ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AND SURVEY OF THE BUCKLAND MILLS AND DISTILLERY PROPERTIES PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA

VOLUME I

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY CONTRACT NO.: 1108NO0

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT GRANT 2010-2011

Prepared For:
The Buckland Preservation Society
and
Prince William County, Virginia

Prepared By:
Matthew R. Laird, Ph.D. and Garrett R. Fesler, Ph.D.
James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc.
223 McLaws Circle, Suite 1
Williamsburg, Virginia 23185
(757) 229-9485

With contributions from:
Thane H. Harpole, B.A. and David A. Brown, M.A.
DATA Investigations, LLC

and
Stephen Fonzo, B.A.

July 2011

This publication has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the view or policies of the U.S. Department of the Interior. This program receives Federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the U.S. Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability or age in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: Office of Equal Opportunity; National Park Service, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20240.

ABSTRACT

During March and April 2011, the James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc. (JRIA) and DATA Investigations, LLC (DATA) conducted documentary research, archaeological testing, reconnaissance survey, and mapping at three separate properties within the Buckland Historic District (076-0313) in Prince William County, Virginia. The project was funded by a Certified Local Government Grant from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR), with a matching contribution from the Buckland Preservation Society (BPS) and in kind contributions from Prince William County.

The documentary research task involved analyzing the substantial body of primary and secondary source materials already compiled by the BPS, and conducting additional targeted research with the goal of tracing the historic land use of the study properties, assessing the potential for historic resources, and providing a specific historic context for evaluating the results of the archaeological fieldwork. The archaeological component of the project included the excavation of close-interval shovel tests and test units on two of the former Buckland town lots (Lot 28/44PW1659-0028; and Lot 29/44PW1659-0029) where an early nineteenth-century distillery was believed to have operated, as well as specific locations within the adjoining 36-acre Buckland Mills tract to the north (44PW1659-0051), including the former site of the Buckland Woolen Mill and a domestic site near the extant Buckland Mill (076-0313-007). The JRIA-DATA team also conducted a reconnaissance survey of the Buckland Mills tract, conducting judgmental shovel testing in suspected high probability areas and mapping key historic landscape features, most notably the extensive late eighteenth-century mill race which supplied water and power to the grist- and woolen mills.

While the archaeological testing yielded no conclusive evidence of the early nineteenth-century distillery on either Lot 28 or 29, it did indicate that both properties were characterized by relatively undisturbed soil stratigraphy and included subsurface cultural features. JRIA-DATA identified and documented the architectural footprint of the woolen mill structure, while the archaeological evidence appeared to support the hypothesis that it may also have been the site of a second, more extensive whiskey distillery in the 1820s and 1830s. Additional shovel testing and test unit excavation on the Buckland Mills tract yielded clear evidence of a mid- to late nineteenth-century domestic occupation a short distance to the west and upslope of the extant Buckland Mill. Judgmental shovel testing in the northern portion of the property in the floodplain of Broad Run indicated the potential for archaeological evidence of prehistoric Native American occupation. Finally, the JRIA-DATA team documented the historic mill race, one of Buckland's earliest and most substantial historic features, and a key component of the town's industrial landscape.

Overall, this investigation provided significant insights into the historic development of the individual study properties, while underscoring the potential for future documentary and archaeological research at Buckland.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

I. INTRODUCTION

During March and April 2011, the James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc. (JRIA) and DATA Investigations, LLC (DATA) conducted documentary research, archaeological testing, reconnaissance survey, and mapping at three separate properties in and adjacent to the historic town site of Buckland in Prince William County, Virginia (Figures 1 and 2). The project was funded by a Certified Local Government Grant from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR), with a matching contribution from the Buckland Preservation Society (BPS) and in kind contributions from Prince William County.

The designated project area for this study was encompassed by the Buckland Historic District (076-0313), which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and the Virginia Landmarks Register. It has also been designated as archaeological site 44PW1659, with site sub-components comprised of the individual historic town lots and the adjoining Buckland Mills tract to the north (Figures 3-5).

The project included two major components: intensive documentary research and archaeological fieldwork. The documentary research task involved analyzing the substantial body of primary and secondary source materials already compiled by the BPS, and conducting additional targeted research with the goal of tracing the historic land use of the various properties included in the investigation, assessing the potential for historic resources, and providing a specific historic context for evaluating the results of the archaeological fieldwork. Archival materials consulted included deeds, wills, land books, and personal property tax books at the Prince William County Circuit Court Clerk's Office and Library of Virginia; U.S. Federal Census records for 1850 and 1860, including both population and industrial schedules, at the Library of Virginia; historic newspapers for Alexandria and Warrenton, Virginia, at the Ruth E. Lloyd Information Center (RELIC) at the Bull Run Regional Library; research files on Buckland at RELIC and the archives of the VDHR; manuscripts held by the BPS, including the Hampton Day Book (1810), George Britton Store Ledger (1814-18), and the Marsteller Papers (1829-1857); as well as historic maps and images in the collections of RELIC and the Geography and Maps Division of the Library of Congress.

The archaeological component of the project included the excavation of close-interval shovel tests and test units on two of the former Buckland town lots (Lot 28/44PW1659-0028; and Lot 29/44PW1659-0029) where an early nineteenth-century distillery was believed to have operated, as well as specific locations within the adjoining 36-acre Buckland Mills tract to the north (44PW1659-0051), including the former site of the Buckland Woolen Mill and a domestic site near the extant Buckland Mill (076-0313-007). The JRIA-DATA team also conducted a reconnaissance survey of the Buckland Mills tract, conducting judgmental shovel testing in suspected high probability areas and mapping significant historic landscape features, most notably the extensive nineteenth-century mill race which supplied water and power to the grist- and woolen mills.

This project was the first extensive archaeological investigation yet undertaken at Buckland. As such, the primary goal of this effort was to identify and document specific features associated with historic commercial activities at Buckland, including the nineteenth-century distilleries and woolen mill, as well as other potential significant activity areas within the overall project area. The broader objective of the project, however, was to use this study as an

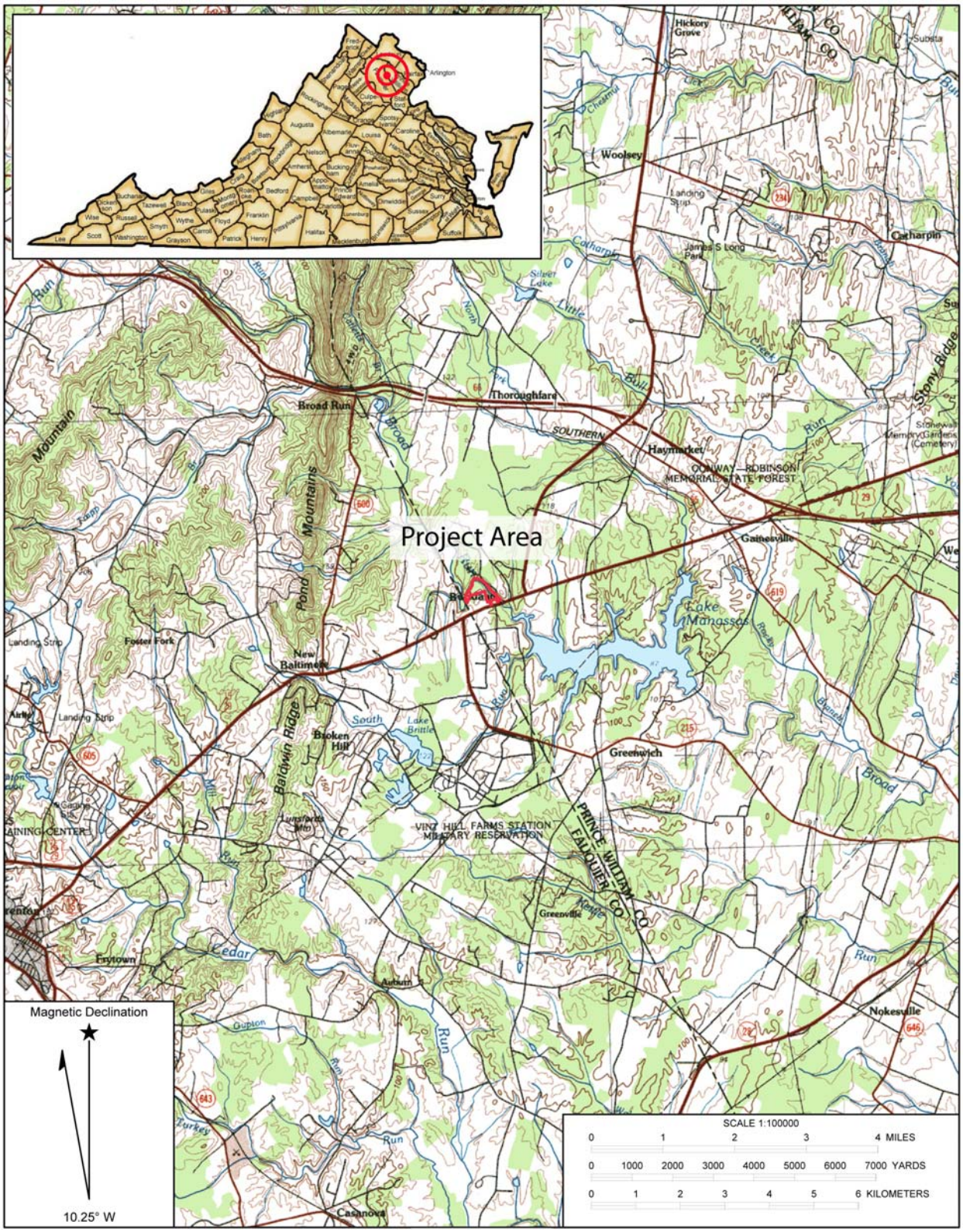


Figure 1. Location of the project area, U.S.G.S. 1:100,000 Washington West topographic quadrangle map, 1986.

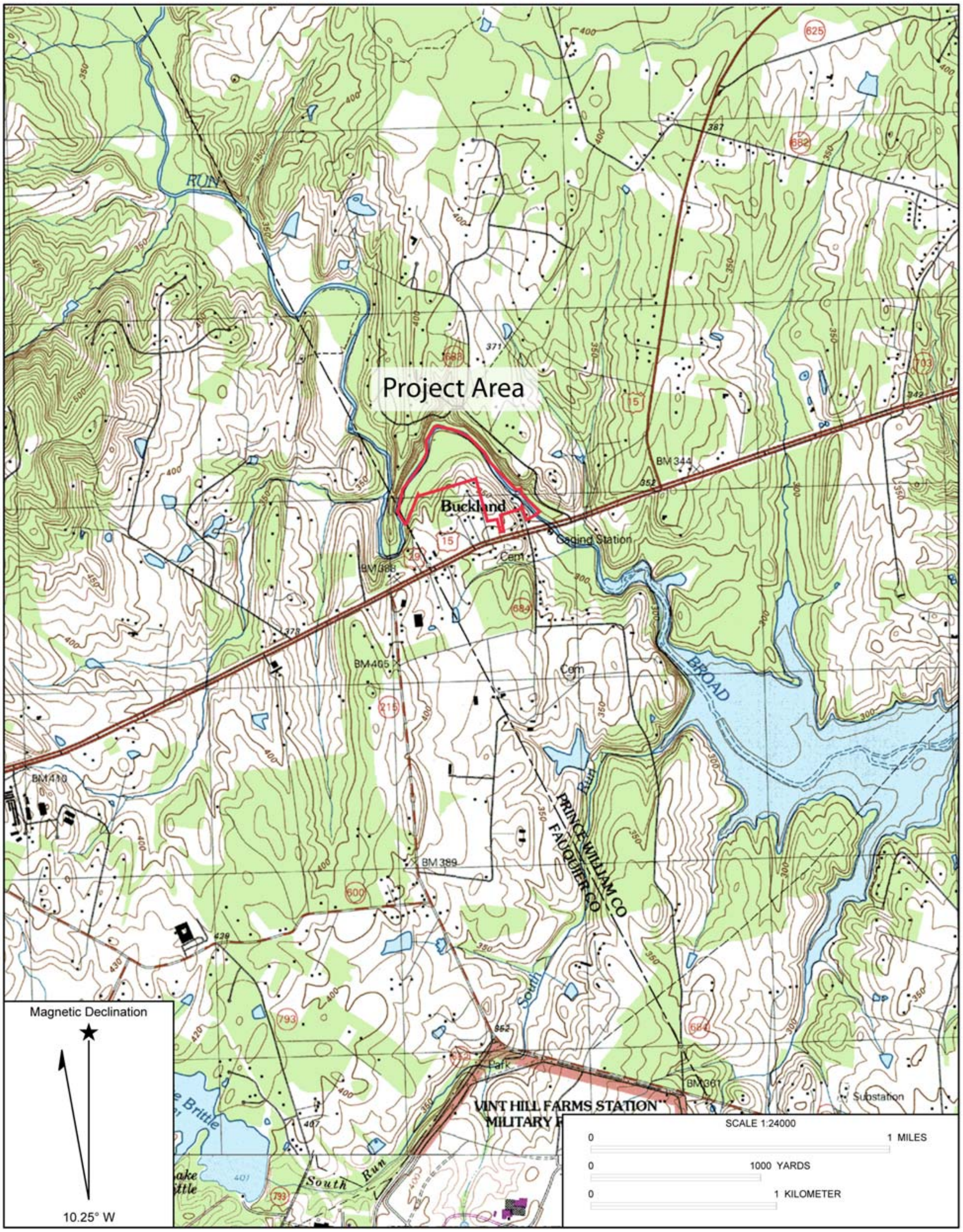


Figure 2. Location of the project area, U.S.G.S. 7.5' Thoroughfare Gap topographic quadrangle map, 1994.

Figure 3. Prince William County tax parcel map of the project area.

opportunity to evaluate the integrity and significance of Buckland's archaeological resources, and the research potential for more intensive investigations in the future.

This report includes two volumes. Volume I presents the results of the archaeological investigation, and includes a prehistoric and historic cultural context; research design; description of testing methodology; results of archaeological testing; and conclusions. Volume

Figure 4. Location of archaeological site components within the project area.

II provides an overview of commercial and manufacturing activities in nineteenth-century Buckland through a detailed analysis of several unpublished manuscript sources held by the BPS, including the Hampton Day Book (1810), the Britton Store/Turnpike Ledger (1813-1818), the B.G.D. Moxley Account Book (1829-1835), and the Marsteller Papers (1829-1857). The BPS conducted intensive documentary research using various manuscript sources associated with Buckland's nineteenth-century commercial activities, the results of which were incorporated in the historic context.

JRIA Senior Researcher Dr. Matthew R. Laird, Ph.D., and DATA's David A. Brown, M.A., served as Principal Investigators for the project. Dr. Laird and JRIA Senior Archaeologist Garrett R. Fesler, Ph.D., provided general oversight of, and participated in, the archaeological fieldwork, which was supervised jointly by Anthony Smith, M.A. (JRIA) and Thane H. Harpole (DATA). Additional assistance in completing the fieldwork was provided by Thomas F. Higgins, III, M.A. (JRIA), Travis Altomonte (JRIA), Andrew Cox (JRIA), and Laura Buchanan (DATA). Dr. Laird conducted historic research for the project, and co-authored the final report

Figure 5. Detail of archaeological site components and historic structures within the project area.

with Dr. Fesler. Independent research historian Stephen Fonzo, who formerly worked for the BPS, researched and wrote the analysis of Buckland's nineteenth-century manufacturing and commercial activities presented in Volume II. Mr. Brown and Mr. Harpole edited the final draft report and helped rewrite portions of it. GIS specialist Graham Calloway assisted with the GIS mapping component of the project.

The JRIA-DATA team would like to express their appreciation to the BPS for their assistance throughout the course of this project. Linda Wright, David Blake, and Brian Mannix, all generously shared their time and extensive knowledge of Buckland's history, while Ms. Wright graciously provided overnight accommodations for the archaeological field crew. Thanks are also due to Prince William County Archaeologist Justin Patton, who provided critical support and guidance in shaping the archaeological research design and project methodology, and to archaeologist Robert L. Jolley of the Northern Regional Office of the VDHR for his comments on the preliminary draft of the report.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT AND SITE CONDITIONS

The project area lies within the Piedmont physiographic province, a landscape defined by a rolling topography of gently sloping hills and valleys, abundant natural resources, and swift streams. The fertile lands, extensive hardwood forests, and many fresh springs, as well as larger creeks and rivers, made this area attractive to both prehistoric and historic settlers. Extensive agricultural and development activities from the eighteenth through twentieth centuries have significantly affected the natural environment and topography of the area. The town of Buckland and its environs, located primarily along the south side of Broad Run, and bisected by modern U.S. Route 29, presents a telling example of environmental change and landscape preservation. The current project area, spanning historic town Lots 28 and 29, as well as the larger Buckland Mills tract to the north, represents a park-like landscape of groomed lawns, mature forest, and natural creek that belies the complex history of this locale. Lots 28 and 29 are characterized primarily by manicured lawn punctuated with mature planted trees that slope gently from Buckland Mill Road to the bank of Broad Run, with a truncated flat floodplain area adjacent to the creek (Figure 6). Historical records suggest that a number of buildings formerly stood on these lots (in addition to the extant Deerlick Cottage/Post Office), and a road may have followed the bank of Broad Run to an early ford across the creek at the point just north of Lots 28 and 29. Overall, the current condition of these lots is considerably altered from the landscape which existed at the height of Buckland's growth and development in the first half of the nineteenth century.

The Buckland Mills tract begins at the existing stone grist mill and extends north and west following a major upstream bend in Broad Run, and includes a flood plain of variable breadth, the well-preserved remains of the historic mill race, and a relatively steeply-sloped upland area characterized by forests and pasture that drains towards Broad Run (Figures 7-8). The floodplain, which is up to a few hundred yards wide in places, narrows considerably as it approaches the mill. Historic photographs indicate that a substantial area north of the mill had been inundated by the construction of the ca. 1900 concrete mill dam that survived into the mid-twentieth century, which significantly altered the topography of the river bank area. The upper floodplain area is characterized by mature, but not extremely old mixed hardwood forest, and includes a few areas of slightly higher elevation that suggest some potential for the presence of prehistoric and historic activity areas. Broad Run itself is relatively narrow here, and crosses several natural rock outcroppings, most of which appear as exposed hills and cliffs on the opposite side of the creek. Near the upper (west) end of the tract is the beginning of the mill race, an earthen construction which largely consists of a deep ditch with the removed soil bermed on the north side, closely following the elevation contour downstream towards the mill. It begins within the floodplain, but as the floodplain narrows heading downstream towards the mill, the mill race was excavated into the sloping edge of the hill. The hills above the mill and mill race are relatively steeply sloped and appear to have been used extensively for agriculture and pasture, suggesting that erosion caused by human activities has also brought some significant changes to this pastoral landscape.

In general, the archaeological testing locations were predetermined through documentary research and prior analysis. For the historic period, at least, site locations within much of the project area were dictated by the Buckland town grid or—in the case of the woolen mill—by proximity to Broad Run and the mill race. However, a preliminary analysis of site soils

Figure 6. Yard areas of Lots 28 and 29 along Broad Run, view to southeast.

Figure 7. Upland meadow on the Buckland Mills tract, view to west.

Figure 8. Woodland area in the floodplain of Broad Run.

was conducted in order to evaluate the expected soil conditions in the various areas to be examined, and also influenced the location of judgmental shovel tests excavated in the northern portion of the Buckland Mills tract.

As outlined in Table 1 below, the project area encompassed eight distinct soil types (Figure 9), which varied considerably across the landscape, from the floodplain soils in the northern portion of the project area along Broad Run, to the relatively steep sideslopes of the Buckland Mills tract to the west of the former town site. None of the project area soils are rated highly for modern agricultural production, with varying levels of restrictions due to wetness or soil erosion. As depicted in the available historic mapping and aerial photography, however, it is clear that the majority of the tract was characterized by cleared agricultural or grazing land until well into the twentieth century.

Table 1. Soil types within the project area.

Map Unit	Name	Landform	Drainage	Slope	Land Capability*
8C	Braddock loam	Hillslopes	Well drained	7-15%	3e
11B	Calverton silt loam	Hillslopes	Moderately well drained	0-7%	3w
14A	Codorus loam	Flood plains	Moderately well drained	0-2%	2w
15A	Comus loam	Flood plains	Well drained	0-2%	2w
20B	Elsinboro sandy loam	Stream terraces	Well drained	2-7%	2e
33D	Legore-Oakhill complex	Hillslopes	Well drained	15-25%	4e
38B	Meadowville loam	Drainageways	Well drained	0-5%	2e
40C	Montalto silty clay loam	Hillslopes	Well drained	7-15%	3e

*The land capability classification rating provides a general indication of the suitability of soils for the most common field crops. Soils with a land capability rating of 2 are defined as possessing moderate limitations that restrict the choice of plants and/or require special conservation practices. Soils with a 3 or 4 rating have severe limitations. These limitations typically include water (w) and erosion (e).

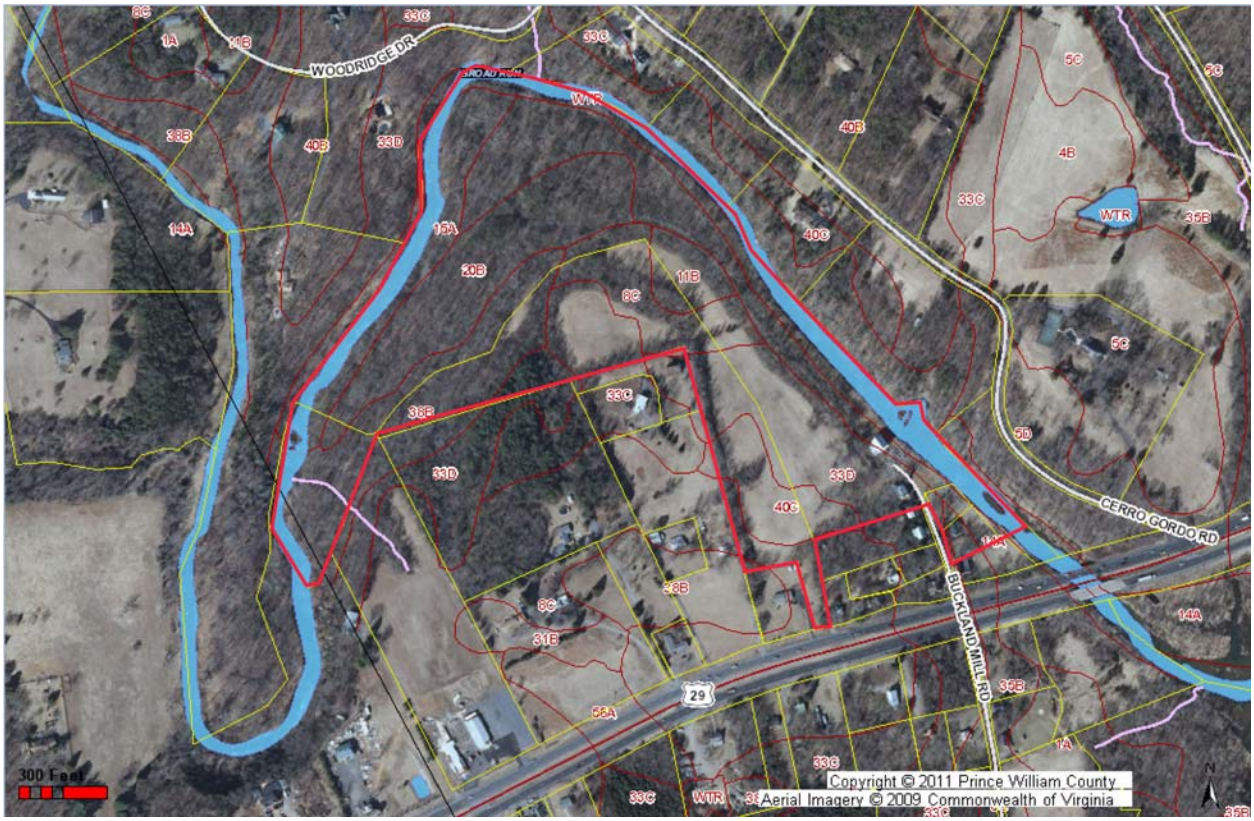


Figure 9. Mapped soil types within the project area.

III. CULTURAL CONTEXT

Prehistoric Context

Virginia's prehistoric cultural chronology is subdivided into three major time periods based on changes in subsistence as exhibited by material remains and settlement patterns. These divisions are known as the Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland periods. A brief summary of the regional cultural chronology follows, with descriptions of the defined social and material characteristics of each period.

Paleoindian (Prior to 10,000 B.C.)

Paleoindian occupation in Virginia, the first human occupation of the region, began some time before 10,000 B.C. The earliest recognized diagnostic artifacts Clovis projectile points, typically fashioned of high quality cryptocrystalline materials such as chert, chalcedony, and jasper. Later Paleoindian points include smaller Clovis-like and Cumberland variants, small "Mid-Paleo" points, and, at the end of the period, Dalton, Hardaway-Dalton and Hardaway Side-notched points. Also diagnostic, though to a lesser extent, are certain types of well-made endscrapers, sidescrapers, and other formalized tools. Most current views now hold that eastern Paleoindians were generalized foragers with an emphasis on hunting. Social organization apparently consisted of relatively small bands that exploited a wide, but defined, territory (Gardner 1989: 5-52; Turner 1989: 71-94).

The majority of Paleoindian remains in Virginia are represented by isolated projectile point finds and what appear to be small, temporary camps. Although some larger and very notable base camps are present in the state, they are relatively rare and usually associated with sources of preferred high quality lithic materials. The most important Paleoindian sites in Virginia, and in the eastern U. S. as a whole, are the Thunderbird Site in the Shenandoah Valley (Gardner 1974, 1977), the Williamson Site in south-central Virginia (McCary 1951, 1975, 1983), and the Cactus Hill Site in Sussex County. Both the Thunderbird and Williamson sites are large base camps associated with local sources of high-grade cryptocrystalline lithic materials. At the Thunderbird site area and its surrounding environs, a site typology has been formulated which includes lithic quarries, quarry-related base camps, quarry reduction stations, base camp maintenance stations, outlying hunting sites, and isolated point sites (Gardner 1981, 1989). Cactus Hill (44SX202), located on the Nottoway River near Stony Creek, is characterized by stratified deposits associated with the Paleoindian through Woodland periods. The site has yielded numerous Clovis projectile points, and generated a radiocarbon date of 15,070 from a pre-Clovis occupation layer, which is characterized by artifacts in a pre-Clovis core blade tradition (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997)

Predictions call for any Paleoindian remains in this region to be found in very low densities, with the most likely locations being situated along game-attracting marshes with southern and eastern aspects (Barber et al. 1992: 42-43). Given the relative rarity of these resources within this area, the probability of identifying significant Paleoindian sites within the Buckland vicinity is low.

Archaic (8000-1200 B.C.)

The beginning of the Archaic period generally coincided with the end of the Pleistocene epoch, marked in the region by a climatic shift from a moist, cool period to a warmer, drier climate. Vegetation also changed at this time from a largely boreal forest setting to a mixed

conifer-deciduous forest. In eastern Virginia, a temperate climate was established, and the formation of the Chesapeake estuary began. Increasing differences in seasonal availability of resources brought on by post-Pleistocene changes are thought to have coincided with increasing emphasis on strategies of seasonally geared mobility (Dent 1995: 147).

Archaic populations likely were characterized by a band-level social organization involving seasonal movements corresponding to the seasonal availability of resources and, in some instances, shorter-interval movements. Settlement during this era probably involved the occupation of relatively large regions by single band-sized groups living in base camps during part of the year, and dispersing as necessary on a seasonal basis, creating smaller microband camps that may have consisted of groups as small as single families. The Archaic period saw the development of more specialized resource procurement activities and associated technologies. These differences in material culture are believed to reflect larger, more localized populations, as well as changes in food procurement and processing methods. The Archaic period also marked the beginning of ground stone technology, with the occurrence of ground atlatl weights and celts. New tool categories that developed during the Archaic include chipped and ground stone celts, ground stone net sinkers, pestles, pecked stones, mullers, axes, and, during the more recent end of the Late Archaic, vessels carved from soapstone quarried in the Piedmont (Custer 1990: 35-40; Geier 1990: 84-86, 93-94).

Early Archaic

Corner and side-notching became a common characteristic of projectile points at the beginning of the Archaic period (Early Archaic), indicating changes in hafting technology and possibly the invention of the spear-thrower (atlatl). Notched point forms include Palmer and Kirk Corner-notched and, in localized areas, various side-notched types. The later end of the Early Archaic period and the beginning of the Middle Archaic period are marked by a series of bifurcate base projectile point forms that, in this area, are mainly represented by Lecroy points.

Middle Archaic

As a whole, the Middle Archaic ca. 6500- ca. 3000 B.C., witnessed the rise of various stemmed projectile point forms, and there is a notable increase in the number of early Middle Archaic components over the immediately preceding Early Archaic. In this area of central Virginia, the most common Middle Archaic artifact forms are, from oldest to youngest, Lecroy, Stanly, Morrow Mountain, and Guilford projectile point types, followed by the side-notched Halifax type at the end of the period as it transitions into the Late Archaic between ca. 3500 and 3000 B.C. The numbers of Middle Archaic sites recorded in eastern Virginia as a whole indicate population increase at this time.

Late Archaic

The Late Archaic period (ca. 3,000-1,200 B.C.) was dominated by stemmed and notched knife and spear point forms, including various large, broad-bladed stemmed knives and projectile points that generally diminish in size by the succeeding Early Woodland period (e.g., Savannah River points and variants). Also found, though less common, are stemmed and notched-stem forms identical to those associated more prominently with areas of Pennsylvania and adjoining parts of the northeast (Susquehanna and Perkiomen points).

Marked increases in population density and, in some areas, decreased mobility characterized the Late Archaic period in the Middle Atlantic states and eastern North America as a whole. Locally, there is an increase in the numbers of late Middle Archaic (Halifax) and Late

Archaic (Savannah River) sites over those of earlier periods, suggesting a population increase and/or intensity of use of this region between about 3500 B.C. and ca. 1200 B.C.

Agriculture in the Middle Atlantic region probably has its origins during this period. Yarnell (1976: 268), for example, writes that sunflower, sumpweed, and possibly goosefoot may have been cultivated as early as 2000 B.C.. In the lower Little Tennessee River Valley, remains of squash have been found in Late Archaic Savannah River contexts (ca. 2400 B.C.), with both squash and gourd in slightly later Iddins period contexts (Chapman and Shea 1981: 70). However, no cultigens have been found in Late Archaic contexts locally.

Based on the work of Barber et al. (1992) in neighboring Stafford County, as well as studies of nearby northern Virginia counties, Archaic sites should be the most common prehistoric Native American site types found in the project area vicinity, with Middle and Late Archaic sites dominating. In general, both Early and Middle Archaic sites are found on both the largest streams and on small headwater tributaries, indicating a movement from the major rivers to the interior headwaters and exploitation of a broad range of both riverine and forest resources (Barber et al. 1992: 46-48). Based on the sample examined by Barber et al., Late Archaic sites in this area are well over twice as numerous as Middle Archaic sites, but whether this reflects a true settlement pattern or problems in survey coverage is unknown. Although the Late Archaic site locations show that a greater number of topographic areas and soil types were utilized, the distribution patter is similar to that of earlier periods with respect to the sizes (ranks) of streams on which the sites are located, tentatively indicating that a Late Archaic riverine emphasis is not indicated by the available data. Given the proximity of topographically suitable locations along Broad Run, the probability of identifying Archaic occupation sites within the Buckland vicinity is relatively high.

Woodland (1200 B.C. – ca. A.D. 1600)

The Woodland period was characterized by the introduction of ceramic technology, a gradually developing dependence on horticulture, and increased sedentism. Three sub-periods (Early, Middle, and Late Woodland) have been designated, based primarily on stylistic and technological changes in ceramic and projectile point types, as well as settlement patterns.

Early Woodland

The Early Woodland period, ca. 1200-500 B.C., is generally defined by the appearance of ceramics in the archaeological record. The earliest Woodland ceramic wares, Marcey Creek Plain and variants, are rectangular or oval and resemble the preceding Late Archaic soapstone vessels. These ceramics are followed by cord-marked, soapstone-tempered Selden Island ceramics, then by sand-and-grit-tempered Elk Island (Accokeek) ceramics with both plain and cord-marked surfaces. The latter traditionally were referred to as the Stony Creek series, although this type is now known to subsume several Early, Middle, and Late Woodland ceramic wares (Egloff 1991: 243-48).

Early Woodland sites in this region typically consist of small camps in both riverine and lesser-order stream locations, particularly those also occupied slightly later in the earlier part of the Middle Woodland period.

Middle Woodland

The Middle Woodland period in this area, ca. 500 B.C. and A.D. 900, was marked by the appearance of net-marked, sand-tempered, and pebble-tempered pottery that generally spans the

period ca. 500 B.C. to about A.D. 300 (Pope's Creek and Prince George wares). These ware types were supplanted by shell-tempered net- and cord-marked Mockley pottery until about A.D. 900 in areas lying east of the Fall Line. Local wares, such as Varina net-marked, were quite common in the Inner Coastal Plain, and have been dated to ca. A.D. 200/250 (Egloff 1991: 243-48).

Previous archaeological studies in the region have demonstrated the intensive use of small tributary streams as well as major river floodplains throughout the Middle Woodland period (ca. 500 B.C. and A.D. 900). Archaeologists have suggested that the Middle Woodland was characterized by "restricted wandering," in which groups used various campsites for several weeks at a time, obtaining needed materials in the site vicinity. As with earlier periods, the absence of perennial watercourses in the vicinity suggests that there is a relatively low probability that Middle Woodland period campsites are situated within the project area (Stewart 1992: 12-16).

Late Woodland

By the Late Woodland period (A.D. 900-1600), agriculture had assumed a role of major importance in the prehistoric subsistence system of the Native American groups of eastern Virginia. The adoption of agriculture represented a major change in the subsistence economy and patterns of settlement. The availability of large areas of arable land became a dominant factor in settlement location, and sites increasingly were located on fertile floodplain soils or on higher terraces or ridges adjacent to them.

Diagnostic artifacts of this period include several triangular projectile point styles that originated during the later part of the Middle Woodland period and decreased in size through time. Late Woodland ceramics from about A.D. 900 to the time of European contact in Tidewater Virginia include shell-tempered, Townsend, and Roanoke ceramics; untyped, sand-tempered, fabric-impressed ceramics that are otherwise similar to Townsend; and lithic- and sand-tempered simple-stamped ceramics similar to Gaston and Cashie types of North Carolina.

Although settlements dating to this time include some small camps, a large number of villages and small hamlets appear to have been occupied on a more permanent basis than those of older settlements are present. Some villages were highly nucleated while others were dispersed over a wide area. A number of villages were completely fortified by circular or oval palisades, indicating a rise in intergroup conflict, while others contained both a fortified core area and outlying houses. The more dispersed settlements were scattered over a wide area and characterized by fluid settlements within large, sprawling, and loosely defined town or village territories (Turner 1992: 108-114).

With the development of a more sedentary settlement-subsistence system culminating in the Late Woodland period, permanent habitation sites gradually replaced base camp habitation sites more characteristic of those of previous foragers and hunter-gatherers. Various supporting camps and activity areas were established in the day-to-day procurement of food and other resources (i.e., short-term hunting and foraging camps, quarries, butchering locations, and re-tooling locations). Locations used partially or largely for ceremonial purposes were also present, usually in association with habitation sites. Late Woodland hamlets and villages typically are found on bluffs, terraces, or floodplains adjacent to rivers or major tributaries. Small seasonal camps and non-seasonally based satellite camps supporting nearby sedentary villages and hamlets are located along smaller streams in the interior. These campsites typically are

characterized by limited concentrations and sparse scatters of lithics and ceramics (Turner 1992: 108-114).

By the end of the Late Woodland period, the Piedmont region of Prince William County was part of the territory of the Monahoacs, a Siouan-speaking group who were the traditional enemies of the Algonquian peoples who lived in the Potomac River Valley. Throughout the seventeenth century they were pushed out of the region by the Iroquois, themselves under pressure and moving south beyond their traditional territory (WPA 1976: 13).

Evidently a semi-nomadic group, the Monahoacs would not have established large, permanent village settlements like their neighbors to the east, so any Late Woodland sites in this region would likely consist of large seasonal base camps or smaller temporary campsites. As with the preceding Archaic period, the proximity of topographically suitable locations along Broad Run suggests a high likelihood for identifying temporary resource procurement campsites associated with the Woodland period. In addition, Buckland was situated relatively near to the Susquehanna Plain Path, a major north-south route of travel and trade, which was later incorporated by Anglo-Virginian settlers into the "Carolina Road."

Native American Oral History Tradition

In July 2009, Jerry Reynolds and David Blake of the BPS conducted telephone interviews with the 84-year-old Chief Jim Eagle, the hereditary chief of the Cherokee, then on the Sandy Bay Reserve near Amaranth in Manitoba, Canada. Chief Eagle described in detail a visit he made to Buckland in June 1955 with his uncles Chief Chupche and Ralph Campbell, as well as friends Simon Broken Shoulder and Solomon Broken Shoulder. The group had traveled to Virginia, he explained, at the behest of the Chickamauga Grand Council Confederation to visit with the major Native American councils, including the Mattaponi and Pamunkey, in order to explore the history of the Cherokee presence in the region, and specifically at Buckland (Eagle 2009).

During their visit to Buckland, Chief Eagle and the others met with Simon "Cy" Butler, as well as other Native American families named Brewster and Webster who lived nearby. Based on their discussions with the local residents, they understood that Buckland had served as an important Cherokee trade and ceremonial center, while the large hill east of Broad Run at Cerro Gordo may have represented a step mound. They visited several smaller earthen mounds in the vicinity, and learned that numerous others had since been destroyed by farming and development. The local Native American families showed them a number of round depressions four to five feet deep which were thought to represent the remains of earth lodges, clay pits, or possibly ceremonial features. And they also collected a quantity of Native American lithic artifacts (Eagle 2009).

Historic Context

A "Lively, Business-Doing Village": The Town of Buckland, ca. 1798-1940

Incorporated in 1798, and situated on the estate of the wealthy and well-connected agriculturalist and entrepreneur John Love, the town of Buckland has been described as "a rare and important survival of an early American vernacular industrial town landscape." The town was laid out in a shallow valley along Broad Run, and was platted in a grid layout with 48 lots and a large common spanning the east and west sides of the watercourse. Its situation was calculated to take advantage of this perennial source of water and power, as well as existing

transportation routes. By the 1820s, when Buckland was bisected by the macadamized Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike, its status as an important inland commercial and industrial center linking the surrounding agricultural hinterlands with the port of Alexandria was further reinforced. During the early decades of the nineteenth century, Buckland boasted a number of industries, including merchant grist mills, two successive distilleries, a woolen mill, tanyard, and quarry. The town attracted a variety of skilled laborers, craftsmen, and professionals, and the built landscape included numerous dwellings, stores, and taverns, a handful of which survive today (Brown et al. 2007: 52).

Though Buckland saw military action during the Civil War years, it was the difficult postwar economic climate rather than direct damage from the fighting, which precipitated the town's eventual decline. While certain industries, including the grist mills and the woolen mill, continued to operate—at least intermittently—during the era of Reconstruction, the town's economic fortunes were on the wane, never to recover. By the 1930s, Buckland was a mere village "scattered over a sloping hill where filling stations and small tumbled-down old structures and the crumbling remains of Buckland Tavern mark the site of the old town" (Leitch 1973: 82).

Building on the substantial research previously conducted by the BPS, with additional research more directly focused on the complex histories of the Buckland distilleries and woolen mill, this historic context was intended to help assess the potential for archaeological resources and to provide a specific historical framework for evaluating the results of the archaeological investigation. As such, the historic context takes a thematic approach to examining in detail the ownership and evolution of the built landscape of the three separate parcels which were the focus of the archaeological investigation. It begins with the largest of the properties, the Buckland Mills tract, which adjoined the town to the north and included at least three successive grist mills including the extant early twentieth-century structure, the mill race which powered it, and several other structures recorded in the available documentary and visual sources. Next, it describes the two successive whiskey distilleries which operated at Buckland from ca. 1800 through the 1830s, initially on town Lot 29, and later on the Buckland Mills tract. The history of the extensive Buckland Woolen Mill, which formed a major component of the town's industrial economy from the 1830s through the end of the nineteenth century, is explored. The context then concludes with a brief summary of the ownership and development of Lot 29 in the second half of the nineteenth century, followed by an overview of the history of the adjoining Lot 28 in the period ca. 1798-1900.

The Buckland Mills Tract, 1774-present

While the Buckland Mills[1] property predated the establishment of the town of Buckland, the histories and fortunes of the mill tract and neighboring town would be closely intertwined throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. When Walker Taliaffero sold the 1,250-acre tract on Broad Run that included the future town site to Samuel Love in October 1774, it already included a grist mill. When he died in 1787, Love left this "water grist mill" with two acres of adjoining land to his sons John and Charles Love. Exactly where this mill was located is not certain, but it is generally believed to have been situated at or near the site of the

[1] Though it is more commonly known as "Buckland Mill" today, during the nineteenth century the property was more frequently referred to as "Buckland *Mills*," ostensibly because it included grist-, saw-, and woolen mills throughout most of this period. Throughout this report, the extant grist-mill is referred to as the "Buckland Mill," while the property on which it is situated is described as the "Buckland Mills" tract.

existing Buckland Mill. If this was the case, it must have been gone by 1797, when John Love successfully petitioned the county court to condemn one acre of Richard Campbell's land on the opposite side of Broad Run so that he could build a dam abutment for a new water-powered grist mill. Along with Josiah and Jane Watson, Love then sold this "merchant mill"[2] and the associated 66 acres of land to Joseph Dean in December 1804 for the considerable sum of $16,000 (Fauquier County Conveyances: 46; Prince William County Will Book G: 377; Prince William County Deed Book [PWCDB] 2: 241; PWCDB 7: 124).

After Joseph Dean died in 1818, his executor Hugh Smith attempted to sell the property to clear the debts owed by his estate. The advertisement he placed in the *Alexandria Gazette* on 5 June 1818 offers the earliest detailed description of the Buckland Mill:

> VALUABLE MILL FOR SALE – Pursuant to the last will and testament of Joseph Dean, deceased will be exposed to sale, on Tuesday the 26th June next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises – that VALUABLE MERCHANT MILL known by the name of "BUCKLAND MILL" situated in the village of Buckland, Prince William County, Virginia, 33 miles from Alexandria, from whence there is a good turnpike road. The mill house is large and commodious, the whole in good repair, with Evan's machinery complete.[3] There are three pair of burr, and two water wheels 18 feet high, & it is capable of manufacturing 40 bbls of flour daily. The stream is never failing and affords sufficient water for other water works. To the mill there is attached about 100 acres of land, and near the mill is a comfortable dwelling house, and garden. The property is situated in one of the best wheat neighborhoods in Virginia. The title is clear of any encumbrance. One fourth of the purchase money will be required in cash, the remainder in accommodating payments, which will be made known on the day of the sale.
>
> Hugh Smith
>
> Executor of Joseph Dean, dec'd (*Alexandria Gazette*, 5 Jun 1818: 4).

Evidently, Smith could find no buyer, and the property was sold at public auction to David and Jonathan Ross in July of 1819. As described in the deed, the tract began at the point where Love Street crossed Broad Run, ran west along Love Street to Franklin Street, then south along Franklin to the "Turnpike road," then along William Hunton's line to Broad Run, following the broad loop of the watercourse back to the beginning point. The transaction also included the adjoining Lot 1 in the town, where Samuel Love, Jr. had earlier established a store (PWCDB 7: 253, 346, 525).

