documentation: reports, historical data:
None.

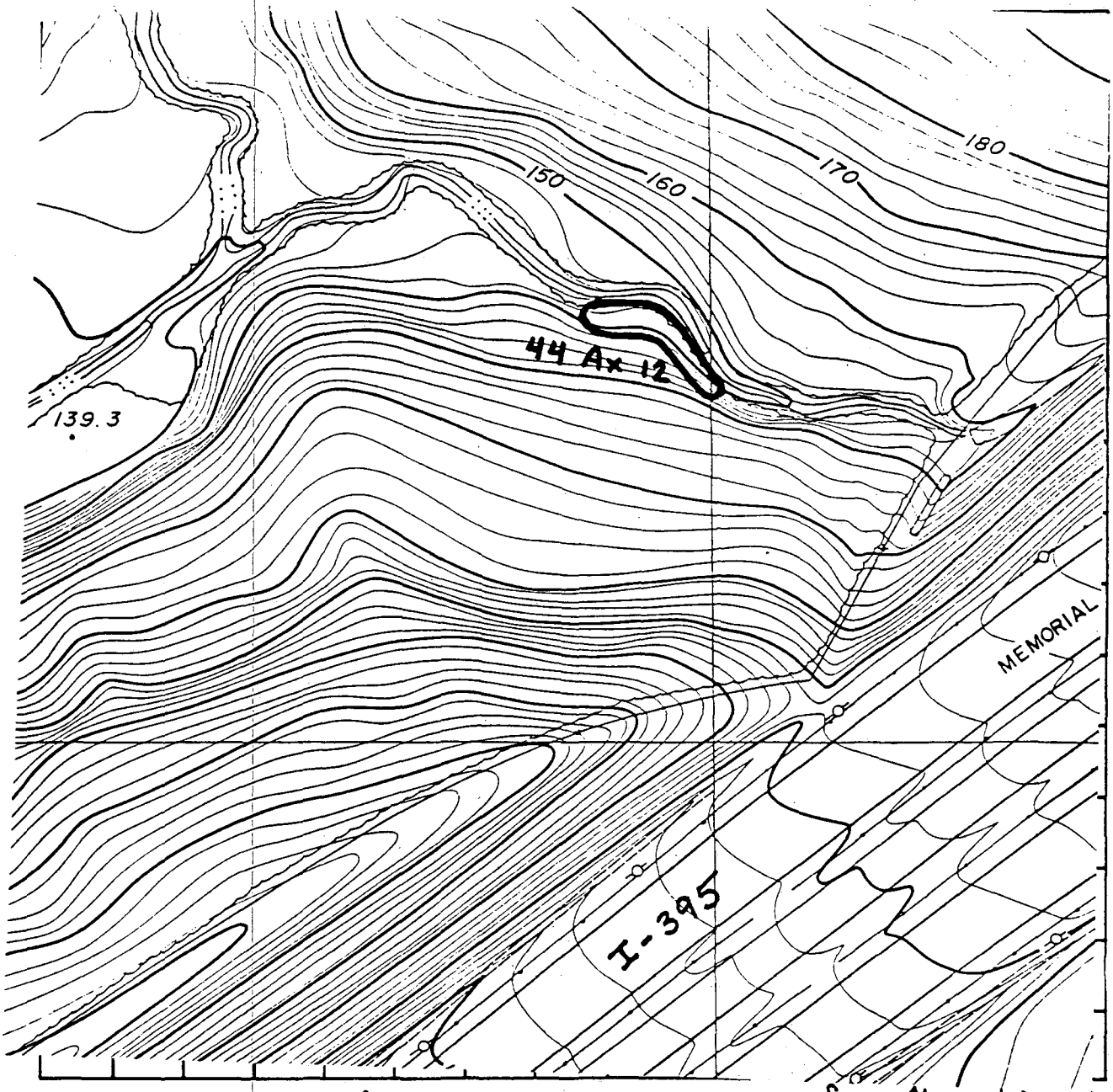
Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:
North edge of site eroding into stream and is being cut by the water action.

Recommendations:
Subsurface testing to determine true site extent.
Photo: None Map: 6/2/79
Recorded by: S. Henry Date: S. Henry

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

County Alexandria Map Sheet USGS Alexandria Quad Site Number 44 Ax 12

SKETCH MAP

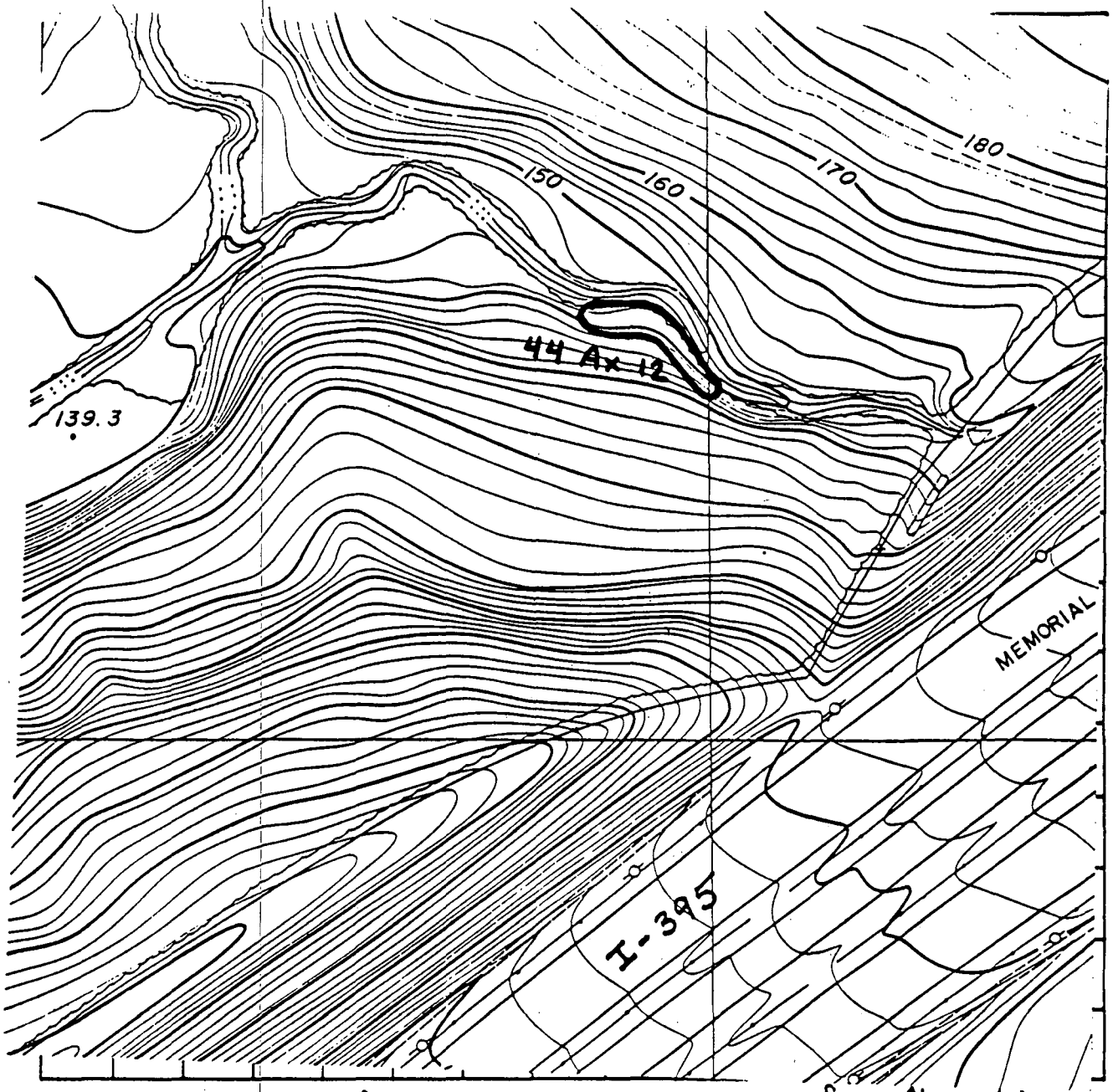


(Indicate North) Scale 1" = 100' from Alexandria City Topo Map F-4

Additional comments:

This site, as with all sites in this large wooded tract owned by Winkler, should become an Archaeological District.

SKETCH MAP

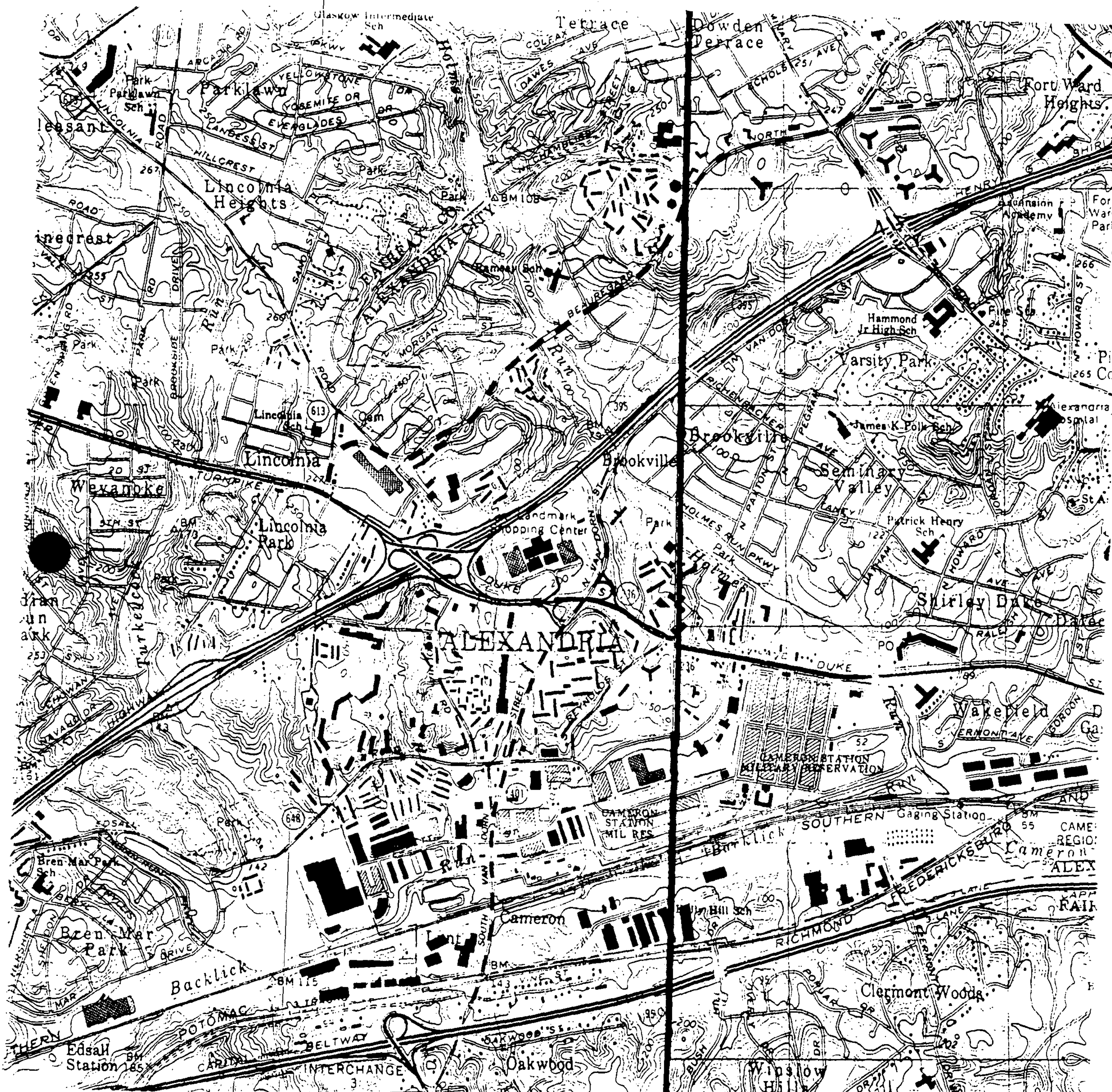


(Indicate North)

Scale 1" = 100'

from Alexandria City Topo Map F-4

Additional comments:



Glasgow Intermediate Sch
Terrace
Dowden Terrace
Fort Ward Heights
Parklawn
Lincolnia Heights
ALEXANDRIA CITY
Hammond Jr High Sch
Varsity Park
Brookville
Seminary Valley
James K Polk Sch
Lincolnia
Lincolnia Park
Landmark Shopping Center
ALEXANDRIA
Patrick Henry Sch
Shirley Duke
Wakefield
CAMERON STATION MILITARY RESERVATION
CAMERON STATION MIL RES
SOUTHERN
Gaging Station
Bren Mar Park Sch
Bren Mar Park
Backlick
Cameron
RICHMOND
FREDERICKSBURG
Clermont Woods
POTOMAC
BELTWAY
INTERCHANGE
Edsall Station
Oakwood
Winslow Hills
Mark Twain

VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site: Prominant Point Site Site number: 44 Ax 13

Type of site: Lithic Scatter Cultural affiliation: Unknown

Map reference: USGS Alexandria Quad

Latitude ° ' " north, Longitude ° ' " west.
U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 315,380 Northing 4,299,630.
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge ____ : right edge ____)

Owner/address: Mark Winkler Management, Inc.
~~Tenant~~/address: 4660 Kenmore Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia 22304
Attitude toward investigation: Enthusiastic
Informant/address:
Surveyed by: T. Klein, Alexandria Regional Preservation Office Date: 6/2/79

General surroundings:
Level knoll-top and knoll edge overlooking confluence of two streams to the southwest; park-like vegetation with little undergrowth.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance:
10m to the south, joining with another 100-150m southwest of site

Dimension of site:
Approx. 37m by 34m
Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions:
No subsurface testing done

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials:
None collected. Surface materials consist of quartz flakes and possible cores.

Specimens reported, owners, address:
None

Other documentation: reports, historical data:
None.

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:
Condition good; some erosion downslope from site.

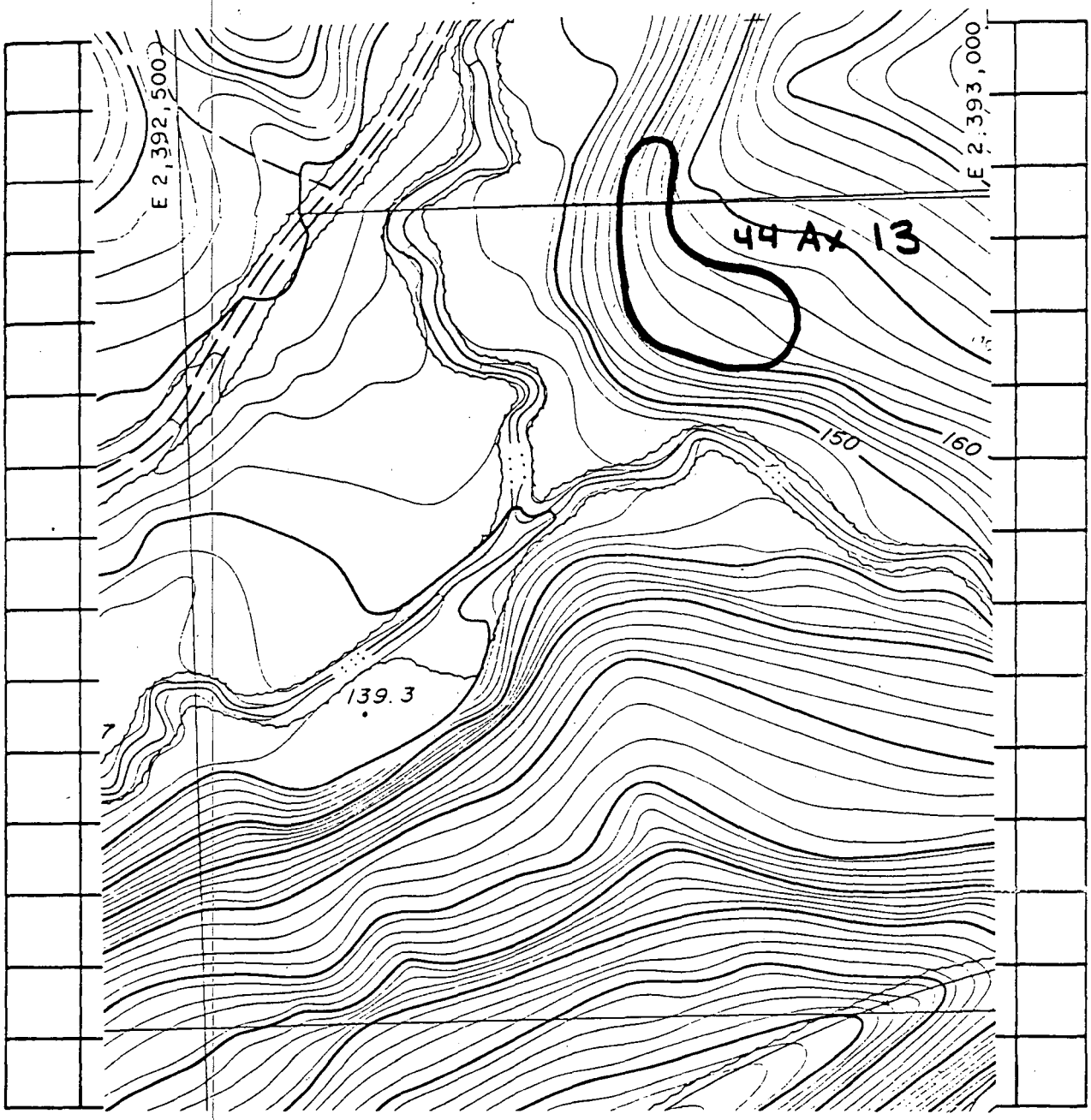
Recommendations:
Subsurface testing for actual site extent and content.

Photo: None Map: S. Henry
Recorded by: S. Henry Date: 6/2/79

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

County Alexandria Map Sheet USGS Alexandria Quad Site Number 44 Ax 13

SKETCH MAP



(Indicate North) Scale 1" = 100' from Alexandria City Topo Map F-4 & E-4

Additional comments:

This site, as with all the sites in this large wooded tract owned by Winkler, should become an Archaeological District.

VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site: Flag Day Site Site number: 44 Ax 14

Type of site: Lithic Scatter Cultural affiliation: Unknown

Map reference: USGS Alexandria Quad

Latitude ° ' " north. Longitude ° ' " west.
U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 315,890 Northing 4,300,000.
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge ____ : right edge ____)

Owner/address: Mark Winkler Management, Inc.
~~Tenant~~/address: 4660 Kenmore Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia 22304
Attitude toward investigation: Enthusiastic
Informant/address:
Surveyed by: T. Klein, Alexandria Regional Preservation Office Date: 6/14/79

General surroundings:
Edge of flat knoll, with portions of site on the flat area and others on the south slope. Medium wooded with medium scattered undergrowth.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance:
Two streams: 235 feet to SW; 220 feet to SE

Dimension of site:
Approx. 30m by 15m
Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions:
No subsurface testing done.

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials:
None collected. Artifacts present include quartz flakes and one pecking stone.

Specimens reported, owners, address:
None.

Other documentation: reports, historical data:
None.

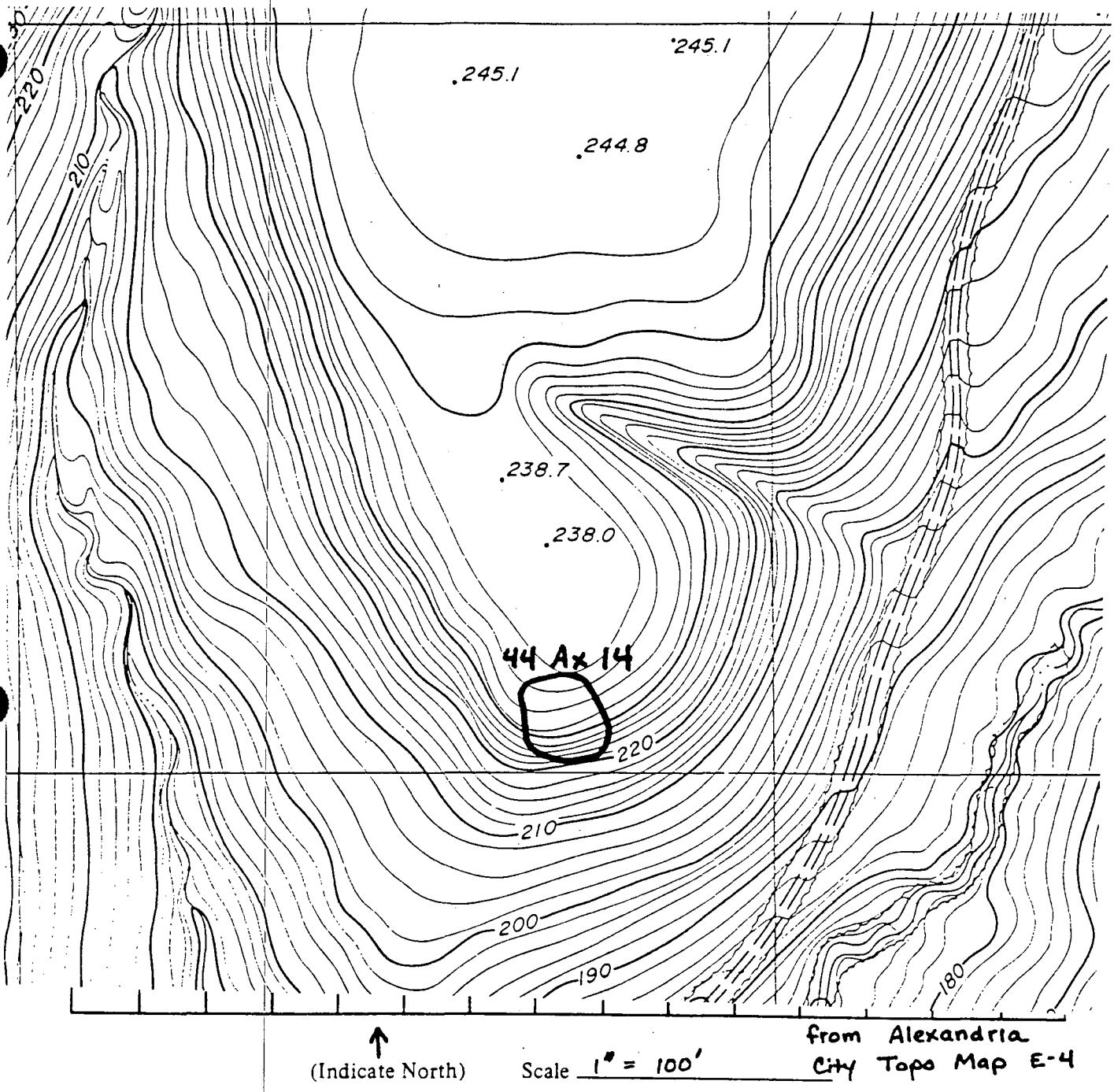
Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:
Erosion on south slope of knoll from water run-off.

Recommendations:
Subsurface testing to determine actual extent and content of site.
Photo: None Map: T. Klein
Recorded by: T. Klein Date: 6/14/79

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

County Alexandria Map Sheet USGS Alexandria Quad Site Number 44 Ax 14

SKETCH MAP



(Indicate North) Scale 1" = 100' from Alexandria City Topo Map E-4

Additional comments:

This site, as with all sites in this large wooded tract owned by Winkler, should become part of an archaeological district.

VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site: Sloping Way Site Site number: 44 Ax 15

Type of site: Lithic Scatter Cultural affiliation: Unknown

Map reference: USGS Alexandria Quad

Latitude ° ' " north. Longitude ° ' " west.
U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 315,980 Northing 4,299,670.
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge ____ : right edge ____)

Owner/address: Mark Winkler Management, Inc.
Tenant/address: 4660 Kenmore Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia 22304
Attitude toward investigation: Enthusiastic
Informant/address:
Surveyed by: T. Klein, Alexandria Regional Preservation Office Date: 6/14/79

General surroundings:
Moderate to steep slope below top of knoll; moderate-spaced trees and moderate undergrowth.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance:
60 feet to the west

Dimension of site:
Approx. 10m by 7m

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions:
No subsurface testing done.

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials:
None collected. Surface materials present include one flake, one possible core, and much shell.

Specimens reported, owners, address:
None

Other documentation: reports, historical data:
None

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:
Greatly eroded due to steep slope.

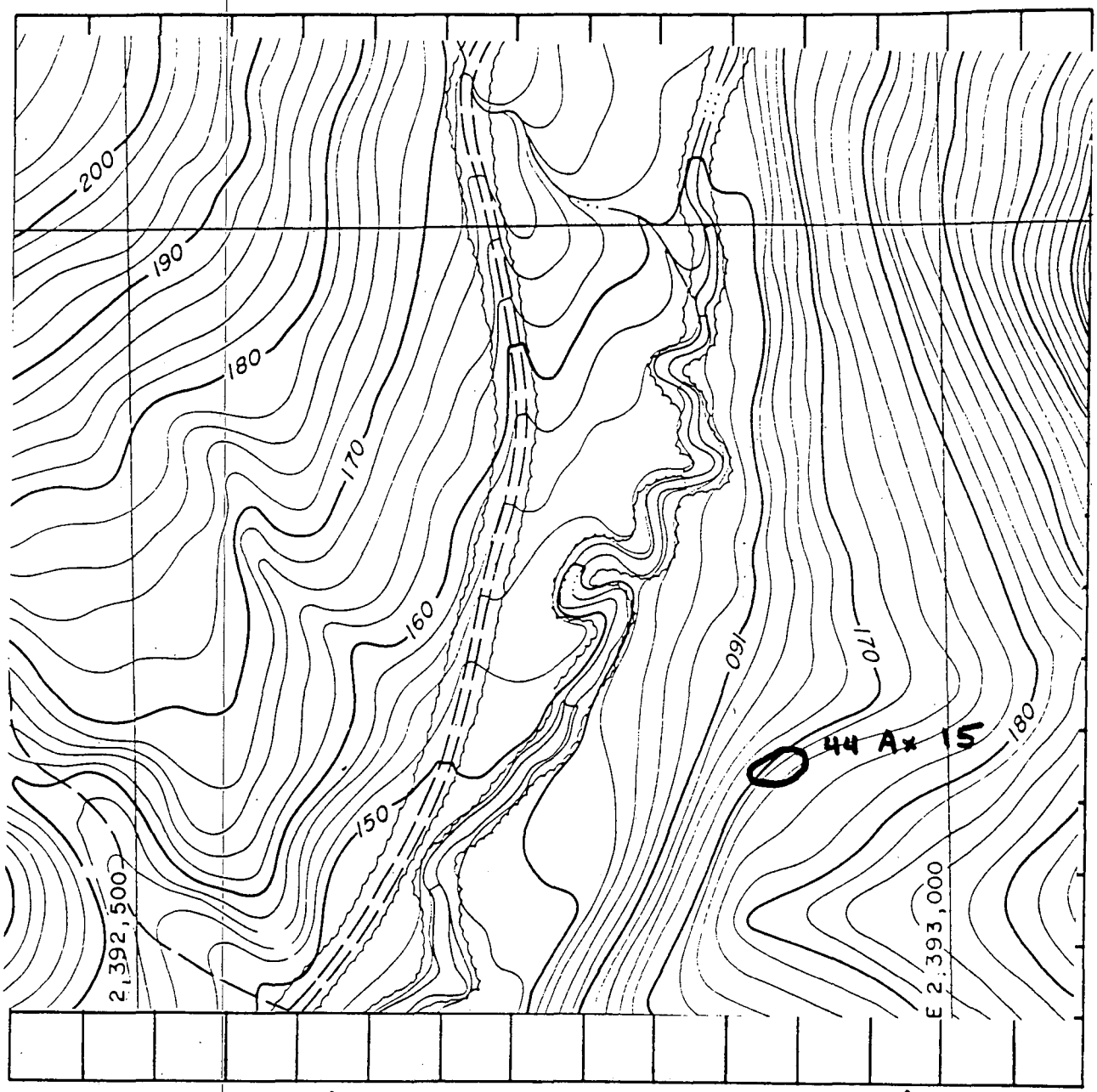
Recommendations:
Subsurface testing to determine if shell associated with artifacts.

Photo: None Map: T. Klein
Recorded by: B. Renick Date: 6/14/79

County Alexandria Map Sheet USGS Alexandria Quad Site Number 44 Ax 15

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

SKETCH MAP



(Indicate North) Scale 1" = 100' from Alexandria City Topo Map E-4

Additional comments:

Presence of shell in such high concentration in this area is unusual. Subsurface testing should be done to determine if shell is associated with prehistoric materials.

This site, as with all sites in this large wooded tract owned by Winkler, should be part of an Archaeological District.

VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site: Liz Site Site number: 44 Ax 16

Type of site: Lithic Scatter Cultural affiliation: Unknown

Map reference: USGS Alexandria Quad

Latitude ° ' " north, Longitude ° ' " west.
U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 315,910 Northing 4,299,880.
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge ____ : right edge ____)

Owner/address: Mark Winkler Management, Inc.
~~Tenant~~/address: 4660 Kenmore Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia 22304
Attitude toward investigation: Enthusiastic
Informant/address:
Surveyed by: T. Klein, Alexandria Regional Preservation Office Date: 6/14/79

General surroundings:
Base of slope from a knoll-top to the north. Site lies in north bank of road and in road. Open parkland vegetation with minimal undergrowth and widely spaced trees.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance:
19m south of datum

Dimension of site:
Approx. 2.8m N/S by 8m E/W
Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions:
No subsurface testing done.

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials:
None collected. Surface material consists of quartz flakes with signs of retouch.

Specimens reported, owners, address:
None

Other documentation: reports, historical data:
None

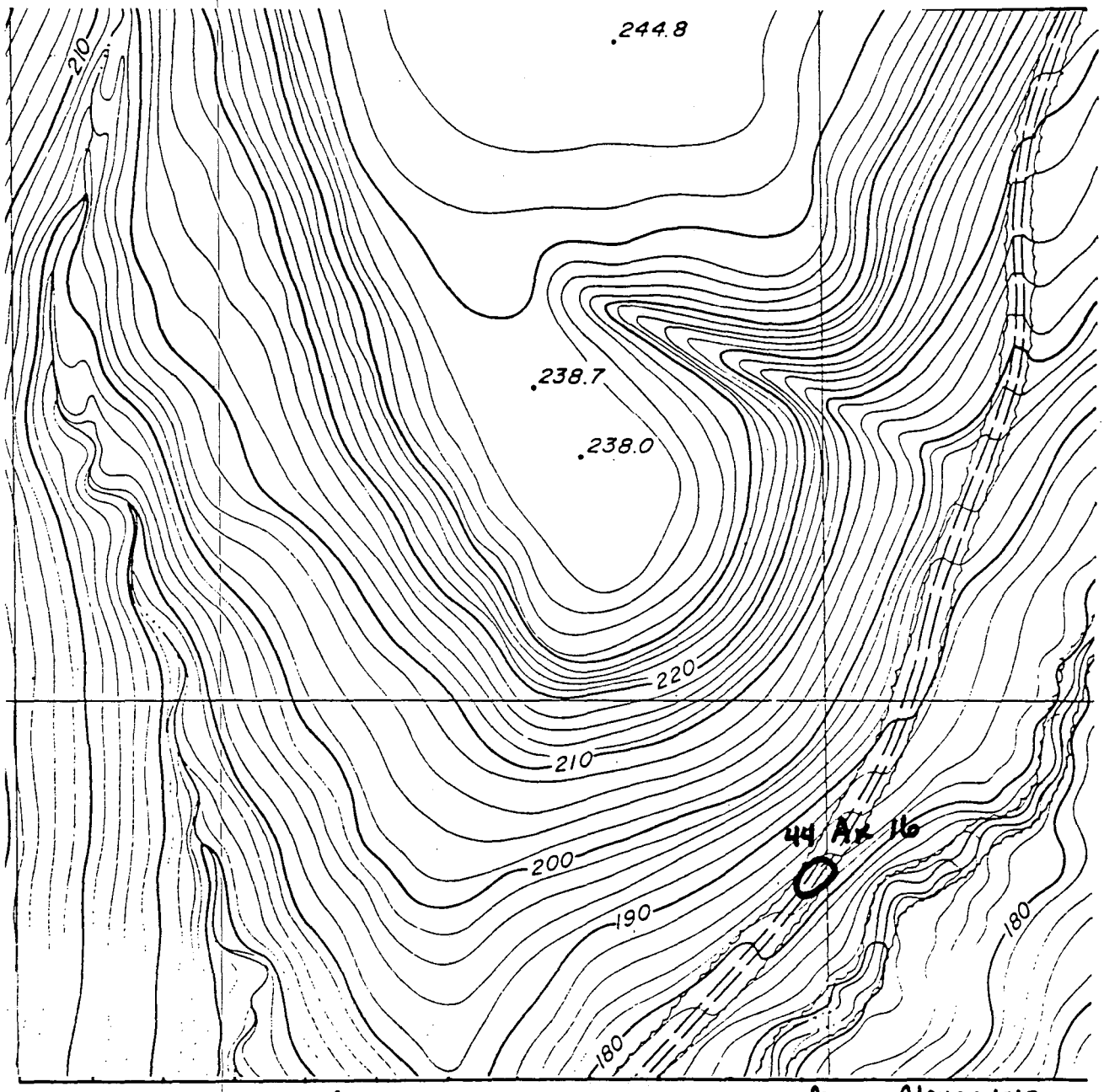
Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:
Site is situated in a dirt road and west embankment of road.

Recommendations:
Subsurface testing to determine extent of site.
Photo: None Map: L. Merwin
Recorded by: L. Merwin Date: 6/14/79

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

County Alexandria Map Sheet USGS Alexandria Quad Site Number 44 Ax 16

SKETCH MAP



Additional comments:

This site, as with all sites in this large wooded tract owned by Winkler, should be part of an Archaeological District.

Check coordinates should be 318080 4299720 ?

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

County City of Alexandria

Name of Site: Terrace 1 Site Number: 44AX162

Type of Site: Historic Cultural Affiliation: 19th Century Assemblage

State/ National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Alexandria, VA - D.C. - MD, 38077-G1-7B-024, 1983

U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 316008 Northing 4299076
(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone: The Mark Winkler Company
Tenant/Address/Telephone: 4900 Seminary Road, Suite 900
Site Informant/Address/Telephone: Alexandria, Virginia 22311

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): Robert M. Adams
International Archaeological Consultants

General Environment and Nearest Water Source:

Located on southern edge of gravel terrace with nearest water 200 meters to the east.

Dimensions of Site: 100' x 200'

Site Description and Survey Techniques: Located near southern edge of terrace in forested area. Located with shovel test excavations on 50 foot grid with 25 foot interval intersite testing.

Condition and Present Land Use: Forested - undeveloped.

Specimens Obtained and Depository: 10 ceramic sherds (19th Century)
nails
window glass
handmade brick concentration

Specimens Reported and Owners/Addresses:

Map Sheet Alexandria, VA- D.C.-MD. Site Number 44AX162

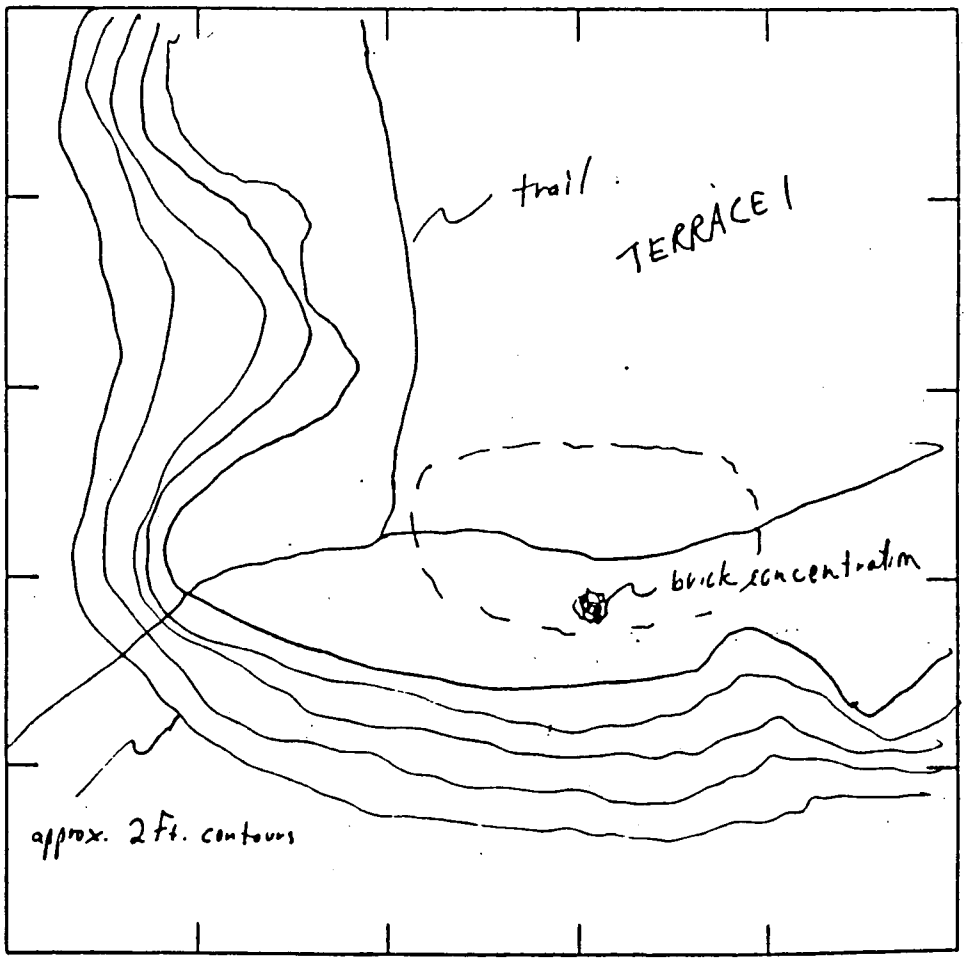
Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:

International Archaeological Consultants and Alexandria
1145 Mountain View Blvd. Archaeology
Rawlins, WY 82301

Photographic Documentation and Depository: As above

Recommendations: Recommended for Phase II testing to the City of Alexandria

Additional Comments:



Scale: 1 : 100 1" = 100 ft.

Form Completed By (name, address, affiliation, date):

Robert M. Adams
International Archaeological Consultants

DHL Number Assigned By:

Date: 17 May

84-R


Arlington
Columbia Heights
Columbia Forest
Virginia Heights
Barcroft
Arlington Village
Westmont
Douglas Park
Ft Barnard Heights
Arna Valley
Claremont
Shirlington
Washington Forest
Dowden Terrace
North Fairlington
Fort Ward Heights
Fairlington
South Fairlington
Parkland
Barcroft Hills
Bradlee
Bradlee Heights
Oakcrest
Monticello Park
Hammond Jr High Sch
Varsity Park
Piney Run Park
Brookville
Seminary Valley
Chesapeake Village
Chapel Hill
Shirley Dale
Datecrest
Wakefield
Duke Gardens
College Park
Glover Park
Cameron Valley
Wakefield High Sch
Claremont Sch
Randolph Sch
Patrick Henry Sch
Fairlington Sch
Barcroft Sch
Shirlington Sch
Epiphany Episcopal Church
St Andrews Ch
St Stephens Sch
Alexandria Hospital
Army and Navy Country Club
Columbia Pike
Arlington Blvd
Glebe Rd
Four Mile Run
Annandale 6.3 mi
Bailey's Crossroads 3 mi
Leesburg 31 mi
Falls Church 3.5 mi
3.5 mi to Interstate 95 & 495
Feet (MD.)

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

County City of Alexandria Map Sheet Annandale, VA. Site Number 44 AX 163

Name of Site: Terrace 2B Site Number: 44AX 163

Type of Site: Prehistoric Lithic Scatter Cultural Affiliation: Unknown

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Annandale, VA, 38077-G2-TF-024, 1984

U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 315400 Northing 4299430

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

Owner/Address/Telephone: The Mark Winkler Company
Tenant/Address/Telephone: 4900 Seminary Road
Site Informant/Address/Telephone: Suite 900
Alexandria, Virginia 22311

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): International Archaeological Consultants
Robert M. Adams

General Environment and Nearest Water Source: Forested gravel terrace on branch of Holmes Run (200 meter SE)

Dimensions of Site: 100' x 200'

Site Description and Survey Techniques: A law density prehistoric lithic scatter located by shovel test excavation on a 50' grid with intersite holes at 25' intervals.

Condition and Present Land Use: Forested-undeveloped

Specimens Obtained and Depository: 8 secondary flakes, 4 chunks, 3 decorticate chips, 1 biface frag., 2 proj. point fragments.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Addresses: None

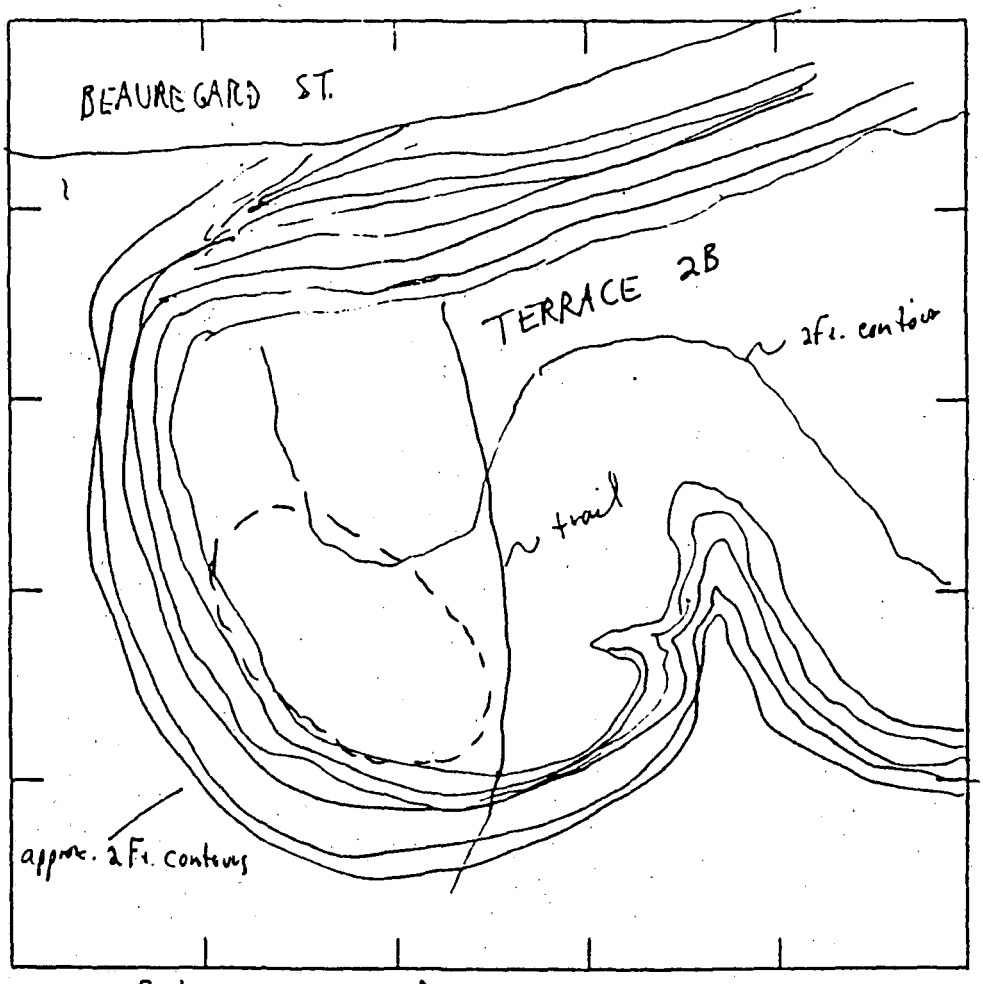
Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:

International Archaeological Consultants and Alexandria Archaeology
1145 Mountain View Boulevard
Rawlins, WY 82301

Photographic Documentation and Depository: As above.

Recommendations: Recommended for Phase II testing to City of Alexandria

Additional Comments:



Scale: 1:100 1" = 100Ft

Form Completed By (name, address, affiliation, date): Robert M. Adams
International Archaeological Consultants

DHL Number Assigned By: [illegible] Date: 17 March

84-R

Walters Woods
Lake Barcroft
Lake Barcroft
Barcroft Woods
Barcroft Hill
Belvedere
Belvedere Sch
Lakewood
Courtland Park
Baileys Crossroads
Sunset Manor
Holmes Run Stream Valley Park
Glasgow Intermediate Sch
Parklawn
Parklawn Sch
Mt. Pleasant
Lincolnia Heights
Pinecrest
Pinecrest Golf Center
Jefferson High Sch
Weyanoke Sch
Weyanoke
Lincolnia
Lincolnia Sch
Lincolnia Park
Indian Run Park
Indian Springs
Landmark Shopping Center
ALEXANDRIA
Brookville
Bren Mar Park
Backlick
Cameron

APPENDIX C

Relevant Communications

AA-MWC	Feb. 13,1991
IAC-AA	April 2,1991
IAC-AA	July 19,1991
Scope of Work	July 30,1991
AA-MWC	August 21,1991
MWC-AA	November 4,1992
MWC-AA	January 8,1992
AA-MWC	March 6,1992
AA-MWC	March 6,1992
IAC-AA	March 6,1992
AA-IAC	March 11,1992
IAC-AA	August 18,1992
IAC-AA	June 14,1993
IAC-AA	December 14,1993
AA-IAC	January 22,1994
IAC-AA	February 23,1994
AA-MWC	June,1,1994
MWC-AA	June 8,1994
AA-MWC	June 22,1994

IAC-International Archaeological Consultants
AA-Alexandria Archaeology
MWC- Mark Winkler Company

Alexandria Archaeology
105 North Union Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
(703) 838-4399

FEB 14 1991

February 13, 1991

Bill Nussbaum
The Mark Winkler Company
4900 Seminary Road
Alexandria, VA 22311

Dear Bill,

Steve and I were very pleased with the outcome of our meeting with you and Bob Adams on February 7. We would like to review an example of Bob's work, such as a site report, in addition to his resume. Please have him send us one.

At the meeting, we agreed to the following steps which will result in an Archaeological Evaluation Report and Resource Management Plan for the Winkler property:

I. Testing and Report on the ponds.

II. Walk over entire property.

III. Background research of entire property using the following sources.

A. Primary Documentary Search: deeds, wills, court cases, tax and census, etc.

B. Alexandria Archaeology maps, data and artifacts.

C. Aerial photos: talk to resource people; e.g., Mike Johnson, Beth Mitchell, Edith Sprouse.

IV. Write a culture history of the property, placed within the historic context of the region; delineate potential site locations; write research questions.

V. Develop an evaluation strategy for impact areas of the uplands and slopes (testing) and for the Preserve (passive surface survey). Alexandria Archaeology and The Winkler Co. will arrive at a mutually agreeable strategy.

VI. Conduct Evaluation

VII. Prepare Evaluation report to determine significance.

VIII. Prepare Management Plan.

IX. Submit drafts to Alexandria Archaeology.

X. Revise if necessary and submit final.

We look forward to working with you in completing this project.

Sincerely,

Pamela J. Cressey, Ph.D.
City Archaeologist

International Archaeological Consultants
1145 Mountain View Boulevard
Rawlins, Wyoming 82301

Dr. Steven J. Shephard
Alexandria Archaeology
105 No. Union Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

April 2, 1991

Dear Steve,

Please find enclosed my report on the survey of the Upper and Lower Pond areas at the Winkler Botanical Preserve.

Since our walkover of the property, I have excavated four additional shovel tests around the area where you found the modified flake. Unfortunately, no other artifacts were recovered.

I have endeavored to be as brief as possible in writing this report, but it appears that it has grown beyond the requested letter report.

If there are any revisions/ corrections or whatever please let me know at your earliest convenience.

Thanks for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Robert M. Adams

July 19, 1991

Dr. Pamela J. Cressey
City Archaeologist
Alexandria Archaeology
105 N. Union Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

Dear Pam:

Here is the proposed Scope of Work for The Mark Winkler Company properties. I have enclosed an extra copy of the test and maps for Steve as well.

If you could look over the proposal and return any comments to me at The Mark Winkler Company or leave a message at 578-7798, I will drive down and pick it up. I believe Bill Nussbaum will want to schedule a brief meeting to have all procedures, methods and legalities set in stone.

Hope you like the plan.

Sincerely,

Robert M. Adams

smb
Enclosure

SCOPE OF WORK FOR

THE MARK WINKLER COMPANY PROPERTIES

SUBMITTED TO ALEXANDRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

JULY 30, 1991

Abstract

The Mark Winkler Company, through its affiliated entities, has approximately 55 acres that may be developed at some time in the future. The property, in the western portion of Alexandria, is bound on three sides by Seminary Road, I-395 (Shirley Highway) and Beauregard Street. The 43-acre Winkler Botanical Preserve bisects the property. The 55-acre area is comprised of three upland terraces that are bisected by drainages.

Although there is no presently scheduled development on the terrace areas, The Mark Winkler Company has contracted with International Archaeological Consultants to conduct a cultural resources survey of these areas. This survey will assess the resources and develop a management plan to comply with the City of Alexandria's archaeological ordinance.

It is our understanding that it is the intent of The Mark Winkler Company in performing this work that, once completed and accepted by the City, the property will be deemed to have complied with the City's archaeological ordinance and no further archaeological work will be required in order to proceed with any development that may occur in these areas.

The scope of work includes a proposed research and field testing methodology, research objectives and report format.

Introduction

Although there are no immediate plans for development, The Mark Winkler Company has elected to have a cultural resources survey completed in advance of any planned development. This progressive approach allows an in-depth investigation to take place in an unhurried manner.

The approximately 55 acre area to be investigated is located in Mark Center, a development near the western limit of the City of Alexandria, bordered on the north by Seminary Road, on the west by North Beauregard Street and on the east by I-395/Shirley Highway. A portion of Mark Center has already been developed by The Mark Winkler Company and includes four office buildings and the thirty-story Radisson Mark Plaza Hotel. Adjacent to this area is the Winkler Botanical Preserve, comprised of approximately 43 acres, which will not be disturbed or impacted by the planned development (see attached photo). Because the precise boundaries of the 55-acre development parcels have not been determined, The Mark Winkler Company, to ensure that this project encompasses any future development area, has arbitrarily selected a project line for the archaeological survey area which, it acknowledges, extends beyond any likely development. Although many of these areas will not be disturbed by future development (and some areas inside the project line may in fact lie within the Preserve), the best research approach supported a definition of the project line that was overly broad, rather than a project line that might subsequently be too limiting. The Field Test Methodology Plan, attached, highlights this archaeological survey area.

Previous archaeological work on the Winkler property includes the Alexandria Archaeology Research Center survey by Klein in 1979 (see attached map) and the testing of site 44AX6 (Klein, 1980). As part of the development of the office building located at 2001 North Beauregard, a phase I survey and phase II testing were conducted by Engineering Sciences in 1988. Most recently, International Archaeology Consultants surveyed two areas for proposed ponds within the Winkler Botanical Preserve (Adams, 1991).

The study area can be geologically characterized as three Pleistocene gravel terraces that are bisected by well-developed drainages. The drainages are part of the Holmes Run watershed. These three terraces are identified as Terrace 1, Terrace 2A-North and Terrace 2B-South.

The flat terrace tops encompass approximately 16 acres and represent the highest probability for cultural occupation. They, therefore, will be subject to the most intensive testing. The remaining 29 acres are slopes with grades that range from 10% to in excess of 25% and suggest a lower probability for occupation and hence have a different testing methodology.

The following scope of work details the Research Plan for prehistoric, historic, and Civil War periods and the information to be included on geologic/geophysical features of the area. Also presented are the research objectives to be addressed by the survey and research. Based on an intensive reconnaissance, research and review of previous work on the property, a field methodology is presented for consideration. Finally, a brief description of the report format and what it will include is detailed. All of the aforementioned categories are designed to comply with the requirements of the City of Alexandria, Archaeology Standards, May 1990.

Research Plan

Several areas of research have been defined to establish a framework for the investigation. They include geologic or geophysical history, prehistoric background, historic background, and Civil War history.

The geologic or geophysical history, which establishes the physical setting for prehistoric and later historic occupation, will be addressed with the help of several sources. A portion of this section will be allotted to a geological chronology of the area and an interpretation of water availability. Information has already been solicited from professional soil scientists and from archaeologists familiar with the area.

A prehistoric background of the area will be presented to establish a context for materials that may be recovered during the survey. The chronology that will be used is the more recent, better defined classification system used by the Fairfax County archaeologist and widely accepted by prehistorians. This chronology will allow Alexandria Archaeology to compare this information in the already established data base of Fairfax County and serve to standardize research chronologies in the area.

A number of published and a few as yet unpublished reports on nearby prehistoric sites will be reviewed and will serve as a comparative model for interpretation of any artifacts that might be recovered. A prehistoric overview will be presented that details regional and, if locatable, local prehistoric occupation.

The research objectives that will be applied to the survey will dovetail with the research efforts of Mr. Michael Johnson, Fairfax County Archaeologist and with the objectives expressed in the Fairfax County - Historic Resources Management Plan. Mike Johnson has also offered his assistance in establishing the typologies of diagnostic materials that may be recovered as he has been refining a regional typology over the past several years through his work. As an additional resource, we have solicited the expertise of Ms. Paula Bienenfeld, Ph.D. to assist in lithic identification and classification. Ms. Bienenfeld is currently studying lithic technology (specifically microscopic usewear analysis) as a visiting scientist to the Smithsonian Institution.

A historic overview will be presented that traces the earliest explorations to the New World through the most recent disturbances/developments on the property. We have met with Ms. Edith Sprouse and Ms. Beth Mitchell at the Fairfax County Archives and spoken to Dr. Donald Sweig, Ph.D., Fairfax County Historian, about source materials for this section of the report. They have recommended numerous primary references and detailed sources for the report.

Ownership of the land has already been traced from Lord Fairfax to the present with the help of the chain of title provided by The Mark Winkler Company. To enhance this record, a number of sources may be consulted, including the Chancery Papers, Court Order Books, Wills, Deed Books, Southern Claims Commission and other sources.

A review of general histories of the area and research into the previous owners/tenants will be made, particularly the Territt Family, who were the principal landowners over the years.

As many maps as can be located of the area will be examined. With the possible assistance of a Computer Assisted Design (C.A.D.) program, the maps will be converted to the same scale to assist in comparing changes in features and locations of homes and landmarks. We have collected several maps of the area already and will continue to search for more maps as part of the survey. Several sources for maps will be examined, including the Virginia Room of Alexandria Library, State Library, and the Library of Congress collection of Civil War maps at the Pickett Street Station facility.

Although no skirmishes or battles occurred in the survey area, the Civil War period had a profound effect on the entire region. Nearly seventy forts are known to have been constructed to secure the Nation's Capital with Fort Ward being the closest, and the impact of their construction on the area will be considered.

We have spoken with historian Ken Holien who has been helpful in suggesting reference material and locations for additional research. Records and materials at Fort Ward have been assessed and will be further explored as the survey progress.

Research Objectives

This survey offers a unique opportunity to pursue a number of research questions. The results of the Alexandria Archaeology survey in 1979 and our familiarity with the area suggest that cultural occupation within the survey area, if any, will most probably be from the prehistoric periods. This observation is not meant to skew any testing methodology and the historic research will present a perspective of the area that will integrate with any artifacts that may be recovered.

Prehistoric research objectives to be explored include the process of site formation on the upland terraces and comparison between any sites found, if any, on the terraces to site 44AX6 that has been tested within the Winkler Botanical Preserve. Efforts will be made to evaluate findings and to integrate this information in the Fairfax County Heritage Resource Management Plan.

A number of objectives were considered in broader terms that relate this area to associations with other cultural activities. These contexts include interactions, on several levels, during the 18th and 19th centuries between urban Alexandria and the primarily agrarian activities in the survey area to the west of the urban center. The relationship between changes in major transportation arteries and its effects on both economic and social activities will be considered. On an even larger scale, it can be asked, what role did this area and its residents play in the development and growth of the American Plantation system in the 17th to the mid 19th centuries?

Field Testing Methodology

The proposed methodology to test the area has been developed after careful review of materials collected and methodologies employed during previous investigations on the property and after study of soils types and the area's topography. The survey conducted by Terry Klein in 1979, consisting of a pedestrian walkover surface collection, identified numerous sites and features on the Winkler property, primarily in the area now managed by the Preserve. A surface re-examination of the sites located within the survey area yielded several cultural features not identified in 1979 (i.e., primarily machine excavated trenches), but none of the lithic scatters were relocated. Unfortunately, none of the lithic materials that defined scatters or sites were collected during the 1979 survey. To better understand the type and quality of lithic materials that can be found in the area, I reviewed the report, field notes and the materials that were collected during the testing of site 44AX6. I found several errors and that a percentage of the collected material was of non-cultural origin.

A review of the material collected during the Phase I and II investigations conducted by Engineering Sciences in 1988 similarly noted a number of classification errors. After reviewing these materials, my conclusion is that the extent of prehistoric occupation in the area appears to have been overstated.

The topography of the survey area presents major considerations in devising a methodology. The area is essentially three terraces bisected by well-developed drainages. This well-developed drainage pattern results in the terraces being 70 feet or more above the shallow floodplain of the drainages. The entire survey area is either flat terrace tops (0-10% grades) or slopes. The area has 15-25% and 25% + slopes that occur in an interspersed but continuous ring-like fashion adjacent and downslope of the 0-10% slope plateaus. Approximately 36% of the survey area is between 10-15% grade, 9% at a slope of 15-25%, and 16% of the area has a grade steeper than 25%. (Note: These are the calculated percentages based on the entire area between I-395 and Beauregard Street and includes portions of the Winkler Botanical Preserve and the areas where several buildings have already been constructed.) This configuration divides the area into two probability groups for habitation. The highest probability being the flat upland terraces where, on similar terraces, prehistoric sites have been discovered; and the much lower probability being the slopes that are difficult to occupy. These two different landforms will require a variation in the methodology employed to locate cultural materials.

Before a methodology can be devised, it is imperative that the depth limit of cultural deposits be determined to establish an appropriate depth for the shovel test pits.

Several steps were taken to understand the soil profile. The engineering study compiled by Law Engineering was consulted. Also, test holes were excavated on Terrace 1, 2A and 2B and a profile revealed on the walls of Dugouts 3 and 4. These references and the test holes produced a relatively consistent soil profile.

The soil profile is characterized by a thin humus/detritus layer an inch or so thick overlaying a gravel matrix. This matrix is 50 - 80% gravel with a sandy silt loam mixed throughout. A fragipan is at a depth of 16 - 28 inches. This is an acid hard pan formed by the accumulation of clay and silt sized particles from percolation[1] to form a layer within the gravel which is nearly impermeable.

Further research to determine whether this fragipan constitutes a true subsoil or whether the gravels that lay almost at the surface are original Pleistocene gravels was pursued. Numerous discussions were conducted with experienced archaeologists and soils scientists, including Mr. John Haynes, Senior Archaeologist - WAPORA, Inc. (who has worked on numerous sites in the area); Mr. Michael Johnson, Fairfax County Archaeologist (who has worked in the area for the past 13 years); Mr. Chris Sledjeski, Soil Tech, Inc., Chantilly, Virginia, and an on-site examination with Mr. Ross Fugill, Fairfax County Soil Scientist.

From these discussions, the general conclusion is that the fragipan at 16 - 28 inches was formed, in this situation, perhaps, by downward percolation of water and that it does not represent a true subsoil limit or a level of possible cultural occupation. The gravels that are encountered essentially at the surface are Pleistocene gravels. Because of their location, these gravels have not been affected by any alluvial or colluvial processes and remain undisturbed with the exception of possible minor faunal and floral turbation. The soils that form the matrix between the gravels originates in the soil formation process and is transported downward through the porus gravel by water action. Therefore, it appears that any artifacts associated with cultural occupation will be located at or very near the surface of the Pleistocene gravels.

A methodology based on the preceding observations should easily detect and recover any cultural materials that are present. Two separate methodologies are suggested; one for the flat terrace tops of highest probability for occupation and another for the terrace slopes. For the terrace tops, a grid pattern of 50 square feet intervals for shovel testing is recommended based on the incremental spacings recommended by Fairfax County Department of Heritage Resources. The grid system on the terraces will be laid out with the use of a theodolite and fiberglass tapes with as little disturbance to plant and tree life as possible. If artifacts are recovered, additional shovel test pits (STP) at 25 ft. intervals will be excavated at the discretion of the principal investigator and in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology who will review the field work at several stages. Thirty centimeter diameter shovel tests will be excavated to a depth of 20 cm. into the Pleistocene gravels. They will be recorded in 10 cm. or stratigraphic levels and artifacts appropriately labeled. Initially, the material will be dry screened with 1/4" mesh screen then the gravels will be bagged and then wet screened to assist in lithic recognition. Representative soil profiles will be recorded to understand the stratigraphy of the terrace tops.

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[1] There is still no definitive answer that can be given by geologists or soil scientists as to how fragipan is formed.

For the slopes, a visual survey on approximately 100 foot lane spacings that follow the slope contours will be undertaken. (See Methodology Map.) Every 50 feet along these contours, a surface collection of a 2'X2' area will be done. Where the ground is obscured by leaf cover, 2'x2' squares will be cleared and the surface examined. If sensitive plant material is encountered, an appropriate location as near to the original location will be selected and examined. These lanes will be established with the use of a pocket altimeter and the intervals along the contours will determined by pacing. Collection points will be assigned a numerical designation and plotted on a master map.

All artifacts will be washed, air dried, labeled and curated in accordance with Virginia Department Historic Resources (VDHR), Secretary of Interior and Alexandria Archaeology standards.

Report Format

The Archaeological Evaluation Report will conform to City of Alexandria, Archaeological Standards, May 1990. Included within the report will be representative shovel test profiles and a map showing transect and shovel test locations.

A draft of the report will be reviewed by Alexandria Archaeology and necessary changes made to the text before final submission.

XC Bob Adam
T.T
PLK

Alexandria Archaeology

105 North Union Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
(703) 838-4399

August 21, 1991

William C. Nussbaum
The Mark Winkler Company
4900 Seminary Road
Alexandria, VA 22311

Dear Mr. Nussbaum:

I have read the scope of work prepared by Bob Adams for the archaeological management plan. It is an excellent document and is approved as written. Thank you for your continuing commitment to quality archaeology.

