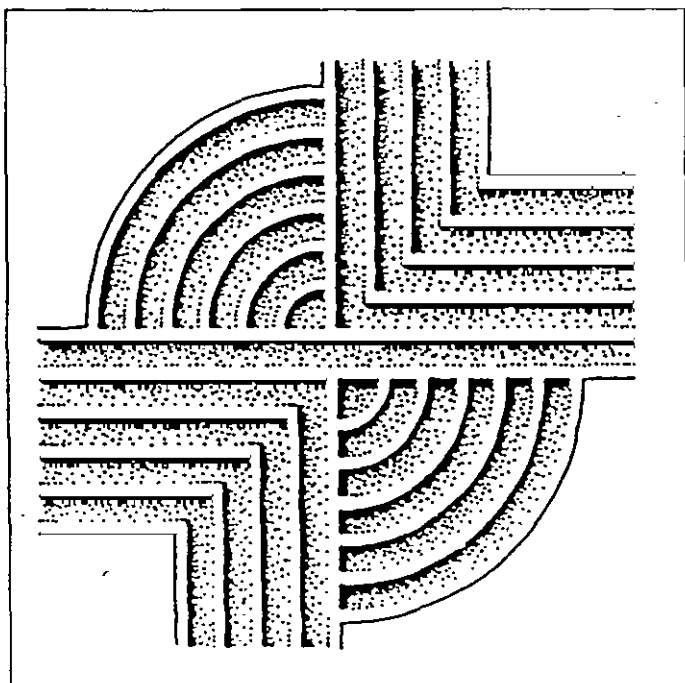


ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF WOODLAWN
PLANTATION, FAIRFAX COUNTY,
VIRGINIA



CHICORA RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 299

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF WOODLAWN PLANTATION, FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA

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ABSTRACT

This study reports on an intensive archaeological survey of the Woodlawn Plantation, in eastern Fairfax County about 10 miles south of Alexandria, Virginia. The Woodlawn archaeological site, 44FX1146, was originally recorded in 1987 as a result of brief survey and testing on a portion of the project site. Prior to this the site had received some attention during a series of "restoration" efforts. Subsequently a series of additional studies have been conducted on the property, primarily by the National Trust Senior Archaeologist, Ms. Lynne G. Lewis. The current study, however, is the first investigation which has sought to explore the entire National Trust property in a thorough and consistent manner.

Woodlawn was carved from George Washington's Mount Vernon plantation, the core of which is situated to the east-southeast, and was given to Washington's foster daughter, Nelly Curtis and her husband (and Washington's nephew), Lawrence Lewis. The construction of the house began ca. 1800 and the wings were completed by 1803. They served as the residence of the Curtis family until the remainder of the plantation was completed in 1805. During the Lewis tenure the plantation focused on livestock. With Lawrence's death in 1839 Nelly moved away from the tract and it sat vacant until 1846 when the house and the associated 2,030 acres were sold to the Troths and Gillinghams, suppliers of ships timber and other supplies to the Philadelphia market.

The new owners, themselves Quakers, saw the lands as an opportunity to provide small tracts to other Quaker farmers. In 1850 the mansion and 500 acres were sold to John Mason. He later acquired about half of the Woodlawn acreage. In 1858 Jacob Troth built his house, Grand View, southwest of the Lewis mansion.

In the twentieth century the house passed through several different owners, each bringing their

own "restoration" program to the house and grounds. While these owners undoubtedly saved the house from demolition through neglect, they made significant alterations to the architectural fabric, as well as causing extensive modifications to the archaeological records.

Today the National Trust has ownership of about 126 acres, divided into two tracts by U.S. 1 (Richmond Highway) which runs east-west. The northern tract, consisting of 69.6 acres, includes both the Woodlawn mansion and also Grand View. It is this tract on which the National Trust focuses its interpretation. Much of the tract is in woods, although the vicinity of the main house includes reconstructed gardens and grassed areas.

To the south is the remainder of the Trust property, consisting of about 56.4 acres. While the Otis T. Mason House is situated on this parcel, the property is leased to a stable and riding club. The bulk of this property is in grassed fields and is used for pasture and riding areas.

Both areas were divided into high and low probabilities on maps provided by the National Trust prior to this survey. In the northern tract of 69.6 acres, 18 were defined as high probability. Situated around the main house these were thought most likely to contain evidence of additional structures. In the southern tract of 56.4 acres, 6 acres were identified as high probability. These were located around the Otis T. Mason house and the stables adjacent to U.S. 1.

The National Trust specified that high probability areas were to be surveyed using shovel tests 30 feet apart on transects on 60 foot intervals. On the ground we identified the northern area of high probability to measure about 1,400 feet southwest-northeast by 650 feet northwest-southeast, or about 20.9 acres. In actuality, the area of high probability shovel testing was greater than this since it was at times

easier to continue close interval shovel testing than to switch methodologies. Moreover, we found that it was easier to use 50 foot intervals than the originally proposed 60 foot, resulting in slightly more tests being excavated than originally proposed. In the southern area the high probability area, on the ground, was laid out to measure about 550 feet east-west by 450 feet north-south, encompassing about 5.7 acres or slightly less than originally anticipated. Much of this reduction was the result of our efforts to minimize disruption to the stables, as well as minimizing our liability for injury to the numerous horses on the property.

The remainder of the property was to be surveyed as low probability, using transects at 100 feet and shovel tests every 50 feet. This allowed every other high probability transect to continue as a low probability transect, with the shovel testing interval increasing from 30 feet to 50 feet. In addition, low probability areas with steep slopes (defined for field purposes as 10° or about 17.6% using a clinometer), a pedestrian survey was used instead of shovel testing.

In practice, we found that it was often difficult to maintain the transects at even distances on the topography at Woodlawn. As a consequence, many of the transects, even in low probability areas, are closer together than originally proposed. All modifications, however, served to only increase coverage. The one exception to this was in the tract south of US 1. We did not conduct shovel tests in several horse paddocks because of the danger to the animals. We do not, however, see this as a serious issue since in these areas the ground was clear, allowing excellent surface visibility, and we discovered extensive erosion, reducing the potential for site integrity.

A total of 1600 shovel test locations were excavated or examined (in the case of steep slopes) as a result of this study; 607 in high probability areas and 993 in low probability areas. Of these, 63 (3.9%) were found to be positive — 50 (8.2%) in high probability areas and 13 (1.3%) in low probability areas. Fifty-seven of the tests were positive in the north survey area and six were positive south of US 1. In addition, there were an additional eight positive shovel tests from transects and testing conducted judgmentally around the main Woodlawn house.

These positive tests cluster in the vicinity of the Woodlawn Plantation house, with 42 tests encompassed in an area measuring about 1,000 feet by 500 feet, or about 11.5 acres. The remaining 15 positive tests were scattered throughout the property north of U.S. 1. To the south the only clear concentration of material was in the vicinity of the Otis T. Mason house.

Based on this study, we define 44FX1146 as encompassing about 20.7 acres, slightly larger than the previously suggested 20 acres. In addition, we have found that virtually all of the materials are very small and badly fragmented. When the number of positive shovel tests is compared to the number excavated, it appears that these materials represent a fairly thin "wash" of debris across the landscape. We did not encounter any areas which might represent significant deposits of refuse. There are several possible explanations for these findings. It is possible, even likely, that the years of cultivation around the main house, coupled with the various "restoration" efforts have seriously damaged the archaeological record at Woodlawn. It is also possible that there were relatively few artifacts in the vicinity of the main plantation to begin with. It seems likely that most refuse would have been taken to some disposal site — a privy, an abandoned well, an erosional gully on a side slope — some area away from the main complex or at least out of sight.

This research was not successful in identifying additional plantation structures. Again, one explanation may be the range of activities which have taken place on the property — ephemeral structures may have been wiped from the landscape through cultivation and "restoration." We are inclined, however, to also speculate that shovel testing, even at intervals of 50 by 30 feet, may simply not be effective at the recovery of this type of information. It may be that even more intensive investigations, perhaps at the level of 20 by 20 feet, would be successful.

The research did reveal both an unexpectedly early mean ceramic date of 1800 for Woodlawn and also the possibility that previously encountered materials in the vicinity of the Pope-Leighey House represent a previously unrecognized slave settlement. We recommend additional investigations to help resolve

both of these issues. We also outline a range of other specific archaeological research topics which should be explored in future research.

In the vicinity of the Otis T. Mason House a second archaeological site, 44FX2461, was also identified. This site covers an area measuring about 200 by 100 feet. Integrity at this site has been damaged by continued occupation of the house, as well as the use of property for horses.

Finally, this archaeological study makes recommendations for the more effective long-term preservation of the archaeological remains identified during this study.

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especially Ms. Debi Hacker who was responsible for completing the very detailed field maps accompanying this report.

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INTRODUCTION

This intensive archaeological survey of the National Trust for Historic Preservation's Woodlawn Plantation in Fairfax County, Virginia was conducted by Dr. Michael Trinkley of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for Ms. Lynne G. Lewis, Senior Archaeologist with the National Trust. The work was conducted to assist the Trust complete a detailed management plan for the property.

The tract, consisting of 126 acres, is situated in eastern Fairfax County about 3 miles west of George Washington's Mount Vernon plantation and about 10 miles south of Alexandria, Virginia (Figure 1). The property has a roughly triangular shape, bordering Virginia Route 619 (Old Mill Road) on the east and being bisected by U.S. 1 east-west. A portion of the southern boundary follows Dogue Creek. Surrounding the tract to the northwest and southwest are highly developed lands associated primarily with the Fort Belvoir Military Installation (Figure 2).

Woodlawn was originally part of George Washington's 7,600 acre holdings in Fairfax County, representing land with deep ties to Washington's family. The property sat on Gray's Hill and Washington remarked that there were "few better sites for a house" (quoted in Ellesin 1968:1). At Washington's death in 1799 he left about 2,000 acres¹ to Nelly Curtis (the granddaughter of Martha Washington) and Lawrence Lewis (the son of Washington's sister). Construction at Woodlawn began in 1800, with the Lewis' moving into the recently completed wings in 1802. The main house was completed in 1805. Lewis found the land unproductive — probably a result of its slopes and thin soil. As a result, Woodlawn became little more than a

country seat (although Lewis did raise sheep and horses on the tract), with his Audley Plantation (located outside Berryville, Virginia, about 60 miles to the northwest) as the main source of food and income. His 1837 comment that "Woodlawn is worse than nothing" (quoted in Ellesin 1968:15) seems to be a reflection not only of the property's worth, but also a hint of the resentment he felt living in Washington's shadow.

After Lewis' death in 1839, Woodlawn was passed to his son, Lorenzo Lewis, who was residing at Audley Plantation. Nelly left Woodlawn to live with her son and for the next seven years the Woodlawn property was vacant. In 1846 the property left the Washington family. It was purchased by New Jersey and Philadelphia Quakers who sold timber off the property and divided it into small farms. The mansion area passed through a variety of hands, with the National Trust acquiring the property in 1957. Work at the property was largely intermittent and it appears that there was no comprehensive plan until 1980 (Wehner et al. 1980). Activities at the site continued to be sporadic, with the archaeological research always driven by some specific need.

In 1999 the National Trust began a second phase of planning at Woodlawn, designed to produce a comprehensive Historic Structure and Historic Landscape report on the property. As part of that work the Trust solicited proposals for an intensive archaeological survey² in late August 1999. Chicora's proposal, dated September 7, 1999 was accepted by the Trust on November 1, 1999.