By the summer of 1821, David and Jonathan Ross were having difficulty completing payment for the property, and William Herbert, who held the mortgage, announced that it would go up for auction yet again:

> PUBLIC SALE – In pursuance of a deed of trust to the subscriber from David Ross and Mary his wife and Jonathan Ross to the subscriber to secure

---

[2] During this period, a "merchant mill" (also known as a "manufacturing mill") was a commercial operation which produced flour for sale, in contrast to a "custom mill," which charged a "toll" to grind the grain of local farmers.
[3] The prolific American inventor Oliver Evans revolutionized the milling industry with his patented design for an automated grist mill that used bucket elevators, conveyor belts, and screws in a continuous system that boosted output and reduced the need for human labor.

the payment of certain sums of money due to Hugh Smith, the acting executor of Joseph Dean, he will proceed to sell on Tuesday, the 19th day of September next, a tract of land containing 66 acres more; or less, situated in Prince William County, state of Virginia, being part of a tract called BUCKLAND, on which is erected a first rate merchant mill, known by the name of BUCKLAND MILL. Also the tract of land adjoining the house and lot in the village of Buckland, corner of Love and Mill Streets; which property is more fully described in the deed aforesaid, now on record in Prince William County, Lib. No. 7, folio 253. Terms by order of the executor.

W. Herbert, trustee, July 17, 1821 (*Alexandria Gazette,* 7 September 1821: 4)

As a result of this sale, Thomas Smith acquired the property for the bargain price of only $8,005. In September 1825, Thomas and Mary Smith deeded a two-thirds interest in the 66-acre mill tract, Buckland Lot 1, and an additional 23 acres to Hugh Smith for $6,000. When he deeded his interest back in November 1829, however, the property was now valued at $15,000, and included both the merchant mill and a distillery (PWCDB 8: 185; PWCDB 10: 400; PWCDB 12: 107).

By the spring of 1840, Thomas Smith was seeking a buyer for the Buckland Mills property, including the grist mill and the adjacent "woollen factory," which had begun operation two years earlier

VALUABLE & DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE – I offer for sale the real property I own and occupy, in and near Buckland, Prince William County, Va., 8 miles below Warrenton, Fauquier County and on the Fauquier and Alexandria Turnpike Road.

BUCKLAND MILL – Situated on Broad Run, which has never been known to fail in the driest seasons; it contains two pair of Burrs, and one pair of country stones; one pair of the Burrs can grind 30 or 40 barrels of flour in 24 hours. The Mill it is well known, has always commanded a good share of grinding for the country in which it is situated and the fertile and wheat producing region above it – attached to it is a comfortable Miller's House, with a lot and garden, a spacious frame corn-house and 64 acres of land of good quality. . . .

For any information respecting the premises refer to Mr. William Dean, Alexandria, D.C. If the above property is not sold before the 20th day of May it will then be ordered at Public Sale.

Thomas Smith (*Alexandria Gazette*, 9 May 1840: 3).

In fact, it would be another five years before the property was sold at public auction. On 16 September 1845, Joseph D. Smith acquired the Buckland Mills tract. Smith held it only briefly, however, deeding it to Robert H. Hunton in March 1847 (PWCDB 19: 81; PWCDB 19: 296).

According to the industrial schedule for Prince William County of the 1850 Federal Census, Robert H. Hunton and John B. Hunton had a total investment of $12,000 in the "manufacturing mill" at Buckland, which included both grist- and saw-milling operations. The

grist mill had two pairs of burrs and one pair of stones, and employed two male hands. Over the past year, it had processed 8,500 bushels of wheat costing $7,500, and had an output of 1,900 bushels of flour which sold for $8,750. The saw mill was a far less extensive operation, processing 300 cords of wood at a cost of $300 (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1850: 165).

Robert H. Hunton and his brother John B. Hunton continued to hold the Buckland Mills property through the Civil War. During the Battle of Buckland Mills on 19 October 1863, war correspondent and artist Alfred R. Waud sketched a panoramic view of the town looking west across Broad Run from a vantage point on the heights of the neighboring Cerro Gordo property (Figure 10). This image included a number of features associated with the Buckland Mills property, including the large merchant mill and associated mill-race; what was likely the "comfortable miller's house" described in the 1840 *Alexandria Gazette* advertisement located just upslope from the mill along Love Street; and two unidentified structures which may have been barns or other agricultural outbuildings. The woolen mill, which was located 150 feet north of the mill, was not shown in the sketch.

The Huntons continued to operate the mill after the Civil War, while attempting to revive the fortunes of the woolen mill, which had been badly damaged during the war years. Faced with financial difficulties, however, they finally decided to sell the Buckland Mills property to Ross Campbell in 1878. Campbell died before the transaction could be completed, however, and the 92-acre property remained in the hands of trustees until March 1899, when the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore deeded a 40-acre portion of the property, including the mill and its machinery, to Elvira S. Williams (PWCDB 31: 529; PWCDB 33: 41; PWCDB 44: 199; PWCDB 47: 70).

Evidently, it was during Williams' ownership at the turn of the twentieth century that a plat of Buckland was created which indicated the location of the various town lots and standing structures (Figure 11). This plat depicted the "merchant mill," with the mill race passing to the south of it, as well as the "site of old mill" at the intersection of Mill and Love streets. The only additional structure shown on the mill property was a structure, labeled "old house" and "Williams stable," situated upslope and to the west of the mill along Love Street where it joined Madison Street, probably the same structure depicted on the 1863 Waud sketch.

In October 1901, Elvira Williams—formerly of Buckland but then residing in England—deeded the 40-acre property, "together with the mill and other buildings standing on said land," to Irven R. Wolverton (PWCDB 50: 126).

During Wolverton's tenure, this portion of Prince William County was mapped in detail by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Figure 12). According to this 1904 map, virtually all the tract was comprised of cleared agricultural land, while the northwestern portion of the property along Broad Run was wooded.

In April 1906, Irven R. Wolverton and wife Fannie L. Wolverton deeded the Buckland Mills property to George W. Calvert for $4,000. According to a recent architectural analysis of the mill, it is likely that the building had recently been reconstructed, or was in the process of being rebuilt, when Calvert acquired it. According to former Buckland resident Martha Leitch, the woolen mill was dismantled around this time, as well, and some of its timbers used in the grist mill (PWCDB 56: 105; Ridout, Maul, and Graham: 22; Leitch 1973: 82).

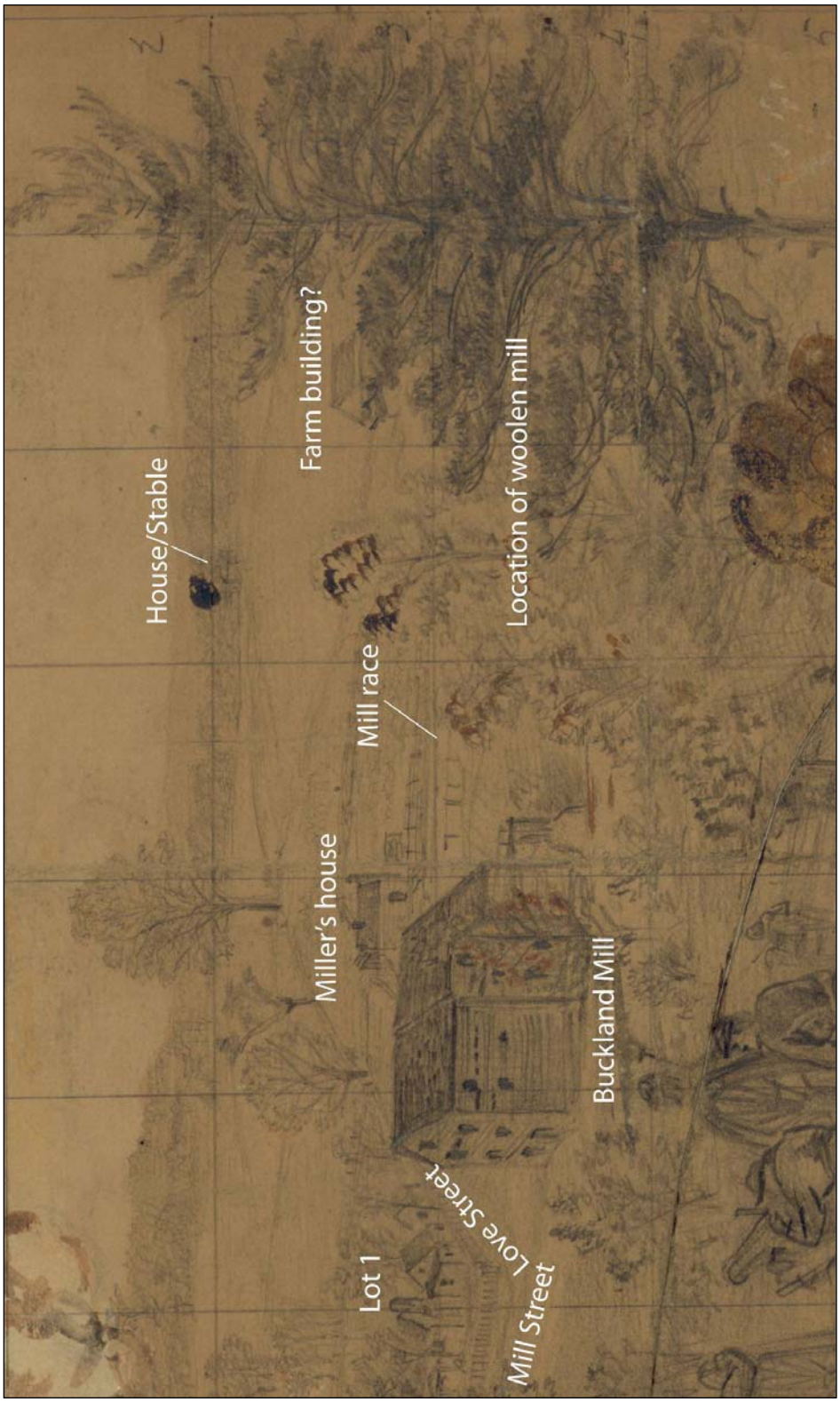


Figure 10. Built features on the Buckland Mills tract as depicted on detail of *Buckland from Mr. Hunton's House* (Waud 1863).

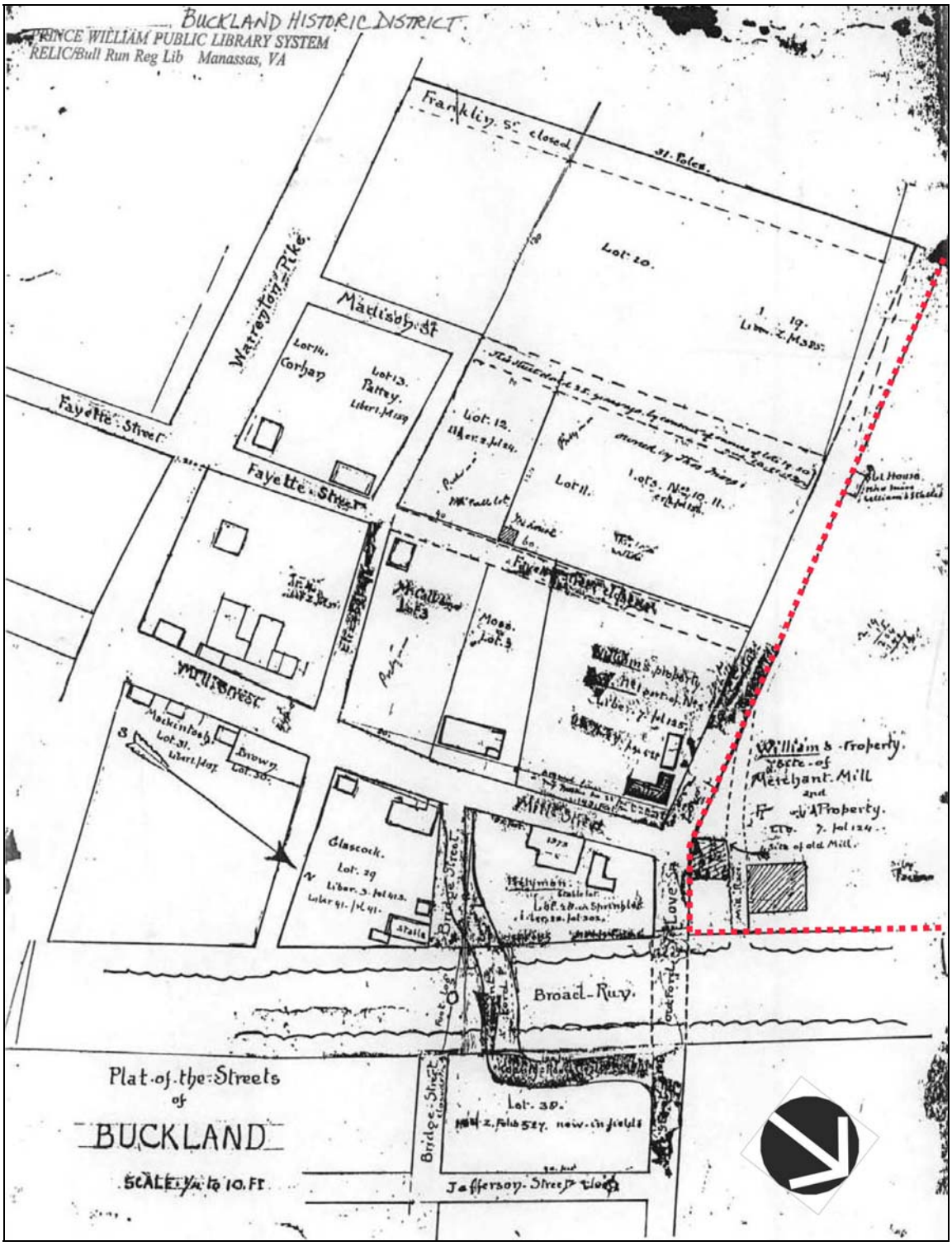


Figure 11. Location of the Buckland Mills tract on ca. 1900 plat of Buckland (Anonymous n.d.).

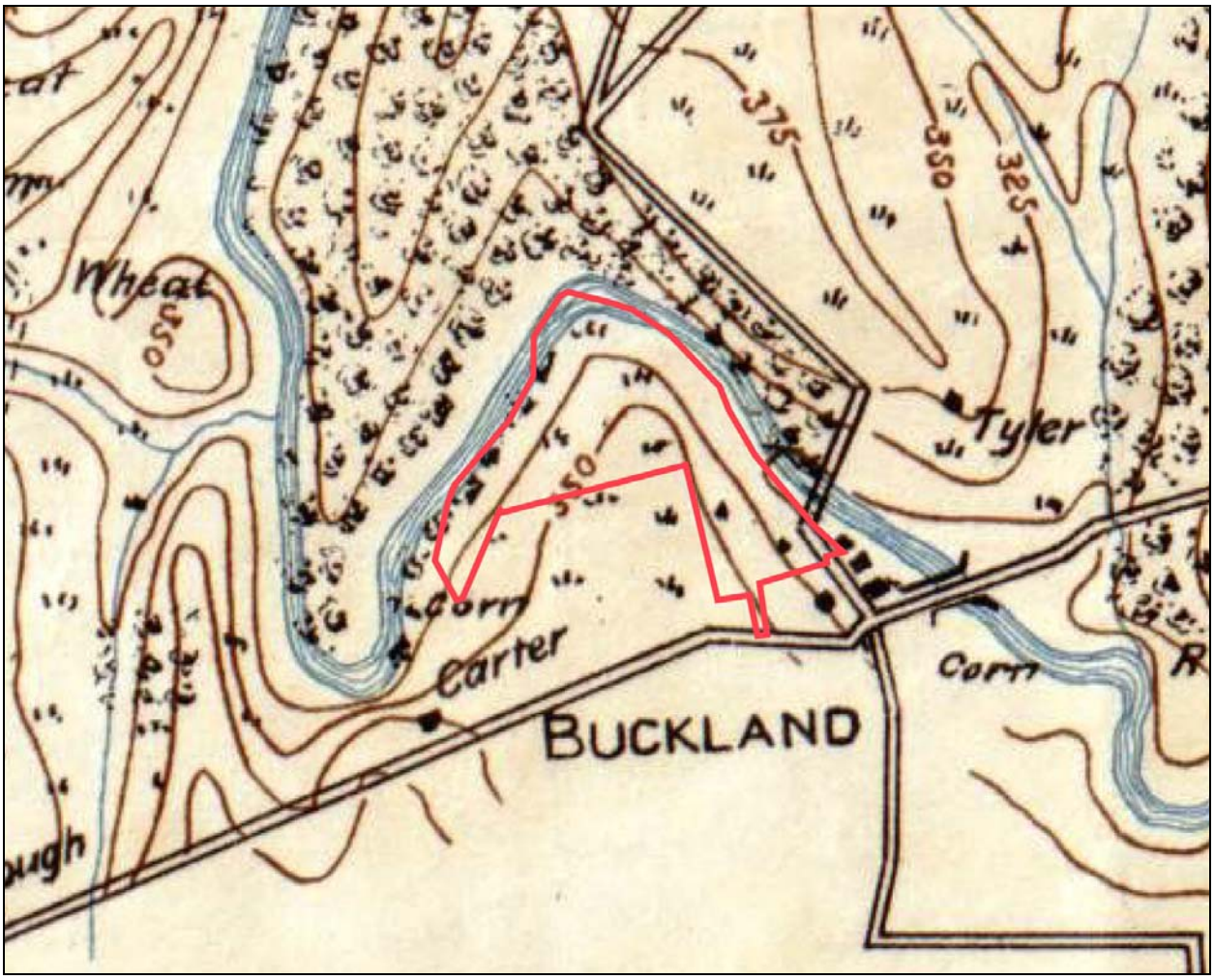


Figure 12. Location of the current Buckland Mills property on detail of *Maneuver Grounds; Prince William and Fairfax Counties, Va.* (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1904).

In May 1923, George and Minnie Calvert sold the property to George A. Vose, who would hold it for the next 16 years (PWCDB 78: 308, 309). During this period, the earliest aerial photography of this region was completed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (Figure 13). When the photograph including Buckland was taken in 1937, the overall landscape appeared much as it does today. A large portion of the northern part of the property was wooded, although logging roads and two large open areas are visible. The southern portion of the property consisted of cleared agricultural fields or pasture. The only other anomalies consisted of a small cluster of trees on the highest point on the property, approximately 500 feet to the east of the mill, and a cleared or graded area roughly 200 feet northeast of the mill.

By February of 1939, Vose had lost the Buckland Mills tract to foreclosure, and it was purchased at public auction by William H. Calvert. Over the next several years, the property would change hands several times. In March 1940, Calvert deeded a 26.65-acre portion of the property, including the mill, to P.H. Lee, who then sold it back to the Calverts in September 1941. Two months later, they transferred 27.1 acres, including "all that certain tract and parcel of land with the Buckland Mill and all the machinery and equipment therein and with the house and all other appurtenances," to Thomas L. Mackey and Kate B. Mackey. In January 1949, the Mackeys sold the same property to Frank and Julia Woolfolk. And in May 1954, the Woolfolks

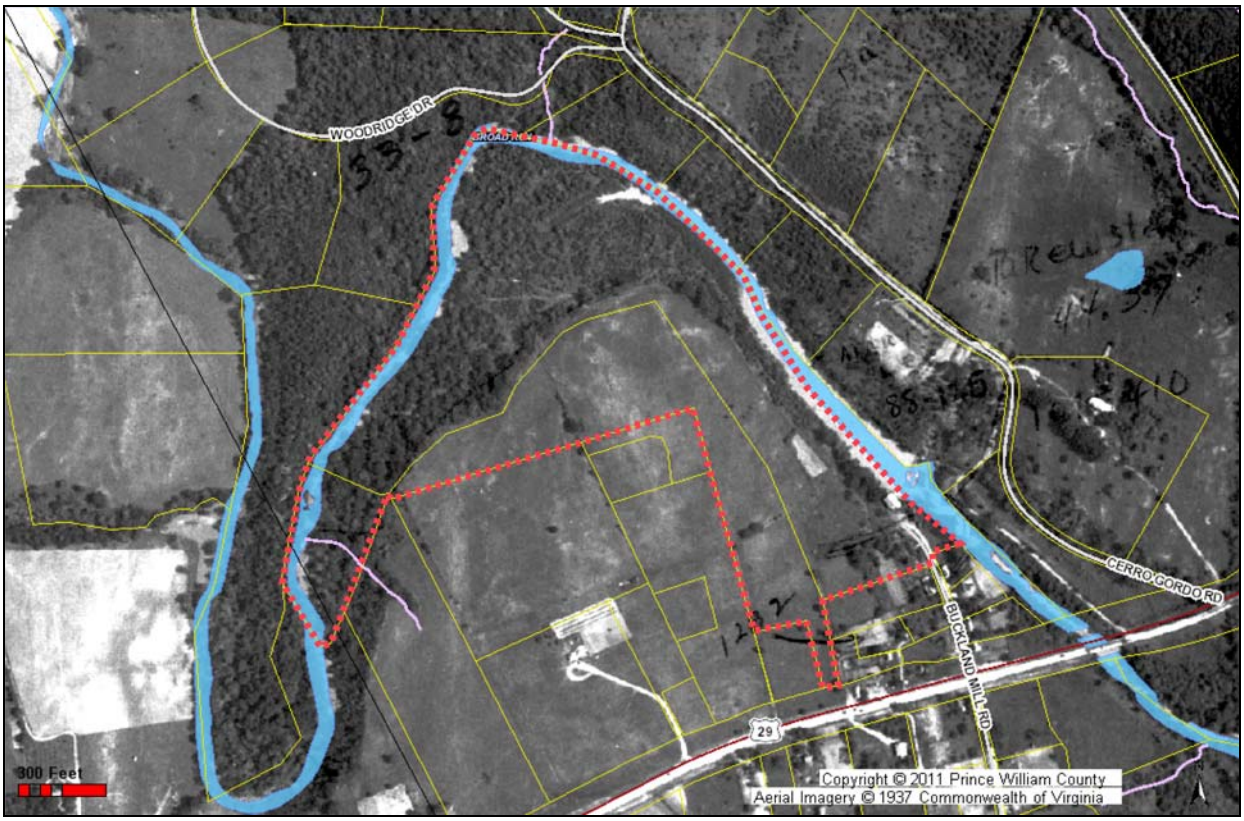


Figure 13. Location of the current Buckland Mills property on 1937 aerial photograph (Prince William County).

passed it in turn to Russell A. Stuart and Helen K. Stuart (PWCDB 102: 125; PWCDB 104: 291; PWCDB 107: 206; PWCDB 108: 21; PWCDB 135: 126; PWCDB 175: 167).

By the early 1970s, the heyday of the Buckland Mills property was long past. "Nothing is left now but the foundations of [the woolen mill] and the dye house," Martha Leitch recorded.

> The grist mill built by the Calverts still stands, now idle, its wheel and machinery gone. The old wooden dam gave way a number of years ago during a spring thaw, the huge blocks of ice being too much for the rotted timbers. When the foundation for this mill was being built, the men digging found evidence of another very ancient foundation. At present the mill is being used as a stable for horses, having been converted by Mr. and Mrs. Russell Stuart, who now own the property and who live in the charmingly restored miller's cottage (Leitch 1973: 84).

In May 1986, the current owners of the Buckland Mills property, Susan E. Dudley and Brian F. Mannix, purchased four separate parcels totaling approximately 43 acres from the Woods' heirs, Nina Stuart Wood and Peter H. Wood (PWCDB 1384: 1460).

The Buckland Distilleries, ca. 1800-1830s

By the 1790s, whiskey had replaced rum as the most popular alcoholic beverage in the new Republic, and Virginia was no exception. Expanding grain production, combined with the high cost of transporting bulk agricultural products, made whiskey distilling an attractive and potentially lucrative enterprise during this era. A careful reading of the available documentary

sources suggests that at least two successive whiskey distilleries were active at Buckland in the first decades of the nineteenth century. Yet, while they were both clearly significant and extensive commercial enterprises, relatively little detailed evidence of their operations, or even their locations, has survived.

The earliest documented distillery at Buckland occupied Lot 29, bounded by Broad Run to the east, Bridge Street to the north, Mill Street to the west, and Elizabeth Street to the south. Today, this property includes the extant Deerlick Cottage, also known as the "post office." The first recorded transfer of this property occurred on 2 February 1799, when John and Elizabeth Love deeded the northern portion of the lot, running 38 feet south from Bridge Street, to Francis Hawley for the modest sum of £12. Although this value was consistent with the sale price of other undeveloped lots, the lot already included Hawley's stables. In March of 1800, Hawley and his wife Sarah sold the same partial lot to John Taylor, Jr. for an identical amount. By the following year, however, it appears that Taylor had established a distillery there; in the Prince William County Land Book of 1801, he was credited with "Part of Lot No. 29, where your still is" (PWCDB Z: 413; PWCDB 1: 156; Prince William County Land Book [PWCLB] 1801).

At some point between 1806 and 1810, John Taylor, Jr. sold the northern portion of Lot 29 to Samuel Hudson. Based on the results of architectural analysis, the core of the existing Deerlick Cottage probably was built during this period. Early on, this structure served a commercial purpose. In November 1811, when Hudson sold this part of Lot 29 to William Brooks for £75, it was described as the property "whereon John Hampton has a store" (PWCLB 1806-1810; Ridout, etc.: 121 PWCDB 4: 434).

A surviving manuscript account book, known as the "Hampton Day Book," details the daily purchases and sales made by John and Henry Hampton at their store between January and August of 1810. According to the detailed analysis of this source conducted by historian Stephen Fonzo, the Hamptons appear to have been directly involved with the distillery operation on Lot 29, perhaps in partnership with John Love. This connection is underscored by their purchase of various items such as barrels and other containers, and equipment clearly intended for use at the distillery, including funnels, pots, pans, and two relatively costly stills. In addition, the sale of whiskey produced on site comprised nearly 14 percent of their total transactions during that period, for a total of 3,087 gallons (Fonzo 2011: 28-30).

To put this figure in perspective, the national compendium of American "arts and manufactures" for the year 1810 published by political economist Tench Coxe recorded that Virginia's 3,662 operating distilleries had produced 2,367,589 gallons of distilled spirits from both fruits and grains. This amounted to an average production of 646.5 gallons per distillery. Clearly, Coxe's figures were incomplete, as his breakdown by county tallied no distilleries in either Prince William or Fauquier County, and only three in Fairfax, which averaged 3,133 gallons each. In Loudoun County, however, the 165 recorded distilleries produced only 390 gallons on average. In contrast, George Washington's distillery at Mount Vernon managed to produce 600 gallons in 1797, its first year of operation. The following year production rose significantly to 4,500 gallons; and by 1799, the year Washington died, his distillery had an output of nearly 11,000 gallons, yielding a profit of more than $1,800. Clearly, the Buckland distillery fell somewhere in between Washington's extensive enterprise—with its five stills housed in a large building measuring 75 feet by 30 feet—and the many smaller operations scattered throughout the region. Yet, with total revenue of $2,174 during an eight-month span, Buckland's distillery clearly represented a major source of income for the Hamptons (Coxe 1814: 22, 103-105; Breen and White 2006: 209).

The Hampton Day Book also provides a fascinating glimpse at whiskey consumption in Buckland. Of the whiskey produced by the Hamptons, nearly 90 percent of it was sold by the barrel (each of which held about 31 gallons), and was transported to Alexandria and elsewhere. However, "walk-in" purchases of smaller amounts—either by the gallon, quart, or pint—were common, with regular customers including the Watson & Brooks Store and Tavern; John Love; Charles Meeks, who owned the local tannery; and Ned Distiller, the free African American resident of Buckland who may have worked at the distillery.[4] This pattern of small-scale consumption echoes the historical description that former Buckland resident Martha Leitch offered of the Deerlick Cottage: "It was once a combination dwelling, general store and bar," she recorded. "The whiskey was made on the premises, kept in barrels and ladled out by dipper into jugs which the customers brought themselves" (Fonzo 2011: 30-33; Leitch 1973: 84).

In February 1812, John Love sold the remaining southern portion of Lot 29 to William Brooks. According to the deed, this part of property was "where the old still House stood." Certainly, this structure must have been related in some way to the distillery that operated on the adjoining part of the lot. However, it is not clear whether the reference to the "*old* still House" implied an earlier facility, or rather indicated that the entire distilling operation had ceased by that time. Exactly how long the distillery continued to operate on Lot 29 is not clear. The George Britton store ledger covering the period 1814-1818 recorded that both John Hampton and John Love sold upwards of 150 gallons of whiskey to Britton in 1814. However, no further whiskey sales were recorded in subsequent years (PWCDB 4: 436; Fonzo 2011: 87, 94).

A frustrating gap in the Prince William County deed records, and the absence of the lot in the annual land books, makes it difficult to trace the evolution of this property in the years that followed. However, the available documentary evidence strongly suggests that by the late 1820s, a second, more extensive distillery operation had been established on the Buckland Mills tract adjoining the town to the north. In September 1825, when Thomas and Mary Smith deeded a two-thirds interest in the property to Hugh Smith, the only improvement noted was the "merchant mill." By the time Hugh and Elizabeth Smith transferred their share back to Thomas Smith in November 1829, however, it included both the grist mill and a distillery. In fact, the presence of the distillery may explain why Hugh Smith sold his share back for $15,000 when he had paid only $6,000 four years earlier. The distillery may actually have been a relatively recent addition at that time. In 1829, the built improvements on the Smiths' Buckland Mills tract were assessed at $15,306; the following year, the valuation increased by nearly $2,000 to $17,300 with the notation: "buildings added." (PWCDB 10: 400; PWCDB 12: 107; PWCLB 1829-1830).

Yet, no sooner was the distillery up and running, than it was damaged in a major flood. In August 1829, a period of excessively heavy rainfall caused a "freshet" that did considerable damage to mills and other properties along the length of Broad Run. According to an article published in the *Alexandria Gazette*, "Mr. Dean, at the Buckland Mills, sustained a heavy loss—his mill dam was carried off—his extensive distillery much damaged (*Alexandria Gazette*, 3 September 1829: 2).

---

[4] Ned Distiller (variously known as "Ned Stiller" or "Distiller Ned") was first documented in Buckland in the 1810 Federal Census. He later purchased Lot 13, where he lived until ca. 1846 in a frame dwelling that is still extant. As his name suggests, Ned may have been involved in both of Buckland's distilleries, although it appears that he continued to live in the town long after the later operation had ceased in the 1830s (Ridout, Maul, and Graham 2005: 101-103).

The "Mr. Dean" referred to was William Dean, the son of Joseph Dean, who had earlier owned the Buckland Mills property. Born in Alexandria in 1801, Dean was educated at elite academies there and in Georgetown, and was a childhood friend of Robert E. Lee. He was only 18 when his father died, and to help support his family he took a position as a clerk in a shipping and commission house in Alexandria. In 1823, he moved to Buckland, where he took over the management of the mill formerly operated by his father and now owned by Thomas Smith. As suggested by the newspaper account of the 1829 flood, Dean must also have run the distillery, another significant clue that this enterprise was now associated with the Buckland merchant mill. The commercial accounts of the Marsteller store in Buckland recorded that William Dean & Co. sold nine barrels and 105 gallons of whiskey to R.H. Marsteller & Co. in May and June of 1829. Evidently, Dean also partnered in the distilling venture with Thomas Smith, the property owner, as the firm of Smith & Dean sold an additional three barrels of whiskey to Marsteller in October 1829, just two months after the flood. Dean would remain in Buckland for eight years, and eventually purchased a town lot from James and Margaret Hull in February 1828. Towards the end of 1830, he sold it to Thomas Smith, and subsequently returned to Alexandria, where he continued in the flour business and then established a shoe factory. Later in life, he moved west to St. Louis, where he helped to found an iron manufacturing company (Reavis 1875: 777-778; PWCDB 11: 247; PWCDB 12: 234; Fonzo 2011: 103, 110-111).

Although "much damaged" during the flood of August 1829, it was not long before the Buckland distillery was fully functional again. When she visited the town in late January 1830, the renowned female journalist and author Anne Royall observed that: "several manufactories are propelled by this stream [i.e. Broad Run], which adds much to the scenery. Buckland owns the largest distillery I have seen in my travels," she noted. "The buildings, vats, and huge vessels are quite a show." She then went on to describe the extensive "flour manufactory," concluding that: "this stream is a fund of wealth to the citizens." As with the *Alexandria Gazette's* reporting of the flood damage, Royall also appeared to link the Buckland Mill and distillery in her colorful, albeit brief, description of the town (Royall 1830: 55).

Despite its reputed size and importance to the local economy, exactly how long the distillery continued in operation is not known for certain. According to Martin's *New and Comprehensive Gazeteer of Virginia* of 1835, Buckland included "1 large and extensive distillery."[5] However, when Joseph D. Smith acquired the Buckland Mills tract in September 1845, there was no mention of the distillery, only the grist mill and the "large Factory," the new woolen mill which had been established just 150 feet upstream in 1838 (Martin 1835: 273; PWCDB 19: 81, 82)

There is a compelling—if circumstantial—case to be made that the woolen mill actually occupied the former distillery site. To begin with, the surviving documentary sources suggest that these two large commercial enterprises did not operate concurrently. As described more fully in the following historical summary of the woolen mill, when it first opened, the building measured 31 by 60 feet, and was powered by an overshot water-wheel. However, no more than five years later the factory had been enlarged to 40 by 60 feet. Had the woolen mill been purpose-built, it seems less likely that it would have been necessary to enlarge it so soon than if it had made use of an existing structure. Converting the extensive distillery facilities would have

[5] *McCulloch's Universal Gazeteer*, published in New York in 1843, also noted that Buckland included a distillery. However, it is clear that this information was out of date, as no mention was made of the woolen mill, which by then had been operating for five years (McCulloch and Haskell 1843: 486).

saved considerable capital in the early stages of textile production. Then, once the business thrived, it would have made better financial sense to enlarge the building.

Finally, perhaps the most compelling point is that both facilities evidently made use of the convenient and uninterrupted source of water power provided by the mill race. Anne Royall clearly implied that the distillery was among the "several manufactories" that were "propelled" by Broad Run. Contemporary guides to operating successful distilleries, such as Harrison Hall's *The Distiller* of 1818, stressed the benefits of being able to carry water "over head" into the building. In general, he noted, the use of river water had the disadvantage of requiring pumping by hand- or horse-power, although mechanical "water raisers" might be used. "It would also be an advantage," he proposed, "if a stream of water could be brought to the distillery sufficient to stir the stills, and pump the wash, or either. This might also be used for the coolers if the spring be not sufficient. The water from the coolers may be used to turn a wheel, to stir the stills." Clearly, there would have been a considerable benefit to the distillery being located at this site, where it was easily accessible to the mill and its output of grain, and the overhead source of water and power provided by the millrace (Hall 1818: 23-24).

The Buckland Woolen Mill, ca. 1838-1904

Operating intermittently over more than 50 years, the woolen mill at Buckland was one of town's most enduring industries. The earliest definitive evidence of this enterprise, which operated just upstream of the Buckland grist mill on Broad Run, is an advertisement in the *Alexandria Gazette* dated 7 June 1838 announcing its opening:

> WOOL! WOOL! WOOL! The subscriber would like to inform the citizens of Prince William and the adjoining counties, that the FRANKLIN FACTORY in BUCKLAND, is now in complete order, and ready for the reception of Wool to be Manufactured into BROAD CLOTH, CUSSINETT FLANNEL, BLANKETS FULLED, PLAID or PLAIN LINSEY, CARPETS, COVERLETS, and JEANS, all of various patterns and warranted colours. In addition to this he would thankfully receive and execute all kinds of carding, which shall be done with neatness and dispatch. Persons from a distance can have their Wool carded, while they wait for it; he will at all times keep on hand the above mentioned articles, which he will exchange for Wool or sell to punctual customers on a short credit.[6]
>
> Henry F. Schenck
>
> H. F. S. would here tender his thanks to the citizens of Prince William and his friends in general, for their liberal patronage bestowed; and they may rest assured that no exertion on his part shall be wanting in order to give general satisfaction, in any of the different branches of his business. Rolls and stocking yarn will also be kept for sale. Any communications addressed to the subscriber will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
>
> Buckland, Va. 17 May 1838 (*Alexandria Gazette* 7 Jun 1838: 3).

[6] Interestingly, it appears that there had been an earlier effort at seasonal wool carding at Buckland Mills. In June 1821, Frederick Brooks advertised that carding would be conducted there during the "ensuing season" (*Palladium of Liberty*, 15 June 1821: 4).

Born in 1810, Henry Franklin Schenck was the son of a German immigrant who settled in Winchester, Virginia.[7] He was a woolen manufacturer by trade, and operated mills at Bartonsville and Milltown in Frederick County. Schenck married his second wife, Octavia Saunders, in 1837. She was a Fauquier native and was related to the Hunton family, a branch of which was deeply involved with Buckland and the mill property. In fact, during its early years, the woolen mill was operated in partnership by Joseph D. Smith and Robert H. Hunton. It was likely through this family connection that Schenck became involved with the Buckland woolen mill (Jordan and Hadden 1912: 241-242).

In May 1840, Thomas Smith advertised his Buckland Mills property for sale, including the "woollen factory," which was described as "a spacious Stone House, covered with slate, 31 by 60 feet; it has attached to it an overshot water-wheel, and machinery adapted to driving a falling mill and carding machines. The carding machines, and some other articles necessary for the business, will be sold with the building" (*Alexandria Gazette*, 9 May 1840: 3).

In September 1845, Joseph D. Smith purchased the Buckland Mills property. According to the deed, the woolen mill measured 60 feet by 40 feet, indicating that it had recently been expanded. Two years later, Smith and Hunton dissolved their business partnership, and Hunton purchased the property, including the "Dye house recently erected and built of stone," as well as "all the old machinery formerly used by the Smiths & Huntons." Hunton then placed a notice in the *Alexandria Gazette* announcing his acquisition, and pledging that he would "continue to manufacture as heretofore, Woolen Goods, and is prepared to execute all orders in his line, in the best manner, and with promptness and dispatch" (PWCDB 19: 81, 296; *Alexandria Gazette,* 4 February 1847: 3).

According to the industrial schedule of the 1850 Federal Census for Prince William County, the firm of Hunton & Brother had $20,000 of capital in the "woolen manufactory," nearly double the amount they had invested in the grist mill. Over the previous year, the mill had used 35,000 pounds of raw wool that cost $9,000, and 6,200 pounds of cotton worth $1,200. The water-powered mill included 120 spindles and eight looms, and employed 20 workers, 11 men and nine women. The average monthly cost of the men's labor was $150, and $60 for the women's. The annual output of the mill comprised 45,000 yards of "pulled cloth" worth the considerable sum of $17,000 (U.S. Federal Census of 1850, Prince William County, Industrial Schedule: 165).

In the spring of 1856, Robert H. Hunton and his brother and business partner John B. Hunton made an unsuccessful effort to sell the property:

> VALUABLE WOOLEN FACTORY AND MERCHANT MILL FOR SALE – The undersigned, offer for sale, on accommodating terms, "the BUCKLAND WOOLEN FACTORY," situated in the Village of Buckland, Prince William County, Virginia thirty-five miles from Alexandria, three miles from Gainesville, a depot on the Manassas Gap Railroad, and eight miles from Warrenton, the County seat of Fauquier. The main building of the Factory is 60 feet by 40 feet, and attached to this is a large and convenient Dye House, Store Room, Office &c. The machinery is all of the most approved kind, and over 60,000 yards of goods can be easily turned out per annum. The water

[7] The "Franklin Factory" may have been named for Schenck. He later had a son Franklin, as well (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1850: 338-339.

power is a very valuable one, and the business can be largely increased with but little outlay, as the building is a large enough to hold double the amount of machinery now used, and the water power sufficient to drive it. In addition to this they will sell their FLOUR MILL, a large FRAME BUILDING, three stories high, with three pairs of burrs, and all other necessary machinery in good order. This MILL is situated about fifty yards below, and driven by the surplus water from the Factory. Should any one purchasing the Mills desire it, they will sell about ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES of valuable land attached; also several HOUSES and LOTS in the Village. For further information apply either in person or by letter to us, or to Robert H. Hunton, Alexandria, Va. If the above property should not be sold by the 1st of August next, we will lease it for a term of years.

Hunton & Brother

Buckland, Prince William Co. Va. (*Alexandria Gazette*, 27 May 1856: 3).

No serious buyer must have come forward, as the Huntons still held the property by the outbreak of the Civil War. The war years would prove devastating for their business, with the woolen mill shuttered and nearly ruined by damage and neglect. According to one later account: "the doors and windows of that modest establishment were wantonly smashed to pieces by Federal soldiery and all its ante bellum machinery was materially injured by exposure to wind and storm for nearly four years" (*Alexandria Gazette*, 18 April 1870: 2)

In the immediate postwar period, the Huntons made a serious effort to revive the woolen mill, and by October 1867 it was in operation once again. As one interested observer noted: "on the foundation of the old mills a statelier edifice is reared, and the whir and busy hum of machinery, counting the threads of warp and wool and seeming almost instinct with life, greets [the] ear" (*Alexandria Gazette* 18 April 1870: 2).

The new firm of John B. Hunton & Company proudly announced the reopening of the mill in the Warrenton newspaper:

BUCKLAND WOOLEN FACTORY – The undersigned having become the owners of the "Buckland Mills," Prince William County, Va., two and a half miles from Gainesville Station on the Manassas Gap Railroad, having put the same in thorough repair, and now prepared to fill all orders for the BEST WOOLEN FABRICS.

By the addition of new and improved machinery they hope to manufacture goods that will compete with the best, both in the texture and finish, in the markets. They have engaged as superintendent a gentleman who has had an experience of twenty years in the best woolen mills of England, and is known to be thoroughly skilled in the business. Every effort will be made to make their establishment worthy of the support and encouragement of those who desire the development of the manufacturing interest of the State, and the undersigned hope to receive a generous support in the undertaking.

The highest market price will be paid for wool, either in money or cloth.

John B. Hunton & Company

Prince William County, Va.

October 25, 1867 (Warrenton *True Index*: 4 Jan 1868, 3)

As described by the *Manassas Gazette* in 1869, Buckland had emerged as the county's preeminent manufacturing town—the "Lowell" of Prince William—due in large part to the revival of the woolen mill, which now employed 17 workers. The factory building had been raised to three stories, and new machinery worth $7,000 had been installed, including four new looms from Massachusetts and a 21-foot water wheel. Before the war, the mill had woven coarser woolens used primarily for clothing enslaved African Americans. Yet, now it was equipped to produce finer quality materials selling from $0.75 to $1.50 per yard (Leitch 1973: 84).

During this brief resurgence, the Huntons partnered with Edward J. Smith in the woolen business. In 1868-1870, Smith's son Philip, who had recently moved to Nebraska, penned a series of letters which provide considerable detail about the woolen mill and its financial fortunes. It appears that the elder Smith was seriously considering selling his share in the business, although the most serious investor—one Silas Turner, a sales agent for the company—eventually backed out. Smith even sent cloth samples to his son in Omaha, hoping to find a market there. Philip was impressed by their quality, but determined that shipping costs over that distance would be prohibitive. In the final surviving letter to his father, dated 1 May 1870, Philip presciently asked: "Do you think at the present there is any show for the factory clearing itself of debt? (Smith 1869-1870).

In fact, the question of whether the Buckland woolen mill could operate profitably was a subject of considerable interest throughout the region. According to one anonymous correspondent to the *Alexandria Gazette*, the mill represented a laudable effort to satisfy consumer demand with high quality local manufactures, and embodied the broader struggle that Virginians faced in regaining their economic footing in the Reconstruction period.

> THE BUCKLAND (Prince William County) WOOLEN MILLS – We take pleasure in calling attention to the circular of Messrs. John B. Hunton & Company of the Buckland Woolen Mills, which appears to-day for the first time in our paper as an advertisement. Accompanying this circular is a communication signed "Consumer," which was addressed originally to the editor of the Warrenton Index, and the views therein expressed are such as it seems to us should receive the endorsement of every man in this section, at least, of our State. How are we ever to become an independent people if we do not sustain our home enterprises of this character? Here is an important manufactory, established so near our city as to render it almost an Alexandria concern. It is reached in two hours from here by rail, and this proximity makes Alexandria its natural market. These gentlemen inform us that all the material used in building and establishing their factory, that could be found in Alexandria, was purchased here, and that a large amount will be expended annually by them here, for such articles as they consume in manufacturing – an additional reason why the enterprise should be fostered by our people.
>
> As to the quality of the cloths manufactured, we refer our readers to their circular, which contains the opinions of those who are much better qualified than we are to pronounce judgment on them. For ourselves, we think we have never seen better goods of the class than they are making, and we

have tested them by actual wear. We hope to see this season Buckland cloths on the shelves of all our merchants.