Sincerely,

Pamela J. Cressey

Pamela J. Cressey, Ph.D.
City Archaeologist

THE MARK WINKLER COMPANY

WILLIAM C NUSSBAUM
VICE PRESIDENT
GENERAL COUNSEL
703 578 7798

November 4, 1991

4900 SEMINARY ROAD
ALEXANDRIA VIRGINIA
22311

By Courier

Dr. Pamela J. Cressey
City Archaeologist
Alexandria Archaeology
105 North Union Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

Re: Archaeological Work at Mark Center

Dear Pam:

I am pleased to report that the ten-year compromise we discussed at our meeting last month is acceptable to The Mark Winkler Company. Although we clearly would have preferred a longer period of time, especially given the current state of the economy, we understand your rationale and hope that the compromise we discussed is beneficial to all concerned.

With longer-term arrangements such as this, I always think it is best to confirm the understanding in writing, and accordingly have enclosed a letter in which Jonathan Rak and I have tried to reflect the understanding, and put it in the context of the ordinance.

Please call with any questions or comments. I will then forward an execution copy.

Thanks for all of your continuing assistance. Best personal regards.

Very truly yours,

William C. Nussbaum

cc: Col. Bernard Brenman, Chairman, Archaeological Commission
Ignacio Pessoa, Esq., Assistant City Attorney
Jonathan Rak, Esq.
Robert Adams

:ws

DRAFT

November 4, 1991

Dr. Pamela J. Cressey
City Archaeologist
Alexandria Archaeology
105 North Union Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

Re: Understanding with The Mark Winkler Company

Dear Dr. Cressey:

This confirms our conversations of the last several weeks with regard to the archaeological work that The Mark Winkler Company ("Winkler") is currently undertaking at Mark Center. The scope of the project is more fully described in the proposal dated July 30, 1991, approved by your offices on August 21, 1991 (the "Work").

Our understanding is that upon completion of the Work to your satisfaction, you have agreed to issue a determination that construction or development within the area of Mark Center studied as part of the Work will not have a substantial adverse impact on any known or potential archaeological resources (the "no-impact determination"). This determination will apply both to areas in which no significant findings were made and to areas in which further investigation was determined to be necessary as a result of the Work and such further investigation (i.e., a Phase II or Phase III investigation, as may be required) was completed to your satisfaction. In those areas where the results of the Work suggests further fieldwork is necessary, but Winkler declines to undertake such additional work at the time, you have agreed to issue the same determination of no substantial adverse impact, subject, however, to the subsequent performance of such additional work as may be necessary to your satisfaction and the conclusions of such work. The no-impact determination shall be made pursuant to Section 5-5-9(i)(l)(c) of the Alexandria City Code in your capacity as the designee of the Director of the Office of Historic Alexandria ("Director"), and shall remain effective and no further review will be required (except for work specifically identified for any areas in which significant finds are located) for a period of ten (10) years from the date the Work is completed and approved.

At the end of the said ten (10) year period, the City reserves the right to re-evaluate the Work for any areas then remaining undeveloped to address any significant changes in technology or methodology that may have transpired during said ten (10) year period. To the extent that there have been any such changes, the City reserves the right to require a supplemental archaeological report and resource management plan pursuant to the City Code, as the same may hereafter be amended, prior to further development. If there have been no such changes (or if there have been any such changes, then upon completion of the supplemental report), the original no-impact determination shall remain effective and no further review shall be required for an additional period of ten (10) years.

For illustrative purposes, it is our understanding that if at any time during said ten (10) year period, a preliminary site plan (or its equivalent) is submitted for the development of any portion of Mark Center that was addressed as part of the Work and for which no significant sites were located (or if located, if subsequent work was performed to your satisfaction), the Director will certify that the proposed construction or development will not have a substantial adverse impact on any known or potential archaeological resources and no further review is required.

As we discussed, Winkler expects to submit development plans pursuant to the proposed CDD zoning of Mark Center at some time in the future. If the development plans are submitted during the period that the Director's no-impact determination remains effective, no further review will be required. Furthermore, so long as approved CDD development plans remain vested, no further review shall be required for the areas included in said development plans.

We have discussed the foregoing proposal with Col. Brenman, Chairman of the Archaeological Commission, who also supports the compromise outlined above.

If this understanding is correct, please execute the enclosed duplicate of this letter and return it to the undersigned. We will then proceed to have the Work described in the report promptly completed.

DRAFT

Thank you for your continuing assistance in this matter.

Very truly yours,

THE MARK WINKLER COMPANY

By: _____
Randal B. Kell
Chief Executive Officer

RECEIVED AND AGREED TO

_____
Dr. Pamela J. Cressey
Alexandria Archaeology

Date: _____

cc: Col. Bernard Brenman, Chairman, Archaeological Commission
Ignacio Pessoa, Esq., Assistant City Attorney
Jonathan Rak, Esq.
William C. Nussbaum

Encl.
:ws

THE MARK WINKLER COMPANY

WILLIAM C NUSSBAUM
VICE PRESIDENT
GENERAL COUNSEL
703 578 7798

January 8, 1992

4900 SEMINARY ROAD
ALEXANDRIA VIRGINIA
22311

By Courier

Dr. Pamela J. Cressey
City Archaeologist
Alexandria Archaeology
105 North Union Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

Re: Archaeological Work at Mark Center

Dear Pam:

Pursuant to our conversation of today, I am enclosing a duplicate copy of our November 4, 1991 letter. I'd like to try to tie up this loose end in the near future.

Best regards.

Very truly yours,

William C. Nussbaum

Enclosure
cc: Oliver A. Pollard, III (w/ encl.)
Jonathan Rak, Esq.
:ws

AC Bob Adams

MAR 11 1992

MAR 11 1992

Alexandria Archaeology

105 North Union Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
(703) 838-4399

March 6, 1992

William C. Nussbaum
The Mark Winkler Company
4900 Seminary Road
Alexandria VA 22311

Dear Bill,

Thank you for the document which you sent reflecting the agreement which we had reached in the City Attorney's Office. I would like to suggest some alternative wording, which I believe still represents the intent of our agreement but adds specificity for those who will have to interpret the document in the year 2002. Enclosed is a draft for your comment.

Sincerely,

Pamela J. Cressey, Ph.D.
City Archaeologist

Alexandria Archaeology
105 North Union Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
(703) 838-4399

March 6, 1992

William Nussbaum
The Mark Winkler Company
4900 Seminary Road
Alexandria, VA 22311

Dear Bill,

This letter confirms the agreement which was reached between you and the City of Alexandria staff in the City Attorney's Office. On August 21, 1991, Alexandria Archaeology approved a Scope of Work submitted by your consultant, Robert Adams, and dated July 30, 1991. The product of this Scope is an evaluation report and archaeological management plan. I recommend that the management plan include this agreement.

With advice from the City Attorney's Office, I have agreed to approve the evaluation report and management plan if they meet City of Alexandria Standards for a ten year period beginning at the date of approval (as confirmed in writing). That is, if a site plan is submitted for the property within this ten year period, the evaluation methods and the recommendations included in the management plan will be accepted and considered to be in compliance with the Alexandria Archaeological Protection Code. If these recommendations require additional work by the applicant, additional scopes of work for data recovery, in-situ preservation or other appropriate measures, they will be reviewed and approved by Alexandria Archaeology.

This agreement recognizes that the management plan may state that some areas on the Winkler property contain significant archaeological resources. Therefore, these areas would require additional scopes of work to preserve significant resources, as discussed above. Conversely, other areas will be evaluated as having little or no significance for archaeological resources. Thus, the areas receiving the latter evaluation can be developed without further archaeological work. It is also recognized in this agreement that after significant areas have full archaeological data recovery, they will then move into the second category. In this event, all property would then receive a no-effect determination.

If the Alexandria Archaeological Protection Code, or additional

City codes change with the ten year period, the City of Alexandria may require additional work at the time that the actual site plan is submitted for compliance. After the ten year period, the City of Alexandria may require changes if it can be documented that contemporary "state of the art" methods would substantially improve the level of evaluation and thus call into question the no-effect determination. I have included this condition to recognize that in ten years it is possible that new technology and levels of knowledge could necessitate an addition to the 1991-92 investigation and/or a re-evaluation of what was recovered in 1991-92. For instance, if it is found that certain types of soil analysis, aerial photography, lithic analysis, electronic/magnetic methods, etc. are required to meet contemporary standards, then this additional work may be required by the City. And, if significance criteria in 2002 cause a re-evaluation of the 1991-92 findings, the City may make a different determination and require appropriate preservation actions.

with regard to
methodology
prior to
work

This agreement is the first of its kind. I particularly want to make clear to the readers ten years from now why this agreement has been made. First, the Mark Winkler Company is conducting this archaeological work as a pre-site plan effort. It is not tied to any given site plan that has an expiration date. Second, the Company has stipulated that the land may have a 100 percent impact; therefore, all the land which one day may be developed was investigated. Third, the Scope of Work calls for a rigorous survey and intensive archival investigation which are at the forefront of archaeological methods in 1991-92. Thus, the methods should be acceptable for a longer period of time than very minimal work. Lastly, the Mark Winkler Corporation has demonstrated an excellence in archaeological management with its long-term and comprehensive approach to its property. By granting a ten year approval to the final evaluation report and management plan, the City recognizes the Winkler commitment and agrees that work of this nature must have a use-life longer than 18 months for it to be economically viable to any business.

It has been my pleasure to work with you on all the archaeological work, and particularly this agreement.

Sincerely,

Pamela J. Cressey, Ph.D.
City Archaeologist

International Archaeological Consultants
1145 Mountain View Boulevard
Rawlins, Wyoming 82301

March 6, 1992

Dr. Pamela J. Cressey
City Archaeologist
Alexandria Archaeology
105 North Union Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

Dear Pam:

During our meeting yesterday morning, you requested a letter that briefly reviewed my work to date for The Mark Winkler Company and my recommendations for further work.

As we discussed, I initially excavated 349 shovel tests that revealed approximately 50 artifacts. Seventy-nine intersite holes were then excavated around these shovel tests that yielded artifacts and from these subsequent holes, only a few additional artifacts were recovered.

After careful review of the artifacts, two sites were preliminarily defined; a prehistoric site was located at the western edge of Terrace 2B and a possibly historic site near the southern edge of Terrace 1. Both of these sites are approximately 200 feet x 100 feet in size, as determined by the shovel tests, and have been recommended for Phase II testing.

During our discussions, we had concurred, based on the paucity of artifacts, significant slope angle and potential damage to ground cover on the slopes, that the proposed systematic surface collection on the slopes, as described in the Scope of Work, be amended. After a visit to the prehistoric site with Steve Shephard, it was agreed that an area of 200 feet along the terrace edge and approximately 100 feet downslope to a point where a precipitous change in slope occurred would surveyed. This survey would substitute for the proposed surface collection method on the slopes as specified in the Scope of Work. Other than this, no further work on the slopes will be required.

In addition to this surface collection at the prehistoric site, a total of three 1x2 meter units at this site will be excavated to determine the depth of cultural deposit and to ascertain if any intact cultural features remain. Based on the low density of artifacts, I feel that this work will be sufficient to test the site.

The Phase II testing of the possible historic site will begin with a site plan drawing that shows shovel test locations and metal detector/pothole disturbances. This will be followed by excavating the area of brick concentration (perhaps a 2x2 meter area) to determine if it is an intact cultural feature and if so, what its orientation or configuration is. Additionally, six 1x1 meter units will be excavated. These will be located near the shovel test locations that yielded

artifacts or at other locations dictated by the results of the investigation of the brick concentration. This work should clarify the type of site, its date, and if intact cultural features are present.

I understand that you will confirm our understanding in writing.

I will call to arrange a visit to the sites when fieldwork has progressed and look forward to your input.

See you soon.

Sincerely,

Robert M. Adams

:ws

MAR 19 1992

Alexandria Archaeology

105 North Union Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
(703) 838-4399

March 11, 1992

Mr. Robert M. Adams
c/o Mr. William C. Nussbaum
The Mark Winkler Company
4900 Seminary Road
Alexandria, VA 22311

Dear Bob,

Steven Shephard and I have reviewed your letter of March 6, 1992 and concur with the scope of work to define the two archaeological sites discovered in testing the two proposed development parcels along North Beauregard Street. This Phase II testing includes: 1. excavation of a 2x2 meter unit (over the concentration of bricks) and six 1x1 meter units at the historic site location, 2. excavation of three 1x2 meter units at the prehistoric site location, and 3. survey and surface collection of an area measuring approximately 100x200 feet and located downslope from the prehistoric site. No further archaeological work other than this latter action will be conducted on the slopes of the two parcels.

It is also understood that the methods used to conduct the fieldwork, artifact analysis, and report preparation will conform to the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation and the City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards as interpreted by the City Archaeologist. Please register the two sites with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and send us copies of the registration forms and notification of assigned numbers.

Please let me know when the time is appropriate for making a site visit. Again, I would like to express the City's appreciation for the archaeological preservation efforts that you and the Mark Winkler Company have so willingly made on this and previous projects.

Sincerely,

Pamela J. Cressey, Ph.D.
City Archaeologist

PJC/SJS/sjs

cc William C. Nussbaum

International Archaeological Consultants
1145 Mountain View Boulevard
Rawlins, Wyoming 82301

August 18, 1992

Dr. Steve Shephard
Alexandria Archaeology
105 North Union Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

Dear Steve:

Following our meeting and discussion yesterday I have refined a plan for further work at the Terrace 1 Site (44AX162) and here is my plan for your consideration. Unfortunately, during our visit we were unable to visit the site to actually look at the topography and vegetation because of a very entertaining thunderstorm. This morning I looked at the site to pick specific lanes to be cleared that are likely to reveal intact cultural features, if any are present. I have selected three lanes that I believe have the best possibility to uncover any features if they are or were present. These lanes were selected to cross the highest probability area and to avoid any trees wherever possible.

I am suggesting that these three lanes first be mowed or cleared, then the lanes be scraped with the use of a Bobcat front end loader to a depth of approximately two inches. From the initial investigations, this method will reveal the uppermost portions of the deposit and will reveal any intact features, if they are present.

After the area has been cleared, the lanes, which will be 4-5 feet in width, will be metal detected. All targets will be identified with pin flags and their locations plotted to identify any patterns that may be defined.

The cleared lanes will be shovel skimmed as deemed necessary and after a rain, a surface collection will be made and the locations of any recovered artifacts plotted.

If any intact cultural features are encountered during the procedure, test excavation will be made to define and record the feature(s).

This method will expose approximately 875 square feet of a relatively small and well defined site and should answer any questions regarding the presence of intact cultural features. It is my anticipation that if no intact cultural features are located, no further work will be conducted.

I have enclosed a site map that shows where the proposed lanes will be located and I have enclosed an artifact catalog that includes most of the artifacts recovered to date for your examination.

I hope this meets with your approval. Please give me a call at (703) 578-7798 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Robert M. Adams

Enclosures

Catalog of Artifacts
Terrace 1 Site
44AX162

44AX162 2X2M GS - 6/25/92

1	Earthenware rim (plate/sherd), poss. whiteware, blue rim strip, post-1820
2	Whiteware sherds, white pink, green, handpainted, 1830-1860
1	Glass sherd, clear, burnt
1	Glass sherd, light green, burnt
1	Cut nail fragment
4	Wrought nail fragments
3	Wrought nail spatula tip, rosehead nails
1	Wrought clenched nail
2	Early cut nail machine head
1	Cut nail

Unit 1, Surface Collection - 6/26/92

1	Earthenware body sherd, with color badly degraded, ND
2	Cut nails 2-1/2", m. 1860
2	Cut nail fragments

ND - no date
m. - median date

Unit 1, Level 1

1	Cast Iron Flue Damper, 4-3/4" x 4-1/2" with handle 2-3/4" long. c. 1830's to Present Day or c. 1830-1880. M. 1855 (Ref. A Field Guide to American Houses, by Virginia & Lee McAlester, Alfred A. Knopf, NY, 1988:28
1	Pipe Stem Kaolin 2-1/2" (1720-1750)
1	Earthenware Rim Sherd, burnt (undifferentiated), blue band underglaze ND white/poss purple
1	Earthenware Footed base sherd, burnt, ND, same as above
2	Glass fragments, Patina, Poss lt. green, burnt, ND
1	Glass fragment, clear, curved, ND
4	Burnt oyster shell fragments/gray-white, ND
2	Oyster shell fragments/white-purplish, ND
1	Brick fragment, burnt/orange, ND
1	Rosehead spatula tip wrought nail, 1-7/8" up to 1815
4	Rosehead wrought nail fragments, 1-1/2" to 2" up to 1815
1	L-head brad, flat, wrought, 1-1/8" nail
2	L-head chisel point wrought nail fragments, 1" and 1-1/2"
2	Wrought brad/sprig nails, 1" and 1-1/2"
2	(Poss. Rosehead) wrought, clinched nails, 1-1/2" and 2"
1	Wrought wheel nail(?), 1-1/2"
7	Machine cut nails fragment corroded, 1830-1890's, m. 1860 or c. 1805, WMBG Manual
2	Cut nail fragments, m. 1860
1	Wrought nail fragment

Unit 1, Level 2

1 Ceramic Earthenware Rim Sherd, shell edged white transition pearlware 1830-pre-1850 blue, handpainted, underglaze, c. 1780-1830: WMBG Manual

1 Whiteware body sherd, blue transfer print, floral post-1830-1860+

1 Earthware Rim Sherd, burnt, poss. brown transfer print post-1810 glaze gone, floral, prob. whiteware

1 Earthenware body sherd, white unidentified ND

1 Fragment flat glass, light green (poss. window) ND

3 Bone fragments, ND

1 Shell (oyster) fragment

2 Petrified wood fragments

1 Mortar fragment

3 Brick fragments

5 Metal fragments (top or bottom of tin can? mends)

1 Rosehead spatula tip nail, 1-3/4" up to 1815

5 Cut nails, fully mature 2-1/2" 1830-1890 (1 burnt - others corroded)

1 Cut nail fragment

2 Cut sprig/brad fragments

1 Cut nail fragment with 1" wood adhering

Unit 2, Level 1

1 Curved ceramic body sherd, poss. pearlware c. 1780-1840, burnt

1 Flat thick stoneware sherd, blue, poss. same kind of tile or mosaic flooring or walling/ one side glazed, circular marks on bottom (poss. stamped?)

3	Fragments, burnt/crizzled glass, poss. window/light green
1	Fragment, glass, burnt, poss. bottle, light aqua
1	Small fragment curved glass, clear, poss. lamp glass
6	Burnt oyster shell fragments, gray/white
4	Oyster shell fragments, white
1	Fragment sand tempered brick/dark orange
1	Fragment bone (poss. chicken/bird leg), 2-1/4"
1	Bone fragment, burnt
2	Mortar fragments, small, mixed
3	Small fragments, petrified wood
1	Poss. stamped and crimped tin round toy wheel - manufactured poss. early 1900's
4	Cut nails fully mature, 3", 1830-1890 (m. 1860)
8	Nail fragments, machine cut, wrought head and visa versa
11	Rosehead, spatula tip wrought nails, up to 1815
6	Early cut nail fragments, 1"-2-1/4" (2" approx.) 1830-1890's
12	Nail fragments, corroded, burnt (some wrought, some cut)
9	Wrought nail fragments, 1-1/4", heavily corroded
1	Staple-shaped metal hook? or poss. early steeple?

Unit 2, Level 1

2	Wrought, clenched nails, chisel tip
3	Cut nails, clenched

1 Earthenware sherd, burnt, blue glaze, patina, poss. flow Blue c. 1844-1870

1 Earthenware fragment, whiteware, post-1820

Unit 3, GS & Level 1

1 Black glazed redware, redware fragment, black/red teaware, 1700-1830 (WMBG Manual)

1 Fragment oyster shell

1 Mortar fragment, gray, mixed

1 Brick fragment, burnt, dark red

2 Rosehead wrought nails, spatula tip, 1-3/4"

1 Twisted wrought nail, 2 heads? up to 1815

Unit 3, Level 2

1 Tin tea pot lid w/knob handle

3 Earthenware base & body sherds, pooling in base indicates pearlware/white, transition c. 1820-1830

1 Stoneware sherd, burnt, red/gray

1 Poss. bone but no ID, burnt too bad, button sherd, lines on back, dark gray

10 Oyster shell fragments, some burnt, white/gray

4 Mortar fragments, burnt, brown/gray

1 Mortar with brick fragment

3 Brick fragments

8 Wrought nail fragments, heavily corroded, 1-1/4"

2 Wrought nails, roseheads, clenched, 1-3/4", up to 1870

4 Early machine nails

3 Early cut nails

Unit 3, Level 2 - 7/1/92

1 Fully mature cut nail, clenched

1 Poss. wrought sprig/brad

2 Cut nail fragments

1 Threaded copper alloy fragment/tin?

Unit 3, Level 2 - 7/2/92

3 Earthenware sherds, whiteware, base engine mold mark, white, post-1820

1 Oyster shell fragment

2 Button fragments, poss. bone/wood - black

Unit 4, GS & Level 1 - 6/30/92

1 Footed (base) sherd earthenware, poss. pearlware, green leaf underglaze, burnt, 1780-1840

1 Glass fragment, light-green, burnt

1 Mortar fragment with oyster shell, burnt - gray

1 Oyster shell fragment/gray

1 Wrought nail head fragment

2 Early cut nails

1 Machine cut fully mature (MED 1860), 3"

Unit 4, Level 1 - 7/1/92

1 Mortar fragment with oyster shell

2 Brick fragments/dark brick orange

2 Cut nails, 2" & 3", burnt

1 Cut nail fragment and 1 wrought nail fragment

Unit 4, Level 2 - 7/2/92

1 Cut nail, 2-1/2", corroded

1 Wrought nail, 2", corroded

2 Nail fragments, corroded/NID

Unit 4, Level 2 - 7/1/92

1 Graniteware/whiteware fragment/white, post-1845

2 Oyster shell fragments/white, gray

1 Bone fragment?

3 Brick fragments, handmade with oyster shell mortar, dark red adhering to 1 fragment, sand tempered, burnt

1 Brick fragment, oranges

1 Iron metal fragment (poss. a brace or bracket)

3 Machine nails, 2"-3", 1820 forward

1 Wrought nail, 1-3/4", up to 1815

3 Nail fragments (no ID)

Unit 5, Levels 1 & 2 - 7/1/92

2 Pearlware sherds, 1780-1840

4 Earthenware sherds, poss. whiteware, burnt

1 Footed pearlware sherd

1 Earthenware rim sherd, blue line on rim, poss. whiteware

1 Earthenware body sherd, underglaze blue, poss. whiteware, post-1820

1 Earthenware body sherd, poss. blue transfer, whiteware? post-1830

1 Curved glass fragment, poss. bottles, light green

Unit 5, Levels 3-8-12 - 7/1/92

6 Earthenware body sherds, pearlware, poss. matches, post-1790

2 Green pearlware earthenware sherds/rim, 1780-1830

Unit 6, Level 1 - 7/2/92

4 Earthenware sherds (2 rims, 2 body) dark blue on rims and a raised shell ornamentation, poss. pearlware, 1780-1840

2 Earthenware body sherds, whiteware, post-1820

1 Glass sherd, light green, burnt

1 Glass bottle body sherd, dark olive

Unit 6, Level 2 - 7/3/92

2 Earthenware body sherds, poss. pearlware, post-1790

1 Oyster shell fragment

Unit 7, Level 1 - 7/3/92

3 Earthenware sherds, blue glaze, burnt, handle? ND

1 Earthenware body sherd, poss. whiteware (matches Unit 5, Levels 1 & 2), post-1820

1 Shell oyster fragment

1 Brick fragment

1 Wrought nail fragment

Unit 8

Sterile

Unit 9, Level 1

1 Earthenware body sherd, poss. whiteware, post-1820

Unit 9, Level 2

1 Earthenware body sherd

1 Earthenware footring sherd, pearlware, 1780-1830

1 Earthenware body sherd, pearlware, 1780-1830

1 Earthenware body sherd, pearlware, blue pattern underglaze

1 Pipe stem, kaolin, 1-3/8"-5/69" dia., (1720-1750)

Units 10 & 11

Sterile

Mound #2 - 7/15/92

1 Bone fragment, ND

1 Earthenware footed base sherd, whiteware, post-1820

1 Earthenware rim sherd, dark blue on rim, poss. pearlware, 1780-1840

1 Earthenware body sherd, blue underglaze?, c. 1780-1830

1 Earthenware rim sherd, blue underglaze?

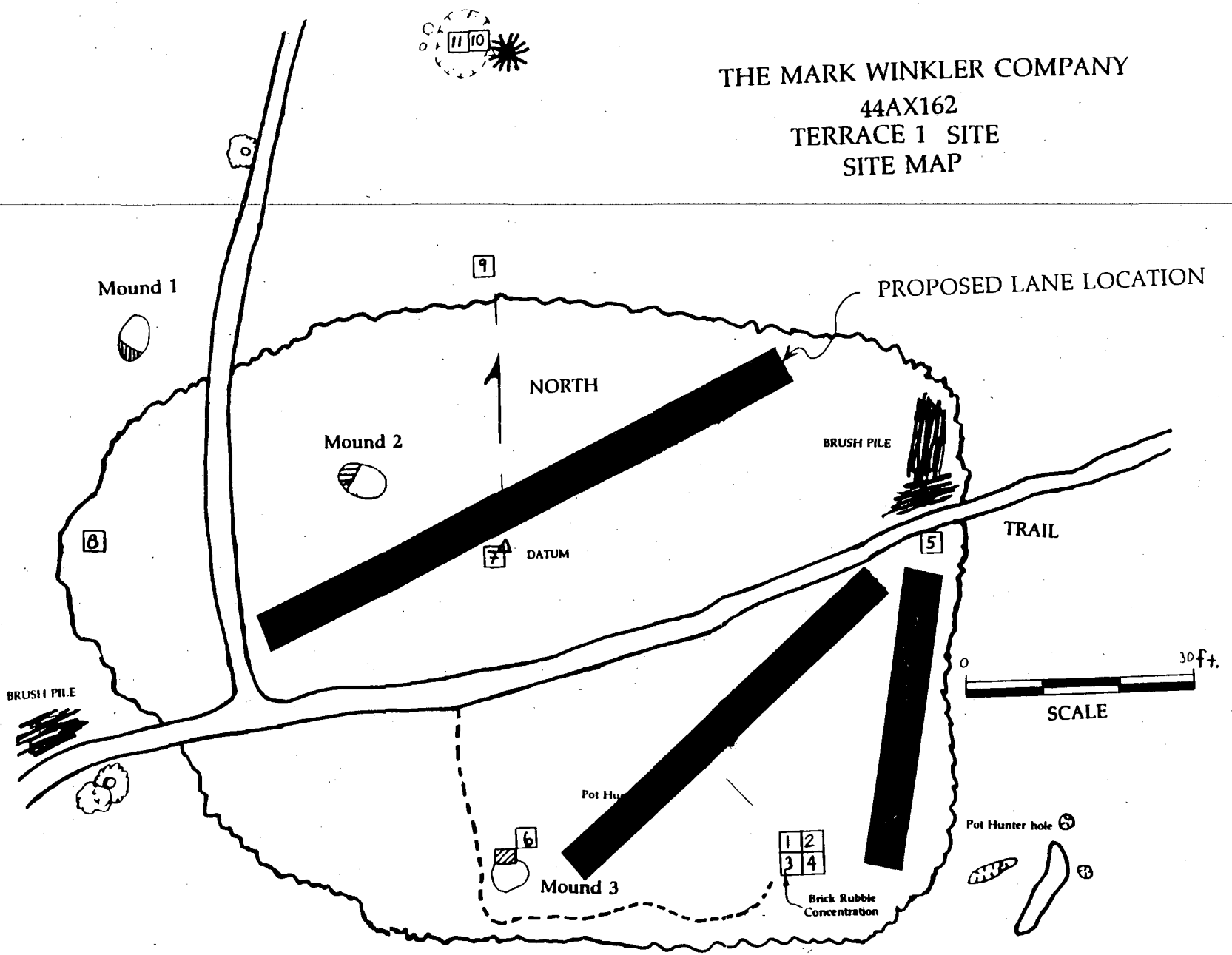
Nails

B.6. Alex W. Bealer, The Art of Blacksmithing, 1969: ND New York, Funk & Wagnalls, 1976, p. 48

Pipe Stem Unit 1, Level 1

Nail Info from Lee H. Nelson - National U.S. Park Service
Ceramics - George Miller

THE MARK WINKLER COMPANY
44AX162
TERRACE 1 SITE
SITE MAP



International Archaeological Consultants
1145 Mountain View Boulevard
Rawlins, Wyoming 82301

Ms. Pamela Cressey
Alexandria Archaeology
105 North Union Street
Alexandria, Virginia

June 14, 1993

re: Work plan for Phase III excavation at site 44AX162.

Dear Pam,

During our meeting last week we discussed the need for further work on site 44AX162 on the Winkler property. The site is currently believed to be possibly a domestic house site dating from approximately 1800-1840. Extensive research has been conducted to identify the former occupants, but has not meet withsuccess. Given the age and size of site and the artifact assemblage recovered it is possible that it may be a tenant/slave dwelling associated with the Terrett ownership of the property.

During our discussion and review of the work at the site it was agreed that additional excavation units, up to 25 units, would be required. The purpose of these units would be to delineate the site or structure boundaries and to determine if further work would be required.

Continuing efforts will also be made regarding historic research to define the identity of the site occupants. Also, an effort will be made to define the association between landowner's houses and tenant/slave dwellings on plantations/properties of the same period. This will include inquiries and research at Mt. Vernon and a review of the literature.

As work progresses I hope that you will be able to visit the site for a first hand appraisal.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Robert M. Adams

xc: William C. Nussbaum

International Archaeological Consultants
1145 Mountain View Boulevard
Rawlins, Wyoming 82301

Dr. Pamela Cressey
Alexandria Archaeology
105 North Union Street
Alexandria, Virginia

December 14, 1993

Dear Pam,

Please find attached to this letter the report: Archaeological Investigation of the Upland Terraces at Mark Center, City of Alexandria, Virginia for your review.

I have had the report edited by another person and I apologize as there are still abundant errors in the text. Please feel free to make any edits you care to make. You will also note that I have omitted page numbers on the figures as I discovered after laser printing this copy that I had omitted pages for Figures 65 & 66 and it has thrown off all subsequent pagination.

The Public Summary has yet to be written and will be submitted after receiving your review of this text. There is also an additional eight pages of bibliographic references to be integrated into the bibliography (I left the floppy disc in Alexandria when doing the final work in Hayes).

I know that you have been very busy and that work never slows down during the Holiday Season but, I hope that you will have time to review the text in the near future. I will be in Germany and Austria Dec.21-Jan. 4 and, perhaps, in Vancouver Jan. 5-9. It would be great if I could take the corrections with me during my stay overseas.

Thank you for all your help in completing this work.

Merry Christmas, Happy Hanukkah and Happy New Year!

Robert M. Adams

To: Bob Adams

From: Pam Cressey PC

Subj: Winkler Report

Date: January 26, 1994

I have reviewed your report on the Winkler property. In general, I find that the information is useful and a contribution to our knowledge of the West End. If you can make these additions and changes, I believe that it will meet the City of Alexandria standards and satisfy the requirements for future development on the property:

1. Review the document and make changes as noted. I do not have a copy of the notes, so please return this marked copy with your final. Check off on the marked pages when you make the changes as well as provide a copy of this memo with checks along side the numbers you have corrected.
Most of the comments are related to punctuation and spelling. However, I am particularly interested in having the conclusion (and especially the public summary) self-contained. When you discuss the floor plan of the historic building, please provide a sketch of the plan including where door, window, chimney,e tc. would have been located. Function areas like the kitchen should also be noted on this sketch. Also provide photos or drawings of slave houses from historic sources when you discuss the analogy between your structure and such buildings. I would think Mount Vernon and Monticello slave dwellings would be useful analogies too.

2. Regarding the historic sections: the property title as it relates to the Terrett family is presented in an understandable format and the family tree helps. Can you please add more information about the Terretts as people and the organization of such a family with its land holdings and 20 slaves. What did they do? What did they produce? Also lacking is a sense of cultural geography. Where was this small house compared to the Terrett's main house? Where were the roads? Provide full information about the slaves. Only a few of their names are mentioned? Couldn't you find purchase deeds or manumissions? What did the census say every year about the Terrett's and their household. Do the free registrations discuss anyone being emancipated by Terrett? Are there lease agreements in the deed books between Terrett and any tenant farmers? If you have checked all these sources and found nothing (I can't believe they did not show up for 7 different census years (1790-1860)), then at lease discuss how you tried to find something about the people and their agricultural productivity, community contributions, etc. Did they not file any reparation requests after the Civil War? This report is the perfect opportunity to use this site as an avenue to the anthropology of the West End in the 19th century.

Please include copies of wills + deeds in appendix.[1]

3. Regarding the artifact analysis and interpretation: It is useful to have the consultants' reports as appendices. I have concerns on the following points:

1. I can't find raw aggregate artifact counts. For instance, the total number of ceramic sherds and the quantity of each ware, decoration and function. The consultant report on ceramics says that the MNI is an estimate because they didn't have enough time. I don't understand this, because there aren't too many ceramics to begin with. If a site is significant enough to mitigate, then, the ceramics should be analyzed fully. A basic way of comparing black/white, rich/poor is by looking at quantities of each ware and decoration. Without these basic percents you can't compare your assemblage to other Alexandria sites or other black sites. Do you feel that this form of analysis is beyond your scope of work? It is standard from my knowledge of the field and a baseline.

2. I also can't find the section that discusses how you dated the site. What are the terminus post quem dates based upon the artifacts? How do you know when the fire was and that it was pre-Civil War? What is the difference in age between the glass and ceramics? Does the ceramic assemblage seem old with much creamware, etc.? What about the LATE 19th C. German Bottle?

3. At some point in the discussions on glass and ceramic you need to view them functionally, going beyond ware. For instance, what did the teawares look like--how many matching cups and of what patterns? The functional analysis and the relationship of these functions to placement within the rooms is important too.

4. It is important to examine the difference between an urban Alexandria household of the period and your site. ~~With h[redacted]~~s. Unfortunately, the ceramic consultants are not aware of the Alexandria assemblages and assume everything comes from pennsylvania when it could have been made here. The slave site we have had very fine wares, but many of them quite old when compared to the date of discard, and they are unmatched.

I hope that we can discuss these issues. I do not want to cause you more time, but basic historical methods should be used to make the site as useful as possible. It is a one-of-a-kind-site in Alexandria and we need to have as much standard information as possible in the report to compare to other sites. Historical information, cultural context and texture, as well as proper artifact analysis will insure the proper use of the report.

We need FIG 65- Where all the T.P. units are on site

Bob- what about donation of the artifacts? Can we include ~~Deed of Gift~~ form signed by all?

International Archaeological Consultants
1145 Mountain View Boulevard
Rawlins, Wyoming 82301

Dr. Pamela Cressey
Alexandria Archaeology
105 N. Union Street
Alexandria, Virginia

February 23,1994

re: Additions and edits to the Winkler report.

Dear Pam,

Along with this letter are four bound and one unbound copy of the report, "The Archaeological Investigation of the Undeveloped Upland Terraces at Mark Center, Alexandria, Virginia". Also, included is the original copy of the report submitted in December with your comments. As per your instructions, each item has been addressed and a check mark has been made next to each comment. Attached to this letter is your letter of January 26 with a check mark on each question or request for additional information.

Other additions to the report include two additional Appendices; the requested Terrett Family documents and a collection of photocopies from the Valentine Museum, Richmond, Virginia. These photocopies have been included as they provide small details that may be applicable to this site. These photocopies were provided courtesy of the Valentine Museum and are not to be reproduced without permission.

A question had been raised about the location of a "Mason" in the middle of the survey area as depicted on the G.M. Hopkins map of 1894 (Figure 49). A review of the chain of title of all the properties does not show a Mason anywhere in the titles.

A re-examination of the map at Alexandria Archaeology was not legible enough to read the notation below the name Mason. A trip to the State Library and Archives found that they do not have a copy of the map. Seventeen phone calls were made to the National Archives, who are in the process of moving from Pickett Street to College Park, Maryland. Their unusable phone system and uncooperative staff drove me to the Library of Congress to find the map. It shows a "Mason 124 acres" with no associated structures (See attached map).

An inquiry to Ms. Beth Mitchell who has conducted a majority of the property and archival research for this report yielded the necessary information. As part of an upcoming 2,000 page manuscript written with Ms. Edith Sprouse, she has located a number of descriptions and transactions related to a 124 3/4 acre parcel of property. This property was sold by Thomas Daniel and wife to Thompson P. Mason in trust for William Peak (Fairfax Co. Deed Book H 3:344) in 1830. Her interpretation of the transaction suggests that Daniel probably defaulted on the property and Mason may have acted as representative in the transaction. The property is later recorded as belonging

to "Widow Mason" or Betsy C. Mason. The Hopkins 1894 notation shows no structures and it is clear that the "Mason 124 acres" should be located a few hundred yards north and not within the survey area. I have enclosed a copy of the Terrett 1853 division map that shows the close proximity of the Mason property that is adjacent to the Terrett property.

I have spoken to Bill Nussbaum and explained all the reasons and advantages of donating the artifacts to the City of Alexandria. He has expressed an interest and willingness but has decided to keep the artifacts at the Mark Winkler Company for the time being unless you feel strongly otherwise. I have assembled the appropriate notes, photographs, survey and excavation forms and they will remain with the artifacts.

Bill has requested that upon your completion of the review, you confirm in a letter to him that the Mark Winkler Company has satisfied the requirements of the letter agreement of March 6, 1992. This would be that all of the property surveyed as part of the study receive a " no-effect determination" as stipulated in the letter agreement and that no further archaeological work will be required for the agreed-upon ten year period.

I can't thank you, Steve and Fran enough for all you have done for me and for all your assistance.

Sincerely,

Robert M. Adams

cc: William C. Nussbaum

To: Bob Adams

From: Pam Cressey

Subj: Winkler Report

Date: January 26, 1994

I have reviewed your report on the Winkler property. In general, I find that the information is useful and a contribution to our knowledge of the West End. If you can make these additions and changes, I believe that it will meet the City of Alexandria standards and satisfy the requirements for future development on the property:

1. Review the document and make changes as noted. I do not have a copy of the notes, so please return this marked copy with your final. Check off on the marked pages when you make the changes as well as provide a copy of this memo with checks along side the numbers you have corrected.
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incorporated in each section

2. I also can't find the section that discusses how you dated the site. What are the terminus post quem dates based upon the artifacts? How do you know when the fire was and that it was pre-Civil War? What is the difference in age between the glass and ceramics? Does the ceramic assemblage seem old with much creamware, etc.? What about the LATE 19th C. German Bottle?

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We need FIG 65- where all the T.P. units are on site

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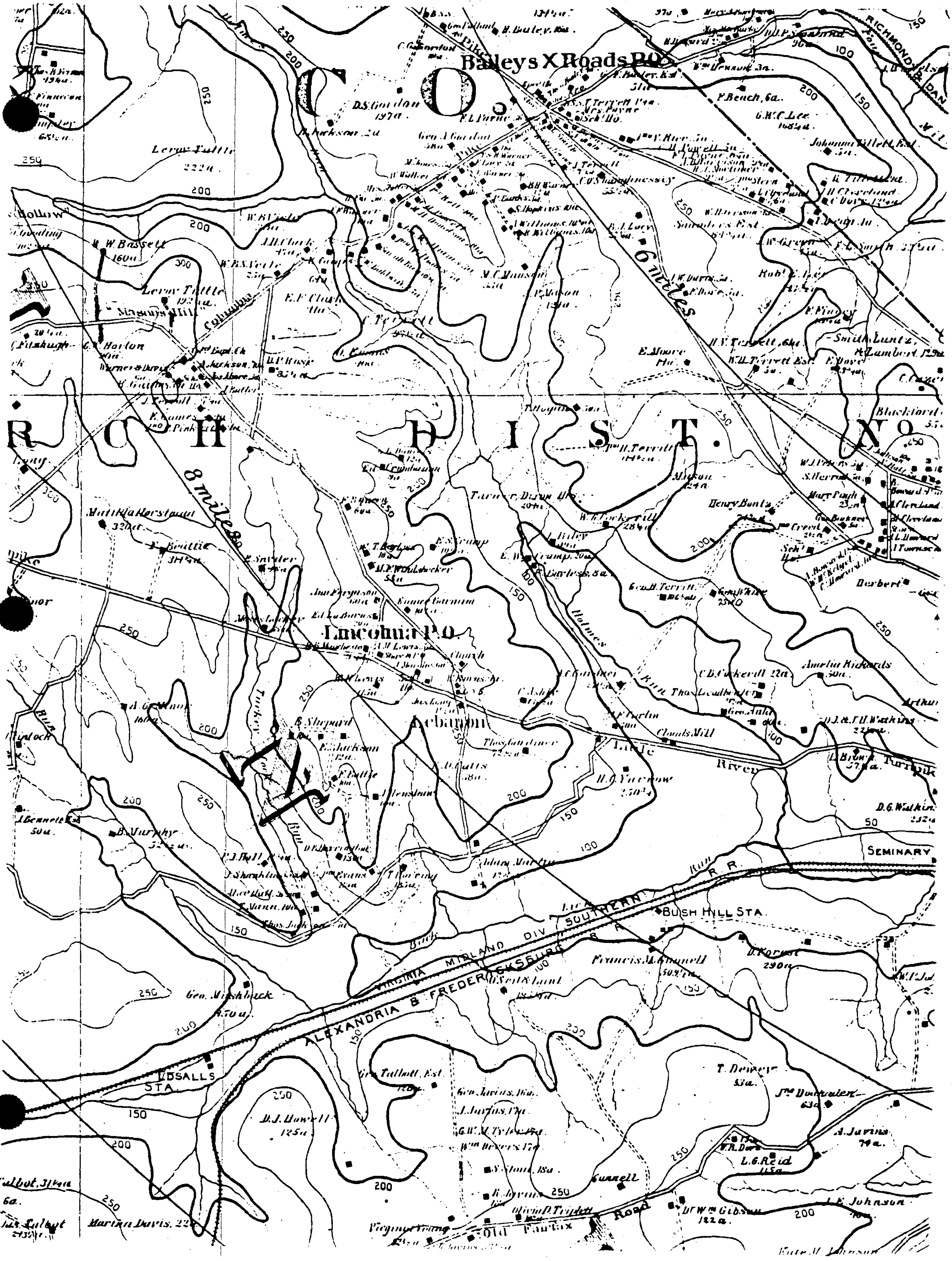
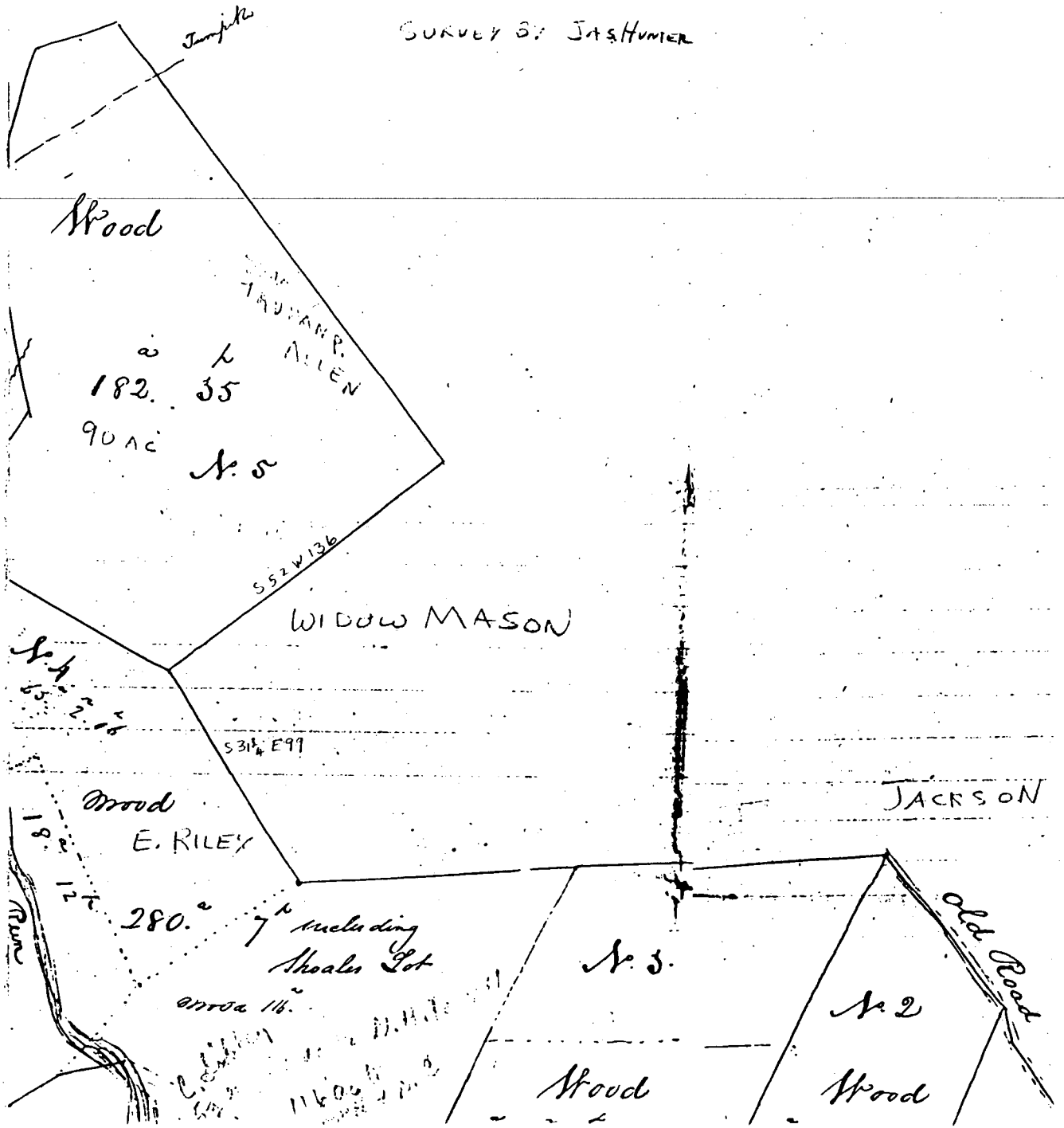


Baileys X Roads P.O.
C O.
R C H D I S T. No.
Lincolnia P.O.
Lebanon
6 miles
8 miles
RICHMOND
SEMINARY
BUSH HILL STA.
SOUTHERN R R
VIRGINIA MIDLAND DIV
ALEXANDRIA & FREDERICKSBURG
EDSALLS STA
Old Fairfax Road
Clouds Mill
Holmes Run
H. W. Bassett 160a.
Leroy Tuttle 222a.
D.S. Gordon 197a.
Henry Bontz
Amelia Richards 50a.
Francis M. Gunnell
D.J. Howell 125a
L. G. Reid 115a.
Geo. Mishback 150a.
Martin Davis
T. Dewey 53a.
D. Forest 290a.
A. Javins 74a.

Capt. [illegible] H. Taylor's "OAKLAND"

1,172 ac

SURVEY BY JAS HUNTER



✓ Title page - change date

— Acknowledgments - ✓ corrections — Add Fig. 65 in text

— ✓ Finish Winkler — modify Fig 92 - Nancy

✓ Table of Contents ✓ - page #'s

✓ - add title

- add Appendix L

- add Appendix M

✓ Introduction — edits

✓ Prehist - Intro — edits

✓ p. 10 Prehist - Cultiel p. 10 — edits

✓ p. 46 add ⊙

49 p. 51 shards ✓ p. 57 add ⊙

✓ p. 60 "App. L not included. - delete second reference

✓ p. 67 add Turret # of slaves - 1749

✓ p. 72 area near survey area to the north - straight

✓ p. 73 1853 - see p. 2

✓ p. 82 edit

— p. 94 explain - overlap of Fx period titles

— letter p. 95 "Mason"?

~~Fig. 57 - change~~ ⊙

— Fig 60 put site on map

✓ p. 118 remove "B"

✓ p. 131 move ⊙

✓ p. 138 edit

✓ p. 145 edit

✓ p. 149 edit

✓ p. 153 edit

p.165 info on chimneys from Kelso

✓ p.171 - add reference to Fig. 120

✓ p.176 - Kelso reference - "hole in pit"

✓ ~~p.176~~ - note white stone excavation unit?

✓ p.177 - Singleton reference for "scraper" on site

✓ - # of bones = 70

✓ p.186 - date = cobalt glass

✓ - "embossed panel bottle after 1867"

✓ - amethyst glass - date

✓ p.191 - cobalt glass - date

✓ amber 4

✓ aqua "

✓ p.193 - edits

✓ - ceramic total

✓ - ~~blue~~ shell edged plates - whiteware or pearlware

✓ p.214 - date typo

CONCLUSIONS { p.215 - ~~add~~ insert Fig. 120 modified

✓ p.218 - change to filed

Alexandria Archaeology

105 North Union Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
(703) 838-4399

June 1, 1994

William Nussbaum
The Mark Winkler Company
4900 Seminary Road
Alexandria, VA 22311

Dear Bill,

Bob Adams has provided us with a final draft of the Winkler archaeological report which meets the Alexandria Archaeology Standards, after one page is reprinted. I would like to complete the remaining elements of the archaeology so that I can provide a final letter approving the report. Based upon our previous agreement, this determination will be in effect for 10 years from the approval date.

First, one final copy of the report should be a master for duplication purposes. This copy should have original photographs and graphics and be without binder punched holes. I would also like a brief statement from you permitting duplication of the report for public information purposes. Our office will make the report available for copying costs upon request. We can delete site location references to prevent people from vandalizing your property.

Second, we should resolve the issue of a repository for the archaeological assemblage recovered from your study. We would appreciate the Winkler Company's donation of the collection (artifacts, field notes, photographs, etc.) to the City of Alexandria. We can provide free curation of the collection if you donate it to the City. If you prefer to retain ownership, we can accept a loan with a curation fee of $227 per box. However, if you choose to donate your collection to another repository that meets professional standards, then the City will need copies of the field notes, photographs (slides and black/white), and related written or electronic data. I encourage you to donate the collection to the City of Alexandria for the fullest use and appreciation by researchers, the community and school children. Enclosed is a deed of gift form for your review. If you want to donate the collection, please sign both forms and return them to me. I will then send you an original with the City signature.

If you would like to display any of the artifacts or produce

interpretive materials in your offices, hotel or the Winkler Botanical Preserve, our staff would be happy to assist you. Of course, we can provide loan agreements for your use of the objects. Given the good working relationship that Bob and our archaeologists have had with the Preserve staff, I would look forward to working with your people to include archaeology in the Preserve's programs. Integrating the preservation and interpretation of Native American sites with the cultivation of native plants in the Preserve would be a unique urban phenomenon in this country.

As always, it is such a pleasure to work with all of you. Please contact me to discuss these points, and I will then provide you with the final letter clearing your property of any further archaeological work.

Sincerely,

Pamela J. Cressey, Ph.D.
City Archaeologist

cc Bob Adams

THE MARK WINKLER COMPANY

WILLIAM C NUSSBAUM
SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT
GENERAL COUNSEL
703 578 7798

4900 SEMINARY ROAD
ALEXANDRIA VIRGINIA
22311-1811

June 8, 1994

Pamela J. Cressey, PhD
City Archaeologist
Alexandria Archaeology
105 N. Union Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

Dear Pam:

Thank you for your letter of June 1, 1994. This confirms our discussions with regard to the donation of artifacts, public display, and the use and dissemination of our final report. As we discussed, my concern is that we do not inadvertently invite site vandalism since, unlike other sites, this site is not going to be developed immediately. We would therefore ask that, until the site is developed, any public dissemination of the report or artifacts not reference specifically Mark Center or the site's location, and that any reproduction of the report specifically omit any such references.

I am enclosing a copy of the deed of donation, upon which I have made a few clarifications. If these changes are acceptable, I will have it signed so that we can deliver it, together with all of the original artifacts, etc. immediately upon receipt of the final approval letter.

Please do not hesitate to call me with any questions or comments.

Thank you and best regards.

Very truly yours,

William C. Nussbaum

Enclosure

c:\wpwin\letters.bn\cressey

Alexandria Archaeology
105 North Union Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
(703) 838-4399

June 22, 1994

William Nussbaum
The Mark Winkler Company
4900 Seminary Road
Alexandria, VA 22311

Dear Bill,

Bob Adams has delivered the final materials to complete the Winkler archaeological report. It does meet the Alexandria Archaeology Standards, and based upon the agreement reached on August 21, 1991, it will continue to satisfy archaeological requirements in the project area for 10 years from this date.

Ignacio Pessoa in the City Attorney's Office agreed to this ten year duration period for the report. If a site plan is submitted for the property within this ten year period, the evaluation methods and recommendations included in the report will be accepted and considered to be in compliance with the Alexandria Archaeological Protection Code.

Since this report goes beyond an evaluation and management report to the full mitigation of the one identified site, no additional scopes of work for data recovery or needed. Since no significant archaeological resources remain on the property, subsequent development will not adversely affect Alexandria's heritage.

Based upon my letter dated March 6, 1992, the City of Alexandria may require additional work within the ten year period only if the Archaeological Protection Code or other parts of the City Code change. After the ten year period, the City may require changes "if it can be documented that contemporary "state of the art" methods would substantially improve the level of evaluation and thus call into question the no-effect determination." My letter also states that if significance criteria after ten years (2004) cause re-evaluation of the report, the City may make a different determination and require appropriate preservation actions.

This report and the ten year agreement are landmarks in Alexandria's preservation history. Your company is the first to survey

and mitigate sites prior to a site plan, thus the work stands ahead of its time. Bob Adams has used intensive and careful archaeological methods which are at the forefront of contemporary archaeology. This complete archaeological survey, data recovery and report should hold up to time longer than projects in which the minimum standards are used. As noted in the 1992 letter, the City recognizes The Mark Winkler Company's commitment to excellence and agrees that the use-life of the report must be sufficient to justify the cost at the pre-development stage of your property.

May I suggest that a copy of this letter be inserted into the final report at either the front or in an appendix? Bob can take care of this when he delivers the artifacts. I will send a copy to the relevant City departments and the City Attorney's Office.

Also enclosed are copies of the final Deed of Gift form as modified by you. After your signature, I will sign and return an original copy to you.

Thank you for a most interesting three years. I think you can be proud of the fine quality of the work and its value to the citizens of Alexandria.

Sincerely,

Pamela J. Cressey

Pamela J. Cressey, Ph.D.
City Archaeologist

International Archaeological Consultants
1145 Mountain View Boulevard
Rawlins, Wyoming 82301

Dr. Pamela Cressey
Alexandria Archaeology
105 N. Union Street
Alexandria, Virginia

April 29,1994

Dear Pam,

Thank you for your final comments and edits on the Winkler archaeological report.

I have gone through your list of comments and corrections and my corresponding notes from our telephone conversation on April 19th.

-On page 111 I have added the Deed Book reference for the 1755 Terrett will into the text.

-On the over size fold out chart showing the slaves per Terrett family member, I have noted that the slave names are listed in enclosed boxes in the text where it refers to the chart.

-The copies of the pertinent agricultural census records will be photocopied from microfilm when I return to the State Library in Richmond next Monday and forwarded to you as soon as possible.

-The sentence referring to slaves and the increases in their number from births has been rewritten (p. 118).

-Your request for original photos of the slave cabin photos is prohibitively expensive as the Valentine requires a fee of $35 for a one time publication per photograph plus printing costs. The photocopies of the photographs were provided as a courtesy by the Museum as they were told this is essentially an academic publication with limited circulation. The original notes, historic records, field maps and photographs are being kept with the artifacts by the Mark Winkler Company at this time.

-The reference to Figure 120 on page 177 has been corrected to Figure 125.

-Total number of artifacts have included for the food preparation category and for the ceramics as well. The division of categories, as we discussed, was based on categories that I believed most clearly helped to visualize the site and to make the analysis as clear as possible. There is a combination of groups classified by material e.g glass, because identification by functional group was nearly impossible because of the amount that had been altered from the burning of the structure and by function where possible. Such as, the food preparation category that was grouped because these artifacts were closely associated and represented a functional pattern that should be examined together.

-Typos were corrected on page 182-side to sides and were to was.

-On p. 198, Appendix K was corrected to Appendix L and the typos that were noted were in the December draft and had been corrected in the February edition. Also, added to this page were the total number of ceramics. As we discussed, a great deal of additional information can be gleaned from the second ceramics report that has been included in Appendix K after the original report.

-Figure 114 that shows an assortment of ceramic materials was replaced in the February edition with another graphic that was of greater value and conveyed more information.

-A clarification has been made in the conclusions to avoid some confusion about the differences or similarities in the comparison of rural and urban households. It essentially states that urban and city lifestyles are clearly different although the material remains are similar.

I believe this addresses all of the concerns expressed in you letter of January 26 and the comments and edits that have been addressed here. I have attached to this letter six sets of the pages that have been edited, revised or added to the report and hope that they can be integrated into each copy.

I have also spoken to Pegeen McLaughlin-Pullins, who did the majority of the ceramic analysis, who has expressed interest in doing a Masters thesis on the ceramics from the site. She can be reached at Colonial Williamsburg-Archaeological Laboratory at (804) 220-7336. I believe that there is an opportunity for some exciting research topics that can be gleaned from the ceramics in several contexts.

I hope that you will be able to confirm the acceptance of this report in writing to Bill Nussbaum as part of the original investigation requirement in the very near future.

Thank you once again for your help and patience over this long and involved project.

Most Sincerely,

Robert M. Adams

xc: Mr. William C. Nussbaum

THE MARK WINKLER COMPANY

WILLIAM C NUSSBAUM
SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT
GENERAL COUNSEL
703 578 7798

4900 SEMINARY ROAD
ALEXANDRIA VIRGINIA
22311-1811

June 30, 1994

Pamela J. Cressey, PhD
Alexandria Archaeology
105 N. Union Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

Re: Deed of Gift

Dear Pam:

Enclosed please find two duplicate counterparts of the Deed of Gift, now fully executed by the Donor. Please return one executed counterpart to me. Also, although I have the fax copy, I would appreciate the original approval letter for my files.

It has been a pleasure working with you over the past few years. Please do not hesitate to call with any questions or comments.

Thank you and best personal regards.

Very truly yours,

William C. Nussbaum

Enclosure

c:\wpwin\mail\letters.bn\cressey2

DEED OF GIFT

TO

ALEXANDRIA ARCHAEOLOGY

OFFICE OF HISTORIC ALEXANDRIA

CITY OF ALEXANDRIA

105 North Union Street

Alexandria, Virginia 22314

I/We, The Mark Winkler Company, Agent (hereinafter "Donor") hereby irrevocably and unconditionally give, convey and assign to the Alexandria Archaeology of the City of Alexandria, a municipal corporation of Virginia (hereinafter "Museum"), all my right, title and interests to and associated with the following described object(s):

OBJECT	DESCRIPTION
	All artifacts and associated records from the Phase I, II and III excavations from the archaeological investigation of the undeveloped upland terraces in Mark Center, conducted by International Archaeological Consultants from 1991-1993. Includes sites 44AX162 and 44AX163.

*Any public display of the artifacts shall not identify the specific location of the site without Donor's prior written consent (this condition goes away upon site development)

1. This gift to the Museum includes all my right, title and interests, including all copyrights, trademarks, and related interests, which I, the Donor, have or may be deemed to have in the objects described above. I also convey the exclusive rights of display, public performance, reproduction, distribution and preparation of derivative works from the objects, subject to the Museum making loans to the undersigned of any artifacts displayed.*

2. I, the Donor, hereby warrant that to the best of my knowledge I have good and complete right, title and interests to give.

3. This deed of gift shall be subject to and interpreted under the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Tari C. Thomas
Signature of Donor

4900 Seminary Road
Address
Suite 900

Alexandria, Virginia 22311

Signature of Donor

28 June 1994
Date

The City of Alexandria expresses its gratitude for the generous gift of the objects(s) described above, acceptance and receipt of which is hereby acknowledged.

Accepted this 1st day of July 19 94 on behalf of the City of Alexandria.

Barbara H Magid
Alexandria Archaeology Representative

APPENDIX D

Archaeological Preservation Certification

Alexandria Archaeology

105 North Union Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
(703) 838-4399

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRESERVATION CERTIFICATION

Project: Winkler Date: 6/8/93

Address: 4900 Seminary Road Contact: Mr. William Nussbaum

Phone Number(s): (703) 578-7798 Address: 4900 Seminary Road

ATTACH MAP: impact areas: red resource areas: **blue**
archaeological excavation areas: **green**

---

1. Proposed Action(s): Expected Date: 6/8/93

- ☐ Demolition
- ☐ Construction
- ☐ Grading
- ☐ Filling
- ☐ Utility Trenches
- ☒ Other (specify) Excavation of up to 25 units.

2. Statement of Archaeological Significance:

- ☐ Determined Significant
- ☒ Potentially Significant
- ☐ No Significance

Discussion: See attached work plan

3. Archaeological Impact:

- ☐ Proposed action will alter or destroy significant resources.
- ☐ Proposed action will not affect significant resources.
- ☒ Unknown until testing occurs.

Discussion:

4. Proposed Archaeological Preservation Action:

- [x] Test and then conduct data recovery, if warranted
- [ ] Data Recovery (attach methods and design)
- [ ] Sampling (attach strategy)
- [ ] Recordation (attach methods)
- [ ] No preservation actions

Discussion: See attached workplan

5. Coordination and Scheduling of Archaeological Work in Relation to Proposed Action:

6. Dates of Fieldwork: From 8/6, 1993 to 8/8, 1993.
d. m. y. d. m. y.

I certify to the best of my knowledge that the above information is accurate and that the proposed actions will not endanger archaeological resources which may be significant for our understanding of Alexandria's heritage.

6/8/93
Date

Robert M. Adams
Name

President - International Archaeological Cons.
Position and Company

1145 Mountain View Blvd.
Address

Rawlins, WY 82301

(804) 642-3727
Telephone

APPROVED BY CITY ARCHAEOLOGIST:

6-9-93
Date

Pamela A. Cressey
City Archaeologist

THIS CERTIFICATION IS IN EFFECT

FROM 8/6 1993, **TO** 8/8, 1993.
d. m. y. d. m. y.

International Archaeological Consultants
1145 Mountain View Boulevard
Rawlins, Wyoming 82301

Ms. Pamela Cressey
Alexandria Archaeology
105 No. Union Street
Alexandria, VA

June 9, 1993

re: Work plan for excavation at site 44AX162.

Dear Pam,

During our meeting last week we discussed the need for further work on site 44AX162 on the Mark Winkler Company property. The site is currently believed to be a domestic house site dating from ~~ap~~ approx. 1800-1840 although, extensive research has been conducted to identify the occupants, with no success, it is believed to be a tenant/slave dwelling associated with the Turnett ownership of the property.

During our discussion and review of the work at the site it was agreed that additional excavation units up to 25 units would be required. The purpose of these units would be to delineate the site or structure boundaries and to determine if any further work would be required.