The investigation incorporated a review of the site files at the Virginia Department of Historic

¹ Washington identified the tract as containing just over 1998 acres (Wehner et al. 1980:I-7). The 1802 tax record lists Woodlawn as 1,841 acres (Ellesin 1968:5), while in 1846 the tract was advertised as containing 2,030 acres (Wehner et al. 1980:I-19).

² While the proposal described the work as a "Phase I Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey," the survey was would actually be considered intensive, as will be discussed in a following section.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF WOODLAWN PLANTATION



Figure 1. Vicinity of Woodlawn Plantation in eastern Virginia (base map is USGS Virginia 1:500,000).

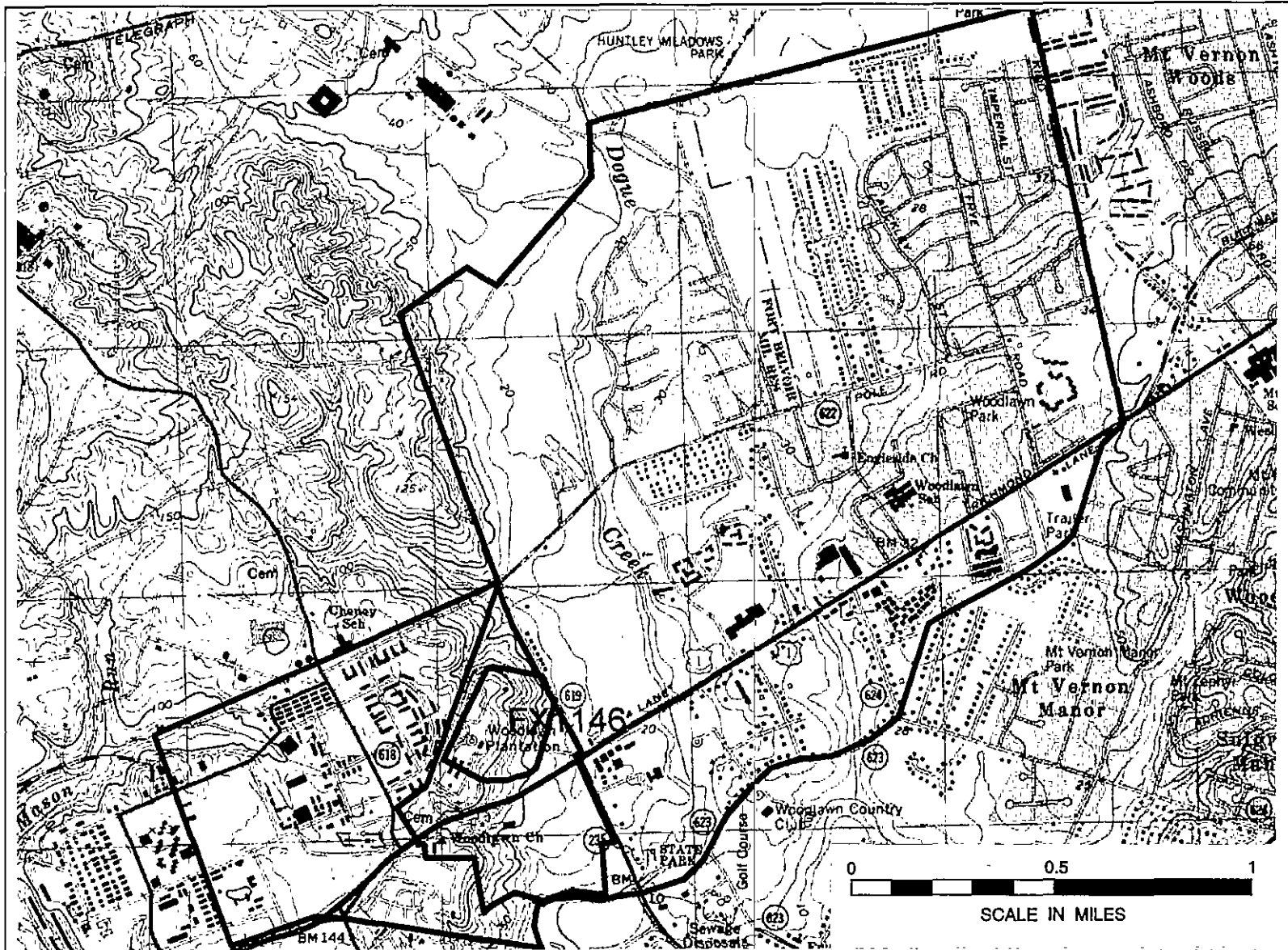


Figure 2. Approximate boundaries of the original Woodlawn Plantation (magenta), the National Register boundaries (blue), the National Historic Landmark boundaries (blue area north of US 1), the boundaries of 44FX1146 (red), and the study area for this project (blue) (USGS Belvoir, Va.-Md. 7.5' topographic map).

Resources, as well as additional background research at that institution. A small portion of the Woodlawn property, essentially the area immediately around the main house, had been placed on the National Register as early as November 1969, with an extensive revision in February 1971. In 1998 approximately 69.63 acres, representing the parcel north of U.S. 1, was designated a National Historic Landmark. A portion of Woodlawn was also recorded as an archaeological site in 1987. At that time the site was identified as approximately 20 acres and incorporated a significant portion of the area around the main plantation north of U.S. 1 (Figure 3).

The field investigations were conducted from November 15 through November 17 by a crew of four archaeologists and the field director, Ms. Rachel Campo. The field crew included Mr. Jason Butler, Ms. Andrea Rombaur, Ms. Kate Sullivan, and Ms. Lauri Schmelzer. The principal investigator, Dr. Michael Trinkley, was on-site November 15 and 16. A total of 130 person hours were spent in the field.

Laboratory processing of the collections were conducted at Chicora's Columbia, South Carolina laboratories and included the cleaning, cataloging, and analysis of the collections. In addition, Chicora agreed to catalog other materials in the Woodlawn collection and these were incorporated into the process. This work was conducted intermittently during December 1999 and January 2000.

As a result of these investigations a total of 1,600 shovel tests were excavated at the site. This work was largely successful in further refining the boundary for the Woodlawn site, 44FX1146, but was not successful in the identification of additional building locations at the plantation. In addition, although there were a number of positive tests at other locations, none appear to warrant a site designation, except for the Mason House, which was assigned site number 44FX2461.

This study provides additional background on the study tract, information on the methodology employed, and the detailed results of the study. In addition, it provides some recommendations for additional study at Woodlawn.

NATURAL SETTING

Physiography and Geology

Fairfax County is situated in the northeastern part of Virginia and is divided between the Piedmont and Coastal Plain physiographic provinces. The county is bordered to the northeast and southeast by the Potomac River, across which lies the State of Maryland. To the southwest is the Occoquan River and Bull Run drainages, beyond which is Prince William County. To the northwest is Loudoun County (Figure 1).

At its simplest, the County's physiography may be described as consisting of about equal proportions of Piedmont and Coastal Plain. The Fall Line, denoting the dividing line between the two regions, is roughly followed by I-95, about 4 miles to the west of Woodlawn. This, however, belies the complexity of the region.

From west to east Fairfax County includes portions of the Piedmont Lowlands (also called the Triassic Lowland), the Piedmont Upland, an area of mixed Piedmont Upland and high Coastal Plain terraces, the high Coastal Plain, and the low Coastal Plain terraces (Porter et al. 1955:1). Woodlawn Plantation is situated in the transition area between the high and low Coastal Plain areas and contains elements of both regions.

In general, this portion of Fairfax County is relatively hilly with numerous steep areas. The region consists of wide upland ridges that are undulating and rolling. Drainages typically flow to the southeast and are well developed. The section consists almost entirely Coastal Plain sands, silts, and gravels, most of marine or fluvial origin. These materials often overlie granite gneiss and sericite schist of the Piedmont Upland (Porter et al. 1955:2). Johnson notes that the gravels of the region were used by Native Americans as a raw material source. The Piedmont, however, tends to provide greater quantities of culturally important quartz and soapstone (Johnson 1981:1).

Topography in the study area slopes dramatically. The Woodlawn mansion is situated on a northeast-southwest running ridge line. This was originally referred to by Washington as "Chapel Land," which was described as "a most beautiful site for a Gentleman's Seat" (quoted in Wehner et al. 1980: 1-



Figure 3. View from Woodlawn mansion south to Dogue Creek.



Figure 4. Rolling topography in the vicinity of the main house.

difference in elevation, with the mansion at an elevation of about 125 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) (Figure 6).

The region's drainage is dominated by the Potomac River, which in 1634 was described by Father Andrew White as "the sweetest and greatest river I have ever seene" (quoted in EDAW n.d.:5). Flowing into the Potomac, a series of

8). This area was also known as Grays Hill and Mrs. Thornton, the wife of the architect of Woodlawn, commented that, "He [Lewis] has a fine seat; all in woods from which he will have an extensive and beautiful view" (quoted in Wehner et al. 1980: I-8). Today this view is still spectacular (Figure 3).

creeks cross-cut the landscape, creating fingers of fertile soil and gently sloping terrain. Dogue Creek is one of the smaller drainages into the Potomac (Accotink to the west is larger). Nevertheless, in the eighteenth century Dogue Creek was navigable to Washington's gristmill, about a mile up from the Potomac (White and Leeson

In the study tract the ground slopes steeply away from the mansion in all directions, with slopes over 10% comprising most of the area to the north of US 1 except for a small area along U.S. 1 and along Virginia Route 619. This slope continues to the south of U.S. 1 in the stable area, along the west edge of the tract. From the mansion to Dogue Creek there is over 100 feet

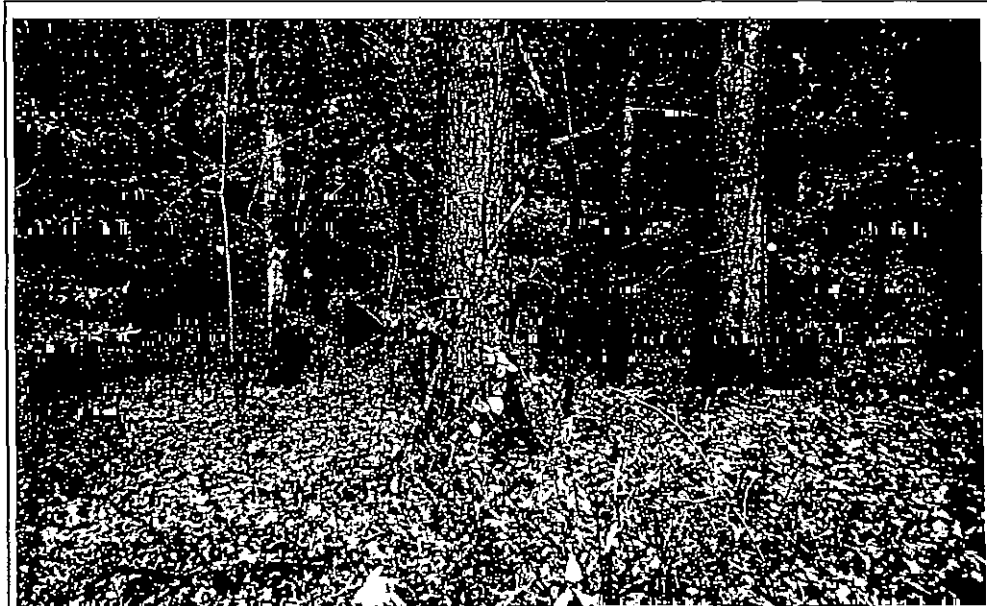


Figure 5. Side slope north of the main house, showing typical hardwood forest.