The following is the communication referred to: "Mr. Editor – I notice with much satisfaction an article on the "Buckland Woolen Mill," and hope you will continue to bring this and all similar enterprises before the public, until our people are forced to look at the matter in its true light, and act to subserve the interest of our State, and thereby promote their individual interest. If you will pardon me a line or two, I will make one or two brief suggestions, which if adopted, will do more to build up Virginia and the South, than all the political reconstruction about which we have so much senseless clamor. An independent man is the one that is courted and sought after. So with an independent people. And if our people will stop running away from home to buy a pair of breeches, and every other article they find they need, and develop our own resources, start and sustain our own manufactures of every kind, and keep our money at home, where it is so much needed just now, how long do you suppose it will be before reconstruction will come as good as we want it? What government on earth could long tamper with the rights of such a people as we would be? And yet how slow our people seem to be in learning this lesson.

Take the example of the Buckland Factory, and see its operation on the material prosperity of the state, and especially of our own immediate section. Leaving out of view for the present, the great value to our sparsely settled country of a population of consumers for the products of our farms such as these factories aggregate, what amount of capital would be kept here in our midst that now goes abroad to pamper those who are seeking to crush us, if every man who buys cloth should purchase these Buckland fabrics? Not less, I suppose, than $100,000 annually. And in doing this I doubt not, our people would save money directly to themselves, by purchasing a superior instead of an inferior article, for the rent in my garments bear testimony to the worthlessness of shoddy, and I see from the circular the proprietors of this establishment have issued, that they have eschewed it forever. Let me say in conclusion to the people of this section, you have the correction in your own hands. When you go to your merchants to buy a suit of clothes, ask for the "Buckland Goods." If answered, "we don't keep them," go where you can find them.

"A Consumer" (*Alexandria Gazette*, 25 Sep 1869: 2).

Subsequent supportive editorials in the *Virginia Gazette* praised the fine quality of the fabrics produced by the Buckland woolen mill, which were said to rival anything produced in the North. If the business thrived, they stressed, it would benefit local farmers, provide much-needed employment, and keep scarce dollars in the area. Despite all these fine sentiments, however, what the enterprise needed most was capital, and this was perennially in short supply. And so, by the latter part of 1870, John B. Hunton was once again forced to close the mill and auction off the machinery (*Alexandria Gazette* 9 Jan 1871: 2).

A year after the mill shut the Warrenton *Index* was still lamenting the loss of this important local industry:

> For twelve months the splendid machinery of these mills has been rusting, for twelve months the driving power of the finest water privileges in the State has been flowing idly into the sea—and today this community is $40,000 poorer than it would have been if the Buckland Woolen Mills had been in operation all that time. . . . How much better off we would be if we had not permitted that factory to suspend? Think of it reader, and then of the proposition to resuscitate these mills—to build them up by means of a joint stock company. If Mr. John B. Hunton can demonstrate, as we think he can, that he failed because he could not command capital to work them to advantage and that he can make them with enough capital pay 25 per cent. on in puts, what better investment can heads of families make than by taking $100 of stock in the Buckland Woolen Mills? The dividends in cloth would cloth them. The enterprize is a meritorious one—one which has failed at other points as well as here for want of capital; but one which is succeeding elsewhere by joint efforts. The Charlottesville factory we understand is a case in point. Shall the Buckland Mills be an exception? (*Alexandria Gazette*, 26 February 1872: 2).

Clearly many agreed that the Buckland woolen mill remained a potentially viable enterprise, and in the spring of 1872 the Buckland Mills Manufacturing Company received its charter of incorporation. The principle investors in the new company comprised a fascinating cross-section of the region's commercial and political elite. Among them were former Virginia governor William "Extra Billy" Smith of Culpeper; John S. Mosby, the fabled Confederate cavalry commander, from Warrenton; and future U.S. Representative and Senator Eppa Hunton of Brentsville. They were joined by an array of well-to-do doctors, attorneys, and businessmen from Warrenton and the surrounding area, many of whom had served with Mosby during the Civil War (Prince William County Charter Book 1: 7).

Before long, the newly established corporation was securing financing, enlarging the facility, and adding new machinery. Progress evidently was slow, however; two years later, the *Alexandria Gazette* reported that: "a gentleman from Baltimore is superintending repairs upon the dam and race of the Buckland Woolen Mills. We trust this indicates a purpose on the part of some one to commence the manufacture there of cloths at an early date" (*Alexandria Gazette*, 9 April 1872: 2; *Alexandria Gazette*, 26 April 1872: 2).

The Buckland woolen mill continued to operate sporadically through the 1870s and 1880s. According to the Prince William County business directories of 1877-1878 and 1880-1881, it was doing business as the "Kern, Bar and Company Wool Mill." By 1884, however, it appears to have closed once again. In September of that year, a visitor reported that Buckland "was once the most active business place in the country, but now does not present that appearance owing to the inactivity of the Buckland Woolen Mills" (Turner 1999: 84; *Alexandria Gazette*, 12 September 1884: 2).

By 1888, the mill was back in business. A directory of North American textile manufacturers noted that the "Buckland Woolen Mill" was being leased by Meredith J. Tyler, a Fredericksburg native and experienced woolen mill superintendent. The factory was powered by a water wheel; housed one set of cards, eight looms, and 420 spindles; and included a dye house, probably the original one built in the 1840s. Its output consisted of Cassimeres (plain woolen suiting cloth) and Cheviots (coarse woolen twill for coats and suits) (*"Blue Book"* 1888: 207).

At some point in the 1890s, the "Tyler Mill," as it was known, finally ceased operation, as the deeds for the Buckland Mills tract from this period failed to mention it. Even so, the mill building itself evidently remained standing into the early years of the twentieth century, and it was highlighted on the 1901 Brown map of Prince William County (Figure 14). In her 1973 article on Buckland's history, Martha Leitch stated that: "the woolen mill was torn down about 60 years ago by the Calverts and the best wood in it was used to build the present mill at Buckland." If that was the case, its demolition likely coincided with the reconstruction of the Buckland grist mill that began around 1904 (Turner 1999: 160; Leitch 1973: 82; Ridout, Maul, and Graham: 22).

Figure 14. The Buckland woolen mill depicted on detail of *Map of Prince William County, Virginia* (Brown 1901).

Buckland Lot 29, ca. 1850-1900

By 1850, Charles H. Hunton owned Lot 29, the former site of the earliest distillery, which then included buildings valued at $500. This value remained constant through the Civil War, and so must have included both the Deerlick Cottage as well as the smaller structure located along Mill Street in the southwest corner of the lot depicted in Waud's 1863 sketch of Buckland (Figure 15). In 1870, Orlando J. Glassock purchased the lot from Miranda Chappell for $950. According to the deed, it then included a store house, granary, and stable (PWCDB 28: 10).

The Glasscock family continued to own the lot into the early twentieth century, and the ca. 1900 plat of Buckland depicted several structures on the property at that time, including the Deerlick Cottage and the adjacent building at the intersection of Mill and Elizabeth streets (Figure 16). To the east, where Bridge Street terminated at Broad Run, were a stable and two smaller, unidentified structures.

Figure 15. Lots 28 and 29 as depicted in detail of Buckland from Mr. Hunton's House (Waud 1863).

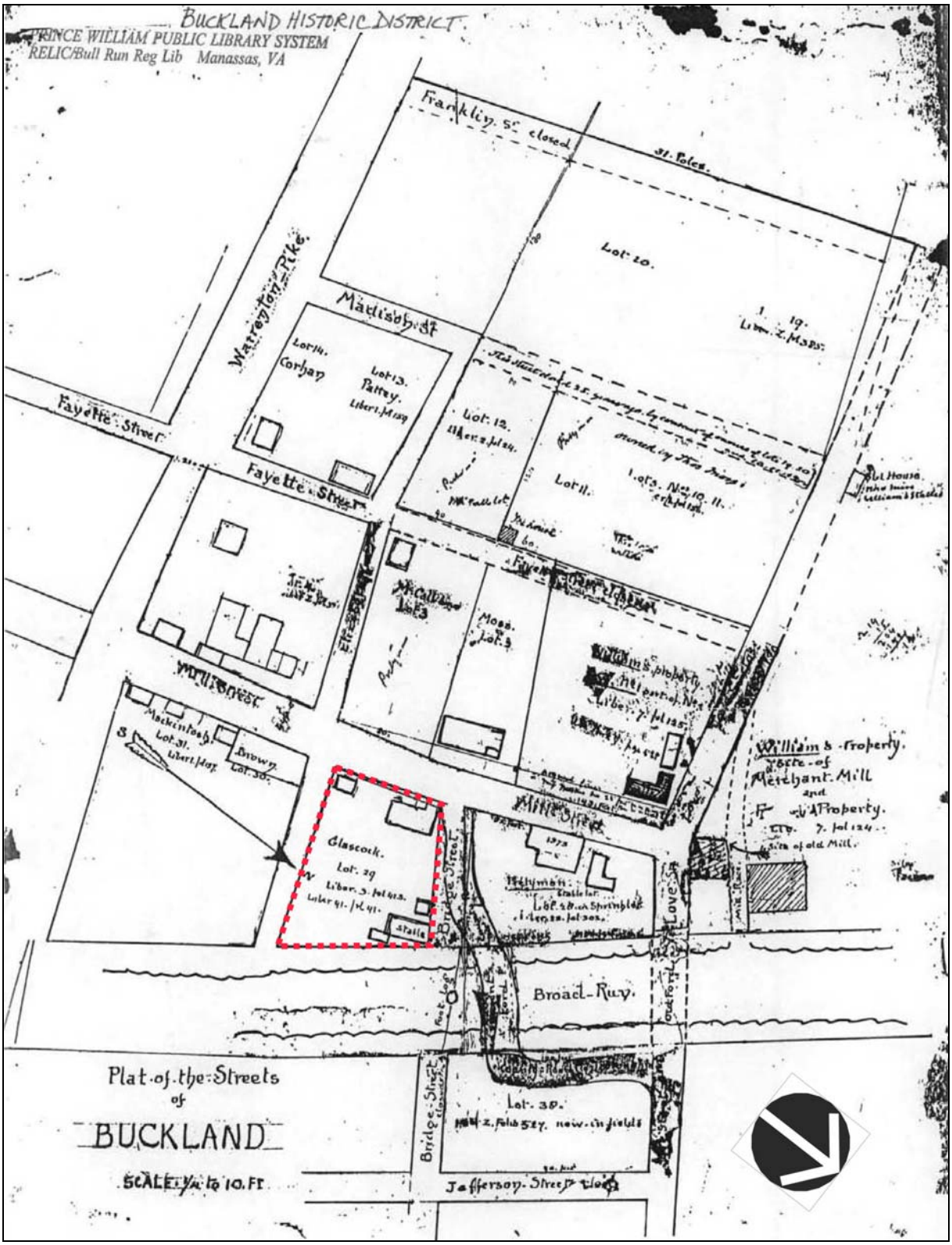


Figure 16. Location of Lot 29 on ca. 1900 plat of Buckland (Anonymous, no date).

Buckland Lot 28, 1798-1900

Situated along Broad Run, and adjoining the Buckland Mills tract to the north and the Deerlick Cottage (Lot 29) to the south, Lot 28 would remain vacant throughout most of the nineteenth century. John Love first deeded Lots 1 and 28 to his brother Samuel Love, Jr. in October 1798. The sale price of £100 likely represented the value of the existing store on Lot 1, while the property on the opposite (east) side of Mill Street likely remained undeveloped. Love must have made significant improvements soon after, as he sold a portion of it to John Taylor, Jr. for £200 in September 1799. The boundaries of this irregularly shaped property ran from Mill Street along the north side of Bridge Street to Broad Run; up Broad Run only 16 feet; then parallel to Bridge Street 45 feet before turning north and paralleling Mill Street for 34 feet before turning west to Mill Street, and proceeding back to the beginning point at the northeast corner of Mill and Bridge streets. The layout of this partial lot was such that the main portion fronted on Mill Street, while the 16-foot-wide corridor provided access to a narrow frontage on Broad Run (PWCDB B: 391; PWCDB 1: 10).

Exactly what improvements were situated on Lot 28 when Taylor acquired it in 1799 is unclear. Ridout et al. have proposed that: "the high price received for this partial lot leaves little doubt that Samuel Love, Jr. established the distillery during his brief ownership in 1798-1799." As they go on to note, however, the only available references to the distillery from this period clearly situate it on Taylor's Lot 29 to the south. It is certainly possible that some aspects of the distillery operation may have been conducted on this lot. On the ca. 1900 plat it was labeled "Spring Lot;" and Buckland resident Martha Leitch noted that it included "one of Buckland's two good springs." As such, it may have been the source of water for the nearby distillery (Ridout, Maul, and Graham 2005: 121; Leitch 1973: 84).

Nonetheless, it is unlikely that any significant structures associated with either of the successive Buckland distilleries were situated here. Taylor sold the lot to Josiah Watson in July 1811 for only $30, indicating that there were no longer any built improvements remaining. And, since evidence from the George Britton store ledger suggests that the earliest distillery was still operating in 1814, it must have been elsewhere—most likely on Lot 29 where it had been recorded earlier. Similarly, the evidence from the county land books makes it clear that the extensive distillery operated by William Dean and described by Anne Royall in 1830 was not located here. From 1824 through to the end of the Civil War, no taxable buildings were recorded on Lot 28. And no structures were depicted at that location in Alfred Waud's 1863 sketch of Buckland, although much of the lot was obscured by trees (see Figure 15) (PWCDB 4: 347; PWCLB 1824-1865).

Lot 28 was owned by E.B. Nalls during the post-Civil War period, and as late as 1877 there were still no built improvements recorded on the property (PWCLB 1874, 1877). On the ca. 1900 plat of Buckland, Lot 28 was identified as the "Prettyman Stable Lot," and included two structures, presumably stables (Figure 17). The larger of these fronted on Mill Street, and was likely the same frame structure that is partially visible in a ca. 1910 photograph of Buckland's "main street" (Figure 18). The second L-shaped building was located a short distance to the north.

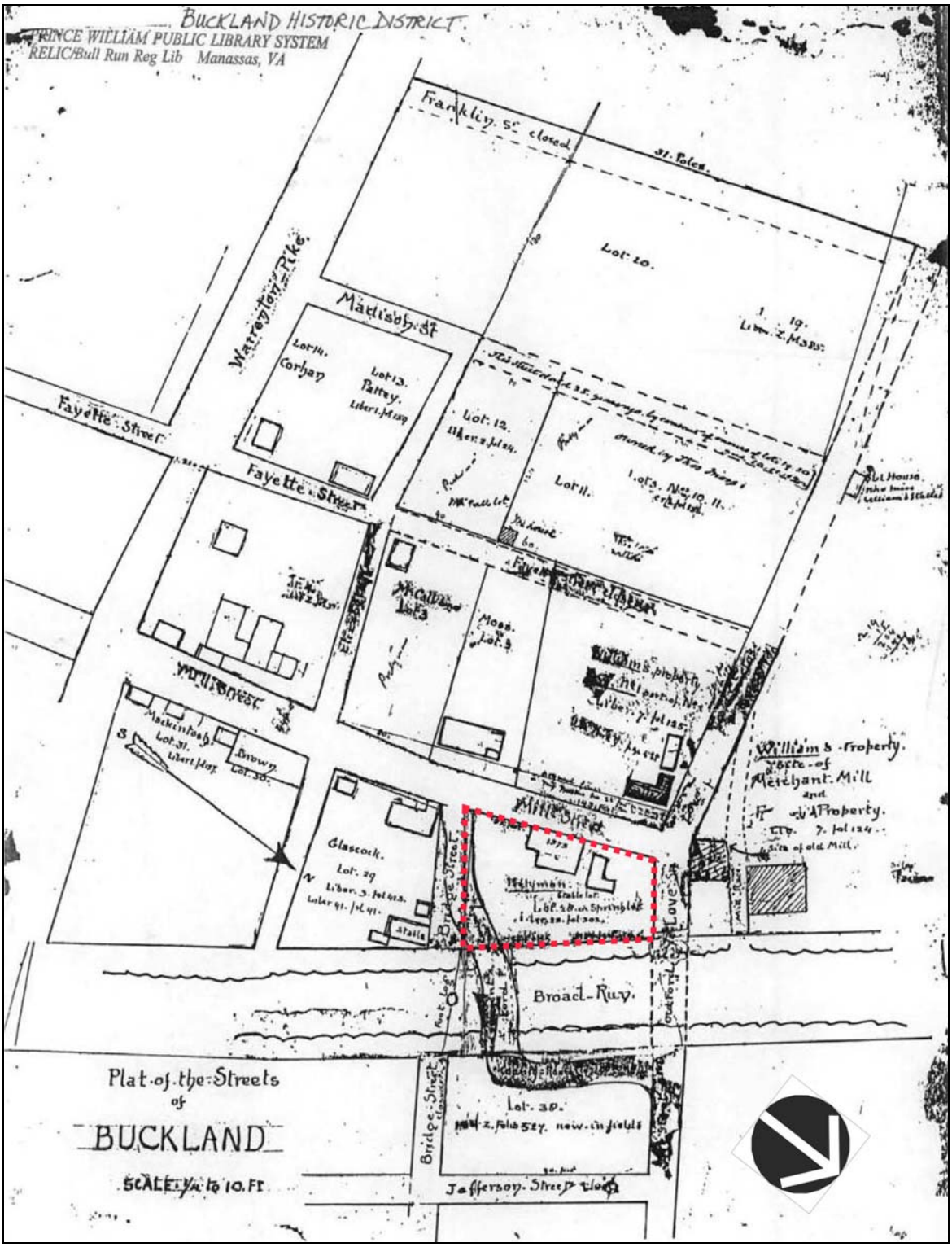


Figure 17. Location of Lot 28 on ca. 1900 plat of Buckland (Anonymous, no date).

Figure 18. View of unidentified structure on Lot 28 ca. 1910, view to southeast (Anonymous, no date).

IV. RESEARCH DESIGN

Archaeological Testing Strategy

As originally described in the scope of work provided by the BPS and Prince William County, the archaeological investigation was to include intensive testing, including the excavation of close-interval shovel tests and test units, on the former Buckland Lot 28, the purported location of the early nineteenth-century whiskey distillery. Based on the results of more intensive documentary research, however, it became apparent that the earlier of the two successive Buckland distilleries had, in fact, been located on the adjoining Lot 29 to the south, the property that includes the extant Deerlick Cottage/Post Office. As such, the JRIA-DATA team consulted with the BPS and Prince William County Archaeologist Justin Patton, and the determination was made that the archaeological testing would be expanded to include both Lots 28 and 29, as this offered the greatest potential for identifying potential features and artifact concentrations associated with the distillery operation.

Rather than comprising a comprehensive survey, the archaeological testing on the significantly larger, 36-acre Buckland Mills tract which adjoined the former town site took a more focused approach. Intensive testing was conducted on the most substantial and significant archaeological resource on the property, the remains of the nineteenth-century Buckland Woolen Mill, situated 150 feet north of the extant grist mill on Broad Run. The goal of this testing was to verify the footprint of the building as described in documentary sources, as well as to evaluate its physical integrity and the potential for future archaeological research. Two additional locations in the general vicinity of the grist- and woolen mills were targeted for focused testing, as well. These included the dwelling depicted upslope from the grist mill in the 1863 Waud sketch, as well as the purported site of the "old house" further to the west along Love Street that was indicated on the ca. 1900 plat of Buckland, which by then had been converted to use as a stable. Finally, a limited number of judgmental shovel tests were excavated in the northernmost portion of the Buckland Mills tract in the flooplain of Broad Run to evaluate soil conditions and the potential for evidence of prehistoric Native American occupation.

GIS Mapping

Archaeologists used a Trimble GeoXH handheld GPS data collector with sub-foot accuracy to create a portable ArcGIS geodatabase for the project and the major archaeological and architectural components. Particular focus was devoted to mapping the extensive nineteenth-century mill race which had provided water power to both the grist- and woolen mills. The GIS mapping is FGDC compliant, and was calibrated to NAD 1983 State Plane Virginia North FIPS 4501 Feet using a Lambert Conformal Conic. The points of reference include: False Easting (11482916.666667); False Northing (6561666.666667); Central Meridian (-78.500000); Standard Parallel 1 (38.033333); Standard Parallel 2 (39.200000); and Latitude of Origin (37.666667). The unit of measurement was the US Foot, linked to a GCS North American 1983 with a datum at D North American 1983.

Expected Results

From an archaeological perspective urban settings can be daunting because of two factors: the transient nature of urban populations and the intermixing of archaeological contexts. One presents problems with temporal context, the other with spatial context. Buckland was divided into numerous lots, and this study focuses on Lots 28 and 29, and portions of the

adjoining Buckland Mills tract. Although Buckland never became a cityscape, it was a bustling town in the nineteenth century, a place where ownership of the lots frequently changed hands. For instance, at least six different people owned Lot 29 throughout the nineteenth century. To whom do the artifacts recovered from the lot pertain? Connecting specific artifacts with individual lot owners is made even more difficult by virtue of the fact that the form of most artifacts from this time period did not change much; most nails looked the same in 1820 as they did in 1880; plain whiteware ceramics remained plain and white through the century; glass bottles evolved over time, but without pieces that have seams or markings, the age of most glass fragments cannot be determined with any specificity.

In addition to frequent ownership changes over time, there is a spatial dimension to urban archaeology that makes interpretation difficult, something we might label as the "proximity paradox." Although the occupants of Lot 29 presumably restricted much of their daily activity to the confines of their small piece of private property, boundaries were fluid and over time debris from one lot would end up in another.

In Buckland, therefore, artifacts recovered from the topsoil and flood plain soils are virtually impossible to link to specific people, households, or events. This means that many of the artifacts recovered from shovel test holes and test units will have only limited capacity to inform us about Buckland and its residents. Artifacts retrieved from subsurface features, however—those items deposited either intentionally or inadvertently in a well, root cellar, or posthole—can have high contextual value. These artifacts from "sealed" subsurface features have not been moved since they were originally deposited, and therefore they represent a discrete moment in time, an event or activity that potentially can be linked to specific human action.

Overall, it was expected that the archaeological testing strategy had the potential to reveal architectural features indicative of specific historical activities (e.g. the distillery on Lot 29), while the analysis of recovered artifacts, particularly those associated with subsurface features, might help to refine our understanding of how these specific lots were used over time. These results might then help to focus more intensive testing in future investigations.

Field Methodology

Shovel Testing

Archaeologists excavated a grand total of 165 shovel test holes during the course of this project. Within each of the three separate testing areas (Lots 28-29, and Buckland Mills tract), shovel tests were excavated along regular transects at 25-foot intervals. Each shovel test measured approximately 1.3 feet in diameter or larger and was excavated into sterile subsoil. The excavated backfill was screened through ¼" mesh. Representative soil profiles were drawn at 1"=1' scale and recorded on standardized forms using Munsell color designators and U. S. Department of Agriculture soil texture terminology. The location of each shovel test was recorded on a scale map, and all shovel tests were assigned an individual Shovel Test (ST) number with corresponding grid number. Field notes summarizing the findings at each site were recorded on a standardized Site Survey Form.

Test Unit Excavation

In total, eight test units were excavated within the three separate testing areas (Lots 28-29, and Buckland Mills tract). Once the close-interval shovel testing had been completed, test units were excavated by hand in areas of significant artifact concentrations or where the presence of subsurface features was suspected. The units were excavated primarily in order to gain a

better understanding of site stratigraphy, and to potentially identify and evaluate intact cultural layers and/or features. The units, which measured three feet square (nine square feet), were excavated by hand according to natural and/or cultural levels to sterile subsoil, or until a cultural feature was exposed. In order to preserve the integrity of cultural features, none of them were sampled or otherwise investigated during this project. All soil was screened through ¼-inch wire mesh, and all cultural material retained. Profiles were recorded for representative shovel tests and soil color recorded in accordance with the Munsell classification system. All test units were recorded on standard field forms, and their location noted on a base map of the project area.

Laboratory Methodology

All archaeological data and specimens collected during the project were transported to the JRIA laboratory in Williamsburg, Virginia, for processing and analysis. The laboratory procedures follow the guidelines promulgated by the VDHR (2006). All materials generated by this project will be curated according to the standards outlined in Department of the Interior bulletin 36 CFR Part 79 (1991). The artifacts will be transferred to Prince William County for temporary storage, while permanent curation will be with the BPS.

V. RESULTS OF FIELDWORK

The archaeological findings are presented below as grouped into Lot 28, Lot 29, the Buckland Mills tract along Love Street, the woolen mill area, spot testing in other portions of the Buckland Mills tract, and the Buckland Mill race and dam (Figure 19). Each parcel is discussed separately as a discrete site location. Different testing strategies were used in each area depending upon the circumstances and the objectives. For example, shovel testing was employed at the woolen mill, but not as intensively as other areas because the approximate location of the woolen mill was known. In Lots 28 and 29 the goal was to identify possible evidence of a distillery, and therefore both lots were thoroughly shovel tested and several test units were dug in each lot (see Figure 19).

Figure 19. Master map of field testing areas at Buckland.

1. Lot 28 (44PW1659-0028)

Historical records suggest that intensive activity at Lot 28 was limited and that it was largely vacant for much of the nineteenth century. The lot is relatively narrow and sloped, bound on the west by Mill Street, on the east by Broad Run, on the south by Bridge Street, and on the north by Love Street (Figures 20 and 21). Much of the lot is within the Broad Run floodplain which seems to have dissuaded the lot's owners from building anything of high value on it. To whit, no buildings are known to have stood on the lot until two stables were built in the late nineteenth century along Mill Street (at the highest elevation on the lot) (see Figure 17).

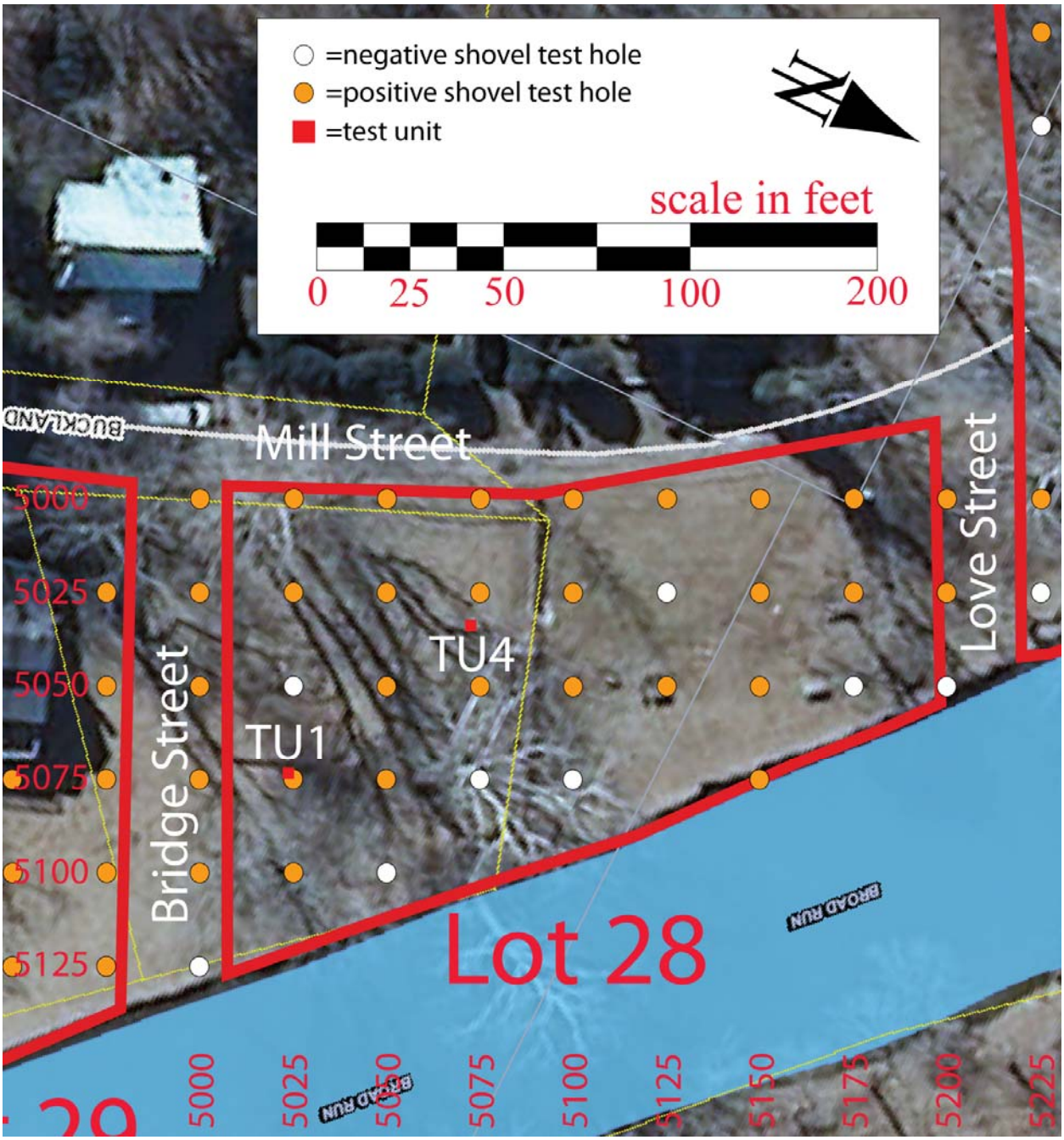


Figure 20. Locations of shovel test holes and test units in Lot 28.

Figure 21. Overview of the south portion of Lot 28 from Broad Run.

Some researchers have surmised that Samuel Love, Jr. established a distillery on Lot 28 in 1798-1799 (Ridout, Maul, and Graham 2005: 121). However, aside from the curious fact that the lot doubled in value between 1798 and 1799, there is no credible evidence of a distillery in operation on Lot 28. Indeed, until the Prettyman stables were depicted on Lot 28 in ca. 1900, the lot seems to have remained undeveloped for the entire nineteenth century.

Archaeologists excavated 39 shovel test holes in Lot 28 and two test units[8] (see Figure 20). The shovel test holes generated 414 artifacts[9] in addition to animal bone (n=1.2 grams), oyster shell (n=267.3 grams), brick (n=2,047.4 grams), charcoal (n=0.9 grams), slag (n=1.0 grams), coal (n=77.4 grams), coal slag (n=1.6 grams), marl (n=4.4 grams), mortar (n=27.1 grams), and plaster (n=6.0 grams) (Table 2). The shovel test hole at N5025/E5075 yielded the most artifacts (n=148, 35.7 percent), and this prompted the excavation of Test Unit 1 at this location. No particular patterns emerged from the shovel testing data aside from the hefty amount of artifacts from the one shovel test hole.

[8] This total includes 11 shovel test holes located slightly outside the formal lot boundaries.
[9] This total includes 16 non-cultural pieces of rock or stone, meaning the shovel test holes produced 398 cultural artifacts.

The two test units on Lot 28 produced an abundance of material (Table 3). In particular, Test Unit 1 generated 775 artifacts as well as copious amounts of oyster shell and other debris. Test Unit 4 was less fruitful; its placement was guided by the ca. 1900 map showing two stables in the vicinity (see Figure 17).

Table 2. Artifacts from shovel test holes in Lot 28, by material.

	Count	Percent	Weight
HISTORIC MATERIAL			
ALUMINUM	1	0.3%	
CLAY TOBACCO PIPE	4	1.0%	
COARSEWARE	3	0.8%	
EARTHENWARE	85	21.4%	
PORCELAIN	1	0.3%	
STONEWARE	4	1.0%	
COPPER	1	0.3%	
GLASS	123	30.9%	
IRON	175	44.0%	
SLATE	1	0.3%	
HISTORIC TOTAL	**398**	**100.0%**	
NON-CULTURAL LITHIC MATERIAL	[16]		
PREHISTORIC TOTAL	**0**	**0.0%**	
BONE			1.2
BRICK			2047.4
CHARCOAL			0.9
COAL/COAL SLAG			79.0
MARL			4.4
MORTAR			27.1
PLASTER			6.0
SHELL			267.3
SLAG			1.0
TOTAL	**398**	**100.0%**	

Table 3. Distribution of artifacts within test units in Lot 28.

Test Unit	Layer A	Layer B	Unit Total	Artifact Total (%)	Architectural Artifacts	Brick (g)	Oyster Shell (g)	Prehistoric
1	208	567	775	90.2%	302	113.8	938.8	0
4	46	38	84	9.8%	34	9.6	0.0	0
Total	**254**	**605**	**859**	**100%**	**336**	**123.4**	**938.8**	**0**

Test Unit 1 in Lot 28

Test Unit 1 contained two layers, both comprised predominantly of a clay matrix (Figure 22). Layer A was a topsoil layer from 0.6 ft. to 0.8 ft. thick. Layer B was roughly 1.5 ft. thick and yielded the majority of the artifacts. Layer B had the appearance and consistency of a floodplain deposit, albeit mixed with stones and cultural debris; given its location near Broad Run, Layer B may well be a floodplain layer intermixed with a fill deposit (Figure 23). Layer C was confined to the southeast corner of the unit and formed a possible feature (see Figure 22). Archaeologists did not excavate into Layer C for fear of compromising its integrity. In all three layers archaeologists encountered pieces of natural siltstone of various sizes that form a bedrock layer throughout the area.

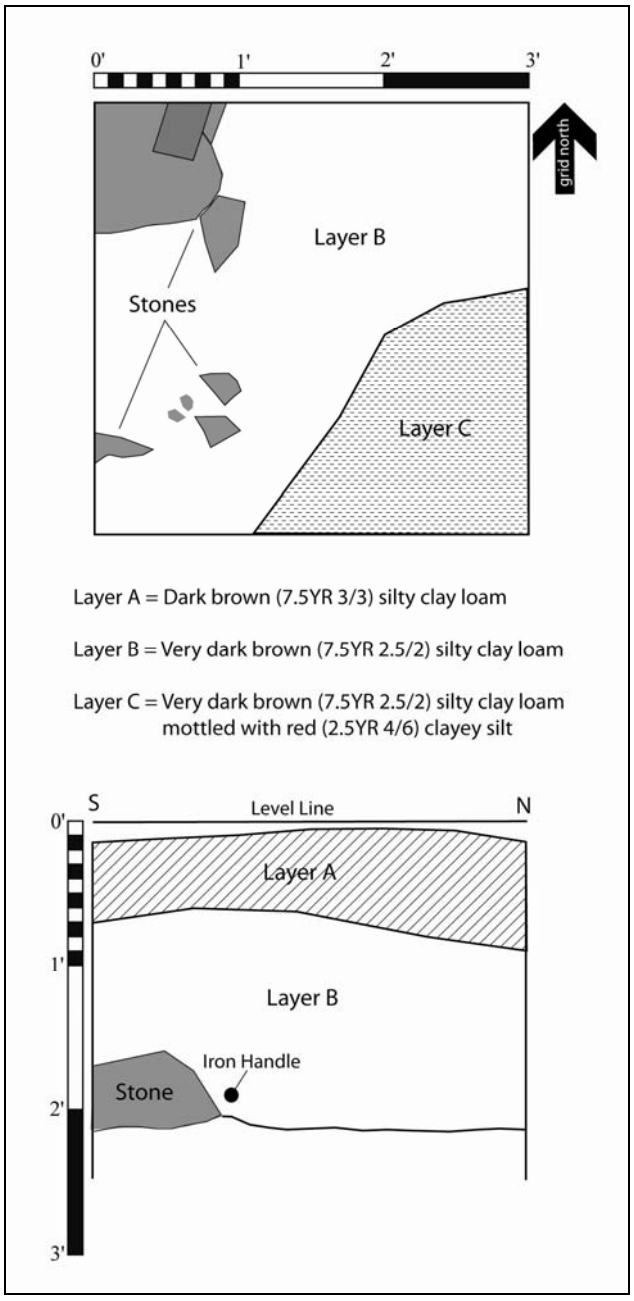


Figure 22. Plan view and west profile of Test Unit 1.

Figure 23. Test Unit 1 in plan and profile.

The assemblage of artifacts collected from Test Unit 1 indicates domestic activity occurred at this location (Table 4). In addition to the oyster shell (n=938.8 grams), the unit yielded animal bone (n=34.5 grams), English clay tobacco pipe fragments (n=7), ceramics (n=256), a brass buckle (n=1), bottle glass (n=50), lamp chimney glass (n=7), and wine glass fragments (n=5). Architectural materials were well represented as well, including brick (n=104.2 grams), machine cut nail fragments (n=153), unidentifiable nail fragments (n=24), wire nail fragments (n=41), hand wrought nail fragments (n=28), and window glass (n=50). Also of note, two tools were found in the unit: a fragment of an iron wedge and an iron tool handle. Among the ceramics there are 22 different types ranging from locally made coarse earthenwares to ironstone. The mean ceramic date for the assemblage is 1808 and the bracket date (the gap between the t*erminus post quem* and *ante quem*) is 1775 to 1842 (Table 5). However, if we eliminate all ceramic types with three or less specimens, the bracket date range is 1820 to 1842.

Test Unit 4 in Lot 28

Located on a gradual slope along Mill Road, Test Unit 4 was much shallower and had far fewer artifacts than Test Unit 1 (Figure 24). Archaeologists removed approximately 0.5 ft. of Layer A from the unit and exposed several possible features. The more prominent of the two features consists of dark brown clay loam and has roughly a circular shape. The more questionable feature is similar in color, but smaller in size and possibly cut by the larger feature. Neither has well defined edges and both cut into Layer B. During the course of exposing the defining the features in the unit, artifacts were collected from the top of Layer B. Because of the shallow depth of both features, if they were created by human activity, that activity probably took place relatively recently so as to allow only 0.5 ft. of topsoil to accumulate over them. Based on the location of Test Unit 4, the features in the unit may pertain to the stables that once stood nearby in the early twentieth century (cf. Figures 17 and 20).

Almost all the 77 cultural artifacts recovered from Test Unit 4 are made of glass (n=31) or iron (n=40), except for a few fragments of refined earthenware (n=5) and a piece of slate (n=1) (see Table 4). The diagnostic artifacts from the unit all indicate a mid- to late nineteenth-century date of activity. The earthenware specimens all date to after 1830. The identifiable nails are either machine cut (n=15) or wire (n=9), and the container glass fragments (n=23) are a mishmash of colorless and tinted types typical of the glassmaking industry in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Assessment of Findings in Lot 28

No definitive archaeological evidence was found to suggest that the distillery operated on this lot. While the testing was certainly not exhaustive, combined with the documentary evidence discussed above, it strongly suggests that the distillery was not located on Lot 28, but instead operated on the adjoining Lot 29. Still, potential subsurface features were uncovered in both test units excavated within the lot. In the case of Test Unit 4, the features may be postholes or structural elements associated with the early twentieth-century Prettyman stables. There is good potential for identifying additional subsurface features on the lot. Perhaps the most puzzling finding in Lot 28 was the rich deposit of domestic artifacts in Test Unit 1 (Figure 24a). Periodic flooding may have moved some of the artifacts, but the concentration of 775 objects (in addition to the weighed materials) seems difficult to dismiss as simply random midden scatter. Test Unit 1 is located just to the north of what was once Bridge Street (see Figure 20). As such, it is possible that the artifact concentration in Test Unit 1 may stem from trash deposition from the neighboring properties. We know that absentee owners held the deed to Lot 28 for much of

Table 4. Artifacts from Test Units 1 and 4 in Lot 28, by material.

	Test Unit 1			Test Unit 4		
	Count	**Percent**	**Weight**	**Count**	**Percent**	**Weight**
HISTORIC MATERIAL						
ALUMINUM	1	0.1%		0	0.0%	
BRASS	1	0.1%		0	0.0%	
CERAMIC OBJECT	1	0.1%		0	0.0%	
CLAY TOBACCO PIPE	7	0.8%		0	0.0%	
COARSEWARE	3	0.4%		0	0.0%	
EARTHENWARE	222	26.8%		5	0.6%	
PORCELAIN	17	2.1%		0	0.0%	
STONEWARE	14	1.7%		0	0.0%	
COPPER		0.0%		0	0.0%	
GLASS	174	21.0%		31	3.7%	
IRON	307	37.0%		40	4.8%	
LEAD	1	0.1%		0	0.0%	
PLASTIC	4	0.5%		0	0.0%	
SLATE		0.0%		1	0.1%	
HISTORIC TOTAL	**752**	**90.7%**		**77**	**9.3%**	
NON-CULTURAL LITHICs	[23]			[4]		
PREHISTORIC TOTAL	**0**	**0.0%**		**0**	**0.0%**	
BONE			34.5			0.0
BRICK			104.2			9.6
CHARCOAL			3.0			0.0
COAL/COAL SLAG			56.6			0.0
BOG IRON						11.0
MORTAR			85.1			0.0
CEMENT			4.4			1.0
SHELL			938.8			0.0
SLAG			14.7			23.2
TOTAL	**752**	**90.7%**		**77**	**9.3%**	

Table 5. Mean ceramic worksheet and date for Test Unit 1 in Lot 28.

Ceramic Type	Begin	End	Mean Date	Sherds	Sum
Coarseware					
Coarseware, Local*	1750	1900	1825	2	3650
Earthenware					
Creamware, plain	1762	1820	1791	37	66267
Jackfield	1740	1780	1760	3	5280
Pearlware, plain	1780	1830	1805	70	126350
Pearlware, blue/green edged	1780	1830	1805	18	32490
Pearlware, Mocha	1795	1890	1842.5	1	1842.5
Pearlware, transfer printed underglaze	1783	1840	1811.5	13	23549.5
Pearlware, hand-painted under	1780	1840	1810	20	36200
Pearlware, willow pattern	1795	1840	1817.5	4	7270
Whiteware, plain	1805	1900	1852.5	38	70395
Whiteware, underglazed	1830	1900	1865	4	7460
Whiteware, transfer print g/r/p	1830	1900	1865	1	1865
Whiteware, ironstone/white granite	**1842**	1900	1871	5	9355
Porcelain					
Porcelain, plain	1574	1850	1712	3	5136
Porcelain, Chinese	1574	1850	1712	10	17120
Porcelain, Chinese over enamel	1790	1825	1807.5	3	5422.5
Porcelain, Chinese under blue	1660	1800	1730	1	1730
Stoneware					
Stoneware, American, blue and gray	1730	1860	1795	7	12565
Stoneware, American, brown	1730	1900	1815	4	7260
Stoneware, Bristol glaze	1830	1900	1865	1	1865
Stoneware, Rhenish Westerwald	1600	**1775**	1687.5	1	1687.5
				246	444760
					1807.97

dates based on Ivor Noel Hume (1969) and Brown (1982).

* Ceramics with a porous clay body and usually used for utilitarian purposes and some tableware uses. The date range for local coarseware is estimated.

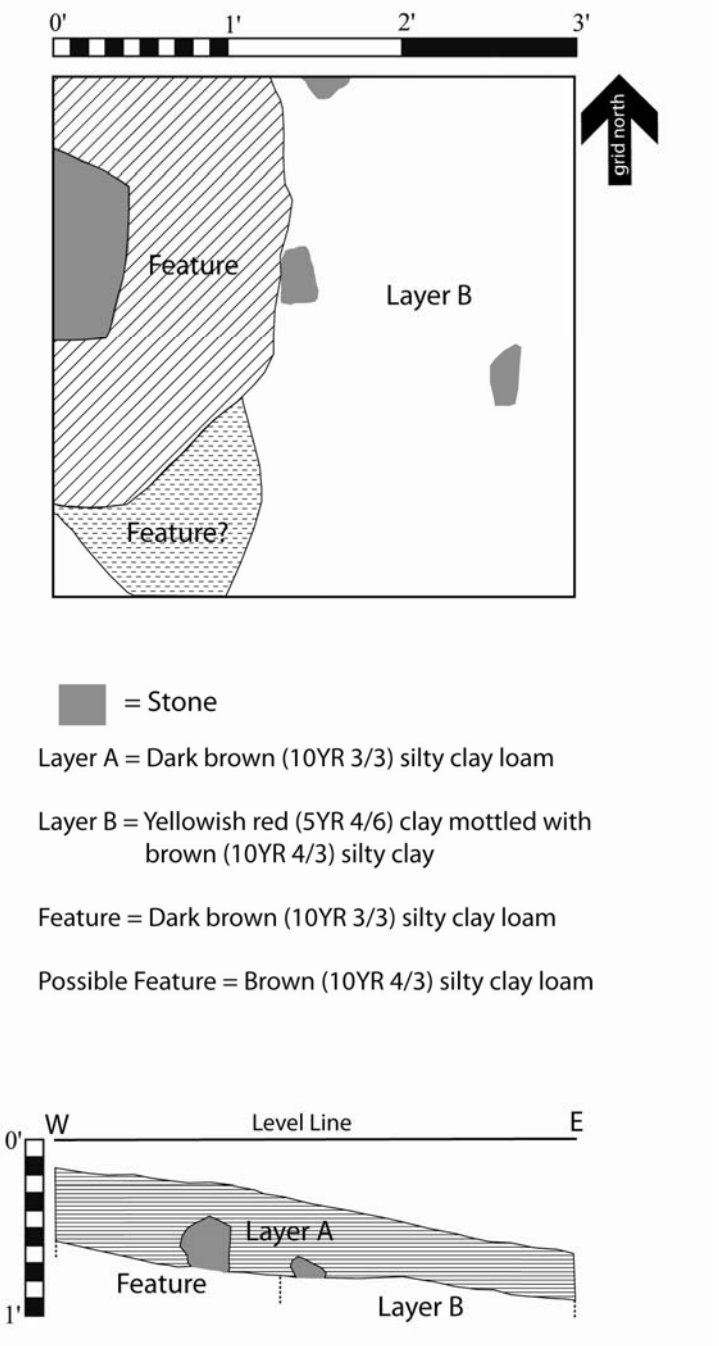


Figure 24. Plan view and north profile of Test Unit 4.