Continuing efforts will also be made regarding historic research to define the identity of the site occupants. Also, an effort will be made to define the association between landowner houses and tenant/slave dwelling and plantation/properties of the same period. This will include ingress and research at

literature.

As work progresses I hope that you will be able to remit the $6 for a first hand appraisal.

Thank you

Sincerely,

Robert M. Allen

xc: William C. Nussbaum

5. Do the historic land uses on your property indicate that contaminated soils may be present? If your historical data is inconclusive, consult the map of suspected contamination sites and the 1945 aerial photograph series in Room 4130 of City Hall.

✓ NO - Go to Question 5.

____ YES - If contaminated soils are found, appropriate steps must be taken to preserve the health of the excavators, and to protect the ground water. Do not backfill contaminated soil into non-contaminated soil strata.

A. Ground water protection measures should be included in the Soil Erosion Plan. If you do not need to file a Soil Erosion Plan, present a statement of how you plan to contain the toxic excavated material to the Site Plan Coordinator, for his approval.

B. Excavators must have the proper training and equipment to protect them from harmful pollutants present on some industrial and landfill sites. Present a written summary of your planned Health and Safety measures to the Environmental Quality Manager (Health Department) or his representative, for his approval.

6. Are there known or suspected burials on your site? Do you plan to excavate the burials?

✓ NO

____ YES - A court order must be obtained to exhume human remains. You must also obtain a permit from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, in accordance with VR 390-01-02. Copies of VR 390-01-02 are available at Alexandria Archaeology. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources is a legally interested party in any request for a court order to remove an historic cemetery.

REMINDERS

Don't forget to call Miss Utility (703-559-0100) to clear your excavations.

Proper protection (e.g. hard hats, gloves, etc.) should be worn by all field personnel working with heavy machinery and/or contaminated soil.

I certify to the best of my knowledge that the above information is accurate.

6/8/93
Date

Robert M. Adams
Name

President - International Archeeological Consultants
Position and Company

1145 W. View Blvd., Rawlins, WY 82301
Address & Telephone Number

(804) 642-3727

City of Alexandria
Supplemental Approvals for Archaeological Excavation

Project Name: WINKLER Date: 6/8/93

1. Who signs?: John Noelle, City Arborist, 1108 Jefferson Street, 703-838-4999.

Impact of ground disturbance on existing trees: The applicant has obtained my approval of the excavation strategy and submitted an acceptable tree protection plan (copy attached), if necessary.

John C Noelle — Signature
6/9/93 — Date

2-5A. Who signs?: Geoff Byrd, Site Plan Coordinator, T&ES, City Hall, Room 4130.

Soil Erosion Control: An approved erosion control plan is on file with the Department of Transportation and Environmental Services.

N/A GB3 — Signature
6/9/93 — Date

Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act: A letter of exemption from the provisions of this act is attached.

N/A GB3 — Signature
6/9/93 — Date

Deep Trenching or Marine Clay: An approved plan for shoring or stepping back the trenches is attached.

N/A GB3 — Signature
6/9/93 — Date

Contaminated Soil: An approved plan for protecting ground water and natural soil is attached.

N/A GB3 — Signature
6/9/93 — Date

5B. Who signs? William Skrabak, Environmental Quality Division, Health Department, 517 N. St. Asaph Street, 703-838-4850.

Contaminated Soil: An approved plan for protecting workers' health and safety is attached, or is part of the approved erosion control plan.

W J Skrabak — Signature
6-9-93 — Date

6. Who signs? Pamela J. Cressey, City Archaeologist, 105 N. Union Street 703-838-4399.

Burials: Appropriate court orders and Virginia Department of Historic Resources permits are attached.

Pamela J. Cressey — Signature
6-9-93 — Date

APPENDIX E

Resumes-Personnel, Co-authors, Consultants

In Alphabetical Order

International Archaeological Consultants

1145 Mountain View Boulevard
Rawlins, Wyoming 82301

Robert M. Adams
Archaeologist

EDUCATION

M.A., Texas A&M University 1985, Anthropology - Nautical Archaeology
B.A.S., University of Minnesota, Duluth 1978, Earth Sciences/General Sciences
Our World-Underwater Scholarship 1975, One Year Scholarship to Study With Numerous International Marine Science Authorities

EXPERIENCE

Mr. Adams serves as President of International Archaeological Concultants and principal archaeologist with responsibilities entailing the full spectrum of archaeological investigations on both land and underwater projects. For most of his 13 years as an archaeologist he has engaged in cultural resource management and has a command of the requirements for any such undertaking. He has participated on nautical archaeological projects in numerous states and foreign countries and is recognized internationally for his work.

Mr. Adams has developed an extensive knowledge of prehistory and history in Eastern North America, Texas & Gulf Coast areas as well as his extensive academic pursuits in nautical archaeology. The scope of his research and field experience spans from 3rd century B.C. shipwrecks in the Mediterranean to 20th century shipwrecks in the Gulf of Mexico. His experience in terrestrial archaeology include all phases of investigations of prehistoric and historic sites to the 20th Century. Mr. Adams has a broad base of experience in nautical archaeology and is well versed with remote sensing electronics and their use in cultural resource surveys.

Mr. Adams has produced scientific papers on technological developments in ship construction and maneuvering, and is published both in the U.S. and abroad

SELECTED PROJECT EXPERIENCE

- Directed Phase II evaluation of the Terrace 2B Site (44AX163) a prehistoric site, and the Terrace 1 Site (44AX162), an historic site, for The Mark Winkler Company, Alexandria ,Virginia.(In progress)
- Co- Principal Investigator of the Phase II evaluation of the Crow Rock Bottom Site (36GR101) a prehistoric seasonal campsite Greene County, Pennsylvania.
- Co-Principal Investigator of the Phase III mitigation of the Footbridge Rockshelter (36GR196) Greene County, Pennsylvania.
- Directed phase I survey of the Upper and Lower Ponds at the Winkler Botanical Preserve, Alexandria ,Virginia.
- Participated as a consultant on the recording of the shipwreck Indiana, sank in Lake Superior in 1859 with Texas A & M University and the Smithsonian Institution.
- Performed archaeological monitoring of excavations to bury utility lines across historic market

square in Fredericksburg, Virginia, established c.a. 1733. (Harrison & Associates)

- Performed archaeological investigation of the Central Rappahannock Regional Library, Fredericksburg, Virginia. Located in historic Fredericksburg, the property was first owned by Fielding Lewis in 1749.

- Performed field testing and surveying with the Acoustic Subsurface Probe (ASP), a prototype imaging system developed by Applied Sonics Corporation. Work focused on imaging anomalies to assist in locating the Gallega, abandoned by Columbus in 1503 on his fourth voyage in Rio Belen, Panama.

- Co-directed the Phase I archaeological investigation of a 30 acre tract at Ferry Farm, the boyhood home of George Washington, in Stafford County, Virginia. The project was undertaken for Stafford County's Ferry Farm Project. One prehistoric site and a historic site were identified in this survey.

- Co-directed the archaeological examination of a utility corridor for Stafford County's Department of Utilities and the Ferry Farm Project along the east property line of Ferry Farm bordering State Highway 3's easement.

- Field Director for the Phase I archaeological investigation at Haymount Farm, a 1,605 acre tract in Caroline County, Virginia. Seven prehistoric sites, sixteen historic sites, and five multi-component sites for a total of 28 sites have been identified on the property to date.

- Assisted the field supervision on a reconnaissance-level archaeological survey on the Millbank estate in King George County, Virginia for the Society of the Descendants of Emigrant William Strother of King George, Virginia. The purpose of this investigation is to locate and preserve the remains of William Strother's first residence in the New World, dated 1669, and to facilitate this resource's nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

- Tested prehistoric and historic multi-component site near West Point, Virginia. Conducted Phase I survey for proposed SE Expressway in Chesapeake, Virginia. (College of William and Mary Archaeological Project Center)

- Phase III archaeological mitigation of prehistoric site near Reading, Pennsylvania. Phase II archaeological investigations at the Simpsonville Stone Ruins, and the Heritage Heights site, Howard County, Maryland. (GAI Consultants, Inc.)

- Performed Phase I survey of an 11 mile segment for the proposed S.E. Expressway in the City of Virginia Beach and Chesapeake, Virginia. Phase I survey of proposed 10 mile water pipeline for City of Norfolk, Virginia. (Mid-Atlantic Archaeological Research, Inc.)

- Performed preliminary reconnaissance and subsequent survey for the Gallega, abandoned in 1503 by Columbus on his fourth voyage in Rio Belen, Panama. (Institute of Nautical Archaeology, Texas A&M University - Exploration & Discovery Research Team)

- Conducted Phase II testing of five proposed bridge crossing sites in New York and Gloucester Counties for the York River Bridge Crossing Project. (College of William and Mary Archaeological Project Center)

- Surveyed and performed limited testing of sites on a 700 acre area near Williamsburg, Virginia for the Stonehouse Development Project. (Virginia Archaeological Services)

- Mitigated the C.B. Comstock, a hopper dredge, which burned and sank in 1913 at Surfside, Texas. (Coastal Environments, Inc.)

- Performed archaeological excavation of the "Molasses Reef Wreck," an early 16th century wreck in Turks and Caicos Islands, British West Indies. (Institute of Nautical Archaeology, Texas A&M University - Exploration and Discovery Research Team)

- Excavated armory site in Richmond, Virginia. The site was constructed between 1799 - 1802 and was responsible for the manufacture of small arms. The site was later used as a rolling mill, but then destroyed in 1865 in the Burning of Richmond. (Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities

- Assisted the Yorktown Shipwreck Archaeological Project in excavation of an 18th century British merchant vessel (44Y088) associated with the conclusive battle of the American Revolutionary War where British forces surrendered to allied French and American forces on October 19, 1781. (Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks)

- Employed in archaeological survey, testing, and excavation of numerous prehistoric and historic sites in central and east Texas, and Louisiana over a two year period. (Espey, Huston, & Associates, Inc.)

- 175 Water Street Project. Excavated a well preserved early 18th century merchant vessel used as cribbing to expand land use into the East River. The ship was located in Manhattan, two blocks inland from the East River. (Soil Systems, Inc.)

- Pedro Bank Survey, Jamaica, British West Indies: survey for shipwrecks on the Pedro Bank at the request of the government with primary concentration on the location of the Spanish treasure galleon, Nuestra de los Carmen or "genosse" sunk in 1733. (Institute of Nautical Archaeology, Texas A&M University)

- Cayman Island Project, Cayman Islands, British West Indies: survey for Shipwrecks in these islands at the request of the government during which 52 marine and three land sites were studied. Sites dated from the late 17th century. (Institute of Nautical Archaeology, Texas A&M University)

- Mombasa Wreck Excavation, Mombasa, Kenya: continuing excavation on the Santo Antonio de Tanna, a 42-gun Portuguese frigate sunk in 1697 off Fort Jesus. (Institute of Nautical Archaeology, Texas A&M University)

- Serce Liman Survey Study, Bodrum, Turkey: study of materials excavated from an 11th century "Glass Wreck" of Serce Liman, Turkey. Funded by a National Geographic Society Grant. (Institute of Nautical Archaeology, Texas A&M University)

- Excavation in Serce Liman, Turkey: archaeological excavation and study of 11th century "Glass Wreck," (National Geographic. June, 1978) 2nd Century B.C. "Hellenistic Wreck," and 3rd century B.C. "Scatter Wreck." (Institute of Nautical Archaeology, Texas A&M University)

- Survey of the Black Cloud, Liberty, Texas: survey of sidewheel steamboat sunk in 1873 in the Trinity River and preparation of the final survey publication. (Texas A&M University)

- Official United States observer for the Thracia Pontica International Symposium in Sozopol, Bulgaria, 1979.

CURRICULUM VITAE
Susan Ruth Arter

Office:
Department of Anthropology
National Museum of Natural History
MSC, Mail Stop 534
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D.C. 20560
301-238-3032

Home:
8706 Bluedale Street
Alexandria, VA 22308
703-768-0543
SS#: 567-17-7006
Married

Education:

1990 M.A. Anthropology, The George Washington University, Washington, D.C. Thesis: Ethnoarchaeological Study of Bedouin and Fellahin Subsistence Strategies at Khirbet Khuweilifeh from 1932-1947.

1983 B.A. Anthropology, San Diego State University. San Diego, California.

Major Scholarly Interests:

Human Ecology, Subsistence, Zooarchaeology, Ethnoarchaeology, Near East, North America.

Professional Research Experience:

1992-Present Project Zooarchaeologist; for the Lahav Research Project, Phase III Excavations at Tell Halif, Israel.

1990-Present Visiting Scientist; Archaeobiology Program, National Museum of Natural History (NMNH), Smithsonian Institution under direction of M. Zeder and B. Smith. Conducting zooarchaeological analysis of faunal assemblage from Powers Phase Project, Middle Mississippian materials from Missouri.

1990-1992 Laboratory Coordinator; under direction of M. Zeder. Coordinated and conducted zooarchaeological analysis of four faunal assemblages, trained and supervised students in identification, recording, computer data management with dbase III Plus and Filemanager programs.

1989-1992	Senior Faunal Analyst; under direction of M. Zeder. Analysis zooarchaeological materials from the Khabur Drainage Project, multiple sites in Khabur Drainage, Northeastern Syria, dating from 7th to 2nd Millennium in collaboration with Frank Hole, Yale University.
1988-1992	Senior Faunal Analyst; under direction of M. Zeder. Analysis of faunal remains from Gordion, Bronze and Iron Age site in central Anatolia, in collaboration with Mary Voigt, University Museum, University of Pennsylvania Expedition.
1985-1992	Senior Faunal Analyst; under direction of M. Zeder. Analysis of faunal remains from the Chalcolithic to Modern Arab periods excavated at Tell Halif, Israel by the Lahav Research Project, Cobb Institute of Archaeology.
1985-1986	Intern, Society for American Archaeology, Office of Public Affairs, Washington, D.C. Conducted research, public outreach and congressional lobbying for archaeological initiatives on behalf of the National Science Foundation, the National Park Service, Archaeological Division and the NMNH, Anthropological Archives Library, Smithsonian Institution.

Collections Experience:

1992	Participant and Temporary Supervisor; NMNH Collections Move, Museum Support Center, NMNH. Relocation of accessioned Smithsonian holdings, indigenous ceramic, lithic, faunal artifacts from Eastern U.S. contained in 301 quarter-units storage cabinets.
1990	Participant, Rehousing of NMNH Zooarchaeological Collections, Dept. of Anthropology, NMNH, under direction of M. Zeder. Assisted with supervision of three high school interns in the reorganization, packing and moving of unaccessioned zooarchaeological collections.

Archeological Fieldwork:

1992	Laboratory Director; Tell Halif, Israel. Analysis of faunal remains, participation in field school training of students, conducted ethnoarchaeological research. Site survey, mapping of Byzantine residential dwelling; June - August.

1989	Senior Faunal Analyst; Gordion Research Expedition, Central Anatolia, Turkey. In-field analysis of faunal remains from Gordion; July - August.
1987	Laboratory Director; Tell Halif, Israel. In-field analysis of faunal remains, participation in field school training of students, June - August.
1987	Researcher; Northern Negev Desert, Israel. Conduct of ethnographic interviews with Arab Bedouin and Fellahin for Masters Thesis research; June - August
1978-1985	Archaeological Field and Laboratory Technician; Western Technological Services Inc., San Diego, California. Conducted archaeological surveys, excavations and laboratory analysis of bone, lithic and shell remains.
1982-1983	Excavation Area Supervisor; Ruiz Alvarado Adobe Project, San Diego State University Field Methods Course, instructed students in archaeological excavation and recording techniques, lectured on archaeological stratigraphy; two semesters.

Field School Experience:

1983	Zooarchaeological Assistant In-Training, Tell Halif, Israel: Zooarchaeological laboratory training under M. Zeder: June - August
1979 & 1977	Field School Participant, Tell Halif, Israel: Archaeological Field School, Lahav Research Project. Received 672 field hours, 48 lecture hours training in archaeological excavation and recording techniques; June - August.

Professional Reports

1993	Preliminary Report on the Faunal Remains from Tell Halif 1992 excavations. In **Lahav Research Project 1992 Season Field IV Report**.
1991	Zooarchaeological Remains from the Powers Phase Snodgrass and Turner Village Sites Scholarly Study Program Report, N.M.N.H., Smithsonian Institution. (Co-author with M. Zeder and E. Moore)

1991 Preliminary Report on the Joint American-Danish Archaeobiological Sampling of Sites in the Khabur Basin. (Co-author with Frank Hole, M.Zeder, J.McCorriston, G.A.Johnson, N. Kouchoukos and J.Blackman)

Papers Delivered at Professional Meetings

1993 Dietary Remains from the Madame Russell House Site. The Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference in Ocean City, Maryland. April 2-4, 1993.

1992 Animal Exploitation at Gordion. Society for American Archaeology, 57th Annual Meeting, Pittsburgh, April 8-12, 1992. (Co-author with M. Zeder)

Publications:

(in press) Animal Utilization in the Khabur Basin from 8th to 2nd Millennium B.C. **Annales Archaeologiques Arabes Syriennes**. (Co-author with M. Zeder)

1993 What's Cooking? Taking Stock of the Animal Bones from the First Season of Phase III Excavations at Tell Halif. In **The Cobb Institute of Archaeology Newsletter, February 1993 Volume 3, No. 3**.

1986 The Politics of Archaeology, In **Archaeology and the Federal Government, Vol. 2, Foresight Science and Technology**. (Co-author with P. Spesser, K. Reinburg, A. Porsche, and P. Bienenfeld)

Membership in Professional Associations:

American Anthropological Association
Society for American Archaeology

References:

Dr. Melinda Zeder, Curator Zooarchaeology
Archaeobiology Program
Department of Anthropology
National Museum of Natural History
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D.C. 20560

Dr. Alison Brooks, Chairman
Department of Anthropology
George Washington University
Washington, D.C. 20052

Dr. Joe Seger, Director
Cobb Institute of Archaeology
Drawer AR
Mississippi State University
Mississippi State MS 39762

ALLISON COERPER

Address:

7315 Brookville Rd.
Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815
(301) 652-8635

Education: B.A. in Art History, 1977
The College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio

Certificate in Landscape Design, 1982
George Washington University, Washington, D.C.

Professional Experience:

4/92 - Present Gardener, Painter, Wallpaperer, Self-employed, Washington, D.C.

10/91 - 3/92 Lab Technician, Graphics, Computer, Engineering Science, Department of Cultural Resources, Washington, D.C.

10/89 - 7/90 Field and Lab Technician, Cultural Resources, Harrison and Associates, Fredericksburg, VA.

9/87 - 7/89 Field and Lab Technician, Graphics, Computer, Cultural Resources, The Maryland Geological Survey, Baltimore, MD.

2/86 - 6/87 Gardener, Breakfast cook, Seasonal Displays, The Quechee Inn, Quechee, VT.

9/85 - 1/86 Landscape Designer and Laborer, Seneca Falls Greenhouse and Nursery, Reston, VA.

1/85 - 7/85 Field Technician, Cultural Resources, Garrow and Associates, Atlanta, GA.

10/84 - 1/85 Field and Lab Technician, Cultural Resources, The Maryland Geological Survey, Baltimore, MD.

6/84 - 10/84 Field and Lab Technician, Graphics, The American University, Washington, DC.

3/84 - 5/84 Field and Lab Technician, Cultural Resources, Louis Berger and Associates, East Orange, NJ.

11/81 - 2/84 Field and Lab Technician, Cultural Resources, Soil Systems, Inc., Alexandria, VA.

9/81 - 11/81 Landscape Laborer, Lancaster Landscapes, Leisure World, Rockville, MD.

Allison Coerper

6/81 - 9/81 Lab Technician, St. Mary's City Commission, St. Mary's City, MD.

4/81 Field and Lab Assistant, Cultural Resources, Dennis Pogue, Investigator, Notley Hall Project, St. Mary's County, MD.

10/80 - 3/81 Field and Lab Technician, Research, Cultural Resources, The Maryland Historical Trust, Annapolis, MD.

10/79 - 10/80 Assistant Manager, of Stock Room, Howery and Simon, Washington, DC.

5/79 - 9/79 Field and Lab Technician, Cultural Resources, Illinois Department of Transportation, Springfield, IL.

12/78 - 5/79 Reservations Clerk, St. Thomas Sheraton Hotel and Marina, Charlotte Amalia, St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands.

11/77 - 12/78 Carpenter's Helper, Painter, Landscaper, Innovative Home Design, Washington, DC.

6/78 - 8/78 Field School Student, University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire.

8/77 - 10/77 Field and Lab Technician, Cultural Resources, Department of Transportation, Great Britain.

7/77 Field School Student, Le Vieux St. Maur, St. Maur, France.

Fidel Flores
4600 East Duke Street,Apt. 705
Alexandria, Virginia

Fidel is currently an undergraduate student at NOVA University and has worked for International Archaeological Consultants for many months over the last two years.

Fidel has worked on the Phase III excavation of a prehistoric rockshelter in Greene County, Pennsylvania.(Footbridge Rockshelter 36GR196) His duties entailed all aspects of excavation and artifact processing including floatation sampling.

He has also worked on the Phase II investigation of the Crow Rock Bottom site (36GR101), a prehistoric campsite in Greene County, Pennsylvania. This site included shovel skimming several large areas, excavation of units and systematic surface collection.

He has been an invaluable assistant in establishing a survey grid and in the excavation of nearly 700 shovel tests on the Winkler property . Fidel has been trained in the use of survey techniques and transit use. and is a bright, quick and efficient worker that is fluent in three languages,

KATHLEEN HEWLETT
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Springfield, Virginia 22153
(703) 455-8079

OBJECTIVE

A position in education, research or public communication where I can assume increasing responsibility and develop new skills.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of Arts in International Affairs,
Mary Washington College, 1990.

SKILLS

Proficient in Word Perfect 5.0 and 5.1. Knowledge of Quattro Pro and Print Shop. Designed and taught a basic Word Perfect 5.1 course for nurse educators. This course greatly improved office efficiency.

Effective oral communication skills with diverse groups. Respond to numerous inquiries from hospital personnel and the public.

Good organizational skills. Prioritize diverse work assignments from 12 people.

Responsible for training of new employee. This includes computer training, all administrative support functions listed below and orientation to ongoing office projects.

Provide comprehensive administrative support.
- Register nurses for continuing education courses,
- Maintain schedules of classrooms,
- Provide audio visual equipmentand other teaching aids for health education courses,
- Modify office procedures to increase office efficiency,
- Receptionist and typing responsibilities.

WORK HISTORY

April 1991 to present - Fairfax Hospital,
Department of Nursing Education and Research.

October, 1990 to April, 1991 - Selectemps.

1988, 1989, 1990 (summers) - Temporary Inc.

Summer 1987 - Fairfax County Park Authority

Summers 1985,1986 - Norrell Agency

March and April 1986 - worked at Partridge Creek (site # 44AH193), on the James River in Stapleton, Virginia, while studying anthropology/archeology at Sweet Briar College.

RESUME

Michael Farley (Mike) Johnson December 1992

EMPLOYMENT

October 1978 - Present - County Archaeologist (Historian III) for the Environmental and Heritage Resources Branch in the Office of Comprehensive Planning, Fairfax County Government (1978-1985 served as Administrator of the Fairfax County Archaeological Survey). Responsibilities include: provide program policy direction for the County archaeological survey; update and implement the prehistoric archaeological resource section of the County preservation plan and draft amendments to the County Comprehensive Plan; oversee implementation of the County preservation plan and appropriate heritage resource sections of the Comprehensive Plan (including negotiating recommended preservation actions with county staff and federal, state, regional, local, and private developers); conduct and supervise heritage resource surveys, laboratory work, and excavations to fulfill program planning and research requirements; produce and give public lectures, demonstrations, and museum exhibits (10-20 per year), and produce monographs, articles, and technical reports for public and professional audiences; train, supervise, and certify volunteers (7,000 hrs/yr), interns (3-5/yr) and grant employee (1). Supervisor: Bruce Kriviskey (703)237-4881.

1976 - Present - Independent consultant for archaeological resource preservation work. Since 1976 have overseen and participated as crew member, crew chief and field director on approximately 15 archaeological survey, test, and recovery projects. Projects for which I was author or co-author are indicated with an "*" in the Papers and Publications section of this resume. Such projects include the full range of Middle Atlantic prehistoric sites and 18th and 19th Century historic sites.

December 1974 - October 1978 - Planning Specialist with the General War Preparedness Division of the current Federal Emergency Management Administration in Washington, D. C. Responsibilities included: draft and maintain the agency's emergency readiness plan; coordinate the update and maintenance of 23 Federal Preparedness Circulars; oversee the Federal Regional Relocation Area Plan; as Conflict Preparedness Office Budget Officer, coordinate preparation of a 27.1 million dollar annual budget including four divisions and 600 employees; as Division Budget Officer, prepare the annual budget for one division ($600,000 and 15 employees); and serve as administrative assistant to the Division Chief (personnel and security). Supervisor: W. D. Baird - (202)566-0394.

December 1973 - December 1974 - Management Intern with the General Services Administration of the Federal Government. Responsibilities during various interships included: draft a paper on the application of computers to the formulation of management decision in the Federal Government; review GSA goals and objectives and draft guidelines for the use of management by objectives in GSA; develop a work measurement system for the Office of Personnel; assist on a land use survey of the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center, and review and make recommendations on land use surveys of Federal property. Supervisor: Joel T. Gurstle, Director of Training, GSA Office of Personnel.

August 1968 - November 1973 - Officer in the U. S. Navy achieving the rank of Lieutenant (O-3). Responsibilities included: Communications and Legal Officer on the USS Norton Sound (AVM-1); Operations Officer on the USS Holmes County (LST-836) (Vietnam service); and Assistant Intelligence Officer for the Commander, Amphibious Forces, U. S. Atlantic Fleet (Vice Admiral).

EDUCATION

1982 - 1983 - 12 hours Ph.D. work at The Catholic University, Washington, D. C. (program deferred for personal reasons -- provided on request).

1975 - 1980 - The American University, Washington, D. C. (part-time): MA in Anthropology with a 3.82 grade point average in major. Thesis defended with distinction.

1975 - George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia: Graduate level course titled Theory of Writing History - 3 graduate credits (B+).

1964 - 1968 - George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia: BA in History with a 3.5 grade point average in major and 21 hours of political science. Honors and awards included: Deans list - 3 semesters; Who's Who of American College Students 1968; GMU Student of the Year - 1965-1966; President of the Student Government - 1967; Chairman, Student Constitution drafting Committee - 1967; Managing Editor of student newspaper - 1965-1966; Student Government Representative - 1966-1967; 2 varsity letters in basketball (incl. Team Captain); 1 varsity letter in baseball.

1958 - 1964 - Falls Church High School, Falls Church, Virginia: Graduated #10 in class of 275. Honors and awards included: Dupont Scholarship Finalist; American Legion Boys State representative; Editor in Chief of school newspaper; President of National Honor Society Chapter; Treasurer of Student Government; and 3 varsity letters in basketball.

COURSES TAUGHT

1992 (Jan-present) Lectures and practical instruction on archaeological method theory and local context for the Virginia Certification and Training Program.
1990 (Jan-May) 13 lectures 1-2 hrs. each) on archaeological method, theory, and historic context for the Virginia Certification and Training Program.
1988 (Jan-March) 15 lectures (1-2 hrs. each) on archaeological method, theory, and historic context for the Virginia Certification and Training Program.
1987 Fairfax County Archeology/Archeological Society of Virginia Field School (Project Director).
1986 Fairfax County Archeology/Archeological Society of Virginia Field School (Project Director).
Continuing Education courses at Northern Virginia Community College, Annandale, Virginia:

1981 Experimental Archaeology
1981 Prehistoric Artifact Analysis
1980 Prehistoric Laboratory Techniques
1979 Prehistoric Site Excavation
1979 Prehistoric Site Survey

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Preservation Alliance of Virginia (Trustee 1987-1988)
Society for American Archaeology (Planning Committee member: Anti-Looting Project 1988-1991, and Public Education Committee 1989-1992.
Society for Historical Archeology
Center for the Study of the First Americans
Eastern States Archaeological Federation
Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference
Council of Virginia Archaeologists (Vice Chairman 1984-1987)
Archaeological Society of Virginia
Archaeological Society of Maryland
Society for Primative Technology

WORKSHOPS

Co-sponsor: Annual Middle Atlantic Lithic Workshops
1986 Savannah River Phase Exploitation Strategies on Uinta Quartzite, Wythe County, Virginia
1984 Paleo-Indian Biface and Fluting Technologies at the Thunderbird Paleo-Indian Site, Front Royal, Va.
1983 Fox Creek Rhyolite Quarrying Technology from South Mountain, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
1982 Savannah River Phase Biface Technologies in Potomac River Quartzites
1981 Susquehanna Phase Biface Technology in Rhyolite

SPECIAL ACHIEVEMENTS

1992 Governor's (Va) Environmental Excellence Award presented to Fairfax County Heritage Resources Branch, Office of Comprehensive Planning.
1992 A. Heath Onthank Award for outstanding public service to Fairfax County, Virginia (Highest award to county, merit system employee).
1990 Professional Archeologist of the Year - Archeological Society of Virginia.
1990 Selected by Dr. Ben C. McCary to take over the Virginia Fluted Point Survey.
1990 Winner of the competitive, TRW Foundation Manager of Volunteers grant for the Fairfax County Heritage Resources Program ($60,000 over 4 years).
1988 Winner of Outstanding Achievement Award from the Washington Metropolitan Area Chapter of the American Planning Association for the Fairfax County Heritage Resource Management Plan (co-author).

PAPERS AND PUBLICATIONS
(* Consultant Contract)

*1978 - Map Survey of Possible Prehistoric Sites in Fairfax County Virginia. Fulfillment of contract with the Fairfax County History Commission.

1979 - A Prehistoric Archaeological Survey of Mount Vernon Plantation, Virginia. Planning Document.

*1979 - A Prehistoric Survey of the Herndon Municiple Golf Course. Occasional Paper 1-79, Northern Virginia Chapter of the Archaeological Society of Virginia. (Product of contract with Fairfax County History Commission).

1980 - Archaeological Testing of the McQuail Rock Shelter (44FX294). Fairfax County Archaeological Survey, Fairfax, Virginia.

1980 - Proto-Algonquian Plants: A Case for the Use of Linguistic Paleontology in Archaeological Research Designs. (Masters Thesis) University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Michigan. (Defended with distinction).

1981 - Ecologically Based Models, Sampling and Archaeological Resource Surveys. Unpublished M. A. paper. Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

1981 - A Preliminary Cultural Resource Assessment of Fairfax County Virginia Prehistory. Fairfax County Archaeological Survey, Fairfax, Virginia.

1982 - The Eastern Paleo-Indian and Caribou. Unpublished M. A. paper. Catholic University, Washington, D. C.

1982 - Phase II Archaeological Investigations of Loftridge. Fairfax County Archaeological Survey, Fairfax, Virginia.

*1982 - Site Density in the Upland-Interior Fall Zone of Neabsco Creek. Research paper prepared for Anne Flory, Chairman of the Prince William County Historical Commission, Manassas, Virginia.

1982 - A Transect Interval Sample of Site 44FX402; Accotink Creek Watershed, Fairfax County, Virginia. Fairfax County Archaeological Survey, Fairfax, Virginia.

1983 - The evolution of the Bifurcate hunting system in the Interior Piedmont of Fairfax County, Virginia. In Piedmont Archaeology, Special Publication No. 10, edited by J. Mark Wittkofski and Lyle E. Browning, pp 55-73. Archaeological Society of Virginia, Richmond.

1983 - Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Federal Portion of Fairfax County's Cain Branch Trunk Sewer. Fairfax County Archaeological Survey, Fairfax, Virginia.

1983 - Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance of VEPCO's Ravensworth - Sideburn 230 KV Transmission Line. Fairfax County Archaeological Survey, Fairfax, Virginia.

1983 - The Upper Cub Run Complex - Part I: Site 44FX143 - A Research Report. Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, Fairfax, Virginia.

1984 - (with Bettie M. Fretz) Transect Interval Sample of the Roundtree Park Site (44FX118): A Lithic Analysis of Discrete Prehistoric Cultural Manifestations in the Interior Piedmont of Fairfax County, Virginia. Fairfax County Archaeological Survey, Fairfax, Virginia.

1985 - Fairfax County Archaeology: Prehistoric Artifact Cataloging System. Heritage Resources Branch of the Office of Comprehensive Planning, Fairfax, Virginia. (revised through 1991)

1985 - Prehistory of Fairfax County - The Piscataway Point Type in Hunters Branch: Site 44FX266 and Others. Heritage Resources Branch of the Office of Comprehensive Planning, Fairfax, Virginia.

1986 - Paleo-Indians: The First Virginians of Fairfax County. In Yearbook: The Historical Society of Fairfax County, Virginia, Vol. 20 (1984-1985), Historical Society of Fairfax County, Fairfax, Virginia.

1986 - The Prehistory of Fairfax County: An Overview. Heritage Resources Branch of the Office of Comprehensive Planning, Fairfax, Virginia.

1986 - Preliminary (Phase I) Heritage Resource Assessment of the Proposed I-95 Energy/Resources Recovery Facility: Fairfax County Department of Public Works. Heritage Resources Branch of the Office of Comprehensive Planning, Fairfax, Virginia.

1987 - Implementing the Fairfax County Heritage Resource Management Plan: One Approach to Conflicting Preservation Goals. Paper presented at the 1987 Society for Historical Archaeology Annual Meeting, Savannah, Georgia.

1987 - Phase I Archaeological Resource Assessment of Singleton's Grove - Section 5. Heritage Resources Branch of the Office of Comprehensive Planning.

1988 - (with others) Fairfax County Heritage Resource Management Plan. Heritage Resources Branch of the Office of Comprehensive Planning. Fairfax, Virginia (1988 Outstanding Achievement Award from the Washington Metropolitan Area Chapter of the American Planning Association).

1988 - Fairfax County 9,000 Years Ago. In Yearbook: The Historical Society of Fairfax County, Virginia, Vol. 21 (1986-1988), edited by Constance K. Ring, pp. 75-84. Historical Society of Fairfax County, Fairfax, Virginia.

*1988 - A Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Fort Belvoir Shoreline, Fairfax County, Virginia. (Personal services contract report with the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Belvoir, Virginia).

*1988 - Searching for the Seventeenth Century on Fort Belvoir: A Preliminary Reconnaissance of the Barnes/Owsley Plantation. (Personal Services Contract Report with the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Belvoir, Virginia).

1988 - (with David P. Platte) The Upper Cub Run Complex; Part II: Lithic Analysis of the First and Second Controlled Surface Collections from the Platte Site (44FX55). Heritage Resources Section, Office of Comprehensive Planning, Fairfax, Virginia

1989 - The Lithic Technology and Material Culture of the First Virginians: an Eastern Clovis Perspective. In Paleoindian Research in Virginia: a Synthesis, Special Publication No. 19, edited by J. Mark Wittkofski and Theodore R. Reinhart, pp. 95-138. Archeological Society of Virginia, Richmond.

1991 - Middle and Late Woodland Settlement Systems in the Interior Fall Zone of the Potomac Valley: Not a Live Oyster in Sight. North American Archaeologist 12(1)29-60.

1991 - Fifteen Years of Volunteerism in Fairfax County, Virginia: Only a Prelude. (Paper presented at the 1991 Society for American Archeology Annual Meeting, New Orleans.)

1991 - (with Joyce E. Pearsall) The Dr. Ben C. McCary Virginia Fluted Point Survey, Nos. 846-867. Quarterly Bulletin of the Archeological Society of Virginia 46:58-69.

1991 - (with Joyce E. Pearsall) The Dr. Ben C. McCary Virginia Fluted Point Survey, Nos. 868-890. Quarterly Bulletin of the Archeological Society of Virginia 46:145-162.

1991 - Book review of Native American Sites in a Fall Line Transition Study Area by Keith T. Egloff. Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology 7:192-193.

*1991 - (with Lawrence E. Moore) Phase II Testing of the Virginia Oaks Golf Course Site, Prince William County, Virginia. (Consultant contract report for Country Club Associates, Limited Partnership, Centreville, Virginia.)

*1992 - Phase III Archeological Resource Recovery of the Virginia Oaks Golf Course Site #2 (44PW584) in Prince William County, Virginia. (Consultant contract report for Country Club Associates, Limited Partnership, Centreville, Virginia.)

*1992 - Phase III Archeological Resource Recovery of the Virginia Oaks Golf Course Site #3 (44PW585) in Prince William County, Virginia. (Consultant contract report for Country Club Associates, Limited Partnership, Centreville, Virginia.)

1992 - The State of the State: Where is Our Volunteer Policy. Quarterly Bulletin of the Archeological Society of Virginia 47:57-60. (Part of Symposium on future of Virginia Archeology presented at 1991 Annual Meeting of the Archeological Society of Virginia, Roanoke.)

1992 - (with Kay McCarron) Phase I Archaeological Resource Survey of Proposed Baseball/Softball Area of Ida Lee Park, Leesburg, Virginia. (Consultant contract report for Leesburg, Virginia Department of Parks and Recreation.)

1976 - Present - Approximately 250 Phase I archaeological surveys and 800 site identification reports (including historic and prehistoric periods).

WENDY L. KIMBALL
302 Camden Drive
Falmouth, Virginia 22405
(703) 371-5897

EDUCATION

Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, VA
Bachelor of Arts in Historic Preservation, December 1990
Financed 50% of undergraduate education.
Dean's List, 1990.

RESEARCH SKILLS

-Compiled information from legal documents, land tax records and reference materials to submit National Register Nomination.
-Executed title searches of land and commercial sites and private dwellings, for small archaeological firm.
-Excavated and dated artifacts using lab manual of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.
-Selected and verified viewsheds for future submissions to county agencies.
-Conducted oral histories.

ORGANIZATIONAL SKILLS

-Developed educational and informational exhibits leading to $50,000 continuance grant.
-Catalogued and identified historic artifacts for use in business reports.
-Recorded documents and publications for small museum.
-Selected and inventoried antiques for dealer trade shows.
-Instructed volunteers and interns during site excavations.

TECHNICAL SKILLS

-Experienced in Phase I walking surveys.
-Assisted in set-up and arrangement of antiques for photography display in national publications.
-Skilled in the preparation of architectural drawings, including site plans, buildings and mills.
-Mapping of archaeological units and shovel test pits; computation of Universal Transversal Mercator (UTM).
-Working knowledge of WordPerfect 5.1

OVERVIEW OF EXPERIENCE

Morland House, Fredericksburg, Virginia, February 1991 - present
Harrison and Associates, Fredericksburg, Virginia,
June 1989 - February 1991
Made in Virginia Deli, Fredericksburg, Virginia,
August 1989 - September 1990
James Monroe Law Office and Memorial Library,
Fredericksburg, Virginia, December 1987 - June 1988

REFERENCES

Available upon request.

Joy McCORRISTON

Department of Anthropology
National Museum of Natural History
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, DC 20560
(202) 357-2997

2615 42nd St., NW #305
Washington, DC 20007

(202) 337-0662

BACKGROUND AND EDUCATION

Born in Honolulu, Hawaii, USA. U.S. citizen.

Ph.D. in Anthropology at Yale University, June 1992
M. Phil. in Anthropology at Yale University, December 1988.
B.A. in Archaeology at The Institute of Archaeology, University of London, June 1985.
The University of Chicago, 1980-1982.
Certificat de la Langue Française, La Sorbonne, August 1981.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES French (fluent), Arabic (excellent spoken)

DISSERTATION

The Early Development of Agriculture in the Ancient Near East: An Ecological and Evolutionary Study.

FIELDWORK

1993 Archaeobotanical sampling in the Khabur drainage, Syria.
1992 Archaeobotanical sampling in the Khabur drainage, Syria.
1990 Archaeobotanical sampling for the Yale Khabur Project, Syria.
1989 Botanical analysis at the Arab Center for the Study of Arid Zones and Dry Lands (ACSAD), Syria.
1989 Archaeological excavation with the Giza Pyramid Mapping Project, Egypt.
1988 Botanical survey in the Khabur drainage, Syria.
1988 Archaeological survey of Pastoral Nomadism in the Jezireh, (Khabur drainage) Syria.
1987 Archaeobotanical sampling with Royal Ontario Museum excavations at Zabid, Yemen.
1986 Archaeobotanical sampling and excavation at Tell es Sa'idiyeh, Jordan.

1986, '87, '90 Archaeobotanical survey with the Wadi Ziqlab Project, Jordan.

1985-1986 Collection and study of modern flora of Syria-Palestine for reference collection of seeds and plant tissues.

1984 Archaeological excavation at Tell Nebi Mend, Syria.
1984 Archaeobotanical sampling at Tell Qarqur, Syria.
1982 Salvage excavations at Umm al Bighal, Jordan.

1982, '80 Excavation with Central Limes Arabicus Project, Lejjun, Jordan.
1976-1980 Excavations with Canterbury Archaeological Trust, England.

OTHER RESEARCH

1990-1992 Archaeobotanical analysis of plant remains from the Khabur Basin Project, Syria (Neolithic through Second Millennium BC). Modern vegetation studies involve informal collaboration with ACSAD (Arab Center for the Study of Arid Lands and Dry Zones) and Damascus University botanists.

1988 Archaeobotanical analysis of plant remains from Tell Aqab, Syria (Late Halaf, Early Ubaid)

1986 Archaeobotanical analysis of plant remains from Umm Q'seir, Syria (Late Halaf, Late Uruk)
1985 Archaeobotanical Analysis of plant remains from Tell Qarqur, Syria (Second Millennium BC)

EMPLOYMENT

1990-1991 Assistant in Research, Department of Anthropology, Yale University.
1994 Visiting Professor, Department of Anthropology, New York University.

GRANTS AND AWARDS

1992-1993 Smithsonian Postdoctoral Fellowship ($22,500)
1991-1992 Andrew W. Mellon Dissertation Fellowship ($11,000)
1987-1990 National Science Foundation Graduate Fellowship ($37,000)
1990 Explorer's Club Research Grant ($660)
1989 Williams Fund, Yale University ($1500)
1988 American Schools of Oriental Research, EBR Research Grant ($1500)
1986 Sigma Xi Grant in Aid of Research ($600)
1985 American Schools of Oriental Research, EBR Summer Travel Grant ($1000)
1985 Gordon Childe Fund, Institute of Archaeology ($150)
1985 Palestine Exploration Fund, London ($400)

PUBLICATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

1989 Environment, Farming and Mobility in the Khabur Drainage. Paper presented at the 54th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology. Atlanta.

1989 (with E. Banning et al.) The Wadi Ziqlab Project 1987: a Preliminary Report. *Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan* 33:43-58.

1991 (with F. Hole) Seasonal Stress and the Origins of Agriculture in the Near East. *American Anthropologist* 93:46-69.
(also see *New York Times* Science section, 3 April 1991)

1991 Vegetation and Land Use in the Khabur Basin. Paper presented at the 56th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, New Orleans.

1991 Book Review of Plants of Dhofar, the Southern Region of Oman: Traditional, Economic and Medicinal Uses. *American Scientist* 79:366.

1991 (with E. Banning et al.) Tabaqat al-Buma: 1990 Excavations at a Kebaran and late Neolithic Site in Wadi Ziqlab. *Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan* 35.

1992 The Halaf Environment and Human Activities in the Khabur Drainage, Syria. *Journal of Field Archaeology* 19:315-333.

1992 (with F. Hole) Reply to Graber. *American Anthropologist* 94:445-446.

1992 Acorn Eating and Agricultural Origins: Ethnographies and Myths. Paper presented at the 57th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Pittsburgh.

n.d. Preliminary Report on the Joint American-Danish Archaeobiological Sampling of Sites in the Khabur Basin, 1990. *Annales Archéologiques Arabes Syriennes*. forthcoming.

n.d. Wheat Domestication. In K. Kiple, ed. *Cambridge History and Culture of Food and Nutrition*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. (manuscript in press)

n.d. Barley Domestication. In K. Kiple, ed. *Cambridge History and Culture of Food and Nutrition*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. (commissioned manuscript in preparation)

1993 Book Review of Origins of Agriculture. Wesley C. Cowan and Patty-Jo Watson, eds. Smithsonian Press. *Science* 257:1473-1474.

1993 The Human Environment in the Khabur Drainage, Syria. Paper presented at the Annual Meetings of the Society for Ethnobiology. Boston.

n.d. Acorn Eating and Agricultural Origins: California Ethnographies and Analogical Inference in the Ancient Near East. *Antiquity*. (accepted).

n.d. Book Review of *The Palaeoethnobotany of Franchthi Cave*. Julie M. Hansen. University of Indiana Press. *American Journal of Archaeology*. (in press)

INVITED LECTURES

1992 "La paléobotanique et l'archéologie." Département d'histoire, Université Laval, Québec. (Delivered in French).

1992 "Origins and Early Development of Agriculture in the Near East." Colloquim. Department of Anthropology, University of Hawaii.

1993 Invited participant in the British Council's Archaeological Study Tour of Northern Ireland. July 18-28.

Pegeen A. McLaughlin-Pullins
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Department of Archaeological Research
Colonial Williamsburg Foundation
P.O. Box 1776
Williamsburg, Virginia 23187
(804) 220-7339

SS# 154-58-9901

Education

The College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia, 1990-1991
M.A. in Anthropology, expected December 1994

Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania, 1989-1990
B.A. in Anthropology, May 1990

The University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, 1986-1988

University of Pittsburgh, Archaeological Field School, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 1985

Experience

1992 - Present
Laboratory Technician, Level B, Department of Archaeological Research, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Williamsburg, Virginia.

1991 - 1992 Laboratory Technician, Level A, Department of Archaeological Research, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Williamsburg, Virginia.

1991 Teaching Assistant, Archaeological Field School, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia.

1990 - 1991 Teaching Assistant, Department of Anthropology, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia.

Presented Papers

McLaughlin-Pullins, Pegeen, David Muraca, and Elizabeth Anderson
1994 Identifying Producer-Client Relationships Using Xeroradiography. Society for Historical Archaeology Conference on Historical and Underwater Archaeology, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Honors

1990 Student Marshall for the Department of Anthropology, highest departmental grade point average for the graduating class, Pennsylvania State University.

1989 Inducted into the Golden Key National Honor Society, Pennsylvania State University Chapter.

LAWRENCE E. MOORE

4314 Poplar Branch Drive
Chantilly, Virginia 22021
(703) 803-9440 (Home)
(703) 237-4881 (Office)

SKILLS SUMMARY

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

- Presented staff reports to the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, History Commission, Architectural Review Board and the Fairfax County Planning Commission.
- Co-directed the expansion of the county-wide cultural resources volunteer program. Currently the program has over 100 active participants pursuing research in archaeology, history and architectural history.
- Appointed Research Director and Editor of a western Fairfax County historical study.
- Developed program budgets, budget reports, and other administrative and planning documents.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

- Created National Register and county historic districts to preserve the character of significant historic sites and structures.
- Analyzed county development trends for impact on potentially significant cultural resources.
- Co-authored the Cultural Resource Management chapter of the Fairfax County Comprehensive Plan.
- Negotiated preservation proffers with development applicants.
- Ensured cultural resource management studies complied with local, state and federal requirements.

RESEARCH

Conducted historical and anthropological research with an emphasis on Indian-White relations. Other research interests include Plains anthropology and history. A list of publications and papers is attached.

EXPERIENCE

Historical Archaeologist/Planner, Heritage Resources Branch, Fairfax County, Virginia, (11/88 - present).

Research Archaeologist, University of North Dakota, Archaeological Resource Center, Belfield, North Dakota, (6/88 - 11/88).

Archaeological and Historical Consultant, Silver Spring, Maryland, (8/87 - 6/88).

General Archaeological experience in Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, Maryland and Virginia, including assignments with the National Park Service and the U. S. Forest Service, (6/80 - 8/87).

EDUCATION

M. A. Anthropology, University of Montana, August 1986.
B. A. Economics, University of California, Irvine, June 1983.
B. A. Comparative Culture, University of California, Irvine, June 1981.

PUBLICATIONS and PAPERS

1991a "A Little History of the Doeg," Quarterly Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Virginia, Vol. 46, No. 2, pp. 77-85.

1991b "The Doeg and Their Neighbors," paper presented at the Archaeological Society of Virginia Meeting, Roanoke, Virginia.

1990a "Trade and Conflict in the Potomac Valley, ca. 1625-1650," paper presented at the Eastern States Archaeological Federation Conference, Columbus, Ohio.

1990b "The Early Prehistory of the Upper Wolf Trap Drainage," paper presented at the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference, Ocean City, Maryland.

1990c The Little Marsh Creek Site, Mason Neck Wildlife Refuge, Lorton, Virginia. Heritage Resources Branch report submitted to the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

1989a "Archaeology and the Dogue," Fairfax Chronicles, Vol. 12, No. 5.

1989b The Land About Johnny Moore Creek: An archaeological and historical survey of Union Mills. Heritage Resources Branch report.

1989c "Little Marsh Creek: A Preliminary Report," paper presented at the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference, Rehobeth Beach, Delaware.

1989d "Down in the Uplands," paper presented at the Archaeological Society of Virginia Meeting, Wytheville, Virginia.

1986 Patterns Without Rhythm: Social Structure Ambiguity in an Archaeological Field Camp. Masters Thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of Montana, Missoula, Montana.

1985 "Attitude Adjustment in an Archaeological Field Camp," paper presented at the Montana Academy of Sciences, Butte, Montana.

Mary L. Rothwell - Zellmer
815 Sledgehammer Drive
Fredericksburg, Virginia 22405
(703) 373-1688 (work)
(703) 899-6341 (home)

EDUCATION

Currently (1990 - present) pursuing a B.L.S. in Historic Preservation through the Department of Historic Preservation/Center for Historic Preservation at Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, Virginia. Presently a junior.

In 1985, attended Mountain View Junior College in Dallas, Texas as a part-time Liberal Arts student.

Received GED in 1977 while residing in Dallas, Texas.

EXPERIENCE

Field/Laboratory Technician- Harrison & Associates
Fredericksburg, Virginia
November 1989 - Present

Conducted the archival-documentary research and assisted the field survey for the Phase I archaeological investigation of a 12-acre tract in Spotsylvania County, Virginia for a proposed federally-subsidized elderly housing complex. Co-authored the final report entitled: *The Phase I Archaeological Investigation of the Brittany Elderly and Brittany Congregate Development Project, Spotsylvania County, Virginia.*

Assisting the archival documentary research, field work, and artifact analysis for the archaeological excavations at Milan Mill (44FQ76), an extant circa 1841 gristmill, in northern Fauquier County, Virginia.

Conducted the archival-documentary research for an interpretative trail system for the Falmouth Waterfront Park in Stafford County, Virginia.

Assisted the archival-documentary research and preservation maintenance for the circa 1798 Woolf's Mill site in northern Fauquier County, Virginia.

Assisted the field survey for the reconnaissance-level archaeological survey of the circa 1832 Union Church site in Falmouth (Stafford County), Virginia.

Assisted the archival-documentary research, field survey, artifact processing, and preparation of site forms and measured drawings for the Phase I archaeological investigation at Haymount Farm, a 1,605 acre tract in Caroline County, Virginia. Contributed to the final report entitled: *Preliminary Report on the Archaeological Survey of Haymount Farm, Caroline County, Virginia.* Assisted the archival-documentary research for a reconnaissance-level

archaeological survey on the Millbank estate in King George County, Virginia. Contributed to the final report entitled: The Reconnaissance-Level Archaeological Survey of Millbank.

Assisted the field survey, artifact processing, and preparation of measured drawings for the archaeological survey of the grounds of the Central Rappahannock Regional Library in Fredericksburg, Virginia. Contributed to the final report entitled: *An Archaeological Survey at the Central Rappahannock Regional Library, Fredericksburg, Virginia.*

Assisted the field survey, artifact processing, and preparation of measured drawings for the archaeological monitoring of the installation of underground electric utilities in the circa 1733 Market Square in Fredericksburg, Virginia. Contributed to the final report entitled: *Archaeological Monitoring of Excavations for Installing Underground Electrical Lines in Market Square, Fredericksburg, Virginia.*

Assisted the field survey and artifact processing for the Phase I archaeological investigation of a privately-owned, 30-acre tract at Ferry Farm, the boyhood home of George Washington, in Stafford County, Virginia. Conducted archival-documentary research for the archaeological examination of utility corridor at Ferry Farm in Stafford County, Virginia. Contributed to the final report entitled: *Archaeological Survey, Testing, and Monitoring of a Sewer and Water Corridor at Ferry Farm, Stafford County, Virginia.*

Site Technician: Historic Gordonsville, Inc. Germanna, Orange County, Virginia Spring and Summer 1989

Assisted excavations, produced measured drawings, and helped maintain daily site records on the site of the early 18th century home of Lieutenant Governor Alexander Spotswood.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT/PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Fredericksburg Area Chapter of the Archeological Society of Virginia: Member, 1987 - Present.

Served as docent at the Old Stone Warehouse - "The Fredericksburg Area Center for Archaeology" - in Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Site Survey Committee: Currently recording sites in Stafford County.

Received Virginia Department of Historic Resources awards for her accomplishments with this committee in 1989 and 1990.

Editor, 1989-1991: *Archaeology Times* (chapter's monthly newsletter).

PTA: Member.

Mary Washington College Preservation Club: Member, 1990-Present.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Upon request.

Archaeological Employment Experience

David T. Rubis
2304 Stryker Avenue
Vienna, Virginia 22182
(703) 255-5076

Stonegate Development (44AX166 & 167) Nov 1992-March 1993

Involved in all aspects of the investigation of a 22 acre parcel, located on the western side the of City of Alexandria, from shovel testing to the excavation of 130 units. Two sites were the primary focus of the investigation; a historic domestic site, mid-19th to mid - 20th century, and a prehistoric site with three exceptionally well preserved lithic scatters. Duties included all aspects of fieldwork and laboratory analysis, including photography, research and graphics preparation.
International Archaeological Consultants.

Langert Quarry, (44FX1720), Employed Sept.-November 1991,
Phase III excavation of a prehistoric hornfels reduction site near Cub Run, Fairfax County.
Greenhouse Consultants.

Virginia Oaks Golf Course #2, (44PW584) November 1991
Phase III excavation and recovery of a multi-component site near Gainesville, Virginia.
Independent Consultant.

South River,(18AN811), Jan.-February 1992,
Phase III excavation of a late 18th century house site near Annapolis ,Maryland.
Engineering Sciences.

Ida Lee Park Survey, August 1992.
Phase I shovel testing and pedestrian survey of an approximate 10 acre parcel , Leesburg, Virginia.

In addition, many hundreds of volunteer working hours have been spent working with the Fairfax County Heritage Resources Archaeology Program and participating in the Heritage Resources Archaeology Certification Program.

APPENDIX F

Oversized Maps

1. Alexandria Regional Preservation Office 1979 Survey Map, Prepared by IAC
2. Field Testing Methodology Plan
3. Terrace 1 Site-44AX162-Site Plan, Level 1
4. Terrace 1 Site-44AX162-Site Plan, Level 2

APPENDIX G

Faunal Analysis

Prepared by Ms. Susan Arter

A BRIEF REPORT ON THE FAUNAL REMAINS FROM THE WINKLER SITE

A total of 70 animal bones were recovered from the Winkler excavations (Fig.1). Among these, 22% are identifiable and include pig, cow, deer, sheep or goat, and chicken (Fig.2). The majority of unidentifiable bones are from medium-size mammals and may represent pig, deer or sheep/goat. There are very few unidentifiable large mammal bones and only five bones which are unassignable either to species or to size of mammal.

The sample was highly fragmented and 68% of the bone fragments were burned at temperatures high enough to render them carbonized (black), or ashed (grey to white). Few butchery scars were noted, with the exception of a sawed cow pelvis and the third metacarpal of a young pig which had a transverse cut mark on the shaft.

Within the identifiable portion of the sample, pigs are most prevalent. Although there are only nine pig bones, they represent a minimum number of 3 animals which range in age from just under a year old, to perhaps a bit older than two years. In modern breeds, pigs may reach a meat weight of 220 pounds by the time they are six months old. Pigs recovered from the Winkler site had reached maximum meat weights at time of death.

Pig bones recovered from the Winkler assemblage do not represent choice portions of meat. Rather, they reflect less meat-bearing cuts including head, lower limb (fibula), and feet (Fig.3). None of the pig bones are assignable to choice loin (scapula and vertebra), or ham cuts (humerus, femur or pelvis). Furthermore, no vertebrae (assignable either to pig or to medium-size mammal), were recovered, again indicating the absence of tender pork loins in the Winkler faunal sample. The possibility should be noted however, that the medium-sized mammal rib fragments (44% of the medium mammal remains), may belong to pig and represent cuts of spare rib. If so, this would be the sole indication of any choice pork cuts.

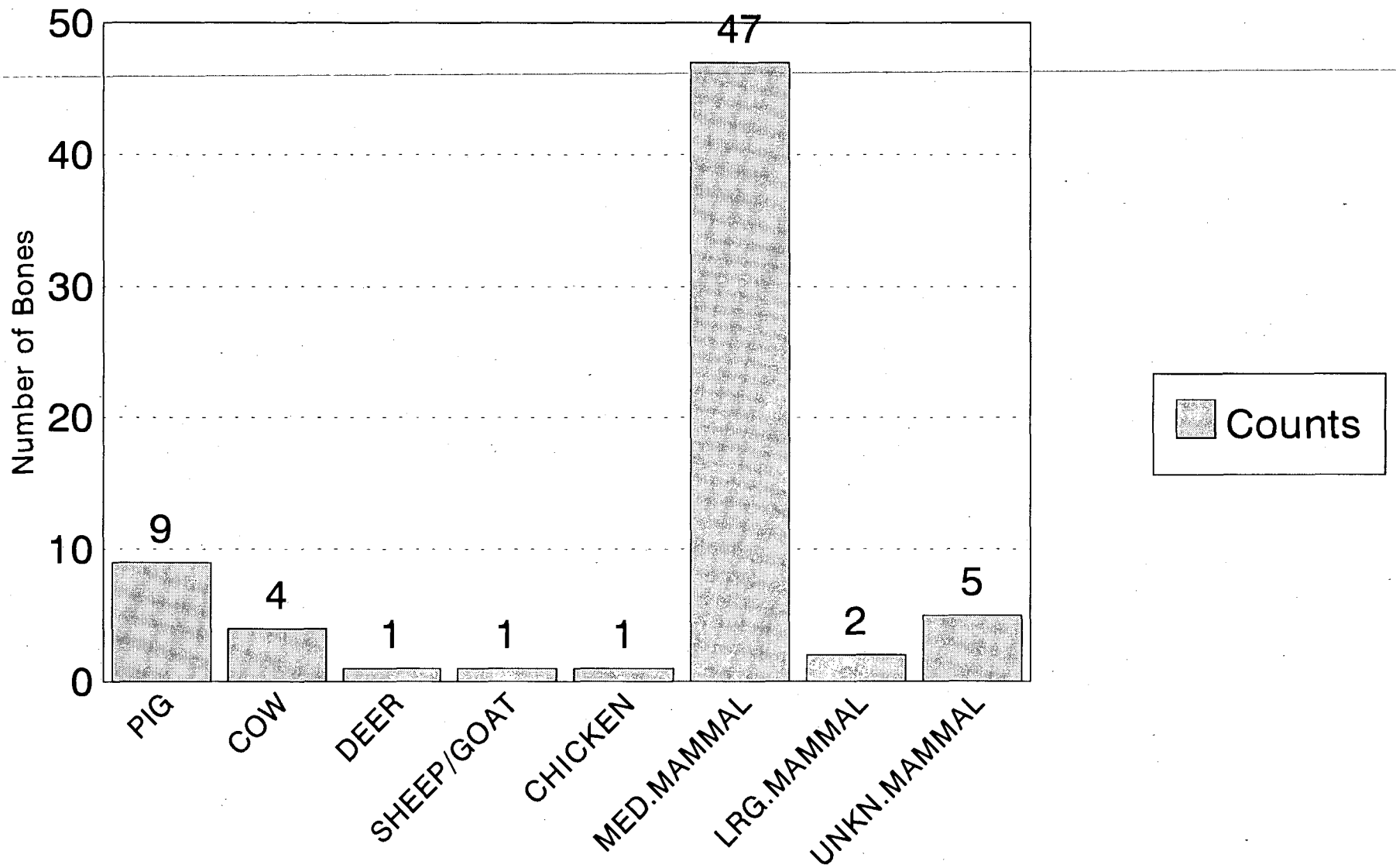
The one indication of a prime beef cut was from a single pelvis (represented by three sawed fragments). The only other identifiable cow bone was a shoulder blade fragment which represents the less tender chuck portion of the animal.

The remaining identifiable fauna are few and include a non-meat bearing metatarsal of a sheep or goat, and the remains of a chicken breast (scapula). A deer antler fragment burnt white was recovered from the same provenience as a carbonized, worked antler (which had been fashioned into a handle for a knife or other utensil). The diameter and thickness of the ashen white antler fragment is the same as that of the antler handle but it is unclear if they are associated.