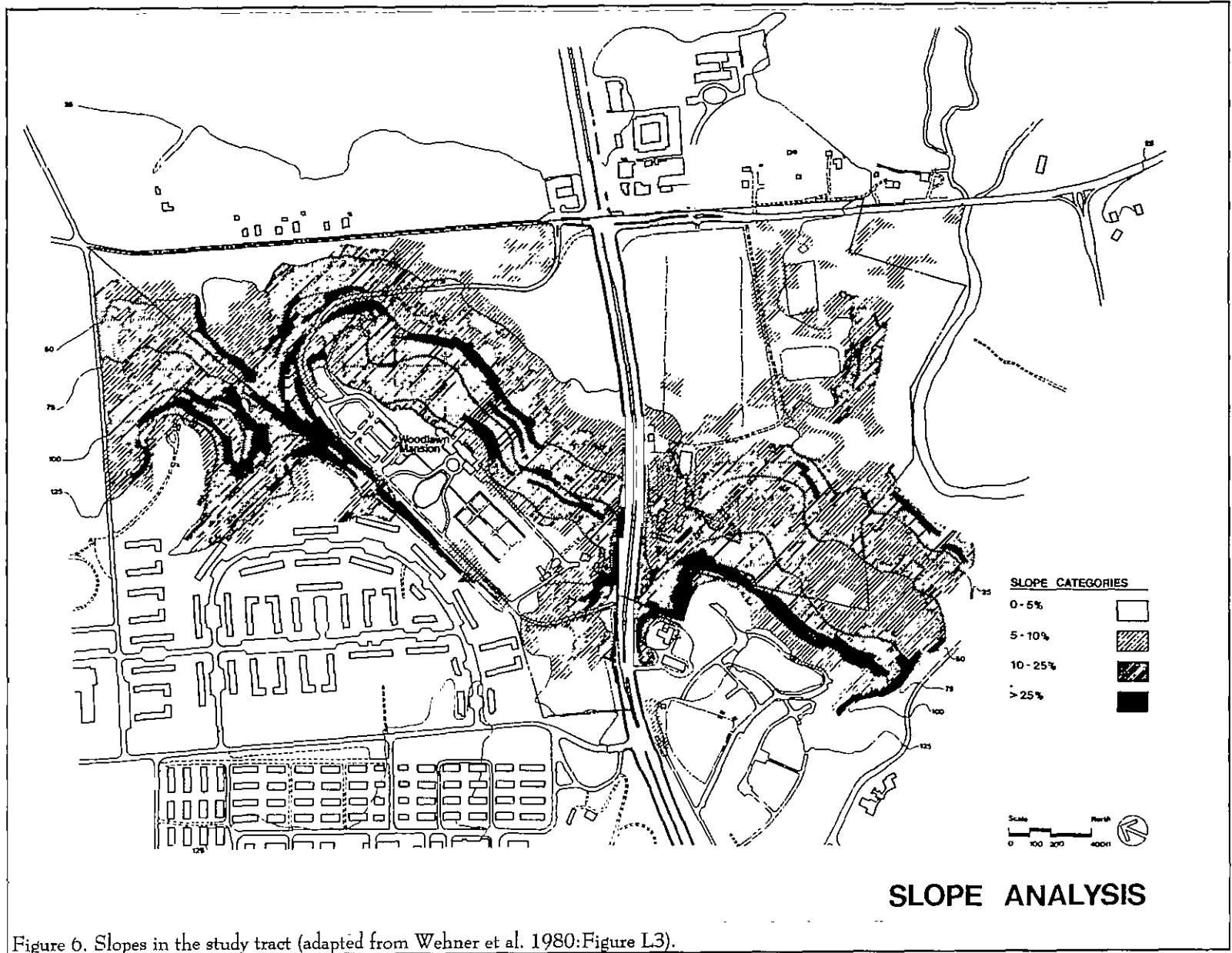


Figure 6. Slopes in the study tract (adapted from Wehner et al. 1980:Figure L3).

1999:3). The waters of Dogue Creek are tidal in this area, although the tidal range is today only about 1 foot.

In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries Dogue Creek was crossed at the ford of the "Road to Gum Springs," located about 2,000 feet east of Washington's mill.

Soils

Woodlawn is situated in that portion of Virginia not included (except at the general level) in the available soil survey (Porter et al. 1955). At a general level the upland areas of Woodlawn consist of the Matapeake-Mattapex-Woodstown Association, while the lowland area of the Dogue Creek drainage consists of the Lunt and Beltsville Associations (Porter et al. 1955; Wehner et al. 1980: II-9).

The Matapeake Series is a deep, well-drained, moderately heavy-textured soil formed from a mixture of sand, silt, and clay. Frequently associated with the Mattapex soils, the Matapeake soils are found on the higher elevations. The Matapeake silt loams are found on the more levels soils and have soil profiles consisting of about 0.2 foot of dark brown to very dark brown silt loam overlying about 0.5 foot of yellowish-brown to dark yellowish-brown silt loam. The B horizon consists of about 0.5 foot of strong brown heavy silt loam or silty clay loam. This, in turn, overlays an additional 0.7 foot of strong brown to yellowish-red silty clay loam. On slopes up to 7% the Matapeake soils have a thinner horizon, the result of increased erosion in these areas (Porter et al. 1955:30-31).

The Mattapex Series are deep, moderately well drained, medium textured soils. They are found on lower elevations than the Matapeake soils and are distinguished from the Woodstown soils by their finer texture. These soils typically have about 0.1 foot of grayish-brown, friable silt loam overlying 0.5 foot of yellowish-brown to brown silt loam. This is over a B horizon of yellowish-brown clay loam. Where the soils are found on slopes over about 2% the horizons are thinner, having been reduced by erosion (Porter et al. 1955:31-32).

The Woodstown soils, in the context of

archaeological shovel testing, are virtually indistinguishable from the Mattapex soils, although an increase in gravel was occasionally noticed.

Wehner et al. (1980: II-11) comment that these soils were likely developed under a forest setting, suggesting that much of this portion of Woodlawn was never cultivated historically. This suggests that while the main house and surrounding gardens were cleared, much of the survey tract was always in woods.

The side slopes of the Dogue Creek drainage are characterized by Lunt soils. These are deep, well drained soils formed from the weathered products of Coastal Plain sands, silts, and clays. They are found on the moderately high terraces. The upper 0.8 foot consists of a dark brown friable fine sandy loam overlying about 0.2 foot of strong brown sandy clay loam. Below this, to a depth of about 2.2 feet is a strong brown to brown heavy clay loam. These soils are found on slopes of up to 25%, with increasing evidence of erosion, of course (Porter et al. 1955:27-28).

The Beltsville soils are light-colored, somewhat poorly drained to moderately well drained soils developed from Coastal Plain sands, silts, and clays. The subsoil is recognizable as a strong brown clay loam with a fragipan at about 1.5 feet. When found on undulating soils typical of the project area, the profile generally exhibits about 0.6 foot of pale yellow to yellowish-brown silt loam overlying a strong brown heavy silty clay loam to about 1.5 feet. Below this is a mottled strong brown, yellowish-brown, reddish-yellow, or yellow firm silty clay loam. These soils tend to be found on the terraces of drainages such Dogue Creek (Porter et al. 1955:6-7).

Of most significance to our study at Woodlawn is the erosion potential of these soils. While relatively stable when vegetated, many exhibit a serious potential for erosion when deforested. Periodic episodes of deforestation for landscaping, deforestation by logging, and deforestation for conversion into pasture have resulted in significant reductions in soil horizon depths throughout the tract.

Floristics

Küchler identifies this area of Virginia as



Figure 7. "Managed grassland" southeast of the Woodlawn house.

belonging to his Oak-Hickory-Pine forest. These are medium tall to tall forests of broadleaf deciduous and needleleaf evergreen trees. The dominants are hickory, shortleaf pine, loblolly pine, white oak and post oak. Called the potential natural vegetation, Küchler's forest represents what would "exist today if man were removed from the scene and if the resulting plant succession were telescoped into a single moment" (Küchler 1964:2). This characterization is useful, of course, only if we assume that the influence of man on the vegetation up until this time has been minimal, since the determination of natural vegetation allows man's earlier activities to stand intact. Nevertheless, it is an interesting place to begin a better understanding of the historic vegetation.

This also closely resembles Braun's (1950) characterization of the region as part of the Atlantic Slope Section of Oak-Pine Forest. She notes, however, that the pines, except for poorer soils and drier sites, tend to be temporary, being ultimately replaced by deciduous species — almost certainly oaks and hickories in a virgin stand or climax forest. Almost constant associates of the oaks and hickories are sourwood and sweet gum.

These reconstructions are also consistent with

the early work by Shantz and Zon, who place this portion of Virginia along the Potomac in their Oak-Pine section of the Southern Hardwood Forest (Shantz and Zon 1936).

Early accounts are all consistent in describing Woodlawn as forested and as the Lewis' began to form the landscape, there are mentions of cedars, dogwoods, and pines. Today,

the area around Woodlawn has been extensively impacted by agriculture, logging, and development. Relatively few areas of old vegetation are still extant. Nevertheless, we can speculate that there were two distinct vegetative zones.

The uplands historically, like today, were likely dominated by hardwoods. Common species would have been oaks, hickories, beech, and maple. Along Dogue Creek, however, there would have been a stream floodplain forest. Perhaps seasonally flooded, this land would have supported birch, willow, sycamore, maple, ash, and oak.

Today there is a third vegetative zone, consisting of the "maintained grasslands." In these areas an artificial vegetation is maintained by mowing. However, at least from Washington's time through the tenure of the Lewises, about 900 acres of the Woodlawn's 2000 acres would have consisted of agricultural lands (Wehner et al. 1980:I-20).

Climate

Climatologists describe the area's climate as continental, humid, and temperate. In spite of this, there has historically been considerable variation in

seasonal temperatures, from an average of about 36°F in December to an average of nearly 76°F in July (Porter et al. 1955:2). This is a little deceptive, however, since the July maximum may be as much as 88° and the January minimum may be as low as 28°F (Kuennecke et al. 1985:15). The frost-free period in the project area varies by elevation and slope direction, but averages about 175 days (Porter et al. 1955:3). This is more than adequate for the crops typical of the area. Most corn varieties, for example, require less than 100 days (Duggar 1921).

Rainfall averages about 44 inches, although it may range from 28 to 57 inches (Porter et al. 1955:2) with a little over 23 inches typically expected during the growing season from April through September (Reed 1936). While this is adequate for crops like corn (which requires at least 16 inches), the droughty years may result in a significant reduction in yields.

PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC OVERVIEW

Previous Research

At Woodlawn

Wehner et al. (1980:I-27) report that Woodlawn was acquired by the Woodlawn Public Foundation in 1948 and was operated by the National Trust under a lease agreement until 1957 when the property was transferred to the Trust's ownership. It was during the early 1950s when the first "archaeology" was begun on the property, under the leadership of R.P.L. Frick, the site's manager. During this period the Trust apparently had an agreement with the Army at adjacent Belvoir to do much of the construction at the site, including the construction of roads, parking lots, and placement of fences.