Figure 24a. Sample of artifacts from Lot 28.

Upper left corner: Machine cut nails (ca. 1800-1880), hand wrought nails (ca. 1600-1800), and wire nails (ca. 1880-present).

Upper right corner: Clay tobacco pipe fragments, including several pillar molded or gadrooned, as well as a pipe bowl with a Masonic symbol facing the smoker.

Lower half: Examples of various types of ceramics present in Lot 28. Upper row, from left to right: Jackfield teapot fragment, German Westerwald stoneware, American blue and gray stoneware. Middle row, various types of decorated pearlware including transfer printed, handpainted, shell edged, and willow pattern. Bottom row, sample of creamware.

the nineteenth century, and it was vacant for much of that time. Residents of the nearby lots may have taken the opportunity to use the vacant lot as a dump site, seeing as there probably was not anyone responsible for monitoring the property or taking care of it. Thus, the concentration of artifacts in Test Unit 1 may represent nothing more than opportunistic residents of the town taking advantage of an open space to rid their own yards of trash.

2. Lot 29 (44PW1659-0028)

Lot 29 is located immediately to the south from Lot 28, divided at one time by Bridge Street (see Figure 20). The most prominent element on the lot is Deerlick Cottage (otherwise known as the post office) built in the early nineteenth century (Figure 25). The cottage fronts on Mill Street and the lot gradually slopes down to the edge of Broad Run to the east. As opposed to Lot 28, documentary evidence demonstrates that a distillery was built on Lot 29 and in operation by 1801, quite possibly predating Deerlick Cottage by a decade. By 1810 the cottage was operating as a store and selling whiskey produced by the distillery. We can surmise from the documents that the distillery operation was housed in a building separate from the cottage on Lot 29. It is not clear when the Lot 29 distillery ceased operation, but references to it disappear by 1815, suggesting that it was up and running for approximately 15 years. By mid-century Deerlick Cottage and a second building on Lot 29 were valued at $500. By 1870 the lot also contained a store house, granary, and stable. By ca. 1900 Deerlick Cottage and a second building fronted on Mill Street, while a stable and other outbuildings were located in the northeast corner of the lot along Broad Run (see Figure 16).

Figure 25. Overview of Lot 29 from Broad Run.

Archaeologists excavated 34 shovel test holes and two test units in Lot 29 (Figure 26). A total of 242 artifacts[10] were collected from the shovel test holes as well as oyster shell (n=44.5 grams), brick (n=267.0 grams), charcoal (n=1.6 grams), and bog iron (n=11.4 grams) (Table 6). Findings in the shovel test holes ranged from no artifacts in some eroded locations along the edge of Broad Run to 34 artifacts, brick (n=148.2 grams) and oyster shell (n=21.3 grams) at shovel test hole location N4925/E5100. Indeed, by mapping the artifact counts and weights in the shovel test holes in Lot 29, the patterning indicates the highest concentrations to the south and east from the standing cottage (Figure 27).

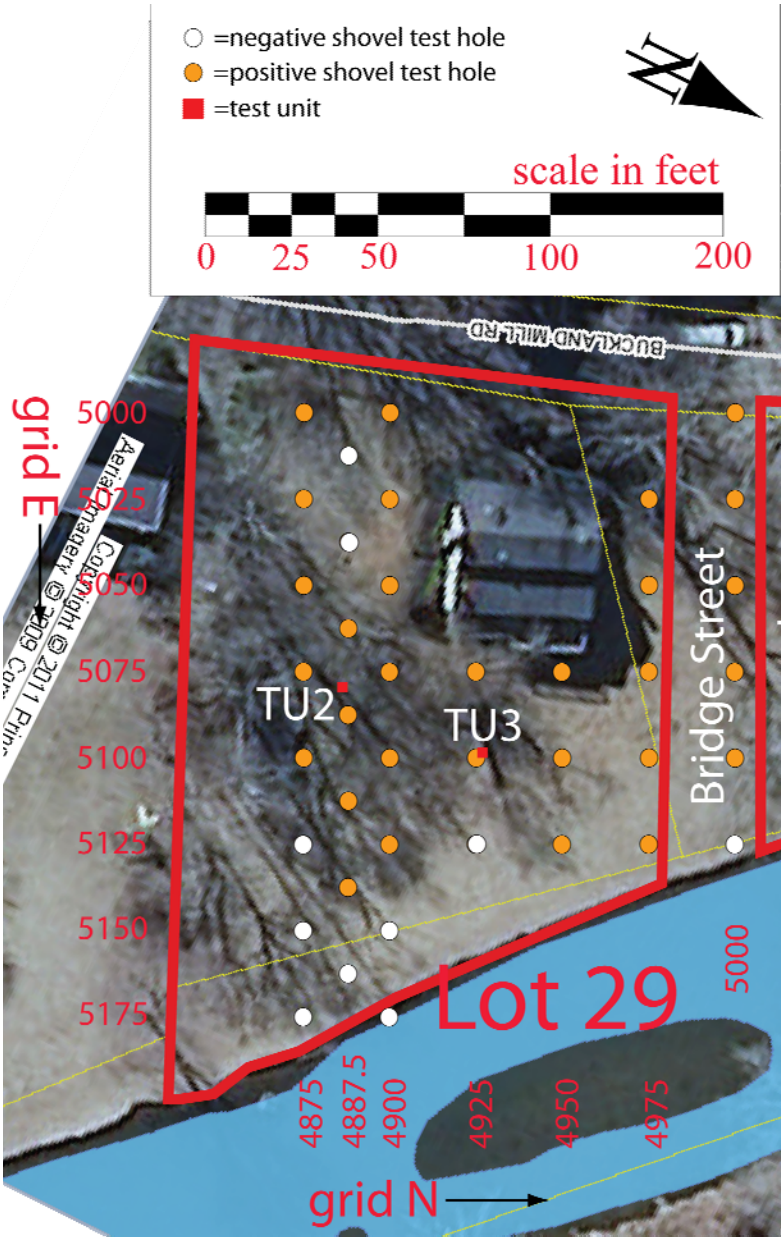


Figure 26. Locations of shovel test holes and test units in Lot 29.

[10] This total includes 13 non-cultural pieces of rock or stone, meaning the shovel test holes produced 229 cultural artifacts.

The shovel test findings guided archaeologists to excavate a test unit at grid point N4925/E5100 and a second one at N4885/E5072. The two test units on Lot 29 yielded over 500 artifacts between them, almost evenly divided (Table 7). Test Unit 3 contained a sizeable amount of brick compared to Test Unit 2, whereas the architectural artifacts (nails, window glass, structural hardware) were similar in both units.

Table 6. Artifacts from shovel test holes in Lot 29, by material.

	Count	Percent	Weight
HISTORIC MATERIAL			
BRASS	1	0.4%	
CLAY TOBACCO PIPE	3	1.3%	
COARSEWARE	4	1.7%	
EARTHENWARE	22	9.6%	
PORCELAIN	1	0.4%	
STONEWARE	2	0.9%	
COPPER		0.0%	
GLASS	95	41.5%	
IRON	97	42.4%	
LEAD	1	0.4%	
PLASTIC	2	0.9%	
SLATE	1	0.4%	
HISTORIC TOTAL	**229**	**100.0%**	
NON-CULTURAL LITHIC MATERIAL	[13]		
PREHISTORIC TOTAL	**0**	**0.0%**	
BOG IRON			11.4
BRICK			267.0
CHARCOAL			1.6
SHELL			44.5
TOTAL	**229**	**100.0%**	

Table 7. Distribution of artifacts within test units in Lot 29.

Test Unit	Layer A	Layer B	Layer C/D	Unit Total	Artifact Total (%)	Architectural Artifacts	Brick (g)	Oyster Shell (g)	Prehistoric
2	82	174	8	264	51.5%	163	148.1	100.4	1
3	81	84	84	249	48.5%	154	2041.6	6.8	0
Total	**163**	**258**	**92**	**513**	**100%**	**317**	**2,189.7**	**107.2**	**1**

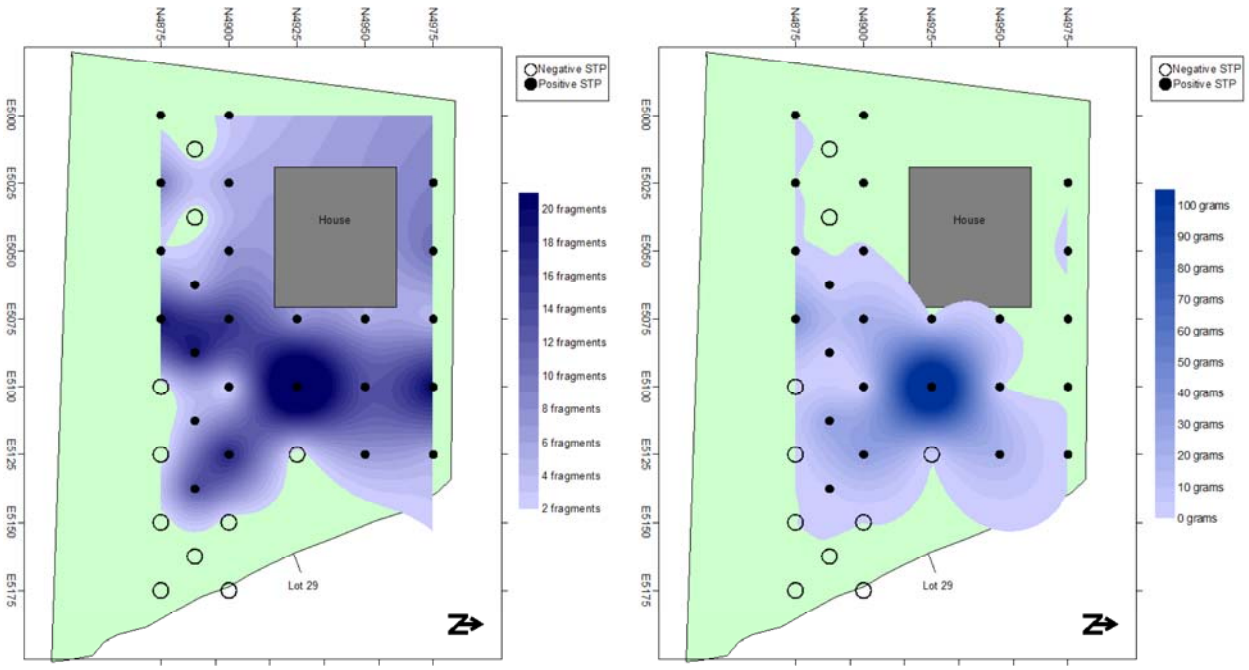


Figure 27. Artifact patterning from the shovel test holes in Lot 29.

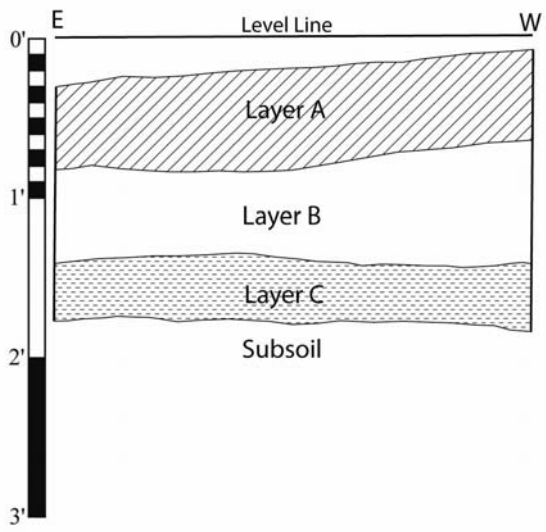
Test Unit 2 in Lot 29

Test Unit 2 contained three layers, all of which were heavily infused with clay (Figures 28 and 29). Layer A was a topsoil layer approximately 0.5 ft. thick. Layer B was a slightly redder version of Layer A and was a similar thickness at roughly 0.5 ft. Below Layer B was a third layer that was slightly darker and loamier than the two layers above (see Figure 29). This Layer C may be a sealed historic layer that dates to the early nineteenth century. It produced only a few artifacts, but among them was an English clay tobacco pipe stem (with a 4/64" stem bore diameter), two fragments of locally manufactured coarseware, a fragment of plain pearlware, and 105.1 grams of brick. No features were evident at the base of the test unit, however, Layer C may be a preserved historic layer. As usual, pieces of natural siltstone and decayed bedrock were present throughout the unit in all layers.

The 264 artifacts[11] collected from Test Unit 2 form an interesting collection of domestic material (glass, ceramics, and a few clay tobacco pipe pieces) with more mundane artifacts such as nails and iron scrap, most of which date to the first half of the nineteenth century (Table 8). Weighed categories of material from Test Unit 2 included animal bone (n=11.7 grams), brick (n=148.1 grams), coal (n=0.8 grams), bog iron (n=3.4 grams), and oyster shell (n=100.4 grams). Glass artifacts (n=136) comprised more than half the assemblage (n=51.9 percent). Among the domestic glass are various types of colorless and tinted container glass fragments (n=34), as well as wine glass fragments (n=3) and a milk glass clothing button (n=1). Window glass shards were also present in a fairly large quantity (n=98). Along with window glass other architectural debris includes cut nails (n=47), unidentifiable nail fragments (n=9), wire nails (n=5), and pieces of roofing slate (n=4).

In addition to the container glass and milk glass button, other domestic artifacts include English clay tobacco pipe fragments (n=7), ceramics (n=45), and a pewter utensil handle (n=1).

[11] This total includes 2 non-cultural pieces of rock or stone.



Layer A = Dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2) clay loam

Layer B = Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) clay loam

Layer C = Reddish brown (5YR 4/4) clay loam
mottled with yellowish red (5YR 4/6) clay loam

Subsoil = Olive yellow (5Y 6/6) clay and decayed bedrock

Figure 28. South profile of Test Unit 2.

Figure 29. Test Unit 2 in plan and profile.

Table 8. Artifacts from Test Units 2 and 3 in Lot 29, by material.

	Test Unit 2			Test Unit 3		
	Count	**Percent**	**Weight**	**Count**	**Percent**	**Weight**
ALUMINUM		0.0%		6	2.5%	
CLAY TOBACCO PIPE	7	2.7%		3	1.3%	
COARSEWARE	12	4.6%		1	0.4%	
EARTHENWARE	30	11.5%		23	9.7%	
PORCELAIN	2	0.8%		3	1.3%	
STONEWARE	1	0.4%		2	0.8%	
GLASS	136	51.9%		67	28.3%	
IRON	67	25.6%		131	55.3%	
PEWTER	1	0.4%			0.0%	
PLASTER		0.0%		1	0.4%	
SLATE	4	1.5%			0.0%	
WHITE METAL	1	0.4%			0.0%	
HISTORIC TOTAL	**261**	**99.6%**		**237**	**100.0%**	
PROJECTILE POINT	1					
NON-CULTURAL LITHIC MATERIAL	[2]			[8]		
PREHISTORIC TOTAL	**1**	**0.4%**		**0**	**0.0%**	
BONE			11.7			2.5
BRICK			148.1			2041.6
CHARCOAL						1.1
COAL/COAL SLAG			0.8			1.6
BOG IRON			3.4			
CEMENT						178.5
ASPHALT						4.5
SHELL			100.4			6.8
TOTAL	**262**	**100.0%**		**237**	**100.0%**	

There are 15 different types of ceramics in the assemblage. The mean ceramic date for the assemblage is 1788 and the bracket date is 1730 to 1842 (Table 9).

Test Unit 3 in Lot 29

Test Unit 3 contained four layers. The two uppermost layers were silty in consistency and appeared to have been deposited during one of the flooding episodes along Broad Run (Figures 30 and 31). Layers C and D on the other hand had the typical clay matrix of soil with

Table 9. Mean ceramic worksheet and date for Test Unit 2 in Lot 29.

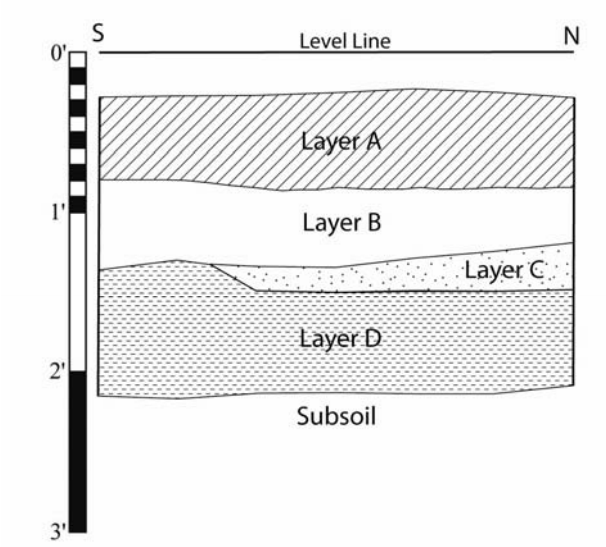
Ceramic Type	Begin	End	Mean Date	Sherds	Sum
Coarseware					
Coarseware, Lead Glazed*	1750	1900	1825	3	5475
Coarseware, Local*	1750	1900	1825	8	14600
Earthenware					
Creamware, plain	1762	1820	1791	1	1791
Pearlware, plain	1780	1830	1805	5	9025
Pearlware, annular	1790	**1815**	1802.5	3	5407.5
Pearlware, blue/green edged	1780	1830	1805	2	3610
Pearlware, hand-painted under poly	1795	1840	1817.5	1	1817.5
Whiteware, plain	1805	1900	1852.5	7	12967.5
Whiteware, underglazed	1830	1900	1865	2	3730
Whiteware, ironstone/white granite	**1842**	1900	1871	6	11226
Yellowware	1830	1900	1865	1	1865
Slipwares					
Slipware, Local*	1750	1900	1825	1	1825
Porcelain					
Porcelain, plain	1574	1850	1712	2	3424
Stoneware					
Stoneware, American, blue and gray	1730	1860	1795	1	1795
				43	78558.5
					1826.94

dates based on Ivor Noel Hume (1969) and Brown (1982).

* Ceramics with a porous clay body and usually used for utilitarian purposes and some tableware uses. The date range for local coarseware and local slipware is estimated.

siltstone and decaying bedrock. These two underlying layers both had wire nails in them, a strong sign that they date to the late nineteenth century after wire nails came into common use (Adams 2002), which further means that all the layers in the test unit postdate the late nineteenth century. Some 40 ft. to the south and 25 ft. farther back from Broad Run, the stratigraphy in Test Unit 2 has much greater archaeological potential compared to Test Unit 3.

Iron artifacts (n=131) make up more than half (n=55.3 percent) of the 249 total artifacts recovered from Test Unit 3, whereas brick (n=2,041.6 grams) represents the majority of the weighed artifact categories (see Table 8). The remaining weighed artifacts consist of animal bone (n=2.5 grams), coal (n=1.6 grams), charcoal (n=1.1 grams), oyster shell (n=6.8 grams),



Layer A = Dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silty loam

Layer B = Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty loam

Layer C = Yellowish red (5YR 5/8) clay

Layer D = Dark yellowish-brown (10YR 3/4) clay loam mottled with strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) clay

Subsoil = Strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) clay

Figure 30. West profile of Test Unit 3.

Figure 31. Test Unit 3 in plan and partial profile.

cement (n=178.5 grams), asphalt (n=4.5 grams), as well as the aforementioned brick. In terms of artifacts that may represent household (domestic) activity, the assemblage contains English clay tobacco pipe fragments (n=3), ceramics (n=29), various types of container glass (n=32), and a wine glass fragment (n=1). The architectural materials are comprised of cut nail fragments (n=59), wire nails (n=46), wrought nails (n=3), unidentifiable nail fragments (n=11), and window glass (n=34).

There are 12 different types of ceramics in the Test Unit 3 assemblage divided among 28 identifiable total sherds. The mean ceramic date for this rather small ceramic collection is 1825 and the bracket date is 1820 to 1842 (Table 10).

Table 10. Mean ceramic worksheet and date for Test Unit 3 in Lot 29.

Ceramic Type	Begin	End	Mean Date	Sherds	Sum
Coarseware					
Coarseware, Lead Glazed	1750	1900	1825	1	1825
Earthenware					
Creamware, plain	1762	**1820**	1791	3	5373
Pearlware, plain	1780	1830	1805	2	3610
Pearlware, hand-painted under	1780	1830	1805	1	1805
Whiteware, plain	1805	1900	1852.5	12	22230
Whiteware, underglazed	1830	1900	1865	1	1865
Whiteware, transfer print g/r/p	1830	1900	1865	1	1865
Whiteware, ironstone/white granite	**1842**	1900	1871	2	3742
Porcelain					
Porcelain, plain	1574	1850	1712	1	1712
Porcelain, Chinese	1574	1850	1712	2	3424
Stoneware					
Stoneware, American, blue and gray	1730	1860	1795	1	1795
Stoneware, Bristol glaze	1830	1900	1865	1	1865
				28	51111
					1825.39

dates based on Ivor Noel Hume (1969) and Brown (1982).

* Ceramics with a porous clay body and usually used for utilitarian purposes and some tableware uses. The date range for lead-glazed coarseware is estimated.

Assessment of Findings in Lot 29

The documentary evidence unequivocally indicates that a distillery was in operation on Lot 29 in the first two decades of the nineteenth century (ca. 1801-1815). No artifacts were found on the lot that can be definitively associated with distilling. However, domestic and architectural artifacts are concentrated in areas to the south and west of Deerlick Cottage that could pertain to it (see Figure 27; Figure 31a). Indeed, in relatively close proximity to a source of running water from Broad Run, the most likely location for a distillery on Lot 29 would be on the eastern half of the lot. While the mechanical challenges for pumping river water through a distillery were tricky, the only alternative on Lot 29 was to tap into a flowing spring that may

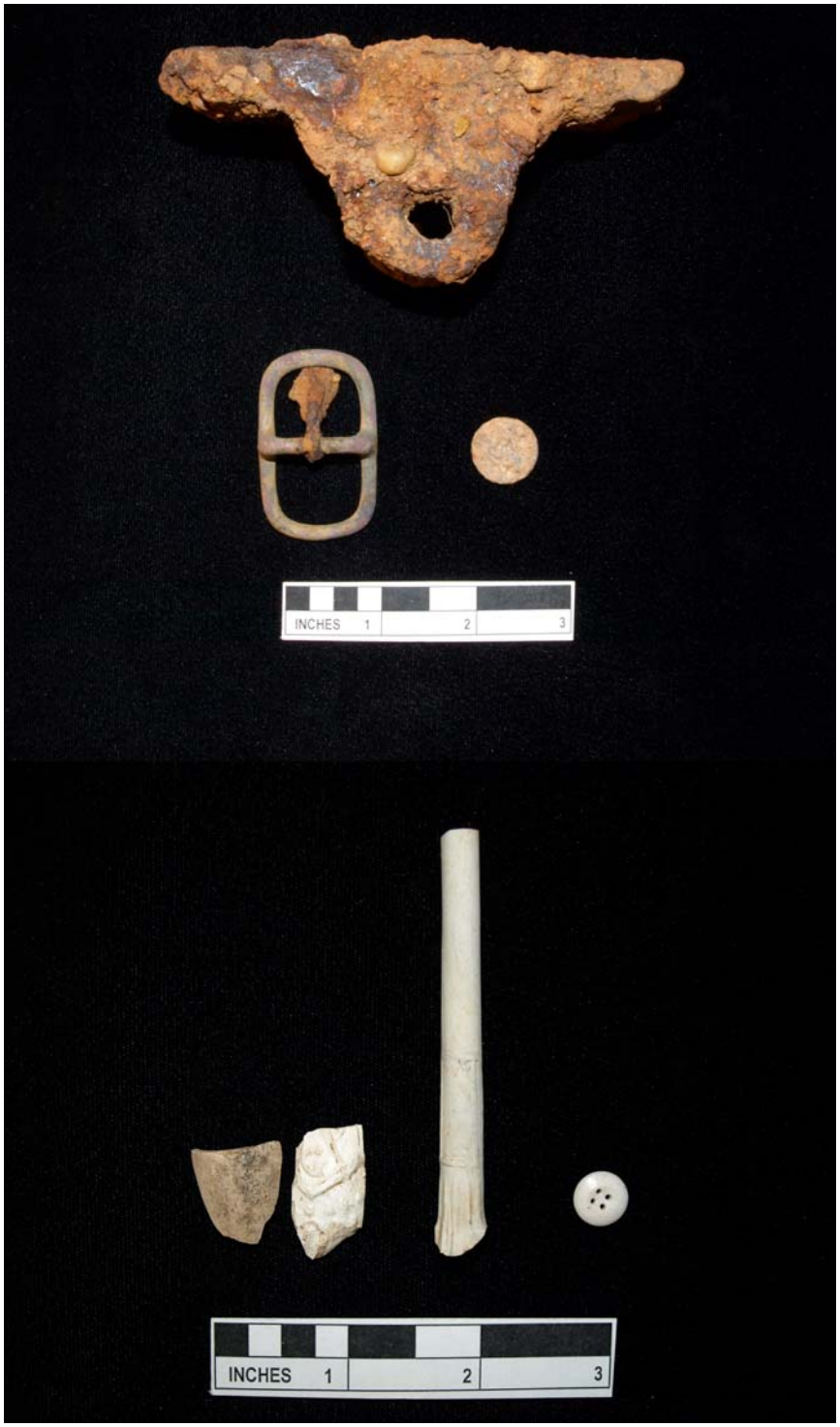


Figure 31a. Sample of artifacts from Lot 29.

Top: Iron pulley housing (19th century); brass harness buckle with an iron tang; a lead clothing button.

Bottom: Examples of clay tobacco pipe fragments, including pillar molded or gadrooned specimens and pipe bowls with Masonic symbols.

have been located on Lot 28.[12] Nevertheless, whether fed by river water or a nearby natural spring, the most likely and reasonable location for a distillery on Lot 29 is where early nineteenth-century artifacts seem to be concentrated (see Figure 27).

The most optimistic discovery on Lot 29 is the likely intact historic layer in Test Unit 2 (see Figures 28 and 29). Of course, many of the artifacts down slope from Deerlick Cottage could have originated from it. Deerlick Cottage has had over 200 years to leave an archaeological imprint on the lot, whereas the distillery stood for less than 20 years. The odds are greatly in favor of the cottage as the source of most material culture on the lot. The ca. 1900 map depicts a stable and adjoining outbuildings in the northeast corner of the lot (see Figure 16) and shovel testing in the location turned up possible evidence of them (see Figure 27). Waterborne artifacts from these buildings could have matriculated across the east side of the lot during floods. Also not to be forgotten when considering interpretations for the findings at Buckland is the possibility that trash was dumped on the lot from elsewhere on occasion.

[12] An active spring is based on hearsay and is not corroborated by physical evidence of such (see Leitch 1973:84).

3. The Buckland Mills tract along Love Street (44PW1659-0051)

Archaeologists excavated 54 shovel test holes and two 3.0 ft. by 3.0 ft. test units on the slope above the Buckland Mill to the north of what was once Love Street (Figures 32 and 33). This parcel was part of the Buckland Mills tract since the inception of the town in the late eighteenth century and was not divided into town lots. An 1863 sketch of the town depicts a structure to the west of Buckland Mill that was inhabited by the miller. Based on this sketch, it would appear that the miller's house is situated within the testing area (see Figure 10). Later the ca. 1900 plat of Buckland shows an "old house" and "Williams stable" to the west of Buckland Mill along Love Street where it joined Madison Street (see Figure 11), probably the same structure depicted on the 1863 sketch. In a 1937 aerial map of the area no structures are present on the slope west of the mill (see Figure 13).

Figure 32. View upslope to the west of the Buckland Mill along the former Love Street.

Twenty-six positive shovel test holes produced 413 artifacts[13] as well as animal bone (n=2.7 grams), brick (n=1,167.0 grams), cement (n=5.3 grams), mortar (n=16.9 grams), and plaster (n=54.8 grams) (Table 11). More than half of the artifacts (n=261) collected from shovel test holes came from one test hole that was punched into a large depression at grid point N5205/4775. The depression is approximately 14 ft. in diameter and is reminiscent of an ice house. The shovel test hole in this depression was dug to a depth of 2.7 ft. and contained two layers. The test hole could not be dug any deeper due to obstructions. Both layers in the test hole contained artifacts that date to the twentieth century including, asbestos tiles, tar paper

[13] This total includes 4 non-cultural pieces of rock or stone not analyzed.

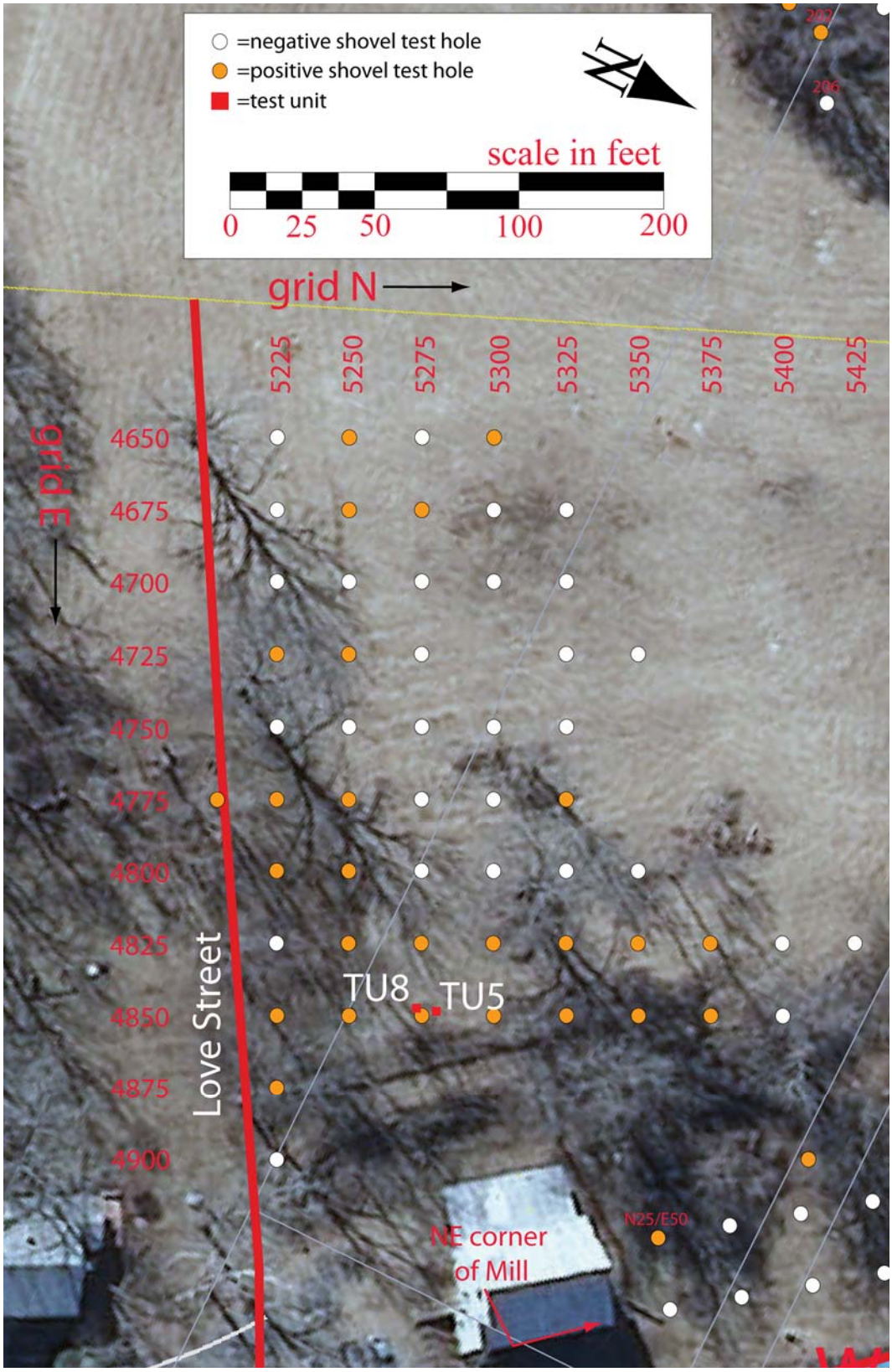


Figure 33. Locations of shovel test holes and test units on the Mills tract along Love Street.

Table 11. Artifacts from shovel tests in the Mills tract north of Love Street, by material.

	Count	Percent	Weight
HISTORIC MATERIAL			
ALUMINUM	3	0.7%	
ASBESTOS	9	2.2%	
BRASS	1	0.2%	
COPPER ALLOY	2	0.5%	
EARTHENWARE	13	3.2%	
PORCELAIN	3	0.7%	
GLASS	54	13.2%	
IRON	313	76.5%	
PLASTIC	2	0.5%	
SHELL OBJECT	1	0.2%	
TAR	6	1.5%	
HISTORIC TOTAL	**407**	**96.6%**	
PROJECTILE POINT	1	0.2%	
CULTURAL LITHIC MATERIAL	1	0.2%	
NON-CULTURAL LITHIC MATERIAL	[4]		
PREHISTORIC TOTAL	**2**	**0.5%**	
ANIMAL BONE			2.7
BRICK			1167.0
CEMENT			5.3
MORTAR			16.9
PLASTER			54.8
TOTAL	**409**	**97.1%**	

roofing shingles, cement, plastic, aluminum, and a porcelainous electrical insulator. Based on this evidence, this large hole was filled in the mid-twentieth century, possibly with debris from the miller's house that was in use into the early twentieth century.

The findings from the remaining shovel test holes indicated a concentration of nineteenth- and twentieth-century artifacts on a small bench or flat area some 75 ft. to the west of the Buckland Mill in the vicinity of grid point N5275/E4850 (see Figure 33; Figure 33a). Two test units were excavated in this area and generated 329 artifacts between them (Table 12).

Table 12. Distribution of artifacts within test units in the Mills tract north of Love Street.

Test Unit	Layer A	Layer B	Unit Total	Artifact Total (%)	Architectural Artifacts	Brick (g)	Oyster Shell (g)	Prehistoric
5	89	28	117	35.6%	53	1424.1	0.0	1
8	117	95	212	64.4%	169	288.5	0.0	0
Total	**206**	**123**	**329**	**100%**	**222**	**1,712.6**	**0.0**	**1**

Figure 33a. Location of the "bench" on the slope above Buckland Mill to the west.

Test Unit 5 in the Mills tract north of Love Street

Test Unit 5 contained a large amount of siltstone, so much in fact that we at first believed that it represented a siltstone foundation (Figure 34). Further investigation indicated that the siltstone was not *in-situ* and confined to Layer A. Nevertheless, the concentration of huge, flat pieces of stone suggests that they once may have been part of a structural foundation. Two layers of soil were present in the unit, a loamy Layer A dominated by the siltstone and a clayey Layer B that sealed a dark red clay subsoil. In total the test unit was approximately 1.1 ft. in depth (Figure 35).

The majority of the 117 artifacts[14] recovered from Test Unit 5 were collected from Layer A; many of the items were intermixed between the siltstone pieces. Among the more noteworthy artifacts are animal bone (n=60.1 grams), brick (n=1,424.1 grams), marl (n=53.7 grams), mortar (n=76.4 grams), eggshell (n=2), shell buttons (n=2), ceramics (n=34), a copper grommet (n=1), cut nails (n=32), wire nails (n=5), wrought nails (n=8), a piece of roofing slate (n=1), container glass (n=12), a milk glass clothing button (n=1), a wine glass fragment (n=1), and window glass (n=6). The assemblage represents a good mix of domestic artifacts and architectural debris to strongly suggest that a dwelling of some sort once stood at the location.

[14] This total includes 2 non-cultural pieces of rock or stone not analyzed any further.

Figure 34. Test Unit 5 in plan at the base of Layer A.

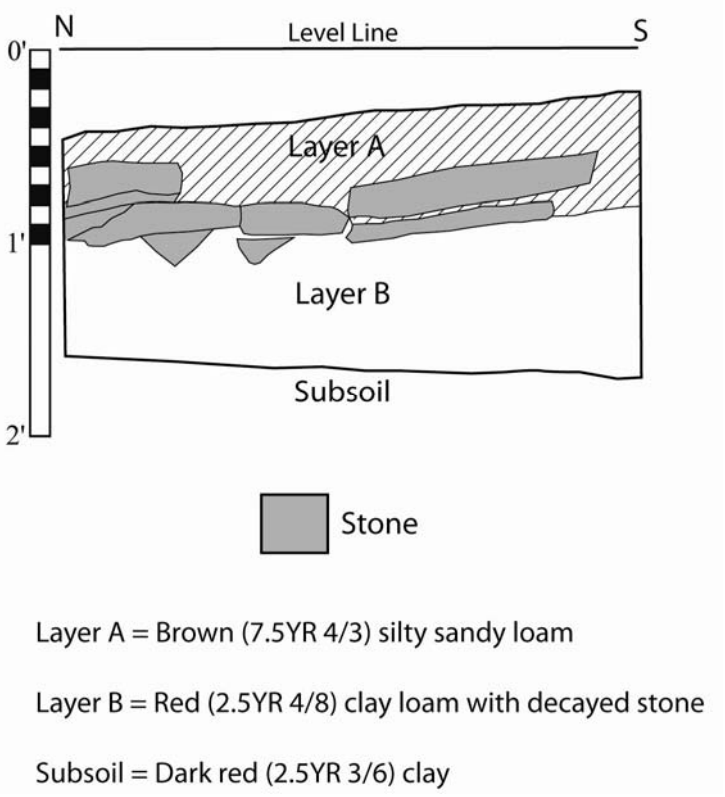


Figure 35. East profile of Test Unit 5.

Table 13. Artifacts from Test Units 5 and 8 in the Mills tract north of Love Street, by material.

	Test Unit 5			Test Unit 8		
	Count	**Percent**	**Weight**	**Count**	**Percent**	**Weight**
HISTORIC MATERIAL						
EGG SHELL	2	1.7%				
COPPER ALLOY	1	0.9%		1	0.5%	
EARTHENWARE	33	28.7%		3	1.4%	
STONEWARE	1	0.9%		3	1.4%	
GLASS	23	20.0%		66	31.1%	
IRON	51	44.3%		127	59.9%	
LEAD				1	0.5%	
RUBBER				2	0.9%	
SANDSTONE				1	0.5%	
SHELL OBJECT	2	1.7%				
SLATE	1	0.9%		1	0.5%	
WOOD				1	0.5%	
ZINC				6	2.8%	
HISTORIC TOTAL	**114**	**99.1%**		**212**	**100.0%**	
CULTURAL LITHIC MATERIAL	1	0.9%				
NON-CULTURAL LITHIC MATERIAL	[2]			[8]		
PREHISTORIC TOTAL	**1**	**0.9%**		**0**	**0.0%**	
BONE			60.1			0.6
BRICK			1,424.1			288.5
MARL			53.7			
MORTAR			76.4			10.2
PLASTER						31.3
TOTAL	**115**	**100.0%**		**212**	**100.0%**	

Test Unit 8 in the Mills tract north of Love Street

Archaeologists placed Test Unit 8 approximately 10 ft. to the south from Test Unit 5 (see Figure 33). Shallower than the other unit, Test Unit 8 also did not have any large siltstone pieces in it (Figures 36 and 37). Layer A was loamy and the soils became progressively more clay-like until reaching subsoil at a depth of approximately 0.75 ft. A round posthole (approximately 0.9 ft. in diameter) was observed in the unit (see Figure 36). The circular precision of its shape strongly suggests that it was created with a mechanical posthole digger and therefore is of relatively recent vintage.

The 212 artifacts from the unit were relatively evenly divided between the A and B layers (see Table 12). Only six ceramic fragments were found in the unit. Architectural materials such

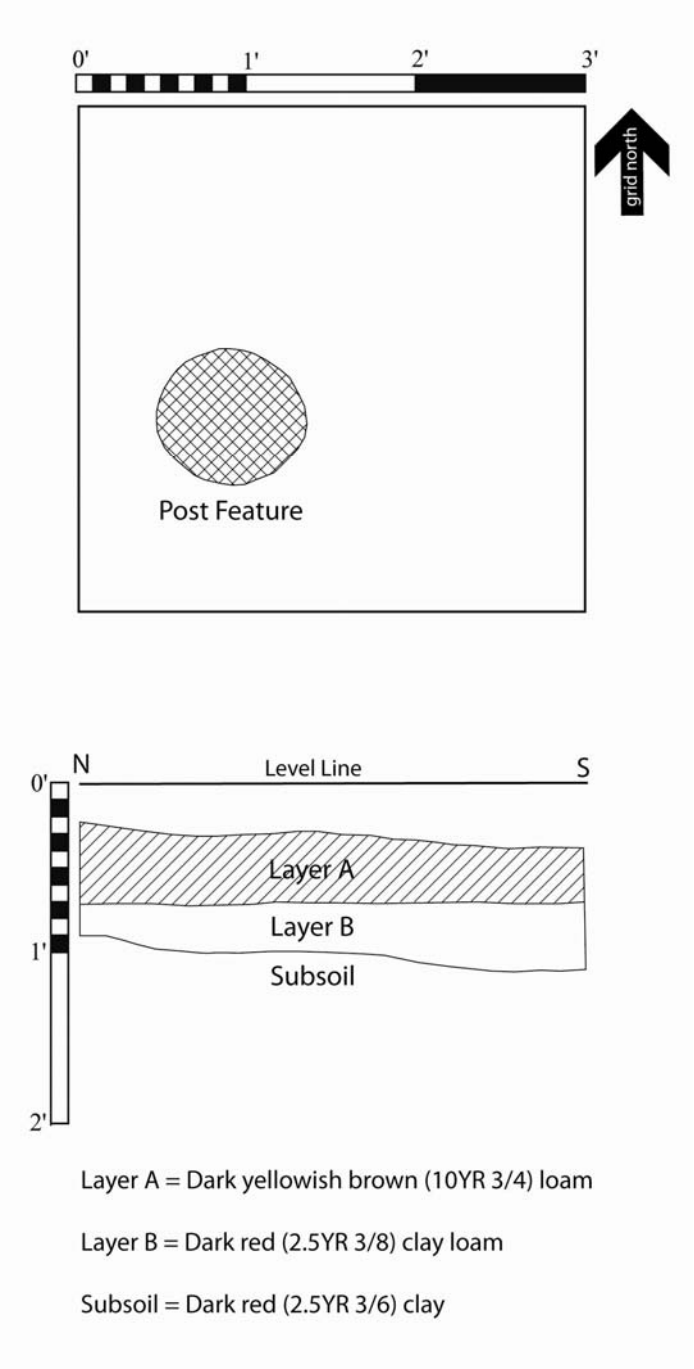


Figure 36. Plan view and east profile of Test Unit 8.

as nails (n=108) and window glass (n=59) made up over three quarters of the assemblage (n=78.8 percent). Most of the nails were machine cut (n=68) or wire (n=38). Other artifacts of note include are animal bone (n=0.6 grams), brick (n=288.5 grams), plaster (n=31.3 grams), mortar (n=10.2 grams), the aforementioned ceramics (n=6), a copper alloy strap (n=1), a complete iron stock lock (n=1) (Figure 38), an iron agricultural tool (n=1) (see Figure 38), canning jar lid fragments (n=6), and a piece of roofing slate (n=1). Although dominated by the architectural items, overall the unit seems to represent a domestic context.