Faunal material analyzed by:
Susan Arter
P.O. Box 7373
Alexandria, VA 22307
Office (301) 238-3032
Home (703) 768-0543

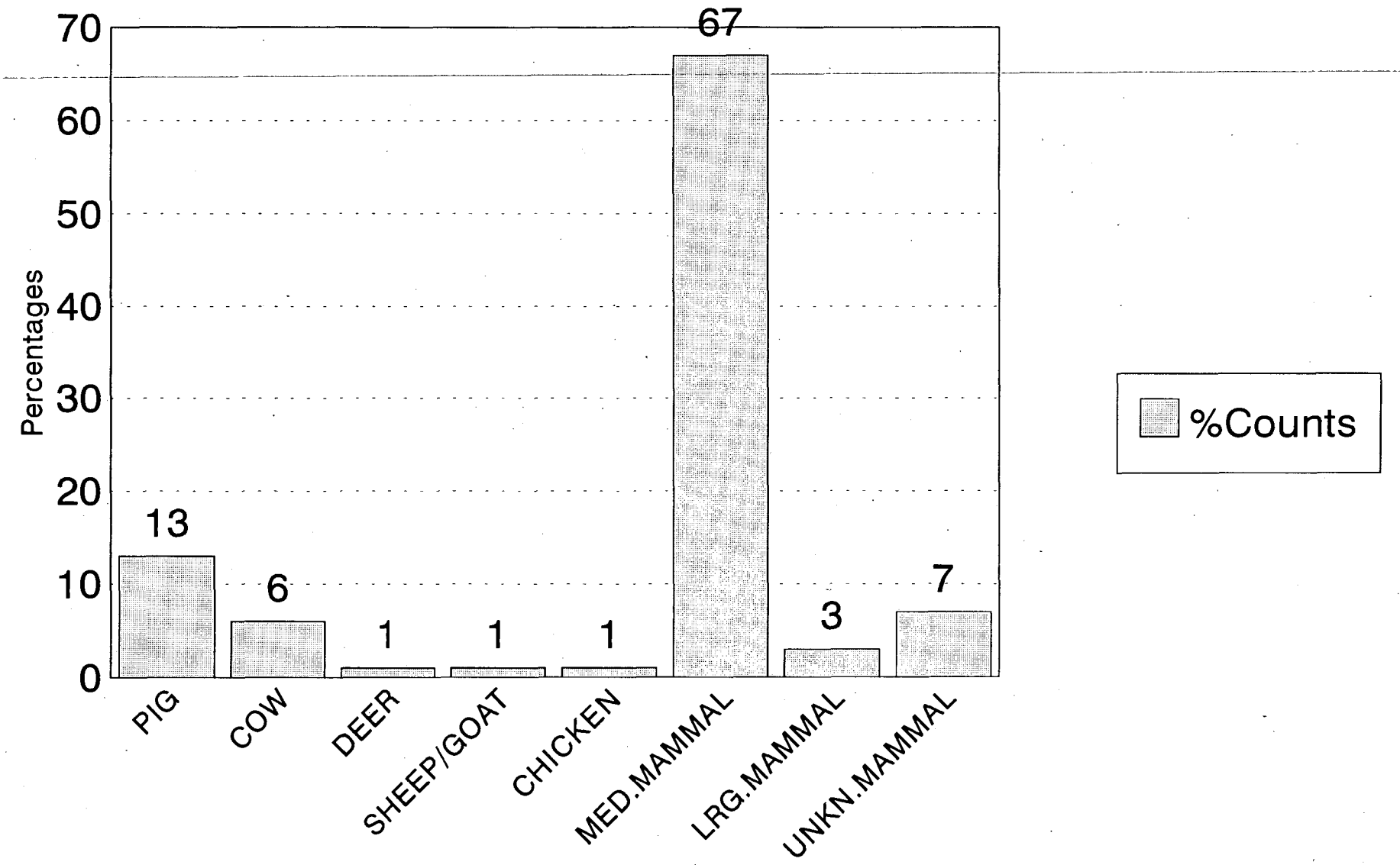
Winkler Site

Figure 1. Distribution of Faunal Remains by Counts
Based on Total Number of Bones



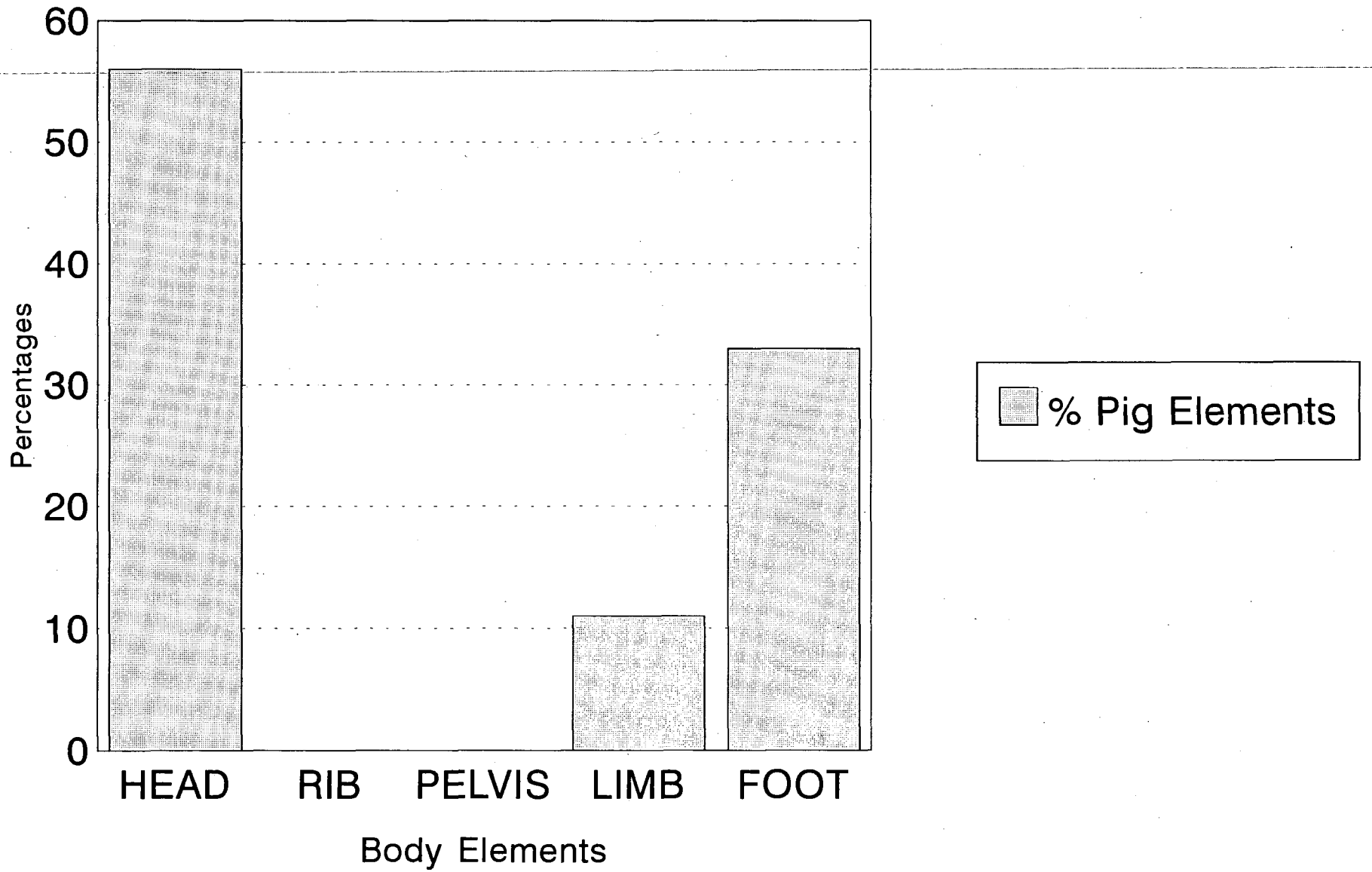
Winkler Site

Figure 2. Distribution of Faunal Remains in Percentages
Based on Total Number of Bones



Winkler Site

Figure 3. Distribution of Pig Body Elements
Based on Total Number of Pig Bones



WINKLER FAUNAL DATA

Feature/Unit	Level	Fauna	#/Wt	Element	Comments
A N1/2 (post)	2-3	MM	1/1	Unkn	
A N1/2(Unit110)	2-3	Pig	1/2	LPI1	No Wear
"	"	Pig	1/1	LPC1	Fragment
"	"	MM	2/1	Long	
A S1/2	3-4	MM	1/2	Rib	Rt.side
105	1	MM	2/1	Unkn	Ashed
112	2	MM	1/1	Long	Ashed
"	"	MM	1/1	Unkn	
113	2	Pig	1/2	Mtc3	Rt.side, shaft 3/4 complete, distal end unfused, transverse cut on shaft
"	"	MM	1/1	Unkn	Ashed
"	3	Pig	1/2	1Phl	Distal end unfused, Rodent gnawed
114	2	Pig	1/1	1Phl	Ashed, distal end fused
115	2	Pig	1/2	Fibula	Shaft, worked
"	"	MM	1/1	Unkn	
116	1	MM	3/1	Unkn	Ashed
"	"	LM	1/5	Unkn	Rodent gnawed
117	1	MM	1/1	Long	
121	2	Pig	1/15	Maxt(UPM3)	Early Wear
"	"	Pig	1/1	Vomer	Ashed, young
"	"	Cow	1/3	Scapula	1/2Carbonized
"	"	Deer	1/3	Antler	Ashed, Rodent gnawed; Antler handle in same bag-inside of tool carbonized
"	"	MM	1/1	Long	Ashed
"	"	MM	2/1	Unkn	Ashed
"	"	Unkn	1/1	Unkn	Ashed
130	1	MM	20/8	Rib	Ashed
136	1	Cow	3/28	Pelvis	Acetabulum, same bone sawed into 3 pieces

Feature/Unit	Level	Fauna	#/Wt	Element	Comments
137	2	MM	2/1	Long	Ashed
138	2	Chicken	1/1	Scapula	Rt.side,shaft Pipe Stem
140	2	Unkn	1/1	Unkn	Carbonized
141	2	Pig	1/1	Mand	Carbonized
"	"	Sh/G	1/1	Mett	Prox.end,burned
"	"	MM	1/1	Long	Ashed (blue)
"	"	MM	2/1	Unkn	Ashed
"	3	LM	1/4	Unkn	Ashed
"	"	MM	1/1	Long	Young, ashed
"	"	MM	1/2	Long	Burned
"	"	Unkn	3/1	Unkn	
142	2	MM	3/2	Long	2-Ashed

Faunal Abbreviations:
MM = Medium-size mammal
LM = Large-size mammal
Unkn = Unknown

Element Abbreviations:
LPI1 = Lower permanent first incisor
LPC1 = Lower permanent first canine
Long = Unidentifiable longbone
Unkn = Unknown element
Mtc3 = Third metacarpal
1Phl = First phalanx
Maxt = Maxillary fragment with teeth
UPM3 = Upper permanent third molar
Mand = Mandibular fragment with no teeth
Mett = Metatarsal

Comments:
Ashed = Burned-white
Carbonized = Burned-black
Burned = Burned-brown
Prox.end = proximal end of bone
Rt.side = right side of bone

APPENDIX H

Floral Analysis

Prepared by Ms. Joy McCorstin

ANALYSIS OF ARCHAEOBOTANICAL MATERIAL FROM THE WINKLER SITE

Dr. Joy McCorriston
Archaeobiology Program
Smithsonian Institution

Both heavy and light fractions from flotation were sorted under 12X magnification using a Wild microscope in the Archaeobiology Laboratory at the Smithsonian Institution. The total heavy fraction volume was less than 10 cc; that of the light fraction, including modern roots and insect casings (indicating some bioturbation), was less than 2 cc.

Charred items, recovered almost exclusively from the light fraction, consisted of wood charcoal of oak (Quercus sp.) and pine (Pinus sp.). The total mass of wood charcoal was less than 1.5 g, of which 1.2 g was readily identifiable. Of this volume, oak constituted all but 0.03 g. Both oak and pine were recovered from the northern and from the southern sectors of the pit.

With such low mass of charcoal and so few identifiable items (22 fragments) (?how big were your original soil samples submitted for flotation?), little interpretive significance can be attached to relative proportions. If these samples represent the entire contents of the pit, the low mass of charcoal would suggest that the charcoal is present in secondary or tertiary context and hence unrelated to primary pit function. These genera might have served as cooking or heating fuels; alternately, they may derive from structural timbers or planking from the original building.

APPENDIX I

Memorandum of Agreement
Alexandria Archaeology - Mark Winkler Company

Alexandria Archaeology
105 North Union Street
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
(703) 838-4399

March 6, 1992

William Nussbaum
The Mark Winkler Company
4900 Seminary Road
Alexandria, VA 22311

Dear Bill,

This letter confirms the agreement which was reached between you and the City of Alexandria staff in the City Attorney's Office. On August 21, 1991, Alexandria Archaeology approved a Scope of Work submitted by your consultant, Robert Adams, and dated July 30, 1991. The product of this Scope is an evaluation report and archaeological management plan. I recommend that the management plan include this agreement.

With advice from the City Attorney's Office, I have agreed to approve the evaluation report and management plan if they meet City of Alexandria Standards for a ten year period beginning at the date of approval (as confirmed in writing). That is, if a site plan is submitted for the property within this ten year period, the evaluation methods and the recommendations included in the management plan will be accepted and considered to be in compliance with the Alexandria Archaeological Protection Code. If these recommendations require additional work by the applicant, additional scopes of work for data recovery, in-situ preservation or other appropriate measures, they will be reviewed and approved by Alexandria Archaeology.

This agreement recognizes that the management plan may state that some areas on the Winkler property contain significant archaeological resources. Therefore, these areas would require additional scopes of work to preserve significant resources, as discussed above. Conversely, other areas will be evaluated as having little or no significance for archaeological resources. Thus, the areas receiving the latter evaluation can be developed without further archaeological work. It is also recognized in this agreement that after significant areas have full archaeological data recovery, they will then move into the second category. In this event, all property would then receive a no-effect determination.

If the Alexandria Archaeological Protection Code, or additional

City codes change with the ten year period, the City of Alexandria may require additional work at the time that the actual site plan is submitted for compliance. After the ten year period, the City of Alexandria may require changes if it can be documented that contemporary "state of the art" methods would substantially improve the level of evaluation and thus call into question the no-effect determination. I have included this condition to recognize that in ten years it is possible that new technology and levels of knowledge could necessitate an addition to the 1991-92 investigation and/or a re-evaluation of what was recovered in 1991-92. For instance, if it is found that certain types of soil analysis, aerial photography, lithic analysis, electronic/magnetic methods, etc. are required to meet contemporary standards, then this additional work may be required by the City. And, if significance criteria in 2002 cause a re-evaluation of the 1991-92 findings, the City may make a different determination and require appropriate preservation actions.

This agreement is the first of its kind. I particularly want to make clear to the readers ten years from now why this agreement has been made. First, the Mark Winkler Company is conducting this archaeological work as a pre-site plan effort. It is not tied to any given site plan that has an expiration date. Second, the Company has stipulated that the land may have a 100 percent impact; therefore, all the land which one day may be developed was investigated. Third, the Scope of Work calls for a rigorous survey and intensive archival investigation which are at the forefront of archaeological methods in 1991-92. Thus, the methods should be acceptable for a longer period of time than very minimal work. Lastly, the Mark Winkler Corporation has demonstrated an excellence in archaeological management with its long-term and comprehensive approach to its property. By granting a ten year approval to the final evaluation report and management plan, the City recognizes the Winkler commitment and agrees that work of this nature must have a use-life longer than 18 months for it to be economically viable to any business.

It has been my pleasure to work with you on all the archaeological work, and particularly this agreement.

Sincerely,

Pamela J. Cressey, Ph.D.
City Archaeologist

APPENDIX J

Public Summary

Public Summary

Introduction

Since 1991 an approximately 62 acre parcel in Alexandria, Virginia has been under investigation by International Archaeological Consultants. The property is located along Shirley Highway/I-395 and is bordered by Seminary Road to the north and Beauregard Street on the west. The property, part of the development known as Mark Center, is not currently scheduled for development and the archaeological survey of the area was undertaken as a result of the owners progressive outlook towards identifying Alexandria's cultural resources (Figure 1).

A methodology to carefully investigate the area was proposed and refined during discussions with Alexandria Archaeology. The topography of the survey area consisted of a series of gravel terraces that were bisected by drainages with associated slopes. Shovel testing of the terrace area was undertaken on a 50-foot grid pattern. A total of 437 shovel tests were excavated during the first phase of the investigation. Intersite shovel tests on a 25-foot grid pattern around these tests showed the presence of two archaeological sites; a prehistoric lithic scatter and a 19th century historic site.

A phase two investigation of both sites was undertaken with the prehistoric site producing few artifacts and no features and further work was not required.

The testing of the historic period Terrace I Site (44AX162) included the excavation of 11 test units. Results of the test units refined the area of occupation and an intensive surface collection and metal detecting methodology clearly defined the area of a small structure.

The mitigation, or full excavation, of the structure was undertaken with a total of 42 units excavated to define the remains of a small structure. The structure was constructed in two phases with the earliest portion dating from circa 1800, with a later addition constructed perhaps 40 years or more later. The cabin was destroyed by fire and abandoned by approximately 1870. The artifacts indicate that the occupants were of low to middle socio-economic status, and it is possible that this was the cabin of slaves or tenants associated with the owner of the property, George Hunter Terrett, during this period. The focus of this summary is to detail the methods used to locate and excavate the Terrace1 Site (44AX162) and to present the results of the excavation.

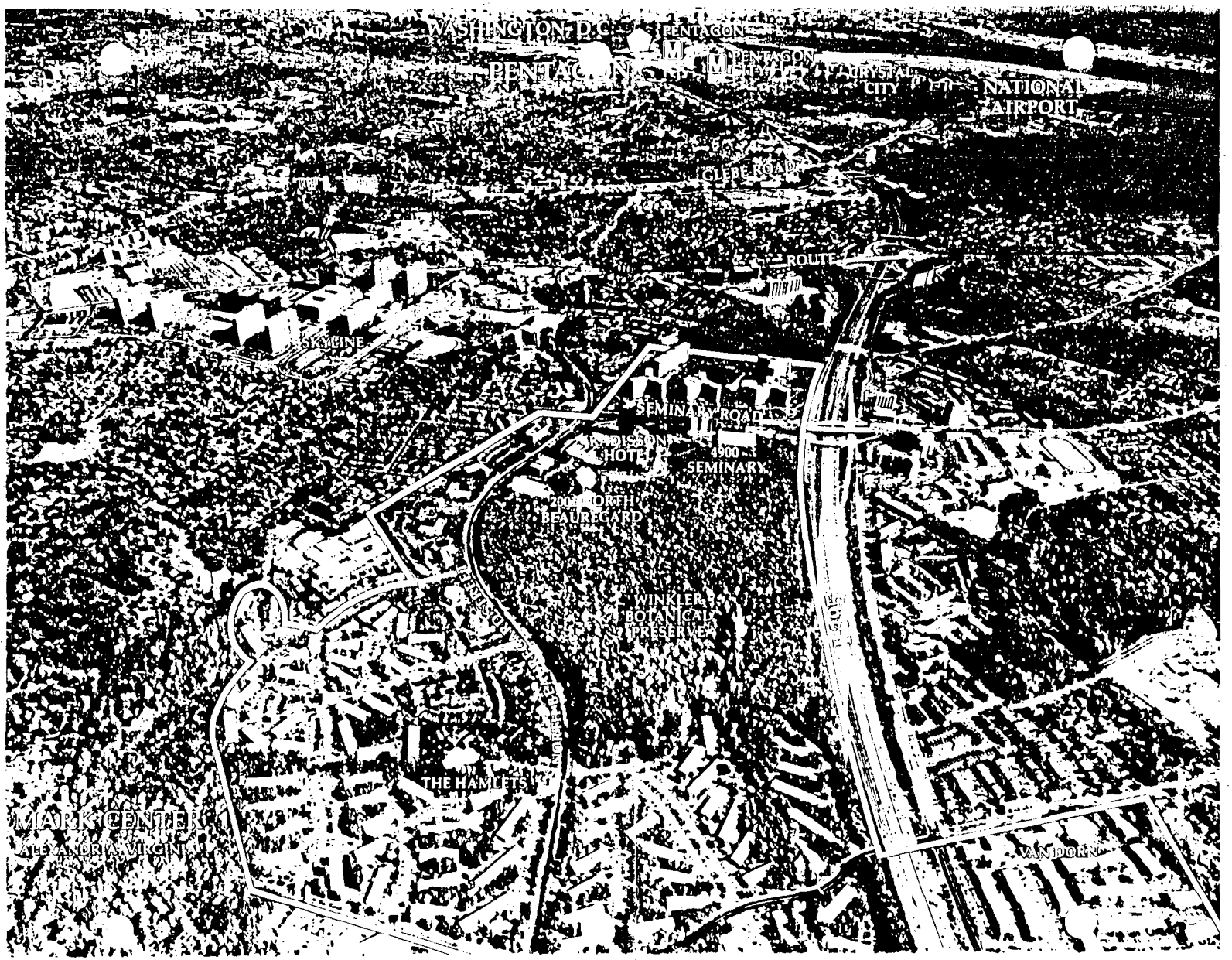

WASHINGTON D.C.
PENTAGON
PENTAGON
PENTAGON
CRYSTAL CITY
NATIONAL AIRPORT
GLEBE ROAD
ROUTE
SKYLINE
SEMINARY ROAD
HOTEL
4900 SEMINARY
BEAUREGARD
WINKLER BOTANICAL PRESERVE
THE HAMLETS
MARK CENTER
VAN DORN

Figure 1

Methodology

As part of a comprehensive archaeological survey of the property, a Scope of Work, included historical and archival research, was submitted to and approved by Alexandria Archaeology. The plan specified shovel testing on a 50-foot grid pattern over the entire survey area. This grid was laid out with the use of a transit and pin flags, with location coordinates placed at each intersection. Intersite shovel tests on a 25-foot grid pattern around these tests showed the presence of a prehistoric and a 19th century historic site.

Further testing of the prehistoric site revealed few artifacts and no intact cultural features and further work was not required.

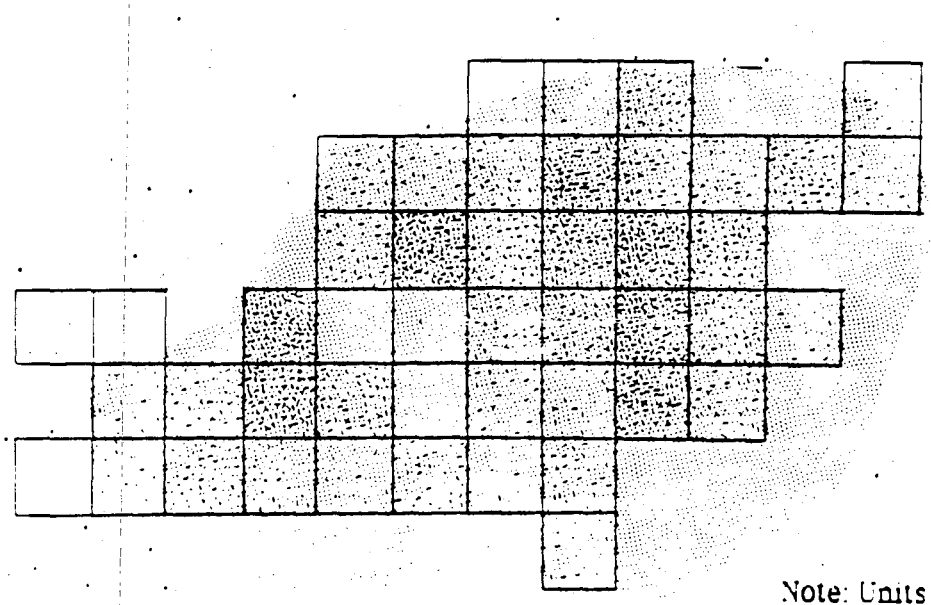
The historic site was the primary focus of the investigation and a series of steps were taken to identify and define the site boundaries. The site area was located within an area of green brier and poison ivy. Eleven excavation units were placed over the entire area to define the site area. Investigation of a small brick concentration was part of these eleven units and this area was found to be a small area of salvaged bricks. At the conclusion of the excavation of the eleven units a structure had yet to be located. A plan to mechanically scrape off the ground cover in a series of four foot wide lanes with a skid loader was implemented. These lanes were surface collected and metal detected. Only a few artifacts were found on the surface but, the metal detecting of the lanes revealed a well defined oval shaped concentration of nails that revealed the location of the structure that was the focus of the investigation (Figure 2).

During the excavation a total of 42- 3 x 3 foot units were excavated. These excavations yielded a few features and a full assemblage of artifacts including ceramics, bottle and window glass, nails and personal items.

Historical Background

The survey area and the Terrace 1 Site are located on the western side of Alexandria many miles from the urban center of historic Alexandria. During the 19th century the area was rural and remained sparsely populated until the urbanization of western Alexandria began in earnest in the 1940's. This area, located between Little River Turnpike and Seminary Road and between the port city of Alexandria and Bailey's Crossroads, was used primarily for agricultural activities.

TOTAL NAIL DISTRIBUTION
TERRACE 1 SITE 44AX162
LEVELS 1-3



Note: Units are 3 feet square.

NOTE: Each dot represents one nail or fragment from metal detector target or excavation.

SHADED AREA = SOLID TARGETS

Figure 2 Distribution pattern of all nails and metal targets

The original owner of the property was William Henry Terrett a citizen of prominence who profited from the original land grants in the mid 18th century. His descendants continued to maintain and expand land holdings with 1,172 acres being acquired by the mid-1800's. They were engaged in farming activities and maintained sheep, pigs and cattle and raised crops of Indian corn, wheat and rye during the 19th century. To tend to the agricultural and domestic duties, the Terretts owned as many as 32 slaves, although little information has been found to determine which slaves were involved in what activities. The Terrett family wealth began to dilute with the death of the patriarch George Hunter Terrett in 1843, when his land and slave holding were divided among his 12 heirs.

Findings

The historic site that was investigated was owned by the Terrett family during its occupation from circa 1800-1870. It is unclear from the historic research and the archaeological evidence whether the site was occupied by a tenant or a family of slaves owned by the Terretts. The location of the home approximately 3/4 of a mile from the Terrett dwelling house suggests, if these were slaves, they lived fairly independentlt from the direct supervision of their owners.

The results of the excavation yielded a full assemblage of artifacts including ceramics, bottle and window glass, nails and personal items. A close examination of the artifacts and their distribution patterns shows a number of cultural activities and patterns that has helped to interpret the activities that occurred at the site.

The excavation found that the nails that composed the pattern that helped define the site area were of two distinct types; a roseheaded spatula-tipped wrought nail, made before 1815 and machine cut nails that began manufacture in the 19th century (Figure 3). The distribution pattern of the two types of nails indicated that two separate structures were built perhaps thirty or more years apart.

The excavation revealed only a few features that could be defined. They included a soil discoloration in the approximate outline of the structure, a possible storage pit, the drip line from one side of the structure and a line of stones that may have been placed under one wall of the structure to prevent animals from crawling under the structure (Figure 4). Two other architectural features were noted; a group of cobbles that formed the base of a chimney

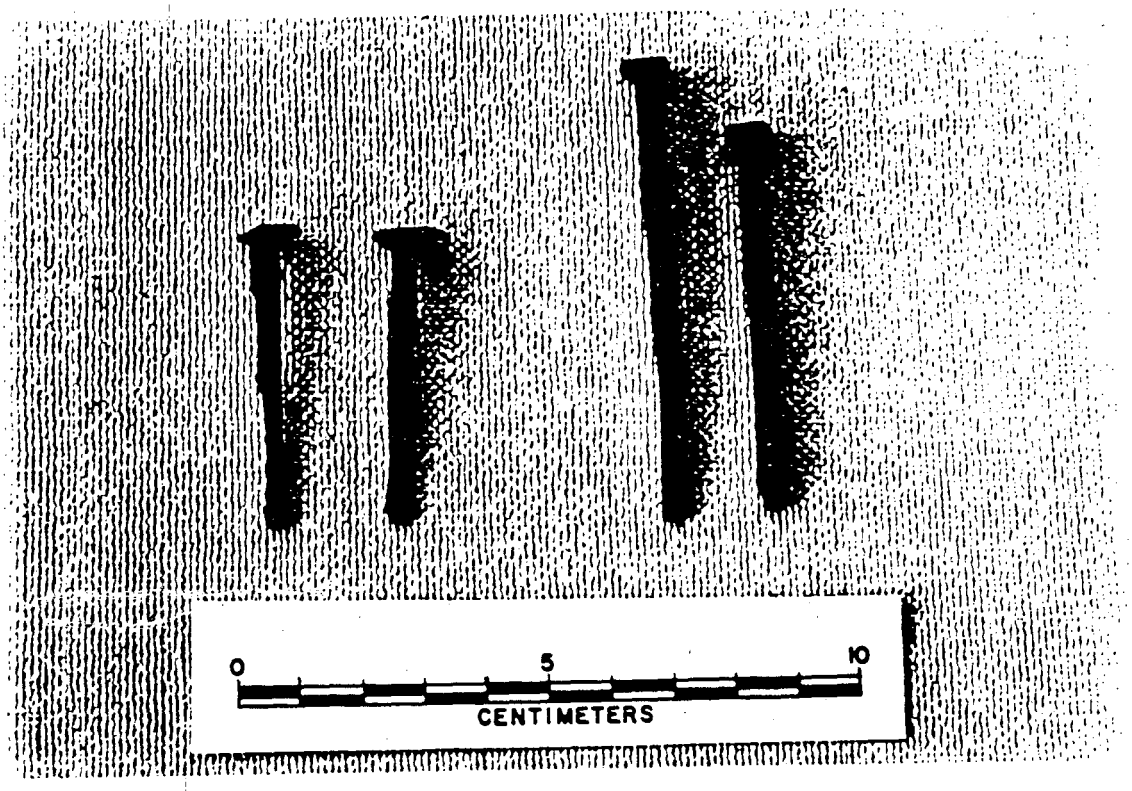


Figure 3 Rosehead spatular tipped nails on left, cut nails on right

Figure 4 Lines of stones indicating northwall of "newer addition". Looking east northeast

and a large stone door step on the northern wall of a newer portion of the structure (Figure 5).

A few artifacts that were part of the structure give us a better idea of how the house or cabin was constructed and where some of the features, such as doors and windows, were located. The recovery of a cast iron flu damper dating to circa 1840 indicates that the brick chimney may have been a later addition. The recovery of two matching hinges near the door step confirms the location of the door and three masonry nails that were recovered near the base of the chimney suggests that they may have held utensils or pots used in food preparation. Other small items, including a thumb piece from a door handle and a small hasp from a chest or door, were also recovered (Figure 6). When all of these items are examined in relation to the other artifacts and soil patterns, a picture of a small house or cabin emerges. The structure appears to have been small and simply constructed and the newer addition to the structure either built onto, or adjacent to, the older structure. This structure may have looked similar to small rural structures of the late 19th century as shown in photographs taken before the turn of the century (Figure 7).

The artifacts that were recovered were analyzed and, in several instances, distinct distribution patterns helped to interpret the structure and the activities that took place at the site. The distribution pattern of the window glass fragments that were recovered shows that only one window with glass was present in both portions of the structure (Figure 8). The older portion of the structure probably had a simple opening that may have been shuttered so that it could be closed in cold or inclement weather.

From the very beginning of the excavation, it was clear that two events had occurred in the formation of the site. First, there were many indicators that the structure had been destroyed by fire and the intensity of the fire had melted a large portion of the glass and had altered many of the ceramics. Second, that the salvaging of the bricks from the chimney occurred shortly after the fire. This was indicated by the distribution and position of the brick remnants that had been left behind, the wide distribution of mortar, the recovery of only two whole bricks at the deepest level of excavation and the recovery of a bottle of the same period sandwiched in the rubble.

The ceramics were analyzed by form, function, decoration and as an indicator of social status. The ceramics include transfer printed wares, American grey stoneware, shell edged wares and a few coarsewares and porcelain (Figure 9). The assemblage was

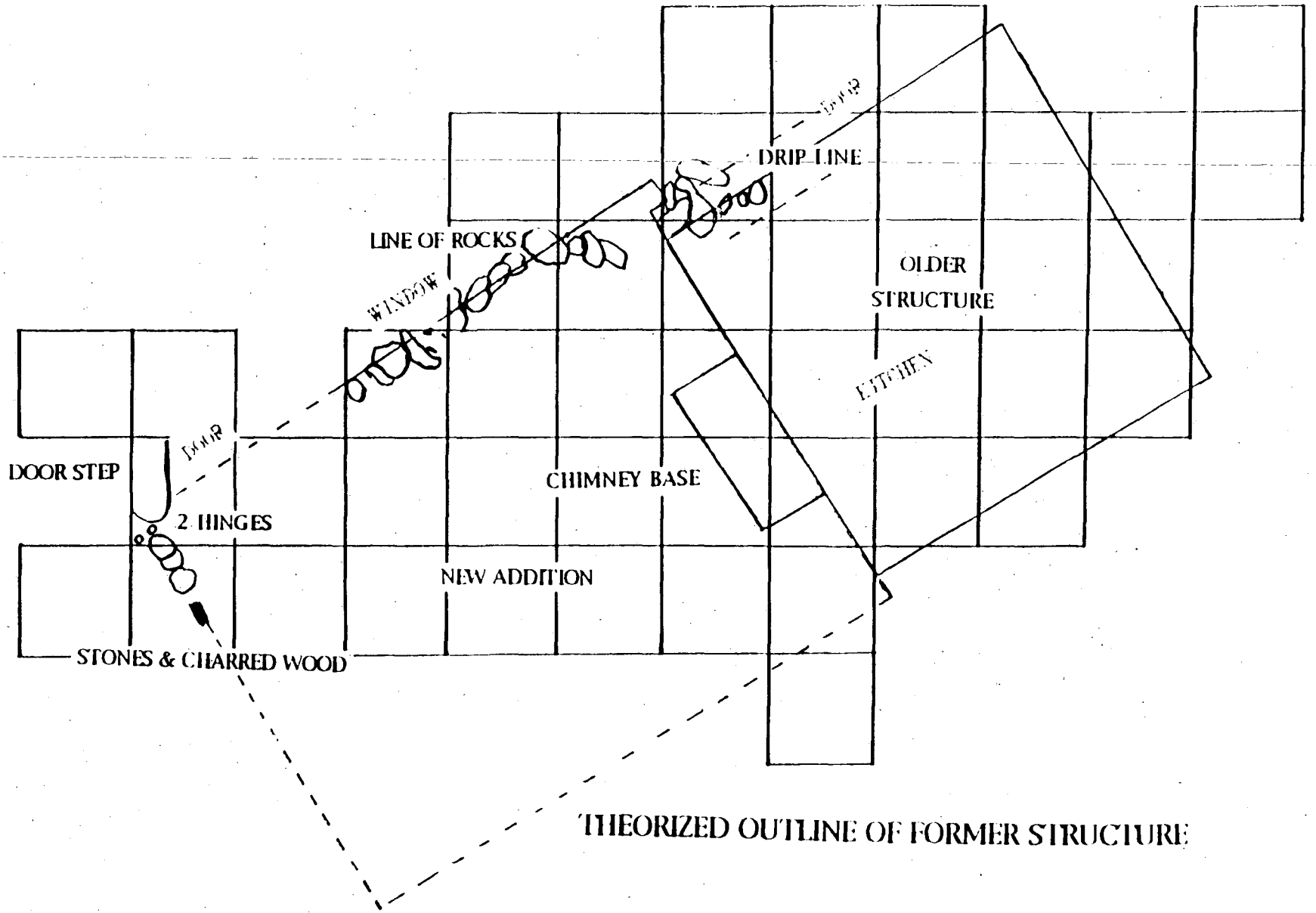


Figure 5 Theorized outline of former structure - Terrace 1 Site - 44AX162

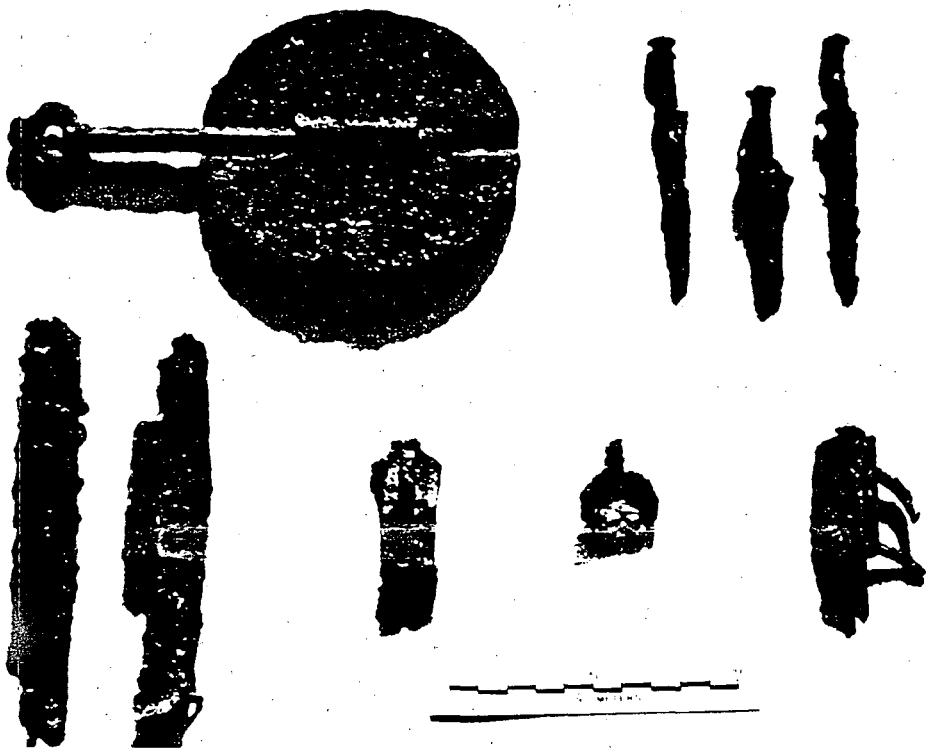


Figure 6 Flu damper (Unit 1, Level 1), masonry nail (Unit 141, Level 2), door hinges (Unit 131, Level 1), door hasp (Unit 142, Level 1), thumbpiece (Unit 110, Level 1), hinge (Unit 139, Level 2)

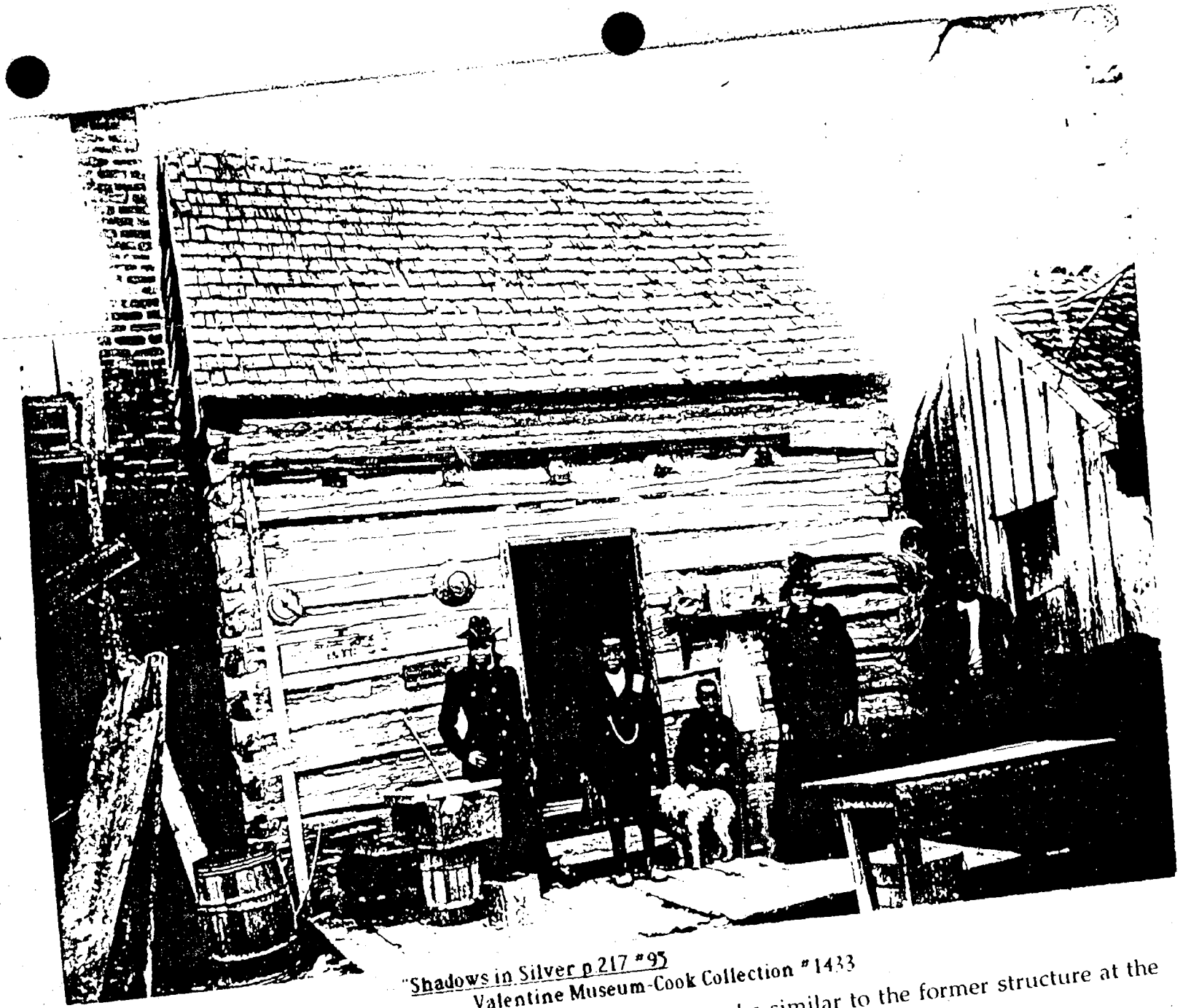
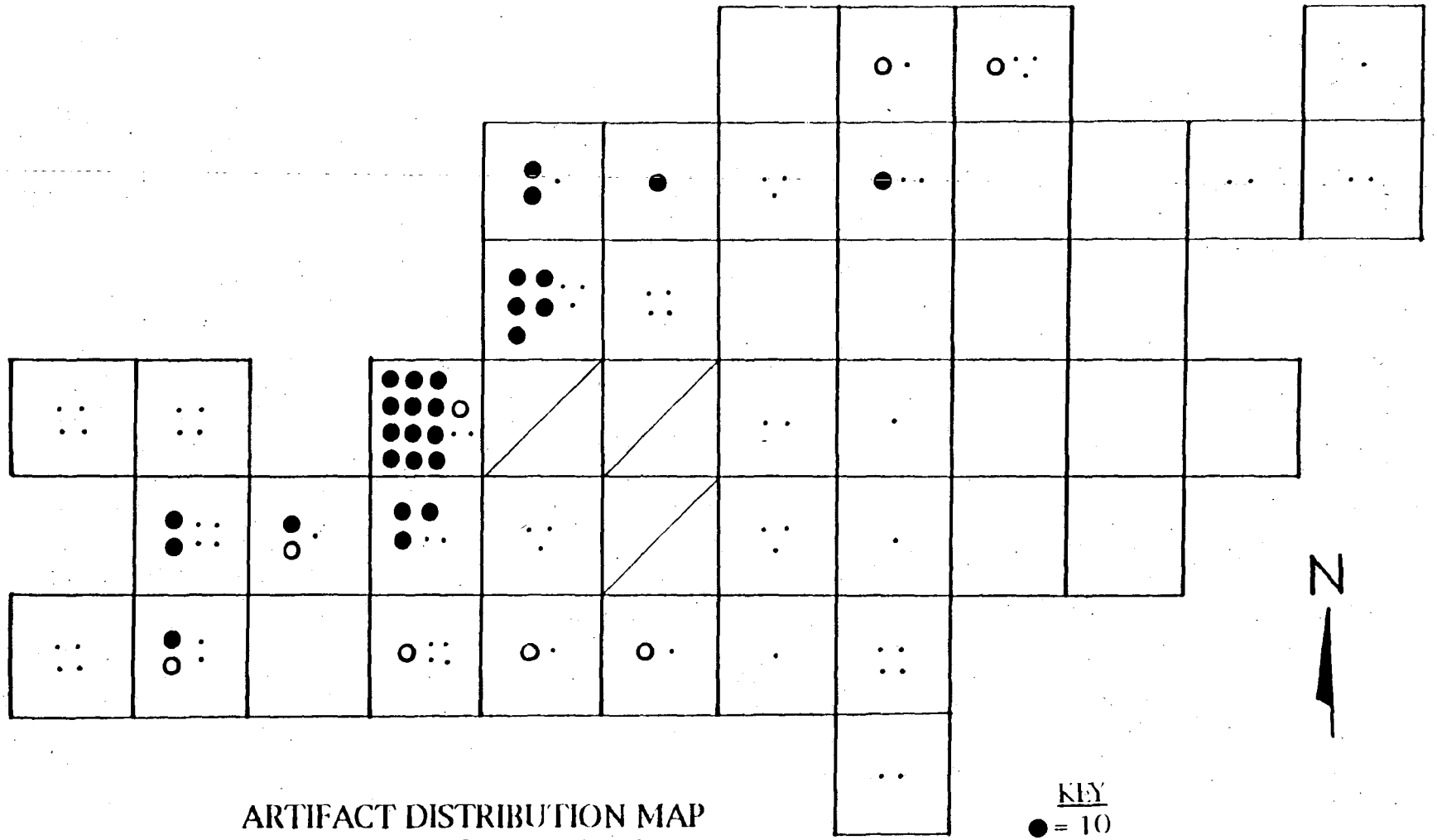


Figure 7 Nineteenth century rural home that may be similar to the former structure at the Terrace 1 Site.



Note: Units are 3 feet square

Figure 8 Window glass distribution map - Level 1

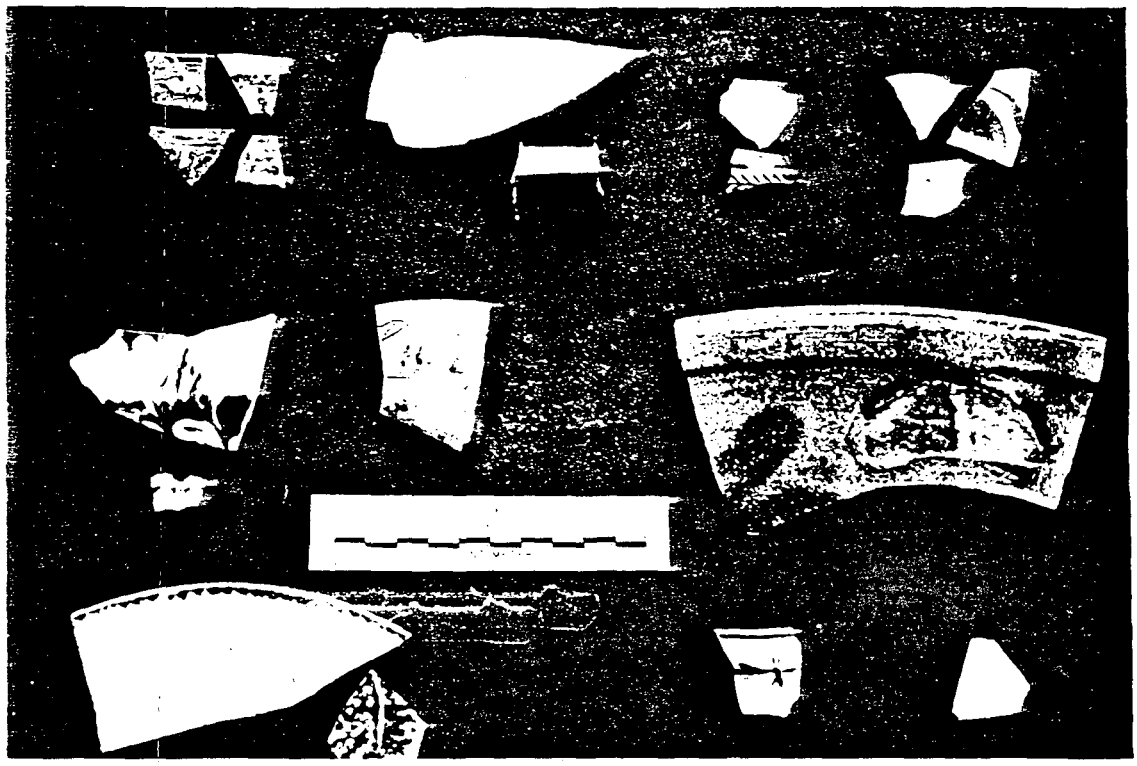


Figure 9 Assorted ceramics: Browns transfer print earthenware; black glazed red earthenware; unglazed earthenware; floral prints; American grey stoneware; embossed pearlware; and decorated annular creamware

mostly refined earthen wares, with only a very small percentage of coarsewares, stonewares and porcelain (Figure 10). These percentages suggest a difference from sites excavated in the urban setting of Alexandria and indicate fewer vessels associated with hygiene and fewer pieces of porcelain than are associated with wealthier households.

The ceramics recovered from the site had a predominance of wares used in dining or involved in tea or coffee consumption. Among these wares were few matched sets with, generally, only a few cups or saucers matching. One of the dates that helped establish the occupation of the site was the recovery of a single rim sherd from a platter that was identified as "Large Scroll Border Series" dated from 1813-1829 (Figure 11).

A comparison of the number of creamware and pearlware sherds recovered as a percentage of white earthenwares indicate, when this percentage is compared to other sites, a lower to middle class economic status for the household at the Terrace 1 Site (Figure 12).

An indication of the diet of the occupants, and where the foods were prepared and consumed, was revealed helped by the recovery of 70 bones and a number of oyster shells. The bones, or faunal remains, showed that many were from pig and that these were generally poorer quality cuts from the head, limb and foot (Figure 13). The presence of oysters in the diet shows that these were transported from at least a few miles away and the distribution of the oyster shells recovered from the site shows that the eating and preparation area for the oyster shells was in the older portion of the structure (Figure 14).

The recovery of a number of personal items gives us an idea of who occupied the home and how they lived. These items include a link from a bracelet, a decorative applique for a woman's garment, a thimble, a bone handle from a utensil, a porcellaneous marble, two slate pencils, ten small pieces of lead and one large, 5.9 ounce, pool of lead (Figure 15).

The bracelet link is from an inexpensive piece of jewelry that is made of flat brass that has been painted with green ,blue, white and black stripes. The thimble, probably brass, was located outside the confines of the structure and has been gnawed by a rodent at its base. It is suggested that the thimble may have been carried away by a mouse and the edge of the thimble gnawed to get the salts that would naturally accumulate in the thimble. The marble that was recovered from the area of the newer addition may be attributed to a child or young adult as the game of marbles was popular with older

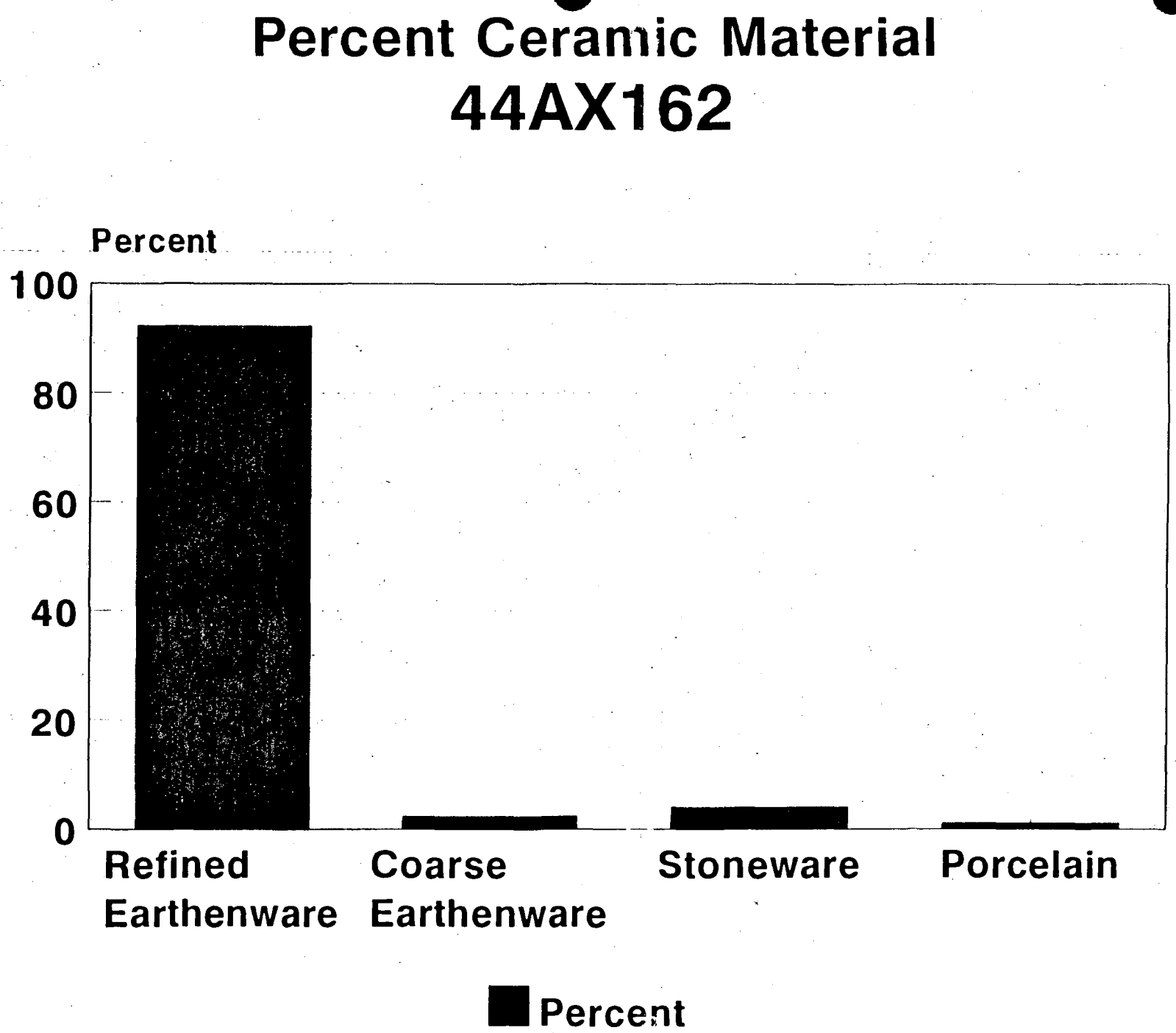
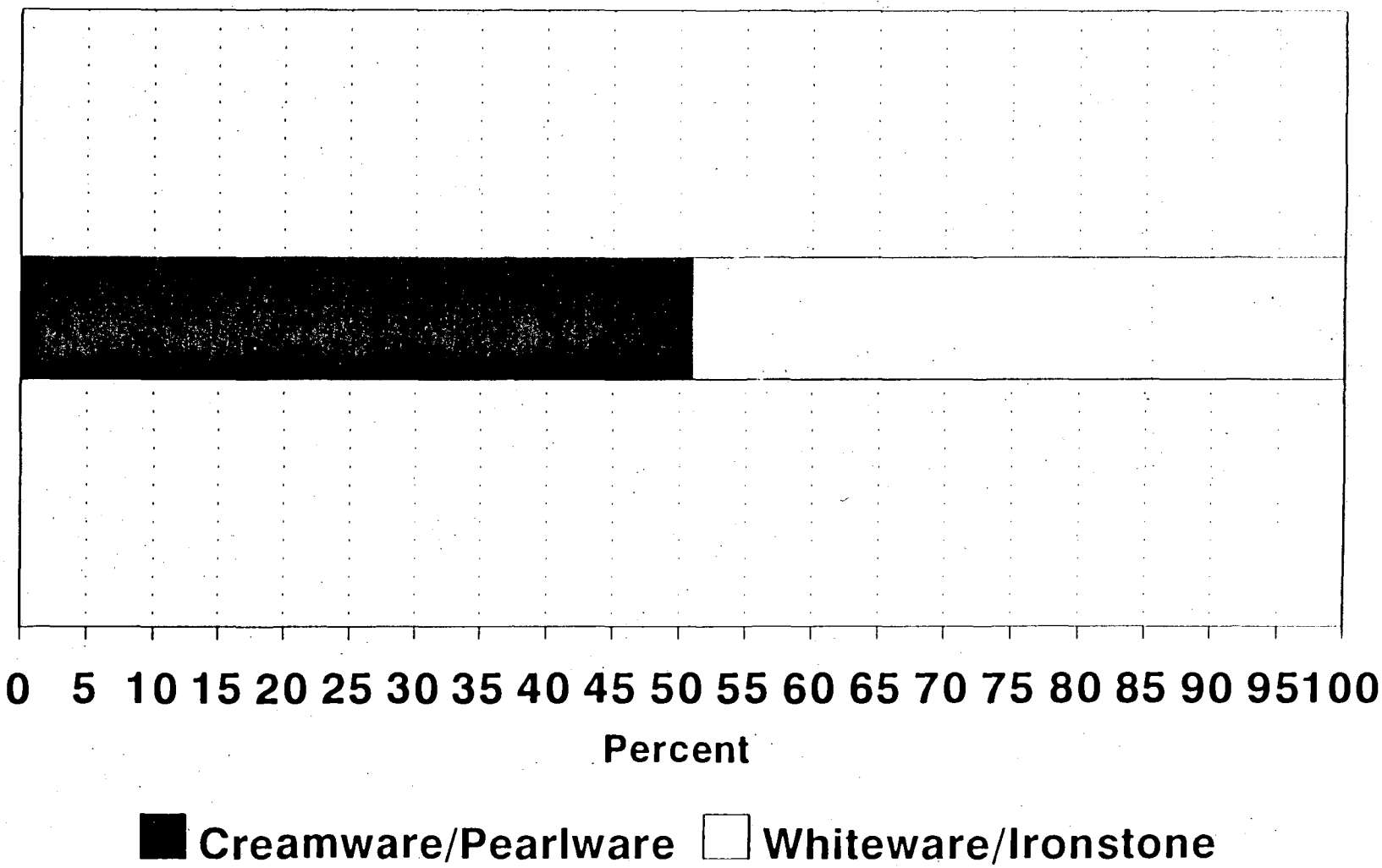


Figure 10 Ceramic analysis by material percentages.

Figure 11 "Large Scroll Border Series" platter manufactured from 1813 - 1829 by John & Richard Riley. The same as a platter rim sherd recovered from the Terrace 1 Site

Creamware and Pearlware as a Percentage of White Earthenwares 44AX162



Winkler Site

Figure 3. Distribution of Pig Body Elements
Based on Total Number of Pig Bones

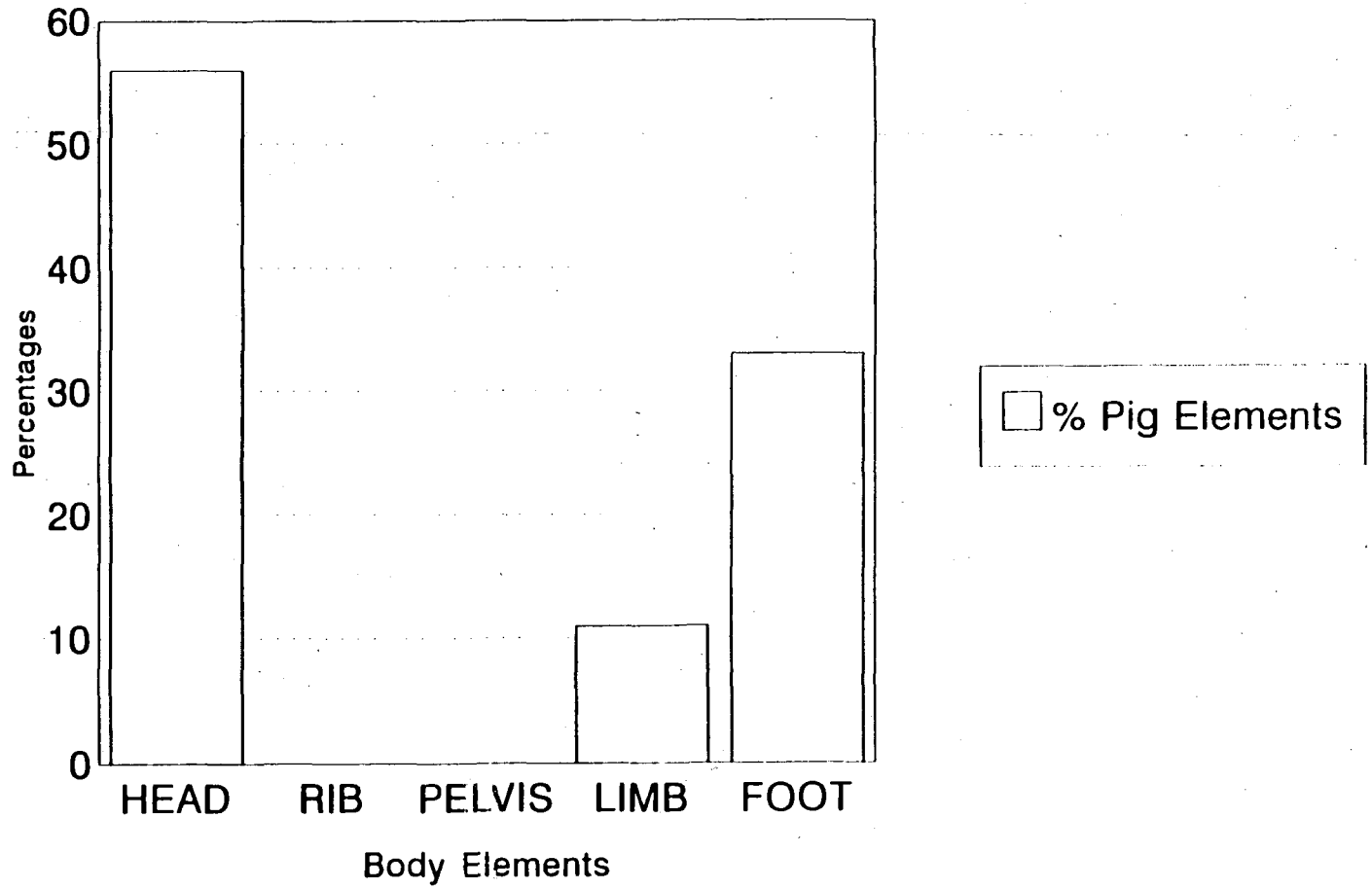


Figure 13 Number of pig bones by body element

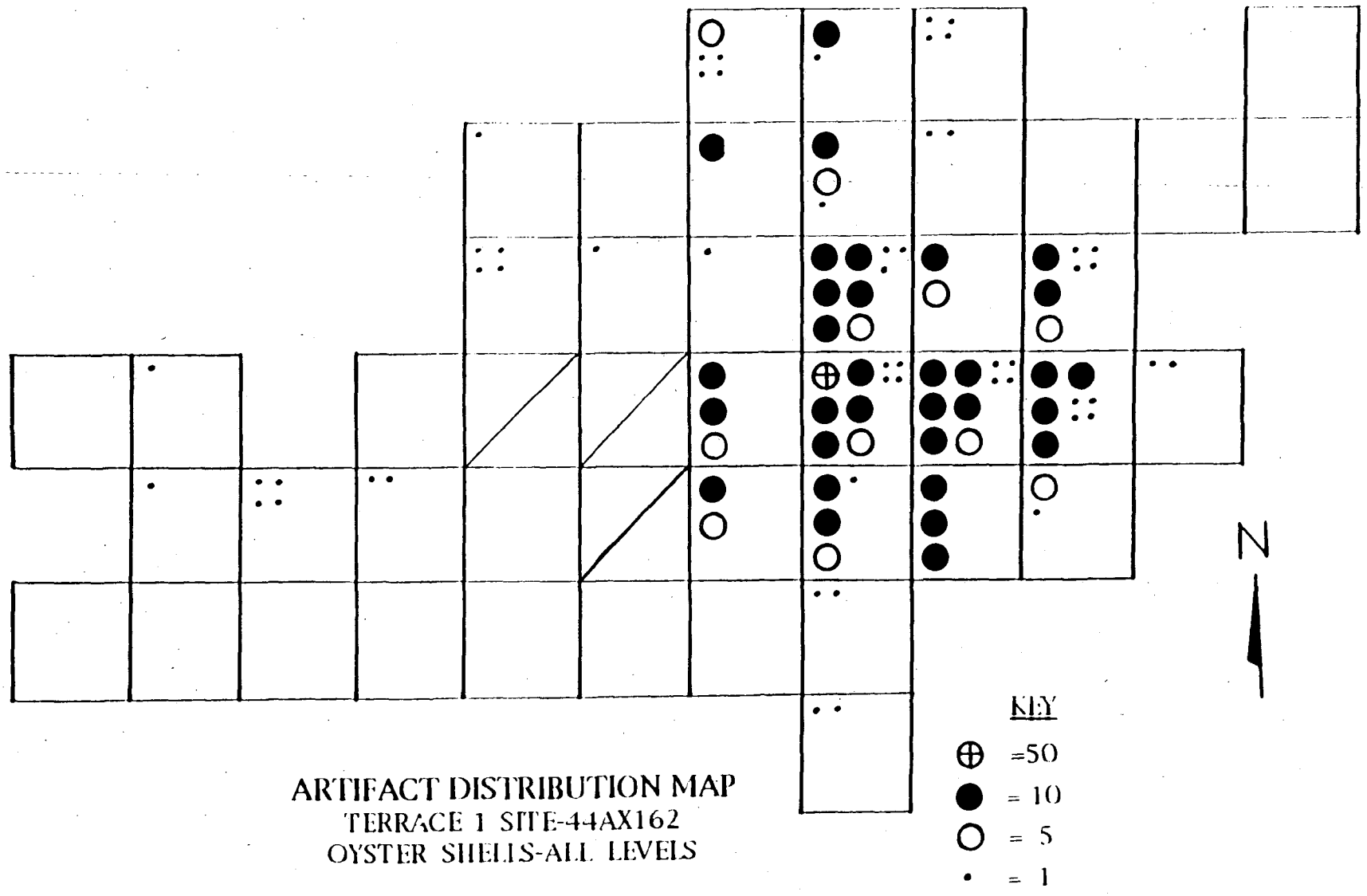


Figure 14 Distribution map of oyster shells, all levels

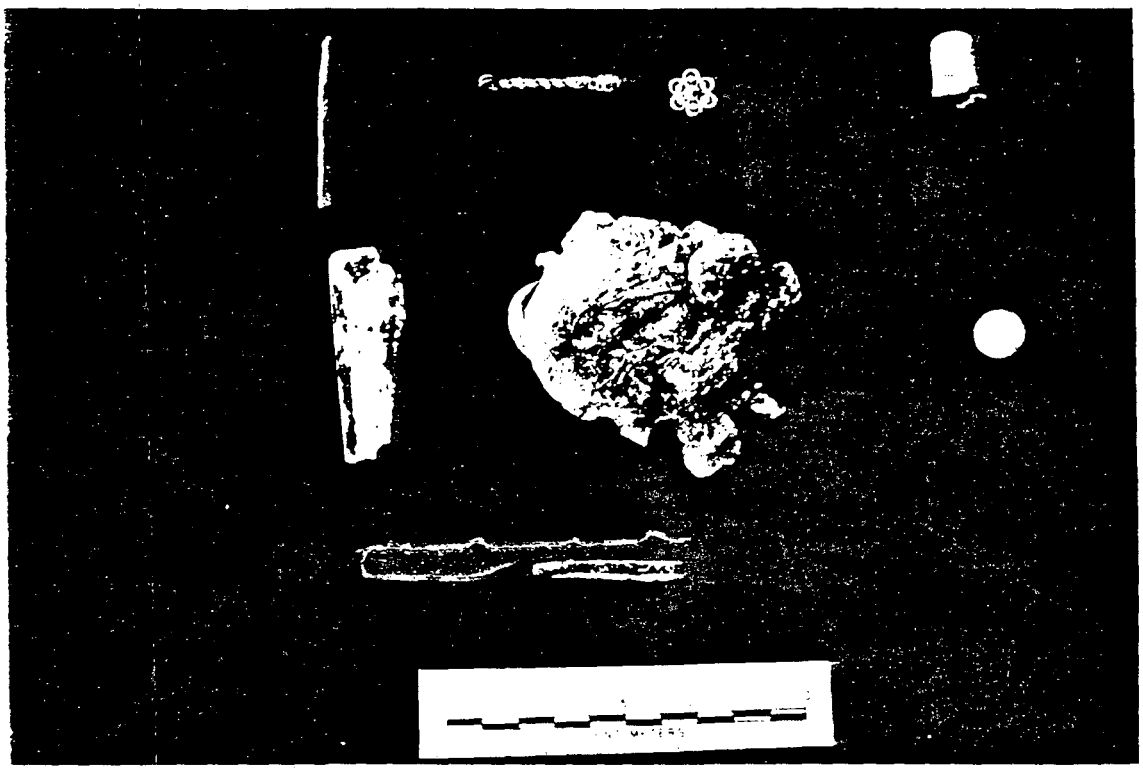


Figure 15 Personal items: slate pencil; bracelet link; jewelry applique; thimble; bone handle; lead (5.9 oz); porcelainous marble; slate pencil with mortar adhering

individuals in the 19th century. A total of 22 buttons were recovered from the site indicating mostly utilitarian clothing with only a few decorative or higher quality buttons indicative of better clothing.