In a May 1952 monthly report to the National Trust Washington, D.C. office, Frick reported that:

Special attention has been given to inspection of ground being worked over, in an effort to pick up anything of archaeological value that might come to light All items of interest are being kept in containers marked with various area designations until such time as they are wanted for study. The fact that through the years much cutting and filling has taken place here makes it impossible to be sure from what area a fragment really came. . . . As yet we have not identified any actual foundations of outbuildings, but will watch with even greater intensity when the parking area is uncovered" (Frick 1952a:4).

His interest in the parking area may have stemmed from a map of Woodlawn produced in the summer of 1931 by Morley Jeffers Williams under a

grant from the Joseph H. Clark Bequest, Harvard University. While the map reveals little of archaeological interest, it does indicate that "The Original Service Group" was located in the planned parking area (which is still being used today).

By June 1952 Frick reported their first "find." The Army was running a water line for a fire hydrant from the Lewis Heights area. During this "a wall foundation was struck." He reported that they:

indicate a footing eighteenth inches deep, between the circular drive and the west gate, lying nearer to the former. It appears to be a wall with an angle in it, turning toward the house. The thickness cannot be measured until the wall can be uncovered from above, as it lies some eight inches below the level of the lawn, and showed in the ditch at the point where the angle begins. Thus a portion of the thickness remains unexposed. The prospect of an octagonal garden house (with a matching one on the opposite side of the drive) is an exciting one. Perhaps it is a wall which turns in at an angle to the gate posts. Time will tell (Frick 1952b:3).

Unfortunately, this seems to be the only mention ever made of this wall. Since Frick was generally very good at reporting the exciting news, as well as the disappointments, it seems likely that no further work was ever done in this area. It is certainly an area to which additional attention should be directed.

The report went on to comment that the "rewards" of the surface collections had "not been too valuable" (Frick 1952b:3). Work in the parking area failed to reveal any foundations and "so far the glass and

china fragments have been varied, and the pieces small." Moreover, he commented that the fragments were found throughout the entire area — there were no concentrations suggestive of structures or features. He also reported that, "in the lower field, which contains the area where our road will join the main highway, no fragments of any kind have been found" (Frick 1952b:4).

In July 1952 "while scouting along the new fence line . . . seven column bricks were found near the old fence row" (Frick 1952c:4). He noted that these bricks were identical in size to those from the portico columns and that some appear used (i.e., they had mortar on them). He also reported that the parking area was graded and that no foundations had been found.

In December 1952 Frick reported that his clearing efforts were going to uncover "the site of the ice house, pulled down by the Kesters," who he noted "used the bricks for new work at the mansion" (Frick 1952d:1). Elsewhere it was noted that the bricks from the ice house were used to effect repairs on the east facade after their disastrous "restoration" efforts.

In 1954 the Trust retained Williamsburg landscape architect Alden Hopkins to undertake a "garden restoration." As Wehner et al. (1980:I-28) explain, "since he found little written documentation of the layout of the grounds, Hopkins undertook an archaeological survey . . . [and] the data Hopkins gathered was the basis for his plan." The only substantive account of this "research" is a brief article by Hopkins. He recounted:

with the assistance of the archaeologist from Colonial Williamsburg [Mr. Jimmy Knight, according to Wehner et al. (1980:I-29)], we began a series of excavations across the lawn area and in other selected spots. . . . We found that the lawn area had been lower and at a former time had been filled within this area . . . a 10' wide strip of washed gravel about 6" under the lawn surface. By additional trenching we traced this gravel ultimately

locating the serpentine drive to the right (Hopkins 1960:9)

He concluded that with "this basic form and patterns of drives and walks" it was possible for him to engage in the entire garden's reconstruction since he "knew from places typical of this period approximately how the planting composition should be" (Hopkins 1960:9).

The unfortunate result of Hopkins work was that much of the near yard area of the plantation was so thoroughly "excavated," that it made future work impossible. Moreover, while Hopkins may have called his work "archaeological," there have been no notes, profiles, or other substantive records of the investigations identified. Nor were any collections of artifacts made — his trenches were all "excavated" by machinery.

What does remain from this work is a single photograph, showing an oblique view of the mansion's west facade with the trenches clearly visible as row and after row of mounded soil (photograph on file, Woodlawn Plantation). Also present is a map of the excavations, reproduced here as Figure 8. While showing the location of the trenches, and placing them in reference to the main house, the drawing also shows three additional structures. One is the ice house, discussed below. Another is described as the "probable location of garden house evidence of brick walk and debris." At this location Hopkins shows an octagonal building and walkway, but doesn't tell us the location of this structure or even how much was actually found. We are left wondering if this structure might be the one noted by Frick in June 1952.

Hopkins' map also shows, as a dotted line, a six-sided structure with the notation, "location of necessary house." This appears to be the mate of the extant privy on the west elevation of the structure. Whether Hopkins had evidence for this structure or whether it was placed simply as a match to the one remaining is unknown. This work was typical of a period when "restorations" largely meant what "looked nice" and "looked appropriate," whether they were truly accurate or not.

While not really archaeological, the next

FIGURE NOT AVAILABLE

Figure 8. Stripping conducted at Woodlawn by Alden Hopkins in 1954 (Woodlawn Plantation files).

attention to the Woodlawn resources was the 1969 National Register nomination prepared by the staff of the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission (Department of Historic Resources Architectural File 290056). This document was likely motivated by both a 1969 synthesis of records gathered by the Historic America Buildings Survey and also a 1969 County of Fairfax Historic Landmarks Survey form (Property Number 109-001-2). The National Register nomination was extensively updated in 1971 by the National Park Service with some very slight modifications of the boundaries (Department of Historic Resources Architectural File 290056).

The next documented archaeological activities on the property came in 1982. The staff at Woodlawn re-exposed the ice house and engaged Rex Wilson to test the site to determine "if the rubble was merely a refuse dump or if it represented the collapsed ruins of the Lewis ice house" (Wilson 1982:1). This would seem to suggest that the earlier documentation from Frick had been lost and neither the Woodlawn staff nor Wilson realized that the ice house had been intentionally demolished for its brick by the Kesters.

Wilson described the site as containing a "substantial amount of broken, random-sized brick" with a "shallow, circular crater or depression, ca. 20' in diameter" adjacent. He excavated a 2-foot square unit in the center of the depression, commenting that the excavation revealed that the depression "represented the site of the 1803 ice house that had become, on abandonment, a convenient receptacle into which trash could be dumped" (Wilson 1982:1). He expanded the unit southward in an effort to find the south wall of the ice house, eventually finding undisturbed subsoil: "yellow undisturbed subsoil was exposed at a depth of 8'10" below the ground surface lying directly beneath a 2' thick stratum of decomposing cedar (?) logs" (Wilson 1982:1). He speculated that the logs represented a collapsed roof, noting that over the roof were 5'8" of "unconsolidated construction rubble." Wilson then excavated "short" trenches to the east and west, which allowed him to suggest that the ice house might have measured about 16 by 20 feet.

He concluded that "additional excavations will not likely demonstrate beyond question that the feature

is anything more or less than a refuse pit." Being unable to determine when the pit was filled (he seems to have collected no artifacts), Wilson advised that, "during any subsequent excavation care should be taken to rescue datable artifact material such as broken china, nails, toys, bottles and buttons and to record the provenience" (Wilson 1982:2). We can only speculate on why this was not done during these initial excavations, which largely removed the central deposit of the ice house. The only drawings provided by Wilson are a series of hypothetical sketches showing his idea of the roof collapsing, the edges slumping, and then brick rubble being dumped into the depression (Figure 9).

There is an alternative explanation for the stratigraphy reported by Wilson. While there is considerable documentation of Washington's efforts to create an ice house (Crandell 1965), Vlach (1993:80-81) offers a broader perspective that may be useful. Icehouses, of various depths, might have a wood floor, allowing the drainage of water away from the ice which would slowly melt during the summer. It may that Wilson's cedar roof was actually the icehouse's floor. The brick rubble, which Wilson felt certain was rubble dumped into the hole, might just as easily represent the below-grade and above-grade walls which were torn down by the Kesters. This explanation not only incorporates the oral history to which Frick had access, but explains all of the features encountered by Wilson.

It is regrettable, however, that the ice house was so summarily excavated, without any regard for notes, photography, screening, or any of the other simple methodological requirements well understood in the early 1980s. The loss of the ice house as an archaeological resource is to be much regretted.

The next archaeological investigations took place in 1985. Fort Belvoir apparently approached the Trust with a proposal to construct housing on the Trust's property on the south side of US 1. As a result, Lynne Lewis, Trust Archaeologist, and Mike Johnson, Archaeologist with the Fairfax County Archaeological Survey, conducted a very brief walk-over survey in August 1982. During this survey a few shovel tests were excavated, although it appears that most of the investigation consisted of a pedestrian survey along eroded paths. A map accompanying the letter from

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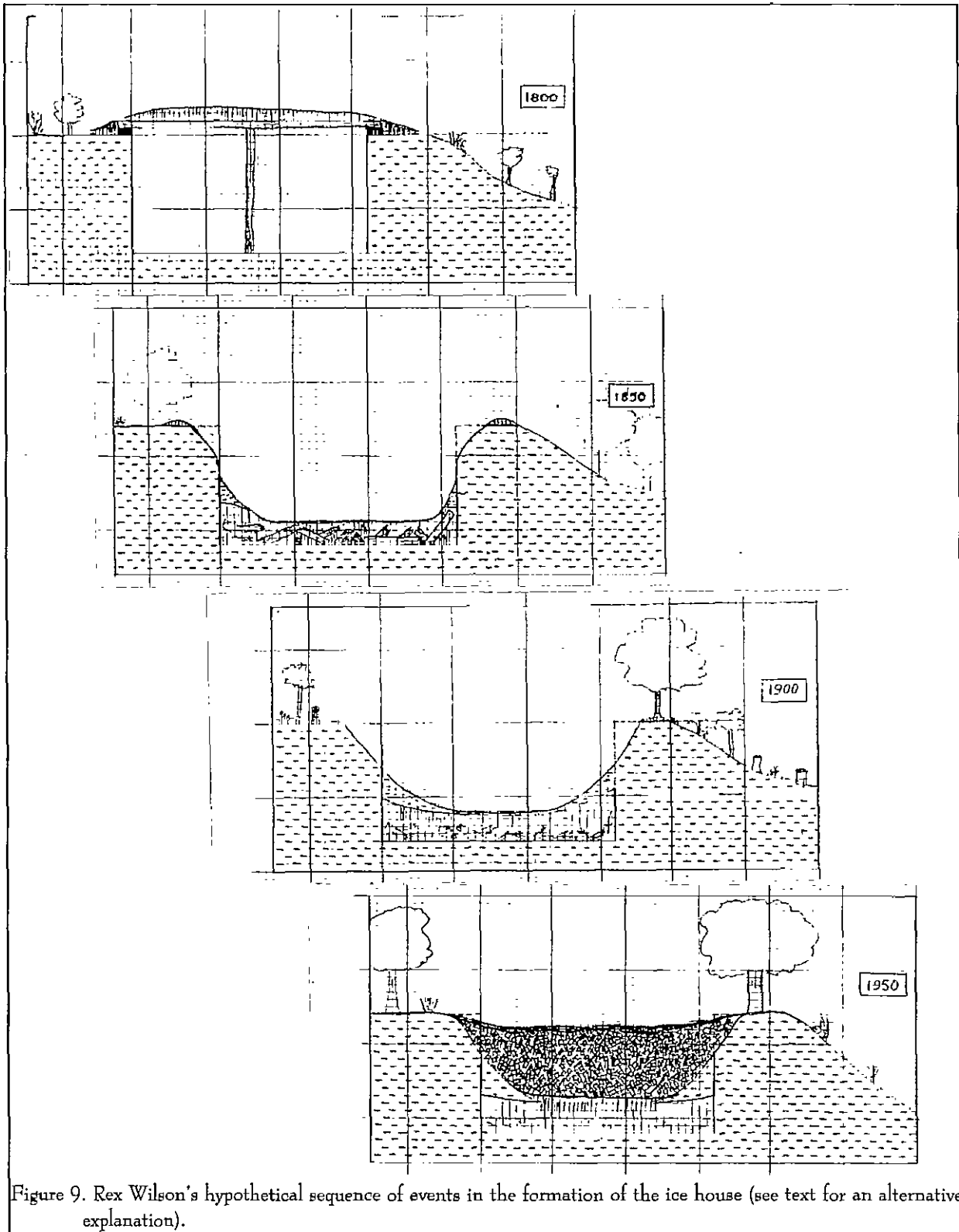


Figure 9. Rex Wilson's hypothetical sequence of events in the formation of the ice house (see text for an alternative explanation).