Figure 37. Test Unit 8 in plan and profile.

Table 14. Mean ceramic worksheet and date for Test Units 5 and 8.

Ceramic Type	Begin	End	Mean Date	Sherds	Sum
Earthenware					
Pearlware, plain	1780	**1830**	1805	1	1805
Whiteware, plain	1805	1900	1852.5	22	40755
Whiteware, transfer print g/r/p	1830	1900	1865	9	16785
Whiteware, ironstone/white granite	**1842**	1900	1871	3	5613
Stoneware					
Stoneware, American, blue and gray	1730	1860	1795	1	1795
Stoneware, Bristol glaze	1830	1900	1865	3	5595
				39	72348
					1855.08

Since Test Units 5 and 8 were located so close together, the ceramic data was combined into one group. Among the six different ceramic types, a mean ceramic date for the collection of 1855 was derived from the 39 sherds. The bracket date is 1830 to 1842 (Table 14).

Figure 38. Iron stock lock (top) and agricultural tool (bottom) from Test Unit 8.

Assessment of Findings in the Buckland Mills tract along Love Street

Various nineteenth- and early twentieth-century maps and illustrations depict a dwelling to the west up the slope from Buckland Mill (see Figures 10 and 11). Documents suggest the house was built before 1840 and was no longer standing by 1937. Documents further indicate that this particular structure was intended for the miller who worked at Buckland Mill. We feel confident that the location of the "miller's house" has been found at the location of Test Units 5

and 8 (Figure 38a). The nearby depression may have once functioned as an icehouse. Whatever the case, this large hole was filled in the first half of the twentieth century, perhaps around the same time that the miller's house was razed. The test units and shovel tests in the vicinity of the miller's house revealed relatively good stratigraphy and the archaeological condition of the site appears to be well preserved.

Figure 38a. Sample of artifacts the Buckland Mills tract along Love Street.

Top: Various clothing buttons including, from left, milk glass button, shell button, a copper alloy button with "Washington D.C." on the face surrounding an eagle, a shell button (possibly abalone) with a wire eye, a domed milk glass button with a wire eye.

Bottom: A complete glass snuff or blacking bottle, a brass curtain ring.

4. The Buckland Woolen Mill (44PW1659-0051)

The Buckland Woolen Mill began operations in 1838. According to various descriptions the mill was 40 ft. by 60 ft. in size with an overshot waterwheel powered by water from the mill race. A decade prior to the construction of the woolen mill, between 1825 and 1829 a distillery was built on the Buckland Mills tract in the vicinity of the Buckland Mill. The distillery was vividly described by a visitor in 1830 not long after it had been damaged by a flood in 1829. Based on the existing records, sometime between 1835 and 1845 the distillery went out of business. Perhaps not coincidentally, the Woolen mill was built in 1838, most likely after the distillery was no longer functioning. Indeed, the distillery probably was converted into the woolen mill, and five years later expanded from 31 ft. wide to 40 ft. wide. Although expectations were high for the success of the woolen mill, it was never terribly profitable, and after decades of fits and starts and starts again, it shut down for good by 1904.

The foundations for the woolen mill are located 150 ft. north from Buckland Mill and both were fed by the mill race immediately upslope to the west (Figures 39 and 40). Portions of the foundations can still be seen protruding above the ground and other sections appear as linear humps (Figure 41). Thus, it was relatively easy to delineate the full extent of the foundation for the structure by probing. Two test units were used to expose the northeast and southeast corners of the woolen mill (Figure 42).

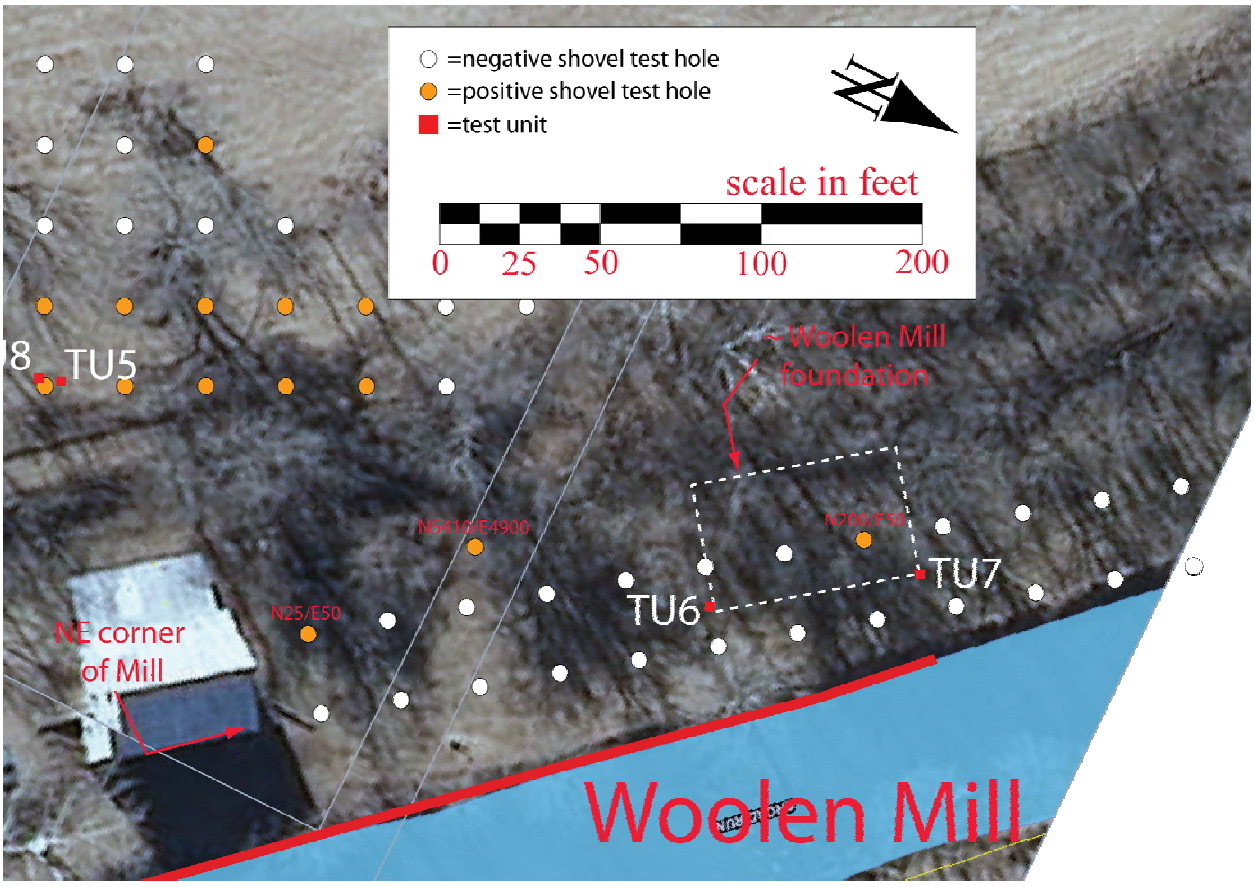


Figure 39. Locations of shovel test holes and test units in the woolen mill area.

Figure 40. Overview of the woolen mill area.

Figure 41. Section of the woolen mill foundation still visible above ground.

Figure 42. Locations of Test Units 6 and 7 at the corners of the woolen mill foundations.

Shovel testing in and around the foundations of the woolen mill proved to be frustrating. Because of the dynamic nature of the floodplain in this area several feet of fluvial soils have accumulated. The shovel test holes north of the woolen mill foundations all were more than 3.0 ft. deep and subsoil was not encountered. Of the 25 shovel tests placed in this area, three of them produced artifacts. One of the three positive holes just happened to be dug into debris from Buckland Mill (at N25/E50 on the woolen mill grid); another was placed up slope near the mouth of the mill race (at N5410/E4900 on the master grid); and the third was located inside the woolen mill (at N200/E50 on the woolen mill grid). Otherwise, the remaining shovel test holes in this area simply went into floodplain deposits.

The three positive shovel test holes in this area generated 123 artifacts as well as brick (n=1,079.0 grams), cement (n=127.3 grams), and mortar (n=15.3 grams). Potentially the most informative of the three test holes is the one placed into the middle of the woolen mill foundations (N200/E50). The test hole revealed an interior wall of the woolen mill (Figure 43). All the brick, cement, and mortar came from this one hole along with 91 artifacts. The artifacts consisted of wire nail fragments (n=6), iron scrap metal (n=8), an iron tube fragment (n=1), wire (n=3), tinted container glass fragments (n=71), and window glass (n=10). Whether or not any of this material was directly associated with the woolen mill is debatable.

The artifact findings in the two test units at the woolen mill were diametrically opposed. Test Unit 6 generated nearly 300 artifacts whereas Test Unit 7 had almost nothing in the fill layers in it (Table 15). The findings (or lack thereof) reiterated the results of the shovel testing: the area periodically flooded and waterborne layers of soil have accumulated on the terrace along Broad Run.

Figure 43. An interior wall exposed in a shovel test hole inside the woolen mill foundations.

Table 15. Distribution of artifacts within test units at the woolen mill.

Test Unit	Layer A	Layer B	Layer C/D	Unit Total	Artifact Total (%)	Architectural Artifacts	Brick (g)	Oyster Shell (g)
6	0	0	293	293	99.0%	252	1392.6	94.2
7	1	2		3	1.0%	2	4.9	0.0
Total	**1**	**2**	**293**	**296**	**100%**	**254**	**1,397.5**	**94.2**

Test Unit 6 in the Woolen Mill

Test Unit 6 was positioned over the presumed southeast corner of the woolen mill (see Figure 39). The first 1.2 ft. of fill in Layers A and B were devoid of artifacts, consisting entirely of sandy floodplain deposits (Figure 44). Intact portions of the woolen mill foundation were first uncovered at a depth of 1.1 ft. below grade (Figures 45 and 46). Slabs of siltstone and brick were used to make the foundation. Significantly, Layer C and especially Layer D at or near the top of the intact foundations, largely were comprised of ash and charcoal, likely evidence of large scale burning. The ash and charcoal may indicate the demise of the woolen mill by a catastrophic fire around the turn of the twentieth century. Moreover, all the artifacts from this test unit came from Layers C and D, mixed in with the ash and charcoal. If our interpretation of

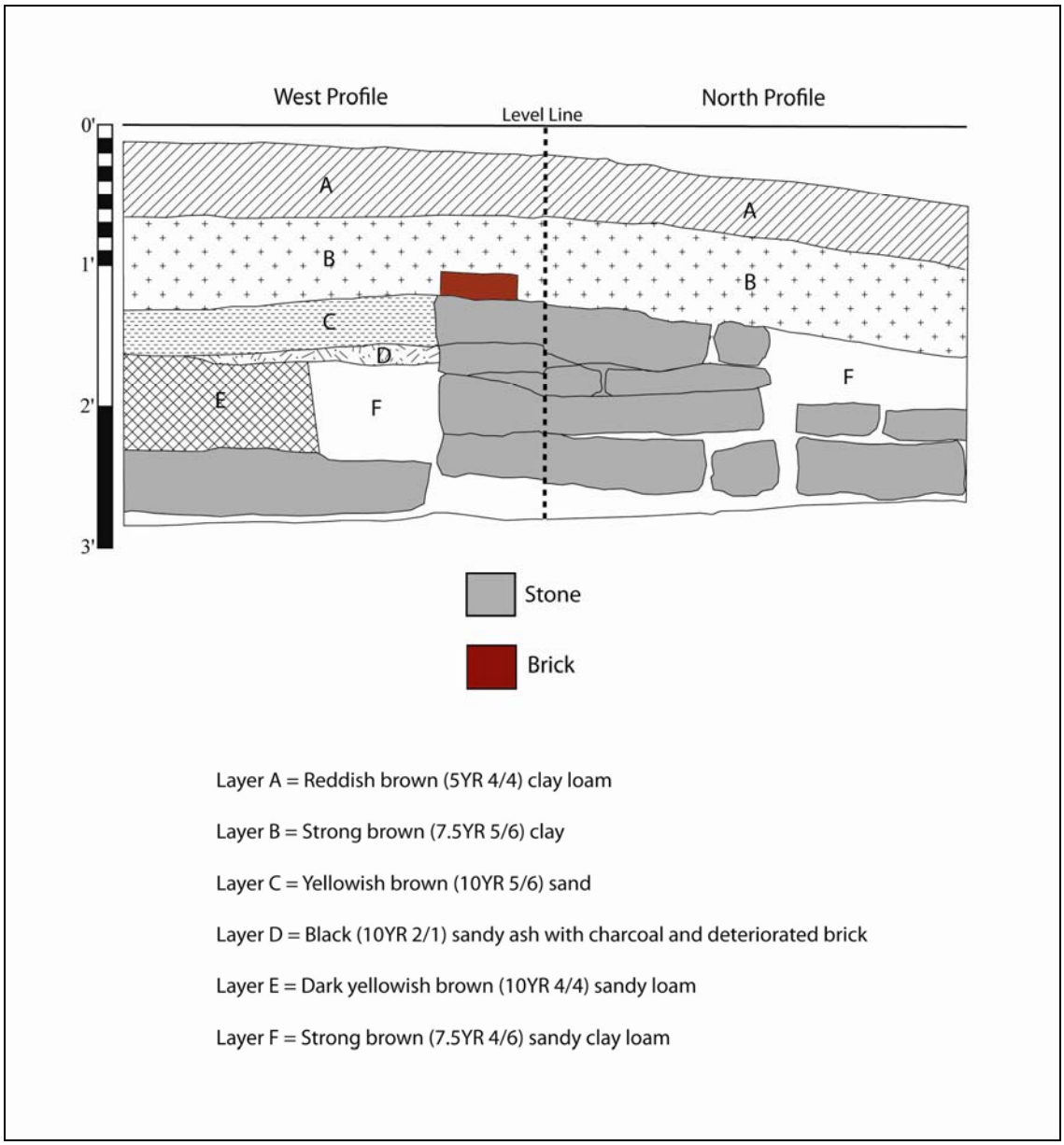


Figure 44. West and north profiles of Test Unit 6.

this burned layer is correct, then the artifacts in Layers C and D represent a snapshot of the final era of activity at the woolen mill. Mother Nature made sure to preserve this event by covering it over with more than a foot of flood deposits, effectively sealing the burn layers in place.

Most of the artifacts found in Test Unit 6 were nails (n=212) or window glass (n=41) (Table 16). Other notable objects include shoe leather (n=2), fragments of American blue and gray stoneware (n=3), industrial nuts and bolts (n=3), an iron key (n=1), a ceramic electrical conductor (n=1), and bottle glass fragments (n=12). Except for the stoneware, there are few indications of everyday domestic activity in the assemblage, an artifact pattern that would be expected at the woolen mill. From a diagnostic perspective all the artifacts appear to date to the late nineteenth century or later. Only machine cut and wire nails were found, the glass is typical of the turn of the century, and even the presence of shoe leather is a sign that it hasn't been in the ground long enough to fully decay.

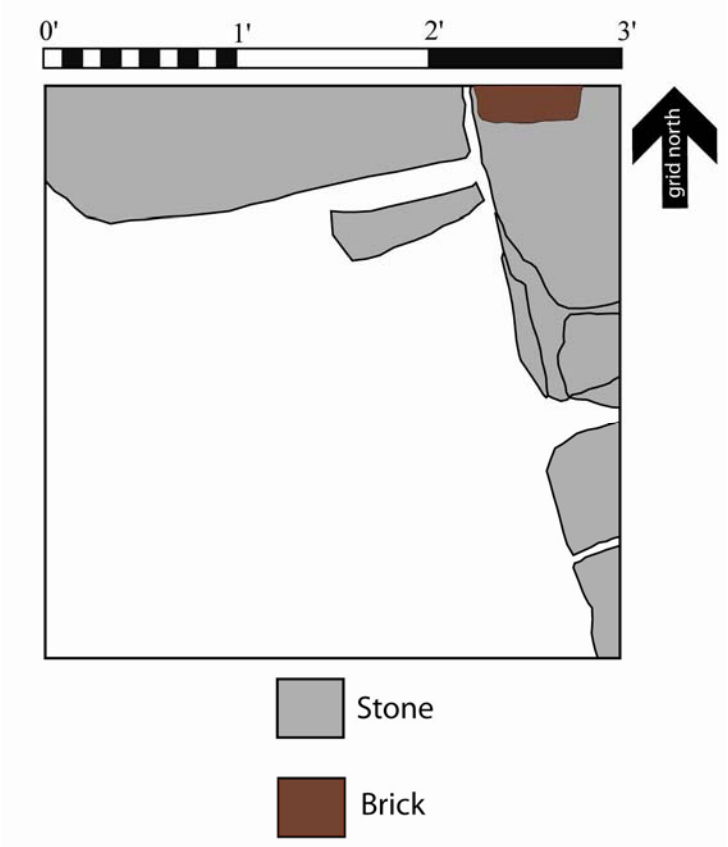


Figure 45. Plan view of Test Unit 6.

Figure 46. Plan view of Test Unit 6 at the southeast corner of the woolen mill foundation.

Table 16. Artifacts from Test Units 6 and 7 at the woolen mill, by material.

	Count	Percent	Weight	Count	Percent	Weight
HISTORIC MATERIAL						
LEATHER	2	0.7%				
COPPER ALLOY	2	0.7%				
CERAMIC OBJECT	1	0.3%				
STONEWARE	3	1.0%				
GLASS	53	18.3%		1	33.3%	
IRON	227	78.5%				
LEAD	1	0.3%		1	33.3%	
SLATE				1	33.3%	
HISTORIC TOTAL	**289**	**100.0%**		**3**	**100.0%**	
NON-CULTURAL LITHIC MATERIAL	[4]					
PREHISTORIC TOTAL	**0**	**0.0%**		**0**	**0.0%**	
BONE						
BRICK			1,392.6			4.9
CHARCOAL			7.5			
COAL			4.7			
PLASTER						
OYSTER SHELL			94.2			
SLAG			170.4			
TOTAL	**289**	**100.0%**		**3**	**100.0%**	

Test Unit 7 in the Woolen Mill

Test Unit 7 was excavated at the probable location of the northeast corner of the woolen mill (see Figure 39). The first 1.0 ft. to 2.0 ft. of fill in the unit was made up of floodplain sediments (Figure 47). At the bottom of Layer B archaeologists uncovered what appears to be the collapsed northeast corner of the woolen mill (Figure 48). Chunks of siltstone and other stone materials form a pile in the unit. The stone was so thick that archaeologists could not dig through it to reach subsoil and therefore could not ascertain the final depth of the foundations. Unlike Test Unit 6, no ash or charcoal was observed in Test Unit 7, although evidence of a fire may be preserved beneath the rubble. There were no artifacts of note in Test Unit 7, only artifact-free flood deposits which have successfully preserved this portion of the woolen mill foundations.

Assessment of Findings in Woolen Mill

Archaeological testing proves that much of the lower stratums of the woolen mill are well preserved and the area maintains a high level of archaeological integrity beneath the floodplain sediments. It is likely that most of the foundations are intact and the interior divisions also remain in place, these made of brick (see Figure 43). Two corners of the mill were uncovered and indeed the east wall of the building measures 60 ft., the exact length of the woolen mill as described in various documentary sources. Furthermore, layers infused with ash and charcoal

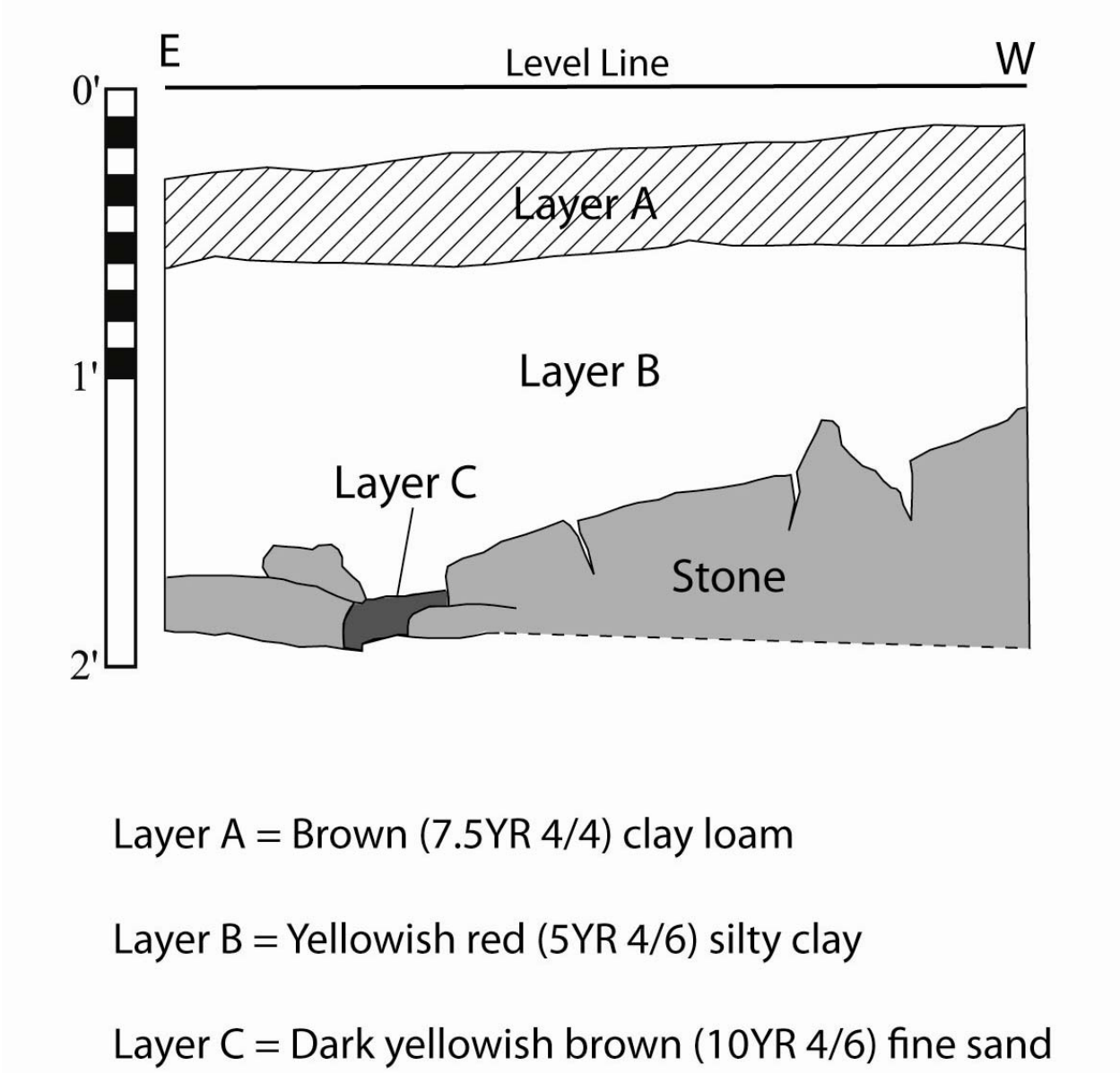


Figure 47. South profile of Test Unit 7.

are located around the perimeter of the south side of the building, where a possible extension of the building may be located. If the ash and charcoal represent a late nineteenth-century fire, coupled with the collapse of the corner of the structure as seen in Test Unit 7, this indicates an intensive flooding episode the occurred soon after the fire and capped these deposits with several feet of waterborne silt and sand. Additional evidence of this catastrophic event may be present in this area.

Figure 48. Plan of Test Unit 7 at the northeast corner of the woolen mill foundation.

5. The Hilltop Area in the Buckland Mills Tract

Archaeologists excavated nine shovel test holes in close proximity to one another in a copse of trees at the highest elevation on the property (see Figure 19; Figure 49). Testing in this area was prompted by the 1863 Waud sketch which shows a possible house or stable at this location (see Figure 10). A 1904 map also seems to show a structure of some sort at the hilltop location (although it could be a smudged symbol for trees) (see Figure 12). The 1937 aerial photograph of the area shows the trees on the hilltop, but no signs of habitation (see Figure 13). Based on this evidence, it is likely that a building of some sort stood on the top of the hill in the second half of the nineteenth century and into the early twentieth century.

Figure 49. Hilltop testing area, view to north.

Four of the shovel test holes produced artifacts: a fragment of local coarseware pottery, two cut nails, four fragments of colorless jar glass, and a shard of aqua-tinted glass, probably from a medicine bottle (Figure 50). There were piles of siltstone rubble strewn around the area and a crumpled iron bed frame. Evidently farmers have avoided this area when plowing, and it is reasonable to believe that this practice began when the site was occupied. After the site was abandoned it became overgrown and farmers did not feel it was worth the trouble to clear the area and put it into production.

Although the findings are sparse, we believe that the artifacts confirm that a small dwelling once stood here in the second half of the nineteenth century. Because it has not been plowed, the site is relatively well preserved.

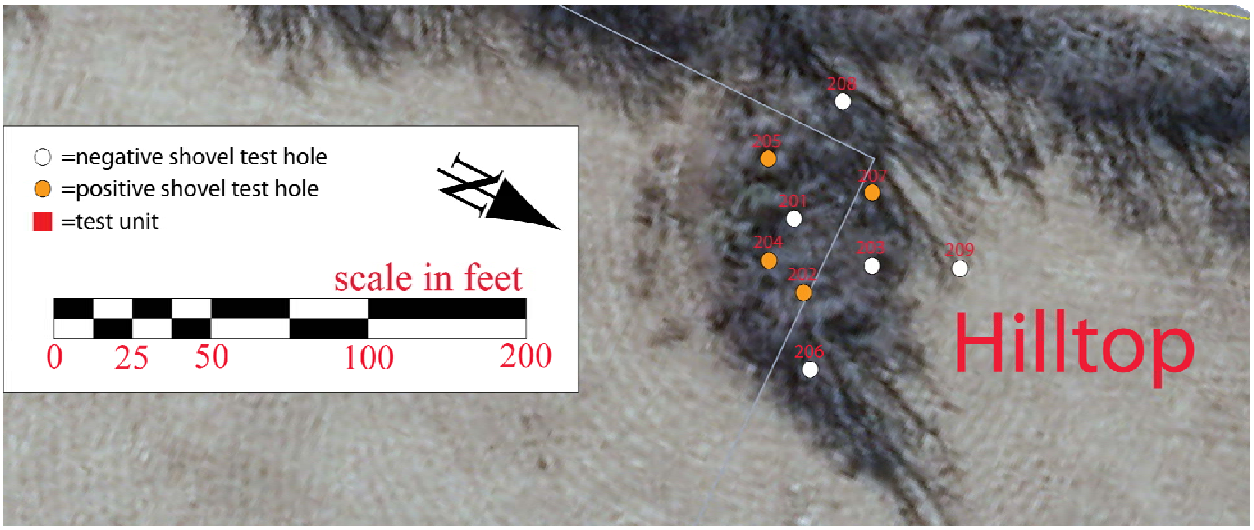


Figure 50. Locations of shovel test holes in the Hilltop area.

6. Spot Testing in the Buckland Mills Tract

Archaeologists dug a small number of shovel test holes in the wooded sections of the Buckland Mills tract (Figure 51). Slightly elevated landforms were chosen for testing under the theory that these settings might have been spared during flooding episodes along Broad Run. Alas, all the shovel test holes proved to have deep sedimentary floodplain soils. One shovel test hole (STP 402) did yield three small rhyolite flakes, but from sandy, fluvial soils.

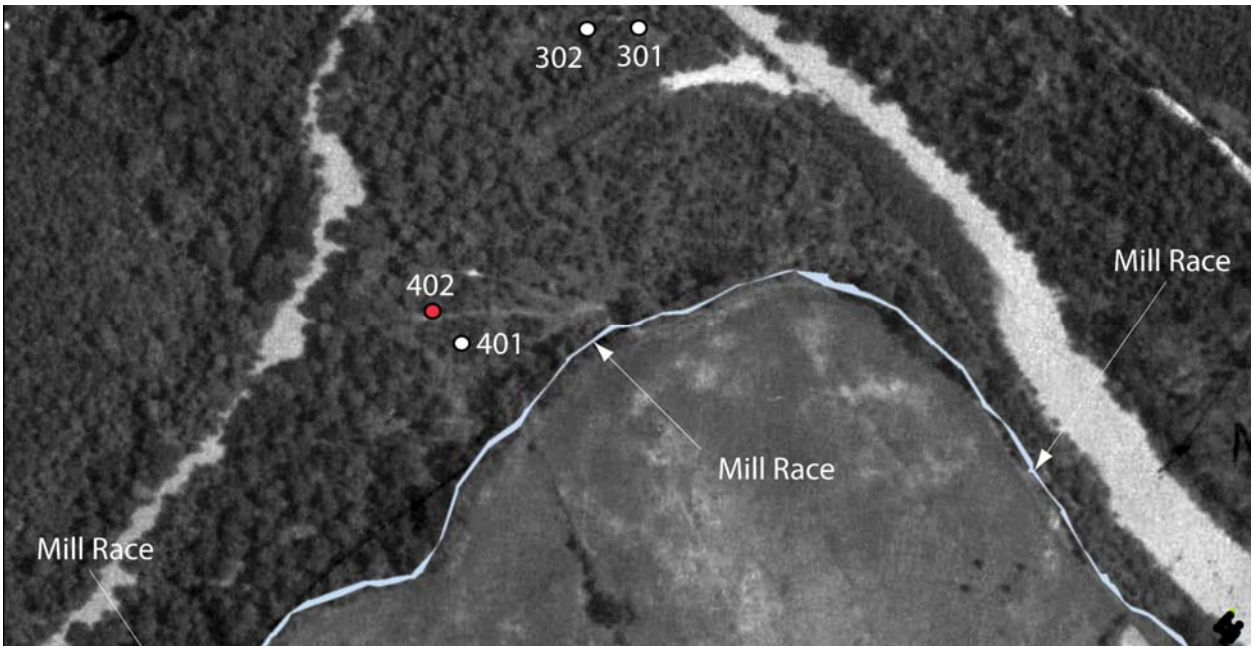


Figure 51. Locations of shovel test holes in the wooded portion of the Buckland Mills tract.

Two prehistoric projectile points were recovered during the course of the project. A complete flint point was collected from a shovel test hole at grid point N5300/E4650 along the former Love Street (see Figure 33). It may be unfinished and therefore it is difficult to classify it in a specific typological category. The other projectile point was found in Test Unit 2, Layer A in Lot 29. This point is made from quartz and has the distinctive traits of a St. Albans type which dates to the Early Archaic period some 8,000 to 10,000 years ago (Figure 51a).

Figure 51a. Prehistoric projectile points recovered during the project.

Left: Projectile point recovered from a shovel test hole along Love Street made from flint, type unknown.

Right: Projectile point recovered from Test Unit 2 in Lot 29 made from quartz, with attributes of St. Albans type, dating to the Early Archaic (ca. 8,000 to 6,000 B.C.).

7. The Buckland Mill Race and Dam

Among the earliest and certainly most substantial of the surviving historic features associated with Buckland is a mill race which was designed to channel water from a point upstream on Broad Run near the Fauquier County line for a distance of approximately 2,900 feet (0.55 mile) across the intervening floodplain to the site of the extant Buckland Mill (Figure 52). This historic landscape feature (VDHR No. 076-0313-0028) has been determined to be a contributing resource to the Buckland Historic District. The exact date of construction of the mill race is uncertain; however, it has been suggested that it may have been constructed by Samuel Love in early 1770s to provide a reliable source of water power to the grist mill he established near the future Buckland town site. The mill race continued to serve the successive grist mills at Buckland, as well as the Buckland Woolen Mill, through the nineteenth century, and may also have provided a source of water for the extensive whiskey distillery which operated on the Buckland Mills tract during the 1820s and 1830s (Brown et al. 2007: 11, 49).

Figure 52. Mill race depicted on the 1937 aerial map of Buckland.

At the western terminus of the mill race are the partial remains of a dam adjacent to Broad Run, which now consist only of a large pile of stones set back from the stream bank and two earthen mounds forming a V-shaped entrance to the mill race (Figures 53, 54, and 55).

Originally, the dam may have extended into the stream channel to divert water into the mill race, but no evidence of this feature appears to have survived.

The mill race itself consists of two parallel berms of earth and rubble stone measuring up to 10 feet high and 20-25 feet apart, with a wide trough between to channel water. The westernmost section of the mill race closely follows the toe of the slope of the adjacent hill before crossing the more level ground along the floodplain of Broad Run and then turning sharply southeast towards the extant mill. Although the mill race has been breached in places, portions of it still hold rainwater during wet periods (Figures 56, 57, and 58).

As part of the reconnaissance survey of the Buckland Mills tract, the JRIA-DATA team mapped the entire length of the mill race using a Trimble GeoXH handheld GPS data collector with sub-foot accuracy. These data points were then used to create a GIS map layer for the feature.

Figure 53. Partial remains of the mill race dam, view to east.

Figure 54. Stone pile associated with the former mill race dam.

Figure 55. View from remains of mill race dam west to Broad Run.

Figure 56. Typical mill race berm in the Broad Run floodplain.

Figure 57. Large area of standing rainwater in the mill race.

Figure 58. Breach in the mill dam, now crossed by a woods road, view to south.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

As the first extensive archaeological project to be undertaken at Buckland, the overarching goals of this investigation included examining key components of the town site and the adjoining Buckland Mills tract with an emphasis on better understanding the industrial underpinnings of this community throughout the nineteenth century, as well as assessing the potential for future investigations. Drawing on the substantial body of research previously conducted by the BPS, the JRIA-DATA team began the study by conducting an intensive documentary analysis of the three individual study properties, including historic Buckland town Lots 28 (44PW1659-0028) and 29 (44PW1659-0029), as well as the adjoining Buckland Mills tract (44PW1659-0051). In addition to providing an overall historic framework in which to interpret the results of the archaeological testing, the preliminary documentary research yielded significant insights which in turn helped to shape the archaeological testing strategy.

A detailed analysis of the ownership and land use histories of both Lots 28 and 29 clearly indicated that the principal operations of the early nineteenth-century Buckland whiskey distillery were concentrated on Lot 29, while Lot 28 had remained essentially vacant throughout much of the nineteenth century. As a result of these findings, the original archaeological research design was expanded to include testing on Lot 29, the site of the extant Deerlick Cottage/Post Office. While close-interval shovel testing and test unit excavation yielded no conclusive evidence of the distillery on either of the lots, it did indicate that both properties are characterized by relatively undisturbed soil stratigraphy and include subsurface cultural features. As a result, future archaeological testing might focus more intensively on Lot 29 in an effort to provide definitive physical evidence of the distillery. In combination with the manuscript sources which provide clues as to the size and output of the operation, this would offer a basis for comparison with other contemporary facilities, such as George Washington's distillery at Mount Vernon.

The preliminary historical research also indicated that a second, more extensive whiskey distillery likely operated on the Buckland Mills tract during the 1820s and 1830s. While the exact location of this enterprise is not known, the available documentary sources suggested that it may have occupied the same site, and possibly the same structure, as the subsequent Buckland Woolen Mill, which operated intermittently from the late 1830s through the end of the nineteenth century. In addition to identifying and documenting the architectural footprint of the woolen mill structure, the archaeological testing at this site offered tantalizing evidence that this may in fact have been the case. A more intensive archaeological excavation of the woolen mill site, with its well-preserved stratigraphy and structural remains, might further investigate this hypothesis, and potentially provide significant new information concerning the evolution two of Buckland's most prominent nineteenth-century industrial enterprises.

Additional archaeological testing on the Buckland Mills tract yielded clear evidence of a mid- to late nineteenth-century domestic occupation a short distance to the west and upslope of the extant Buckland Mill. Further upslope at the highest elevation of the project area evidence of a late nineteenth-century habitation site was found on the hilltop along the western boundary of the property. Meanwhile, judgmental shovel testing in the northern portion of the property in the floodplain of Broad Run indicated the potential for archaeological evidence of prehistoric Native American occupation is poor due to the floodplain setting. Finally, the JRIA-DATA team documented the historic mill race, one of Buckland's earliest and most substantial historic features, and a key component of the town's industrial landscape.

This investigation has helped to shed new light on Buckland's industrial development in the nineteenth century, and pointed the way towards more intensive studies at specific sites in and around the historic town. More broadly, it has illustrated how Buckland offers an ideal venue for similar research endeavors in the future. With its uniquely rich and detailed documentary record, and an historic landscape relatively unmarred by development or other modern intrusions, Buckland offers ample resources to occupy historians and archaeologists for years to come.

VII. REFERENCES

Adams, William Hampton
2002 Machine Cut Nails and Wire Nails: American Production and Use for Dating 19th-Century and Early 20th-Century Sites. *Historical Archaeology* 36(4):66-88.

Alexandria Gazette
1818 "Valuable Mill for Sale." 5 June 1818, p. 4.

1821 "Public Sale." 7 September, p. 4.

1829 "The Freshet." 3 September, p. 2.

1838 "Wool! Wool! Wool!" 7 June, p. 3.

1840 "Valuable & Desirable Property for Sale." 9 May, p. 3.

1847 "Dissolution." 4 February, p. 3.

"Notice." 4 February, p. 3.

1856 "Valuable Woolen Factory and Merchant Mill for Sale." 27 May, p. 3.

1869 "The Buckland (Prince William County) Woolen Mills." 25 September, p. 2.

1870 "The Buckland Woolen Mills of J.B. Hunton & Company." 18 April, p. 2.

1871 "The Buckland Woolen Mills." 9 January, p. 2.

1872 "Buckland Mills." 26 February, p. 2.

"Buckland Woolen Mills." 9 April, p. 2.

General notice. 26 April, p. 2.

1874 General notice. 22 June, p. 1.

1884 "Kinsley Beach." 12 September, p. 2.

Anonymous
n.d. "Plat of the Streets of Buckland" (ca. 1900). Buckland Research File, Ruth E. Lloyd Information Center (RELIC), Bull Run Regional Library, Manassas.

n.d. "Main Street, Buckland, Va." (photograph). Buckland Preservation Society, Buckland.

1888 The "Blue Book," A Pocket Directory of the Textile Manufacturers of the United States and Canada. J.E. Palmer, New York

Barber, Michael B., J. Mark Wittkofski, and Michael F. Barber
1992 *An Archaeological Overview of Stafford County, Virginia*. Preservation Technologies, Roanoke, Virginia.

Breen, Eleanor E., and Esther C. White
2006 *"A Pretty Considerable Distillery": Excavating George Washington's Whiskey Distillery."* Quarterly Bulletin of the Archeological Society of Virginia, Vol. 61, No. 4 (December): 209-220).

Brown, Ann
1982 Historic Ceramic Typology with Principal Dates of Manufacture and Descriptive Characteristics for Identification. DELDOT Contract 79-101-02, Archaeology Series No. 15. Delaware Dept. of Transportation, Division of Highways, Location and Environmental Studies Office. Dover.

Brown, David A., Thane H. Harpole, David W. Blake, and Stephen Fonzo
2007 National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Buckland Historic District (Boundary Increase), VDHR #076-0313. Virginia Department of Historic Resources, Richmond.

Brown, William H.
1901 *Map of Prince William County, Virginia*. Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division, Washington, D.C.

Chapman, Jefferson, and Andrea Brewer Shea
1981 "The Archaeobotanical Record: Early Archaic Period to Contact in the Lower Little Tennessee River Valley." *Tennessee Anthropologist* VI(1):61-84.

Coxe, Tench
1814 *A Statement of the Arts and Manufactures of the United States of American for the Year 1810*. A. Cornman, Jr., Philadelphia.

Custer, Jay F.
1990 "Early and Middle Archaic Cultures of Virginia: Cultural Change and Continuity," in Theodore R. Reinhart and Mary Ellen N. Hodges (eds.), *Early and Middle Archaic Research in Virginia: A Synthesis*, pp. 1-60. Special Publication No. 22 of the Archeological Society of Virginia. The Dietz Press, Richmond, Virginia.

Dent, Richard J., Jr.
1995 *Chesapeake Prehistory: Old Traditions, New Directions*. Plenum Press, New York.

Eagle, Chief Jim
2009 Oral history interviews conducted by Jerry Reynolds and David Blake, 8 July and 24 July, Buckland Preservation Society collection.

Egloff, Keith T.
1991 "Development and Impact of Ceramics in Virginia," in Theodore R. Reinhart and Mary Ellen N. Hodges (eds.), *Late Archaic and Early Woodland Research in Virginia: A Synthesis*, pp. 243-51. Special Publication No. 23 of the Archeological Society of Virginia. The Dietz Press, Richmond, Virginia.

Fonzo, Stephen
2011 *Manufacturing in Nineteenth-Century Buckland, Virginia: An Analysis of Store Account Books*. Unpublished manuscript prepared for the James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc., Williamsburg.

Gardner, William M.
1974 "The Flint Run Paleoindian Complex: A Preliminary Report 1971-1973 Seasons." *Occasional Publication* No. 1, Archeology Laboratory, The Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.

1977 "Flint Run Paleoindian Complex, its Implication for Eastern North American Prehistory. In *Amerinds and Their Paleoenvironment in Northeastern North America*. Edited by W. S. Mewman and B. Salwen, pp. 257-263. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 288.

1981 "Paleoindian Settlement Pattern and Site Distribution in the Middle Atlantic. *Anthropological Careers*," edited by R. H. Landman, L. A. Bennett, A. Brooks, and P. P. Chock, pp. 51-73. Anthropological Society of Washington, Washington, D.C.

1989 "An Examination of Cultural Change in the Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene (circa 9200 to 6800 B.C.)." In *Paleoindian Research in Virginia: A Synthesis*. edited by J. Mark Wittkofski and Theodore R. Reinhart, pp. 5-52. *Special Publication* No. 19 of the Archeological Society of Virginia.

Geier, Clarence
1990 "The Early and Middle Archaic Periods: Material Culture and Technology," in Theodore R. Reinhart and Mary Ellen N. Hodges (eds.), *Early and Middle Archaic Research in Virginia: A Synthesis*, pp. 81-98. Special Publication No. 22 of the Archeological Society of Virginia. The Dietz Press, Richmond, Virginia.

Hall, Harrison
1818 *The Distiller*. J. Bioren, Philadelphia.

Jordan, John W., and James Hadden
1912 *Genealogical and Personal History of Fayette County, Pennsylvania*. Lewis Historical Publishing Company, New York.

Leitch, Martha
1973 "Buckland, Prince William County, Virginia." *Echoes of History, Newsletter of the Pioneer America Society*, Vol. III, No. 6 (November): 81-87.

Martin, Joseph
1835 *A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia, and the District of Columbia*. Moseley & Tompkins, Charlottesville.

McAvoy, Joseph M., and Lynn D. McAvoy
1997 "Archaeological Investigations of Site 44SX202, Cactus Hill, Sussex County,Virginia." *Research Report Series* No. 8, Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

McCary, Ben C.
1951 "A Workshop of Early Man in Dinwiddie County, Virginia." *American Antiquity* 17(1):9-17.

1975 "The Williamson Paleoindian Site, Dinwiddie County, Virginia." *The Chesopiean* 13(3-4):48-131.

1983 "The Paleoindian in Virginia." *Archeological Society of Virginia Quarterly Bulletin* 38(1):43-70.

McCulloch, J.R., and Daniel Haskel
1843 *McCulloch's Universal Gazetteer*. Harper & Brothers, New York.

Palladium of Liberty (Alexandria)
1821 "Wool Carding," 15 June, p. 4.

Prince William County, Virginia
Deeds, Wills, Land Books, Charter Books.

Reavis, L.U.
1875 *Saint Louis: The Future Great City of the World*. Gray, Baker & Co., St. Louis.

Ridout, Orlando V, Alfredo Maul, and Willie Graham
2005 *The Entrepreneurial Landscape of a Turnpike Town: An Architectural Survey of Buckland, Virginia*. Buckland Preservation Society, Buckland, Virginia.

Royall, Anne
1830 *Mrs. Royall's Southern Tour, or Second Series of the Black Book*. No publisher listed, Washington, D.C.