The two slate pencils that were recovered were used more as scribes than as pencils as we think of them today. One of the pencils was apparently dropped during the construction of the chimney as it has one side covered in mortar where it had been dropped. Another item that is remarkably similar to the slate pencils is a small worked bone (pig fibula) that is nearly identical in size and wear patterns to the slate pencils. The pieces of lead that were recovered are very small in size and all were melted by the fire that destroyed the structure. The one large 5.9 ounce pool of lead was either contained in a cloth bag or melted onto a piece of cloth. The fabric impression on the back side of the lead is similar in texture to a flour sack and the original use of the lead is unknown. It is possible that this was originally a lead seal or a small collection of bullets (Figure 16).

A number of other artifacts, including decorated tobacco pipes, medicine bottles and cooking utensils, have helped us understand the living conditions in the isolated rural location in western Alexandria in the 19th century. The structure was built approximately 3/4 of mile from the main Terrett house around 1800 and was originally very small with an addition added near the middle of the century. The newer addition had the only window with glass in both structures and the recovery of a lantern hanger and fragments of lantern glass indicate it was furnished with a lantern.

Whether the Terrett family had tenants or slaves occupying the house is unclear. The artifacts suggest that a family, perhaps with a child, lived in the cabin and ate poorer cuts of meat and, at least on occasion, had oysters as part of their diet. The buttons suggest that the clothing was primarily utilitarian although a few higher quality buttons and a decorative applique adorned some better clothing. These items as well as the ceramic assemblage suggest that these people were of a lower to middle economic status. The family may have been involved with tending animals on a wooded terrace owned by the Terrett family.

The history of the City of Alexandria is not complete without incorporating the rural residents whose activities and lifestyles differed from the urban inhabitants of the port city. This site is an important beginning in understanding the rural residents of the 19th century and will hopefully form a basis to help understand their role in the community.

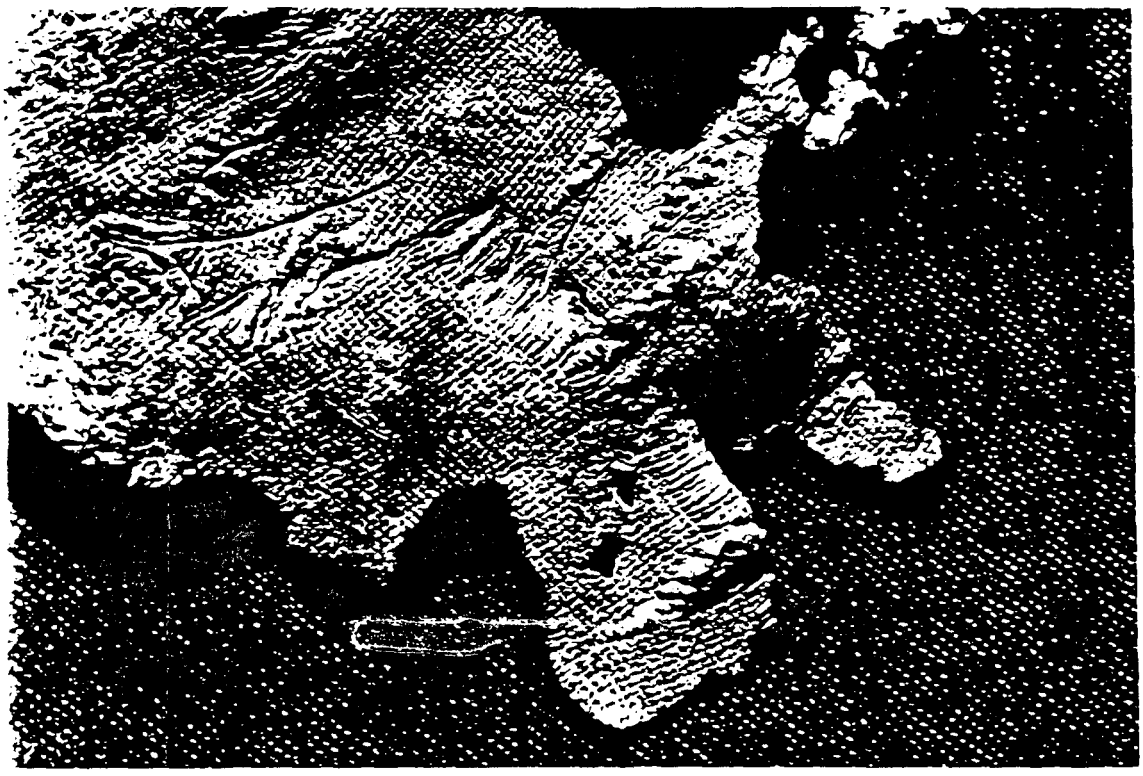


Figure 16 Fabric pattern molded into bottom of lead artifact

APPENDIX K

Ceramic Analysis

Pegeen McLaughlin
Robert R. Hunter, Jr.

Ceramic Analysis for 44AK162

Pegeen McLaughlin

Robert R. Hunter, Jr.

November 20, 1993

Summary of Ceramic Analysis

Introduction

The ceramics for this analysis were received unnumbered and accompanied by only a basic inventory. Because of the limited time given to complete the analysis, a complete cross-mending, minimum vessel count, and decoration analysis could not be undertaken. The ceramic fragments with diagnostic or decorative elements were removed from the larger provenience bags. Some of these were numbered to facilitate cross-mending, while others remained in small labeled bags. The fragments were laid out according to decorative techniques or ware type. Most obvious cross-mends were glued, and vessels with a large percentage of recovered fragments were reconstructed to the extent possible. Form type, decorative technique, and specific decoration styles and patterns were also identified when possible, with some fragments identified as simply flat ware or hollow ware if the specific form type could not be determined. When the fragments were divided into groups of the both the same decoration or ware and form type, an approximate count of the number of different vessels was made. This should not be taken as a literal minimum vessel count, nor should it be considered a representation of all of the vessels the assemblage contained. It is simply an estimation.

The descriptions below are grouped by either ware or decoration. Date ranges and relative expense of the wares were given where possible, and were often based on multiple criteria, such as form and quality of decoration, rather than one element, such as ware type. George Miller's 1991 article "A Revised Set of CC Index Values for Classification and Economic Scaling of English Ceramics from 1787-1880" provided much of the economic information for this analysis, as well as many of the date ranges for decoration styles.

Black-Glazed Redware (American)

The majority of the coarsewares at the site were black glazed redware fragments, which is generally considered a utilitarian ware. Only two of the black glazed redware fragments were recognizable as vessels. One was a chamber pot rim, the other an unusual hollow ware base. Black glazed redware is considered to date to from the 18th century up to 1830 (Pittman, 1990). It is likely that they originated from the Baltimore or Philadelphia areas.

Slipware (American)

A few small fragments of red-bodied slipware were found. The rim to a pitcher was the only diagnostic piece, but unfortunately very little of the slip decoration remained. However, it is presumable that they were made in the Pennsylvania region.

Shell Edged/Embossed Edged (English/Staffordshire)

Shell edged and other embossed edged wares were most often flat wares, or plates. Miller establishes that they are the cheapest, and therefore most common, flat ware with decoration available in the 19th century. George Miller and Robert Hunter's 1990 article "English Shell Edged Earthenware: Alias Leeds Ware, Alias Feather Edge" outlines the chronology of shell edged styles. At least sixteen separate shell edged plates were identified. Eleven plates had scalloped edges, seven of these were blue and four were green. Most were even scalloped rather than Rococo, and at least two had impressed buds. Miller and Hunter assert that scalloped plates were the dominant shell edged variety from 1800-1840. The remaining five plates had unscalloped blue edges with impressed lines. Unscalloped shell edged plates, which were even cheaper to produce than those with scallops were popular from the 1840s to the 1860s. In addition to the fifteen shell edge plates, four separate embossed edged pearlware plates were identified, including one basket-weave motif with green underglaze painting. These date to approximately 1820-1835.

Sponge/Spatter (English/Staffordshire)

The vessels represented with this inexpensive decoration are all teawares. Three saucers were identified, two have red and blue spatters, and one has bright pale green spatters. Two cups were also identified, both decorated in red and blue. Because spattering was the technique used rather than cut sponges, it is likely that they date to the 1830s (Miller 1991).

Dipped (English/Staffordshire)

Dipped vessels, with their colored slip bands, are traditionally limited to hollow forms particularly bowls, mugs, and tankards. These forms are often difficult to distinguish. Among the nine hollow vessels identified, there were "Cat's Eye", mocha/dendritic, and blue annular bands. The last dipped vessel was a saucer with brown annular bands, which is a rare form in dipped wares. This decoration type, the cheapest available in hollow wares, was introduced in the last decade of the 18th century, but was most common after 1818. Its popularity began to wane around 1830 (Hunter, 1987)

Painted (English/Staffordshire)

The vessels which were hand-painted under the glaze were almost all teawares. From 1795 to 1830 floral motif polychrome painted teawares were popular (Miller, 1991). Of the thirteen polychrome painted pearlware vessels, five were saucers and six were cups. There was also a spout fragment and a lid fragment. Of the twenty blue painted pearlware vessels, most had floral decorations, which was popular in the 1820s after chinese motifs had diminished in fashion Miller, 1991). A couple had geometric lines and dots. Roughly eleven of these vessels were cups, and six were saucers. Three unusual fragments may have belonged to two large bowls, and a small jug or pitcher. All of the painted pearlwares date to before 1830.

Two more painted saucers were identified, but these were on a whiteware body, and date to a later period, about 1830-1840.

Printed (English/Staffordshire)

The transfer printed wares were separated into an "earlier" period and a "later" period. The earlier, pre-1830, period vessels all had the very dark blue print which was in fashion then (Miller, 1991). The identifiable table ware vessels included a large platter and two small dishes. Teawares were represented by one cup and one saucer. There were also two fragments of large hollow vessels, possibly coffee pots, tea pots, or pitchers.

The one identifiable print belonging to this period is a border pattern which Coysh and Henrywood call the "Large Scroll Border Series." Only a rim section of a large platter remain. The center design, which is not represented in this assemblage, are said to be of British and Irish views. John and Richard Riley designed and manufactured the series from 1813-1829. The pattern was copied later by others, but usually in a lighter blue.

The majority of the transfer printed fragments in the assemblage date to the "later", post-1830, period. These include prints in colors other than blue, Willow pattern, and many other unidentified patterns. One pattern which was identified occurred on three vessels: an octagonal pitcher, a cup, and a saucer. "Panama" was produced by Edward Challinor & Co. from 1853-1862 (Williams, 1978). Along with at least three willow plates, there were eight other plates, four cups, seven saucers, two bowls, and a large oval dish. One of the bowls had a "Flow Blue" print, which suggests a date of post 1845.

Undecorated

Of the undecorated vessels recognized, five were creamware. Among these were a cup and two plates: one with a plain rim, the other embossed with the spearhead pattern.

Many of the "undecorated" fragments were marley and base fragments of plates. It is likely that many of these belonged to the decorated rims which have already been counted as vessels. Therefore they will not be counted again.

However, twelve completely undecorated pearlware and whiteware vessels did exist. Thirty-nine fragments were recognized to belong to a single large pitcher. Another smaller pitcher, with 25 fragments identified, was reconstructed to well over fifty percent of the vessel. A single fragment belonged to a third pitcher. The remaining rim fragments belonged mostly to large hollow wares. Because they were undecorated, they were inexpensive and considered utilitarian.

White Ironstone (English/Staffordshire)

Molded white ironstone, or white granite, came into favor in the late forties and fifties. Due to their popularity, white ironstone pieces were relatively expensive, even more so than the printed wares (Hunter, 1987). A polygonal hollow ware base, and a cup, of which fifty percent was recovered, were both molded ironstone pieces.

Miscellaneous

Two American grey stoneware vessels with blue stylized floral painting were recognized. One was a large utilitarian bowl, the other was a storage jar. Three vessels were American brown stoneware jugs. One was represented by a very heavy narrow base, another by a thick, pulled handle. A tiny brown stoneware rim belonged to an ink bottle.

Astbury, an English product, was also represented by some small fragments; none of which were identifiable.

Nineteenth century porcelain fragments in the assemblage included Chinese porcelain, porcellaneous, and English bone china. Two of the bone china fragments were decorated. One was painted over the glaze; the other had a luster glaze. Only three porcelain vessels were identified: a porcellaneous plate, a porcellaneous pitcher, and a bone china cup.

Evaluation of Ceramic Assemblage

The limited analysis of the ceramic assemblage from Site 44AX162 has yielded several important conclusions about the temporal span of the occupation and the socio-economic status of its inhabitants. Based on the presence of several varieties of painted pearlwares and undecorated creamwares, the site may have been occupied as early as 1790 although it is likely that the majority of the early fragments date to the 1800 - 1810 period.

The presence of other decorative types including transfer-prints, spatter decorations, and undecorated embossed white ironstone suggest a continuous occupation until the 1850s.

While there is no demographic data available about the site's occupants, the relative ceramic values suggest a lower to middling socio-economic bracket. The presence of a wide variety of matching teawares throughout the occupation span reflect a household that enjoyed tea and coffee drinking on a regular basis. The presence of tablewares that include serving pieces also demonstrate that the occupants appear to be well-above a subsistence-level standard of living. Without the benefit of a full contextual analysis of the historical record and the architectural history of the site, the ceramic assemblage suggests a stable, middling class household.

With further work and a more careful attention to the analysis of specific decorations, particularly the printed patterns, a more comprehensive picture of the site's occupants might be developed. Indeed, there are many important issues that might be addressed with this assemblage. These include issues of ethnicity and gender, as well as the sequencing of ceramic acquisition within this specific household. However, the current analysis of the ceramic assemblage has demonstrated its significance as an important element of the overall interpretation of Site 44AX162.

List of Pre 1830s Vessels by Decoration or Ware Type

Description	Form	Quantity
Black Glazed Redware	Chamber pot	1
Black Glazed Redware	Hollow ware	1
Red-bodied Slipware	Pitcher	1
Shell Edge, Scalloped Green	Plate	4
Shell Edge, Scalloped Blue	Plate	6
Embossed Edge	Plate	4
Sponged, Red and Blue	Saucer	2
Sponged, Red and Blue	Cup	2
Sponged, Green	Saucer	1
Dipped	Bowl	1
Dipped	Hollow ware	1
Dipped/Mocha	Hollow ware	3
Dipped/Cat's Eye	Hollow ware	2
Dipped/Annular	Hollow ware	2
Dipped/Annular	Saucer	1
Painted, Polychrome	Saucer	5
Painted, Polychrome	Cup	6
Painted, Polychrome	Teaware Lid	1
Painted, Polychrome	Teaware Spout	1
Painted, Blue, Floral	Saucer	5
Painted, Blue, Floral	Cup	10
Painted, Blue, Geometric	Saucer	1
Painted, Blue, Geometric	Cup	1
Printed, "Large Scroll Border"	Platter	1
Printed, Dark Blue	Saucer	1
Printed, Dark Blue	Cup	1
Printed, Dark Blue	Small dishes	2
Printed, Dark Blue	Large hollow ware	2
Creamware, Spearhead	Plate	1
Creamware, Undec.	Plate	1
Creamware, Undec.	Cup	1
Creamware, Undec.	Flat ware	2
Undecorated	Large pitcher	1
Undecorated	Small pitcher	1
Undecorated	Pitcher	1
Undecorated	Hollow ware	7
Undecorated	Flat ware	2
Bone china, undec.	Cup	1

List of Post 1830s Vessels by Decoration or Ware Type

Description	Form	Quantity
Shell Edge, Unscalloped blue	Plate	5
Painted, Whiteware	Saucer	2
Printed, Willow	Plate	3
Printed, "Panama"	Saucer	1
Printed, "Panama"	Cup	1
Printed, "Panama"	Octagonal pitcher	1
Printed	Plate	8
Printed	Saucer	7
Printed	Cup	4
Printed	Bowl	1
Printed	Oval Dish	1
Printed	Hollow ware	2
Printed	Flat ware	1
Printed, Flow Blue	Bowl	1
White Granite, Molded	Cup	1
White Granite, Molded	Hollow ware	1
American Stoneware Blue and Grey	Storage Jar	1
American Stoneware Blue and Grey	Bowl	1
Brown Stoneware	Jug	3
Brown Stoneware	Ink Bottle	1
Porcellaneous, undec.	Plate	1
Porcellaneous, undec.	Pitcher	1

List of Vessels by Form

Form	Quantity
Saucer	27
Cup	27
Teaware	2
Plate	33
Bowl	4
Dish	3
Platter	1
Pitcher	6
Jug	3
Storage Jar	1
Chamber Pot	1
Ink Bottle	1
Hollow ware	21
Flat ware	5
Total	135

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1990 Laboratory Manual, Department of Archaeological Research, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Williamsburg, Va.

Williams, Petra
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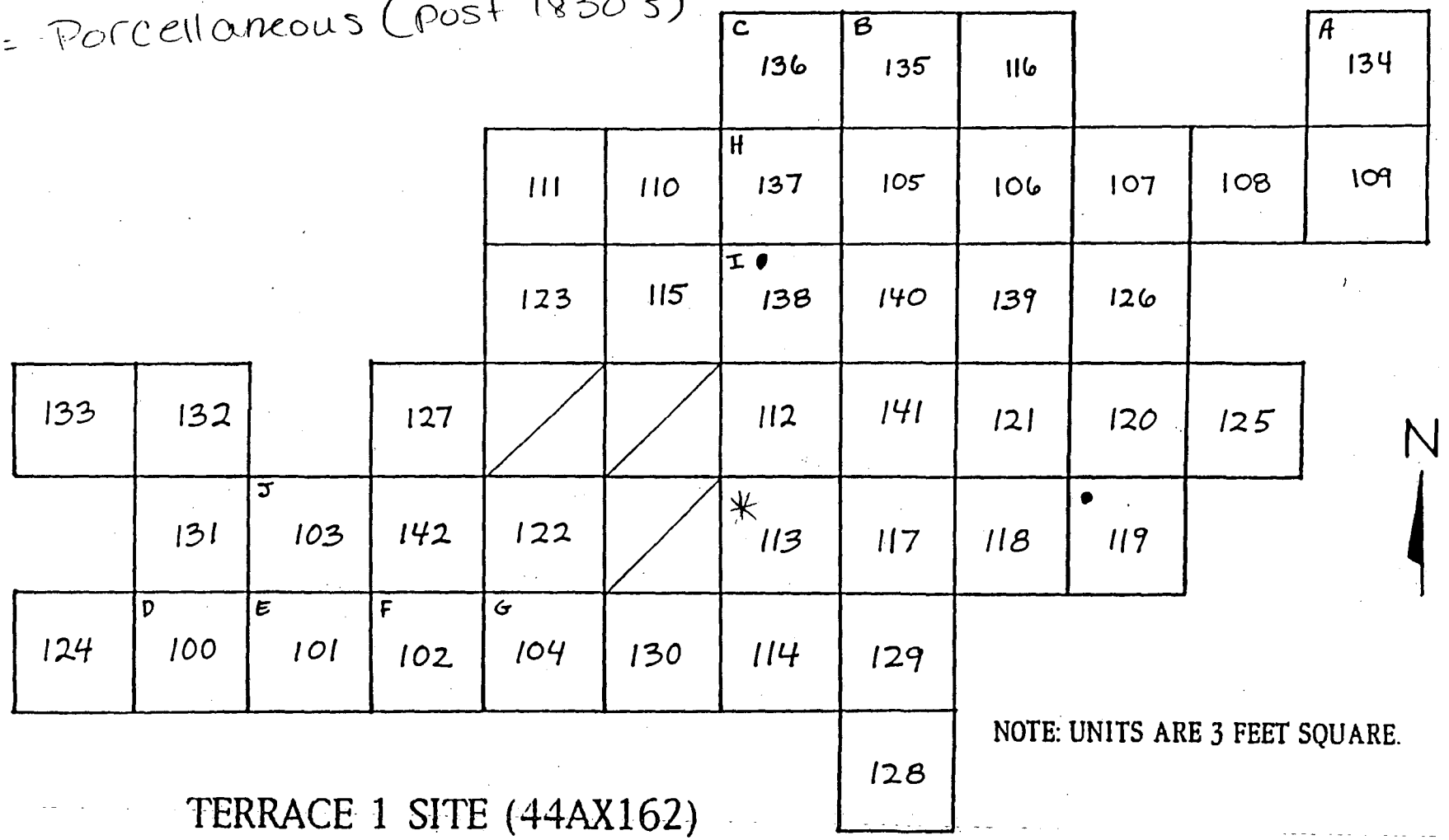
Crossmended Proveniences

Vessel Description	Proveniences
Panama Pitcher	116-1 & 116-2
Panama Pitcher	116-1 & 106-1 & 106-2
Large Scroll Border Platter	140-1 & 140-2
Sponged Saucer	112-1 & 141-1
American Stoneware Storage Jar	122-1 7 122-2
Porcelain Pipe	142-2 & 112-2
White Granite Cup	115-1 & 115-2 & 123-1
Green Shell Edge Plate	123-2 & 129-1
Undecorated Plate Base	141-3 & 120-1 & 106-1
Undecorated Plate Base	117-1 141-1
Small Undecorated Pitcher	117-1 & 120-1 & 120-2 & 121-2 & 139-2 139-1 & 139-2
Polychrome Printed Saucer	137-1 & 136-1
Creamware Plate	130-1 & 114-1

LOCATIONS OF PORCELAIN & VESSELS

* = Bone China (pre 1830's)

● = Porcellaneous (post 1830's)

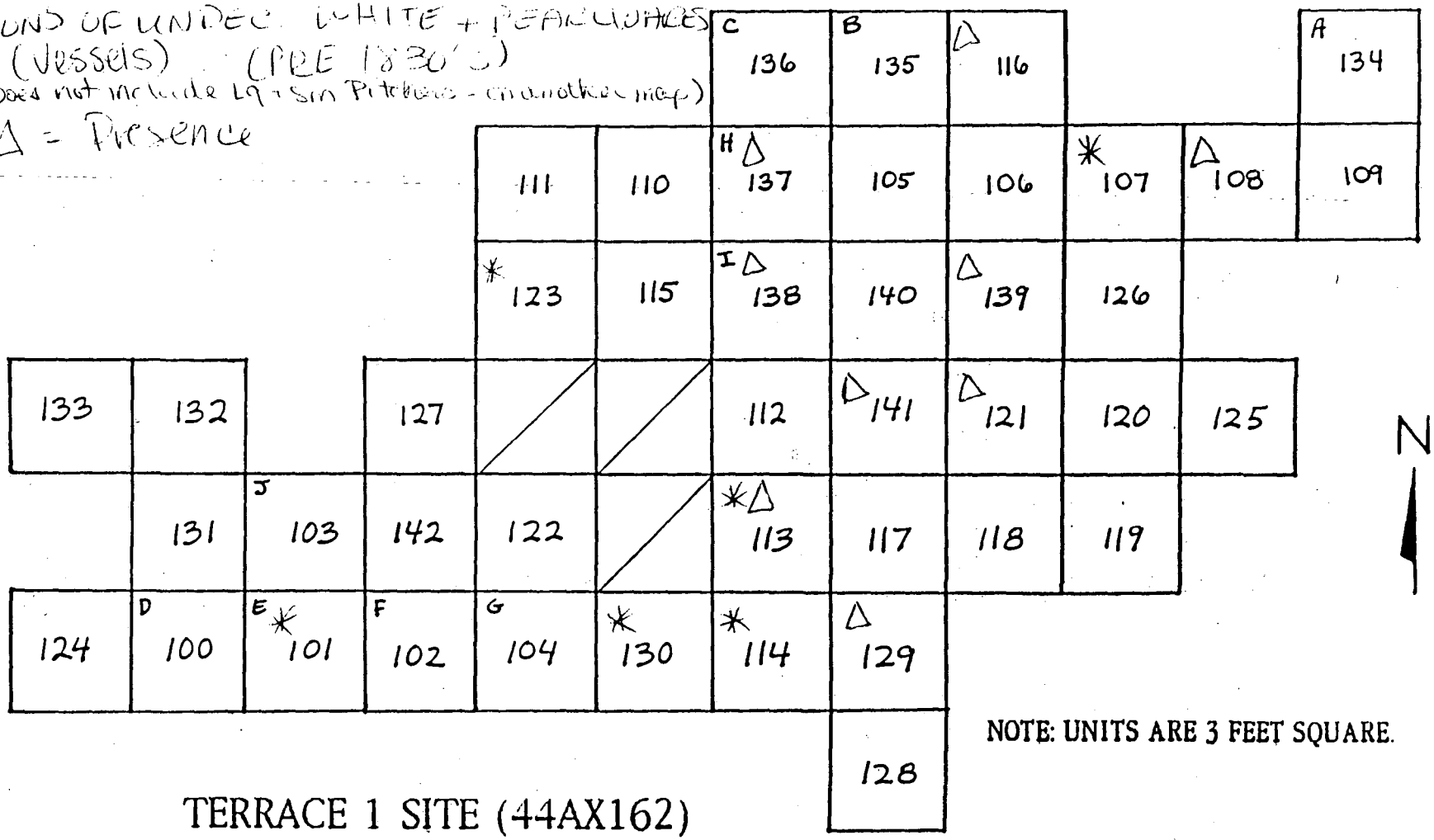


NOTE: UNITS ARE 3 FEET SQUARE.

TERRACE 1 SITE (44AX162)
TEST UNIT LOCATION MAP

LOCATIONS OF UNDECORATED CREAMWARE (PRE 1830'S)
* = PRESENCE

LOCATIONS OF UNDEC. WHITE + PEARLWARES (VESSELS) (PRE 1830'S)
(This does not include LG + SM Pitchers - on another map)
Δ = Presence

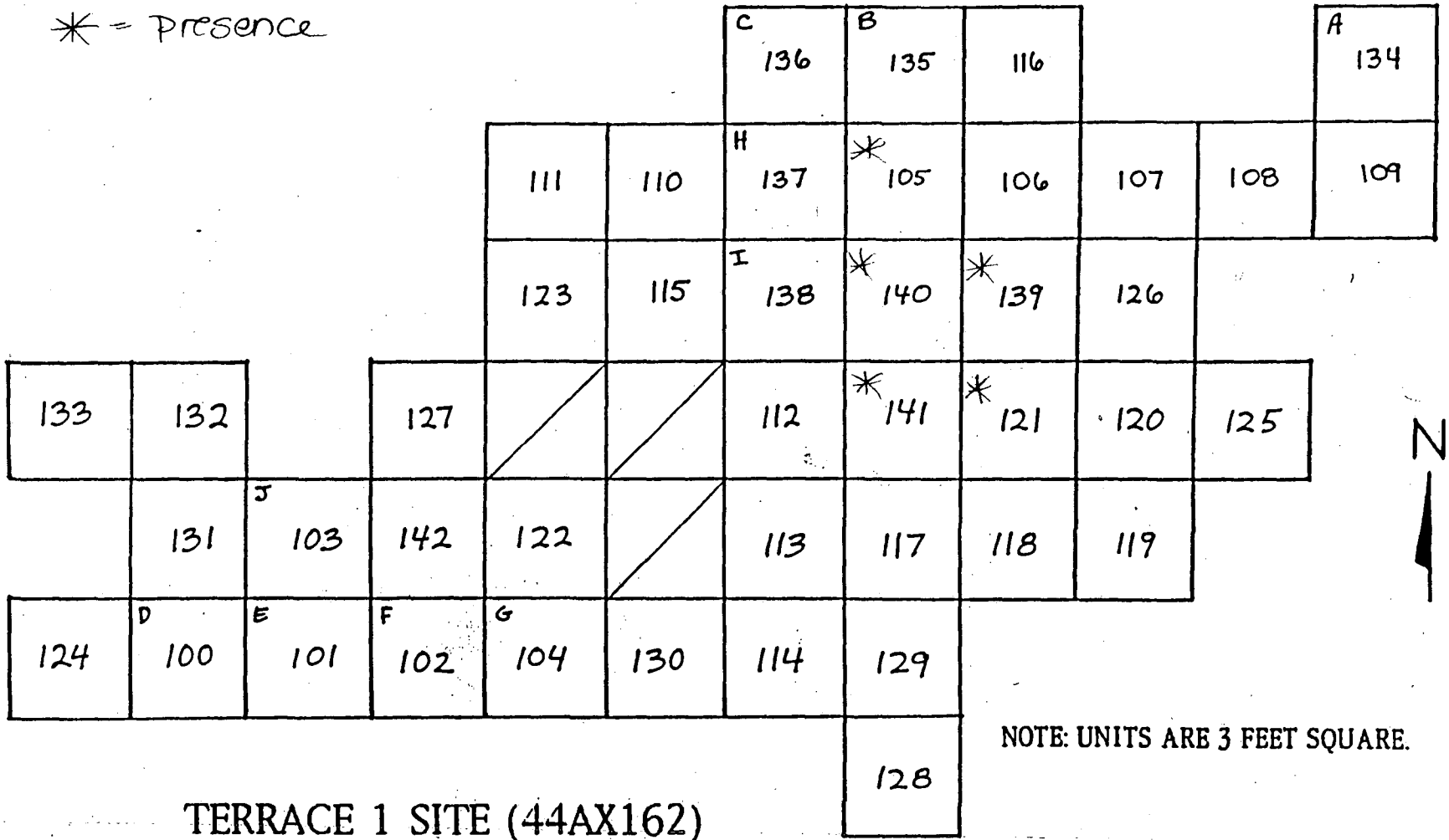


NOTE: UNITS ARE 3 FEET SQUARE.

TERRACE 1 SITE (44AX162)
TEST UNIT LOCATION MAP

LOCATIONS OF LARGE UNDECORATED (PRE 1830's PITCHER SHERDS

* = Presence

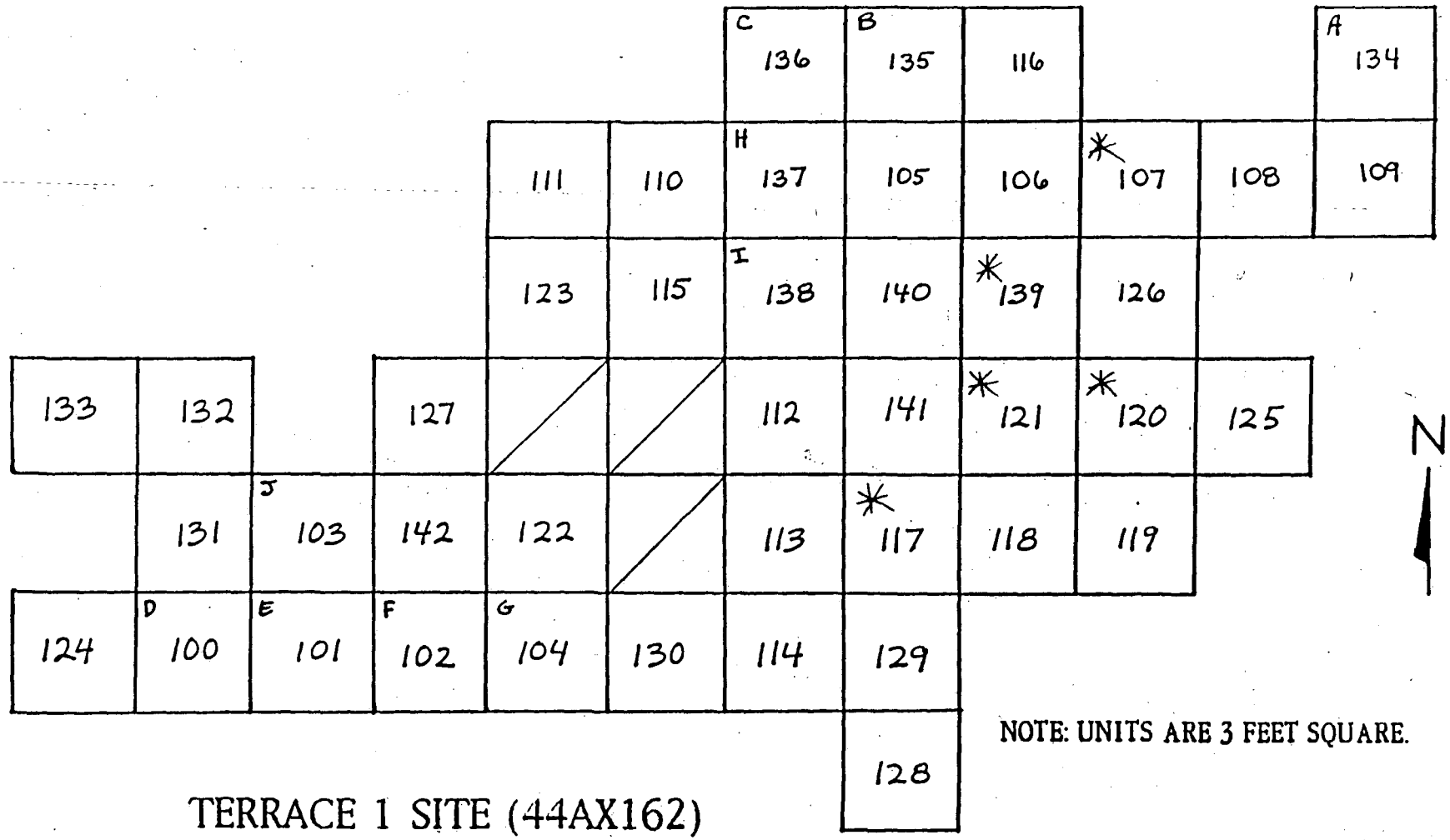


NOTE: UNITS ARE 3 FEET SQUARE.

TERRACE 1 SITE (44AX162)
TEST UNIT LOCATION MAP

LOCATIONS OF SMALL UNDECORATED PITCHER SHERDS (TYPE PC 30 32)

* = Presence

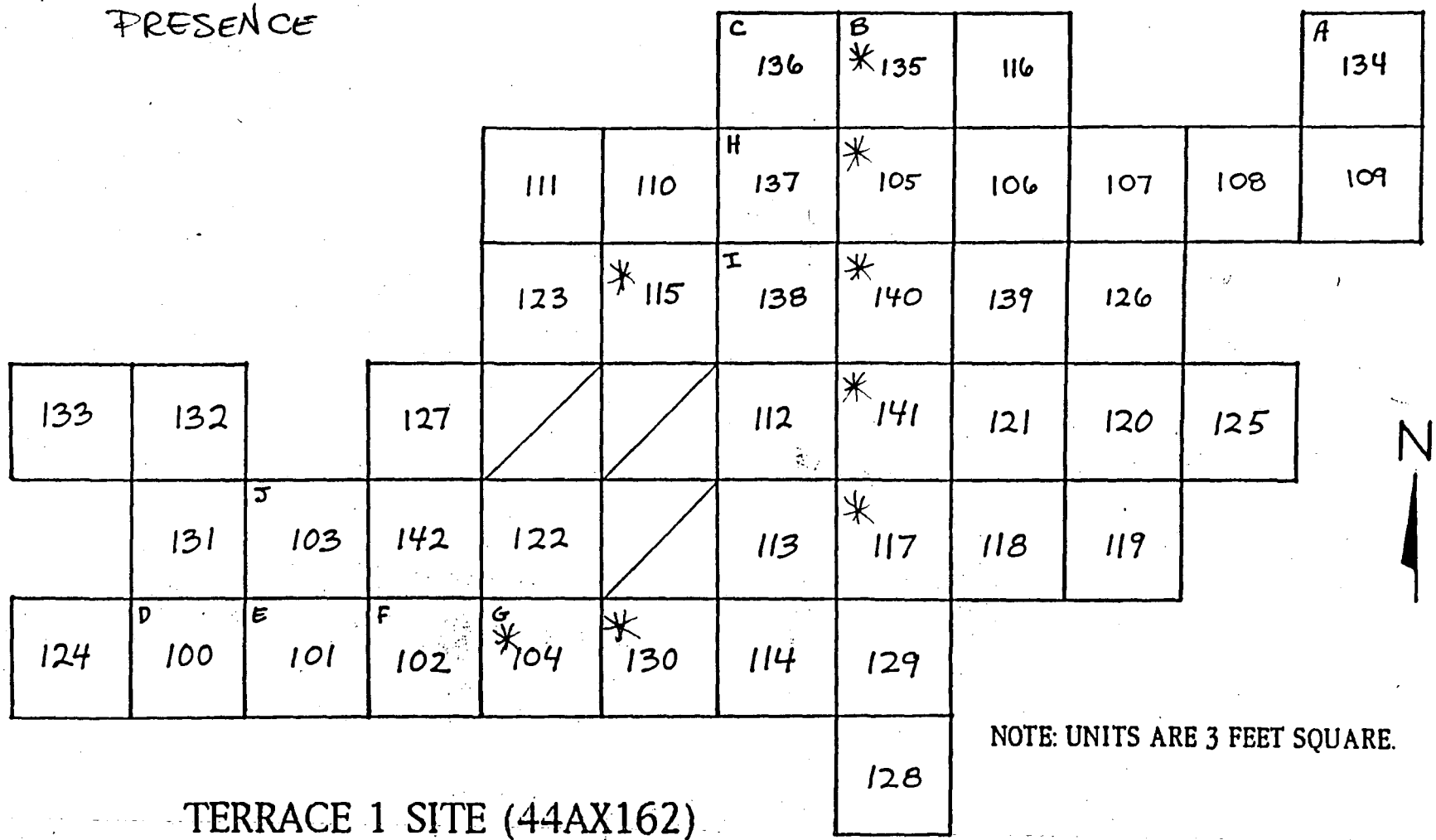


NOTE: UNITS ARE 3 FEET SQUARE.

TERRACE 1 SITE (44AX162)
TEST UNIT LOCATION MAP

LOCATIONS OF "EARLIER" TRANSFER PRINTED WARES. (PRE-1850)

* - PRESENCE

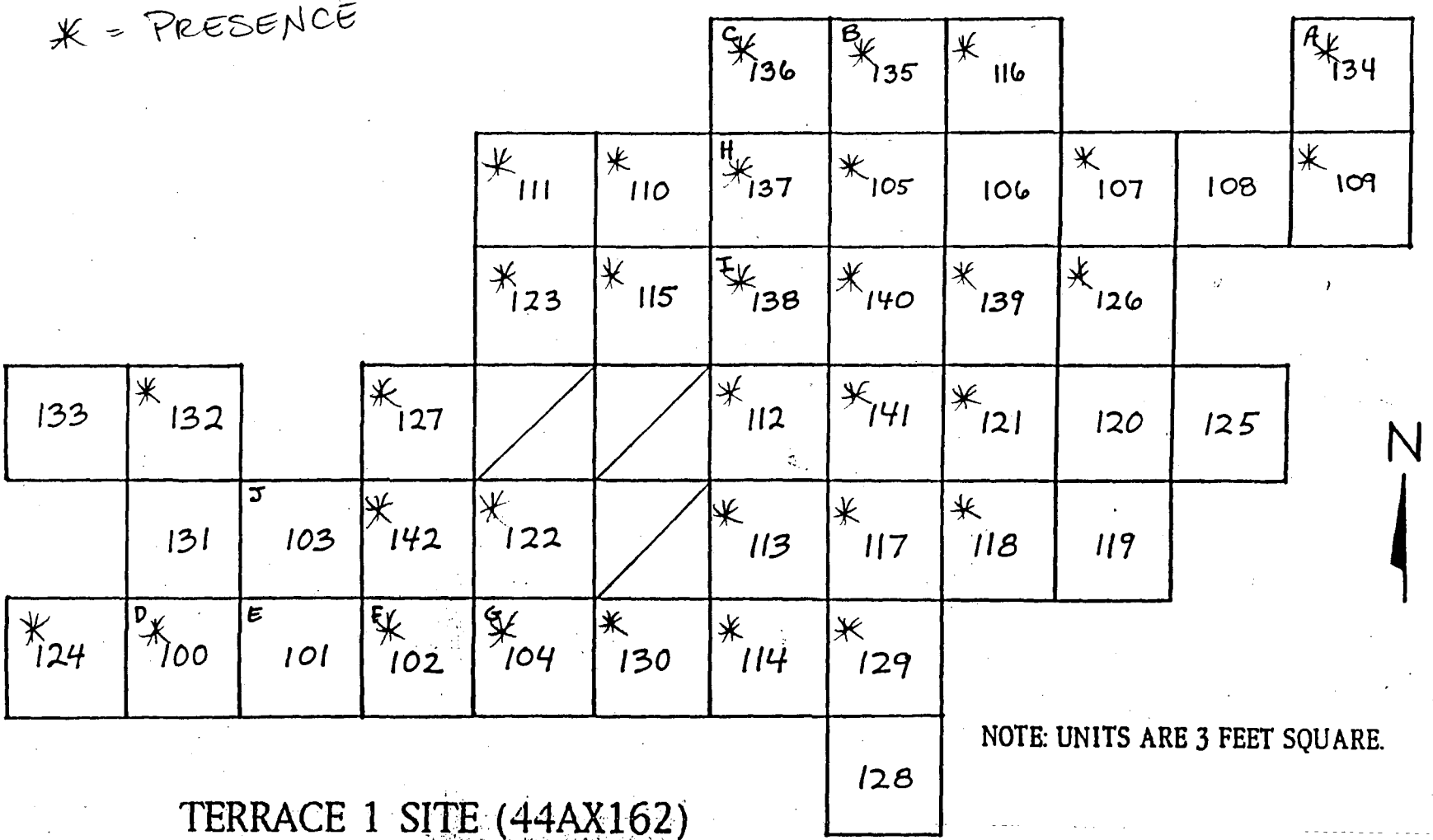


NOTE: UNITS ARE 3 FEET SQUARE.

TERRACE 1 SITE (44AX162)
TEST UNIT LOCATION MAP

LOCATIONS OF HAND PAINTED BLUE PEARLWARE TEAWARES (pre 1820's)

* = PRESENCE

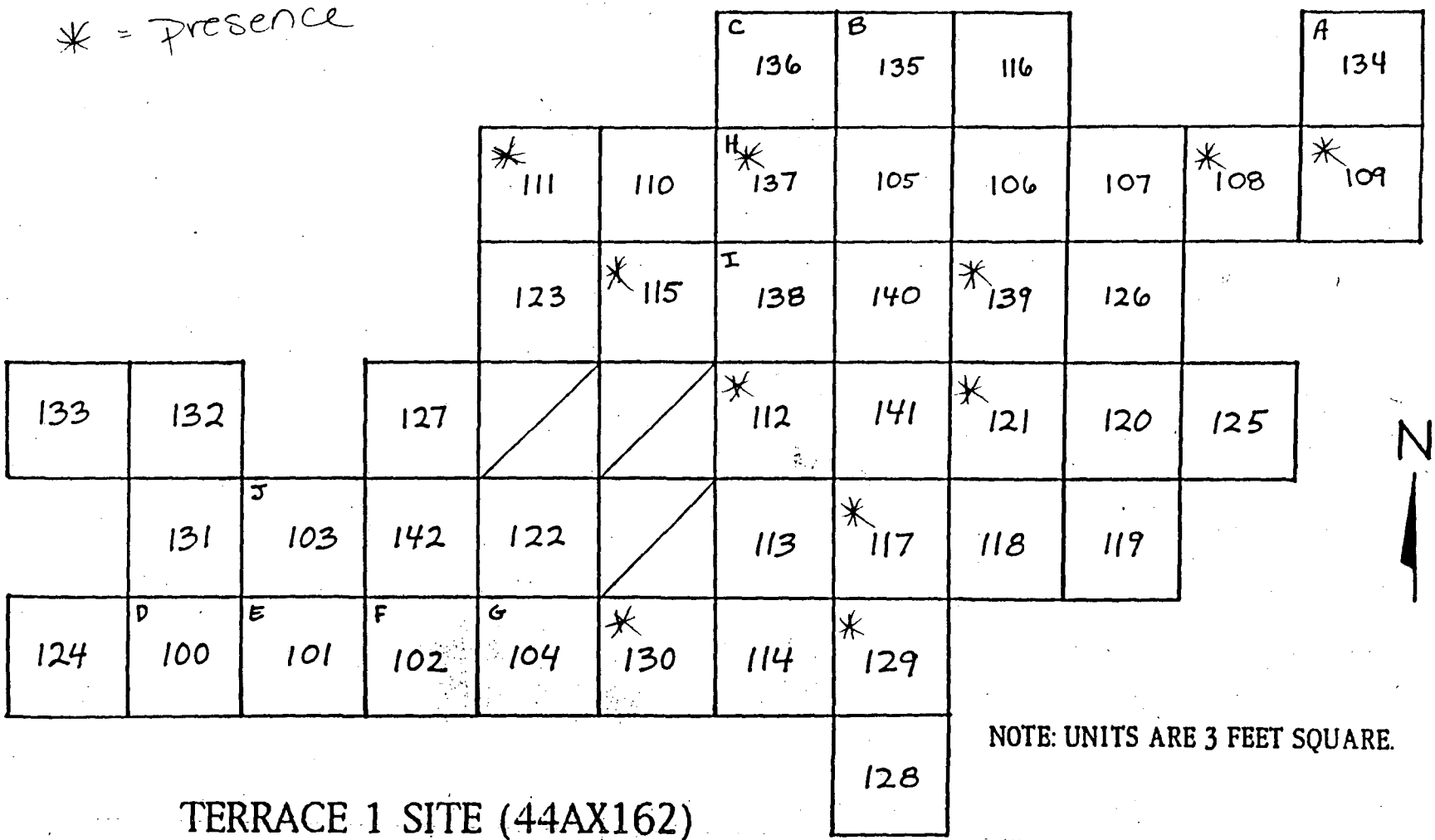


NOTE: UNITS ARE 3 FEET SQUARE.

TERRACE 1 SITE (44AX162)
TEST UNIT LOCATION MAP

LOCATIONS OF HAND-PAINTED POLYCHROME PEARLWARE (CIRC 1800)
TEAWARES

* = presence

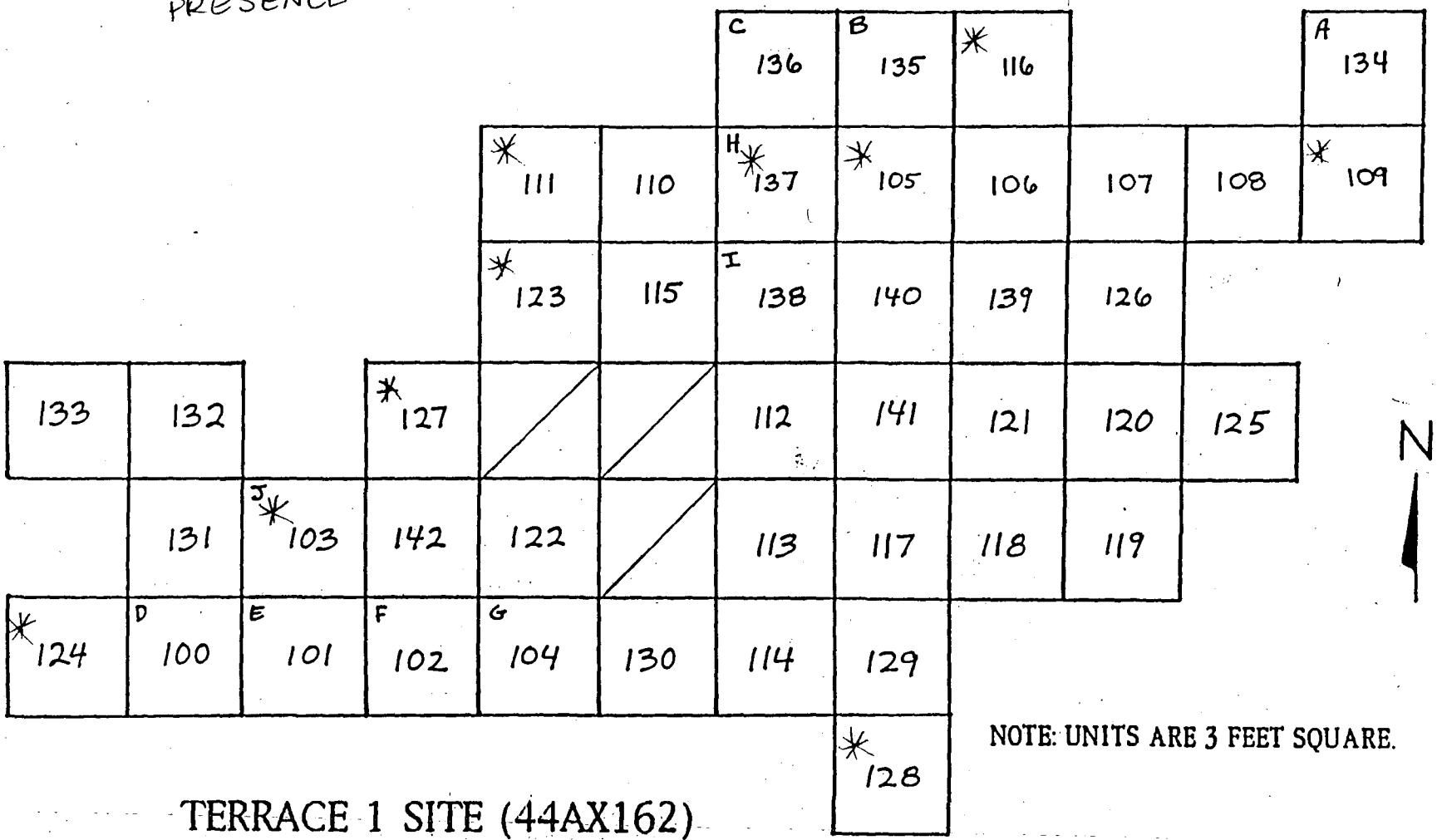


NOTE: UNITS ARE 3 FEET SQUARE.

TERRACE 1 SITE (44AX162)
TEST UNIT LOCATION MAP

LOCATIONS OF DIPPED/ANNULAR WARES (1810 - 1830)

* = PRESENCE

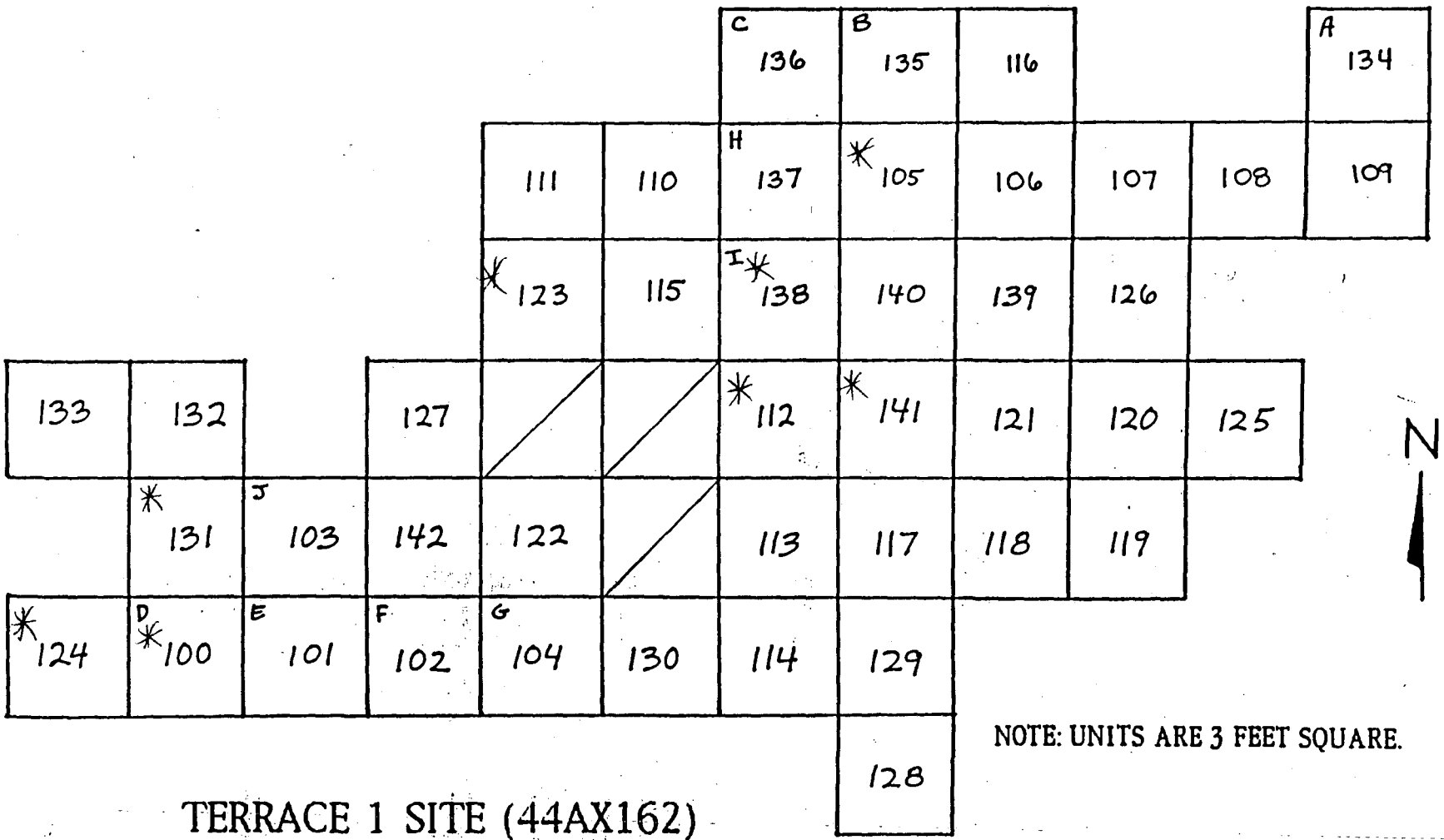


NOTE: UNITS ARE 3 FEET SQUARE.

TERRACE 1 SITE (44AX162)
TEST UNIT LOCATION MAP

LOCATIONS OF SPONGED WARES (~1000 s)

* = Presence

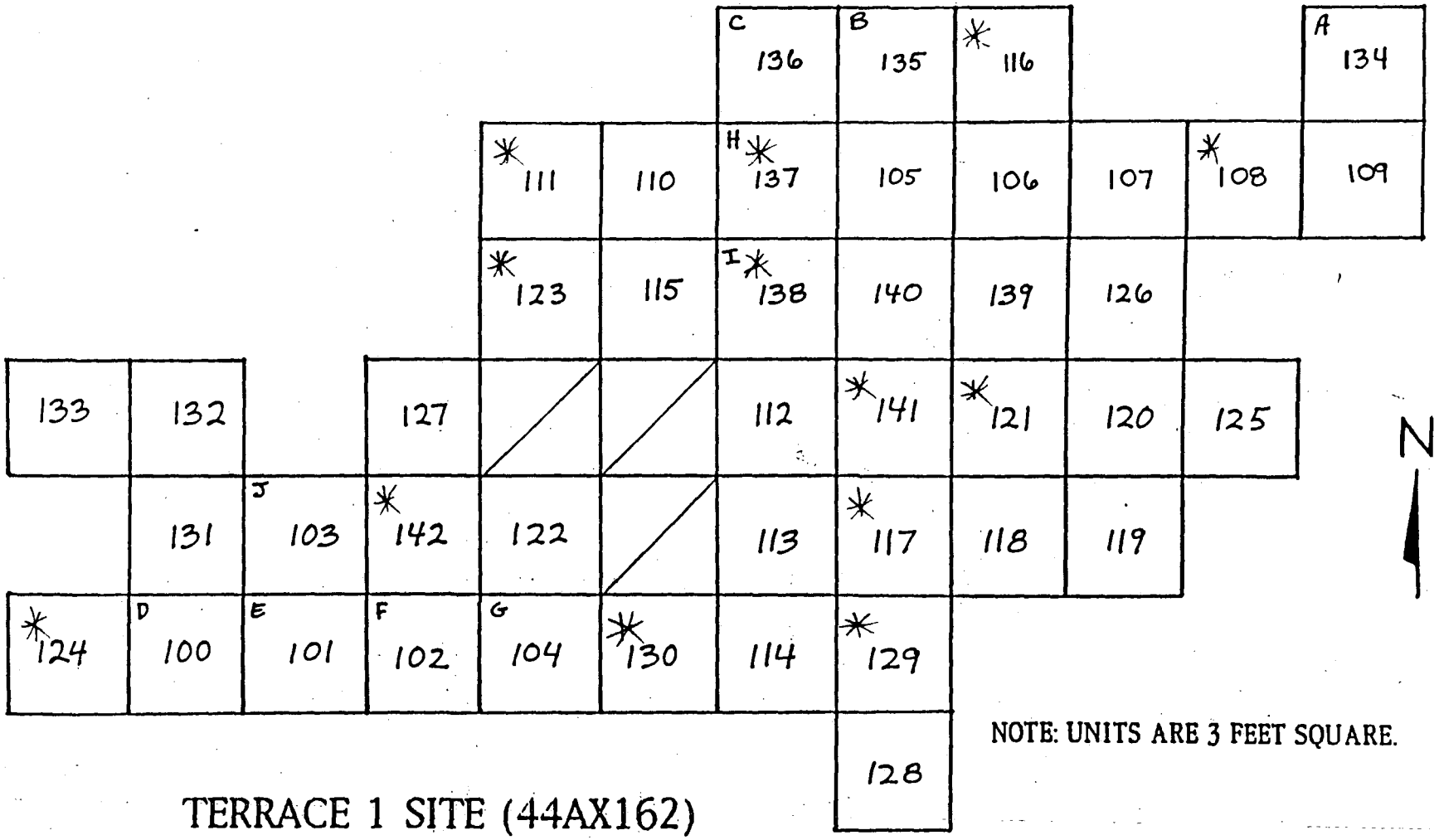


NOTE: UNITS ARE 3 FEET SQUARE.