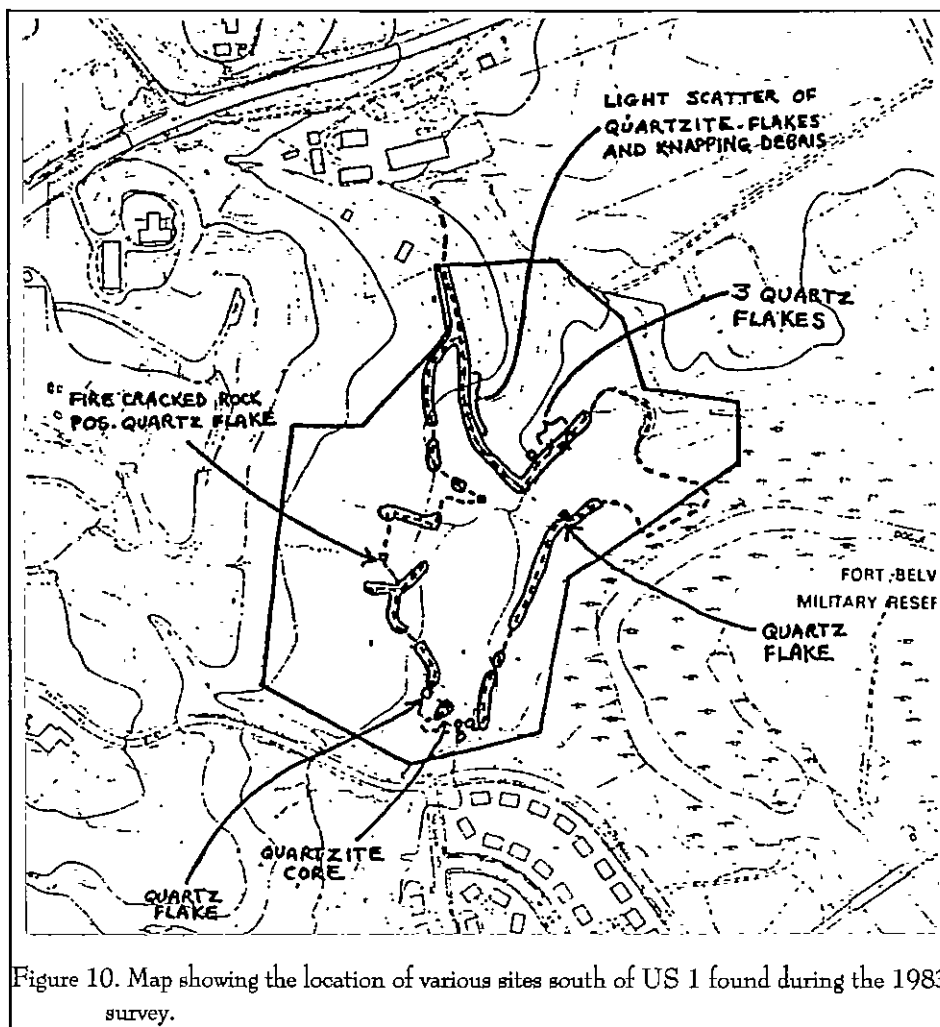


Figure 10. Map showing the location of various sites south of US 1 found during the 1983 survey.

Johnson (Figure 10) reveals that at least six loci were identified, although three of these are off the National Trust property. Johnson remarks that "intensity was light . . . [with] all observed artifacts . . . located in eroded contexts with little possibility for buried deposits" (letter from Mr. Mike Johnson, Archaeologist, Fairfax County Archaeological Survey to Ms. Lynne G. Lewis, National Trust, dated August 11, 1982). This investigation found that there were no significant remains, although Lewis suggests "an archaeologist should be present during construction activities" (Lewis 1983).

There is a brief mention concerning a potential survey in 1984. At that time it appears Woodlawn desired to grade an area measuring about 120 by 60 feet

for special events. Lewis recommended an archaeological survey (memo from Ms. Lynne G. Lewis, National Trust, to George Smith, Director, Woodlawn Plantation, dated October 19, 1984).

It appears that this area was referred to Ms. Susan Henry, Historical Archaeologist with Fairfax County. A letter exists which refers to a project described as "proposed relandscaping of the Underwood Gardens north of the mansion" (letter from Ms. Susan L. Henry, Historical Archaeologist, County of Fairfax to Ms. Kathy Huftalen, Woodlawn Plantation, dated June 27, 1985). Ms. Henry notes that previous research suggests that there might be a barn in this area, as well as a privy.

She concludes, however, that the barn was likely under the parking lot and the privy is likely in the "boxwood at the northeast end of the small garden immediately north of the mansion" (letter from Ms. Susan L. Henry, Historical Archaeologist, County of Fairfax to Ms. Kathy Huftalen, Woodlawn Plantation, dated June 27, 1985; see Figure 11). She concluded that since the proposed work would involve only filling, and no excavation, no archaeological study was necessary. We understand that this work was never conducted (Lynne Lewis, personal communication 2000).

The same year, however, a survey was conducted along the east edge of the Trust property in an area which Amurcon Corporation of Virginia proposed to create a storm drain. A report on that work

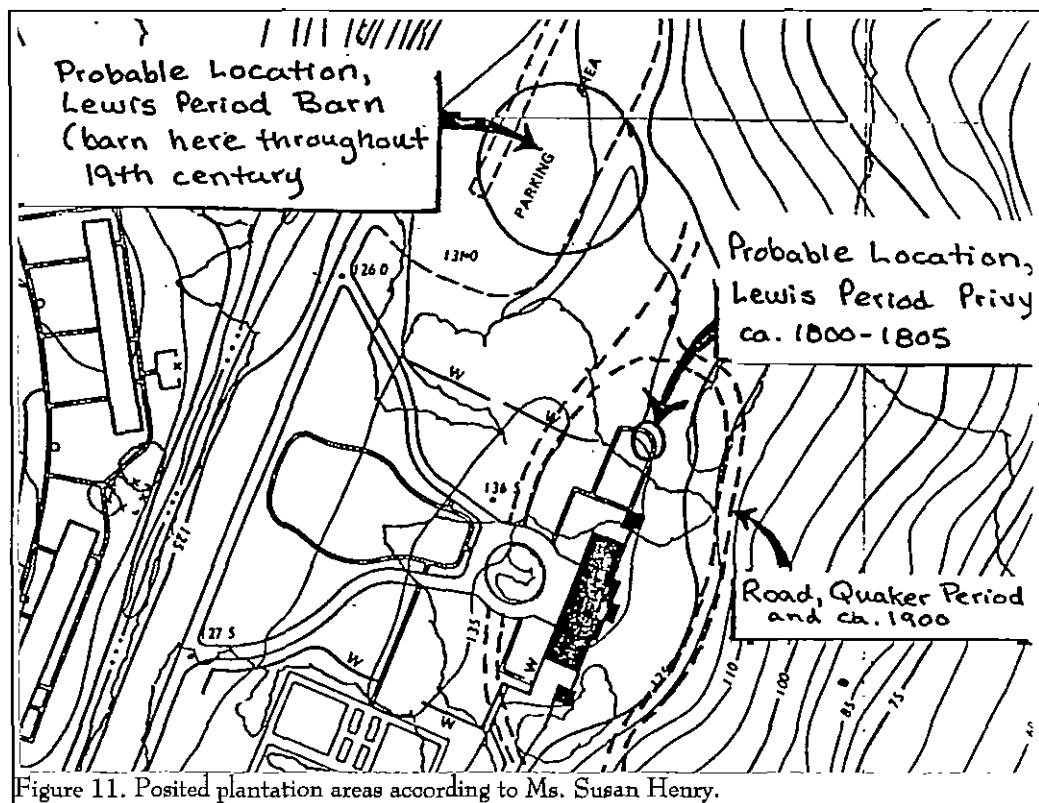


Figure 11. Posited plantation areas according to Ms. Susan Henry.

Also in 1987 Lynne Lewis and Scott Parker conducted the first phase of archaeological work for the planned relocation of the Pope-Leighey House on the Woodlawn grounds — about 700 feet north of the main house and 200 feet west of the Pope-Leighey house's current location (Lewis and Parker 1987). This survey con-

(Flanagan 1985) reveals that nine shovel tests and a 1 by 2 meter unit were excavated in the project area. The report suggests that no artifacts were recovered, although they did encounter what might have been a foundation and possible basement feature "close to or in the area of proposed grading." Nevertheless the report recommends only that an effort be made to avoid the area (Flanagan 1985:19). We have found no follow-up to determine the results of the project and the report does not contain a map of sufficient detail to allow a clear identification of the foundation area.

In spite of all this work, it wasn't until 1987 that Woodlawn was actually assigned an archaeological site number. Apparently in response to the 1985 Engineering-Science survey (Flanagan 1985), J. Mark Wittkofski of the Department of Historic Landmarks staff completed a site form and assigned Woodlawn the number 44FX1146. The UTM center point for the site was 314150E 4287360N (Zone 18). The site was specified to cover an area of "about 20 acres," although the rationale for this boundary was not specified.

sisted of the excavation of two 5-foot units and two 2.5-foot units, as well as shovel tests. All of these produced a small quantity of artifacts, although all of the specimens were small, suggestive of extensive plowing or other mechanical damage.

This study also examined a proposed sewer line location, running to Woodlawn from Fort Belvoir. It appears that no excavations were conducted in this corridor, although the comment was made that "monitoring of excavation might be useful" (Lewis and Parker 1987:4). No records were encountered that indicate any monitoring was ever conducted, or even if the proposed sewer was constructed.

Finally, this study also reported on a survey of a proposed new service road. A series of nine shovel tests were excavated, although no significant remains were encountered in any of the tests. Since the report copy we have access to has no maps, it is not possible to determine exactly where this survey took place.

By 1995 it had been determined that the initial spot proposed for the Pope-Leighey House was unsuitable and Lewis was called back in to conduct another survey. The new location was not far removed from the initial area, but required additional survey of the house site as well as the proposed access road. In addition, a survey was conducted for the water line, to be run from Woodlawn to Pope-Leighey. This survey consisted of 19 shovel tests on four transects which covered both the road and the house site. After the road was cleared by contractors additional survey was conducted. Again, Lewis found a number of artifacts, although all were badly fragmented. She comments that while there are abundant artifacts, there seems to be no indication of a structure (Lewis 1997:3).