Smith, Philip
1869-1870 Manuscript collection of letters, courtesy of Christine Perdue Smith.

Stewart, Michael
1992 "Observations on the Middle Woodland Period of Virginia: A Middle Atlantic Region Perspective," in Theodore R. Reinhart and Mary Ellen N. Hodges (eds.), *Middle and Late Woodland Research in Virginia: A Synthesis*, pp. 1-38. Special

Publication No. 29 of the Archeological Society of Virginia. The Dietz Press, Richmond, Virginia.

The True Index (Warrenton)
1868 "Buckland Woolen Factory." 4 January, p. 3.

Turner, Ronald Ray
1999 *Prince William County, Virginia, 1805-1955, Businesses*. Published by the author, Manassas, Virginia.

Turner, E. Randolph, III
1989 "Paleoindian Settlement Patterns and Population Distribution in Virginia." In J. Mark Wittkofski and Theodore R. Reinhart (eds.), *Paleoindian Research in Virginia: A Synthesis*, pp. 71-94. *Special Publication* No. 19 of the Archeological Society of Virginia. The Dietz Press, Richmond, Virginia.

1992 "The Virginia Coastal Plain During the Late Woodland Period," in Theodore R. Reinhart and Mary Ellen N. Hodges (eds.), *Middle and Late Woodland Research in Virginia: A Synthesis*, pp. 97-136. Special Publication No. 29 of the Archeological Society of Virginia. The Dietz Press, Richmond, Virginia.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
1904 *Maneuver Grounds; Prince William and Fairfax Counties, Va*. Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division, Washington, D.C.

U.S. Bureau of the Census
1850 Industrial Schedule for Prince William County, Virginia, p. 150. Library of Virginia, Richmond.

Population Schedule for Stephensburg, Frederick County, Virginia, Stephensburg, Frederick County, Virginia, pp. 338-339. Library of Virginia, Richmond.

Waud, Alfred R.
1863 *Buckland from Mr. Hunton's House*. Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division, Washington, D.C.

Works Progress Administration (WPA) Writers' Program
1976 *Prince William: The Story of Its People and Its Places*. Whittet & Shepperson, Richmond (originally published 1941).

Yarnell, Richard A.
1976 "Early Plant Husbandry in Eastern North America." In *Cultural Change and Continuity: Essays in Honor of James Bennett Griffin*, edited by Charles E. Cleland, Academic Press, New York.

APPENDIX A: FINDS LIST

Testing in the Town of Buckland

State Site # 44PW1659-0028

Provenience	N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
-ST 006	5025	5000	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	4	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	374
-ST 006	5025	5000	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		581
-ST 006	5025	5000	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	584
-ST 006	5025	5000	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	NECK FRAGMENT	1	0.0		582
-ST 006	5025	5000	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE	HOLLOWWARE	BASE/BODY FRAGMENT	3	0.0		361
-ST 006	5025	5000	RUNIDENTIFIED		ROCK	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		586
-ST 006	5025	5000	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	10.9		585
-ST 006	5025	5000	CEARTHENWARE	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		359
-ST 006	5025	5000	CEARTHENWARE	PEARL UNDER HANDPAINTED	PLATE	MARLY/BOUGE FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Blue floral motif on the interior.	360
-ST 006	5025	5000	ASHELL	ANIMAL OYSTER	SHELL	FRAGMENT	0	5.8		378
-ST 006	5025	5000	PCOAL		COAL	FRAGMENT	0	7.2		377
-ST 006	5025	5000	MIRON		CHAIN LINK	FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	375
-ST 006	5025	5000	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	583
-ST 006	5025	5000	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	3	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	373
-ST 006	5025	5000	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	LIP/NECK FRAGMENT	1	0.0		367

State Site # 44PW1659-0028

Provenience	N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
-ST 006	5025	5000	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE	PLATE	BASE/BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		362
-ST 006	5025	5000	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		363
-ST 006	5025	5000	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	BASE FRAGMENT	4	0.0		364
-ST 006	5025	5000	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	RIM/BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		365
-ST 006	5025	5000	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	31.8		376
-ST 006	5025	5000	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT CURVED	2	0.0		366
-ST 006	5025	5000	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	COMPLETE	1	0.0	T-head with spatula tip. Heavy ferric concretions.	372
-ST 006	5025	5000	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		368
-ST 006	5025	5000	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	6	0.0		369
-ST 006	5025	5000	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	2	0.0		370
-ST 006	5025	5000	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		371
-ST 012	5025	5050	CEARTHENWARE	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	BASE FRAGMENT	1	0.0		353
-ST 012	5025	5050	CEARTHENWARE	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	BASE/BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		352
-ST 012	5025	5050	CEARTHENWARE	PEARL	PLATE	MARLY/BOUGE FRAGMENT	1	0.0		351

State Site # 44PW1659-0028

Provenience		N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
	-ST 012	5025	5050	CEARTHENWARE	PEARL BLUE/GREEN-EDGED	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Green shell-edged.	350
	-ST 012	5025	5050	CEARTHENWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Burned.	354
	-ST 012	5025	5050	CEARTHENWARE	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		355
	-ST 012	5025	5050	SPLASTER		PLASTER	FRAGMENT	0	6.0		357
	-ST 012	5025	5050	CEARTHENWARE	PEARL BLUE/GREEN-EDGED	PLATE	RIM/MARLY FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Blue shell-edged.	349
	-ST 012	5025	5050	CBRICK		BRICK	BAT	0	535.9		356
	-ST 012	5025	5050	ASHELL	ANIMAL OYSTER	SHELL	FRAGMENT	0	65.4		358
Lot 28	-ST 001	5000	5000	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		495
Lot 28	-ST 002	5000	5025	ASHELL	ANIMAL OYSTER	SHELL	FRAGMENT	0	10.4		491
Lot 28	-ST 003	5000	5050	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	2	0.0		542
Lot 28	-ST 003	5000	5050	MIRON		SCRAP METAL	FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	543
Lot 28	-ST 003	5000	5050	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS, SOLARIZED	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		541
Lot 28	-ST 003	5000	5050	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS, SOLARIZED	BOTTLE	BASE/BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		540
Lot 28	-ST 004	5000	5075	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		463

State Site # 44PW1659-0028

Provenience	N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
Lot 28 -ST 004	5000	5075	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	464
Lot 28 -ST 004	5000	5075	CEARTHENWARE	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT CURVED	2	0.0		462
Lot 28 -ST 004	5000	5075	CEARTHENWARE	PEARL	PLATE	BASE/FOOTRING/BOUGE FRAGMENT	2	0.0		461
Lot 28 -ST 004	5000	5075	CEARTHENWARE	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT CURVED	1	0.0		460
Lot 28 -ST 004	5000	5075	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	465
Lot 28 -ST 005	5000	5100	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	640
Lot 28 -ST 005	5000	5100	RSLATE		SLATE ARCH	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		633
Lot 28 -ST 005	5000	5100	RUNIDENTIFIED		ROCK	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		634
Lot 28 -ST 005	5000	5100	CCERAMIC CTP	BALL CLAY (KAOLIN)	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPEBOWL FRAGMENT	1	0.0		635
Lot 28 -ST 005	5000	5100	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE UNDERGLAZE	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Unidentified blue motif on single surface.	636
Lot 28 -ST 005	5000	5100	CEARTHENWARE	YELLOW	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		637
Lot 28 -ST 005	5000	5100	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	COMPLETE	1	0.0	Spatula tip. Heavy ferric concretions.	639
Lot 28 -ST 005	5000	5100	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	6.5		642
Lot 28 -ST 005	5000	5100	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	2	0.0		638
Lot 28 -ST 005	5000	5100	PCOAL SLAG		COAL SLAG	FRAGMENT	0	1.6		644

State Site # 44PW1659-0028

Provenience	N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
Lot 28 -ST 005	5000	5100	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	2	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	631
Lot 28 -ST 005	5000	5100	PCOAL		COAL	FRAGMENT	0	1.0		643
Lot 28 -ST 005	5000	5100	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN DARK	BOTTLE WINE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		630
Lot 28 -ST 005	5000	5100	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		629
Lot 28 -ST 005	5000	5100	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		628
Lot 28 -ST 005	5000	5100	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	2	0.0		627
Lot 28 -ST 005	5000	5100	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		626
Lot 28 -ST 005	5000	5100	SGLASS	GLASS AMBER	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		625
Lot 28 -ST 005	5000	5100	SGLASS	GLASS AMBER	BOTTLE	BASE/BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		624
Lot 28 -ST 005	5000	5100	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT CURVED	3	0.0		623
Lot 28 -ST 005	5000	5100	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	BASE FRAGMENT	1	0.0		622
Lot 28 -ST 005	5000	5100	MIRON		STAPLE	COMPLETE	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	632
Lot 28 -ST 005	5000	5100	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	641
Lot 28 -ST 007	5025	5025	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		572
Lot 28 -ST 007	5025	5025	RUNIDENTIFIED		ROCK	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		580

State Site # 44PW1659-0028

Provenience	N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
Lot 28 -ST 007	5025	5025	PCOAL		COAL	FRAGMENT	0	20.6		579
Lot 28 -ST 007	5025	5025	MIRON		SCRAP METAL	FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	578
Lot 28 -ST 007	5025	5025	MIRON		WIRE	FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	577
Lot 28 -ST 007	5025	5025	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	576
Lot 28 -ST 007	5025	5025	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	575
Lot 28 -ST 007	5025	5025	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		573
Lot 28 -ST 007	5025	5025	CCOARSEWARE	COARSE LOCAL	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Orange fabric with hematite inclusions. Glaze missing.	571
Lot 28 -ST 007	5025	5025	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	2	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	574
Lot 28 -ST 007	5025	5025	CEARTHENWARE	PEARL MOCHA	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		496
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	3	0.0		914
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	RUNIDENTIFIED		ROCK	FRAGMENT	6	0.0		942
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS, SOLARIZED	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT CURVED	1	0.0		921
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		920
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT CURVED	2	0.0		919

State Site # 44PW1659-0028

Provenience	N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	2	0.0		917
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	ASHELL	ANIMAL OYSTER	SHELL	FRAGMENT	0	184.0		940
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA LIGHT	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	2	0.0		915
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	PCHARCOAL		CHARCOAL	FRAGMENT	0	0.9		939
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN DARK	BOTTLE WINE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		913
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN OVER ENAMEL	SAUCER	RIM/BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0	"Ghost" image of foliate motif on the interior.	912
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	CEARTHENWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	BASE/FOOTRING/BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Burned.	911
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	2	0.0		910
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE	SAUCER	RIM/BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		909
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	4	0.0		908
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT CURVED	1	0.0		907
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	RIM/BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		906
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	CEARTHENWARE	PEARL UNDER HANDPAINTED	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	BASE FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Blue chinoiserie motif on the interior.	904
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	6	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	924

State Site # 44PW1659-0028

Provenience	N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	MIRON		SCRAP METAL	FRAGMENT	65	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	933
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	MIRON		BOTTLE	TOP	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	932
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	MIRON		WIRE	FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	931
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	MIRON		BAR	FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	930
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	MIRON		BOLT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	929
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	928
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	2	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	927
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	RQUARTZ		ROCK	FRAGMENT	2	0.0		941
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	4	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	925
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	MALUMINUM		FOIL	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		934
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	2	0.0	Includes one with rose head. Heavy ferric concretions.	923
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	COMPLETE	2	0.0	Includes one headless. Heavy ferric concretions.	922
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	MSLAG		SLAG/CLINKER	FRAGMENT	0	1.0		935
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN	BOTTLE	NECK FRAGMENT	1	0.0		916

State Site # 44PW1659-0028

Provenience	N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	SMORTAR		MORTAR	FRAGMENT	0	27.1		936
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	CEARTHENWARE	PEARL UNDER TRANSFER-PRINTED	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Unidentified black motif on the exterior.	905
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	CBRICK		BRICK	BAT	0	376.3		937
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	40.5		938
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	3	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	926
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	CEARTHENWARE	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT CURVED	5	0.0		898
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	CEARTHENWARE	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	BASE/FOOTRING FRAGMENT	1	0.0		897
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	CEARTHENWARE	PEARL	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		899
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	CEARTHENWARE	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		900
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	CEARTHENWARE	PEARL	PLATE	MARLY/BOUGE FRAGMENT	1	0.0		901
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	CEARTHENWARE	PEARL UNDER HANDPAINTED	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT CURVED	2	0.0	Unidentified blue motif on the exterior.	902
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	CEARTHENWARE	PEARL UNDER HANDPAINTED	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Unidentified blue motif on the interior and exterior.	903
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	CEARTHENWARE	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT CURVED	3	0.0		895
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	CEARTHENWARE	CREAM	PLATE	BASE/BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		894
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	CEARTHENWARE	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	BASE FRAGMENT	3	0.0		896

State Site # 44PW1659-0028

Provenience	N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	4	0.0		918
Lot 28 -ST 008	5025	5075	CCOARSEWARE	COARSE LEAD	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Orange fabric with brownish-red lead glaze on single surface.	893
Lot 28 -ST 009	5025	5100	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		521
Lot 28 -ST 009	5025	5100	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	522
Lot 28 -ST 009	5025	5100	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	523
Lot 28 -ST 010	5050	5000	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE UNDERGLAZE	PLATE	MARLY/BOUGE FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Blue floral motif on the interior.	833
Lot 28 -ST 010	5050	5000	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	2	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	842
Lot 28 -ST 010	5050	5000	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	3	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	841
Lot 28 -ST 010	5050	5000	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	COMPLETE	1	0.0	Rose head and spatula tip. Heavy ferric concretions.	840
Lot 28 -ST 010	5050	5000	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	9	0.0		839
Lot 28 -ST 010	5050	5000	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		838
Lot 28 -ST 010	5050	5000	CSTONEWARE	STONE AMERICAN BLUE & GRAY	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		837

State Site # 44PW1659-0028

Provenience	N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
Lot 28 -ST 010	5050	5000	CSTONEWARE	STONE AMERICAN BLUE & GRAY	HOLLOWWARE	RIM/BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		836
Lot 28 -ST 010	5050	5000	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	843
Lot 28 -ST 010	5050	5000	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE SPATTER/SPONGED	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT CURVED	1	0.0	Blue sponged exterior.	834
Lot 28 -ST 010	5050	5000	MCOPPER ALLOY		BULLET CASING	COMPLETE	1	0.0		847
Lot 28 -ST 010	5050	5000	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	BASE FRAGMENT	2	0.0		832
Lot 28 -ST 010	5050	5000	CEARTHENWARE	PEARL UNDER HANDPAINTED	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	BASE FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Unidentified blue motif on the interior.	831
Lot 28 -ST 010	5050	5000	CEARTHENWARE	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	BASE FRAGMENT	1	0.0		830
Lot 28 -ST 010	5050	5000	CEARTHENWARE	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT CURVED	2	0.0		829
Lot 28 -ST 010	5050	5000	CEARTHENWARE	JACKFIELD	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		828
Lot 28 -ST 010	5050	5000	CEARTHENWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Glaze missing.	835
Lot 28 -ST 010	5050	5000	MIRON		SCRAP METAL	FRAGMENT	2	0.0	Includes one fragment with nut and bolt attached. Heavy ferric concretions.	846
Lot 28 -ST 010	5050	5000	RMARL		MARL	FRAGMENT	0	4.4		848
Lot 28 -ST 010	5050	5000	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	844

State Site # 44PW1659-0028

Provenience	N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
Lot 28 -ST 010	5050	5000	MIRON		BOLT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	845
Lot 28 -ST 011	5050	5025	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	4	0.0		650
Lot 28 -ST 011	5050	5025	CEARTHENWARE	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT CURVED	1	0.0		645
Lot 28 -ST 011	5050	5025	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	COMPLETE	2	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	653
Lot 28 -ST 011	5050	5025	CEARTHENWARE	PEARL	PLATE	BASE/FOOTRING FRAGMENT	1	0.0		646
Lot 28 -ST 011	5050	5025	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	12.3		659
Lot 28 -ST 011	5050	5025	ASHELL	ANIMAL OYSTER	SHELL	FRAGMENT	0	0.8		660
Lot 28 -ST 011	5050	5025	CSTONEWARE	STONE AMERICAN BLUE & GRAY	HOLLOWWARE	BASE/BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		647
Lot 28 -ST 011	5050	5025	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	4	0.0		649
Lot 28 -ST 011	5050	5025	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	WINE GLASS	RIM/BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		651
Lot 28 -ST 011	5050	5025	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	WINE GLASS	BODY FRAGMENT	2	0.0		652
Lot 28 -ST 011	5050	5025	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	4	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	656
Lot 28 -ST 011	5050	5025	RUNIDENTIFIED		ROCK	FRAGMENT	2	0.0		661
Lot 28 -ST 011	5050	5025	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	3	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	655

Provenience	N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
Lot 28 -ST 011	5050	5025	CSTONEWARE	STONE AMERICAN BLUE & GRAY	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		648
Lot 28 -ST 011	5050	5025	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	657
Lot 28 -ST 011	5050	5025	MIRON		BOLT AND NUT	COMPLETE	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	658
Lot 28 -ST 011	5050	5025	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	2	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	654
Lot 28 -ST 014	5075	5000	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	452
Lot 28 -ST 015	5075	5025	MIRON		SCREW	COMPLETE	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	1052
Lot 28 -ST 015	5075	5025	CBRICK		BRICK	BAT	0	449.2		1053
Lot 28 -ST 015	5075	5025	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	251.9		1054
Lot 28 -ST 015	5075	5025	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA LIGHT	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		1035
Lot 28 -ST 015	5075	5025	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS, SOLARIZED	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		1037
Lot 28 -ST 015	5075	5025	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	2	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	1051
Lot 28 -ST 015	5075	5025	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	LIP/NECK FRAGMENT	3	0.0		1040
Lot 28 -ST 015	5075	5025	SGLASS	GLASS OLIVE GREEN	BOTTLE WINE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		1036
Lot 28 -ST 015	5075	5025	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	2	0.0		1044

Provenience	N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
Lot 28 -ST 015	5075	5025	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	NECK FRAGMENT	1	0.0		1041
Lot 28 -ST 015	5075	5025	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	HOLLOWWARE	BASE/BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Burned.	1042
Lot 28 -ST 015	5075	5025	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	10	0.0		1043
Lot 28 -ST 015	5075	5025	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	2	0.0		1039
Lot 28 -ST 015	5075	5025	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	2	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	1049
Lot 28 -ST 015	5075	5025	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	1048
Lot 28 -ST 015	5075	5025	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	1047
Lot 28 -ST 015	5075	5025	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	2	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	1046
Lot 28 -ST 015	5075	5025	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	7	0.0		1038
Lot 28 -ST 015	5075	5025	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT CURVED	1	0.0		1034
Lot 28 -ST 015	5075	5025	MIRON		STRAP	FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	1045
Lot 28 -ST 015	5075	5025	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	BASE/FOOTRING FRAGMENT	1	0.0		1033
Lot 28 -ST 015	5075	5025	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	1050
Lot 28 -ST 016	5075	5050	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		455

State Site # 44PW1659-0028

Provenience	N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
Lot 28 -ST 016	5075	5050	ASHELL	ANIMAL OYSTER	SHELL	FRAGMENT	0	0.9		457
Lot 28 -ST 016	5075	5050	ABONE	ANIMAL MAMMAL	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	0	0.8		456
Lot 28 -ST 016	5075	5050	CEARTHENWARE	PEARL BLUE/GREEN-EDGED	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Green shell-edged.	454
Lot 28 -ST 017	5100	5000	MIRON		UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Possible strap fragment. Heavy ferric concretions.	552
Lot 28 -ST 017	5100	5000	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	551
Lot 28 -ST 017	5100	5000	MIRON		UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Possible tool fragment. Heavy ferric concretions.	553
Lot 28 -ST 018	5100	5025	MIRON		HARDWARE UNIDENTIFIED	COMPLETE	1	0.0	Possible wagon/vehicle hardware. Heavy ferric concretions.	1180
Lot 28 -ST 018	5100	5025	CCOARSEWARE	COARSE LEAD	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Dense orange fabric with orange and dark brown mottled lead glaze on the exterior and orange lead glaze on the interior.	343
Lot 28 -ST 018	5100	5025	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	3	0.0		344
Lot 28 -ST 018	5100	5025	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	345
Lot 28 -ST 018	5100	5025	MIRON		BOLT AND NUT	FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	346
Lot 28 -ST 018	5100	5025	CBRICK		BRICK	BAT	0	327.4		347

State Site # 44PW1659-0028

Provenience	N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
Lot 28 -ST 018	5100	5025	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	1.5		348
Lot 28 -ST 019	5100	5050	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		453
Lot 28 -ST 020	5125	5000	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN DARK	BOTTLE WINE	NECK FRAGMENT	1	0.0		556
Lot 28 -ST 020	5125	5000	ABONE	ANIMAL UNID	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	0	0.4		563
Lot 28 -ST 020	5125	5000	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	562
Lot 28 -ST 020	5125	5000	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	2	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	560
Lot 28 -ST 020	5125	5000	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	2	0.0		557
Lot 28 -ST 020	5125	5000	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE IRONSTONE/GRANITE	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		555
Lot 28 -ST 020	5125	5000	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE UNDERGLAZE	HOLLOWWARE	RIM/BODY/HANDLE FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Blue geometric motif on the interior just below the rim.	554
Lot 28 -ST 020	5125	5000	MIRON		STAPLE	COMPLETE	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	492
Lot 28 -ST 020	5125	5000	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	561
Lot 28 -ST 020	5125	5000	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	2	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	558
Lot 28 -ST 020	5125	5000	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	2	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	559
Lot 28 -ST 021	5125	5050	PCOAL		COAL	FRAGMENT	0	48.6		588

State Site # 44PW1659-0028

Provenience	N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
Lot 28 -ST 021	5125	5050	RUNIDENTIFIED		ROCK	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		589
Lot 28 -ST 021	5125	5050	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		587
Lot 28 -ST 022	5150	5000	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS, SOLARIZED	BOTTLE	BASE/BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		470
Lot 28 -ST 022	5150	5000	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS, SOLARIZED	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	2	0.0		471
Lot 28 -ST 022	5150	5000	MIRON		CHAIN LINK	FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	473
Lot 28 -ST 022	5150	5000	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		472
Lot 28 -ST 023	5150	5025	MIRON		SCRAP METAL	FRAGMENT	2	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	493
Lot 28 -ST 024	5150	5050	CEARTHENWARE	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT CURVED	1	0.0		494
Lot 28 -ST 025	5150	5075	CCERAMIC CTP	BALL CLAY (KAOLIN)	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPESTEM FRAGMENT MEAS	2	0.0		524
Lot 28 -ST 025	5150	5075	CCERAMIC CTP	BALL CLAY (KAOLIN)	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPESTEM FRAGMENT MEAS	1	0.0		525
Lot 28 -ST 025	5150	5075	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN DARK	BOTTLE WINE	STRING RIM/NECK FRAGMENT	1	0.0		526
Lot 28 -ST 025	5150	5075	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	527
Lot 28 -ST 025	5150	5075	RUNIDENTIFIED		ROCK	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		529
Lot 28 -ST 025	5150	5075	RQUARTZ		ROCK	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		528

State Site # 44PW1659-0028

Provenience	N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
Lot 28 -ST 026	5175	5000	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	DRINKING GLASS	RIM/BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		458
Lot 28 -ST 026	5175	5000	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	2	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	459
Lot 28 -ST 027	5175	5025	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		490
Lot 28 -ST 028	5200	5000	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	3.2		469
Lot 28 -ST 028	5200	5000	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		468
Lot 28 -ST 028	5200	5000	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		467
Lot 28 -ST 028	5200	5000	SGLASS	GLASS AMBER	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		466
Lot 28 -ST 029	5200	5025	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		504
Lot 28 -ST 029	5200	5025	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	2	0.0		505
Lot 28 -ST 029	5200	5025	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		506
Lot 28 -ST 030	5225	5000	MIRON		BIT	COMPLETE	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	520
Lot 28 -ST 030	5225	5000	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	BASE FRAGMENT	1	0.0		517
Lot 28 -ST 030	5225	5000	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT CURVED	1	0.0		519
Lot 28 -ST 030	5225	5000	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE IRONSTONE/GRANITE	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		518

State Site # 44PW1659-0028

Provenience		N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
Lot28	-ST 013	5050	5075	SGLASS	GLASS AMBER	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		485

State Site # 44PW1659-0029

Provenience		N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
	-ST 002	4875	5025	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	3	0.0		324
	-ST 002	4875	5025	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	2	0.0		327
	-ST 002	4875	5025	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	JAR	LIP/NECK/SHOULDER FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Screw threads visible.	322
	-ST 002	4875	5025	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	DRINKING GLASS	RIM/BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		323
	-ST 002	4875	5025	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		325
	-ST 002	4875	5025	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		326
	-ST 002	4875	5025	MIRON		WEDGE	FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	328
	-ST 011	4887.5	5137.5	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	2	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	303
	-ST 011	4887.5	5137.5	MIRON		UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT CURVED	1	0.0	Possible cooking pot. Heavy ferric concretions.	306
	-ST 011	4887.5	5137.5	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		301
	-ST 011	4887.5	5137.5	MIRON		UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Possible nail shank. Heavy ferric concretions.	305

State Site # 44PW1659-0029

Provenience	N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
-ST 011	4887.5	5137.5	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	2	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	304
-ST 011	4887.5	5137.5	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		296
-ST 011	4887.5	5137.5	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE IRONSTONE/GRANITE	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT CURVED	1	0.0		297
-ST 011	4887.5	5137.5	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		302
-ST 011	4887.5	5137.5	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		298
-ST 011	4887.5	5137.5	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	2	0.0		299
-ST 011	4887.5	5137.5	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		300
-ST 011	4887.5	5137.5	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	4.3		307
-ST 015	4900	5075	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	BASE FRAGMENT	4	0.0		310
-ST 015	4900	5075	CEARTHENWARE	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT CURVED	1	0.0		309
-ST 015	4900	5075	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	315
-ST 015	4900	5075	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	COMPLETE	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	316
-ST 015	4900	5075	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	2	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	314
-ST 015	4900	5075	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		313

State Site # 44PW1659-0029

Provenience	N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
-ST 015	4900	5075	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE	PLATE	RIM/MARLY FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Burned.	311
-ST 015	4900	5075	CCOARSEWARE	COARSE LEAD	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Orange fabric with red lead glaze on the interior.	308
-ST 015	4900	5075	CBRICK		TILE	FRAGMENT	0	0.3		321
-ST 015	4900	5075	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	21.1		320
-ST 015	4900	5075	MIRON		BAR	FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	319
-ST 015	4900	5075	MIRON		SCRAP METAL	FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	318
-ST 015	4900	5075	MIRON		BOLT	COMPLETE	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	317
-ST 015	4900	5075	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT CURVED	1	0.0		312
-ST 017L29	4900	5125	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	BOTTLE PHARMACEUTICAL	BASE/BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0	"CO" embossed on the exterior.	332
-ST 017L29	4900	5125	MBRASS		BULLET CASING	COMPLETE	1	0.0		340
-ST 017L29	4900	5125	RBOG IRON		BOG IRON	FRAGMENT	0	11.4		341
-ST 017L29	4900	5125	CEARTHENWARE	PEARL	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		329
-ST 017L29	4900	5125	SGLASS	GLASS AMBER	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		331
-ST 017L29	4900	5125	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	NECK FRAGMENT	1	0.0		333
-ST 017L29	4900	5125	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		334

State Site # 44PW1659-0029

Provenience	N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
-ST 017L29	4900	5125	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS, SOLARIZED	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		335
-ST 017L29	4900	5125	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	3	0.0		336
-ST 017L29	4900	5125	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	COMPLETE	1	0.0	L-head with spatula tip. Heavy ferric concretions.	337
-ST 017L29	4900	5125	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	4	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	338
-ST 017L29	4900	5125	CEARTHENWARE	UNIDENTIFIED	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Glaze missing.	330
-ST 017L29	4900	5125	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	2	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	339
-ST 017L29	4900	5125	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	21.0		342
-ST 022	4950	5100	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	2	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	280
-ST 022	4950	5100	MIRON		WIRE	FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	284
-ST 022	4950	5100	PCHARCOAL		CHARCOAL	FRAGMENT	0	0.6		285
-ST 022	4950	5100	SGLASS	GLASS AMBER	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		277
-ST 022	4950	5100	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	279
-ST 022	4950	5100	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	281
-ST 022	4950	5100	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	5	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	278

State Site # 44PW1659-0029

Provenience	N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
-ST 022	4950	5100	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	282
-ST 022	4950	5100	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	283
-ST 027	4975	5100	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	291
-ST 027	4975	5100	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	2	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	292
-ST 027	4975	5100	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		286
-ST 027	4975	5100	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	7	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	293
-ST 027	4975	5100	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	294
-ST 027	4975	5100	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	SHANK	4	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	295
-ST 027	4975	5100	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		287
-ST 027	4975	5100	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		288
-ST 027	4975	5100	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		289
-ST 027	4975	5100	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	2	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	290
Lot 29 -ST 001	4875	5000	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	590
Lot 29 -ST 003	4875	5050	PCHARCOAL		CHARCOAL	FRAGMENT	0	1.0		545

State Site # 44PW1659-0029

Provenience	N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
Lot 29 -ST 003	4875	5050	CEARTHENWARE	PEARL UNDER HANDPAINTED	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Blue foliate motif on the exterior.	544
Lot 29 -ST 003	4875	5050	RUNIDENTIFIED		ROCK	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		546
Lot 29 -ST 004	4875	5075	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	40.3		607
Lot 29 -ST 004	4875	5075	RUNIDENTIFIED		ROCK	FRAGMENT	4	0.0		608
Lot 29 -ST 004	4875	5075	CEARTHENWARE	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT CURVED	1	0.0		601
Lot 29 -ST 004	4875	5075	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		605
Lot 29 -ST 004	4875	5075	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		604
Lot 29 -ST 004	4875	5075	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	606
Lot 29 -ST 004	4875	5075	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	6	0.0		603
Lot 29 -ST 004	4875	5075	CCERAMIC CTP	BALL CLAY (KAOLIN)	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPEBOWL FRAGMENT	1	0.0		600
Lot 29 -ST 004	4875	5075	SPLASTIC		UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		609
Lot 29 -ST 004	4875	5075	CCERAMIC CTP	BALL CLAY (KAOLIN)	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPESTEM FRAGMENT MEAS	1	0.0		599
Lot 29 -ST 004	4875	5075	CEARTHENWARE	PEARL	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	BASE FRAGMENT	2	0.0		602
Lot 29 -ST 008	4887.5	5062.5	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA LIGHT	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		500
Lot 29 -ST 008	4887.5	5062.5	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	1.1		503

State Site # 44PW1659-0029

Provenience	N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
Lot 29 -ST 008	4887.5	5062.5	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT CURVED	1	0.0		502
Lot 29 -ST 008	4887.5	5062.5	SGLASS	GLASS OLIVE GREEN	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		499
Lot 29 -ST 008	4887.5	5062.5	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		501
Lot 29 -ST 008	4887.5	5062.5	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN DARK	BOTTLE WINE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		498
Lot 29 -ST 009	4887.5	5087.5	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	10	0.0		566
Lot 29 -ST 009	4887.5	5087.5	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	567
Lot 29 -ST 009	4887.5	5087.5	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	SHANK	4	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	568
Lot 29 -ST 009	4887.5	5087.5	RUNIDENTIFIED		ROCK	FRAGMENT	2	0.0		570
Lot 29 -ST 009	4887.5	5087.5	ASHELL	ANIMAL OYSTER	SHELL	FRAGMENT	0	0.5		569
Lot 29 -ST 009	4887.5	5087.5	SGLASS	GLASS AMBER	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		564
Lot 29 -ST 009	4887.5	5087.5	SGLASS	GLASS COBALT	HOLLOWWARE	BASE FRAGMENT	1	0.0		565
Lot 29 -ST 010	4887.5	5112.5	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	619
Lot 29 -ST 010	4887.5	5112.5	CCOARSEWARE	COARSE LOCAL	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Orange fabric. Glaze missing.	616
Lot 29 -ST 010	4887.5	5112.5	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	FLAT GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		618

State Site # 44PW1659-0029

Provenience	N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
Lot 29 -ST 010	4887.5	5112.5	MIRON		UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Possible nail fragment. Heavy ferric concretions.	620
Lot 29 -ST 010	4887.5	5112.5	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	30.0		621
Lot 29 -ST 010	4887.5	5112.5	SGLASS	GLASS AMBER	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		617
Lot 29 -ST 012	4900	5000	MIRON		UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Possible nut from bolt and nut. Heavy ferric concretions.	516
Lot 29 -ST 012	4900	5000	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	514
Lot 29 -ST 012	4900	5000	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	515
Lot 29 -ST 013	4900	5025	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	2	0.0		532
Lot 29 -ST 013	4900	5025	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	2	0.0		531
Lot 29 -ST 013	4900	5025	CEARTHENWARE	PEARL UNDER HANDPAINTED	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Single blue band on the exterior.	530
Lot 29 -ST 013	4900	5025	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		533
Lot 29 -ST 014	4900	5050	CCOARSEWARE	COARSE LOCAL	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Orange fabric with hematite inclusions. Glaze missing.	534
Lot 29 -ST 014	4900	5050	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN DARK	BOTTLE WINE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		535
Lot 29 -ST 014	4900	5050	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	LIP FRAGMENT	1	0.0		536

State Site # 44PW1659-0029

Provenience	N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
Lot 29 -ST 014	4900	5050	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	538
Lot 29 -ST 014	4900	5050	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	0.7		539
Lot 29 -ST 014	4900	5050	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	3	0.0		537
Lot 29 -ST 016	4900	5100	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		497
Lot 29 -ST 018	4925	5075	CCERAMIC CTP	BALL CLAY (KAOLIN)	TOBACCO PIPE	PIPEBOWL FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Pillar-molded or gadrooned exterior.	591
Lot 29 -ST 018	4925	5075	ASHELL	ANIMAL OYSTER	SHELL	FRAGMENT	0	0.6		598
Lot 29 -ST 018	4925	5075	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	596
Lot 29 -ST 018	4925	5075	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	595
Lot 29 -ST 018	4925	5075	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		594
Lot 29 -ST 018	4925	5075	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		593
Lot 29 -ST 018	4925	5075	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	597
Lot 29 -ST 018	4925	5075	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN DARK	BOTTLE WINE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		592
Lot 29 -ST 019	4925	5100	CSTONEWARE	STONE ALBANY SLIP	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		868
Lot 29 -ST 019	4925	5100	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		873
Lot 29 -ST 019	4925	5100	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	3	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	874

State Site # 44PW1659-0029

Provenience	N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
Lot 29 -ST 019	4925	5100	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	4	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	875
Lot 29 -ST 019	4925	5100	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	2	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	876
Lot 29 -ST 019	4925	5100	CEARTHENWARE	CREAM	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		865
Lot 29 -ST 019	4925	5100	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	SHANK	2	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	877
Lot 29 -ST 019	4925	5100	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT CURVED	1	0.0		867
Lot 29 -ST 019	4925	5100	ASHELL	ANIMAL OYSTER	SHELL	FRAGMENT	0	21.3		880
Lot 29 -ST 019	4925	5100	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	PLATE	BASE/FOOTRING/BOUGE FRAGMENT	1	0.0		869
Lot 29 -ST 019	4925	5100	RUNIDENTIFIED		ROCK	FRAGMENT	6	0.0		882
Lot 29 -ST 019	4925	5100	RSLATE		SLATE ARCH	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		881
Lot 29 -ST 019	4925	5100	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	2	0.0		870
Lot 29 -ST 019	4925	5100	MIRON		SCRAP METAL	FRAGMENT	2	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	878
Lot 29 -ST 019	4925	5100	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	148.2		879
Lot 29 -ST 019	4925	5100	CEARTHENWARE	CREAM	PLATE	MARLY/BOUGE FRAGMENT	1	0.0		866
Lot 29 -ST 019	4925	5100	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	4	0.0		871
Lot 29 -ST 019	4925	5100	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	DRINKING GLASS	RIM/BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		872

State Site # 44PW1659-0029

Provenience	N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
Lot 29 -ST 019	4925	5100	CEARTHENWARE	JACKFIELD	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT CURVED	1	0.0		864
Lot 29 -ST 021	4950	5075	MLEAD		WASHER	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		550
Lot 29 -ST 021	4950	5075	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	549
Lot 29 -ST 021	4950	5075	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	2	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	548
Lot 29 -ST 021	4950	5075	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	547
Lot 29 -ST 023	4950	5125	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	611
Lot 29 -ST 023	4950	5125	CSTONEWARE	STONE AMERICAN BLUE & GRAY	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		610
Lot 29 -ST 023	4950	5125	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	2	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	612
Lot 29 -ST 023	4950	5125	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	613
Lot 29 -ST 023	4950	5125	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	2	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	614
Lot 29 -ST 023	4950	5125	ASHELL	ANIMAL OYSTER	SHELL	FRAGMENT	0	20.9		615
Lot 29 -ST 024	4975	5025	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	512
Lot 29 -ST 024	4975	5025	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA LIGHT	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		507
Lot 29 -ST 024	4975	5025	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		508

State Site # 44PW1659-0029

Provenience	N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
Lot 29 -ST 024	4975	5025	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	3	0.0		509
Lot 29 -ST 024	4975	5025	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	511
Lot 29 -ST 024	4975	5025	SPLASTIC		UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		513
Lot 29 -ST 024	4975	5025	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT CURVED	1	0.0		510
Lot 29 -ST 025	4975	5050	MIRON		STAPLE	COMPLETE	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	479
Lot 29 -ST 025	4975	5050	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	4	0.0		474
Lot 29 -ST 025	4975	5050	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT CURVED	3	0.0		475
Lot 29 -ST 025	4975	5050	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	476
Lot 29 -ST 025	4975	5050	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	478
Lot 29 -ST 025	4975	5050	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	477
Lot 29 -ST 025	4975	5050	ASHELL	ANIMAL OYSTER	SHELL	FRAGMENT	0	1.2		480
Lot 29 -ST 026	4975	5075	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		484
Lot 29 -ST 026	4975	5075	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		483
Lot 29 -ST 026	4975	5075	SGLASS	GLASS AMBER	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		482

State Site # 44PW1659-0029

Provenience	N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
Lot 29 -ST 026	4975	5075	CCOARSEWARE	COARSE	DRAINPIPE	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		481
Lot 29 -ST 028	4975	5125	CEARTHENWARE	YELLOW	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		486
Lot 29 -ST 028	4975	5125	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	SHANK	2	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	489
Lot 29 -ST 028	4975	5125	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		487
Lot 29 -ST 028	4975	5125	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		488

State Site # 44PW1659-0051

Provenience	N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
-ST 001	5225	4725	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	233
-ST 002	5225	4775	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	COMPLETE	2	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	226
-ST 002	5225	4775	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE IRONSTONE/GRANITE	PLATTER/CHARGER	RIM/BODY FRAGMENT	3	0.0		222
-ST 002	5225	4775	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE IRONSTONE/GRANITE	PLATTER/CHARGER	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		223
-ST 002	5225	4775	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	232
-ST 002	5225	4775	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE IRONSTONE/GRANITE	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT CURVED	1	0.0		224
-ST 002	5225	4775	SGLASS	GLASS AMBER	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FLAT FRAGMENT	1	0.0		225

State Site # 44PW1659-0051

Provenience	N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
-ST 002	5225	4775	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	3	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	227
-ST 002	5225	4775	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	228
-ST 002	5225	4775	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	4	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	229
-ST 002	5225	4775	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	231
-ST 002	5225	4775	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	2	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	230
-ST 003	5225	4800	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	191
-ST 004	5225	4850	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		190
-ST 004	5225	4850	SGLASS	GLASS AMBER	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	2	0.0		189
-ST 005	5225	4875	MIRON		WIRE	FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	254
-ST 005	5225	4875	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	SHANK	3	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	253
-ST 005	5225	4875	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE IRONSTONE/GRANITE	HOLLOWWARE	RIM/BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		244
-ST 005	5225	4875	MCOPPER ALLOY		CURTAIN RING	COMPLETE	1	0.0		256
-ST 005	5225	4875	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	251

State Site # 44PW1659-0051

Provenience	N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
-ST 005	5225	4875	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	2	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	250
-ST 005	5225	4875	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	3	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	249
-ST 005	5225	4875	MIRON		SCRAP METAL	FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	255
-ST 005	5225	4875	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN DARK	BOTTLE WINE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		248
-ST 005	5225	4875	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA LIGHT	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		247
-ST 005	5225	4875	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	2	0.0		246
-ST 005	5225	4875	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	4	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	252
-ST 005	5225	4875	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	3	0.0		245
-ST 006	5250	4650	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	187
-ST 007	5250	4675	RQUARTZITE		FLAKE	NON-CORTICAL	1	0.0		200
-ST 007	5250	4675	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE IRONSTONE/GRANITE	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		199
-ST 007	5250	4675	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE IRONSTONE/GRANITE	HOLLOWWARE	BASE/FOOTRING/BODY FRAGMENT	2	0.0	Fragments mend.	198
-ST 008	5250	4725	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	186
-ST 009	5250	4775	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	215

State Site # 44PW1659-0051

Provenience	N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
-ST 010	5250	4800	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		214
-ST 011	5250	4825	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN	SAUCER	RIM/BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		192
-ST 011	5250	4825	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	193
-ST 012	5250	4850	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	205
-ST 012	5250	4850	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	207
-ST 012	5250	4850	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	2	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	206
-ST 012	5250	4850	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE IRONSTONE/GRANITE	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		202
-ST 012	5250	4850	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT CURVED	1	0.0		203
-ST 012	5250	4850	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	2	0.0		204
-ST 013	5275	4675	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	192.3		257
-ST 013	5275	4675	RGREENSTONE		ROCK	FRAGMENT	2	0.0		258
-ST 014	5275	4825	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	220
-ST 014	5275	4825	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT CURVED	1	0.0		219
-ST 014	5275	4825	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	8	0.0		218

Provenience	N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
-ST 014	5275	4825	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	221
-ST 016	5300	4650	RFLINT		PROJECTILE PT	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		212
-ST 017	5300	4825	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	237
-ST 017	5300	4825	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		236
-ST 017	5300	4825	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE IRONSTONE/GRANITE	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	2	0.0	Fragments mend.	235
-ST 017	5300	4825	MIRON		SCREW	COMPLETE	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	238
-ST 017	5300	4825	MIRON		BOLT	COMPLETE	1	0.0	Square washer attached to the end. Heavy ferric concretions.	239
-ST 017	5300	4825	MBRASS		BUTTON	COMPLETE	1	0.0	Relief-molded copper alloy button with "WASHINGTON D.C." surrounding an eagle.	240
-ST 017	5300	4825	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE IRONSTONE/GRANITE	HOLLOWWARE	BASE/BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Burned.	234
-ST 018	5300	4850	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	6	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	266
-ST 018	5300	4850	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	265
-ST 018	5300	4850	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	2	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	267

State Site # 44PW1659-0051

Provenience	N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
-ST 018	5300	4850	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	COMPLETE	1	0.0	Rose head and spatula tip. Heavy ferric concretions.	264
-ST 018	5300	4850	SGLASS	GLASS YELLOW	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Burned.	263
-ST 018	5300	4850	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		262
-ST 018	5300	4850	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		261
-ST 018	5300	4850	CPORCELAIN	PORCELAIN OVER ENAMEL	PLATE	RIM/MARLY/BOUGE FRAGMENT	1	0.0	"Ghost" image of floral motif on the interior.	259
-ST 018	5300	4850	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		260
-ST 019	5325	4775	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	201
-ST 020	5325	4825	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	243
-ST 020	5325	4825	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	242
-ST 020	5325	4825	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		241
-ST 021	5325	4850	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	197
-ST 021	5325	4850	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	4	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	196
-ST 021	5325	4850	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	2	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	195