TERRACE 1 SITE (44AX162)
TEST UNIT LOCATION MAP

LOCATIONS OF SCALLOPED SHELL EDGED WARES. (1800 - 1840)

*=presence

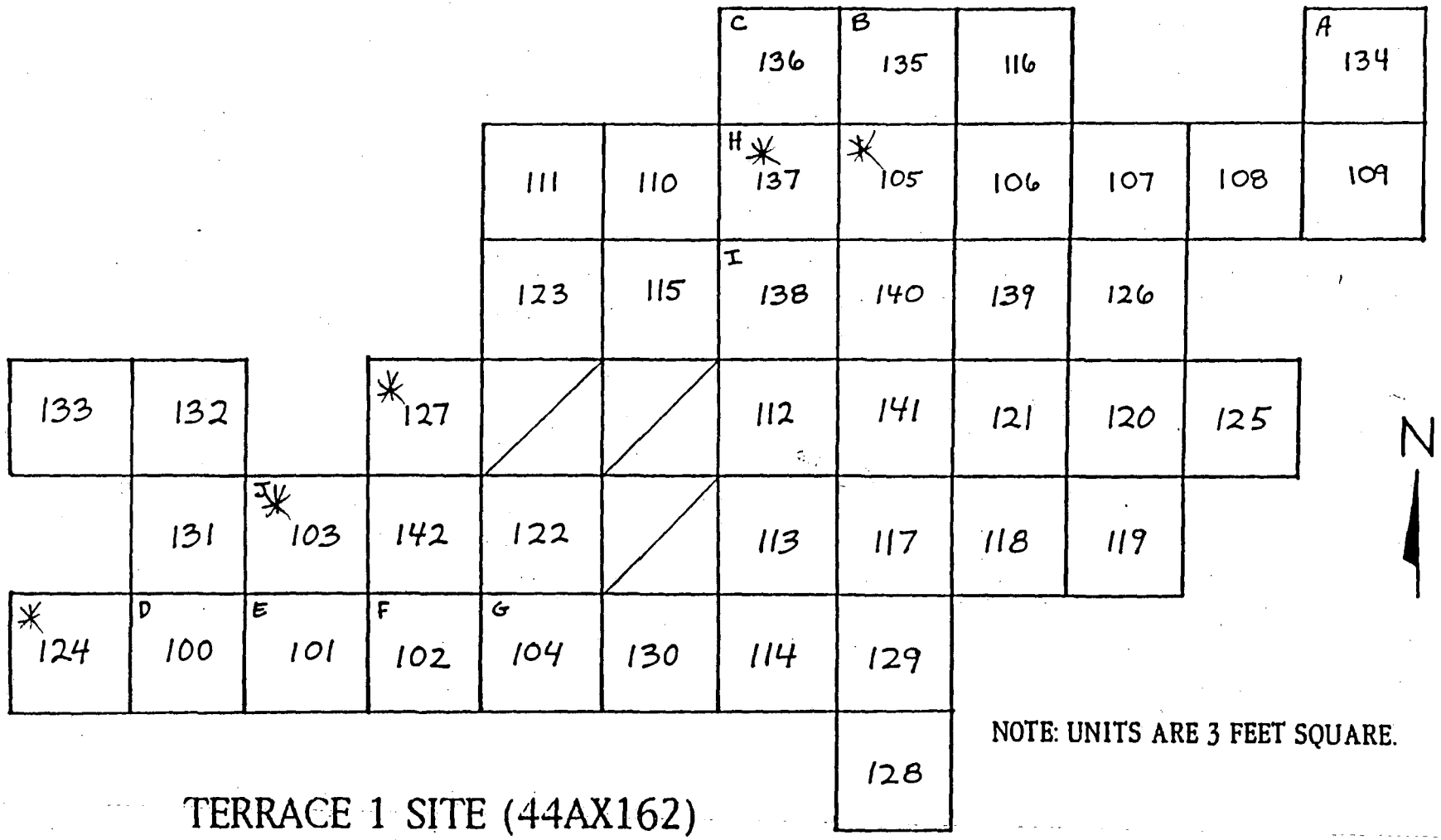


NOTE: UNITS ARE 3 FEET SQUARE.

TERRACE 1 SITE (44AX162)
TEST UNIT LOCATION MAP

LOCATIONS OF EMBOSSED EDGE PEARLWARES (1720-1800)

* = Presence



NOTE: UNITS ARE 3 FEET SQUARE.

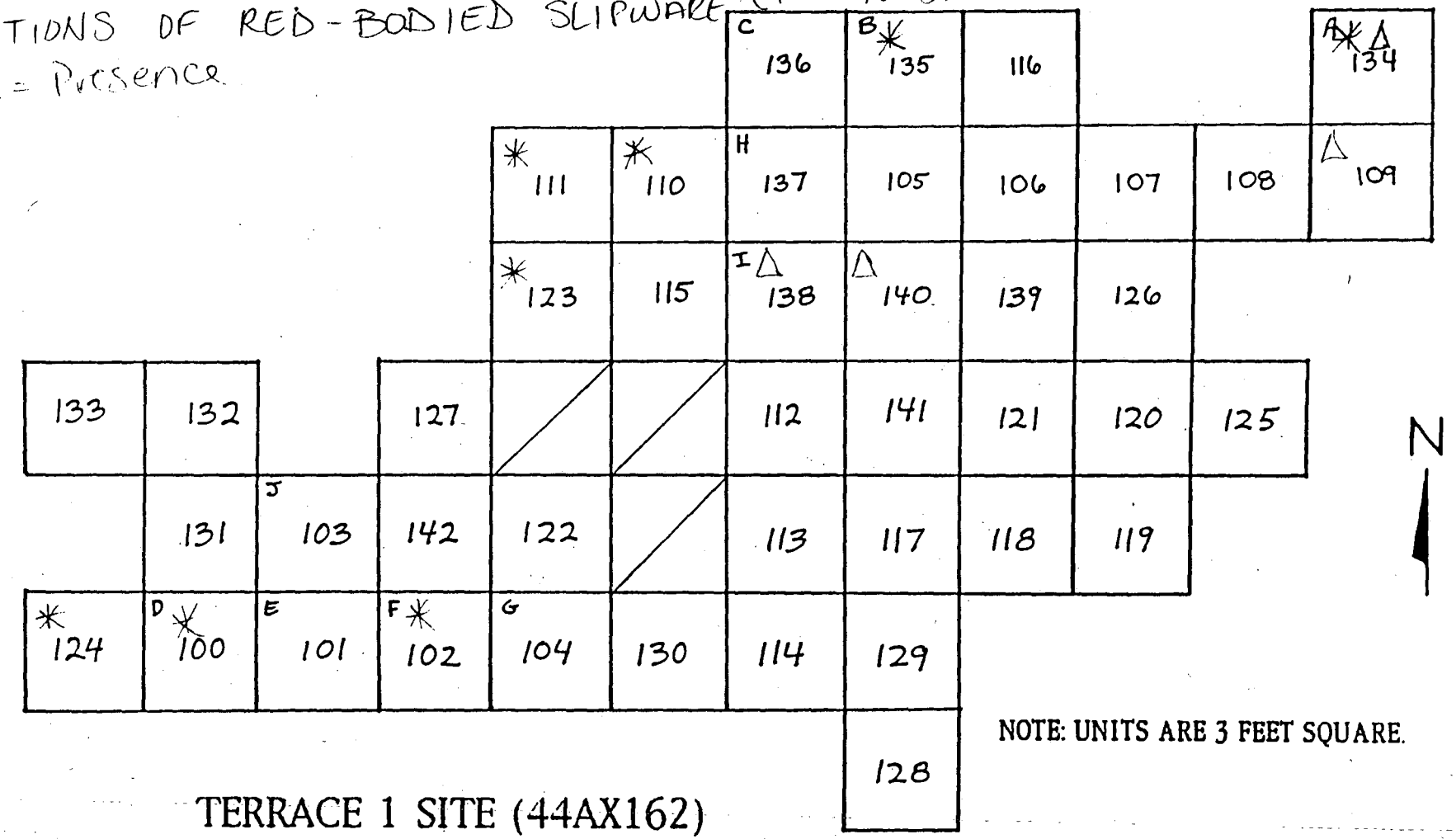
TERRACE 1 SITE (44AX162)
TEST UNIT LOCATION MAP

LOCATIONS OF BLACK-GLAZED COARSEWARES (PRE 1830)

* = PRESENCE

LOCATIONS OF RED-BODIED SLIPWARE (PRE 1830)

Δ = Presence

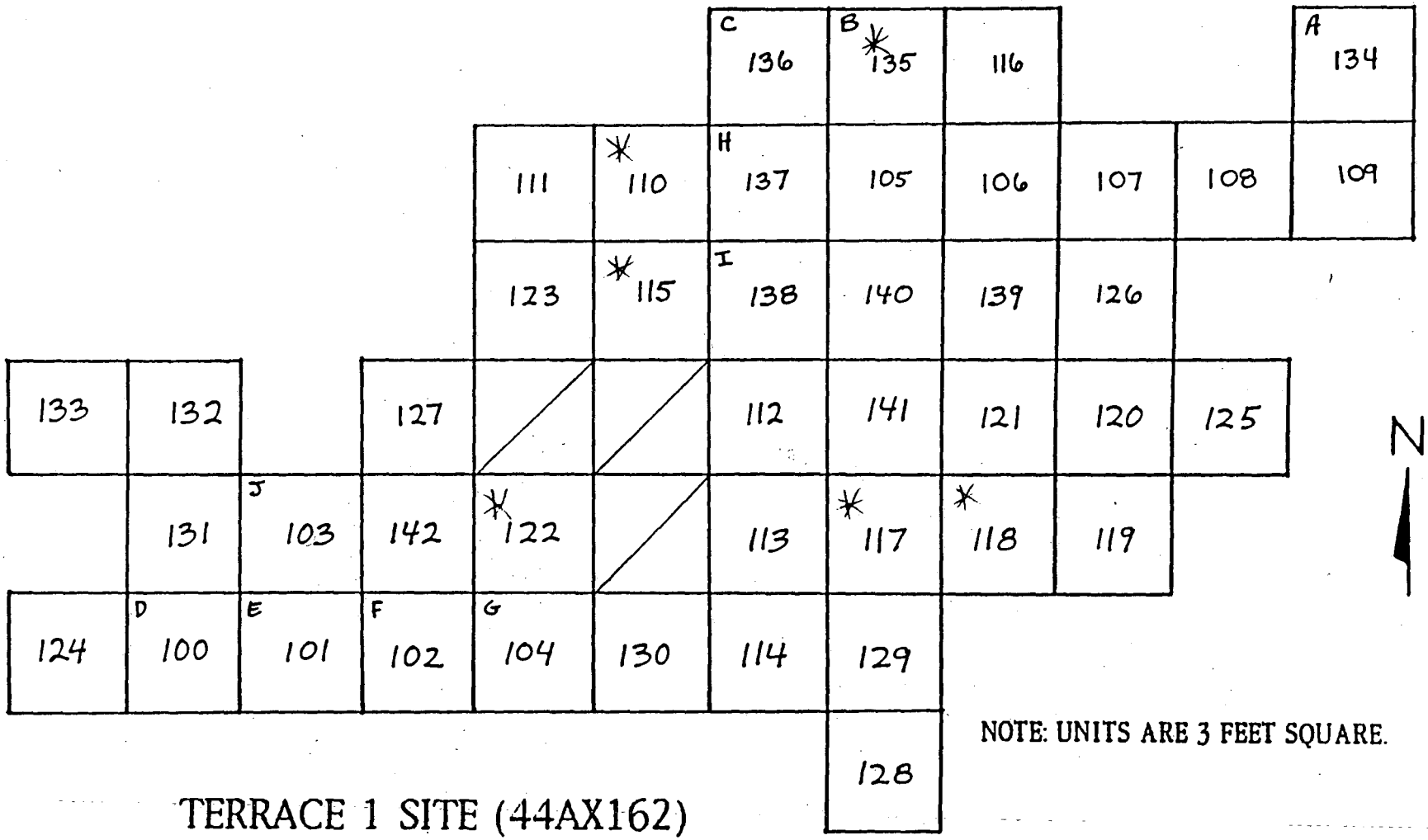


NOTE: UNITS ARE 3 FEET SQUARE.

TERRACE 1 SITE (44AX162)
TEST UNIT LOCATION MAP

LOCATION OF STONEWARE VESSELS (1051 1055)

* = Presence



NOTE: UNITS ARE 3 FEET SQUARE.

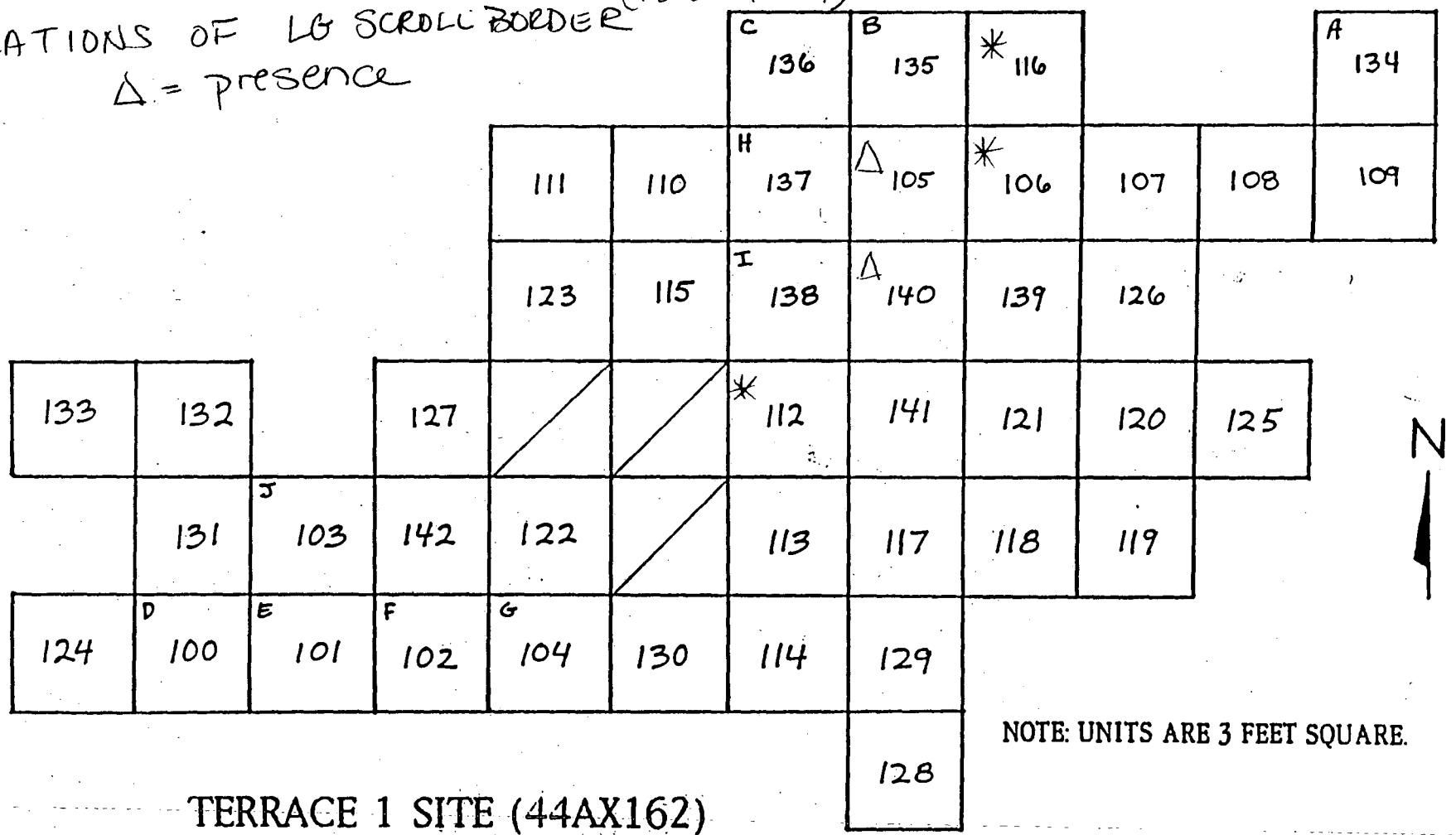
TERRACE 1 SITE (44AX162)
TEST UNIT LOCATION MAP

LOCATIONS OF "PANAMA" CERAMICS (1855-1862)

* = presence

LOCATIONS OF LG SCROLL BORDER (1813-1829)

Δ = presence



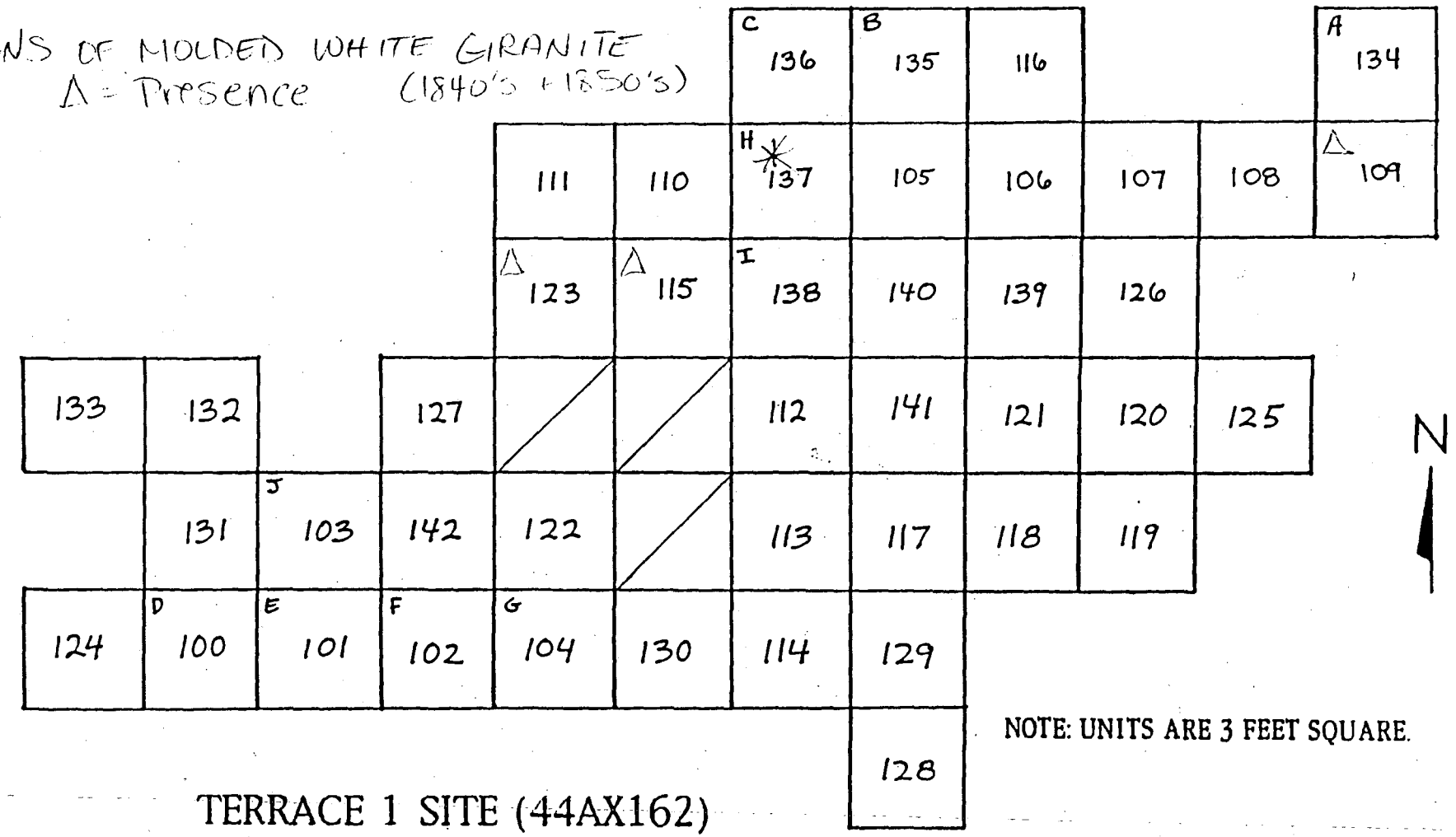
NOTE: UNITS ARE 3 FEET SQUARE.

TERRACE 1 SITE (44AX162)
TEST UNIT LOCATION MAP

LOCATIONS OF PAINTED WHITEWARE TEAWARES (1830-1840)

* = Presence

LOCATIONS OF MOLDED WHITE GRANITE
Δ = Presence (1840's + 1850's)

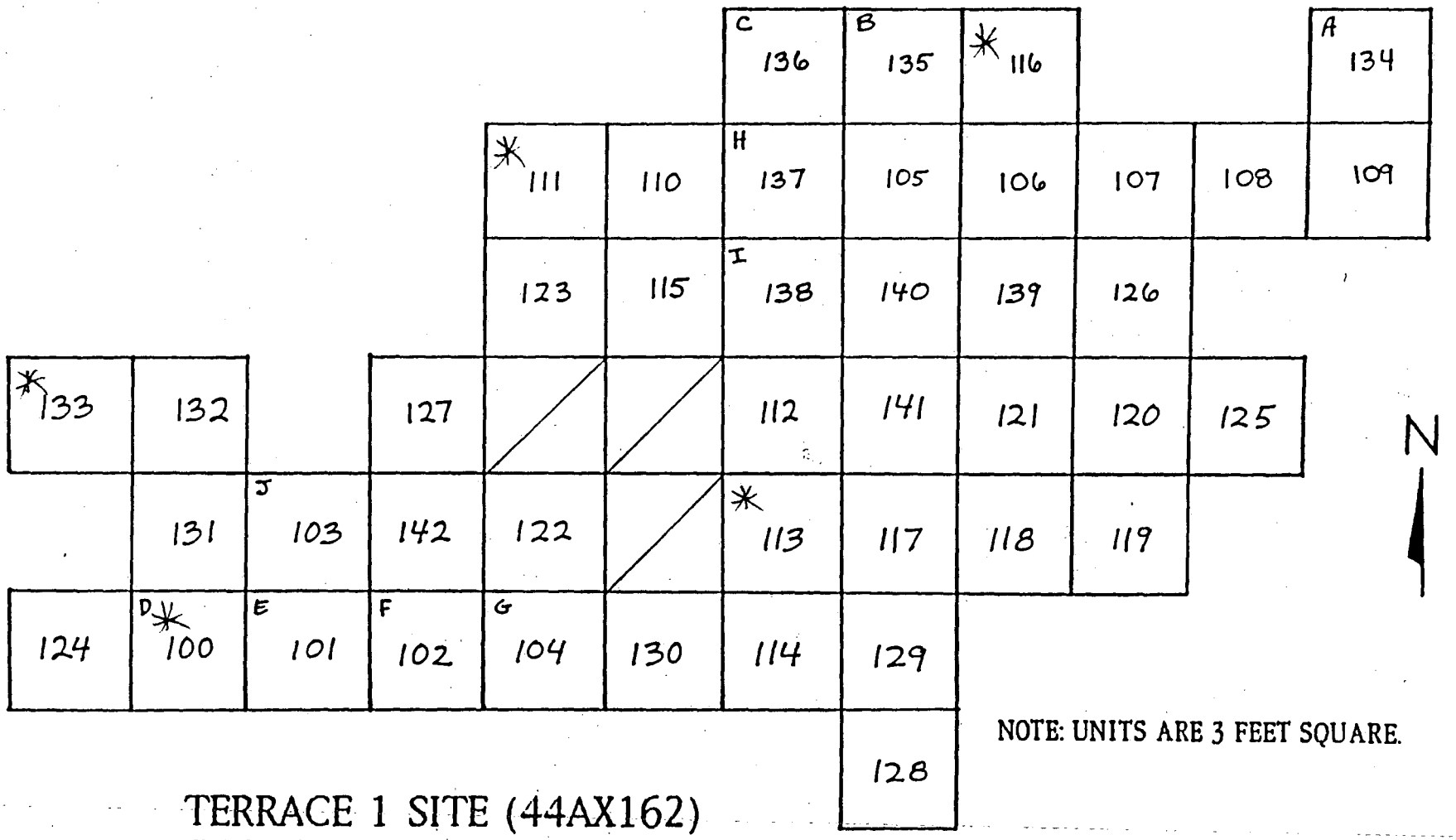


NOTE: UNITS ARE 3 FEET SQUARE.

TERRACE 1 SITE (44AX162)
TEST UNIT LOCATION MAP

LOCATIONS OF unscalloped shell edge wares. (1040-1000)

* = Presence

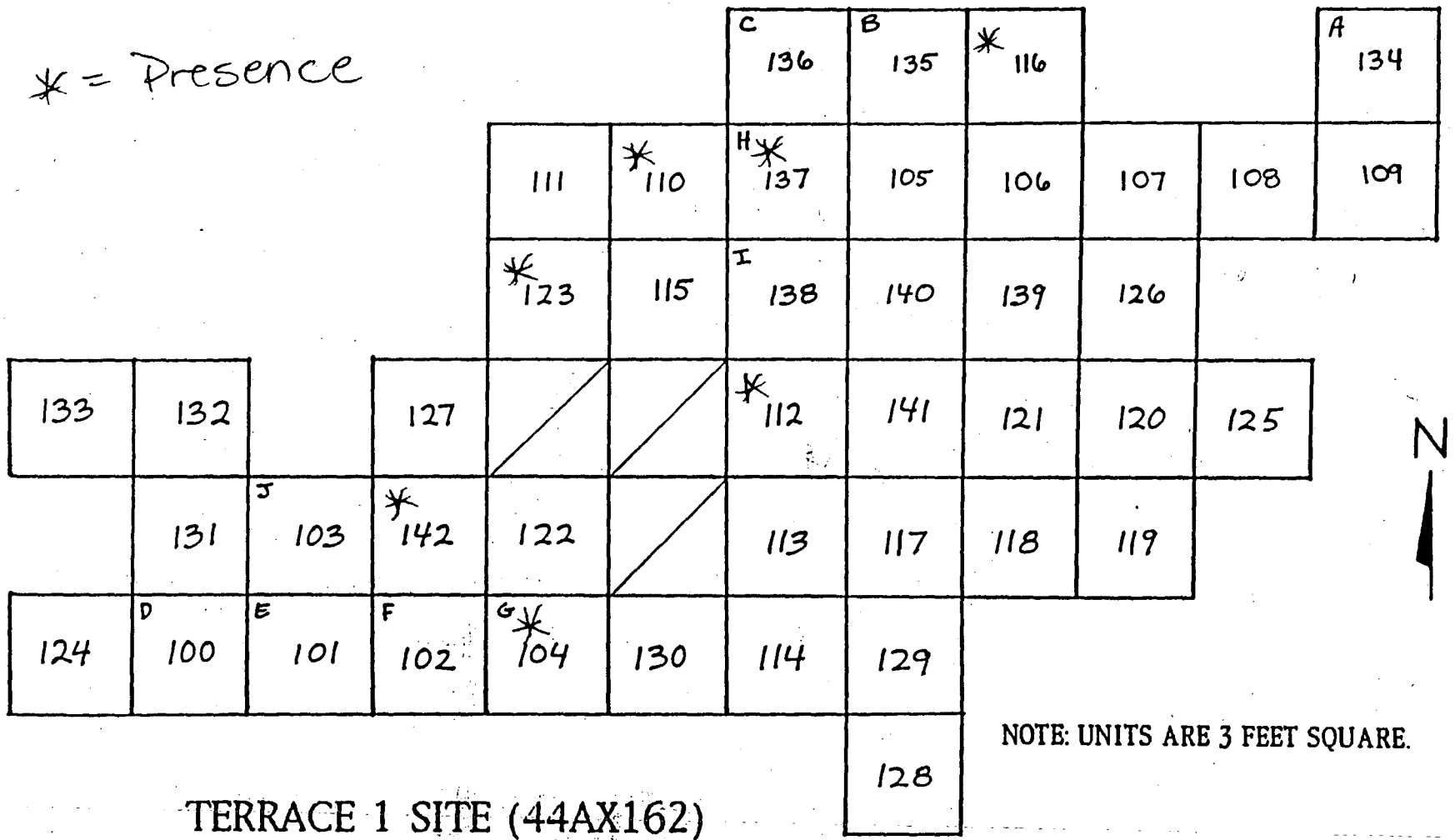


NOTE: UNITS ARE 3 FEET SQUARE.

TERRACE 1 SITE (44AX162)
TEST UNIT LOCATION MAP

LOCATIONS OF · X · Decorated Sherds.
Hand-Painted Blue Tearwares (Pearlware) (subset of Hand-painted Blue Pearlware Tearwares map)

* = Presence

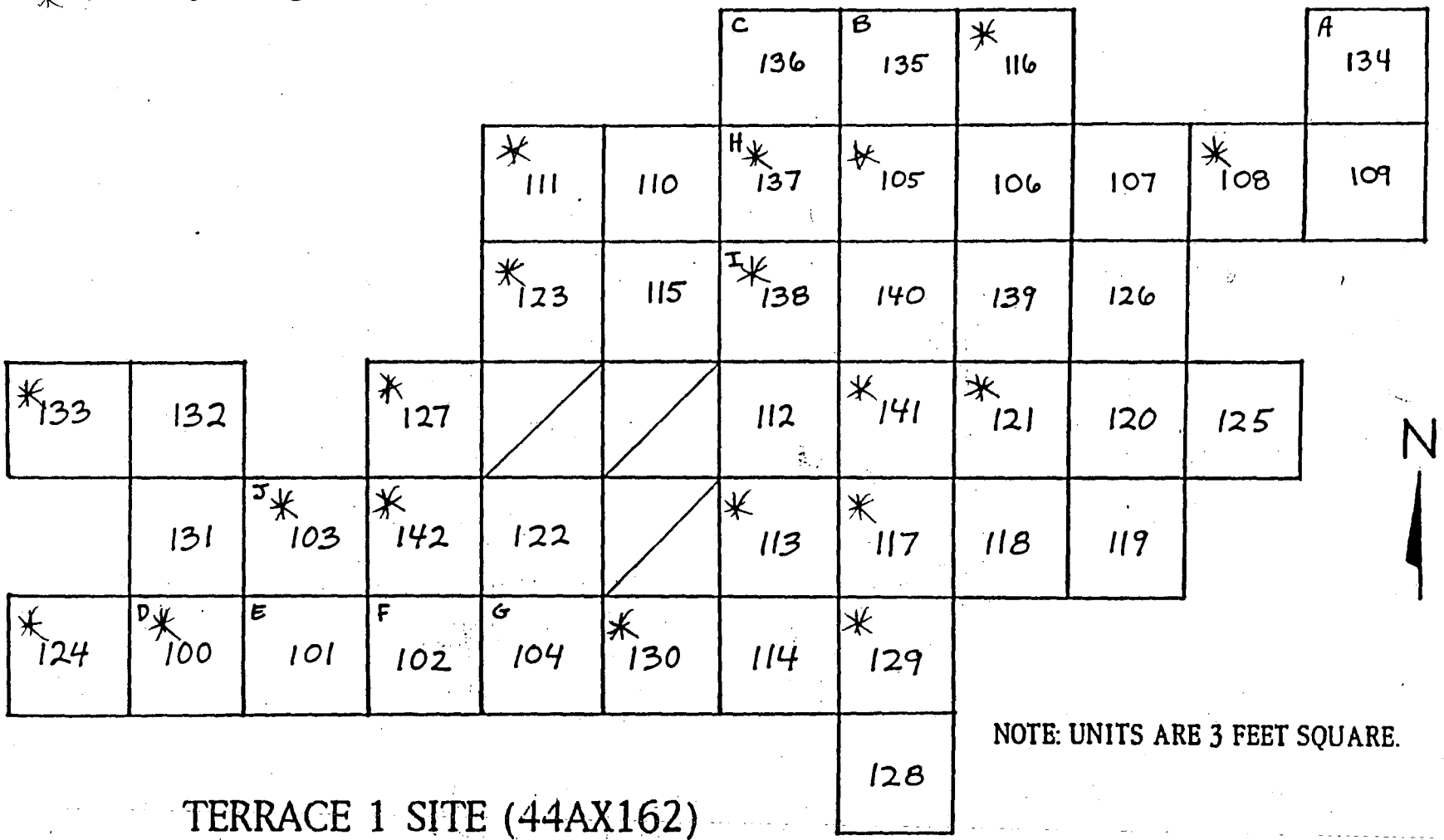


NOTE: UNITS ARE 3 FEET SQUARE.

TERRACE 1 SITE (44AX162)
TEST UNIT LOCATION MAP

LOCATIONS OF ALL "SHELL EDGE (+EMBOSSED) WARES.
(PEARLWARE OR WHITEWARE)

* = PRESENCE



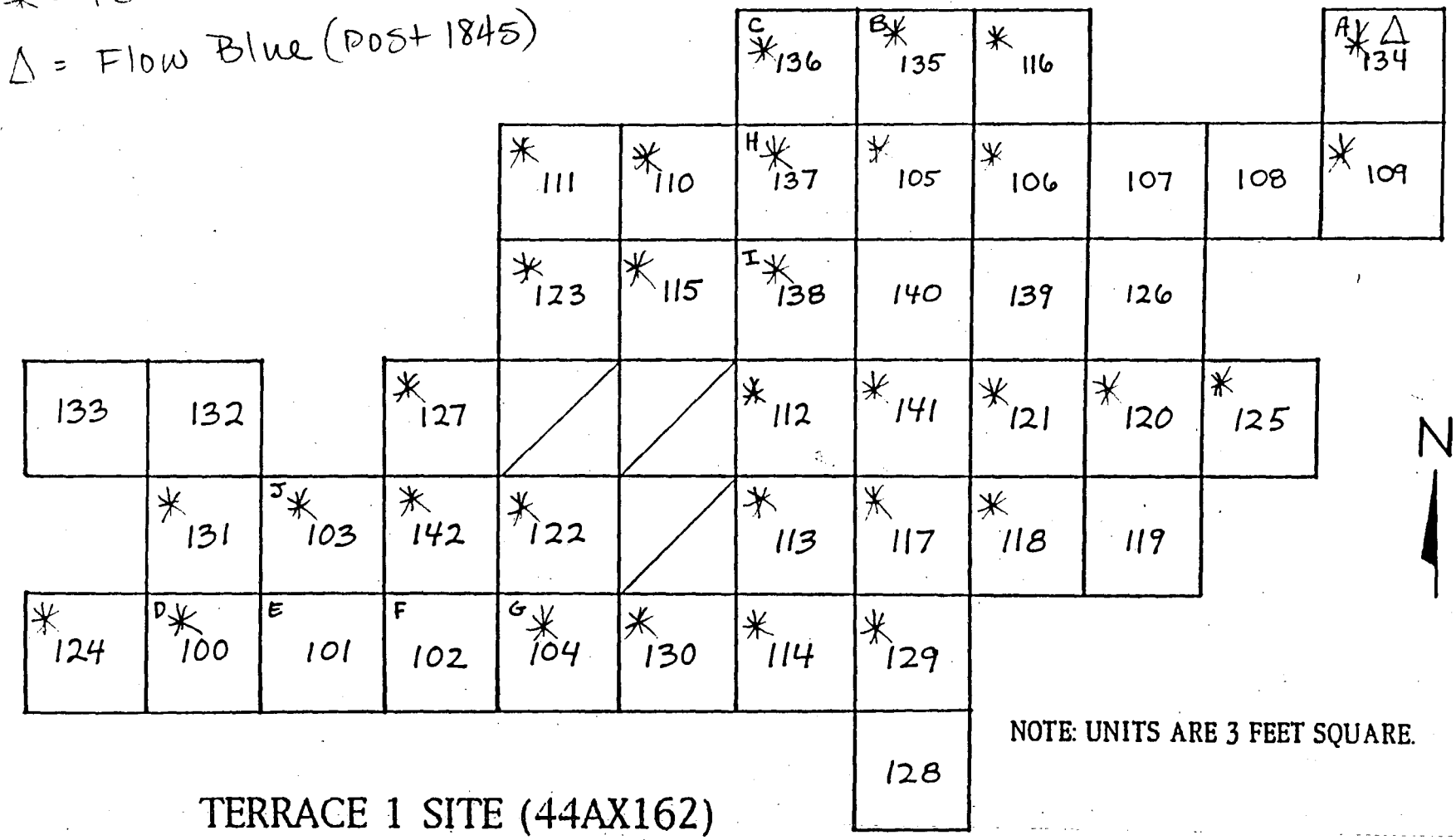
NOTE: UNITS ARE 3 FEET SQUARE.

TERRACE 1 SITE (44AX162)
TEST UNIT LOCATION MAP

LOCATIONS OF "LATER" TRANSFER PRINTED WARES. (POST 1830)

* = PRESENCE

Δ = Flow Blue (POST 1845)



NOTE: UNITS ARE 3 FEET SQUARE.

TERRACE 1 SITE (44AX162)
TEST UNIT LOCATION MAP

Ceramic Analysis for 44AX162

Pegeen McLaughlin

Robert R. Hunter, Jr.

February 10, 1994

Summary of Ceramic Analysis

Introduction

The ceramic assemblage for site 44AX162 consisted of 1,360 sherds, the majority of which (1,256 or 92%) were refined white earthenwares. Stonewares, coarse earthenwares, and porcelains represented relatively low percentages of the assemblage (4%, 2%, and 1% respectively). The bulk of the sherds were broken on the plane parallel to the glazed surface, leaving only one glazed surface for many of the sherds. This greatly hampered the ability to determine vessel form; only 262 sherds (19%) could be assigned to unique vessels, of which there were 131. Another 116 sherds (9% of the total) could be attributed to a functional group, but not to a specific vessel.

The descriptions below include a breakdown of the ceramic types, and within refined earthenwares, a breakdown and description of decorative techniques. These include ware types, sherd counts, percentages, and vessel counts. Date ranges and relative expense of the wares are given where possible, often based on multiple criteria, such as form and quality of decoration, rather than one element, such as ware type. George Miller's 1991 article, "A Revised Set of CC Index Values for Classification and Economic Scaling of English Ceramics from 1787-1880", provided much of the economic information for this analysis, as well as many of the date ranges for decoration styles. This is followed by a description of functional groups, again including numbers and percentages of sherds, vessels, wares and decorations.

Two primary procedures were performed to analyze the ceramics from this assemblage. The first was a complete inventory of all sherds present, and in the second, a minimum vessel count was computed. The inventory accompanying this report includes the ceramic material (e.g., refined earthenware), the ware (e.g. pearlware), the decorative technique if applicable, and the color of the decoration if applicable for all sherds. Refined ware sherds for which exact ware could not be determined due to burning, the breaking off of the glaze, or an all-over decoration, were recorded as "refined ew". A decorative technique or the designation "undecorated" was not included for any refined ware which was completely blackened due to burning or was missing its glaze due to breakage. For any sherd which was included in the minimum vessel count, the vessel type (e.g.plate) was also included in the inventory. For sherds which could not be included in the minimum vessel count but where type of vessel could be determined, this was also noted. For example, undecorated plate base and marley fragments which were likely to be portions of the shell

edged plates, already represented by their rims, were recorded as "plate fragment". Although the inventory includes this vessel information, it represents a sherd count only and should not be considered a vessel count for two reasons. First, a particular vessel may be represented by two sherds from the same provinience. In this case the count would be given as "2" but those two sherds represent only one vessel. The same is true for vessels which are represented by sherds from different proviniences. In this case the description of the sherd and its vessel form will be listed in both proviniences with a note describing its relation to other sherds. For example "with 100-1" in the inventory means that that sherd, along with an identically described sherd from unit 100, level one, can be attributed to a single vessel.

The minimum vessel count was made by laying out ceramics according to their ware, and then within ware, by decoration. The number of vessels within each type was then calculated using the shapes of rims, bases, decoration style or decoration color. The vessel form was determined in as many cases as possible, usually using rim or base form. Occasionally it was possible to determine that a sherd belonged to a unique vessel, but it was not possibly to determine positively the exact vessel form. This was particularly true of dipped/annular body sherds. Because the decoration of the sherds was often unique, it was possible to say how many different vessels were represented, but without enough rim and base fragments, it was not feasible to identify the sherds as mug/tankards or utilitarian bowls. In these cases the vessel was counted, but recorded as "hollow ware". The vessel designation "flat ware" was used in cases where a fragment, usually a rim was known to belong to a shallow flat bottomed vessel, such as a plate, platter or saucer, but the exact vessel type was impossible to determine. For a list of the vessels, grouped by functional category, form, ware and decoration, see the vessel chart. This chart can be cross-referenced to the inventory for exact sherd counts.

Included with this report is a series of bar graphs representing various percentages of sherds found in the assemblage. For example, one graph shows the percentages of ceramic materials (refined earthenware, porcelain etc.) compared to the entire assemblage. Another shows the relationship between refined ware types and decorations, such as what percent of pearlware sherds are shell edged and what percentage of whiteware sherds are undecorated. Also included is a bar graph entitled "Creamware and Pearlware as a Percentage of White Earthenwares" which can be compared to a similar graph created for Alexandria Archaeology. The graph created for this assemblage is based on the total creamware, pearlware, whiteware and ironstone sherd counts for the entire site. Because the site was not stratified, the sherds could not be broken down into different time periods.

Refined Earthenwares

Refined earthenwares made up the majority (92%) of the assemblage. Of these, only two small undiagnostic sherds were undecorated yellow ware; the rest were all refined white earthenwares. Two aspects of the site hindered the ability to determine the precise ware type of all the refined earthenware sherds. First, the site was burned, leaving many of the sherds discolored if not completely blackened. Second, many sherds were broken parallel to the glazed surface, leaving only one intact surface on these sherds. If the remaining side was completely decorated, it was impossible to determine the ware accurately. In both of these cases the sherds (162 or 13% of the refined earthenware total) were designated simply as refined earthenware.

Of the 1,094 refined white earthenware fragments which were identifiable, pearlware (466 or 43%) and whiteware (519 or 47%) were the most common. Creamware represented a relatively low percentage of the sherds (90 or 8%), while ironstone represented the lowest percentage (17 or 2%). These refined earthenwares are English in origin, probably produced in Staffordshire.

Shell Edged/Embossed Edged

The third most common decorative technique found in this assemblage was shell edge, occurring on 59 sherds (5% of the refined wares). All but seven of these were pearlware sherds; five were unidentifiable due to burning, and two were whiteware.

Shell edged and other embossed edged wares were most often flat wares, or plates. Miller asserts that they were the cheapest, and therefore most common, flat ware with decoration available in the 19th century. George Miller and Robert Hunter's 1990 article, "English Shell Edged Earthenware: Alias Leeds Ware, Alias Feather Edge", outlines the chronology of shell edged styles.

Fifteen distinct shell edged plates were identified. Ten plates had scalloped edges, seven of which were blue and four were green. All these plates were pearlware, except for one which was unidentifiable due to extreme burning. Most were even scalloped rather than Rococo, and at least one had impressed buds. Miller and Hunter maintain that scalloped plates were the dominant shell edged variety from 1800 to 1840. The remaining five plates had unscalloped blue edges with impressed lines. Three of these plates were pearlware, one was whiteware, and one was unidentifiable due to burning. Unscalloped shell edged plates which were even cheaper to produce than those with scallops, were popular from the 1840s to the 1860s.

In addition to the fifteen shell edge plates, four separate embossed edged pearlware plates were identified, including a basket-weave motif with green underglaze painting. All of these date to approximately 1820-1835.

Sponge/Spatter

The sponged or spattered decorative technique was found on seventeen sherds: twelve pearlware, and five whiteware.

The vessels represented with this inexpensive decoration are all teawares. Three saucers were identified, two with red and blue spatters, and one with bright pale green spatters. Two cups were also identified, both decorated in red and blue. All these vessels were pearlware, except for one whiteware cup. Because spattering, rather than cut sponges, was the technique used, it is likely that they date to the 1830s (Miller 1991).

Dipped/Annular

Dipped or annular decorations occurred on twenty-four refined earthenware sherds. Whiteware and pearlware were each represented by ten sherds; three were creamware, and one was unidentifiable.

Dipped vessels with their colored slip bands, are traditionally limited to hollow forms particularly bowls, mugs, and tankards. These forms are nearly impossible to distinguish without base or rim fragments. Eight vessels, including "Cat's Eye", mocha/dendritic, and blue annular bands, fell into this category. Two were pearlware, two were creamware, one was whiteware, and one was unidentifiable. A pearlware food preparation bowl was also identified. The last dipped vessel was a saucer with brown annular bands, which is a rare form in dipped wares. This decorative type, the cheapest available in hollow wares, was introduced in the last decade of the 18th century, but was most common after 1818. Its popularity began to wane around 1830 (Hunter, 1987)

Hand Painted

Painting under the glaze was the most common decorative technique found on the sherds in the assemblage. The majority of the hand painted sherds (94 or 91%) were pearlware; the remaining nine were whiteware. A total of eight percent of the refined earthenware fragments were hand painted. The identifiable vessels which were hand painted under the glaze, and the additional painted sherds which could be assigned to a functional group, were almost all teawares. All but two of the painted vessels were pearlwares, dating to before 1830. Two painted whiteware saucers date to a later period, about 1830-1840.

From 1795 to 1830 floral motif polychrome painted teawares were popular (Miller, 1991). Of the eleven polychrome painted pearlware vessels, three were saucers and six were cups. There was also a spout fragment and a lid fragment for a tea or coffee pot. Although many of the designs appear to be floral in nature, no

common color scheme, no painting style, and no single element suggest that the various fragments matched.

Of the eighteen blue painted pearlware vessels, most had floral decorations, popular in the 1820s after Chinese motifs had diminished in fashion (Miller, 1991). Three saucers and ten cups were painted in a blue floral design which, although not identical, were of a similar painting style and an almost exact color match. A small pitcher which may have been for serving milk with tea, was also decorated in this style. This suggests a relatively "matched" tea set. Two other saucers and a cup were painted blue with a matching lines and dots pattern. The last two painted blue pearlware sherds were rim fragments to large bowls. Because only a simple line of blue along the rim remains of the decoration, it is difficult to ascertain whether these were food preparation vessels meant to be used in the kitchen, or food serving vessels meant to be seen at the table.

Transfer Printed

Transfer printing in its various forms was the second most common decorative technique in the assemblage, occurring on 102 sherds (8% of the refined ware total). Underglaze printing was found on one creamware sherd, thirty-five pearlware sherds, and forty-two whiteware sherds. There was also a single flow blue whiteware sherd, a bat printed over the glaze whiteware sherd and six sherds of various types which were printed under the glaze and enamelled, or hand-painted, over the glaze.

The transfer printed wares were separated into an "earlier" period and a "later" period. The earlier, pre-1830, period vessels all had the very dark blue print in fashion then (Miller, 1991). All six vessels identified that fell into the earlier period were pearlware. The identifiable table ware vessels included a large platter, a small dish, and a third hollow ware serving vessel. Teawares were represented by one cup and one saucer. There was also the base of vessel which may have been a coffee pot or a tea pot.

The one identifiable print belonging to this period is a border pattern which Coysh and Henrywood call the "Large Scroll Border Series." Only a rim section of a large pearlware platter remains. The center design which is not represented in this assemblage, is said to be of British and Irish views. John and Richard Riley designed and manufactured the series from 1813 to 1829. The pattern was copied later by others, but usually in a lighter blue.

The majority of the transfer printed fragments in the assemblage date to the "later", post-1830, period. These include prints in colors other than blue, Willow pattern, and many other unidentified and unmatched patterns. One pattern which was identified was found on three vessels: an octagonal pitcher, a cup,

and a saucer. "Panama" was produced by Edward Challinor & Co. from 1853 to 1862 (Williams, 1978). Along with two pearlware and one whiteware "Willow" plates, there was another pearlware plate, an unidentifiable plate, and a plate which was printed and enamelled on an unidentifiable ware type. Seven saucers including five whiteware, one creamware, and one unidentifiable ware, did not match each other, nor did they match the three pearlware and one whiteware cups. Four printed vessels were table wares for serving, including a large oval dish. The last one, a bowl of "Flow Blue" print on whiteware, suggests a date of post 1845.

Undecorated

The majority (847 or 68%) of the refined white earthenware sherds were undecorated. These sherds include eighty five creamware, 247 pearlware, 453 whiteware and sixty-three unidentifiable burned sherds.

Of the undecorated vessels identified, five were creamware. Among these were a cup and two plates, one with a plain rim, the other embossed with the spearhead pattern.

Many of the "undecorated" pearlware and whiteware fragments were from the marleys and bases of plates. It is likely that many of these belonged to the decorated rims which had already been counted as vessels, and therefore were not counted as distinct vessels, although they are included in the description of functional groupings listed below.

Twelve completely undecorated pearlware and whiteware vessels did exist. Thirty-nine fragments were recognized as belonging to a single large whiteware pitcher. Another smaller whiteware pitcher with 25 fragments identified, was reconstructed to well over fifty percent of the vessel. Three other whiteware pitchers were also identified. Because these pitchers are undecorated, it is likely that they were utilitarian, possibly used in the kitchen for food preparation. The largest pitcher may have been used in the bedroom for washing. A burned sherd belonged to a mug or tankard, and two whiteware sherds were cup rims. Because they were undecorated, these wares were inexpensive and considered utilitarian.

White Ironstone

Developed in 1845, molded white ironstone, or white granite, came into favor in the late forties and fifties (Pittman, 1990). Due to their popularity, white ironstone pieces were relatively expensive, even more so than the printed wares (Hunter, 1987). Only one percent (17) of the refined earthenware sherds were molded white ironstone. Ironstone pieces were polygonal hollow ware base, probably a pitcher, a cup of which fifty percent was recovered, a saucer and a plate were molded ironstone pieces.

Coarse Earthenwares

Only thirty-three coarse earthenware sherds were found at the site, representing just two percent of the total sherd count. Twelve of these (36% of the coarse ware sherds) were identified as black-glazed redware, and five (15% of coarse wares) were identified as red-bodied slipwares. These coarse wares are American in origin.

Black-Glazed Redware

Black-glazed redware is generally considered a utilitarian ware. Only two black-glazed redware fragments were recognizable as vessels. One was a chamber pot rim, the other an unusual hollow ware base which was either oval or very large. Black-glazed redware is considered to date from the 18th century to 1830 (Pittman, 1990).

Slipware

A few small fragments of red-bodied slipware were found. The rim of a pitcher was the only diagnostic piece. Unfortunately very little of the slip decoration remained, prohibiting further identification.

Stonewares

Fifty-six stoneware sherds were found at the site, representing four percent of the total sherd count. Many of these were fragmented with no outer glazed surface remaining. Fifty (89% of the stonewares) were American stoneware, while six (11%) were English in origin.

Two American grey stoneware vessels with blue stylized floral painting were identified. One was a large utilitarian bowl, the other was a storage jar. The grey stoneware found in this assemblage is a pure grey color, not similar to the deeper reddish grey of Alexandria stonewares. It is more comparable to Pennsylvanian stonewares. Three vessels were American brown stoneware jugs. One was represented by a very heavy narrow base, another by a thick, pulled handle. A tiny brown stoneware rim belonged to an ink bottle.

Astbury, an English stoneware product, was also represented by some small fragments; none were identifiable.

Porcelain

Only fifteen (1% of total) nineteenth-century porcelain fragments were found in the assemblage, including three Chinese

porcelain sherds, four porcellaneous fragments, and eight English bone china sherds. Only three porcelain vessels were identified, all undecorated: a porcellaneous plate, a small porcellaneous pitcher, and a bone china cup.

Discussion of Sherd and Vessel Function

Due to the nature of the sherd breakage, only 378 sherds (28% of the total sherd count) were identifiable enough to determine vessel type and/or the vessel function. Of these, 262 sherds were assigned to specific vessels. As many of the sherds as possible (275 or 73%) were divided into four functional categories: kitchen, dining, tea/coffee drinking, and hygiene.

Unfortunately, for 103 of these sherds it was possible to identify only vessel type, but not function. The majority of these (81) were pitcher fragments, of which 69 were undecorated. It is likely that since these pitchers were undecorated, they would have been used either in the kitchen for food preparation, or in the bedroom for personal hygiene. The remaining twelve pitcher fragments belonged to a whiteware octagonal pitcher printed in the "Panama" pattern. This was more likely in public view, possibly as part of a tea service as it matches a cup and saucer in the assemblage. The next largest group to which function could not be assigned was thirteen dipped/annular sherds. As noted before, it is very difficult to distinguish between mug/tankards and utilitarian bowls on dipped/annular body sherds. The final nine fragments which could be assigned to a vessel but not to a function included flat wares and bowls. A stoneware ink bottle fragment was also not able to be grouped into one of these categories.

Kitchen

Vessels found in the assemblage which were assigned to the kitchen group included jugs, food preparation bowls, and storage jars. Because they were in the kitchen and out of public sight most of them were unrefined wares as would be expected. Ten sherds (4% of all sherds placed in functional groupings), all but two of which were stoneware, belonged to this group, representing seven distinct vessels. Of the jugs, three were American stoneware, and one was a red-bodied slipware. A dipped pearlware vessel and an American grey stoneware vessel with a hand painted blue decoration accounted for the two food preparation bowls. A storage jar was also made of American grey stoneware with blue painting.

Dining

The dining group was represented in this assemblage by plates, a platter, serving dishes, bowls, and a mug or tankard. The majority of the sherds (117 or 43% of those assigned to a function) were refined wares, accounting for 98% of sherds in the category.

The remaining two sherds belonged to an undecorated porcellaneous plate. Thirty-nine percent (46) of the dining group sherds were shell edged plate fragments in both pearlware and whiteware. Another twenty-eight percent (33) were undecorated pearlware and whiteware plate fragments. It is likely that many of these undecorated fragments (base and marley sherds) belonged to the shell edged rims. Transfer printed pearlware and whiteware sherds accounted for another seventeen plate fragments (14% of dining group). The remaining twenty-one fragments represented other vessels including two creamware plates (one spearhead, one undecorated), a molded ironstone plate, five printed whiteware serving dishes, three pearlware printed serving vessels including a platter, and an undecorated refined earthenware mug or tankard.

Tea/Coffee

Ceramic fragments which were assigned to this category consisted of 146 cup, saucer, and tea or coffee pot fragments, most of which were decorated. Therefore the tea and coffee group represents 53% of the sherds identifiable by function. The majority (91 or 62%) of teaware fragments are hand-painted pearlwares. The remainder are divided fairly evenly between transfer printed refined white earthenwares, plain white ironstone, sponged pearlware and whiteware, and a few each of annular whiteware, undecorated creamware, and undecorated whiteware. None of the polychrome painted nor most of the transfer printed teawares match each other. However, forty-six pearlware teaware fragments were hand-painted with a blue floral pattern that appears to be at least relatively matched. Other decoration types which have at least one cup and one saucer that match each other include "Panama" transfer print on whiteware, pearlware sponged red and blue, pearlware hand-painted blue in a lines and dots pattern, and plain ironstone. The teawares which are hand-painted polychrome and most of the printed teawares are unmatched. Other unmatched saucers include pearlware sponged, annular whiteware and hand-painted whiteware. Unmatched cups include sponged whiteware and plain white and cream wares.

Hygiene

Only one fragment belonging in this grouping was recovered. It represented a black-glazed redware chamber pot. This accounted for one percent of the sherds identified by function.

Evaluation of Ceramic Assemblage

The analysis of the ceramic assemblage from Site 44AX162 has yielded several important conclusions about the temporal span of the occupation and the socio-economic status of its inhabitants. Based on the presence of several varieties of painted pearlwares and undecorated creamwares, the site may have been occupied as early as 1790, although it is likely that the majority of the early

fragments date to the 1800 - 1810 period. The presence of other decorative types including transfer-prints, spatter decorations, and undecorated embossed white ironstone suggest a continuous occupation until the 1860s.

While there is no demographic data available about the site's occupants, the relative ceramic values suggest a lower to middling socio-economic bracket. The high proportion of refined wares to both porcelain and coarseware suggests that the assemblage is on neither the very low end of the socio-economic bracket as would be demonstrated by an assemblage with a high proportion of coarse wares, nor the high end of the bracket as would be shown in an assemblage with a higher percentage of teawares. By comparing the "Creamware and Pearlware as a Percentage of White Earthenwares" graph for this assemblage to the similar chart for Alexandria (taking into account the time period that the assemblage appears to date to, represented on the Alexandria graph as 1830-1860) the graph for this assemblage is almost identical to the "Lower Middle Class" category. The presence of a wide variety of matching teawares throughout the occupation span reflects a household that enjoyed tea and coffee drinking on a regular basis. The presence of tablewares that include serving pieces also demonstrates that the occupants appear to be well above a subsistence-level standard of living. Without the benefit of a full contextual analysis of the historical record and the architectural history of the site, the ceramic assemblage suggests a stable, middling class household.

With further work and more careful attention to the analysis of specific decorations, particularly the printed patterns, a more comprehensive picture of the site's occupants might be developed. Indeed, there are many important issues that might be addressed with this assemblage. These include issues of ethnicity and gender, as well as the sequencing of ceramic acquisition within this specific household. However, the current analysis of the ceramic assemblage has demonstrated its significance as an important element of the overall interpretation of Site 44AX162.