In the area of the proposed water line Lewis excavated a series of 12 shovel tests at 25-foot intervals. She observed at that time there was no topsoil and noted that Hopkins had commented, during his 1954 work that the area had been graded about 1900, perhaps for the construction of the Underwood garden, and that this work had destroyed all archaeological evidence.¹ Lewis suggests that this grading, initially thought to only be in the circle area might have extended further to the north.

While not actually archaeological, there is an interesting piece of oral history which surfaced in 1992. An intern at the time, Patricia Ilura Knock, reported that she had spoken with:

Mrs. Martin, a woman who had been a visitor to Woodlawn during the Underwood time period. She was able to describe a dormitory-like building that had been used for servants that was located at the kitchen end of the house (this would be to the south), perpendicular to the house (Knock 1992:1).

While she goes on to comment that this probably wasn't

¹ Specifically Hopkins' map notes only that his trenching "produced nothing," followed by the ambiguous comment, "Later removal of soil to develop lawn area."

the same building as was used for slave quarters, she doesn't explain why that might not be possible. Although we have been unable to find any additional information concerning this informant in the Woodlawn files, there has recently been some interest in a ca. 1890 photograph showing a wood frame building at the south end of the mansion block — about in the area where the servant's quarters were supposedly located (Woodlawn photograph WL-EXT-E-009; 74.00.006).

Wehner et al. (1980:I-41) do not concur with this interpretation, believing instead that the negative has been reversed in printing and that the building shown is actually the stable, known to be situated to the north of the main house.

Based on this account, it is surprising that the next year, when Woodlawn undertook to enlarge the staff parking area at the south end of the main house, no archaeological study was done. All that remains of this work are three pages of lined legal paper. Dated September 19, 1993, one showing a sketch map and the other two list recovered artifacts. These reveal that a number of artifacts were found in this area, presumably as a result of grading. There is also a curious note on the map suggesting that "brick foundations" may have been encountered during this work.

The current investigations follow a number of previous studies, although there has been no real effort to synthesize the archaeological resources of the property. Moreover, many of the previous activities taking place on the property have resulted in significant damage to the resources which might have been present.

There are five areas on the property which deserve particular attention in the future. These include:

- the area northeast of the main house (north facade) in an effort to locate a matching privy;
- the area southwest of the main house (south facade) in an effort to locate the servant's quarters, whether postbellum or antebellum;

- the area northeast of the main house in an effort to locate the garden house;
- the area of Frick's water line for a fire hydrant from the Lewis Heights area, with special attention to whether this may be Hopkins' Garden House; and
- the area of the posited structure at the southwest edge of the property, originally reported by Flanagan.

While beyond the scope of the current research, it is reasonable that these tasks should be considered a very high priority and certainly should be undertaken prior to any final planning document that intends to help direct the future development of the Woodlawn tract.

In the General Vicinity

There are a great many archaeological sites in the vicinity of Woodlawn Plantation. Many have been identified during several archaeological studies of Fort Belvoir (LeeDecker et al. 1984; Traver 1992). This work, for example, has identified 44FX1917, situated south of the Woodlawn tract (and in the area initially reported by Mike Johnson and Lynne Lewis during the 1983 reconnaissance). The site is found on a side slope and consisted of quartz flakes and fire cracked rock. A little further northwest, but still off the Woodlawn tract, site 44FX1918 represents a historic farmstead, with materials ranging from pearlware to whiteware.

There are a number of additional sites in the area, not associated with the Fort Belvoir research. For example, to the southwest of Woodlawn is the Woodlawn Baptist Church and Cemetery, recorded as 44FX1212 by Fairfax County in 1987. The church was built in 1872 on land donated by Otis Mason. The earliest graves

date from 1875. To the southeast, Mount Vernon archaeologists have conducted research at Washington's Mill, recorded as 44FX2262 (White and Leeson 1999). This site has yielded some early ceramics, including lead glazed slipwares, delft, and white salt glazed stonewares. Also present were creamwares and pearlwares, taking the occupation into the nineteenth century.

Prehistoric Background

A detailed chronology for the Fairfax County area has been developed by Johnson (1986), and many cultural resource assessments, such as LeeDecker et al. (1984) and Gardner et al. (1996) provide overviews. These should be consulted for detailed information. Our goal here is to simply provide a very brief context suitable for the materials recovered from the Woodlawn vicinity.

The Paleo-Indian period, lasting from 12,000

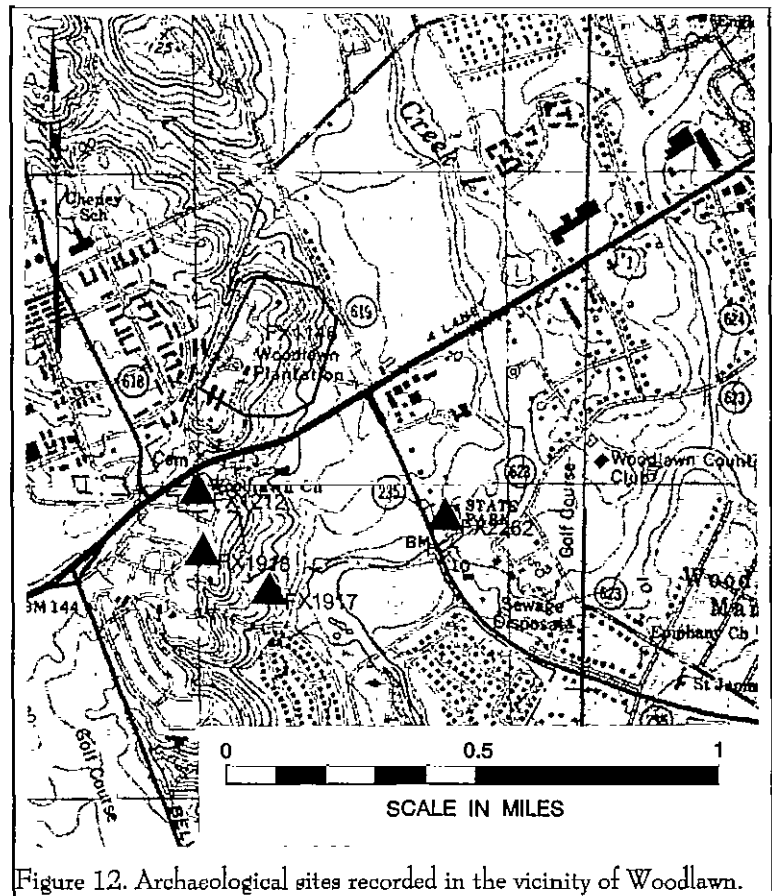


Figure 12. Archaeological sites recorded in the vicinity of Woodlawn.

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to 8,000 B.C., is evidenced by basally thinned, side-notched projectile points; fluted, lanceolate projectile points; side scrapers; end scrapers; and drills. The Paleo-Indian occupation, while widespread, does not appear to have been intensive. Points usually associated with this period include the Clovis and several variants, such as the Dalton. In the Fairfax County area these points are reported as isolated finds.

Unfortunately, little is known about Paleo-Indian subsistence strategies, settlement systems, or social organization. Generally, archaeologists agree that the Paleo-Indian groups

were at a band level of society, were nomadic, and were both hunters and foragers. While population density, based on the isolated finds, is thought to have been low, Walthall suggests that toward the end of the period, "there was an increase in population density and in territoriality and that a number of new resource areas were beginning to be exploited" (Walthall 1980:30).

The Archaic period, which dates from 8000 to 1000 B.C., does not form a sharp break with the Paleo-Indian period, but is a slow transition characterized by a modern climate and an increase in the diversity of material culture. The chronology established by Coe (1964) for the North Carolina Piedmont may be applied with surprisingly little modification to the Virginia Coastal Plain. Early Archaic period assemblages, characterized by corner-notched, side-notched, and broad stemmed projectile points, are

Table 1.
Cultural Periods for Fairfax County

Study Unit	Period	Dates	Diagnostic Remains
P1	Paleoindian	10,000-8,000 B.C.	Clovis Hardaway Dalton
P2	Early Archaic	8,000-6,000 B.C.	Palmer Kirk St. Albans
P3 P4	Middle Archaic	6,000-3,000 B.C.	Stanly Morrow Mountain Halifax
P4 P5	Late Archaic	3,000-1,000 B.C.	Savannah River Brewerton Holmes/Bare Island
	Early Woodland	1,000-400 B.C.	Marcey Creek Accokeek Creek
P6	Middle Woodland	400 B.C.-A.D. 1000	Popes Creek Mookley
	Late Woodland	A.D. 1000-1500	Potomac Creek Rappahannock/ Townsend
P7	Protohistoric	A.D. 1500-1676	Same pottery with European trade goods

common in the vicinity, although they rarely are found in good, well-preserved contexts. By the Middle Archaic new point types are present, including the bifurcate base types, Stanly stemmed, Morrow Mountain contracting stemmed, Guilford lanceolate, and Halifax corner and side-notched points. Survey data from the county suggests that population density may still have been relatively low, with peaks during the period of bifurcate points at the beginning of the Middle Archaic and again when the Halifax points were being used, toward the end of the period. The transition to the Late Archaic was brought in by a period of lower temperatures and increased rainfall. It was during this time that there was likely a major adaptive shift toward riverine resources. The points of this period are the Savannah and Susquehanna types, as well as the Holmes point, which is narrower with a contracting stem. Steatite vessels also become common. The Late Archaic is one of the better

known periods, with a number of sites from that period having been excavated.

The Woodland period begins, by definition, with the introduction of fired clay pottery about 1000 B.C. The subsistence economy during this early period was based primarily on deer hunting and fishing, with supplemental inclusions of small mammals, birds, reptiles, shellfish, fruits, and nuts.

The pottery most often associated with the early Woodland is the steatite tempered Marcey Creek, found primarily in the Piedmont. Researchers have demonstrated that contemporaneous with the Marcey Creek wares were pots tempered with crushed rock. Following the Marcey Creek, in both the Piedmont and Coastal Plain, is the sand and crushed quartz tempered Accokeek or Popes Creek wares. The most common projectile during the Early Woodland are the Calvert points. The Middle Woodland saw a continuation of the Popes Creek wares, as well as the introduction of the shell tempered Mockley Ware, about A.D. 200. During the Late Woodland the temper changed to sand and crushed quartz, with the pottery called the Potomac Creek ware, although shell tempering continued to be found in the Lower Potomac area as the Townsend ware. Larger triangular points gradually decrease in size.

It appears that by A.D. 1500 small hamlets typical of the Late Woodland were coalesced into larger villages, although palisades were not yet present. Domesticated plants became important for the first time and there is increased oyster procurement by about A.D. 1300. Ossuary burials were becoming common, perhaps as early as A.D. 1000.

By the time of contact, the political structure of the Coastal Plain was that of a series of petty chiefdoms. Each had a main village in which the chief or werowance resided. About 50 or so houses might be found in the main village, along with food storehouses and the ossuary. While contact with Europeans began by the sixteenth century, it wasn't until the early seventeenth century that most Native Americans were brought into a direct relationship with European groups. Shortly after Jamestown was settled in 1608 a series of trading routes were established.