State Site # 44PW1659-0051

Provenience	N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
-ST 021	5325	4850	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	HOLLOWWARE	FRAGMENT CURVED	4	0.0		194
-ST 022	5350	4825	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	217
-ST 022	5350	4825	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	216
-ST 023	5350	4850	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT CURVED	1	0.0		213
-ST 024	5375	4825	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	209
-ST 024	5375	4825	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	2	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	210
-ST 024	5375	4825	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	211
-ST 024	5375	4825	SGLASS	GLASS AMETHYST	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		208
-ST 025	5375	4850	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	188
-ST 051	5205	4775	MIRON		SCRAP METAL	FRAGMENT	53	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	1029
-ST 051	5205	4775	MIRON		CAN	FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	1028
-ST 051	5205	4775	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	NECK/SHOULDER FRAGMENT	1	0.0		1274
-ST 051	5205	4775	MIRON		NAIL UNIDENTIFIED	COMPLETE	2	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	1027

State Site # 44PW1659-0051

Provenience	N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
-ST 051	5205	4775	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	2	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	1026
-ST 051	5205	4775	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	1025
-ST 051	5205	4775	SPLASTIC		UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	2	0.0	Burned.	1021
-ST 051	5205	4775	RUNIDENTIFIED		ROCK	FRAGMENT	2	0.0		1022
-ST 051	5205	4775	ABONE	ANIMAL MAMMAL	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	0	1.3		1020
-ST 051	5205	4775	MALUMINUM		STRAP UNIDENTIFIED	FRAGMENT	2	0.0		1030
-ST 051	5205	4775	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	3	0.0		1275
-ST 051	5205	4775	MIRON		WIRE	FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	1292
-ST 051	5205	4775	ASHELL OBJECT		BUTTON	COMPLETE	1	0.0		1296
-ST 051	5205	4775	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	JAR	BASE/BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		1018
-ST 051	5205	4775	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	LIP/NECK FRAGMENT	1	0.0		1019
-ST 051	5205	4775	MIRON		BARBED WIRE	FRAGMENT	25	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	1023
-ST 051	5205	4775	MIRON		WIRE	FRAGMENT	2	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	1024
-ST 051	5205	4775	SASBESTOS		TILE	FRAGMENT	9	0.0	Includes one with unidentified nail shank adhering to the surface.	1278

State Site # 44PW1659-0051

Provenience	N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
-ST 051	5205	4775	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	1289
-ST 051	5205	4775	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	1288
-ST 051	5205	4775	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	10	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	1287
-ST 051	5205	4775	MIRON		NAIL WROUGHT	COMPLETE	2	0.0	Rose head and spatula tip. Heavy ferric concretions.	1286
-ST 051	5205	4775	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	SHANK	3	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	1285
-ST 051	5205	4775	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	5	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	1284
-ST 051	5205	4775	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	16	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	1283
-ST 051	5205	4775	SCEMENT		UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	0	5.3		1282
-ST 051	5205	4775	SMORTAR		MORTAR	FRAGMENT	0	16.9		1281
-ST 051	5205	4775	MALUMINUM		STRAP UNIDENTIFIED	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		1294
-ST 051	5205	4775	STAR		SHINGLE	FRAGMENT	5	0.0		1279
-ST 051	5205	4775	STAR		SHINGLE	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		1031
-ST 051	5205	4775	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	LIP/NECK/SHOULDER/BODY/BASE FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Probable perfume/cologne bottle.	1273
-ST 051	5205	4775	CPORCELAIN	PORCELANEOUS	INSULATOR	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		1277

State Site # 44PW1659-0051

Provenience	N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
-ST 051	5205	4775	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT CURVED	1	0.0	Possible lamp chimney or light bulb fragment.	1276
-ST 051	5205	4775	MIRON		STRAP UNIDENTIFIED	FRAGMENT	3	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	1291
-ST 051	5205	4775	MIRON		BARBED WIRE	FRAGMENT	78	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	1290
-ST 051	5205	4775	MIRON		SCRAP METAL	FRAGMENT	22	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	1293
-ST 051	5205	4775	ABONE	ANIMAL MAMMAL	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	0	1.4		1295
-ST 051	5205	4775	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Barbed wire fragment adhering to the surface. Burned.	1032
-ST 051	5205	4775	SPLASTER		PLASTER	FRAGMENT	0	47.3		1280
-ST 1000	5410	4900	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	5
-ST 1000	5410	4900	CEARTHENWARE	WHITE	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		1
-ST 1000	5410	4900	SGLASS	GLASS AMBER	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		2
-ST 1000	5410	4900	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	4
-ST 1000	5410	4900	RUNIDENTIFIED		ROCK	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		6
-ST 1000	5410	4900	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	5	0.0		3
-ST 1001	200	50	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	NECK FRAGMENT	1	0.0		17

State Site # 44PW1659-0051

Provenience	N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
-ST 1001	200	50	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	SHANK	5	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	25
-ST 1001	200	50	MIRON		WIRE	FRAGMENT	3	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	26
-ST 1001	200	50	MIRON		SCRAP METAL	FRAGMENT	8	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	27
-ST 1001	200	50	CBRICK		BRICK	BAT	0	723.3		28
-ST 1001	200	50	CBRICK		BRICK	FRAGMENT	0	355.7		29
-ST 1001	200	50	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	24
-ST 1001	200	50	MIRON		TUBE	FRAGMENT	2	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	23
-ST 1001	200	50	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	10	0.0		22
-ST 1001	200	50	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		21
-ST 1001	200	50	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		20
-ST 1001	200	50	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	38	0.0		18
-ST 1001	200	50	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	BASE/BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		16
-ST 1001	200	50	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	BOTTLE	LIP/NECK FRAGMENT	1	0.0		15
-ST 1001	200	50	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIME	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	2	0.0		14
-ST 1001	200	50	SGLASS	GLASS AMBER	BOTTLE	BODY FRAGMENT	8	0.0		13

State Site # 44PW1659-0051

Provenience	N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
-ST 1001	200	50	SMORTAR		MORTAR	FRAGMENT	0	15.3		30
-ST 1001	200	50	SCEMENT		UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT	0	127.3		31
-ST 1001	200	50	RUNIDENTIFIED		ROCK	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		32
-ST 1001	200	50	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT CURVED	8	0.0		19
-ST 1002	25	50	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	2	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	273
-ST 1002	25	50	RGREENSTONE		ROCK	FRAGMENT	2	0.0		276
-ST 1002	25	50	RBOG IRON		BOG IRON	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		275
-ST 1002	25	50	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	2	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	272
-ST 1002	25	50	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	271
-ST 1002	25	50	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	1	0.0		270
-ST 1002	25	50	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	2	0.0		269
-ST 1002	25	50	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	JAR	LIP/NECK/SHOULDER FRAGMENT	3	0.0	Screw threads visible.	268
-ST 1002	25	50	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	SHANK	8	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	274
-ST 202	0	0	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	1266

State Site # 44PW1659-0051

Provenience		N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
	-ST 202	0	0	CCOARSEWARE	COARSE LOCAL	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Orange fabric with hematite inclusions and mottled brown lead glaze on the exterior. Interior unglazed with throwing rings visible.	1265
	-ST 204	0	0	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	1271
	-ST 205	0	0	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA LIGHT	HOLLOWWARE	BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		1270
	-ST 207	0	0	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	JAR	BASE/BODY FRAGMENT	1	0.0		1268
	-ST 207	0	0	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	JAR	BODY FRAGMENT	2	0.0		1269
	-ST 207	0	0	SGLASS	GLASS COLORLESS	JAR	NECK FRAGMENT	1	0.0	Screw threads visible.	1267
	-ST 402	0	0	RRHYOLITE		FLAKE	NON-CORTICAL	3	0.0		1272
Lot 51	-ST 015	5275	4850	MIRON		HARDWARE UNIDENTIFIED	COMPLETE	1	0.0	Bracket-like object. Heavy ferric concretions.	890
Lot 51	-ST 015	5275	4850	SGLASS	GLASS AQUA LIGHT	UNIDENTIFIED FORM	FRAGMENT CURVED	2	0.0		883
Lot 51	-ST 015	5275	4850	SGLASS	GLASS GREEN LIGHT	WINDOW GLASS	FRAGMENT	7	0.0		884
Lot 51	-ST 015	5275	4850	MIRON		NAIL CUT	COMPLETE	5	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	885
Lot 51	-ST 015	5275	4850	MIRON		NAIL CUT	HEAD AND PARTIAL SHANK	1	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	886

State Site # 44PW1659-0051

Provenience	N Coord	E Coord	Material 1	Material 2	Form	Portion/Elem	Count	Weight	Notes	Artifact #
Lot 51 -ST 015	5275	4850	MIRON		NAIL CUT	SHANK	5	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	887
Lot 51 -ST 015	5275	4850	MCOPPER ALLOY		BULLET CASING	COMPLETE	1	0.0		889
Lot 51 -ST 015	5275	4850	CBRICK		BRICK	BAT	0	974.7		891
Lot 51 -ST 015	5275	4850	SPLASTER		PLASTER	FRAGMENT	0	7.5		892
Lot 51 -ST 015	5275	4850	MIRON		NAIL WIRE	COMPLETE	2	0.0	Heavy ferric concretions.	888

APPENDIX B: VDHR SITE INVENTORY FORMS

City/County: **Prince William**

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

DHR ID#: **44PW1659-0028**

DHR Site Number: 44PW1659-002 **Other DHR Number:** 076-0313
Resource Name: Lot No. 28
Temporary Designation:
Site Class: Terrestrial, open air

CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION

Cultural Designation	Temporal Designation
Euro-American	18th Century: 4th quarter
Euro-American	19th Century

THEMATIC CONTEXTS/SITE FUNCTIONS

Thematic Context: Commerce/Trade **Example:** Stable
Comments/Remarks:
A ca. 1900 plat of Buckland indicates that the Prettyman stables were located on the lot at this time.

Thematic Context: Architecture/Community Planning **Example:** Springhouse
Comments/Remarks:
A ca. 1900 plat of Buckland indicates that Lot 28 was known as the "Spring House Lot."

Thematic Context: Domestic **Example:** Dwelling, single
Comments/Remarks:
In September 4, 1799, Samuel Love, Jr. sold part of Lot No. 28 to John Taylor, Jr., for £200 Virginia currency, suggesting that the lot was already improved, perhaps with a dwelling. However, the county land books indicate that the lot remained largely vacant from the 1820s through the Civil War.

LOCATION INFORMATION

USGS Quadrangle(s): THOROUGHFARE GAP **Restrict UTM Data?** No

Center UTM Coordinates (for less than 10 acres): NAD 18/4295737/0267684/1

NAD	ZONE	EAST	NORTH

Boundary UTM Coordinates (for 10 acres or more):

NAD	ZONE	EAST	NORTH

City/County: **Prince William**

Physiographic Province:	Piedmont	**Drainage:**	Potomac/Shenandoah River
Aspect:	Flat	**Nearest Water Source:**	Broad Run
Elevation (in feet):	316.00	**Distance to Water(in feet):**	0
Slope:	0-2%	**Site Soils:**	Codorus loam 0-2%
		Adjacent Soils:	Legore-Oakhill comples 7-15% and Manassas silt loam 2-7%

Landform: floodplain

SITE CONDITION/SURVEY DESCRIPTION

Site Dimensions: 200 feet by 100 feet **Acreage:** 0.50

Survey Strategy: Historic Map Projection
Observation
Subsurface Testing

Site Condition: Surface Deposits Present And With Subsurface Integrity

Threats to Resource: None Known

Survey Description:

Historic District Expansion, 2007: Several archaeological resources known from historical documents were are present on this lot, including a late 18th/early 19th-century distillery, a spring serving the town residents and distillery, and a 19th-century stable. The location of the lot next to early principal roads and Broad Run ensured its early development and use. The lack of modern structures on the lot suggests a high level of archaeological integrity, but no excavations have taken place to date.

JRIA-DATA Investigation 2011: During March and April 2011, the James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc. (JRIA) and DATA Investigations, LLC (DATA) conducted documentary research and archaeological testing associated with the former town Lot 28 at Buckland.

The preliminary documentary research suggested it was unlikely that the early nineteenth-century whiskey distillery had been situated on this lot, as previously believed. In fact, the county land books indicated that it had remained largely vacant throughout much of the nineteenth century, and was occupied by stables in the early twentieth century.

The archaeological component of the project included the excavation of 39 close-interval shovel tests and two three-foot-square test units. These yielded an array of nineteenth-century domestic artifacts, as well as potential subsurface features. The testing yielded no compelling evidence of distilling activities; however, it did indicate that the lot was characterized by relatively undisturbed soil stratigraphy and subsurface cultural features which offered the potential for future research.

CURRENT LAND USE

Land Use: Architecture/L **Example:** Lawn **Dates of Use:** 2011/05/99

Comments/Remarks:
Lot is currently lawn extending to the banks of Broad Run.

SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES

Specimens Obtained? Yes **Specimens Depository:** JRIA temporary, Prince William County (permanent)

City/County: **Prince William**

Assemblage Description:
Archaeologists excavated 39 shovel test holes in Lot 28 and two test units. The shovel test holes generated 414 artifacts in addition to animal bone (n=1.2 grams), oyster shell (n=267.3 grams), brick (n=2,047.4 grams), charcoal (n=0.9 grams), slag (n=1.0 grams), coal (n=77.4 grams), coal slag (n=1.6 grams), marl (n=4.4 grams), mortar (n=27.1 grams), and plaster (n=6.0 grams) (Table 2). The shovel test hole at N5025/E5075 yielded the most artifacts (n=148, 35.7 percent), and this prompted the excavation of Test Unit 1 at this location. No particular patterns emerged from the shovel testing data aside from the hefty amount of artifacts from the one shovel test hole.

The assemblage of artifacts collected from Test Unit 1 indicates domestic activity occurred at this location. In addition to the oyster shell (n=938.8 grams), the unit yielded animal bone (n=34.5 grams), English clay tobacco pipe fragments (n=7), ceramics (n=256), a brass buckle (n=1), bottle glass (n=50), lamp chimney glass (n=7), and wine glass fragments (n=5). Architectural materials were well represented as well, including brick (n=104.2 grams), machine cut nail fragments (n=153), unidentifiable nail fragments (n=24), wire nail fragments (n=41), hand wrought nail fragments (n=28), and window glass (n=50). Also of note, two tools were found in the unit: a fragment of an iron wedge and an iron tool handle. Among the ceramics there are 22 different types ranging from locally made coarse earthenwares to ironstone. The mean ceramic date for the assemblage is 1807 and the bracket date (the gap between the terminus post quem and ante quem) is 1745 to 1842. However, if we eliminate all ceramic types with three or less specimens, the bracket date range is 1815 to 1842.

Almost all the 77 cultural artifacts recovered from Test Unit 4 were made of glass (n=31) or iron (n=40), except for a few fragments of refined earthenware (n=5) and a piece of slate (n=1) (see Table 4). The diagnostic artifacts from the unit all indicate a mid- to late nineteenth-century date of activity. The earthenware specimens all date to after 1830. The identifiable nails are either machine cut (n=15) or wire (n=9), and the container glass fragments (n=23) were an assortment of colorless and tinted types typical of the glassmaking industry in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Specimens Reported? No

Assemblage Description--Reported:

Field Notes Reported? Yes **Depository:** Prince William County

REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES

Report (s) ? Yes **Depository:** Buckland Preservation Society

DHR Library Reference Number:

Reference for reports and publications:

The Entrepreneurial Landscape of a Turnpike Town: An Architectural Survey of Buckland, Virginia. By Orlando Ridout V, Alfredo Maul, and Willie Graham with contributions by David William Blake and Steven Fonzo, Buckland Preservation Society, 2005.

Report (s) ? Yes **Depository:** Prince William County, VDHR

DHR Library Reference Number:

Reference for reports and publications:

Matthew Laird and Garrett Fesler, "Archaeological Testing and Survey of the Buckland Mills and Distillery Properties, Prince William County, Virginia." James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc., Williamsburg (July 2011).

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY

Photographic Documentation?	Depository	Type of Photos	Photo Date
	Buckland Preservation Society	Color Digital	2007/08/99
	JRIA	Color digital	2011/05/01

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS

Cultural Resource Management Event: Boundary Increase **Date:** 2007/08/99

City/County: **Prince William**

Organization and Person:
Organization: **First:** Thane **Last:** Harpole
Sponsor Organization:
DHR Project Review File No:

CRM Event Notes or Comments:
DATA Investigations visited and evaluated this resource for the expansion of the current boundaries of the Buckland HD (076-0313).

Cultural Resource Management Event:	Grant: CLG	**Date:**	2011/05/01

Organization and Person:
Organization: JRIA and DATA **First:** Matthew **Last:** Laird
Sponsor Organization:
DHR Project Review File No:

CRM Event Notes or Comments:
The project was conducted as a joint undertaking by the James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc. and DATA Investigations, LLC. The project was funded by a Certified Local Government Grant from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR), with a matching contribution from the Buckland Preservation Society (BPS) and in kind contributions from Prince William County.

INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION

Individual Category Codes:
Owner of property
Honorif: **First:** Unknown **Last:** Unknown
Suffix:
Title:
Company/ Agency: Carroll Wright LLC

Address: 8001 Cerro Gordo Road

City: Gainesville **State:** Virginia **Zip:**
Phone/Ext:

Notes:

Ownership Type: Private

Government Agency:

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

DHR ID#: 44PW1659-0029

DHR Site Number: 44PW1659-002 **Other DHR Number:** 076-0114
Resource Name: Lot No. 29: Distillery, Francis Hawley Stables and Post Office outbuildings
Temporary Designation:
Site Class: Terrestrial, open air

CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION

Cultural Designation	Temporal Designation
African American	18th Century: 4th quarter
African American	19th Century
Euro-American	18th Century: 4th quarter
Euro-American	19th Century
Euro-American	20th Century: 1st half

THEMATIC CONTEXTS/SITE FUNCTIONS

Thematic Context: Industry/Processing/Extraction **Example:** Distillery
Comments/Remarks:
The available documentary evidence indicates that a distillery was in operation on Lot 29 as early as 1799, and likely continued until ca. 1814.

Thematic Context: Commerce/Trade **Example:** Store
Comments/Remarks:
The Buckland Post Office and store (076-0114 and 076-0313-0004)of c. 1800 is still extant on this lot today.

Thematic Context: Commerce/Trade **Example:** Stable
Comments/Remarks:
When John and Elizabeth Love sold part of Lot No. 29 to Francis Hawley for £12 in 1799, it included Hawley's stables. A ca. 1900 plat of Buckland also depicts stables on the lot.

Thematic Context: Commerce/Trade **Example:** Post office
Comments/Remarks:
The Buckland Post Office and store (076-0114 and 076-0313-0004) of c. 1800 is still extant on this lot today.

Thematic Context: Domestic **Example:** Outbuilding
Comments/Remarks:
An 1845 indenture of E. N. Robinson for his several properties lists ‘outhouses’ along with the post office building on this lot. An 1870 deed also described a store house, granary and stable.

LOCATION INFORMATION

USGS Quadrangle(s): THOROUGHFARE GAP **Restrict UTM Data?** No

City/County: **Prince William**

Center UTM Coordinates (for less than 10 acres): NAD 18/4295705/0267706/1

NAD	ZONE	EAST	NORTH

Boundary UTM Coordinates (for 10 acres or more):

NAD	ZONE	EAST	NORTH

Physiographic Province:	Piedmont	**Drainage:**	Potomac/Shenandoah River
Aspect:	Facing east	**Nearest Water Source:**	Broad Run
Elevation (in feet):	317.00	**Distance to Water(in feet):**	20
Slope:	0-2%	**Site Soils:**	Codorus loam 0-2%
		Adjacent Soils:	Manassas silt loam 2-7%

Landform: floodplain

SITE CONDITION/SURVEY DESCRIPTION

Site Dimensions: 150 feet by 100 feet **Acreage:** 0.40

Survey Strategy: Historic Map Projection
Observation
Subsurface Testing

Site Condition: Surface Deposits Present And With Subsurface Integrity
Site Condition Unknown

Threats to Resource: None Known

City/County: **Prince William**

Survey Description:

Historic District Expansion, 2007: Architectural survey by Ridout et al. in 2005 examined the extant c. 1800 Buckland post office and store building. Documentary research also includes detailed references to a distillery, stables, and additional outbuildings located on this lot. Located along Broad Run at Bridge and Mill Streets, Lot 29 was at the center of what became the town of Buckland. The presence of a standing historic structure and lack of modern disturbances suggests that archaeological resources will be intact, but no excavations have taken place to date.

JRIA-DATA Investigation 2011: During March and April 2011, the James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc. (JRIA) and DATA Investigations, LLC (DATA) conducted documentary research and archaeological testing associated with the former town Lot 29 at Buckland.

The preliminary documentary research indicated that the earlier of two nineteenth-century whiskey distilleries had operated on Lot 29 in the period ca. 1800-1815.

The archaeological component of the project included the excavation of 34 close-interval shovel tests and two three-foot-square test units. These yielded an array of nineteenth-century domestic artifacts, as well as potential subsurface features. The testing yielded no compelling evidence of distilling activities; however, it did indicate that the lot was characterized by relatively undisturbed soil stratigraphy and subsurface cultural features which offered the potential for future research.

CURRENT LAND USE

Land Use: Domestic **Example:** Dwelling, single **Dates of Use:** 2011/05/99

Comments/Remarks:
The c. 1800 Buckland Post Office (076-0114) is used today as a private residence. The surrounding lot is moderately sloping landscaped yard with few apparent modern alterations.

SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES

Specimens Obtained? Yes **Specimens Depository:** JRIA (temporary), Prince William County (permanent)

Assemblage Description:

Archaeologists excavated 34 shovel test holes and two test units in Lot 29 (Figure 26). A total of 242 artifacts were collected from the shovel test holes as well as oyster shell (n=44.5 grams), brick (n=267.0 grams), charcoal (n=1.6 grams), and bog iron (n=11.4 grams). Findings in the shovel test holes ranged from no artifacts in some eroded locations along the edge of Broad Run to 34 artifacts, brick (n=148.2 grams) and oyster shell (n=21.3 grams) at shovel test hole location N4925/E5100. Indeed, by mapping the artifact counts and weights in the shovel test holes in Lot 29, the patterning indicates the highest concentrations to the south and east from the standing cottage.

The 264 artifacts collected from Test Unit 2 form an interesting collection of domestic material (glass, ceramics, and a few clay tobacco pipe pieces) with more mundane artifacts such as nails and iron scrap, most of which date to the first half of the nineteenth century. Weighed categories of material from Test Unit 2 included animal bone (n=11.7 grams), brick (n=148.1 grams), coal (n=0.8 grams), bog iron (n=3.4 grams), and oyster shell (n=100.4 grams). Glass artifacts (n=136) comprised more than half the assemblage (n=51.9 percent). Among the domestic glass are various types of colorless and tinted container glass fragments (n=34), as well as wine glass fragments (n=3) and a milk glass clothing button (n=1). Window glass shards were also present in a fairly large quantity (n=98). Along with window glass other architectural debris includes cut nails (n=47), unidentifiable nail fragments (n=9), wire nails (n=5), and pieces of roofing slate (n=4).

In addition to the container glass and milk glass button, other domestic artifacts include English clay tobacco pipe fragments (n=7), ceramics (n=45), and a pewter utensil handle (n=1). There are 15 different types of ceramics in the assemblage. The mean ceramic date for the assemblage is 1788 and the bracket date is 1730 to 1842.

Iron artifacts (n=131) make up more than half (n=55.3 percent) of the 237 total artifacts recovered from Test Unit 3, whereas brick (n=2,041.6 grams) represents the majority of the weighed artifact categories. The remaining weighed artifacts consist of animal bone (n=2.5 grams), coal (n=1.6 grams), charcoal (n=1.1 grams), oyster shell (n=6.8 grams), cement (n=178.5 grams), asphalt (n=4.5 grams), as well as the aforementioned brick. In terms of artifacts that may represent household (domestic) activity, the assemblage contains English clay tobacco pipe fragments (n=3), ceramics (n=29), various types of container glass (n=32), and a wine glass fragment (n=1). The architectural materials are comprised of cut nail fragments (n=59), wire nails (n=46), wrought nails (n=3), unidentifiable nail fragments (n=11), and window glass (n=34).

There are 12 different types of ceramics in the Test Unit 3 assemblage divided among 28 identifiable total sherds. The mean ceramic date for this rather small ceramic collection is 1822 and the bracket date is 1730 to 1842. However, if the lead glazed coarseware fragment were removed from the equation the bracket date would be 1820 to 1842.

Specimens Reported? No

Assemblage Description--Reported:

Field Notes Reported? Yes **Depository:** JRIA (temporary), Prince William County (permanent)

REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES

Report (s) ? Yes **Depository:** Buckland Preservation Society

DHR Library Reference Number:

Reference for reports and publications:

The Entrepreneurial Landscape of a Turnpike Town: An Architectural Survey of Buckland, Virginia. By Orlando Ridout V, Alfredo Maul, and Willie Graham with contributions by David William Blake and Steven Fonzo, Buckland Preservation Society, 2005.

Report (s) ? Yes **Depository:** Prince William County, JRIA

DHR Library Reference Number:

Reference for reports and publications:

Matthew Laird and Garrett Fesler, "Archaeological Testing and Survey of the Buckland Mills and Distillery Properties, Prince William County, Virginia." James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc., Williamsburg (July 2011).

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY

Photographic Documentation?	Depository	Type of Photos	Photo Date
	Buckland Preservation Society	Color Digital	2007/08/99

City/County: **Prince William**

JRIA	Color digital	2011/05/01

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS

Cultural Resource Management Event: Boundary Increase **Date:** 2007/08/99

Organization and Person:
Organization: **First:** Thane **Last:** Harpole
Sponsor Organization:
DHR Project Review File No:

CRM Event Notes or Comments:
DATA Investigations visited and evaluated this resource for the expansion of the current boundaries of the Buckland HD (076-0313).

Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase II/Intensive **Date:** 2005/99/99

Organization and Person:
Organization: **First:** Orlando **Last:** Ridout
Sponsor Organization:
DHR Project Review File No:

CRM Event Notes or Comments:
Intensive Architectural Survey (Ridout et al. 2005)

Cultural Resource Management Event: Grant: CLG **Date:** 2011/05/01

Organization and Person:
Organization: JRIA and DATA **First:** Matthew **Last:** Laird
Sponsor Organization:
DHR Project Review File No:

CRM Event Notes or Comments:
The project was conducted as a joint undertaking by the James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc. and DATA Investigations, LLC. The project was funded by a Certified Local Government Grant from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR), with a matching contribution from the Buckland Preservation Society (BPS) and in kind contributions from Prince William County.

INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION

Individual Category Codes:
Owner of property
Honorif: **First:** Unknown **Last:** Unknown
Suffix:
Title:
Company/ Agency: Carroll Wright LLC

Address: 8100 Cerro Gordo Road

City: Gainesville **State:** Virginia **Zip:**
Phone/Ext:

Notes:

Ownership Type: Private

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

DHR ID#: **44PW1659-0051**

DHR Site Number: 44PW1659-005 **Other DHR Number:** 076-0112
Resource Name: Buckland Mills Tract
Temporary Designation:
Site Class: Terrestrial, open air

CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION

Cultural Designation	Temporal Designation
African American	18th Century: 4th quarter
African American	19th Century
Euro-American	18th Century: 4th quarter
Euro-American	19th Century
Euro-American	20th Century: 1st half
Native American	Prehistoric/Unknown

THEMATIC CONTEXTS/SITE FUNCTIONS

Thematic Context: Domestic **Example:** Dwelling, single

Comments/Remarks:
Archaeological testing indicated the presence of a dwelling site situated just upslope from the extant grist mill, which corresponds with the structure depicted in an 1863 sketch of Buckland by Alfred Waud.

Thematic Context: Settlement Patterns **Example:** Lithic scatter

Comments/Remarks:
Judgmental shovel testing in the flood plain of Broad Run suggested the presence of temporary Native American campsites in this vicinity.

Thematic Context: Industry/Processing/Extraction **Example:** Mill, raceway

Comments/Remarks:
An historic millrace runs approximately 2,900 feet from Broad Run to the extant Buckland grist mill. It may have been constructed by Samuel Love in the early 1770s, and continued in use, serving the grist mill, woolen mill, and likely the whiskey distillery in the nineteenth century. The features survives in very good condition.

Thematic Context: Industry/Processing/Extraction **Example:** Mill

Comments/Remarks:
Portions of the stone foundation of a woolen manufactory are still visible approximately 50 yards north of the Calvert Mill (076-0112 and 076-0313-0007), nestled against the rising river terrace and with ready access to the head race for the surviving mill. This manufacturing mill operated from 1838 until ca. 1900. It is also likely that a whiskey distillery was situated on this same site during the 1820s and 1830s.

An early dam was constructed beside the mill in the late 18th century, and a more modern concrete dam was constructed to serve the present mill, built about 1904. Portions of these dams remain.

LOCATION INFORMATION

USGS Quadrangle(s): THOROUGHFARE GAP **Restrict UTM Data?** No

City/County: **Prince William**

Center UTM Coordinates (for less than 10 acres): NAD 18/4295990/0267298/1

NAD	ZONE	EAST	NORTH

Boundary UTM Coordinates (for 10 acres or more):

NAD	ZONE	EAST	NORTH

Physiographic Province:	Piedmont	**Drainage:**	Potomac/Shenandoah River
Aspect:	Facing east	**Nearest Water Source:**	Broad Run
Elevation (in feet):	340.00	**Distance to Water(in feet):**	0
Slope:	2-6%	**Site Soils:**	Legore-Oakhill complex 7-15%
		Adjacent Soils:	Codorus loam 0-2%

Landform: floodplain

SITE CONDITION/SURVEY DESCRIPTION

Site Dimensions: 1,750 feet by 1,500 feet **Acreage:** 10.00

Survey Strategy: Historic Map Projection
Informant
Observation
Subsurface Testing

Site Condition: Surface Deposits Present And With Subsurface Integrity

Threats to Resource: None Known

City/County: **Prince William**

Survey Description:

Historic District Expansion, 2007: Architectural survey by Ridout et al. in 2005 examined the extant early 20th-century stone mill, likely the third mill on these foundations (076-0112). Surrounding the mill are visible remanants of the mill properties extensive operation from the late 18th century into the 20th. These include the orginal mill race and portions of two dams, and the foundations of a woolen cloth manufactory and another building associated with the milling complex. The few modern structures and visible remains of many earlier features suggests a high degree of archaeological integrity. No excavations have taken place to date.

JRIA-DATA investigation 2011: During March and April 2011, the James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc. (JRIA) and DATA Investigations, LLC (DATA) conducted documentary research and archaeological testing associated with the 36-acre Buckland Mills property, including the former site of the Buckland Woolen Mill and a domestic site near the extant Buckland Mill (076-0313-007).

The preliminary documentary research revealed considerable information concerning the Buckland Woolen Mill, which was in operation intermittently between 1838 and ca. 1900. It also suggested that the second, more extensive whiskey distillery may have operated at this location during the 1820s and 1830s.

The archaeological component of the project included testing in several locations. Close-interval shovel tests and two three-foot-square test units were excavated to define the architectural footprint of the Buckland Woolen Mill. Close-interval shovel tests and two three-foot-square test units yielded clear evidence of a mid- to late nineteenth-century domestic occupation a short distance to the west and upslope of the extant Buckland Mill. Judgmental shovel testing in the northern portion of the property in the floodplain of Broad Run indicated the potential for archaeological evidence of prehistoric Native American occupation. Finally, the JRIA-DATA team documented the historic mill race, one of Buckland's earliest and most substantial historic features, and a key component of the town's industrial landscape.

CURRENT LAND USE

Land Use: Architecture/L **Example:** Mill **Dates of Use:** 2011/05/99

Comments/Remarks:

The extant grist mill (076-0112) is adjacent to Broad Run. The sloping land behind the mill has the visible remains of the mill race and earlier woolen mill foundations. The majority of the parcel is wooded, with some areas of open meadow in the upland portion.

SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES

Specimens Obtained? Yes **Specimens Depository:** JRIA (temporary), Prince William County (permanent)

Assemblage Description:

City/County: Prince William

Archaeologists excavated 54 shovel test holes and two test units on the slope above the Buckland Mill to the north of what was once Love Street. Twenty-six positive shovel test holes produced 413 artifacts as well as animal bone (n=2.7 grams), brick (n=1,167.0 grams), cement (n=5.3 grams), mortar (n=16.9 grams), and plaster (n=54.8 grams). More than half of the artifacts (n=261) collected from shovel test holes came from one test hole that was punched into a large depression at grid point N5205/4775. Both layers in the test hole contained artifacts that date to the twentieth century including, asbestos tiles, tar paper roofing shingles, cement, plastic, aluminum, and a porcelainous electrical insulator. The findings from the remaining shovel test holes indicated a concentration of nineteenth- and twentieth-century artifacts on a small bench or flat area some 75 ft. to the west of the Buckland Mill in the vicinity of grid point N5275/E4850.

The majority of the 117 artifacts recovered from Test Unit 5 were collected from Layer A; many of the items were intermixed between the siltstone pieces. Among the more noteworthy artifacts are animal bone (n=60.1 grams), brick (n=1,424.1 grams), marl (n=53.7 grams), mortar (n=76.4 grams), eggshell (n=2), shell buttons (n=2), ceramics (n=34), a copper grommet (n=1), cut nails (n=32), wire nails (n=5), wrought nails (n=8), a piece of roofing slate (n=1), container glass (n=12), a milk glass clothing button (n=1), a wine glass fragment (n=1), and window glass (n=6). The assemblage represents a good mix of domestic artifacts and architectural debris to strongly suggest that a dwelling of some sort once stood at the location.

The 212 artifacts from Test Unit 8 were relatively evenly divided between the A and B layers. Only six ceramic fragments were found in the unit. Architectural materials such as nails (n=108) and window glass (n=59) made up over three quarters of the assemblage (n=78.8 percent). Most of the nails were machine cut (n=68) or wire (n=38). Other artifacts of note include are animal bone (n=0.6 grams), brick (n=288.5 grams), plaster (n=31.3 grams), mortar (n=10.2 grams), the aforementioned ceramics (n=6), a copper alloy strap (n=1), a complete iron stock lock (n=1) (Figure 38), an iron agricultural tool (n=1), canning jar lid fragments (n=6), and a piece of roofing slate (n=1). Although dominated by the architectural items, overall the unit seems to represent a domestic context.
Since Test Units 5 and 8 were located so close together, the ceramic data was combined into one group. Among the six different ceramic types, a mean ceramic date for the collection of 1855 was derived from the 39 sherds.

Of the two test units excavated at the site of the Buckland Woolen Mill, Test Unit 6 generated nearly 300 artifacts, while Test Unit 7 had almost nothing in the fill layers. Most of the artifacts found in Test Unit 6 were nails (n=212) or window glass (n=41) (Table 16). Other notable objects include shoe leather (n=2), fragments of American blue and gray stoneware (n=3), industrial nuts and bolts (n=3), an iron key (n=1), a ceramic electrical conductor (n=1), and bottle glass fragments (n=12). Except for the stoneware, there are few indications of everyday domestic activity in the assemblage, an artifact pattern that would be expected at the woolen mill. From a diagnostic perspective all the artifacts appear to date to the late nineteenth century or later. Only machine cut and wire nails were found, the glass is typical of the turn of the century, and even the presence of shoe leather is a sign that it hasn't been in the ground long enough to fully decay.

Archaeologists excavated nine shovel test holes in close proximity to one another in a copse of trees at the highest elevation on the Buckland Mills property. Four of the shovel test holes produced artifacts: a fragment of local coarseware pottery, two cut nails, four fragments of colorless jar glass, and a shard of aqua-tinted glass, probably from a medicine bottle.

Archaeologists excavated a limited number of shovel test holes in the wooded sections of the Buckland Mills tract. One shovel test (STP 402) yielded three small rhyolite flakes from sandy, fluvial soils.

Specimens Reported? No

Assemblage Description--Reported:

Field Notes Reported? Yes **Depository:** Prince William County

REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES

Report (s) ? Yes **Depository:** Buckland Preservation Society

DHR Library Reference Number:

Reference for reports and publications:

The Entrepreneurial Landscape of a Turnpike Town: An Architectural Survey of Buckland, Virginia. By Orlando Ridout V, Alfredo Maul, and Willie Graham with contributions by David William Blake and Steven Fonzo, Buckland Preservation Society, 2005.

City/County: **Prince William**

Report (s) ? Yes **Depository:** VDHR, Prince William County

DHR Library Reference Number:

Reference for reports and publications:

Matthew Laird and Garrett Fesler, "Archaeological Testing and Survey of the Buckland Mills and Distillery Properties, Prince William County, Virginia." James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc., Williamsburg (July 2011).

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY

Photographic Documentation?	Depository	Type of Photos	Photo Date
	Buckland Preservation Society	Color Digital	2007/08/99
	JRIA	Color digital	2011/05/99

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS

Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase II/Intensive **Date:** 2005/04/99

Organization and Person:
Organization: **First:** Orlando **Last:** Ridout
Sponsor Organization:
DHR Project Review File No:

CRM Event Notes or Comments:
Intensive architectural survey of the standing mill building (076-0112). See Orlando et al. 2005.

Cultural Resource Management Event: Boundary Increase **Date:** 2007/08/99

Organization and Person:
Organization: **First:** Thane **Last:** Harpole
Sponsor Organization:
DHR Project Review File No:

CRM Event Notes or Comments:
DATA Investigations visited and evaluated this resource for the expansion of the current boundaries of the Buckland HD (076-0313).

Cultural Resource Management Event: Grant: CLG **Date:** 2011/05/99

Organization and Person:
Organization: JRIA and DATA **First:** Matthew **Last:** Laird
Sponsor Organization:
DHR Project Review File No:

CRM Event Notes or Comments:
The project was conducted as a joint undertaking by the James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc. and DATA Investigations, LLC. The project was funded by a Certified Local Government Grant from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR), with a matching contribution from the Buckland Preservation Society (BPS) and in kind contributions from Prince William County.

INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION

Individual Category Codes:
Owner of property

City/County: **Prince William**

Honorif: **First:** Brian F. **Last:** Mannix
Suffix:
Title:
Company/ Agency:

Address: 7980 Buckland Mill Road

City: Gainesville **State:** Virginia **Zip:** 23155
Phone/Ext:

Notes:

Ownership Type: Private

Government Agency:

APPENDIX C: PROJECT SCOPE OF WORK

SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

This Request for Proposal (RFP) plus the resulting proposal content and contract shall be consistent with and governed by the Prince William County Purchasing Regulations. In the event of an inconsistency between the solicitation and selection requirements set forth in this RFP versus those set forth in the Purchasing Regulations, the inconsistency shall be resolved by giving precedence to the solicitation and selection requirements of the Purchasing Regulations.

This Section of the RFP sets forth the general information to all potential Offerors to facilitate preparation of suitable proposals for the services identified in this RFP. The proposal submission requirements are addressed in Section II of this RFP while the County's process for selecting the best proposal and developing a contract are summarized in Section III. The requirements and process set forth therein shall be binding on all Offerors.

Offerors are advised that this project is funded in part by Federal funds. The National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, awarded grant funds to the State of Virginia, Department of Historic Resources (DHR). DHR awarded a subgrant to the Prince William Board of County Supervisors, a Certified Local Government. Subgrantees will use their own procurement procedures that reflect applicable State and local laws and regulations, provided that the procurement conforms to applicable Federal law and standards identified in CFR Title 43, Section 12.76 Procurement.

I.1 Purpose of the Request

In partnership, Prince William County (County) and the Buckland Preservation Society (BPS) propose to conduct archaeological testing, reconnaissance pedestrian survey and mapping on 42 acres in the northern portion of Buckland (Scope of Work Figures 1 and 2).

The purpose of the archaeological testing and survey is to identify archaeological resources within the 42 acre area. This area was recommended for archaeological survey in *"The Entrepreneurial Landscape of a Turnpike Town: an Architectural Survey of Buckland, Virginia,"* (Ridout et al 2005:151-154 and 157). This joint effort is BPS's first step in implementing scholarly research into Buckland's archaeological remnants. The intent is to provide baseline data for use by the BPS for planning and inventory purposes, as well as to guide future archaeological research.

I.2 Scope of Work

I.2.1 Roles and Responsibilities

This project is funded by a Certified Local Government Grant from the VDHR with matching contribution from the BPS and in kind contributions from Prince William County. Prince William County is the contracting authority and the County Archaeologist in the Office of Planning will manage the contract. All project issues will be coordinated through the County Archaeologist.

BPS will provide some of the archival research materials.

Brian Mannix and Linda and Barry Wright own and have graciously granted easements on their property allowing the archaeological survey. As is the case with any private property owner they care about the look of their

property and expect it to be returned their pre-existing conditions, to the extent possible, after fieldwork is completed. Each landowner will be consulted on proposed test unit and test trench locations.

I.2.2 Project Standards

All aspects of the proposed study will meet the requirements of the most recent Virginia Department of Historic Resources' *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia* (2009) and all applicable state and federal guidelines. The consultant's Principal Investigator, Field Director, and Lab Director will meet or exceed the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards as outlined in 36CFR Part 61.

I.2.3 Background Information and Approach

The survey will be conducted on properties addressed as 7980, 8090 and 8109 Buckland Mill Road. Three previously recorded archaeology sites exist within the project area including 44PW1659-0028 (Lot No. 28, Distillery) and 44PW1659-0051 (Buckland Mill Dam and Race, woolen mill ruin, dye house, and earlier mill). However, these site locations are based on archival research and have not been located through archaeological testing nor have they been evaluated. Other archaeological resources are documented within the project area but have yet to be located, including remains of a ford and bridge over Broad Run, and various stables and outbuildings. Historical documentation indicates the project area contains primarily industrial archaeological resources, except for the Miller's House, and the field methods should take that into account.

There are also previously identified architectural resources within the project area including 076-313 (Buckland Historic District), 076-313-006 (the Miller's House), and 076-313-007 (Buckland Mill). The Buckland Historic District is listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register (VLR) and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and all of the standing structures listed above are contributing elements to the district.

The project area will be divided into Area A and B (Figure 1 and 2). Area A consists of approximately 6 acres and includes 44PW1659-0028 (Lot No. 28, Distillery) and 44PW1659-0051 (Buckland Mill Dam and Race, woolen mill ruin, dye house, and earlier mill), see Figure 3. Archaeological testing in Area A will include probing, and excavation of Shovel Test Pits (STPs) and test units or test trenches.

Area B consists of the remaining 36 acres and is located north and northwest of Buckland Mill. Area B is within the Buckland VLR and NRHP districts. Archaeological survey of Area B will consist of pedestrian reconnaissance survey, excavation of judgmentally placed STPs, and mapping of surface features (mill ruins, millrace, milldams, roads and fords). Mapping using GPS and GIS technology will be implemented in both areas.

The entire project area also lies within the National Register (NR) eligible Buckland Mills Battlefield that is registered as both an architectural site (030-5152) and an archaeological site (44FQ0193).

The following documents will assist in developing your proposal and are available upon request to the County Archaeologist at jspatton@pwcgov.org, please put RFP Buckland Info in the subject line.

a. A Documentary And Landscape Analysis Of The Buckland Mills Battlefield (Va042)
b. 076-0313 Buckland Historic District (Boundary Increase) 2008
c. 076-0313 Buckland Historic District 1988 Final Nomination
d. The Entrepreneurial Landscape of a Turnpike Town: An Architectural Survey of Buckland, Virginia

I.2.4 Archaeological Scope of Work

Task 1. Project Management

This task will consist of project mobilization and overall project set up. Regular briefings between the archaeological manager and the consultant's senior staff will occur throughout the project. A minimum of two field meetings are anticipated.

Task 2. Archival Research

Intensive archival research will guide archaeological investigations as well as create an historical context of the industrial operations in the Town of Buckland, including the mills and distillery buildings and their layout. The Industrial Census will be researched as well as 36 account books, manuscripts, and ledgers from the historic period of Buckland that were recently identified by BPS. Other sources will include various reports written on Buckland over the last decade.

Archaeological and historical site files, soil surveys and other environmental documents, historic maps, and narrative histories will also be consulted. Research will be conducted at the following repositories: Virginia Historical Society, Richmond Library, Buckland Preservation Society, VDHR, RELIC, Prince William County Courthouse, and other relevant repositories as identified.

Task 3. Field Investigations

The first phase of fieldwork will consist of locating previously established datum points for the Buckland Historic District. Parking for field crews will be limited to the area in front of Buckland Mill at 7908 Buckland Mill Road and or at the Buckland Post Office at 8111 Buckland Mill Road. Buckland Mill Road cannot be blocked. Equipment left overnight will be kept under a tarp and in a neat manner.