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Functional Group	Vessel	Ware	Decoration	Count
Kitchen	Jug	American Brown Stoneware		3
		Red-bodied Slip		1
	Food preparation bowl	American Grey Stoneware	hand painted	1
		Pearlware	dipped/annular	1
	Storage jar	American Grey Stoneware	hand painted	1
			Total	**7**
Dining	Plate	Creamware	spearhead	1
			undecorated	1
		Pearlware	shell edged	12
			embossed rim	4
			transfer printed	3
		Whiteware	shell edged	1
			transfer printed	1
		Ironstone	plain/molded	1
		Refined Earthenware	shell edged	2
			transfer printed	1
			transfer printed and enamelled	1

Functional Group	Vessel	Ware	Decoration	Count
Dining (cont.)	Plate (cont.)	Porcellaneous	undecorated	1
	Food Consumption Bowl	Refined Earthenware	unidentifiable decoration	1
	Mug/Tankard	Refined Earthenware	undecorated	1
	Platter	Pearlware	transfer printed	1
	Serving dishes	Pearlware	transfer printed	2
		Whiteware	transfer printed	4
			printed flow	1
			Total	**39**
Tea/Coffee	Cup	Creamware	undecorated	1
		Pearlware	hand painted	17
			sponged/spattered	1
			transfer printed	4
		Whiteware	undecorated	2
			sponged/spattered	1
			transfer printed	2
		Ironstone	plain/molded	1
		English Bone China	undecorated	1
	Saucer	Creamware	transfer printed	1

Functional Group	Vessel	Ware	Decoration	Count
		Pearlware	hand painted	8
Tea/Coffee (cont.)	Saucer (cont.)	Pearlware (cont.)	sponged/spattered	3
			transfer printed	1
		Whiteware	hand painted	2
			dipped/annular	1
			transfer printed	6
		Refined Earthenware	transfer printed	1
		Ironstone	plain/molded	1
	Tea serving	Pearlware	hand painted	3
			transfer printed	1
			Total	**58**
Hygiene	Chamber Pot	Black-glazed Redware		1
			Total	1
Other Vessels	Unidentified Hollow Ware	Black-glazed Redware		1
		Creamware	Dipped/Annular	2
		Pearlware	Dipped/Annular	4

Functional Group	Vessel	Ware	Decoration	Count
Other Vessels (cont.)		Whiteware	Dipped/Annular	1
		Refined Earthenware	Dipped/Annular	9
			Total	**9**
	Bowl	Pearlware	hand painted	2
			Total	**2**
	Pitcher	Whiteware	undecorated	5
			transfer printed	1
		Ironstone	plain/molded	1
		Porcellaneous	undecorated	1
			Total	**8**
	Unidentified Flat Ware	Creamware	undecorated	2
		Pearlware	undecorated	1
		Whiteware	undecorated	1
		Refined Earthenware	undecorated	1
			transfer printed	1
			Total	**6**

Functional Group	Vessel	Ware	Decoration	Count
	Ink Bottle	Brown Stoneware		1
			Total	**1**
			Total Vessels	**131**

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Context No.: 44AX100-1 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AA	5	Refined earthenware, fragment, creamware, undecorated
AB	5	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated
AC	8	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, undecorated
AD	3	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, undecorated, burned
AE	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, glaze missing
AF	3	Coarse earthenware, fragment, bk-gz redware
AG	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, cup, pearlware, painted under, blue
AH	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate, refined ew, shell edge, blue, burned
AI	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, saucer, pearlware, sponged/spatter, green
AK	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, printed under, brown
AL	1	Stoneware, fragment, Astbury-type

Context No.: 44AX101-1 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AA	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated
AB	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate fragment, pearlware, undecorated
AC	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, flat ware, creamware, undecorated

Context No.: 44AX102-1 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AA	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated
AB	7	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, burned
AC	1	Coarse earthenware, fragment, coarseware, lead glaze
AD	4	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware fragmnt, pearlware, painted under, blue
AE	1	Porcelain, fragment, porcellaneous, undecorated

Context No.: 44AX103-1 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AA	3	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated
AB	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate, pearlware, embossed rim, with 127-2
AC	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, hollow ware, creamware, mocha/dendritic, polychrome
AD	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate fragment, whiteware, printed under, blue
AE	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate fragment, pearlware, printed under, blue, "Willow"

Context No.: 44AX104-1 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AA	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, undecorated
AB	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, saucer, pearlware, painted under, blue, geometric
AC	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware fragmnt, pearlware, painted under, blue, floral
AD	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, saucer, refined ew, printed under, brown, burned
AE	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, dish, pearlware, printed under, blue, small, with 140-2

Context No.: 44AX105-1 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AA	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, creamware, undecorated

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Context No.: 44AX105-1 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AB	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated
AC	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, undecorated
AD	4	Refined earthenware, fragment, hollow ware, pearlware, dipped/annular, blue, with 116-1
AE	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, printed under, blue

Context No.: 44AX105-2 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AA	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated
AB	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, other molded decoration
AC	3	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, undecorated
AD	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, glaze missing
AE	5	Refined earthenware, fragment, pitcher, whiteware, undecorated, part of "large undecorated pitcher"
AF	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware fragmnt, pearlware, painted under, blue, floral
AG	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate, pearlware, embossed rim, green, basketweave
AH	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, sponged/spatter, polychrome
AI	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, platter, pearlware, printed under, blue, part of "Large Scroll Border" platter
AJ	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate fragment, pearlware, undecorated

Context No.: 44AX106-1 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AA	3	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, shell edge, blue
AB	7	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated
AC	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, dipped/annular, blue
AD	1	Stoneware, fragment, Amer stoneware
AE	6	Refined earthenware, fragment, pitcher, whiteware, printed under, brown, part of octagonal pitcher, "Panama"
AF	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, printed under, blue
AG	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate fragment, whiteware, undecorated, mends to 141-3, 120-1

Context No.: 44AX106-2 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AA	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated
AB	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pitcher, whiteware, printed under, brown, part of octagonal pitcher, "Panama"

Context No.: 44AX107-1 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AA	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated
AB	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, undecorated, burned
AC	3	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, undecorated, burned
AD	2	Stoneware, fragment, Amer stoneware
AE	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pitcher, whiteware, undecorated, burned, part of "small undecorated pitcher"

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Context No.: 44AX107-1 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

Context No.: 44AX107-2 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AA	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, creamware, undecorated
AB	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, undecorated
AC	8	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, burned
AD	1	Stoneware, fragment, Amer stoneware
AE	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware fragmnt, pearlware, painted under, blue
AF	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, cup, creamware, undecorated

Context No.: 44AX108-1 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AA	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated
AB	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, other molded decoration
AC	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, other molded decoration, burned
AD	1	Stoneware, fragment, Amer stoneware
AE	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware, pearlware, painted under, polychrome, lid, floral
AF	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate, pearlware, shell edge, green
AG	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, cup, whiteware, undecorated

Context No.: 44AX109-1 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AA	3	Refined earthenware, fragment, creamware, undecorated
AB	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated
AC	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, undecorated
AD	6	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, undecorated, burned
AE	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, yellow ware, undecorated
AF	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, saucer, pearlware, painted under, polychrome
AG	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, saucer, pearlware, painted under, polychrome
AH	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, cup, pearlware, painted under, blue
AI	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, hollow ware, pearlware, dipped/annular, blue
AJ	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate fragment, pearlware, printed under, blue
AK	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, printed under, blue
AL	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate fragment, whiteware, undecorated, maker's mark, "PORCE...FRA..."
AM	3	Refined earthenware, fragment, pitcher, ironstone, undecorated
AN	2	Coarse earthenware, fragment, red-bod slip
AO	1	Porcelain, fragment, Ch porcelain, undecorated

Context No.: 44AX110-1 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AA	5	Refined earthenware, fragment, creamware, undecorated
AB	11	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated
AC	8	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, undecorated
AD	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, other molded decoration

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Context No.: 44AX110-1 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AE	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, yellow ware, undecorated
AF	2	Stoneware, fragment, Amer stoneware
AG	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware fragmnt, pearlware, painted under, blue
AH	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware fragmnt, pearlware, painted under, blue, geometric
AI	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, shell edge, green
AJ	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, table/serving, whiteware, printed under, blue
AK	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate fragment, pearlware, undecorated
AL	1	Stoneware, fragment, jug, Amer brown
AM	2	Stoneware, fragment, Astbury-type
AN	1	Stoneware, fragment, jug, Amer brown, small
AO	1	Coarse earthenware, fragment, chamber pot, bk-gz redware

Context No.: 44AX111-1 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AA	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, creamware, undecorated
AB	25	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated
AC	7	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, undecorated
AD	10	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, glaze missing
AE	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, other molded decoration
AF	1	Coarse earthenware, fragment, bk-gz redware
AG	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, cup, pearlware, painted under, polychrome
AH	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware fragmnt, pearlware, painted under, blue, one floral
AI	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate, pearlware, shell edge, blue, with 124-1, 138-2
AJ	4	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate, pearlware, shell edge, blue
AK	4	Refined earthenware, fragment, saucer, whiteware, dipped/annular, brown, with 127-1
AL	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, hollow ware, pearlware, mocha/dendritic, polychrome
AM	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, hollow ware, refined ew, dipped/annular, polychrome, "cat's eye"
AN	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, printed under, blue
AO	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate fragment, pearlware, shell edge, blue
AP	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate fragment, pearlware, undecorated

Context No.: 44AX112-1 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AA	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, creamware, undecorated
AB	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated
AC	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, undecorated, burned
AD	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware fragmnt, pearlware, painted under, blue, geometric
AE	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, cup, pearlware, painted under, polychrome
AF	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, painted under, polychrome, burned
AG	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, cup, pearlware, sponged/spatter, polychrome, with 141-1
AH	1	Porcelain, fragment, Eng bone china, gilding

Context No.: 44AX112-2 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AA	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, creamware, undecorated

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Context No.: 44AX112-2		Terminus Post Quem: ----	Based on Artifact:
AB	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated	
AC	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, undecorated	
AD	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, undecorated, burned	
AE	1	Coarse earthenware, fragment, coarseware, unglazed	
AF	1	Stoneware, fragment, Amer stoneware, burned	
AG	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, cup, pearlware, painted under, blue, floral	
AH	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware fragmnt, pearlware, painted under, blue, floral	
AI	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware fragmnt, pearlware, painted under, blue, floral	
AJ	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, saucer, whiteware, printed under, brown, "Panama"	
AK	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, cup, whiteware, printed under, brown, "Panama"	
AL	1	Porcelain, fragment, Eng bone china, undecorated	

Context No.: 44AX1122S		Terminus Post Quem: ----	Based on Artifact:
AA	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, creamware, undecorated	
AB	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated	
AC	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, undecorated	

Context No.: 44AX113-1		Terminus Post Quem: ----	Based on Artifact:
AA	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, creamware, undecorated	
AB	3	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated	
AC	5	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, undecorated	
AD	3	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, dipped/annular, green	
AE	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, burned	
AF	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, burned, possibly sponged red decoration	
AG	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate, whiteware, shell edge, blue	
AH	1	Porcelain, fragment, cup, Eng bone china, undecorated	

Context No.: 44AX113-2		Terminus Post Quem: ----	Based on Artifact:
AA	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, creamware, undecorated	
AB	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated	
AC	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, burned	
AD	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware fragmnt, pearlware, painted under, blue, floral	
AE	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, saucer, whiteware, printed under, blue	
AF	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, printed under, polychrome	
AG	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, printed under, green	
AH	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, flat ware, refined ew, undecorated, burned	
AI	1	Stoneware, fragment, Astbury-type	

Context No.: 44AX113-3		Terminus Post Quem: ----	Based on Artifact:
AA	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware fragmnt, pearlware, painted under, blue	
AB	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate, creamware, spearhead	

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Context No.: 44AX113-3 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

Context No.: 44AX114-1 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AA	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, creamware, undecorated
AB	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated
AC	4	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, undecorated
AD	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, undecorated, burned
AE	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, glaze missing
AF	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware fragmnt, pearlware, painted under, blue, floral
AG	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, printed and painted, polychrome
AH	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate, creamware, undecorated, with 130-1

Context No.: 44AX114-2 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AA	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, undecorated
AB	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, printed and painted, polychrome

Context No.: 44AX115-1 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AA	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated
AB	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, other molded decoration
AC	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, undecorated
AD	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, ironstone, undecorated
AE	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, saucer, pearlware, painted under, blue, floral
AF	3	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, shell edge, blue
AG	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, table/serving, pearlware, printed under, blue
AH	5	Refined earthenware, fragment, cup, ironstone, undecorated, burned, with 115-2, 123-1

Context No.: 44AX115-2 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AA	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated
AB	1	Porcelain, fragment, Eng bone china, undecorated
AC	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, cup, pearlware, painted under, brown
AD	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware fragmnt, pearlware, painted under, blue, floral
AE	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate fragment, whiteware, printed under, blue
AF	1	Stoneware, fragment, bowl/food prep, Amer blue/grey
AG	4	Refined earthenware, fragment, cup, ironstone, undecorated, burned, with 115-1, 123-1

Context No.: 44AX116-1 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AA	7	Refined earthenware, fragment, creamware, undecorated
AB	35	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated
AC	3	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, undecorated
AD	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, painted under, blue

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Context No.: 44AX116-1 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AE	5	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, glaze missing
AF	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, ironstone, undecorated
AG	1	Porcelain, fragment, Eng bone china, painted under, blue
AH	1	Stoneware, fragment, Amer stoneware, glaze missing
AI	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware fragmnt, pearlware, painted under, blue, geometric
AJ	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, saucer, pearlware, painted under, blue, floral
AK	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate, pearlware, shell edge, blue
AL	13	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate fragment, pearlware, shell edge, blue
AM	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, hollow ware, pearlware, dipped/annular, blue, with 105-1
AN	4	Refined earthenware, fragment, pitcher, whiteware, printed under, brown, part of octagonal pitcher, "Panama"
AO	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, printed under, blue, "Willow"
AP	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, printed under, blue
AQ	4	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate fragment, pearlware, undecorated
AR	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate fragment, pearlware, shell edge, blue
AS	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, cup, whiteware, undecorated
AT	1	Stoneware, fragment, Astbury-type
AU	1	Porcelain, fragment, Ch porcelain, painted under, blue

Context No.: 44AX116-2 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AA	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate, pearlware, shell edge, blue
AB	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pitcher, whiteware, printed under, brown, part of octagonal pitcher, "Panama"

Context No.: 44AX117-1 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AA	5	Refined earthenware, fragment, creamware, undecorated
AB	8	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated
AC	12	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, undecorated
AD	10	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, undecorated, burned
AE	1	Porcelain, fragment, Eng bone china, undecorated
AF	1	Coarse earthenware, fragment, coarseware, burned, may have been slip decorated
AG	3	Refined earthenware, fragment, pitcher, whiteware, undecorated, burned, part of "small undecorated pitcher"
AH	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware fragmnt, pearlware, painted under, polychrome
AI	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware fragmnt, pearlware, painted under, blue, floral
AJ	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate, pearlware, printed under, blue, "Willow"
AK	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate, refined ew, printed under, blue, burned
AL	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, printed over/bat, red
AM	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, printed under, blue
AN	3	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, printed under, blue, dark blue, earlier period
AO	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate fragment, whiteware, undecorated, mends to 141-1
AP	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate fragment, whiteware, undecorated

Context No.: 44AX117-2 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AA	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated

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Context No.: 44AX117-2		Terminus Post Quem: ----	Based on Artifact:
AB	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated, burned	
AC	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, shell edge, blue, burned	
AD	11	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, undecorated, burned	
AE	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, cup, pearlware, painted under, blue	
AF	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, painted under, blue	
AG	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate, pearlware, shell edge, blue	
AH	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, table/serving, whiteware, printed under, blue, bowl	
AI	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, printed under, blue	

Context No.: 44AX118-2		Terminus Post Quem: ----	Based on Artifact:
AA	3	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, undecorated	
AB	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, painted under, polychrome	
AC	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware, pearlware, painted under, blue, possibly small pitcher, floral	
AD	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, bowl, pearlware, painted under, blue, large	
AE	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, printed under, blue	
AF	1	Stoneware, fragment, ink bottle, Amer brown	

Context No.: 44AX119-1		Terminus Post Quem: ----	Based on Artifact:
AA	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, creamware, undecorated	
AB	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, undecorated	
AC	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate fragment, whiteware, undecorated	
AD	2	Porcelain, fragment, plate, porcellaneous, undecorated, (possibly late Chinese Porcelain)	

Context No.: 44AX120-1		Terminus Post Quem: ----	Based on Artifact:
AA	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, pitcher, whiteware, undecorated, burned, part of "small undecorated pitcher"	
AB	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate fragment, whiteware, undecorated, mends to 141-3, 106-1	

Context No.: 44AX120-2		Terminus Post Quem: ----	Based on Artifact:
AA	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, creamware, undecorated	
AB	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, undecorated	
AC	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pitcher, whiteware, undecorated, burned, part of "small undecorated pitcher"	
AD	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, printed under, brown	

Context No.: 44AX121-1		Terminus Post Quem: ----	Based on Artifact:
AA	36	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, undecorated	
AB	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pitcher, whiteware, undecorated, part of "large undecorated pitcher"	

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Context No.: 44AX121-1		Terminus Post Quem: ----	Based on Artifact:
AC	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware fragmnt, pearlware, painted under, green	
AD	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, bowl/food cons, refined ew, burned	

Context No.: 44AX121-2		Terminus Post Quem: ----	Based on Artifact:
AA	3	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, undecorated	
AB	1	Stoneware, fragment, Amer stoneware, glaze missing	
AC	11	Refined earthenware, fragment, pitcher, whiteware, undecorated, burned, part of "small undecorated pitcher"	
AD	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pitcher, whiteware, undecorated, part of "large undecorated pitcher"	
AE	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, cup, pearlware, painted under, polychrome, floral	
AF	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware fragmnt, pearlware, painted under, blue, one floral	
AG	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate fragment, refined ew, shell edge, blue, burned	
AH	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate, pearlware, printed under, blue, "Willow"	
AI	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, cup, pearlware, printed under, red	
AJ	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, printed under, blue, burned	
AK	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, saucer, ironstone, undecorated, burned	
AL	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate, ironstone, undecorated, burned	
AM	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pitcher, whiteware, undecorated	

Context No.: 44AX122-1		Terminus Post Quem: ----	Based on Artifact:
AA	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, dish, whiteware, printed under, blue, large, oval	
AB	3	Stoneware, fragment, storage jar, Amer blue/grey, with 122-2	

Context No.: 44AX122-2		Terminus Post Quem: ----	Based on Artifact:
AA	3	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated	
AB	7	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, undecorated, burned	
AC	2	Stoneware, fragment, Amer stoneware, glaze missing	
AD	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware fragmnt, pearlware, painted under, blue, floral	
AE	1	Stoneware, fragment, storage jar, Amer blue/grey, with 122-1	

Context No.: 44AX123-1		Terminus Post Quem: ----	Based on Artifact:
AA	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, creamware, undecorated	
AB	12	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated	
AC	5	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, undecorated	
AD	1	Stoneware, fragment, Amer stoneware	
AE	1	Coarse earthenware, fragment, bk-gz redware	
AF	2	Coarse earthenware, fragment, coarseware, glaze missing	
AG	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware fragmnt, pearlware, painted under, blue, floral	
AH	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, cup, pearlware, painted under, blue, geometric	
AI	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, shell edge, blue	

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Context No.: 44AX123-1 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AK	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, hollow ware, creamware, mocha/dendritic, polychrome
AL	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, saucer, pearlware, sponged/spatter, polychrome
AM	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate fragment, pearlware, printed under, blue, "Willow"
AN	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, printed under, blue
AO	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, printed under, blue
AP	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, flat ware, creamware, undecorated
AQ	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, cup, ironstone, undecorated, burned, with 115-1, 123-1

Context No.: 44AX123-2 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AA	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, creamware, undecorated
AB	5	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated
AC	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, shell edge, blue
AD	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, burned
AE	1	Coarse earthenware, fragment, coarseware, burned, may have been slip decorated
AF	1	Coarse earthenware, fragment, coarseware, lead glaze
AG	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware fragmnt, pearlware, painted under, blue, floral
AH	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware fragmnt, pearlware, painted under, blue, floral
AI	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate, pearlware, shell edge, green, with 129-1
AJ	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate fragment, pearlware, printed under, blue
AK	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, printed and painted, polychrome
AL	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate fragment, pearlware, undecorated

Context No.: 44AX124-1 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AA	5	Refined earthenware, fragment, creamware, undecorated
AB	9	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated
AC	6	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, undecorated
AD	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, painted under, green
AE	2	Coarse earthenware, fragment, bk-gz redware
AF	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, bowl, pearlware, painted under, blue, large
AG	4	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate, pearlware, shell edge, blue, with 111-1, 138-2
AH	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate, pearlware, embossed rim
AI	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, hollow ware, creamware, dipped/annular, polychrome
AJ	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, sponged/spatter, polychrome
AK	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, cup, pearlware, printed under, blue
AL	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, cup, pearlware, printed under, polychrome
AM	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, printed under, blue
AN	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate fragment, whiteware, undecorated
AO	1	Porcelain, fragment, Eng bone china, undecorated

Context No.: 44AX125-1 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AA	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, undecorated
AB	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, printed under, blue

Context No.: 44AX126-1 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AA	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, undecorated

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Context No.: 44AX126-1	Terminus Post Quem: ----	Based on Artifact:

AB	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, undecorated, burned

Context No.: 44AX126-2	Terminus Post Quem: ----	Based on Artifact:

AA	4	Stoneware, fragment, Amer stoneware, glaze missing

Context No.: 44AX127-1	Terminus Post Quem: ----	Based on Artifact:

AA	3	Refined earthenware, fragment, creamware, undecorated
AB	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated
AC	4	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, undecorated
AD	3	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, undecorated, burned
AE	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware fragmnt, pearlware, painted under, blue
AF	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, shell edge, blue
AG	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, saucer, whiteware, dipped/annular, brown, with 111-1
AH	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate fragment, pearlware, printed under, blue, maker's mark, illegible mark
AI	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, saucer, whiteware, printed under, black
AJ	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, printed under, blue

Context No.: 44AX127-2	Terminus Post Quem: ----	Based on Artifact:

AA	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated
AB	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, undecorated
AC	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, undecorated, burned
AD	1	Coarse earthenware, fragment, coarseware, lead glaze
AE	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, cup, pearlware, painted under, blue, floral
AF	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware fragmnt, pearlware, painted under, blue, floral
AG	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate, pearlware, embossed rim, with 103-1
AH	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate, pearlware, printed under, blue, "Willow"

Context No.: 44AX128-1	Terminus Post Quem: ----	Based on Artifact:

AA	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, creamware, undecorated

Context No.: 44AX128-2	Terminus Post Quem: ----	Based on Artifact:

AA	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, bowl/food prep, pearlware, dipped/annular, polychrome

Context No.: 44AX129-1	Terminus Post Quem: ----	Based on Artifact:

AA	4	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated
AB	18	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, undecorated

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Context No.: 44AX129-1 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AC	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, glaze missing
AD	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, cup, pearlware, painted under, blue, floral
AE	5	Refined earthenware, fragment, cup, pearlware, painted under, green
AF	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, cup, pearlware, painted under, red
AG	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate, pearlware, shell edge, green, with 123-2
AH	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate, pearlware, printed under, blue
AI	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, flat ware, pearlware, undecorated
AJ	1	Porcelain, fragment, Ch porcelain, undecorated

Context No.: 44AX130-1 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AA	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated
AB	3	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, undecorated
AC	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, undecorated, burned
AD	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, dipped/annular, green
AE	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, saucer, pearlware, painted under, polychrome
AF	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware fragmnt, pearlware, painted under, blue, floral
AG	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate, pearlware, shell edge, green
AH	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, flat ware, refined ew, printed under, polychrome, burned
AI	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, printed under, blue
AJ	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware fragmnt, pearlware, undecorated
AK	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate fragment, whiteware, undecorated
AL	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate, creamware, undecorated, with 114-1

Context No.: 44AX131-1 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AA	3	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated
AB	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, undecorated, burned
AC	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, glaze missing
AD	2	Stoneware, fragment, Amer stoneware
AE	5	Coarse earthenware, fragment, coarseware, lead glaze
AF	2	Coarse earthenware, fragment, coarseware, glaze missing
AG	4	Refined earthenware, fragment, saucer, pearlware, sponged/spatter, polychrome, burned
AH	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate fragment, whiteware, printed under, blue, "Willow"

Context No.: 44AX131-2 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AE	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated

Context No.: 44AX132-1 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AA	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, creamware, undecorated
AB	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated
AC	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware fragmnt, pearlware, painted under, blue, floral

Context No.: 44AX133-1 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AA	3	Refined earthenware, fragment, creamware, undecorated

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Context No.: 44AX133-1 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AB	7	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated
AC	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate, pearlware, shell edge, blue

Context No.: 44AX134-1 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AA	3	Refined earthenware, fragment, creamware, undecorated
AB	7	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated
AC	3	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, undecorated
AD	1	Coarse earthenware, fragment, bk-gz redware
AE	1	Stoneware, fragment, Amer stoneware
AF	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware fragmnt, pearlware, painted under, blue
AG	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, table/serving, whiteware, printed flow, blue, bowl
AH	1	Coarse earthenware, fragment, hollow ware, bk-gz redware, either oval or very large
AI	1	Coarse earthenware, fragment, red-bod slip

Context No.: 44AX135-1 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AA	6	Refined earthenware, fragment, creamware, undecorated
AB	4	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated
AC	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, undecorated, burned
AD	1	Coarse earthenware, fragment, bk-gz redware
AE	1	Stoneware, fragment, Amer stoneware
AF	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware fragmnt, pearlware, painted under, blue, floral
AG	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, printed under, blue
AH	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, cup, pearlware, printed under, blue
AI	1	Stoneware, fragment, jug, Amer brown, handle

Context No.: 44AX136-1 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AA	3	Refined earthenware, fragment, creamware, undecorated
AB	13	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated
AC	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, glaze missing
AD	1	Stoneware, fragment, Amer stoneware
AE	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, cup, pearlware, painted under, blue, floral
AF	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware fragmnt, pearlware, painted under, blue, floral
AG	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, saucer, whiteware, printed and painted, polychrome, with 137-1
AH	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate, refined ew, printed and painted, polychrome
AI	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, saucer, creamware, printed under, black
AJ	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate fragment, pearlware, undecorated
AK	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate fragment, whiteware, undecorated

Context No.: 44AX137-1 Terminus Post Quem: ---- Based on Artifact:

AA	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, creamware, undecorated
AB	3	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated

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Context No.: 44AX137-1		Terminus Post Quem: ----	Based on Artifact:
AC	4	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, undecorated	
AD	1	Stoneware, fragment, Amer blue/grey	
AE	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, saucer, whiteware, painted under, red	
AF	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, saucer, pearlware, painted under, blue, geometric	
AG	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware, pearlware, painted under, brown, spout	
AH	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, saucer, whiteware, painted under, green	
AI	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate, pearlware, embossed rim	
AJ	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, saucer, whiteware, printed and painted, polychrome, with 136-1	

Context No.: 44AX137-2		Terminus Post Quem: ----	Based on Artifact:
AA	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, creamware, undecorated	
AB	5	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated	
AC	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, undecorated	
AD	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, undecorated, burned	
AE	4	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, other molded decoration	
AF	1	Coarse earthenware, fragment, coarseware, glaze missing	
AG	4	Stoneware, fragment, Amer stoneware	
AH	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware fragmnt, pearlware, painted under, blue, geometric	
AI	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, saucer, pearlware, painted under, floral	
AJ	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware fragmnt, pearlware, painted under, blue, geometric	
AK	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, cup, pearlware, painted under, blue	
AL	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate, pearlware, shell edge, blue	
AM	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, hollow ware, whiteware, mocha/dendritic, polychrome, "cat's eye"	
AN	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate fragment, whiteware, printed under, blue	
AO	3	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, printed under, blue, "Willow"	
AP	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware fragmnt, pearlware, undecorated	
AQ	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, mug/tankard, refined ew, undecorated, burned	
AR	1	Stoneware, fragment, Astbury-type	

Context No.: 44AX138-1		Terminus Post Quem: ----	Based on Artifact:
AA	1	Porcelain, fragment, pitcher, porcellaneous, undecorated	

Context No.: 44AX138-2		Terminus Post Quem: ----	Based on Artifact:
AA	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, creamware, undecorated	
AB	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, undecorated	
AC	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, burned	
AD	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware fragmnt, pearlware, painted under, blue	
AE	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate, pearlware, shell edge, blue, with 111-1, 124-1	
AF	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, cup, whiteware, sponged/spatter, polychrome	
AG	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, saucer, whiteware, printed under, blue	
AH	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, printed under, blue	
AI	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pitcher, whiteware, undecorated	

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Context No.: 44AX138-2		Terminus Post Quem: ----	Based on Artifact:
AJ	1	Coarse earthenware, fragment, jug, red-bod slip	
AK	1	Porcelain, fragment, Eng bone china, lustre glaze, red	

Context No.: 44AX139-1		Terminus Post Quem: ----	Based on Artifact:
AA	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, creamware, undecorated	
AB	6	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated	
AC	76	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, undecorated	
AD	7	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, glaze missing	
AE	7	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, undecorated, burned	
AF	2	Stoneware, fragment, Amer stoneware	
AG	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, pitcher, whiteware, undecorated, burned, part of "small undecorated pitcher"	
AH	3	Refined earthenware, fragment, pitcher, whiteware, undecorated, part of "large undecorated pitcher"	
AI	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate fragment, whiteware, undecorated	

Context No.: 44AX139-2		Terminus Post Quem: ----	Based on Artifact:
AA	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, creamware, undecorated	
AB	6	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated	
AC	21	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, undecorated	
AD	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, sponged/spatter, red, burned	
AE	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, undecorated, burned	
AF	7	Stoneware, fragment, Amer stoneware	
AG	5	Refined earthenware, fragment, pitcher, whiteware, undecorated, burned, part of "small undecorated pitcher"	
AH	12	Refined earthenware, fragment, pitcher, whiteware, undecorated, part of "large undecorated pitcher"	
AI	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware fragmnt, pearlware, painted under, brown	
AJ	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, cup, pearlware, painted under, blue, floral	
AK	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pitcher, whiteware, undecorated, small	

Context No.: 44AX140-1		Terminus Post Quem: ----	Based on Artifact:
AA	3	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated	
AB	3	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, undecorated	
AC	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, undecorated, burned	
AD	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, glaze missing	
AE	1	Stoneware, fragment, Amer stoneware	
AF	4	Refined earthenware, fragment, pitcher, whiteware, undecorated, part of "large undecorated pitcher"	
AG	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, platter, pearlware, printed under, blue, part of "Large Scroll Border" platter	

Context No.: 44AX140-2		Terminus Post Quem: ----	Based on Artifact:
AA	6	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, undecorated	

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Context No.: 44AX140-2		Terminus Post Quem: ----	Based on Artifact:
AB	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated	
AC	2	Stoneware, fragment, Amer stoneware	
AD	9	Refined earthenware, fragment, pitcher, whiteware, undecorated, part of "large undecorated pitcher"	
AE	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, cup, pearlware, painted under, blue, floral	
AF	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, dish, pearlware, printed under, blue, small, with 104-1	
AG	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, saucer, pearlware, printed under, blue	
AH	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, platter, pearlware, printed under, blue, part of "Large Scroll Border" platter	
AI	1	Coarse earthenware, fragment, red-bod slip	

Context No.: 44AX141-1		Terminus Post Quem: ----	Based on Artifact:
AA	4	Refined earthenware, fragment, creamware, undecorated	
AB	8	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated	
AC	70	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, undecorated	
AD	6	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, undecorated, burned	
AE	5	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, glaze missing	
AF	1	Stoneware, fragment, Amer stoneware	
AG	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pitcher, whiteware, undecorated, part of "large undecorated pitcher"	
AH	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware fragmnt, pearlware, painted under, blue, floral	
AI	3	Refined earthenware, fragment, cup, pearlware, sponged/spatter, polychrome, with 112-1	
AJ	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware, pearlware, printed under, blue, possibly tea or coffee pot	
AK	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate fragment, whiteware, undecorated, mends to 117-1	

Context No.: 44AX141-2		Terminus Post Quem: ----	Based on Artifact:
AA	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated	
AB	15	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, undecorated	
AC	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, glaze missing	
AD	1	Stoneware, fragment, Amer stoneware	
AE	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pitcher, whiteware, undecorated, part of "large undecorated pitcher"	
AF	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware fragmnt, pearlware, painted under, blue, floral	
AG	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, sponged/spatter, polychrome	
AH	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, cup, whiteware, printed under, blue	
AI	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, table/serving, whiteware, printed under, blue	
AJ	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, flat ware, whiteware, undecorated	

Context No.: 44AX141-3		Terminus Post Quem: ----	Based on Artifact:
AA	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, creamware, undecorated	
AB	3	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated	
AC	9	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, undecorated	

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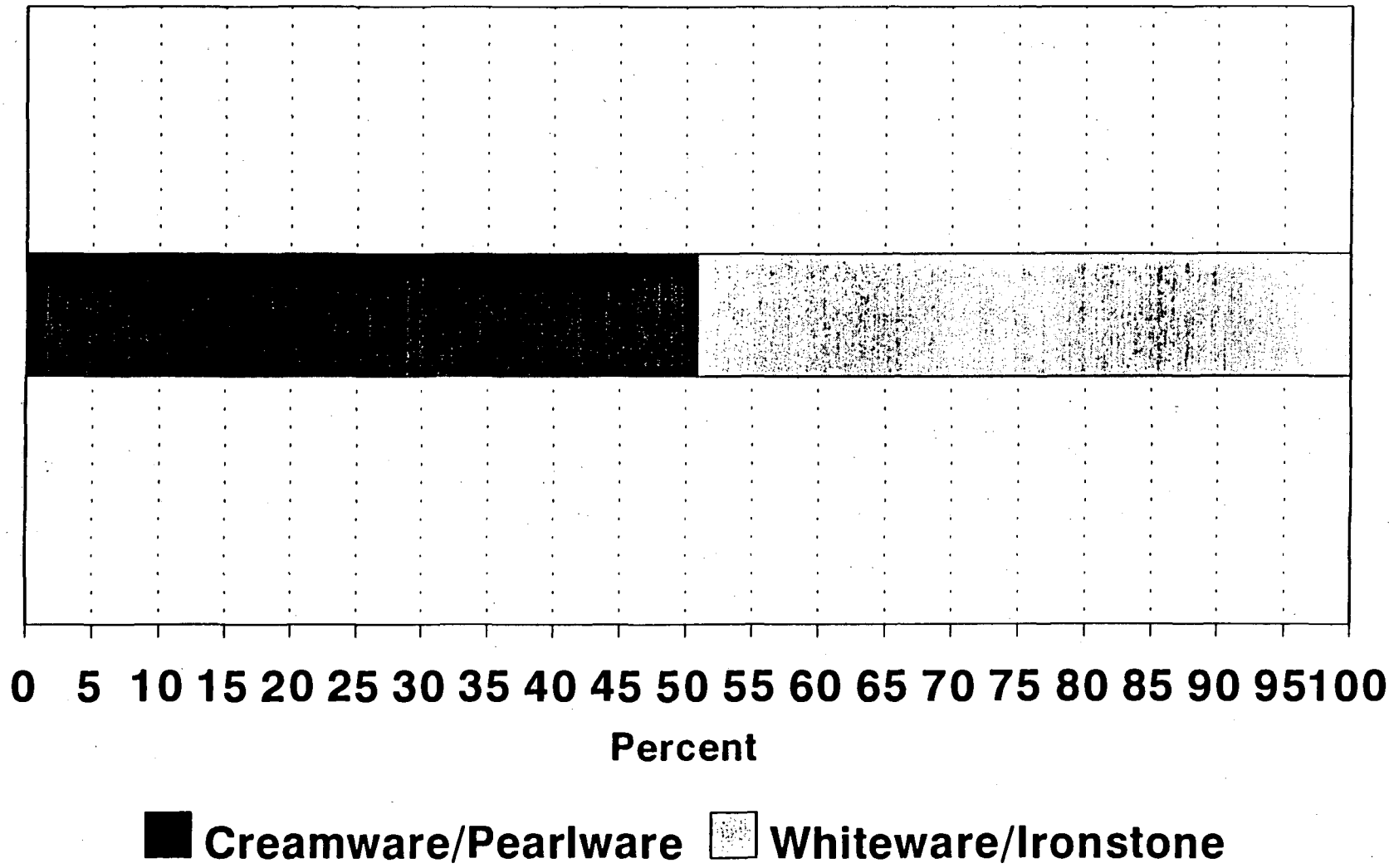
Context No.: 44AX141-3		Terminus Post Quem: ----	Based on Artifact:
AD	3	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, glaze missing	
AE	6	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, burned	
AF	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, painted under, blue, burned	
AG	1	Coarse earthenware, fragment, bk-gz redware	
AH	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware fragmnt, pearlware, painted under, blue, floral	
AI	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate, refined ew, shell edge, blue, burned	
AJ	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, saucer, whiteware, printed under, black	
AK	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, printed under, black	
AL	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate fragment, whiteware, undecorated	
AM	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate fragment, pearlware, shell edge, blue	
AN	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate fragment, whiteware, undecorated, mends to 106-1, 120-1	

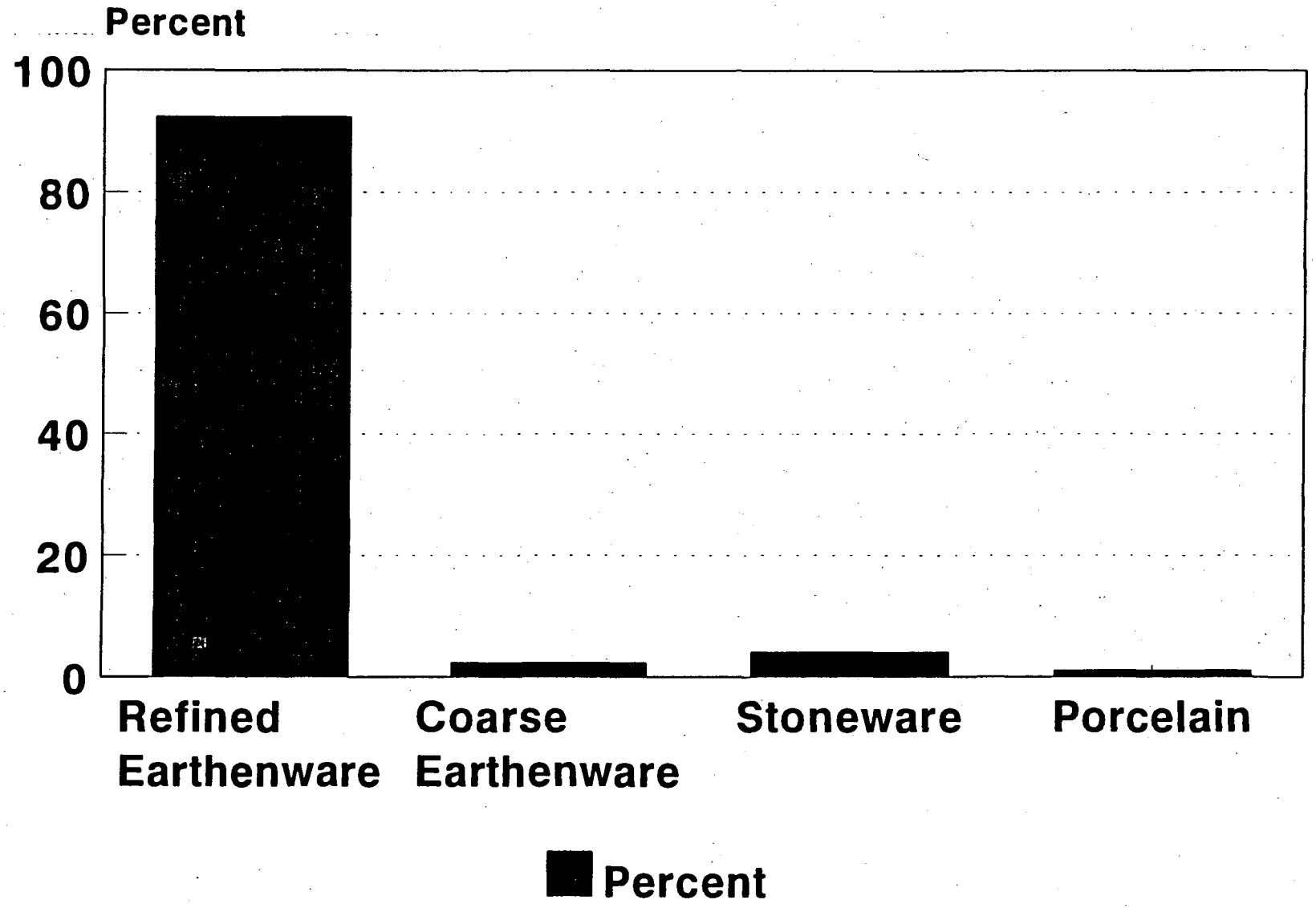
Context No.: 44AX142-1		Terminus Post Quem: ----	Based on Artifact:
AA	5	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, undecorated	
AB	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, whiteware, undecorated	
AC	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, glaze missing	
AD	6	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware fragmnt, pearlware, painted under, blue, floral	
AE	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware fragmnt, pearlware, painted under, blue, geometric	
AF	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, teaware fragmnt, pearlware, painted under, blue, floral	
AG	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate, pearlware, shell edge, green	
AH	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, shell edge, blue	
AI	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, refined ew, printed under, blue	
AJ	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, pearlware, printed under, blue	

Context No.: 44AX142-2		Terminus Post Quem: ----	Based on Artifact:
AA	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, creamware, undecorated	
AB	1	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate, pearlware, shell edge, blue	
AC	2	Refined earthenware, fragment, plate fragment, whiteware, printed under, blue	

Creamware and Pearlware as a Percentage of White Earthenwares 44AX162

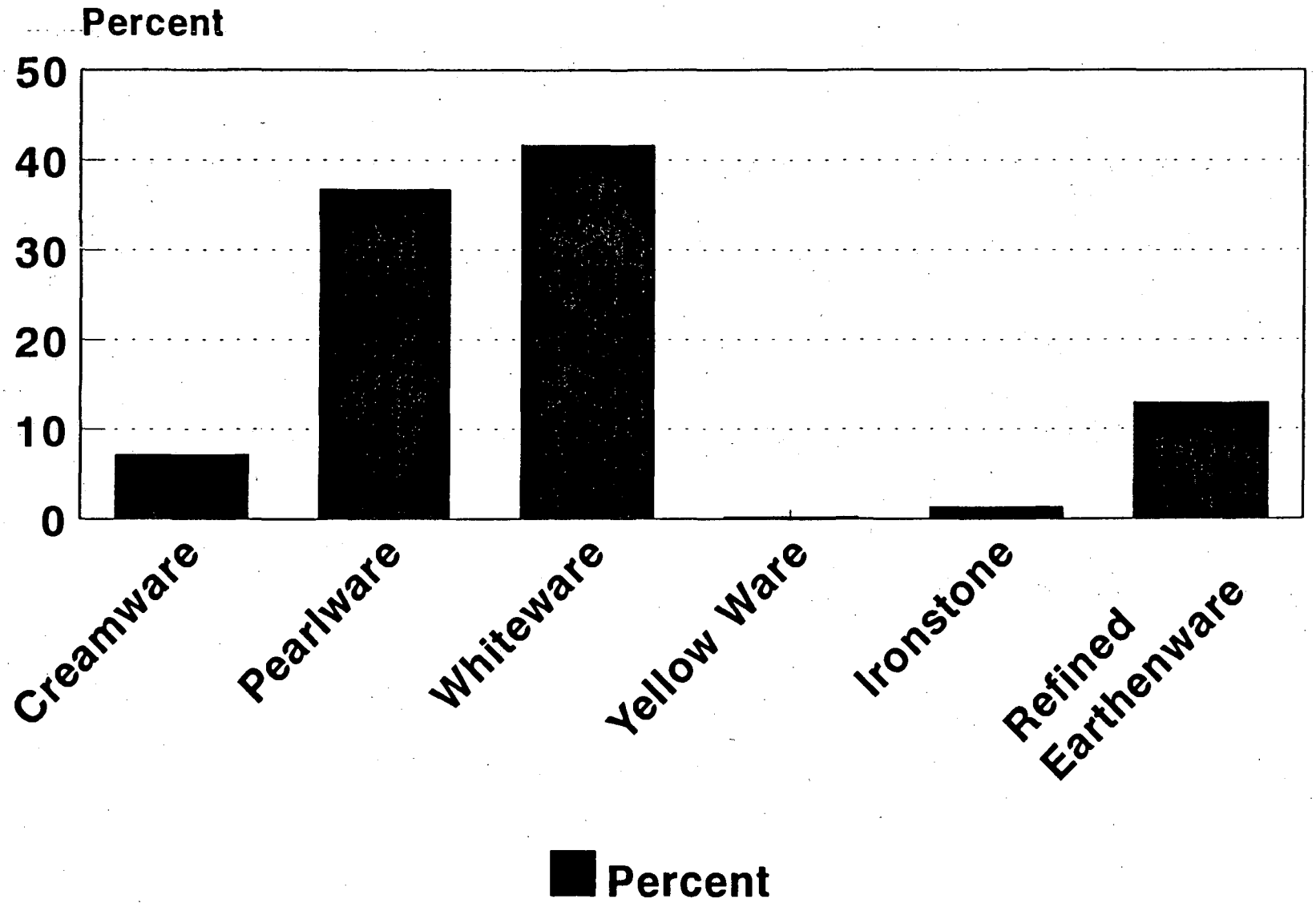


Percent Ceramic Material
44AX162



Based on sherd counts

Percent Refined Earthenwares
44AX162

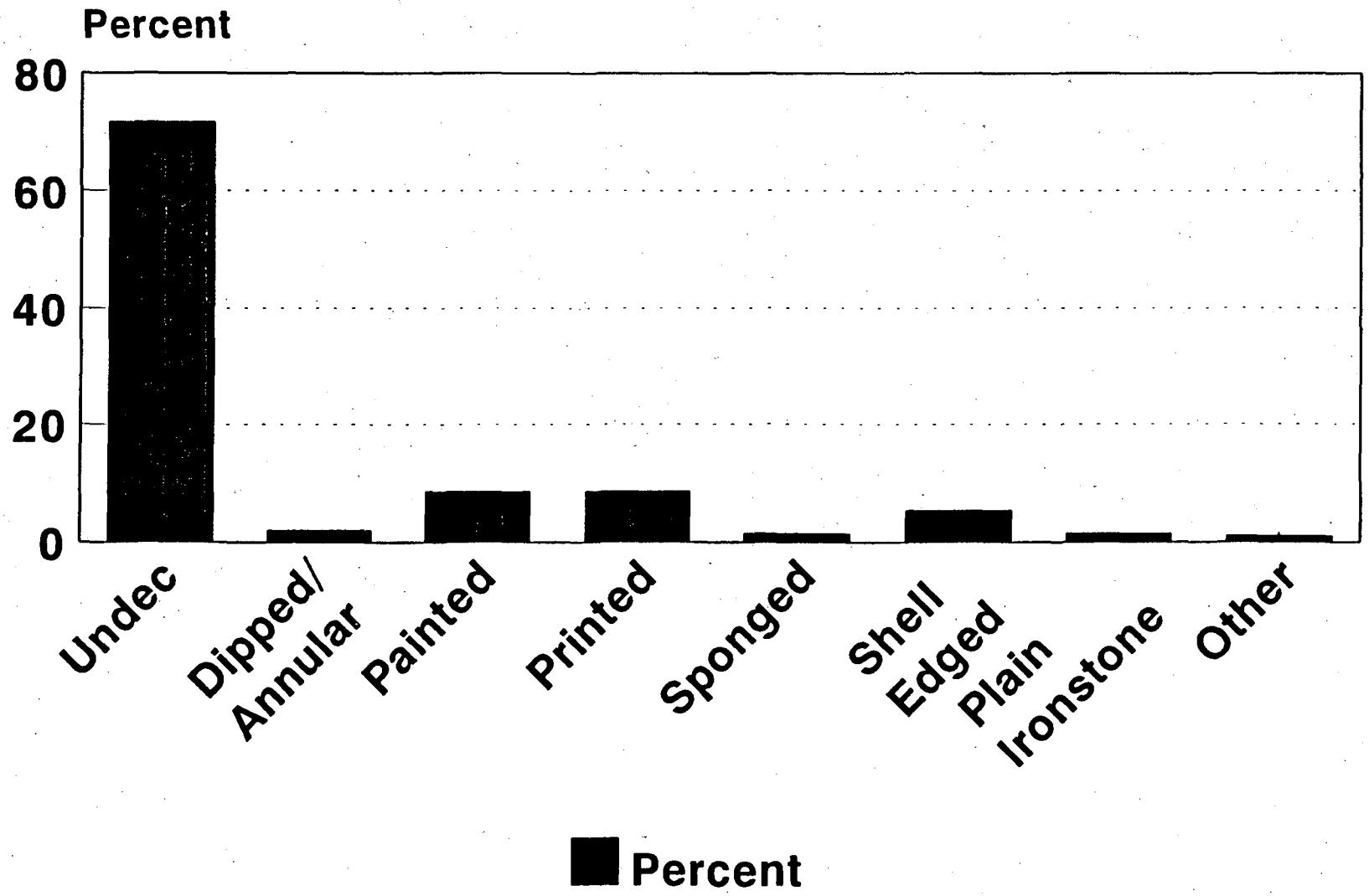


Based on sherd counts

Percent Decoration Types

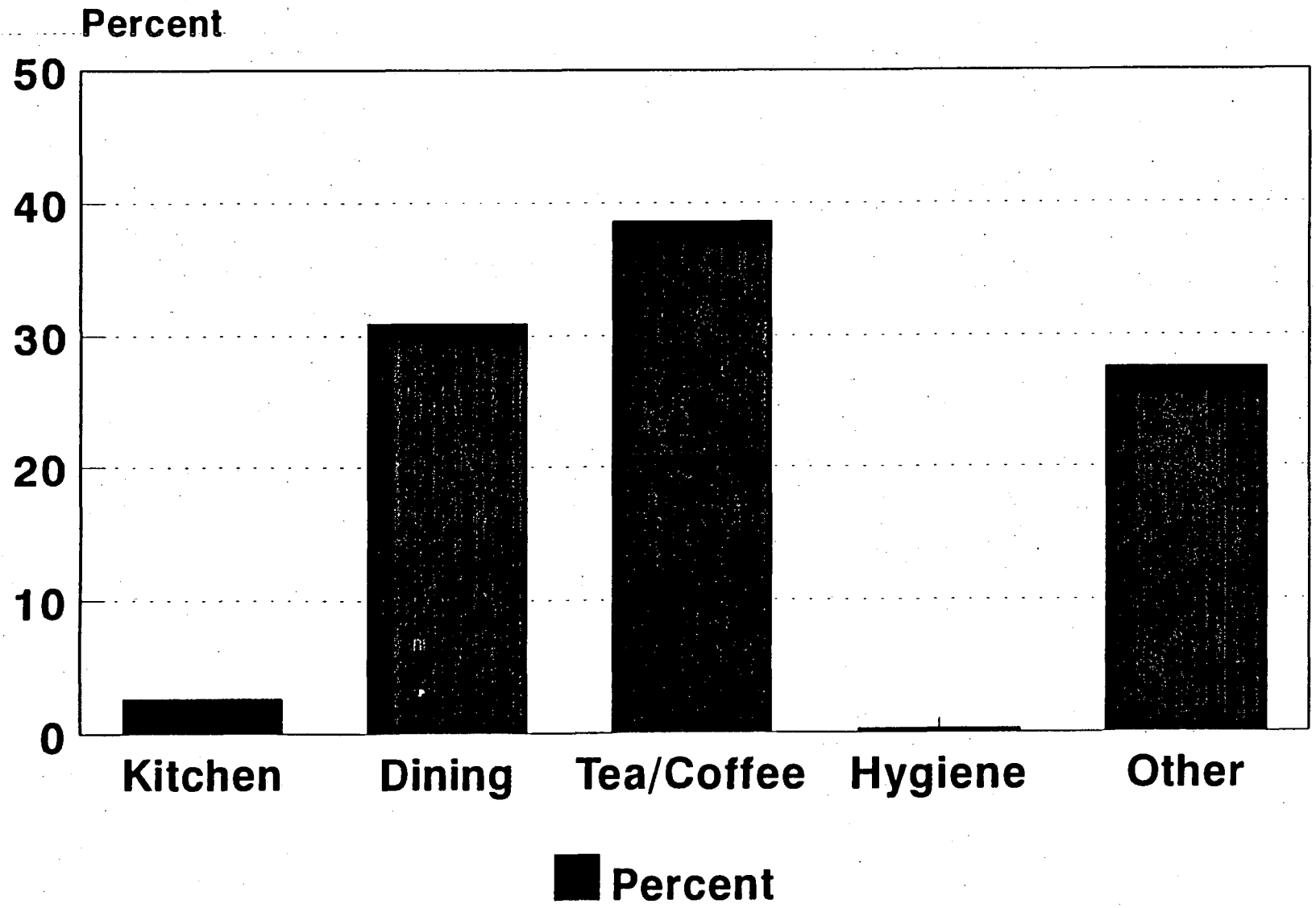
Refined Earthenwares Only

44AX162



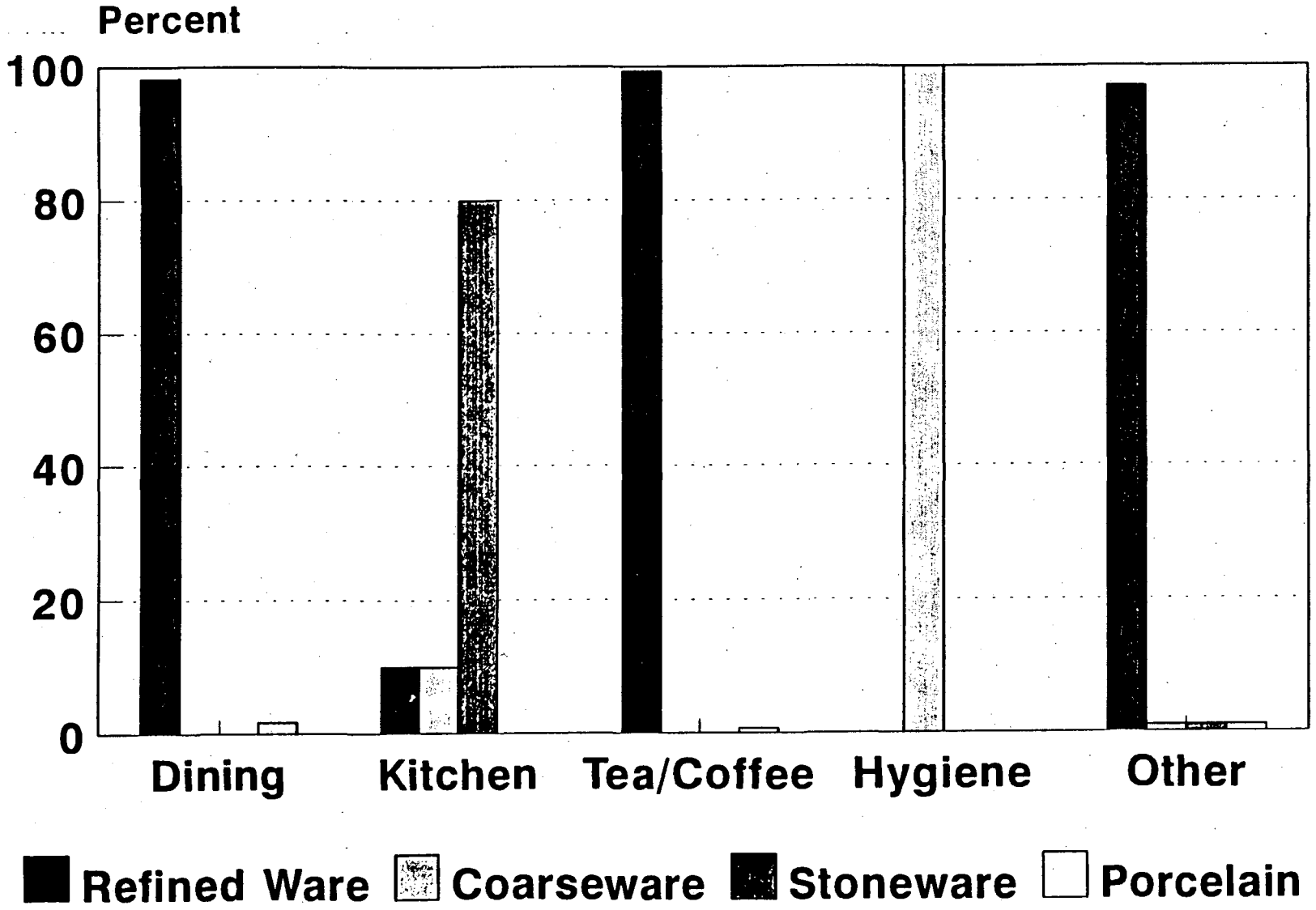
Based on sherd counts

Percent Ceramic Function
44AX162



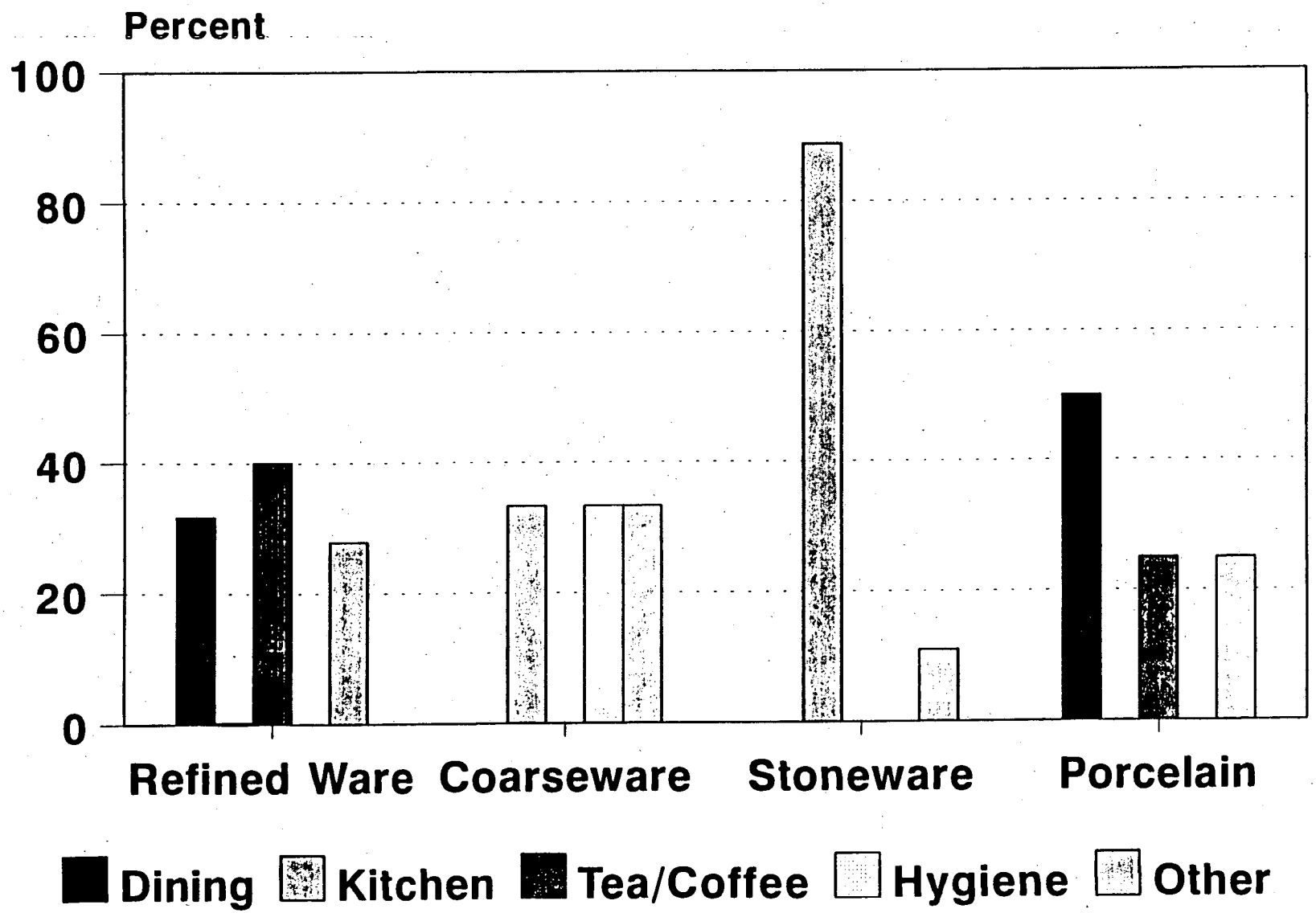
Based on sherd counts

Percent Function By Ceramic Material
44AX162



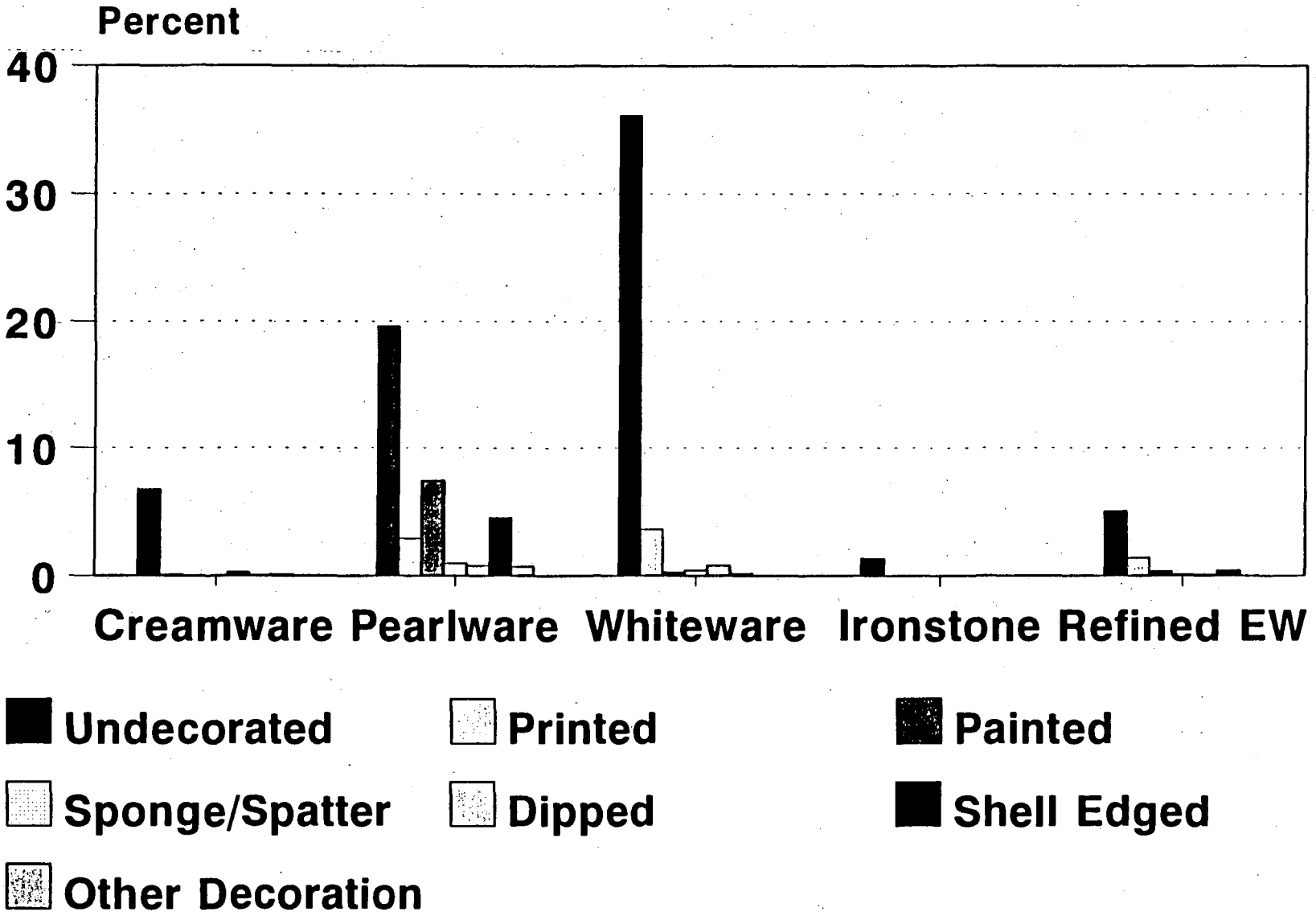
Based on sherd counts

Percent Ceramic Material By Function
44AX162



Based on sherd counts

Percent Ware Type By Decoration
44AX162

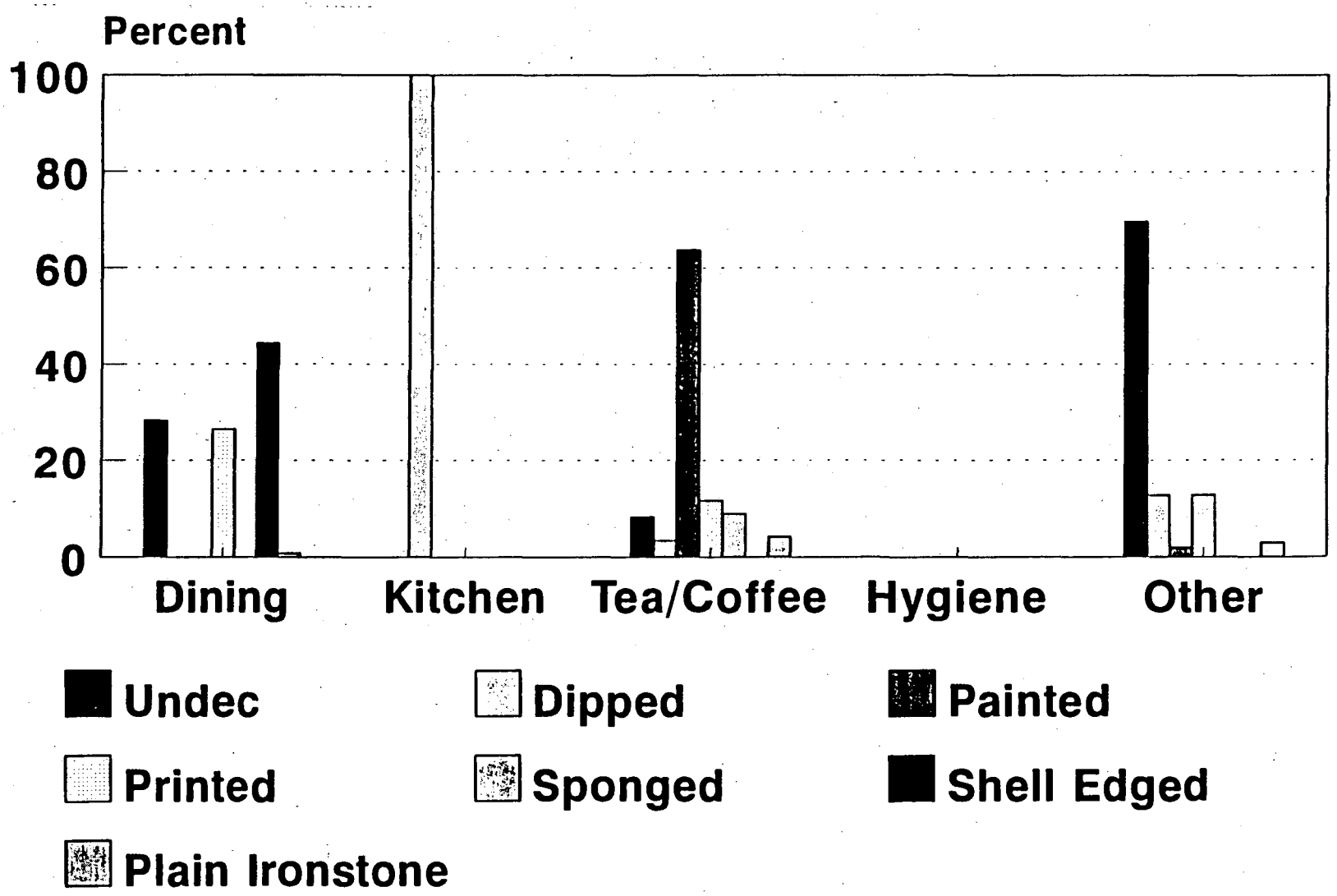


Based on sherd counts

Percent Function By Decoration

Refined Earthenwares Only

44AX162

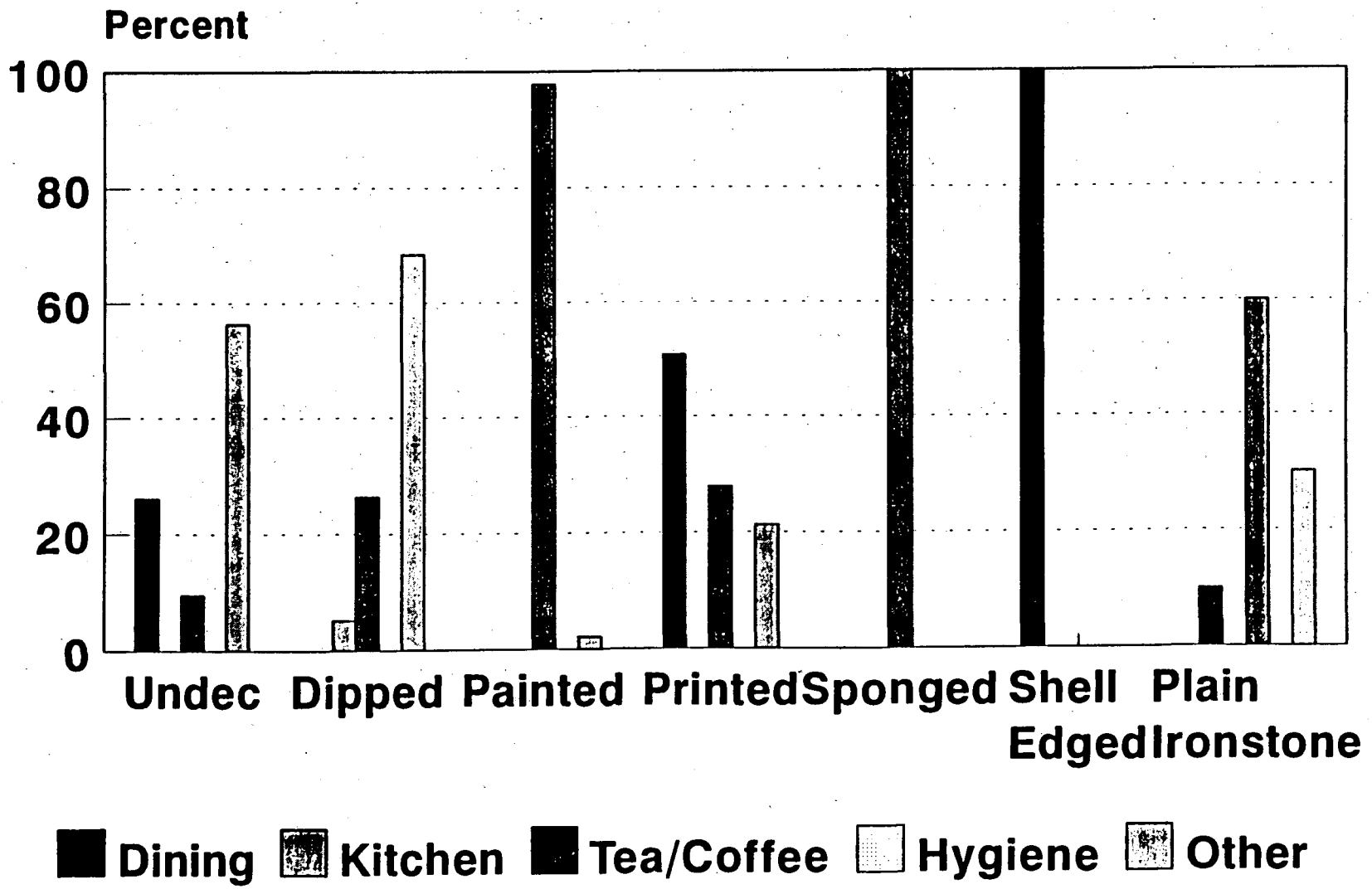


Based on sherd counts

Percent Decoration By Function

Refined Earthenwares Only

44AX162



Based on sherd counts

APPENDIX L

Terrett Family Documents

TERRETT

William Henry Terrett was born 19 April 1707 in England (Wesley Pippenger, John Alexander, A Northern Neck Proprietor, p. 377) and was in the Northern Neck area of Virginia by 1738. He voted in 1744, 1748 and 1755; he was on Green's list of tithables in 1749 with two tithables and five black tithables.