John Smith's *Map of Virginia* from 1608 shows five villages in the area of Fairfax County. Potter (1984) suggests that the main village, Tauxenent, was situated on the north side of the Occoquan, south of what eventually became Mount Vernon, probably near the coastal town of Colchester. Towns of lesser chiefs were located in the vicinity of Chopowamsic and Quantico creeks in Prince William County to the southwest, Namassigakent near the north bank of the Dogue Creek, Assaomeck on the south side of Hunting Creek, and Namoraughquend, on the Virginia shore near Theodore Roosevelt Island. These villages were likely moved to the vicinity of the modern town of Dogue on the Rappahannock by 1664 (Potter 1984:4).

While it is pretty well established that the English began moving north and west up the Northern Neck in the mid-1600s, this is a period about which very little is known.

Historic Background

The historic development of Woodlawn Plantation has been divided into five distinct periods by Wehner et al. (1980:1-5 - 1-6), with Flanagan (1985:5-9) using very similar divisions. The 1998 National Historic Landmark Nomination synthesizes the periods, recognizing only four. Regardless of the exact divisions used, it is important to understand the extraordinary changes which occurred at the property through time. For the sake of consistency, we'll retain the earliest divisions, begun by Wehner et al. (1980), with slight name changes in some cases.

Washington's Dogue Farm 1754-1799

What would become Woodlawn was granted to John Washington (George Washington's great-grandfather) and Nicolas Spencer (Secretary of the Virginia Colony) in 1674. The two divided the 5,000 acre grant, with Washington receiving the Little Hunting Creek division and Spencer the Dogue Run or Epsewasson section (which he subdivided and sold). John Washington devised his section to his son, Lawrence. Lawrence died in 1677 and the land passed to his infant daughter, Mildred. In 1726 she and her husband, Roger Gregory, sold the land for £180 to her

brother, Augustine Washington. Augustine moved to the tract in 1735. Ellesin (1968:2), for reasons which are not clear, suggests that Lawrence had already built a house on the tract. Regardless, there was certainly a settlement established by Augustine. Either Lawrence or Augustine also purchased acreage on Dogue Run from the Spencers since Augustine built a mill on the creek, making his plantation self-sustaining very early in its history. This is almost certainly the same mill that is today known as Washington's Mill Historical State Park (44FX2262) (White and Leeson 1999:7-8).

From Augustine the property went to his eldest son, Lawrence, George Washington's half-brother. Augustine's will stipulated, however, that if Lawrence died without lawful heirs, the property was to be passed to George, unless his son Augustine, Jr. chose the property over other holdings. Lawrence held the property until his death in 1752, when a life interest in the tract was devised to his wife, Nancy, and then to his daughter, Sarah (Ellesin 1968:2-3).

As it happened, George Washington outlived both Nancy and Sarah, inheriting the mill on Dogue Run, Mount Vernon, and considerable other lands in the area. Through time Washington managed to acquire all of the original Washington-Spencer grant, plus additional lands on Little Hunting Creek and Dogue Run.

In 1797 George Washington wrote his nephew (son of Washington's sister, Betty Washington Lewis), Lawrence Lewis, with his interest in Lawrence coming to Mount Vernon as his private secretary. Washington required someone to assist in his correspondence duties, but also "some person (fit and Proper) to ease me of the trouble of entertaining company" (quoted in Ellesin 1968:10). Lawrence took Washington's offer and spent the next several years at Mount Vernon. It was apparently while thus engaged that he met Martha Washington's granddaughter, Eleanor Parke (Nelly) Curtis. Their engagement came as a surprise to Washington, but he nevertheless became Nelly's guardian so that a marriage license could be obtained and the two were married February 22, 1799. After spending a number of months visiting Lewis' relatives, they returned to Mount Vernon in November and Lewis resumed his duties as Washington's secretary (Ellesin

1968:13). It was during the period that they were away from Mount Vernon that Washington wrote them announcing his intention to leave them:

that part of my Mount Vernon tract which lies North and West of the public road leading from the Gum Spring and Colchester (from a certain point which I have marked) containing about two thousand acres of land (quoted in Ellesin 1968:4)

as well as the mill and distillery on Dogue Run. The bequest, however, was made clearly contingent on their proper conduct, with the comment that:

I have not the most distant idea that any event will happen that could effect a change in my present determination, nor any suspicion that you, or Nelly would conduct yourselves in such a manner as to incur my serious displeasure (quoted in Ellesin 1968:4).

The lands given to Lewis are shown in Figures 13 and 14 (refer to Figure 2 to see the approximate location of these lands on a modern map) and comprise the Dogue Run Farm, the Old Mill Farm, and about 436 acres which Washington called "Chapel Land" (Wehner et al. 1980:I-7). In addition to the lands, Washington set aside money for the construction of the Lewis' mansion and even selected the site — and architect — for the house. The architect, Dr. William Thorton, was the first architect of the U.S. Capitol and a close personal friend of Washington.

The Lewis Period 1799-1846

George Washington died in December 1799, but the Lewis' continued to live with Martha at Mount Vernon. During this time they began construction on their own plantation, apparently in 1800. By 1802 the two wings of the mansion were complete. In an 1803 insurance form, one wing was described as "A brick Dwelling house 16 feet by 34 feet. Stories high, with a cellar underneath." There was a blank in front of

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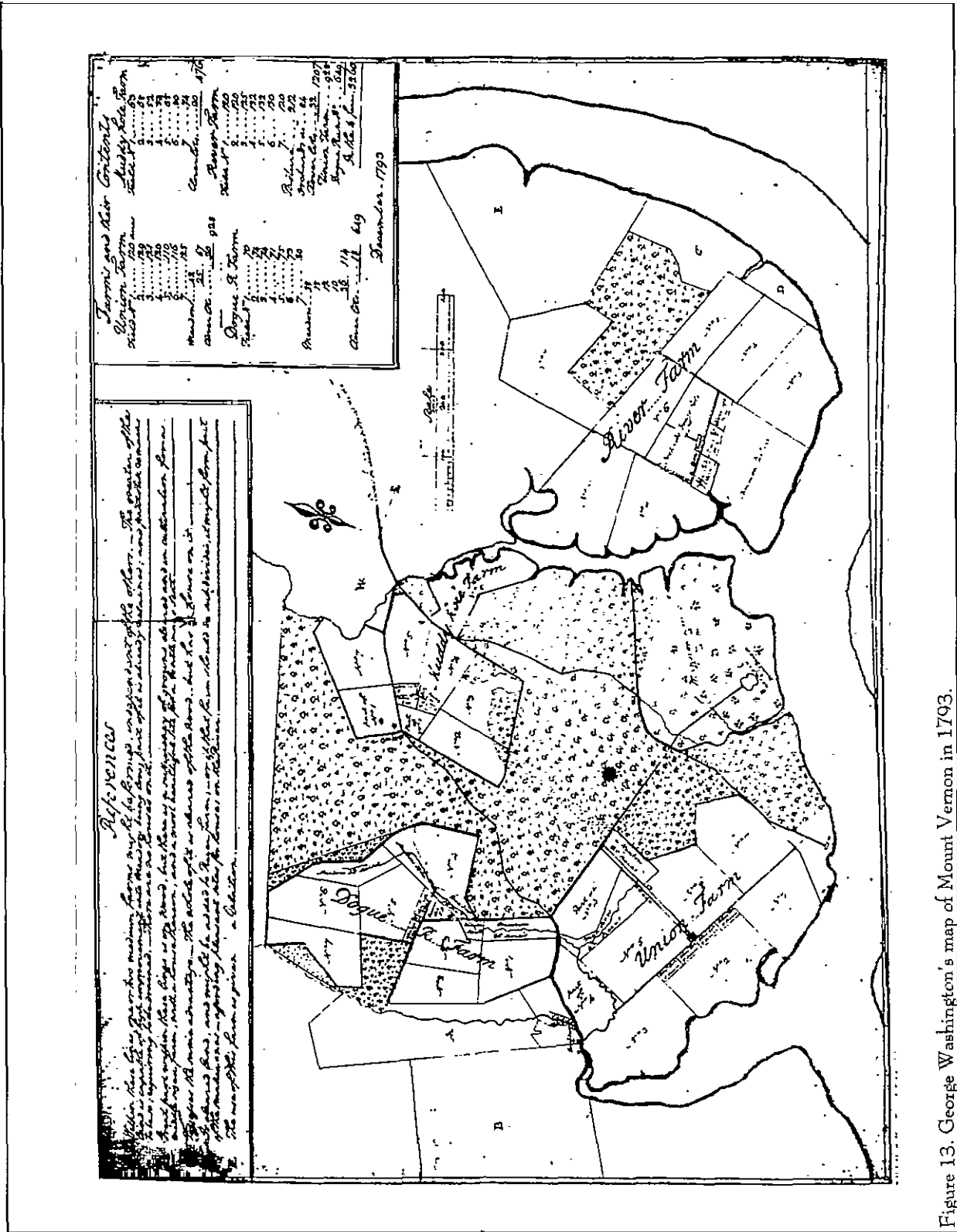


Figure 13. George Washington's map of Mount Vernon in 1793.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF WOODLAWN PLANTATION

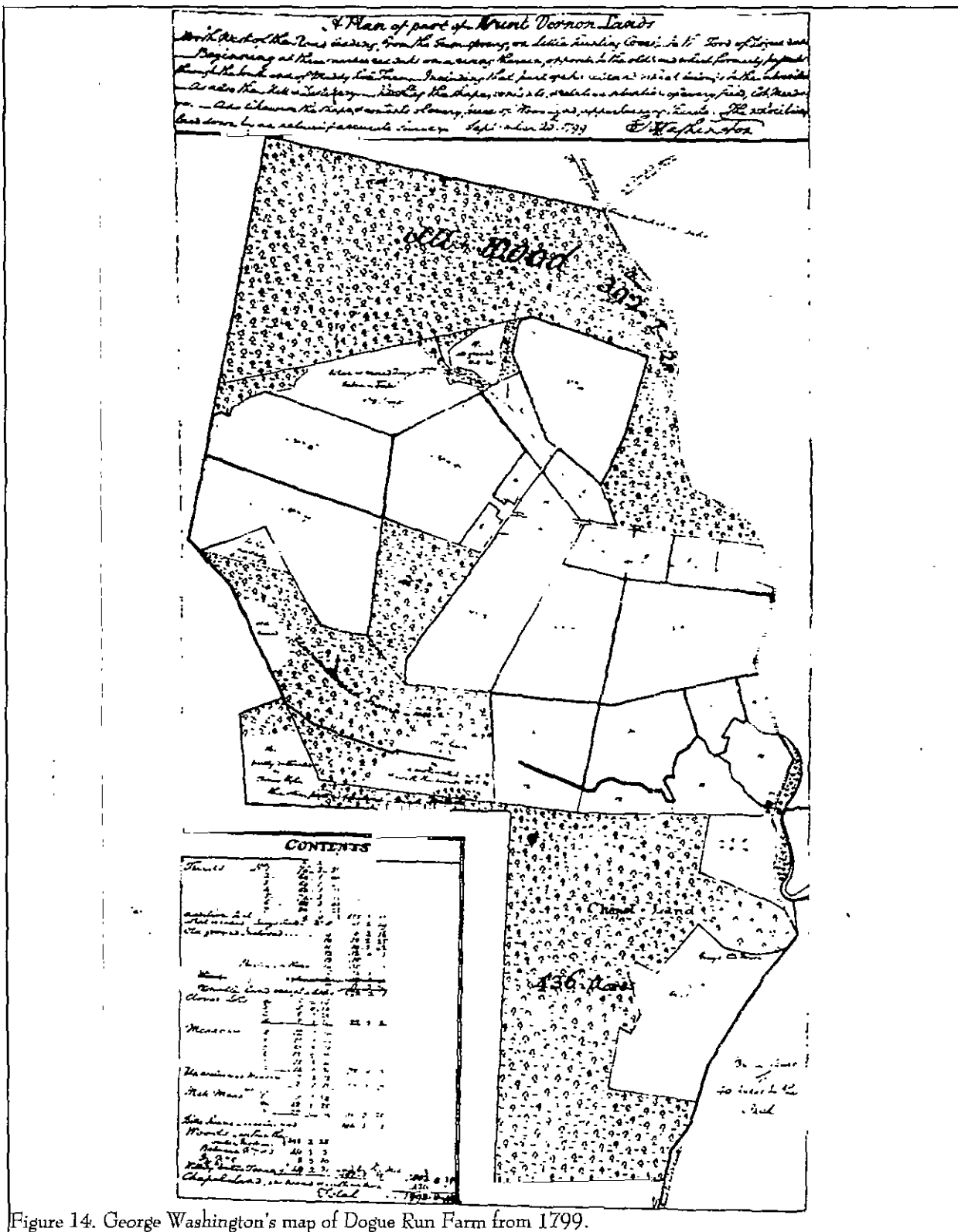


Figure 14. George Washington's map of Dogue Run Farm from 1799.