The second phase will consist of a pedestrian reconnaissance survey of Area A and Area B, excavation of judgmentally placed STPs, probing and mapping of surface features (such as ruins, mill race, mill dams, roads, fords and other identified resources) using Global Positioning System (GPS) and ESRI ArcGIS mapping software (Figure 1 and 2).

GPS standards:
All features will be mapped as polygons.
The datum will be NAD 1983 State Plane Virginia North FIPS 4501 feet.
Record and report the GPS unit make and model.

GIS standards:
FGDC compliant
Polygons to be furnished in geodatabases.
NAD 1983 State Plane Virginia North FIPS 4501 Feet
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
False Easting: 11482916.666667
False Northing: 6561666.666667
Central Meridian: -78.500000
Standard Parallel 1: 38.033333
Standard Parallel 2: 39.200000
Latitude of Origin: 37.666667
Linear Unit: Foot US
GCS North American 1983
Datum: D North American 1983

The third phase will focus on archaeological testing of Area A (6 acres) that archival research reports to contain the distillery, the woolen mill ruin, an earlier mill, the dye house, a possible ice house, the reported remains of an old house or Miss William's Stables (Ridout et al. 2005:155, Figure 1 and 2), as well as other avenues of interest identified during the archival research. Archaeological testing will include a combination of probing, excavation

of STPs and test units or trenches. Test unit and trench locations will be based on historic background research and pedestrian survey and in consultation with the County Archaeologist and the property owner. All STPs, test units and trenches will be backfilled and the ground restored to original conditions as best as possible. Test locations and identified archaeological features and sites will be mapped using GPS, imported into ArcGIS and projected using geodatabases.

For both areas A and B, excavation of a minimum of 120 STPs and approximately 72 square feet (8 square meters) of a combination of test units or test trenches is anticipated.

All STPs will measure at least 16 inches (40 centimeters) in diameter and will be excavated in natural stratigraphic layers to a depth of 4 inches (10 cm) into sterile subsoil. Test units or trenches will vary in their dimensions according to research goals and the resource, and will be excavated in natural stratigraphic layers to a depth of 4 inches (10 cm) into sterile subsoil. Four inch (10 cm) levels or other arbitrary levels within natural stratigraphic layers shall be excavated as needed. All test units and trenches left open at the end of day shall be covered with 0.5 inch thick plywood. All soil from the STPs, test units and trench excavations will be screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth in order to assure uniform artifact recovery.

Artifacts will be placed in labeled bags and transported to the consultant's archaeological laboratory for processing and analysis. Observations all sites and features will be recorded on a topographic map of the project area. All sites and features will be mapped using GPS and GIS. Documentation will also include detailed narrative notes, forms, and digital photographs. STP, test unit and test trench profiles will include Munsell soil color and texture information. Color and black and white digital photographs will be taken of the project area, all above ground resources, test unit and trench profiles and any cultural features.

Note: The entire project area lies within the National Register (NR) eligible Buckland Mills Battlefield that is registered as both an architectural site (030-5152) and an archaeological site (44FQ0193). The archaeological methods above are designed primarily to identify prehistoric and historic material culture as shovel testing is a poor method for finding military sites. A metal detector survey is not requested at this time. However, if remnants of military occupation or conflict are identified during the course of investigations they will be catalogued and interpreted appropriately.

Task 4. Laboratory Analysis and Curation

Artifacts will be cleaned, catalogued, and analyzed according to the VDHR *Collections and Conservation Standards* (1999) and the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Curation* (36 CFR 79). The objectives of laboratory processing and analysis at minimum will be to determine to the extent possible the date, function, cultural affiliation and significance of the sites. All artifact information will be entered into an Access 2000 database. Artifact labeling is not expected at this time. Artifacts and original research will be temporarily curated with Prince William County's Historic Preservation Division until such time as the BPS has a curation facility.

No curation fees are included as it is understood that the assemblage will be curated with the Prince William County Historic Preservation Division. It is anticipated six new archaeological sites will be identified and that two archaeology site forms will require revision. Within two months of acceptance of the final report the artifacts and records will be submitted to Prince William County.

Task 5. Report Preparation

A report will be prepared that documents the study's methods and results as well as recommendations for future studies. A historical context will be prepared incorporating the results of the archival research, along with appropriate cultural and historical background information. It is anticipated the historical context will discuss the industrial nature of the project area. Appropriate strategies, methods, and procedures of the investigation along with results, interpretations and recommendations will be presented. The report will contain supporting

illustrations, including maps, plans, photographs, and tabular data. Artifact inventories and other supporting information will be appended.

The report will be prepared in draft and final versions for review by the BPS, the County and VDHR. A CD will be made of the final version that includes an electronic copy of the report in .pdf format, one copy in MS-Word format, one copy of the Access database, and a copy of other relevant project related data. Copies of the final report will be submitted to the County in quantities and formats as requested.

An ESRI ArcGIS geodatabase will be prepared. The geodatabase should contain polygons of all identified features and archaeology sites. The file will also be portable. A DVD will be made that contains the raw and corrected GPS data and the ArcGIS geodatabase files. The files will be placed on the DVD in a file structure that can be utilized by ArcGIS without remapping the paths to the data.

I.2.5 Deliverables

All final deliverables shall be complete and delivered to the County by May 18, 2011.

Field Meetings: two field meetings to discuss test unit and test trench locations.

Draft report: Five bound copies of the archaeology report.

Final: 7 bound report copies, 7 CD-ROMs containing one electronic copy of the report in Adobe Acrobat Reader format (i.e. *.PDF format), one electronic copy of the report in Microsoft Word, an electronic copy of the artifact database in Microsoft Access, and copies of other relevant project related data..

Curation: Unbound report copy, all field records, research records, artifacts, and photographic documentation should be prepared for curation with Prince William County Historic Preservation Division according to *The Secretary of Interior's Standards* and also meet the VDHR's standards.

Portable ArcGIS: A portable ArcGIS geodatabase files will be prepared showing the location of all project finds, including but not limited to architectural and archaeological sites, building foundations, roads, millraces, individual features, as well as archaeology site boundaries. Seven copies of the portable GIS will be placed on a DVD or DVDs and delivered to the County.

Figure 1. Project Area Topographic Map: USGS 7.5 Minute Series, Thoroughfare Gap, VA. Quadrangle.

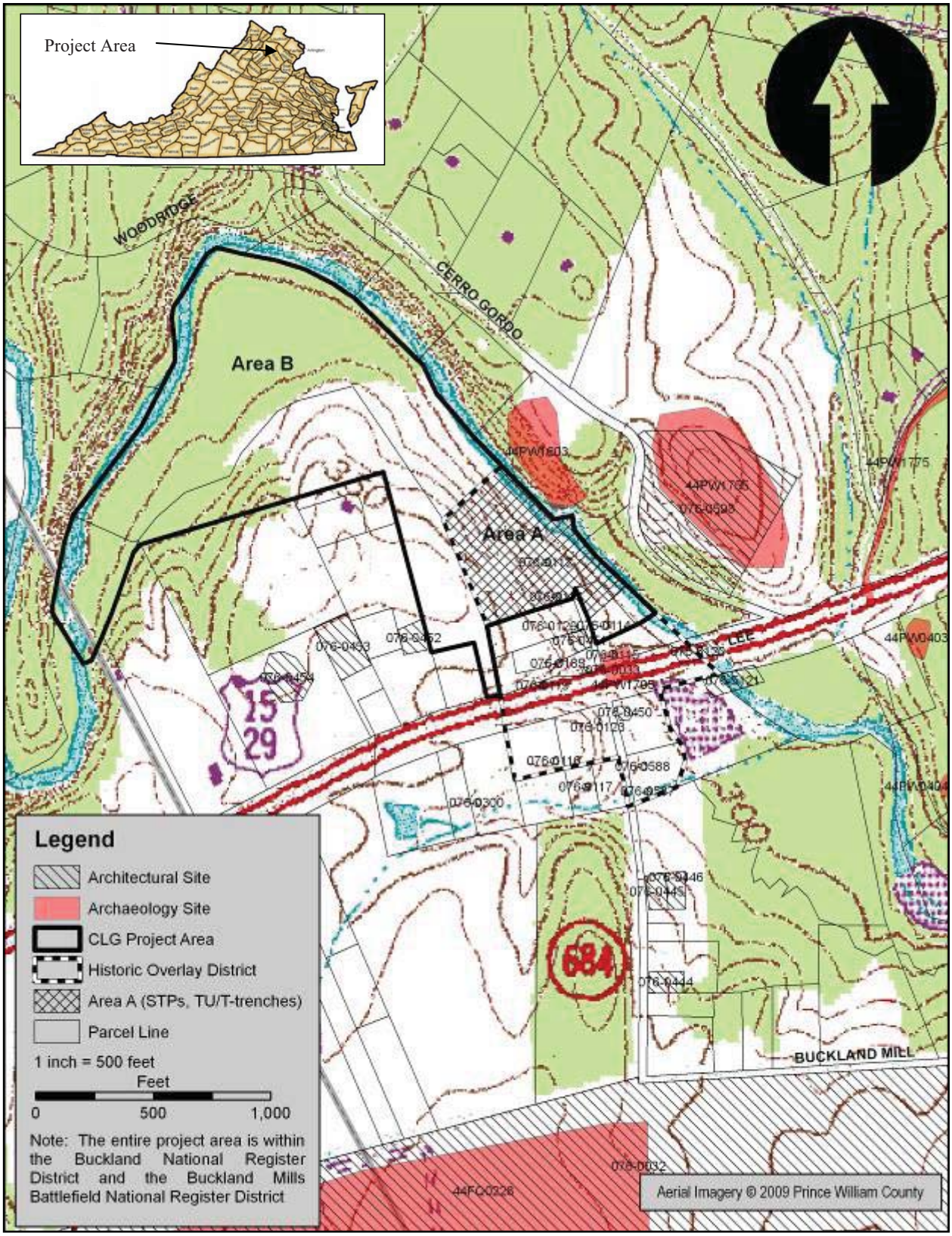


Figure 2. Project Area

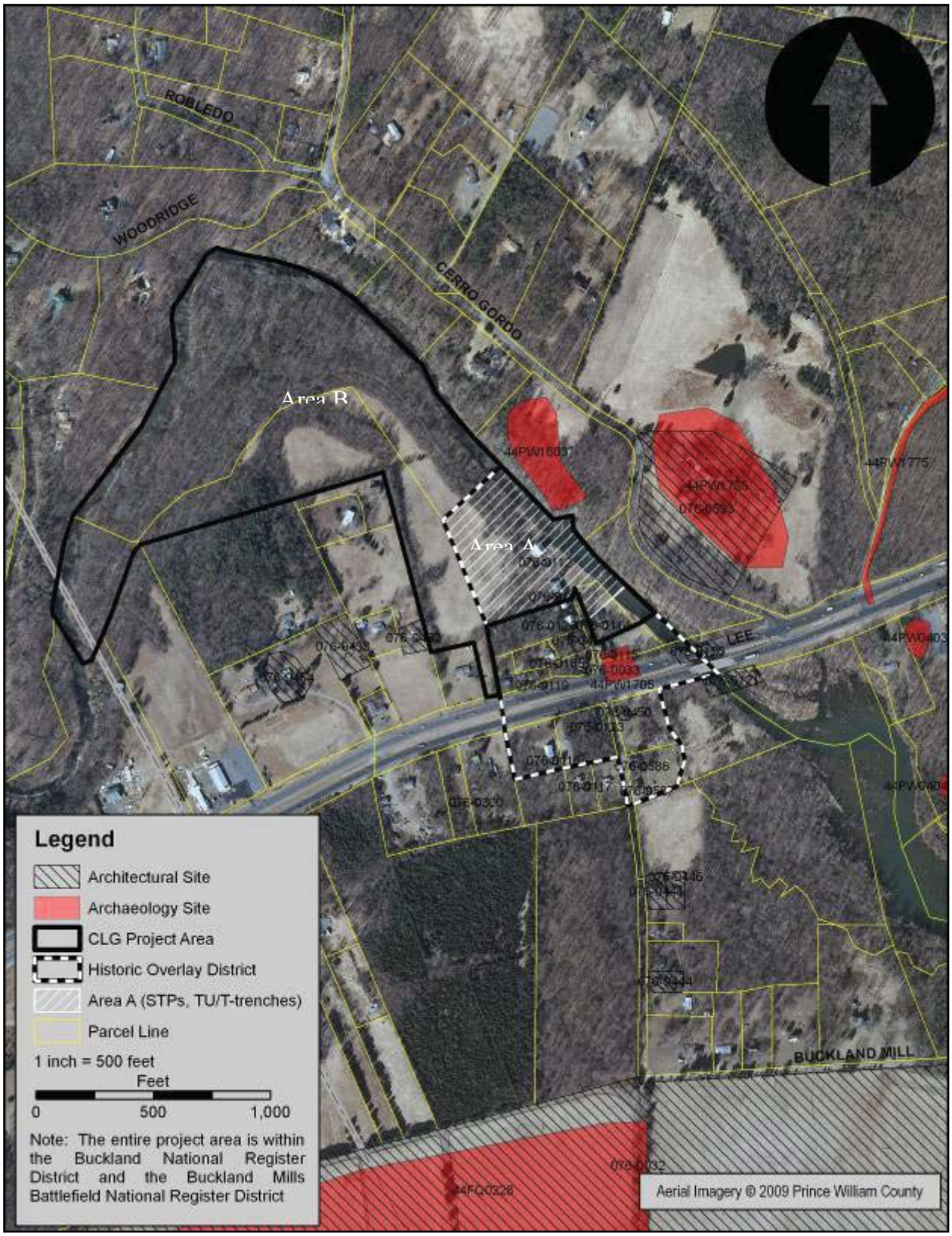
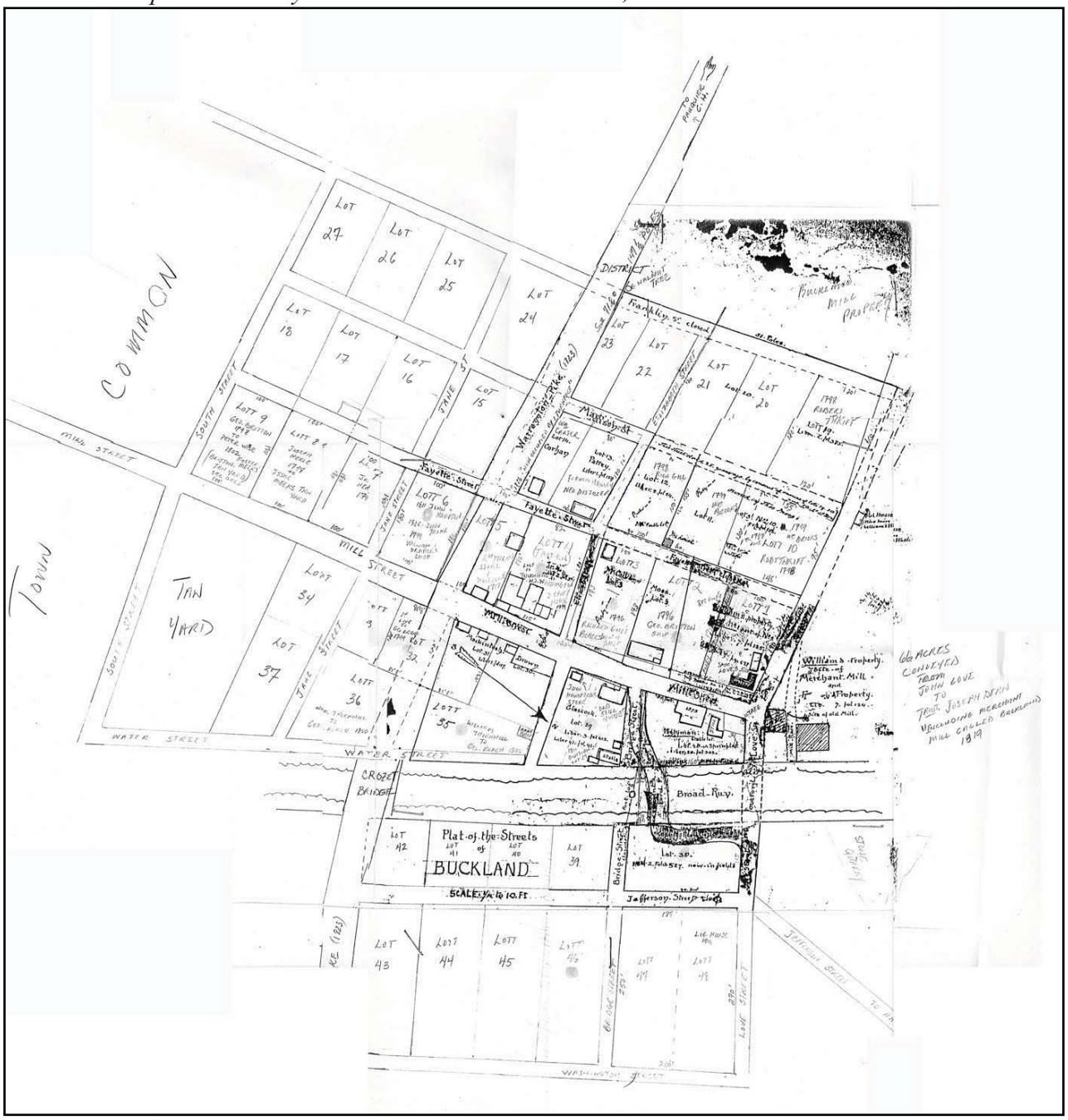


Figure 3. 1798 Plat of Buckland (reproduced from the National Register Nomination form "Buckland Historic District Boundary Increase," February 13, 2008. Figure 4. *Plan of Buckland. Reconstruction of the original 48-lot town plan, based on the metes and bounds descriptions in early lot transactions. David Blake, Buckland Preservation*



Society, 2004.)

APPENDIX D: REVIEW COMMENTS

Page No.	Title	Comment	Action taken by consultant
0	Prehistoric artifacts	At least two prehistoric arrowheads were found. If the lab analysis is done, it would be good to include a thorough characterization/dating of these artifacts and any other signifiiant prehistoric artifacts.	Prehistoric Native American finds were minimal, and appeared to represent only a minor component of the site areas investigated. However, we have addressd the few finds more specifically.
0	Chapter III. Historical Context - Prehistoric Context	Although the primary goal of this project was to characterize the 18th-19th century village of Buckland, the report could benefit from additional discussion of the prior Native American presence on the site. The Native American community has an interest in Buckland, and has provided some of the funding supporting this work. The most important remnants of this earlier history are better preserved in other areas nearby (i.e., outside the floodplain and the village proper) and thus are better addressed in a future project. Nonetheless in this initial survey it would be helpful to have a bit more of a discussion of what is known about the prehistoric period.	A summary of regional prehistoric activity and Native American oral history has been added to the historic context chapter.
	Chapter III. Historical Context	Account Books- (recall the PWC HC sponsored digitization of several of the account books--Stephen Fonzo, a consultant of this research performed the digitization) The Buckland account books reflect much commerce. David Blake shared the contents of additional account books. A bit more development in this area would support a deeper understanding of the extent of the industry in Buckland and its impact on the subject site.	JRIA subcontracted with Stephen Fonzo to complete a thorough analysis of these account books. All the findings relevant to the current investigation were included in the historic context. The complete document is included in Volume II of the final report.

Page No.	Title	Comment	Action taken by consultant
	Chapter III. Historical Context	Bridge Street - Bridge Street was the original gateway from Vestal's Gap and locations North and South to Buckland--. The Broad Run "ford" which connects to Bridge Street became "Jefferson Street" and more importantly "Thorofare Road" (Native American Susquehanock Plain Path)--the North South transportation corridor (Vestal's Gap, etc). Additional discussion of this important trade route would support the significance of Bridge Street and its impact on the commerce of the town--. There is also research that supports a discussion of the "toll road"--this research discussed the numbers of wagons, the tolls and the contents of the wagons. (See Leitch research- The Pioneer Newsletter)	The history of transportation elements is certainly a significant theme, and warrants additional future research. However, a more detailed discussion of this topic is beyond the scope of the current investigation.
0	Chapter III. Historical Context	Native American Discussion. I concur with Brian Mannix's comments--much research is available through the Bay and Paul research/grant (testimony, etc), correspondence with the Native American museum in Washington (David has letters from Ambassador Blackwell). The "points" need much development. I would suggest a follow up meeting (conference call) with BPS to make sure that all the data is being properly shared. Buckland was a Native American trading center long before it became a town--the research discusses the connection between the water/ the topography (mound at Cerro Gordo) the Rock which connect the two banks of Broad Run- etc.	As described above, a general discussion of the prehistoric Native American theme has been added to the historic context chapter.
	Chapter III, Historic Context	The historic context should discuss the types of documents and repositories conducted, including the Industrial census records.	Completed
	Chapter V.	Provide references for ceramic the date ranges. The statistics in the tables don't always correspond to the text. Add a figure showing the mill race on a modern aerial or topographic map.	Completed

Page No.	Title	Comment	Action taken by consultant
36	Chapter V.	I think I understand your intent in the first four paragraphs but it kind of says, we found some results but the results are not accurate or reliable. Cut this section down and maybe move it to the end of Chapter IV. Research Design under a new section called Expected Results or something like that.	Completed
	Chapter V.	Statistic provided in the tables should match those in the text.	Completed
	Chapter V.	A map of the mill race should be included.	Completed
	Appendix	Add a the new and revised site forms as an appendix. Add the scope of work as an appendix. Add an appendix of qualifications for key staff - PI, Field Director, Lab Director, GIS person.	Completed
7	second paragraph	… was formerly inundated by a mill dam. Which mill dam are you talking about?	Completed
5, 17, 18,	punctuation	Check your punctuation, for example Calvert vs. Calverts or Mackey vs Mackeys, etc.	Completed
12	quote and historical note	for your information this advertisement for sale of the mill references three sets of burr grinding stones but later in the mill's history it advertises for two burr stones and one local set of grinding stones. Burr stones were (and still are) very expensive so I am curious to know why they lost the third set of burr stones and why? Maybe this becomes a future research questions. Burr stones would equate to buying a Porche over a Volkswagon.	This is an interesting question which should be addressed in future research.
23	punctuation	Paragraph 4 is it buckland mill or mills?	See footnote for an explanation of usage in the report.
27		Extra billy Smith (of Culpepper)	Completed
27		John S. Mosby (of Warrenton)	Completed
27		Eppa Hunton, former confederate general and future … (of Brentsville)	Completed
29		move two lines of text to next page	Completed
31	Figure 16	n.d = No Date	Completed
32	Figure 17	n.d = No Date	Completed
33	Figure 18	n.d = No Date	Completed
34	multiple pararaphs	Buckland Mill or Buckland Mill or Mills? - please check	See above.

Page No.	Title	Comment	Action taken by consultant
34		Please insert the total number of STPs for the project.	Completed
36	paragraph 2	change long duree to long duration or time period	Completed
35	test units	please state their size and square footage	Completed
35		The artifacts will be transferred to Prince William County for temporary storage. Permanent curation will be with the Buckland Preservation Society.	Completed
37		Buckland Mill or Buckland Mill or Mills? - please check	Completed
0	Artifact Photos	Please select some representative examples of artifacts recovered during shovel testing and excavation of test units.	Completed
48 & forward	clairification	what is locally manufactured courseware - is this colonoware, Redware? If redware the date range may need to be re-evaluated as they seem early for this area of Virginia. What is your reference for the date range?	Completed
		please correct typos on the following pages: 9, 11 (extra space), 38 (may/many), 47 (with)	Completed
63		Can you elaborate why unit 8 seems to represent a domestic context even though it is dominated by architectural items?	As with the nearby Test Unit 5, this unit yielded domestic artifacts, and was situated at the projected site of a dwelling indicated on the 1863 Waud sketch.
71	Figure 44	is the east profile labeled correctly? Should it be the west profile? Or is east and north reversed?	Completed
75		insert into the description of the Hilltop Area a STP profile and soil description.	Completed
77	Figure 52	the dots need labeling. I assume they represent STP locations?	Completed

APPENDIX E: RESUMES OF KEY STAFF

Matthew R. Laird, Ph.D., RPA

JRIA Partner and Senior Researcher

Dr. Matthew R. Laird has the benefit of both academic training and practical experience in the fields of history and archaeology. He earned his Ph.D. in American History, with a specialization in Early American History, from the College of William & Mary in 1995. While pursuing graduate studies, he completed an internship program in historical archaeology with the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, and worked as a field archaeologist with Colonial Williamsburg and the Jamestown Rediscovery Project. Dr. Laird has taught numerous university-level academic courses and archaeological field schools, served as a freelance historical consultant with Time-Life Books, Inc., and has authored a number of articles for popular history publications.

For the past 16 years, Dr. Laird has pursued a career in cultural resource management as both a principal investigator and historian. He has managed numerous projects involving the full range of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, cultural landscapes, and standing structures, and has authored or co-authored more than 100 technical reports, research designs, and historic contexts. In his current position, Dr. Laird specializes in producing historical research to support JRIA's projects, and developing interpretive material for both popular and scholarly audiences, including stand-alone historical studies, brochures, tours, exhibits, and house/land-use histories. In the course of his work, Dr. Laird regularly conducts original archival research and synthesizes the results of previous archaeological and historical investigations. He has ready access to a wide range of research depositories, including the National Archives, Library of Congress, Smithsonian Institution, State Historic Preservation Offices, state and local libraries, historical societies, museums, universities, and private foundations. With his varied experience in scholarship, teaching, archaeological research, and cultural resource management, Dr. Laird has a strong interest and practical background in communicating the technical results of archaeological and historical research to non-specialists, including government agencies, corporate clients, and the general public.

Years Experience: 16

Education

Ph.D. 1995, American History, The College of William and Mary

M.A. 1991, American History, The College of William and Mary

B.A. 1990, History, Trinity College, University of Toronto

Memberships

- Register of Professional Archaeologists
- Society for Historical Archaeology
- Virginia Historical Society
- Historic Fredericksburg Foundation Board of Directors

Selected Publications and Presentations

2011 Book review of Susan Kern's *The Jeffersons at Shadwell* in *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. 119, No. 1.

2009 "'The Devil's Half-Acre': Searching for Lumpkin's Slave Jail in Richmond, Virginia." Paper presented to the Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Virginia.

2006 "Beautiful Confusion:" The Archaeology of Civil War Camp Life in an Urban Context (with Garrett Fesler and Hank Lutton), *Huts and History: the Historical Archaeology of Military Encampment During the American Civil War*, eds. Clarence Geier, David Orr, and Matthew Reeves (Gainesville, University Press of Florida).

2005 "A New Deal for an Old Fort: The CCC at Fort Hunt, 1933-1942." Paper presented to the 32nd Annual Conference on Washington, D.C., Historical Studies, Washington, D.C.

David A. Brown
156 Courthouse Estates Drive, King William, Virginia, 23086
(804) 815-1066 · dabro3@wm.edu

Education

2011 (anticipated) The College of William and Mary (W&M), Doctor of Philosophy in History

2001 University of Massachusetts, Boston (UMB), Masters of Arts History/Historical Archaeology

1996 The College of William and Mary (W&M), Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology

Selected Publications:

1998 "Domestic Masonry Architecture in 17th-Century Virginia" in *Northeast Historical Archaeology* 27 (85-120).

- with Thane H. Harpole:

2007 "The Changing Landscape of Fairfield Plantation" in *Quarterly Bulletin of the Archeological Society of Virginia* 63:3:164-171.

2007 "The Architecture of the Fairfield Manor House: The Convergence of Wealth, Style, and Practicality" in *Quarterly Bulletin of the Archeological Society of Virginia* 63:3:136-148.

2005 *Warner Hall: The Story of a Great Plantation.* White Marsh: DATA Investigations.

- with Steven A. Mrozowski, Holly Herbster, and Katherine Lee Priddy

2005 "Magunkaquog: Native American Conversion and Cultural Persistence" in *Eighteenth Century Native Communities of Southern New England in the Colonial Context*, *The Mashantucket Pequot Museum & Research Center Occasional Paper No. 1*, p. 57-71, Jack Campisi, editor. Mashantucket, Connecticut: Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center.

- with Martin Gallivan, Danielle Moretti-Langholtz, Thane Harpole and Randolph Turner:

2006 *The Werowocomoco (44GL32) Research Project: Background and 2003 Archaeological Field Season Results*, Technical Report Series #15. Department of Historic Resources, Richmond, Virginia.

- with Josh Duncan, Catherine Dann, Robert Shuey, and Brendan Burke:

2011 *An Archaeology Tool Kit for Local Communities*. Richmond: Department of Historic Resources (DHR).

Masters Thesis:

2000 "…to the place where it began." 17th-Century Settlement Patterns in Abingdon Parish, Gloucester County, Virginia. History, GIS, and Archaeology. UMB.

Selected Professional Papers:

1998 "Seventeenth-Century Brick and Stone Domestic Architecture in Virginia (outside of Jamestown)." Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) 1998 annual meeting, Atlanta, Georgia.

- with Nathan Miller and Thane Harpole

2005 "GIS & Settlement Continuity among Rural Postbellum African-American Communities." SHA 2005 annual meeting, York, England.

Employment:

Spring 2005. Teaching Fellow, Lyon Gardner Tyler Department of History, College of William and Mary.

Summers 2003-2007, 2009, 2010. Associate Director, W&M Annual Field School in Archaeology.

April 2003 – Present. Co-Owner, DATA Investigations, LLC., an archaeological and historical research group.

November 2000 – April 2003. Owner, The David Brown Co., an archaeological and historical research group.

November 2000 – Present. Co-Director, Fairfield Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.

January 1999 – November 2000. Field Technician, Department of Archaeological Research, The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation (CWDAR), Williamsburg, Virginia.

Summers 1995, 1997 – 1999. Teaching Assistant, W&M annual field school in archaeology.

September 1997 – December 1998. Field Technician and Draftsperson, Center for Cultural and
Environmental History (CCEH), UMass Boston.

May 1994 – August 1994. Field Technician, William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR).

Selected Honors and Fellowships:

-Archeological Society of Virginia Professional Archaeologist of the Year (2010)
-W&M Award for Excellence in Undergraduate Mentoring in the Humanities & Social Sciences (2010).
-Old Salem Architectural Fellowship (2008).
-Winterthur Research Fellowship (2008).
-Virginia Historical Society Mellon Research Fellowship (2006).
-International Center for Jefferson Studies DAACS Fellowship (2004 and 2005).
-Jamestowne Society Fellowship (2004).
-Founding member, The Werowocomoco Research Group (2002-present).
-Walter Reed Memorial Scholarship in Archaeology, Gloucester Historical Society (1999 & 2002).
-Nathan Altshular Scholarship for Undergraduate Field Research in Anthropology (1996).

Garrett R. Fesler, Ph.D.

JRIA Vice-President and Principal Investigator

Dr. Fesler is a partner and a Principal Investigator in the firm and he has more than 19 years of experience in Virginia working on historic and prehistoric archaeological sites. Dr. Fesler is experienced in all facets of field excavation, site analysis, documentary research, and writing. Since 1993, Dr. Fesler has served as principal investigator on nearly 300 Phase I, II, and III cultural resource management projects and treatment plans, all of which have complied with Federal National Historic Preservation Act-Section 106 regulations and with Virginia Department of Historic Resources guidelines. Dr. Fesler's research emphases include African-American history and culture, quartering sites, 17th- and 18th-century plantations, 17th- and 18th-century material culture, 19th-century farmsteads, with an interest in topics such as colonialism, gender, ethnicity, landscape archaeology, household archaeology, family development, and culture change.

Currently Dr. Fesler is an adjunct faculty member at the College of William and Mary, a member of the Register of Professional Archaeologists, a member of the Council of Virginia Archaeologists, and the Friends of African American History. Dr. Fesler has co-edited a book entitled *Historical Archaeology, Identity Formation, and the Interpretation of Ethnicity* (1999, Deitz Press), published several articles, and contributed to several long-term research projects including the APVA Jamestown Rediscovery Project, Jamestown 2007, the Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery, and the Mount Pleasant Foundation. Dr. Fesler has been the lead author for more than 150 Phase I surveys, roughly 75 Phase II evaluations, and 30 Phase III data recovery excavations. He wrote his dissertation on the Utopia Quarter site located in James City County.

Years Experience: 20

Education

Ph.D., 2004, Anthropology, University of Virginia

M.A. 1991, American History, The College of William and Mary

B.A. 1986 American Studies and American History, University of California at Santa Cruz

Memberships

- American Anthropology Association
- Archaeological Society of Virginia
- Council of Virginia Archaeologists
- Friends of African American History
- Register of Professional Archaeologists
- Society for Historical Archaeology
- Society for American Archaeology

Selected Publications

2006 "Beautiful Confusion:" The Archaeology of Civil War Camp Life in an Urban Context (with Matthew Laird and Hank Lutton), *Huts and History: the Historical Archaeology of Military Encampment During the American Civil War*, eds. Clarence Geier, David Orr, and Matthew Reeves (Gainesville, University Press of Florida).

2004 Living Arrangement among Enslaved Women and Men at an Early Eighteenth-Century Virginia Quartering Site, *Engendering African-American Archaeology*, ed. Jillian Galle and Amy Young (Knoxville, University of Tennessee Press).

2002 From Houses to Homes: The Development of Slave Quarters in Virginia, *Footsteps: African American History*, (Peterborough, New Hampshire, Cobblestone Publishing Company), May/June 2002.

1999 *Historical Archaeology, Identity Formation, and the Interpretation of Ethnicity*, Colonial Williamsburg Research Publications, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, eds. Garrett Fesler and Maria Franklin (Richmond, Dietz Press), 1999.

Thane Harpole

2668 Kings Creek Road (804) 642-4801
Hayes VA 23072 hungryharpole@yahoo.com

Education:

University of Massachusetts Boston

-M.A. program in History/Historical Archaeology; completed coursework, cumulative GPA: 3.91; anticipated completion December 2010

The College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, VA

-Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology, Double Major in History, December 1996 GPA: 3.53 overall; 3.90 in Anthropology

Current Positions:

-Co-Director of the **Fairfield Foundation**, November 2000 to the present; direct operations and research for this non-profit organization conducting a long-term archaeological and historical study of the Burwell family plantation in Gloucester County. Responsibilities include directing excavations and laboratory work, conducting historical research, writing reports and newsletters, fundraising, and coordinating volunteer and membership programs.

-Co-Owner of **DATA Investigations**, LLC, 2002 to present; direct and run multiple archaeological projects, including surveys, national register nominations, and large-scale excavations focused on the Middle Peninsula and Northern Neck of Virginia.

-Founding member of the **Werowocomoco Research Group** (WRG), 2002 to present; involved in guiding the research and excavation of Powhatan's capital village in Gloucester County.

Publications:

Brown, David and Thane Harpole

1999 Archaeological Salvage Excavations at Site 44GL320: A Middle Woodland/Early Colonial Site in Gloucester County, Virginia, Technical Reports Series No. 5, Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR), Richmond

2002 "The Thruston Family and the Tombstone Mystery," *The Family Tree Searcher*, Gloucester Genealogical Society of Virginia (GGSV), 6:1:34-38, June 2002

2004 Warner Hall: Story of a Great Plantation, DATA Investigations, Hayes, Virginia

2007 "The Changing Landscape of Fairfield Plantation," *The Quarterly Bulletin* of the Archeological Society of Virginia 63:3 (164-171)

Harpole, Thane and David Brown

1998 "Archaeological Salvage Excavations at Site 44GL320: A Middle Woodland/Early Colonial Site in Gloucester County, Virginia," *The Quarterly Bulletin* of the Archeological Society of Virginia 53:3 (105-113)

2002 "The Mystery of Gloucester Town: Discovering a Forgotten Virginia Town," *The Family Tree Searcher*, GGSV, 6:2:31-36, December 2002

2002-10 *Fairfield Foundation Quarterly Newsletter*, Fairfield Foundation, White Marsh, Virginia
2007 "The Architecture of the Fairfield Manor House: The Convergence of Wealth, Style and Practicality," *The Quarterly Bulletin* of the Archeological Society of Virginia 63:3 (136- 148)
2008 "Uncovering Fairfield Plantation: Revealing a Forgotten Landscape," *The Family Tree Searcher*, GGSV, 12:1:26-31, June 2008

Selected Archaeological Reports

Brown, David and Thane Harpole
2004a "Archaeological Excavations of the Rosewell Vaulted Cellar and Collapsed Drain, Site 44GL12, Gloucester County, Virginia," on file at the DHR
2004b "'…the best church I have seen in the country': Archaeological Excavations at Abingdon Parish Church, Gloucester County, Virginia," on file at the DHR
2007a Buckland Historic District, National Register of Historic Places Boundary Increase and Nomination revision; a late 18th and 19th-century mercantile town and its environs in Prince William County, VA
2007b "An Archaeological Survey of the T.C. Walker Property, Site 44GL445, Gloucester County, Virginia," on file at the DHR

Brown, David A., Thane H. Harpole and Robert E. Haas
2007 "An Archaeological Investigation of the Quest End Property, Site 44GL103, Gloucester County, Virginia," on file at the DHR.

Harpole, Thane
2003 "Summary Report of the Archaeological Debris Removal at Tyndall's Point Park in Gloucester County, Virginia," on file at the DHR

Harpole, Thane and Benjamin Bradshaw

2007 "Tudor Place: Drain Mitigation and Test Excavation at Site 51NW134, Washington D.C," on file at Tudor Place Historic House and Gardens, Georgetown, Washington D.C.

Harpole, Thane and David Brown
2006 "An Archaeological Assessment of Walter Reed's Birthplace, Site 44GL427, Gloucester County, Virginia," on file at the DHR
2009 "Menokin Extraction 2008/9 Summary: Documentation and Extraction of Architectural Material from the Menokin House Ruins (079-0011 and 44RD35) Richmond County, Virginia," on file at the DHR.

Harpole, Thane, David Brown and Meredith Mahoney
2008 "An Archaeological Survey of Menokin, Site 44RD35, Richmond County, Virginia," on file at the DHR.

Harpole, Thane, Jennifer Ogborne and David Brown
2009 "Excavations Inside An Outbuilding at Goshen, Site 44GL466, Gloucester County, Virginia," on file at the DHR.

Stephen Fonzo

Cultural Resource Consultant, Archaeology and Historic Preservation

Areas of Expertise

Archaeology
Cultural Resource Management
Geographic Information Systems

Years of Experience

DATA Investigations: 1 Year
CCRG, Inc.: 1 Year
Buckland Preservation Society: 4 Years
Montpelier Foundation: 1 Year
Other Organizations: 2 Years

Education

The College of William and Mary: M.A., Historical Archaeology, 2011 (Thesis in progress)

Hanover College: B.A.., Anthropology and Geology, 2001

Overview

Trained in cultural and natural geography (B.A., Hanover College) and archaeology (M.A. candidate, College of William and Mary) Stephen Fonzo has 9 years of experience in the field of historical archaeology. Mr. Fonzo's particular areas of expertise are non-profit preservation, GIS, and American historic site research, with an emphasis on Virginia's cultural landscape from the colonial period through the twentieth century.

Mr. Fonzo has written several historical reports and co-designed the earliest preservation efforts at the Buckland Historic District as an independent consultant to the Buckland Preservation Society. He has worked in the field on a variety of prehistoric and historic sites in North America, the Caribbean, and Europe, often utilizing GIS and web-based technologies for documentation and public interpretation. His work has been featured by *MARITimes: The Magazine of the Bermuda Maritime Museum* and the National Park Service's American Battlefield Protection Program. He is a field archaeologist, historical researcher, and writer for DATA Investigations, LLC.

Relevant Project Specific Experience

Research Historian, Galemont Historic Site (Broad Run/Little Georgetown Rural Historic District), Fauquier County, 2010
In 2010, DATA Investigations, LLC completed an intensive National Register property history of the 382-acre Galemont farm in Fauquier County. Mr. Fonzo led and carried out the archival research and report writing.

Cultural Resource Specialist (Archaeology, GIS, and Historic Preservation), Buckland Preservation Society, 2004-2007 and 2009-2010
Primary tasks included archival, historical, and archaeological survey and research, report-writing, and the creation and management of a cultural resources database. This project involved coordination of conservation efforts between private landowners, developers, state and federal agencies, and other cultural resource management professionals. The position required engaging public officials and citizens directly through the design and distribution of brochures, informational CDs, presentations, and public meetings. Mr. Fonzo was a self-supervised independent contractor chosen by Buckland Preservation Society to complete work under National Park Service grants from the Save America's Treasures and American Battlefield Protection Programs.

GPS Field Archaeologist, Commonwealth Cultural Resources Group, Inc., 2006-2007
In 2006-2008, CCRG, Inc. completed Phase I and Phase II archaeological investigations for the REX East Pipeline project in the midwest region. Mr. Fonzo was responsible for the collection of global positioning data, archaeological data recovery, and direction of archaeological field crews on cultural resources surveys in Illinois and Indiana.

Cultural Resources Coordinator/Architectural Historian Intern
Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT), 2003
This position involved Section 106 archival and field investigation of architectural resources in the Suffolk environmental division to make recommendations on historic significance and integrity. Mr. Fonzo coordinated the preliminary information reporting on these buildings with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

Publications

Galemont Property History, Fauquier County, Virginia (manuscript), DATA Investigations, LLC (White Marsh, Va.: DATA Investigations, 2010).

Buckland Mills Battlefield Preservation Plan (with John D. Hutchinson and Robert Trout), National Park Service American Battlefield Protection Program (Washington, DC: American Battlefield Protection Program, 2010).

A Documentary and Landscape Analysis of the Buckland Mills Battlefield (VA042), National Park Service American Battlefield Protection Program (Washington, DC: American Battlefield Protection Program, 2008).

Buckland Historic District: Boundary Increase (with David A. Brown, Thane Harpole, and David Blake), Nomination report, National Register of Historic Places (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2008).

Contributing author in *The Entrepreneurial Landscape of a Turnpike Town: An Architectural Survey of Buckland, Virginia* by Orlando Ridout V, Alfredo Maul, and Willie Graham (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2005).

"Peniston's Redoubt Found" (with Autumn Barrett), *MARITimes: The Magazine of the Bermuda Maritime Museum* Vol. 16, Issue 1 (2003): 12-13.

Graham Callaway

5 S. Hill Ave, Apt. 1
Fayetteville, AR 72701

(479) 283-8257
gacallaway@gmail.com

Archaeologist with an environmental focus and strong digital analysis skills pursuing graduate work.

Relevant Skills

- Data analysis, mapmaking, and reconstruction using GIS and other digital tools
- Image analysis and photogrammetric processing
- Interpretation of non-invasive survey and remote sensing data
- Archaeological excavation and survey, including set-up and use of a total station
- Formulation of research questions and methodologies and direction of research projects
- Scholarly research and writing
- Instruction and supervision of students, visitors, and coworkers
- Various archaeological laboratory methods, including conservation, cataloging, and analysis

Work Experience

University of Arkansas, Department of Anthropology
Fayetteville, Arkansas
Hourly Employee, CORONA Satellite Imagery Digital Atlas September 2010 - current

NASA Langley Research Center
Hampton, Virginia
NASA Stennis Space Center Hancock County, Mississippi
GIS Research Fellow January 2010 – August 2010

Millets Leisure Ltd Exeter, United Kingdom
Stock Room Supervisor October 2008 – March 2009

James River Institute for Archaeology
Williamsburg, Virginia
Field Technician May 2008- September 2008

College of William and Mary, Department of Modern Languages
Williamsburg, Virginia
Teaching Assistant (East Asian Culture Through Film) January 2008 – May 2008

Colonial Williamsburg Foundation Department of Archaeological Research
Williamsburg, Virginia *Flotation Technician, Volunteer Intern*
August 2007-May 2008

Education

University of Arkansas Fayetteville, Arkansas Cumulative GPA: 4.0
MA in Anthropology (expected May 2012)

Old Dominion University Norfolk, Virginia Cumulative GPA: 4.0
Graduate Certificate in Geographic Information Systems (May 2010)

College of William and Mary Williamsburg, Virginia Cumulative GPA: 3.65
BA, Magna Cum Laude, in Anthropology and Chinese (May 2008), with High Honors in Anthropology