On 27 January 1735 William Henry Terrett was married to Margaret Pearson, daughter of Simon Pearson (Pippenger, p. 377).

WILL OF WILLIAM HENRY TERRETT dated 7 February 1755
proved 15 May 1758

Fairfax County Will Book B:181

wife Margaret to sell what part of estate she thinks fit except what is given my son or sons

to WILLIAM HENRY TERRETT, son, 982 acres of land, also 112 acres bought of Gabriel Adams, both tracts adjacent my dwelling plantation upon condition that he make over unto the child my wife now goes with if it be a boy that tract of land John Summers now dwells and if he fails to do so then I give unto said child if a boy the aforesaid two tracts of land

to child my wife now goes with if a boy, 50 acres adjacent to Summers plantation if his brother makes it over to him along the inside line of land that Summers lives on next to River...if child a girl then it shall share with rest of daughters.....

Exx - wife Margaret

William Henry Terrett received three Northern Neck Grants (982 acres - NNG E:412; 31 acres NNG I:298, made to heirs of William Henry Terrett in 1777; 127 acres NNG F:251); in addition he purchased 300 acres of NNG B:15 and 112 acres of NNG E:406 - the two grants made to Gabriel Adams who sold in July 1746, Fairfax Deed Book B:15.

In June, 1773 William Henry Terrett, Son and heir at law of William Henry Terrett, deeded two tracts, 300 acres and 112 acres to Nathaniel Terrett, his brother.(Fairfax Deed Bk. K:347)

WILL OF WILLIAM HENRY TERRETT dated 6 April 1826
proved 18 April 1826

Fairfax County Will Book O:136

to wife Amelia - use of part of estate
to son GEORGE HUNTER TERRETT
(1) farm on which he now resides called West Pearson and Harrison tract according to known and established metes and bounds
(2) the residue of tract of land part of which having been sold adjacent the land called Buskby's which originally contained 112 acres and on which was built a mill. Part of tract of land taken up by my father by patent the same beginning on the old Leesburg road at the upper corner of the land bought by George Hunter Terrett from the Exrs. of Richard Conway, thence up the said road to the line dividing my land from the land lately held by George W.P. Custis, thence with said dividing line so far that a line at right angles therewith will go to a hickory said to be a corner of the land held by William L. (S ?) Moore, thence with the other lines of the tract to beginning... and house and lot in City of Washington, D.C....and slaves....

to son JOHN HUNTER TERRETT all my lands lying north of or adjacent to the tracts of land herein given to son George Hunter Terrett, including tract purchased from Benjamin G. Thornton, the latter containing little more than 100 acres

to daughter NANCY DOUGLAS MACREA the tracts of land on which she with her husband Allen Macrea now reside, conveyed to me by William Bird...also a small tract of land on the old Leesburg road adjoining land of Francis Peyton ....

Exrs. George Hunter Terrett, John Hunter Terrett and son-in-law Allen Macrea

06/01/93 06:43

AX COUNTY TAX LIST - (REAL ESTATE PROPERTY)

1782

WILLIAM H. TERRETT 800 ACRES
MARGARET WEST 1,000 ACRES
COL. JOHN WEST, DEC. 1,430 ACRES

HEADS OF FAMILIES - VA. - FX CO. LIST OF GEO. GILPIN
WILLIAM H TERRETT 4 WHITES 16 BLACKS
MARGARET WEST 13 WHITES 30 BLACKS

810 CENSUS - FAIRFAX COUNTY

WILLIAM HENRY TERRETT
1 MALE 16-26
1 MALE 45 + UP
1 FEMALE 16-26
2 FEMALES 45 + UP
32 SLAVES

GEORGE TERRETT
2 MALES UNDER 10
1 MALE 26-45
2 FEMALES UNDER 10
1 FEMALE 26-45

16 FAIRFAX COUNTY PERSONAL TAX LIST

WILLIAM H. TERRETT
1 WHITE MALE ~~TITHABLE~~ OVER 16
5 SLAVES OVER 16
3 SLAVES 12-16
6 HORSES

GEORGE H. TERRETT
1 WHITE MALE ~~TITHABLE~~ OVER 16
7 SLAVES OVER 16
0 " 12-16
7 HORSES

JOHN H. TERRETT
1 WHITE MALE ~~TITHABLE~~ OVER 16
4 SLAVES OVER 16
0 " 12-16
4 HORSES

1817 FAIRFAX COUNTY PERSONAL TAX LIST

WILLIAM H. TERRETT	1 WHITE MALE OVER 16 5 SLAVES OVER 16 3 SLAVES 12-16 4 HORSES
GEORGE H. TERRETT	1 WHITE MALE OVER 16 6 SLAVES OVER 16 5 HORSES
JOHN H. TERRETT	1 WHITE MALE OVER 16 2 SLAVES OVER 16 3 HORSES

1830 FAIRFAX Co. CENSUS
P. 253

JULIA DANIEL, DABNEY BALL, JOHN CRUMP, JOSEPH NICHOLSON, MORDECAI FITZHUGH, ALEXANDER TATTERSON, PETER TREGLER, THOMAS MOSS, THOMAS DOVE (1 male 50-60), GEORGE CRUMP, ALEXANDER ELLIOT

JULIA TERRETT

2 MALES 5-10
2 males 10-15
1 " 15-20
1 FEMALE 5-10
2 " 10-15
1 " 30-40

SLAVES 3 MALES UNDER 10
1 " 10-24
1 " 24-36
1 FEMALE 10-24
2 " 24-36

SARAH COOK,
ROBERT DOVE

1 MALE 10-15
1 " 30-40
1 FEMALE 50-60

JANE MONROE, BUSHROD POWELL, EDWARD WOOD
SAMUEL TENNISON, GEORGE BALLIS, JOHN ROBINSON
WHITING MILLS, JAMES DANIEL

1830 FAIRFAX CO CENSUS

p. 244

BEVERLY RODGERS, HENRY SIMPSON, HARRISON ALLISON, ELIZABETH LAWSON, P. KIDWELL, M. FULMORE

FORRESTER GRAY (fbk)

2 MALES UNDER 10,
2 " 10-24
1 " 36-55
4 FEMALES UNDER 10
2 " 10-24
1 " 24-36
1 " 36-55

} 13 TOTAL

JAMES BURNES, IGNATIOUS BAGGOTT, WILLIAM BLOXHAM ELIAS LOMAX (fbk)

1 MALES 1-10
1 " 10-24
1 " 36-55
3 FEMALES UNDER 10
3 " 10-24
1 " 24-36

} 10 TOTAL

GEORGE H. TERRETT

2 MALES UNDER 10
2 " 5-10
2 " 10-15
2 " 15-20
2 " 20-30
1 " 50-60
1 FEMALE 15-20
1 " 20-30
1 " 40-50

SLAVES
5 MALES UNDER 10
3 10-24
2 24-34
1 36-55
1 55-100
3 FEMALES UNDER 10
1 " 10-24
4 " 24-36
2 " 55-100

} 34 TOTA

NAMES ON REST OF PAGE 244 ARE FROM DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLDS

06/01/93 06:45 0703

1840 CENSUS - JACKSON?

1840 FARRETT
HENRY R
GEOR

	2 MALES	10-15	
	3 MALES	15-20	
	3 "	20-30	
	1 "	60-70	
	1 FEMALE	15-20	31
	1 "	50-60	TOTA
SLAVES	5 MALES	UNDER 10	
	1 "	10-24	
	4 "	24-36	
	1 "	36-55	
	1	55-100	
	4 FEMALES	UNDER 10	
	1 "	10-24	
	3 "	24-36	

s of George Terrett
Susan, Harriet, Roberta, Arra... Isabella
William, Aaron, Ann Mariah, Jane + Child
Lavinia, Child + Ann, Bradshaw, Lavinia,
Emily, Luzzy, Eliza + Child, Mary Ann,
John, Mary Ann, Moses, Amanda
Mary — Total 23 — divided 1853
Bdy to N.C. Hunter

W.B. B:183
p. 183 16 May 1758 Estate of William Henry Ferrett

084

"1 servent man about 2 months to serve"	1.0.0
"1 old Negro named Cate"	12.0.0
"1 old negro Moll"	12.0.0
"1 negro man named Ceasar"	50.0.0
"Negro Peter"	40.0.0
"1 negro woman named Bett"	40.0.0
"Negro Cate younger"	40.0.0
"1 negro named Pegget"	37.0.0
"negro Phan"	20.0.0
"1 negro boy named Phill"	20.0.0
"Negro boy Ben"	18.0.0
"negro boy named George"	15.0.0
"negro girl named Sarah"	12.0.0
"1 negro boy named Daniel"	12.0.0
"negro man Odo"	50.0.0
"1 negro woman named Jude"	37.0.0
"negro man named Sambo"	40.0.0
"1 negro woman named Phillis"	40.0.0
"negro boy Jema"	25.0.0

John Martin

Total Estate Value 744.13.9

81 ← NUMBER OF PERSONS HOLDING MORE THAN 17 SLAVES IN FAIRFAX Co. VA. IN 1810

WILLIAM FITZHUGH	235
CHARLES J. LOVE	140
DAVID STUART	100
THOMPSON MASON	79
SARA McCARTY	76
LAWRENCE LEWIS	74
BUSHROD WASHINGTON	71
D.P. CHICHESTER	61
SARAH CHICHESTER	55
BENJAMIN R. DAVIS	53
REV. MAFFITT	53
FRANCIS KEENE	51
JOHN TURBERVILLE ESQ	50
RICHARD FITZHUGH	47
GEORGE GRAHAM	45
GEORGE SIMPSON	42
EDWARD WASHINGTON	42
WILLIAM GUNNELL ESQ	41
W.H. FOOTE	40
M.C. FITZHUGH	39
RICHARD B. LEE	39
NICHOLAS FITZHUGH	38
JOHN F. CARTER	37
JAMES CRAIK	34
J. JACKSON ADMR OF WIGGINGTON	34
MARTIN COCKBURN	34
GILES FITZHUGH	34
CHARLES TURLEY	34
DANIEL M. CHICHESTER	33
WALTER BROOKE	33
SARAH LANE	32
WILLIAM H. TERRETT	32
RICHARD COLEMAN	31
GEORGE MASON	31
ROBERT GUNNELL	30
HENRY S. HALLEY	30
ANN WHALEY	30
GEORGE W. HUNTER	29
WILLIAM DENEALE	28
STEPHEN DANIEL	28
WILLIAM MASON	28
RICHARD M. SCOTT	28
LEWIS BECKWITH	26
ROBERT BLACKBURNE	26
BENJAMIN MITCHELL	26
FRANCIS ADAMS	25
SARAH MUNROE	25
RICHARD SIMPSON	25

PERSONS HOLDING MORE THAN 17 SLAVES IN FAIRFAX Co. VA IN 1810

JOHN COLEMAN	24
CHARLES LITTLE	24
ANN REED	24
JOHN SCOTT	24
EDWARD DULIN	22
JOHN DADE	22
HENRY GUNNELL	22
JOHN JACKSON, SR.	22
RICHARD RATCLIFFE	22
BENJAMIN DULANY	21
MILDRED MINOR	21
HUMPHREY PEAKE	20
JAMES PATTON	20
JOHN J. RICKETTS	20
JAMES WREN	20
SYBELL BECKWITH	19
LANDON CARTER	19
WILLIAM CASH	19
ZACHARIAH FERGUSON	19
MARY FENDALL	19
EDWARD S. GANT	19
JAMES KEITH QR.	19
WILLIAM LANE	19
HAMILTON THRIFT	19
JAMES L. TRIPLETT	19
EDWARD SANFORD	19
HENRY TOLER	19
FRANCIS COFFER	18
JANE CARTER	18
PENELOPE DARNES	18
DANIEL LEWIS	18
W. B. MELVIN	18
GEORGE TERRETT	18

ESTIMATED HOUSEHOLDS IN 1810 — 1,275

APPROXIMATELY 6% OF HOUSEHOLDS OWNED MORE THAN 18 SLAVES.

81 PERSONS HELD 2,918 SLAVES, OR 45% OF ALL SLAVES IN COUNTY

3	PERSONS HELD	100 - 250
2	" "	75 - 99
8	" "	50 - 74
35	" "	25 - 49
33	" "	18 - 24
81		

WILLIAM H. TERRETT WAS IN THE UPPER 3% OF LARGE SLAVE OWNERS

SOURCE: 1810 CENS

FAIRFAX WILL BOOK G;329
MARGARET WEST

pp. 327-328 AN INVENTORY and Appraisment of all and singular the Estate of THOMAS GREEN deceased.

Walnut Table, small chest, trunnel bedstead, brace & bitts, oil stone, dozen mortice chissells, 14 firmers and neading Chissels, gouges, 2 screw drivers, 20 files and rasps, 4 saws, 10 plane Irons, Drill & Bow, punches, scribers spriging awls marking iron & plumb bobs, plough & bitts, vice, pinchers, hammer & hold fast, 3 squares, 3 gages, 1 sweep, mallet & bevel, glue pott, 3 augers, 2 gimblets; 7 hooov & rounds, 5 ovelow & ogees, 2 beads & picture frame plane, 1 Philister and Rabit plane, 1 pair Raiseing planes, jointer fore plane, Jack and Smothing plane; Strait Block plane, bench screw & 3 plane blocks, chest, bed pins, step, level brackett paterns &c.,

Total £. 13...4...6.

We the Subscribers being first lawfully sworn have appraised the above articles, Witness our hand JOSIAH EMMIT. GERRET DOYLE
SANDERS REED WM. REYNOLDS

At a Court continued and held for Fairfax County the 20th day of Decemr. 1797 This Inventory and Appraisment of the Estate of THOMAS GREEN deced., was returned and ordered to be recorded Teste P. WAGENER, Cl Cur

pp. 329-333 IN THE NAME OF GOD Amen. I MARGARET WEST of Fairfax County and the Commonwealth of Virginia being weak in body but of sound mind memory and understanding and reflecting how uncertain life is, do provide for the settlement of my temporal affairs by making this my last Will and Testament in manner following: Imprimis, I give and bequeath unto my Eldest Son, WILLIAM HENRY TERRETT, my Dwelling Plantation with about Two hundred and fifty acres of land and all other lands to which I am in any manner intitled except SUMMERs TRACT by me herein otherwise devised; Also the following slaves, to wit. Tom and Janney, Son and Daughter of Old Kate; James, Bet, Philis, Nan and all her Children, Old Oder, George, Cate, Milla and all her Children. also Ben, now runaway, if he can recover him and one feather bed and furniture standing in the Room adjoining the dining Room, all which I give to him and to his heirs and assigns forever, upon this Express Condition; that he convey his title to the Lands called SUMMERS;s and also his Title to the slaves I conveyed unto my Son. NATHANIEL TERRETT unto the several persons to whom I shall give the said land and slaves and in all other things comply with abide by and perform this my last Will and Testament but if he refuse or neglect to convey his title to said lands last mentioned to the person to whom it is herein after devised, then I devise my Dwelling Plantation with the Two hundred and fifty acres adjoining to and for the same uses which I shall herein after mention, or if he refuse to convey his title to any of the slaves which I formerly conveyed to his Brother, NATHANIEL TERRETT, and confirm my bequest thereof, then as often as he shall so refuse, I do give to such persons and to such uses such and so many of the slaves which I have herein before given him.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my Daughter, CONSTANT WASHINGTON, the following Negroes to wit, Cate, Daughter of Old Cate, Charles, Young Bet and her Children, to her and to her heirs and assigns for ever;

Item. I give and bequeath to my Grand Children that is the Children of my late Daughter, MARGARET WEEMS, the following Negroes to wit, To JAMES WEEMS JUNIOR, Sam; To NATHANIEL TERRETT WEEMS, Nat: To AMELIA HOLLIDAY, Sina, and to MARGARET MAKAL, Janney, to them and their heirs and assigns forever;

Item. I give and bequeath to my Daughter, SUSANNAH MARIAH DIANNA TERRETT the following Negroes to wit, James, Jack and Conney and her Children, also one feather bed and furniture to her and her heirs and assigns forver; But upon this Condition, if she should die without lawfull issue, or if my Son, ROGER WEST, shall pay or secure the

payment of the sum of twenty pounds annually to the said SUSANNAH MARIAH DIANNA TERRETT during her life, then I give and bequeath the aforesaid Negroes with their increase to the aforesaid ROGER WEST his heirs and assigns forever;

Item I give and devise to my Son, ROGER WEST, the tract of land called SOMMERS's containing about Two hundred and fifty acres to him and his heirs forever; Also the following Negroes, to wit, Peter, Young Oder, Sambo and Judah to him and his heirs forever, also two Feather Beds and furniture, one case and bottles and one case of Drawers and two of the best Horses at the Quarter at that time upon the following Condition, he is to be subject to the payment of One hundred pounds as follows, that is to say to CONSTANT WASHINGTON twenty five pounds, to JAMES WEEMS JUNIOR Six pounds five shillings. To NATHANIEL TERRETT WEEMS six pounds five shillings, to AMELIA HOLLIDAY six pounds five shillings, to MARGARET MAKAL six pounds five shillings, to ANNA POWELL twenty five pounds, to MARGARET HARPER my Grand Daughter twenty five pounds. And further my desire is that my Son, ROGER WEST, may have the whole of the crop that may be growing on the Plantation I give him at the time of my death to help him pay the Legacies above mentioned, And this my devise of the land and Plantation called SOMMERS's I will that my Eldest Son, WILLIAM HENRY TERRETT, in all things confirm immediately on my death or on failure thereof, I give and devise my Dwelling Plantation herein before devised to my Son, WILLIAM HENRY TERRETT, with the Two hundred and fifty acres thereunto belonging to my said Son, ROGER WEST, to him and his heirs and assigns forever,

Item I give and bequeath to my Daughter, ANNA POWELL, Negro Suckey and all her Children to her and her heirs forever together with my Desk and Cupboard;

Item. I give and bequeath to my Grand Daughter, MARGARET HARPER, the following Negroes, to wit, Sall and all her Children, to her and her heirs forever, but in case of her death without lawful issue, I give and bequeath the said Negroes to be equally divided between my two Sons, WILLIAM HENRY TERRETT and ROGER WEST

Item. my will and desire is that all the rest and residue of my Estate not herein before disposed of be sold by my Executors herein after named to the highest Bidder and out of the money arising therefrom I will that Twenty five pounds current money of Virginia be disposed of to Charitable purposes at the discretion of my Sons, WILLIAM HENRY TERRETT and ROGER WEST, the REVD. MR. FAIRFAX and JOHN MOSS, and the remainder of the money produced by such sale together with all the debts which may be due me at the time of my death. I give and bequeath to my Son, ROGER WEST, as a further and towards the discharge of the Legacies which I have herein enjoined him to pay, but should my Son, ROGER WEST, prefer to pay the aforesaid sum of Twenty five pounds herein given to Charitable purposes out of his own Estate, and to keep the Estate devised to be sold for such purposes, in that case, I give and bequeath all the rest and residue of my Estate of what kind and nature soever to my said Son, ROGER WEST, his heirs and assigns forever, he paying the aforesaid sum of Twenty five pounds;

Item. my will and desire is that my Son, WILLIAM HENRY TERRETT, take the care and management of his Sister, SUSANNA MERIAH DIANNA TERRETT, into his hands and with her take her Negroes or receive the annual payment of Ten pounds from my Son, ROGER WEST, as my said Son, ROGER WEST, shall elect, or if she chooses to live with his Sister, ANNA POWELL, then my Will is that MR. ROBERT POWELL have the care and management of her and her Estate as herein before mentioned;

Item. my will and desire is that Old Peg be supported by my Son, ROGER WEST, at the Plantation I give him as long as she lives;

Item. my will and desire is that my Son, WILLIAM HENRY TERRETT, have and enjoy all the lands which may be affected by the residuary clause in his Farthers Will and that his Sisters respectively release their rights to him upon request, upon which condition

it is that I have thus herein provided for them by my Will and if any of them disturb him either in the sale or the enjoyment of the said Lands and any damage to them thereupon ensues, then I will that such damage may be made good out of the Estate hereby devised to the person or persons so disturbing him;

Lastly, my will and desire is that my Estate may not be appraised and I do hereby constitute and appoint my Sons, WILLIAM HENRY TERRETT and ROGER WEST, Executors of this my last Will and Testament. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this Second day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Ninety Six.

Signed Sealed published and declared as and for
the last Will and Testament of the above named MARGT. WEST
MARGARET WEST in presence of us

Note: It is understood that Old Oder and Peg were dead at the executing of this Will

JOHN MOSS,
JOHN MOSS JUNR., JOHN his mark X THOMPSON

At a Court continued and held for Fairfax County the 16th day of January 1798 This last Will and Testament of MARGARET WEST deced., was proved by the Oath of JOHN MOSS, JOHN MOSS JUNR. and JOHN THOMPSON, witnesses thereto and ordered to be recorded Teste P. WAGENER, Cl

pp. 334-336 Fairfax County to wit: September Court 1797

Ordered that WILLIAM DENEALE, FRANCIS COFFER & EDWARD FORD or any two of them do settle the Estate Account of MOSES SIMPSON deceased, and return the account to this Court. A copy P. WAGENER, Cl.

The Estate of MOSES SIMPSON deced., Dr. in account with RICHD. WHEELER.

1783: To JOHN SIMPSON's Board and clothing: To 2 small Negroes from the 19th of March
1784. To JOHN SIMPSON's Board and clothing; To 2 Negroes do and Tax;
1785. To JOHN SIMPSON's Board and Clothing & Schooling; To 2 Negroes do. and Tax;
1786. To JOHN SIMPSON's Board Clothing & Schooling, To 1 Negroes board and clothing;
1787. To JOHN SIMPSON's board & do; To 1 Negroe do and Tax;
1788. To JOHN SIMPSON's Board clothing & schooling, To 1 Negroes board Clothing & Tax;
1789. To JOHN SIMPSON's board clothing & schooling; To 1 Negroes board Clothing & Taz;
1790. To JOHN SIMPSON's do. do.
1793. To Cash to MRS. STONE for Midwifery: To trouble and expence for Negro wench in Child bead;
1796. To Doctors Acct Er. Excepted pr. RICHD. WHEELER

The Estate of MOSES SIMPSON (in acct. with RD. WHEELER, p. contra. Cr.

(For years 1790 through 1795, there are the same entry: By the hire of a Negro Girl, By the hire of a Negro boy. (In 1796: By the hire of a Negro boy; By the hire of a Negro girl with a Child. Total £. 74...15...0. 1798. By a ballance due RICHARD WHEELER pr. acct.

We the Subscribers in obedience to an order of the County Court of Fairfax bearing date September Court 1797, and at the request of RICHARD WHEELER, did examine the within acct. and he produced satisfactory vouchers together with his own Testamony to us and we find a balance due said WHEELER of Forty two pounds nineteen shillings and his commition of Five pounds seventeen shillings and eight pence. 1/4. Given under our hands this 19th of January 1798

W. DENEALE
FRANCIS COFFER

Fairfax Sct RICHARD WHEELER appeared before me a Justice of the peace for the County aforesaid and made Oath that the above acct. against the Estate of MOSES SIMPSON is just and true as it stands stated; Given under my hand this 20th day of February 1797.

DANIEL McCARTY

At the request of the parties interested and by direction of the Court for the [illegible] thereof I have surveyed the lands of the late Capt. George H. Terrett according to the annexed plat. Beginning at a White Oak on the bank of Holmes Run opposite the corner white oak on a point of a hill on the South side of Holmes Run corner to Robt. Adams' 393 acres tract and a corner to William H. Terrett's 127 acres patent at A thence with said Terrett's corrected N 34 E 57 poles to the line of Washington formerly Adams now Terrett a small Hickory near a marked black oak, thence with a marked line of Terrett & Somes N 10 W 88 to place where stood a large White Oak thence with another line of Terrett & Somes (now Reid) N 15½ E 64 poles to a small pine where Smith [illegible] says the pile of stones was N 67½ E 34 poles to a stake at the corner of Donaldson fence & corner to Terrett's purchase of Swift's heirs, thence with another line of said Swift S 39 E 223 poles to a black oak on a hill and near the corner of Lacy's lot thence South 52 W. 136 poles to a pile of stones and marked saplings on the South side of a hill, thence South 31¼ E 99 poles to a pile of stones and marked red oak on the north side of an old road, thence N 86½ E 222½ poles to the old road leading to Alexandria and near Thos. Jackson's house, thence with said road and binding therein the several courses and meanders thereof S 3½ E 8[illegible] poles S 21¼ E 16, S 32¼ E 54, S 41½ E 104 S 57¼ E 16 poles 9 links opposite a white oak on the South side of said road and in the line of Terrett and [illegible], thence S 17½ W 78 poles to a planted stone at the angle of a ditch thence N 49½ W 67 a stake in the woods South 45½ W 79 poles to an old ditch and avenue one pole wide thence with said avenue and ditch N 41 W 34 poles a stake in the pines in [illegible] field N 22½ E 41½ poles to a stake on the side of a hill in the wood N 81 W 40 poles a stake on S.E. side of the road leading to the house of [illegible] James Robinson

thence South 24 W 242½ poles to a large red oak at the Angle of the fence, thence South 71 W 5 poles to the mill race. thence up the race and binding therewith N 10 W 6 poles N 37 W 10 N 64 W 10 N 23½ W 22 thence crossing the race S 54½ W 44 poles a maple corner to Cloud's lot thence with said lot S 27 E 38 poles 20 links the turnpike road N 70 W 15 poles a planted stone and gum tree, thence N 20 W 310 poles 10 links to a planted stone marked T & B thence N 85 W 73 poles to another planted stone marked B & T thence N 2 W 78 poles to the line of Crump & Murray thence with said Murray's line N 58 E 42 poles to a pile of stones and marked saplings corner to said Murray and this tract, thence N 78 E 28 poles to Holmes' Run and up said run and binding therewith the several courses and meanders thereof to the beginning Containing One thousand one hundred and seventy two acres two roods and two poles

		a	r	p
Lot No. 1	Contains	142.	3.	04
" No. 2	Contains	220.	1.	11½
" No. 3	do	235.	3.	37½
" No. 4	do	280	0.	7 including Shreve's lot
" No. 5	do	180	0.	35
" No. 6	do	111.		26½

The piece below the little road turnpike is about ½ acre,

Jas: Allen S.F.C.

Novr. 1851

The above is a true Copy of the Survey filed in the Suit of S.H.B. Tennille &c agt W.G. Tennille &c in the Circuit Court of Fairfax County

Teste

G. Richardson

cff #51A

FX, WILL BK

WILL RECORDED U:126

Copy

In the name of God Amen! I George K. Jewett of Fairfax County, in the State of Virginia, considering the certainty of death and the uncertainty as to the time at which it may happen, have thought proper to make and publish this my last will and Testament in manner and form following that is to say

First. After all my just debts and funeral expenses shall have ~~have~~ been paid, I do hereby give and bequeath to my beloved wife Hannah Butler the whole of my estate, real personal and mixed, to be held by her for and during her natural life, or so long as she may remain my widow.

Second. Immediately, or as soon as may be, after the death or intermarriage of my said wife, I do hereby direct, that the whole of my estate, real, personal and mixed (with the exceptions and under the conditions hereinafter mentioned) shall be equally divided, share and share alike, among my children herein named to wit— My sons George, Burdett Ashton, Nathaniel, John, Washington, Wallace, Frederick, Alexander and Gibson, and my daughters Mary Payne and Amelia— deducting from the portion that would, under such division fall to the share of my daughter Mary, the value of the negroes which I have already given to her.

Third. That portion of my estate to which my son Alexander would be entitled to under this my will, I do hereby direct and desire it to be placed in the hands of my sons George and Burdett Ashton, which I do hereby appoint Trustees in this behalf, with power to use, and dispose of such portion as they may think best for the benefit and support of my said son Alexander, whom I particularly recommend to their brotherly care and attention.

Fourth. In case any of my children herein before named shall depart this life, without lawful issue, before

the division of my Estate shall take place as herein before directed, then the part or portion to which he, she or they would have been entitled under such division, had he, she or they lived to the time of making the same, shall be equally divided among the survivors of my children herein before named: And in case any of my children before named shall depart this life, leaving lawful issue, before a division of my estate shall take place under this my will, then his her or their child or children, respectively, shall be entitled to the share or part which the father or mother of such child or children would have been entitled if living at the time when a division of my estate, as herein declared, is directed to be made.

Fifth. I do hereby appoint and direct, that my said beloved wife shall have the Guardianship and Tuition of my children during their Minority respectively, so long as she shall continue Sole; And in case of her death or Marriage during the Minority of any of my children, then I appoint that my Son George shall have the Guardianship and Tuition of them during their Minority. And I earnestly entreat their utmost care, respectively, in and about the morals and education of my said Children.

And Lastly. I do hereby Constitute and appoint my dearly beloved wife sole Executrix of this my last will and Testament; and reposing, as I do, the most entire confidence in her, I do hereby direct that no security be taken or expected from her for the due and faithful performance of the duties and trusts hereby confided to her as sole Executrix of this my last will and Testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this second day of September

in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight.

Geo. H. Terrett

Seal

Signed, sealed, published and declared by George Hunter Terrett, the above named testator, as and for his last will and Testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence and the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto.

Geo. Minor.
A. Macrae.
Nathan Loughborough.

Codicil to my last will and Testament which is hereunto annexed, dated the second day of September A.D. 1838.

1. In the event of my daughter Emelia being unmarried at the time of her mothers death, or when a distribution is directed to be made of my estate under my will, I do hereby direct and declare, that it is my will, that she shall and take two twelfths of my estate real and personal. But in case she shall unfortunately before the time allotted by my will for a division of my estate, then and in that case she is to be entitled and to receive no more than one share, or child's part or one twelfth of my estate real and personal.

2. In my will and Testament hereunto annexed, my son William Henry is not named for certain causes not therein mentioned; but having for him the same love and affection which I have for, and bear to my other beloved children, I have determined to

place him on an equal footing with the rest of my Children (except in the case of my daughter Amelia above mentioned) and I do therefore devise to him one twelfth part of my estate to be paid over to him at the time a distribution thereof shall take place under the provisions of my said will to which this is a Codicil; — it being my desire at the decease or intermarriage of my wife, that the whole of my estate, real, personal and mixed, shall be divided (with the exception in favour of my daughter Amelia above mentioned) among my children equally, share and share alike. And I do hereby enjoin it upon my Children (and particularly upon my eldest Son William Henry, who now lives with me) to be kind dutiful and obedient to their mother, so long as they may continue to live with her. But nothing herein contained is intended to alter and change that part of my will which provides that the value of the slaves which I have already given to my daughter Mary is to be deducted from the portion of my estate devised to her or to which she may be entitled under my will and this Codicil to the same.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this third day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine —

Geo. H. Terrett (Seal)

Signed sealed and declared by the within named George Hunter Terrett as a Codicil to his last will and Testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request and in his presence and in the presence of each other have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto.

Nathan Loughborough.
Alexander Hunter.
A. B. Alexander.

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At a Court held for the County of Fairfax the 17th day of July 1843.

This last Will and Testament of George Hunter Tunnit, deceased, with a Codicil attached thereto was this day presented to the Court, and the Codicil being proved by the oaths of Alexander Hunter and R. B. Alexander two subscribing witnesses thereto & ordered to be recorded. And at a Court Continued and held for the said County on the 18th day of July 1843. The same was again presented to the Court by Hannah B. Tunnit the Executrix therein named who made oath thereto & the Codicil having been further proved, and the Will likewise proved by the oaths of Allen Macrae and George Mitchell two subscribing witnesses thereto the same, together with the Codicil aforesaid is admitted to Probat.

Test,

Jno. Bale C.C.

A Copy,

Test,

Jno. Bale C.C

Fx. Co. House [illegible] File 50:A

The undersigned the commissioner appointed to make sale of "Oakland" the real estate of which George H. Terrett died seized, respectfully reports, that after having the same divided by the County Surveyor, and given due notice of the time, time and place of sale by advertisement in the Alexandria Gazette, National Intelligencer and Fairfax News, he proceeded on the 8th day of January 1852 to make sale of the following parcels.

Lot no 1 to Wm B Scarce containing 142 acres for $12.25 per acre	$ 1740.50
Lot no 6 to Wm B Scarce containing 111 acres for $ 13.25 per acre	1470.75
Lot no 5 to D. Sherman containing 182 acres 36 poles at $11.00 per acre	2003.40
4 acres with a Log Cabin to E. A. Dickens	140.00
	$ 5353.65

Having failed to effect a sale of the whole property the undersigned again advertised and on the 26th day of the following February sold the following parcels.

Lot no 3 to D. S. C. Gilim & Geo Terrett containing 220 acres at $32.00 per acre	$ 7040.00
Lot no 4 (part) to A. H. Terrett containing 28 acres 28 poles at $20.00 per acre	562.00
Lot no 4 (part ..) to Wm & A. C. Terrett cont'g 116 acres at $20.00 per acre	2320.00
	$9922.00

And on the 18th day of March the remainder of Lot no 4 to C. Sibley containing 65½ acres for $19.00 per acre — $ 1254.00

¼ Acres south of L. R. Turnpike sold to Wm. H. Terrett for $7.50 (omitted Jany 8th) — 7.50

Amount Brought Over

Amount of Sales January 6th 1852		$ 5353.65
" " " February 28th 1852		9922.00
" " " March 18th 1852		1254.50
" " " January 6th 1852.		7.50
Total amount of sales.		$ 16537.65

To amount of 18th payment on $1528.15 at 1/10 $1528.31½
" " " " on Tillys purchase 250.00 $ 1778.31½.

Fairfax Ct.

By Cost of suit	$ 30.48	
" Alexandria Gazette Office	31.10	
" A. Intelligencer Office	30.25	
" Fairfax News Office	13.25	
" Surveyors Fee	34.50.	
" Auctioneers Fee	10.00	$ 153.48.

By 3 p Cent Commission on $ 300 $ 15.00.
" 2 p Cent " $16237.65 $324.75. $493.23 $ 493.23.
Balance of 18th payment in hand. $ 1285.18.

The above amount is to be divided among the several distributees, twelve in number, making the portion of each $107.08. which the undersigned is now ready to pay over.

The undersigned would further report, that there is a part of the land not sold. Lot No 3 containing 230 acres, which he is under the impression can be more advantageously sold at private sale, subject to the confirmation of the Court, than at public auction. There is also a small lot of eight acres, respecting which there is some controversy between the heirs of Lewis Durrett and John Durrett dec'd, which the undersigned did not deem

Comm. office May 21st 1853
~~Ex Co. Hour Expended ...~~

Terrett &c
vs
Terrett &c } In Chancery
Cir. Ct. Fairfax Co. May 5. 1853

Pursuant to a decree pronounced in the above Cause directing the the undersigned to to ascertain the advancements made by George Terrett in his lifetime to his Children The Comm. reported at Ct: Term 1852 that said Terrett had advanced to his son in law G S. Payne in the year 1831 two negroes valued together at $562½ doll. & at request of the Counsel in the Cause Messrs. Dulany & Green the Comm. now proceeds to divide the negroes according to the valuation & division made by the Comm. appointed to divide the same heretofore correcting however their valuation of the advancements to Payne according to the report above refered to — The negroes are valued at $6212 the advancements at $562½ making $6774.50 to be divided among twelve distributees making each distributees share $564.54 & allotted as follows

Lot No 1

Susan	$400
Harriet	200
	600
To pay No 12	35.46
	564.54

Washington Terrett

Lot No 2

Roberta	$400
Amanda	200
	600
To pay No 12	35.46
	564.54

Alexander Terrett

Lot No 3

Isabella	$100
William	500
	600
To pay No 12	35.46
	564.54

Mrs. W. B. Terrett

Lot No 4

Aaron	100
Ann Maria	500
	600
To pay No 12	35.46
	564.54

Geo H. Terrett

Lot No 5

Jane & Child	450
Lavinia dau of Jane	200
	650
To pay No 12	85.46
	564.54

Fredk Terrett

Lot No 6

Bersheba	300
Jannie	337
	637
To pay No 12	72.46
	564.54

N. H. Terrett

[Lot] No. 7

Emily at	$400
Lizzy at	225
	625
To pay No 12	60.46
	564.54

[W]m. H. Terrett

Lot No 8

Eliza & child	$550
To receive from lot No 9	14.54
	564.54

[W]allace Terrett

Lot No 9

Mary Ann	$500 -
John	150
	650 -
To pay No 8. $14.54 & No 12 $70.92 making	85.46
	564.54

Barrett Terrett

Lot No 10.

Mary Ann	350 -
Moses	300
	650
To pay No: 11 - $2.04 & No: 12 - $83.44 making	85.48
	564.54

Gibson Terrett

Lot No 11

Amanda advanced at	300.00
Mary do	262.50
	562.50
To receive from No 10	2.04
	564.54

Ovis S. Payne

No 12. To N. C. Hunter

Billy		$350.00
To receive from Lot No 1		35.46
" " "	No 2	35.46
do	No 3	35.46
do	No 4	35.46
do	No 5	85.46
do	No 6	72.46
do	No 7	60.46
	No 9	70.92
	No 10	83.44
		564.38

By the above allotment N. C. Hunter will [re]ceive nearly all his portion of the negroes in money he prefers this arrangement therefore by way of [e]quality of partition Washington Terrett will pay him (Hunter) [$3]5.46 - Alexander Terrett $35.46 - Mrs H. B. Terrett $35.46 [W]m. H. Terrett $35.46 - Frederick Terrett $85.46 - ~~Nath~~ Terrett $72.46 William H. Terrett $60.46

Burdette Tenette $70.92 and Gibson Tenette will pay him $83.44 according to the foregoing statement which several sums should bear interest from the 25th day of Dec. 1837 the day on which the negroes were divided & went into the possession of each distributee according to the allotment. Gibson Tenette is to pay Orris S Payne $2.04 with like interest and Burdette Tenette is to pay to Wallace Tenette the sum of $14.34 with like interest. All of which is

Very Respy

Subm^d. & c

Geo. J. Murray

Comm^r. in Chy. Cir. Ct. Fairfax Cty

Comm^r. fee for former report, depositions & this report } $6.00

expedient, to offer for sale, while the question of title is adjusted between them.

Respectfully submitted

Wm H Blackmore Comr.

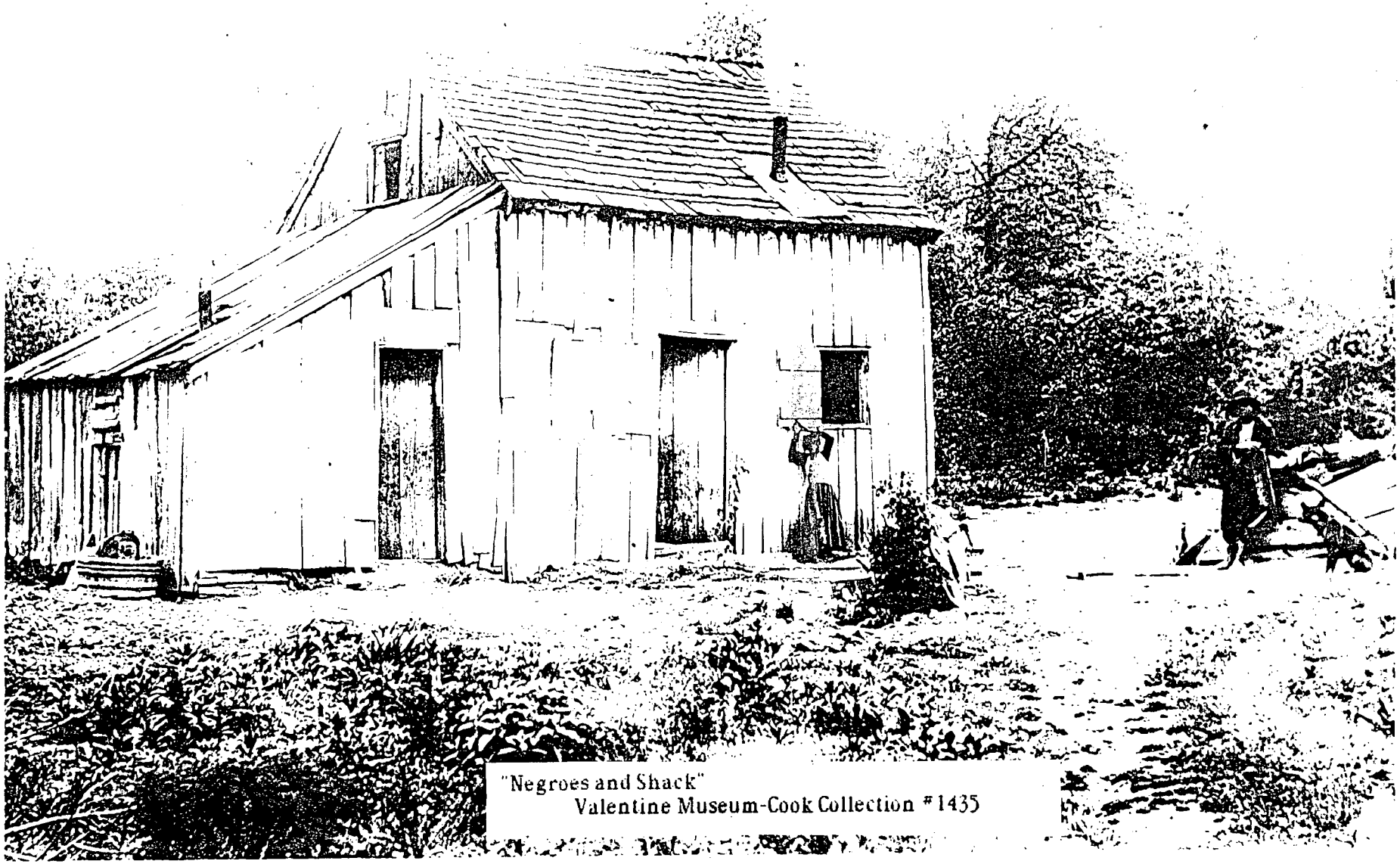
PARTITION OF "OAKLAND (TERRETT)

W 4; 245
X5: 43
SUSP. 30A

APPENDIX M

Photographs from Valentine Museum

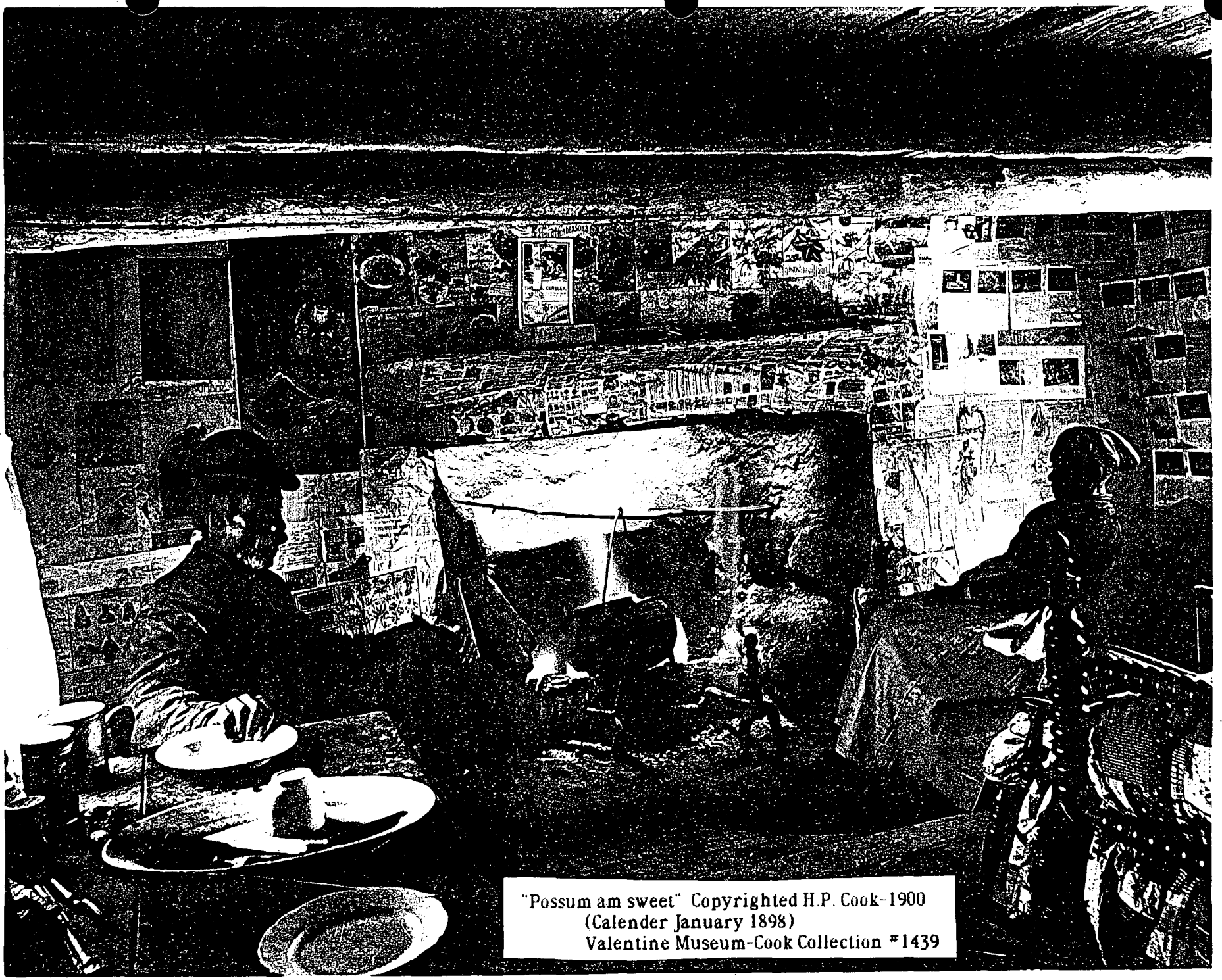
(Not for reproduction)



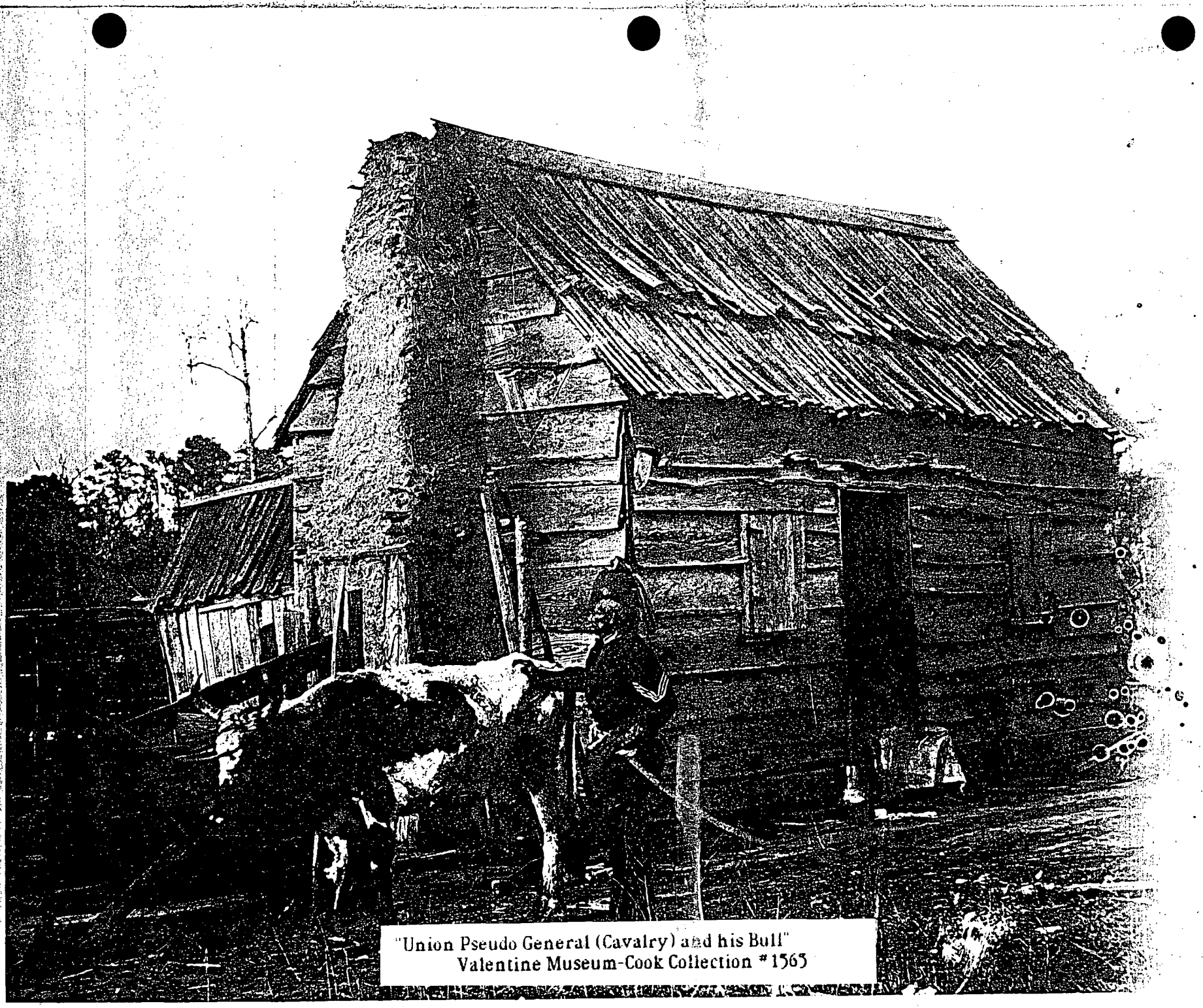
"Negroes and Shack"
Valentine Museum-Cook Collection #1435

"Near Richmond", "No. 18"
People: Negro Cabins
Valentine Museum-Cook Collection #1440

"Black woman cooking in an outdoor kitchen, Boscubel near Fredericksburg"
Valentine Museum

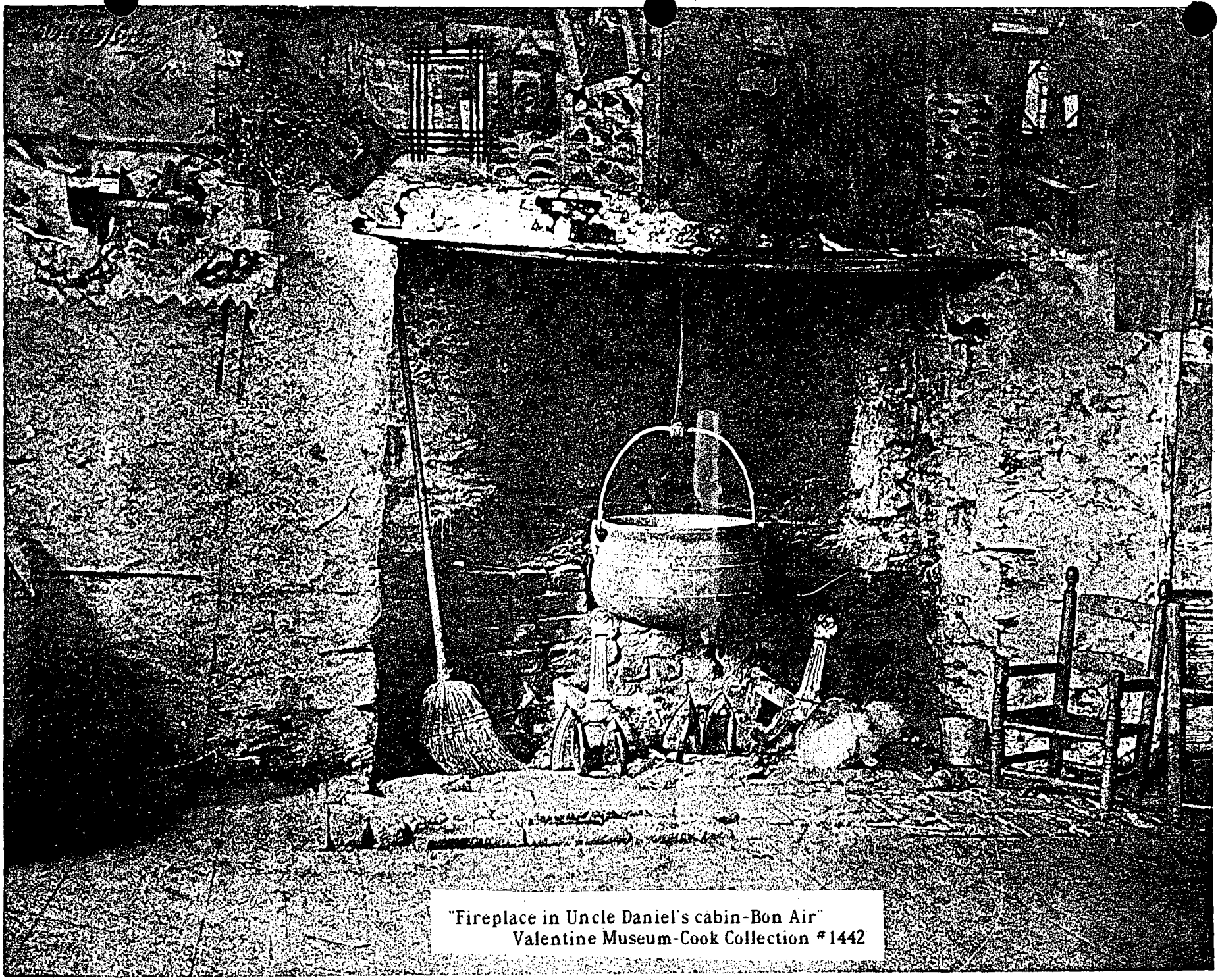


"Possum am sweet" Copyrighted H.P. Cook-1900
(Calender January 1898)
Valentine Museum-Cook Collection #1439



"Union Pseudo General (Cavalry) and his Bull"
Valentine Museum-Cook Collection #1565

"Shadows in Silver p.217 #95
Valentine Museum-Cook Collection #1433

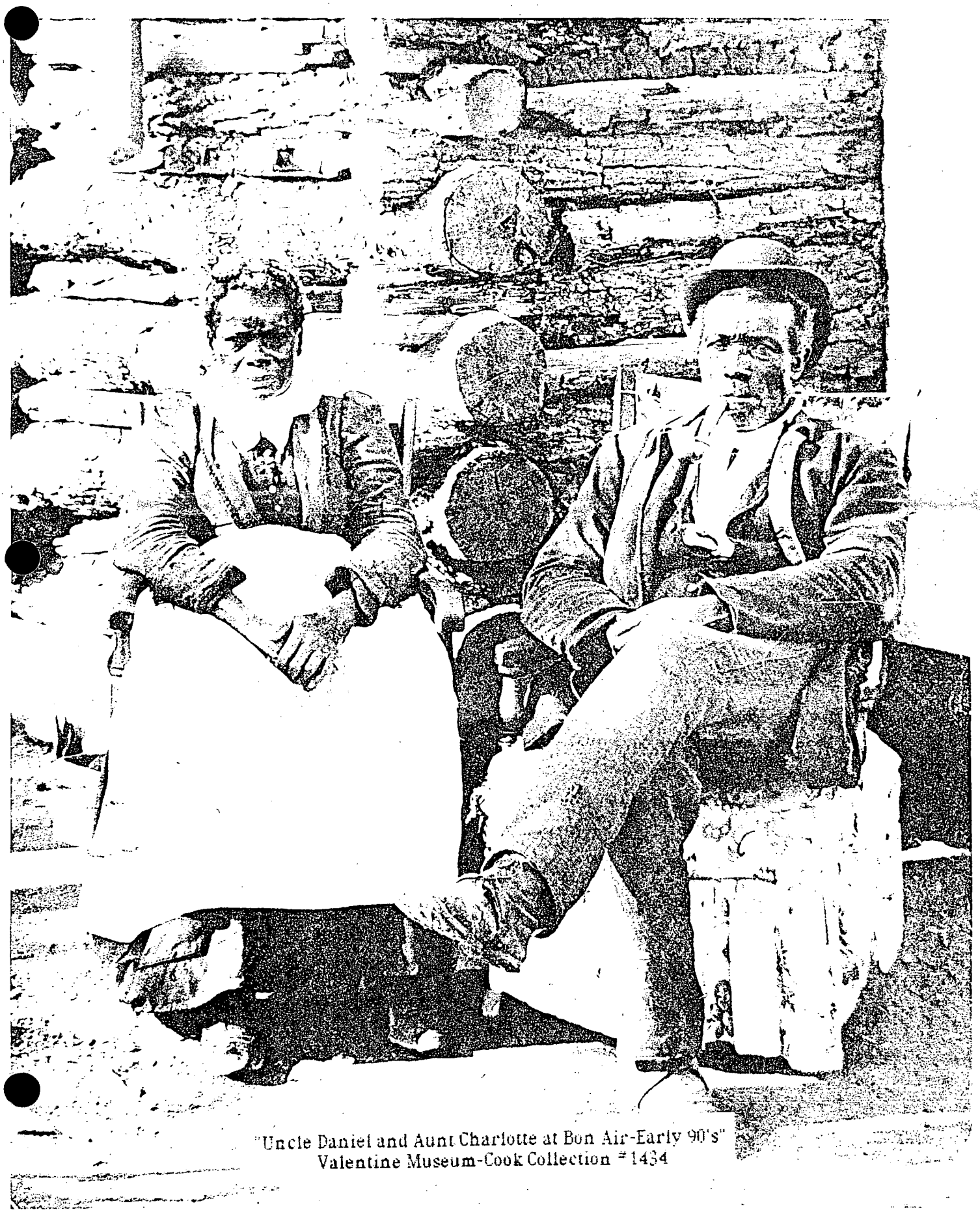


"Fireplace in Uncle Daniel's cabin-Bon Air"
Valentine Museum-Cook Collection #1442

Shadows in Silver IV.96-p. 218

"When this women lost her husband, she managed to acquire a patch of woodland. Assisted only by her eldest daughter, she cleared it and used the logs to build a substantial if not elegant cabin."

Valentine Museum-Cook Collection #1432



"Uncle Daniel and Aunt Charlotte at Bon Air-Early 90's"
Valentine Museum-Cook Collection #1434