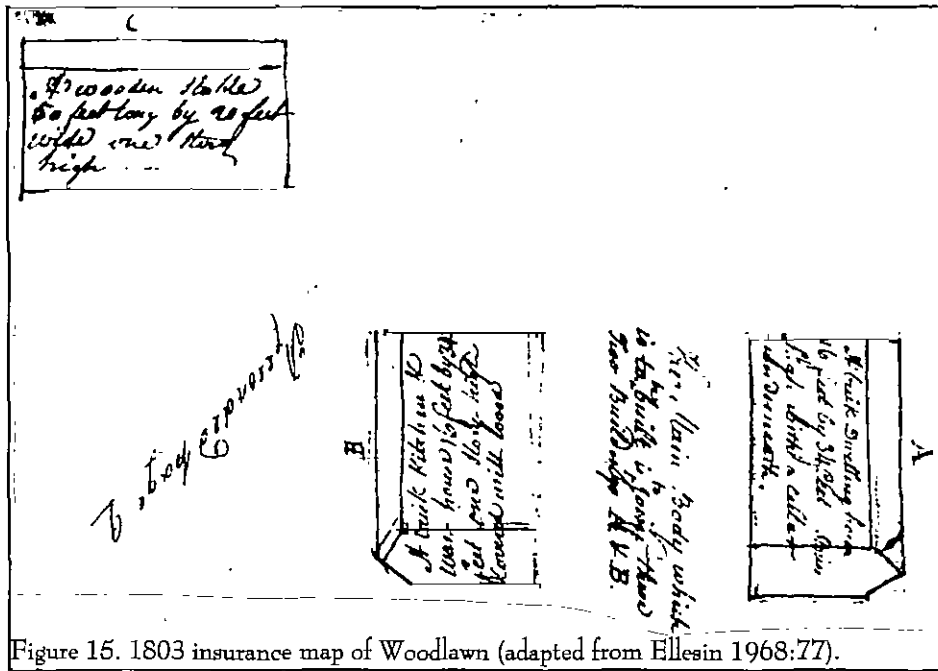


Figure 15. 1803 insurance map of Woodlawn (adapted from Ellesin 1968:77).

the insured plantation buildings at that time.

The two wings are still brick with wood roofs, although they are now described as 16 by 36 feet. What is different is that both are described as one and a half stories high. This suggests that neither building was entirely finished when insured in 1803 — or when the Lewises moved in. The drawing shows the brick dairy and smokehouse and there is also a notation that the stable was not within 30 feet of any brick building.

“stories,” suggesting that there was some uncertainty regarding the building. The other wing was described as “A brick Kitchen & wash house 16 feet by 34 feet one Story high covered with wood.” Also present was “A Wooden Stable 60 feet long by 20 feet wide one story high” (Figure 15). With the death of Martha Washington in 1802, Mount Vernon was passed to another Washington nephew, Judge Bushrod Washington, and the Lewises moved to the flanker at Woodlawn while the main house was under construction. The central core was completed in 1805 and an 1815 insurance form (Figure 16) shows

Ellesin (1968:14) comments that farming was never profitable on Woodlawn “because the land was poor and hard to cultivate.” Likely this means that the

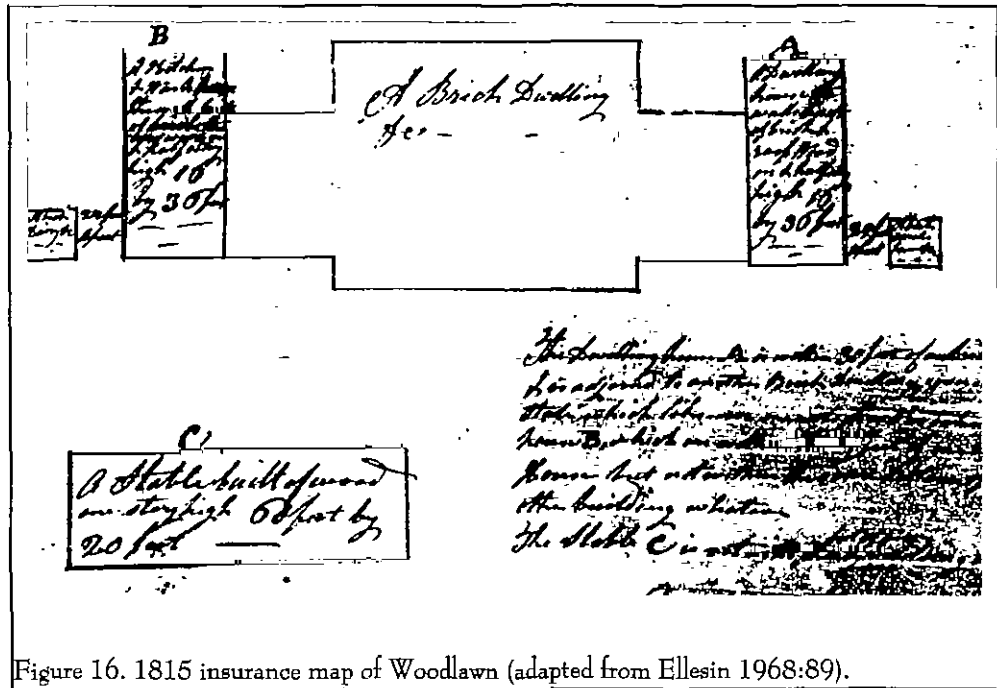


Figure 16. 1815 insurance map of Woodlawn (adapted from Ellesin 1968:89).

steep slopes required careful attention lest they erode and the bottomlands had been under cultivation since at least 1793 and likely long before. Without fertilizer or crop rotation, the Woodlawn lands were likely close to exhaustion by the time Lewis began his farming career. Lewis derived his food crops from his Audley Plantation, outside Berryville, Virginia to the northeast (Ellesin 1968:15) and Woodlawn was devoted to sheep and horses, becoming Lewis' seat rather than a productive farm. Nevertheless, the slave population in 1820 was recorded as 87 (Flanagan 1985:7)², suggesting that some considerable activity was being at least attempted at Woodlawn.

As Ellesin makes clear, life was not entirely happy for Lewis. He found the land poor ("worse than nothing") and his wife intemperate in her spending ("the habit had become a disease without a cure"). For Nelly's part she seems to have found living in the shadow of Mount Vernon depressing ("it is a continued source of uneasiness to reflect on times past which can never be recalled") and her husband a poor provider ("we Virga [sic] wives must be satisfied with such small sums as our improvident Farmer Husbands can venture to spend"). In spite of these internal reflections, outsiders saw lavish spending and entertaining ("The plate and china exceeds what I have seen any where" and "At Mr. Lewis' house everything is on a grand and liberal scale."). Ellesin suggests that they were attempting to live in the manner they had become accustomed to at Mount Vernon, leading to frustration (Ellesin 1968:19-22).

Through time it appears that less and less activity took place on Woodlawn, it reaching what one historian has described as "derelict" status. With the death of Lawrence Lewis in 1839, Nelly was 50. She left Woodlawn, moving in with her son Lorenzo at Audley. The Woodlawn plantation seems, according to all accounts, to have stood abandoned with the fields fallow. The property was inherited by Lorenzo, who was either unable to manage the tract, or unwilling to invest further in the property. He placed Woodlawn up for sale

² The 1998 National Historic Landmark Nomination indicates that there were "over 90" slaves on the plantation.

in 1846. The ad for the tract described Woodlawn as containing 2,030 acres "more than 1,000 acres in wood, with a quantity of fine ship and other timber" (quoted in Wehner et al. 1980:I-19).

The Troth-Gillingham Period 1846-1851

Woodlawn was purchased by the Gillingham-Troth Company, a Quaker-owned timber firm from New Jersey. Jacob Troth described the tract shortly after his acquisition:

In less than forty years from its first occupancy it was abandoned to the owl, the bat and the swallow; its lands to the fox, deer, and herds and hogs The fields, which in all the surrounding country had been devoted to the cultivation of grain and tobacco, had mostly grown up in forests (quoted in Wehner et al. 1980:I-19).

As the National Historic Landmark Nomination observes, this purchase was an extraordinary experiment. In the midst of the slaveholding plantations, the Quakers established a system of free-labor, intended to demonstrate the viability of this approach to slaveholders — none of whom seemed to take any notice. The Troths and Gillinghams divided up the Woodlawn estate so that each party would receive approximately half of the tract. The Gillingham's receive the land north of the "National Road"³ and the

³ The "National Road" was also known as the "Pole Road" and was built by the Quakers to get from their farms to "Major Lewis's Mill Road," which formed the southern boundary of the Woodlawn estate and which was also known as the King's Highway or the "Pincushion Road." Today Route 622 northeast of Mill Road or Route 235 follows the old National or Pole Road route, while to the southwest the road would have come in just behind or northwest of Woodlawn, joining US 1 about at Woodlawn Church. Mill Road would have ended at Washington's Mill, forming a T-intersection with Pincushion Road, which is today at least partially Route 623. The Toll Pike, built by the Quakers by 1859, at least partially follows the route of US 1.

Troths the land to the south, which included the Woodlawn mansion (Wehner et al. 1980:I-20). Both parties began selling off their respective shares to other Quakers who wished to come to Virginia and establish small farms. The Gillingham-Troth Company, however, retained timber rights and began to cut down forests for shipment back north.

The Troths took over Woodlawn, using it first as a meeting and school house, although eventually Troth began using it as his house. In 1851 a meeting house was built on the Woodlawn grounds⁴ and about 1858 Jacob Troth built his own house, Grand View, about 300 feet north of the mansion.

John Mason Period 1850-1892

In 1853 the main Woodlawn mansion and 546 acres of Troth's land were acquired by John and Rachel Mason, Baptists who, like the Quakers, were staunch abolitionists. During his life Mason attempted to acquire as much of Woodlawn as he could and, at his death in 1888, he had managed to acquire more than 1,000 acres of the plantation (Wehner 1980:I-23).

As the National Historic Landmark Nomination observes, the Baptists and Quakers exerted a great influence in the area, but were alone in their opposition to slavery. In this area they held virtually no influence. In spite of that they lived through the Civil War in relative isolation.

By the time of John Mason's death in 1888 he had already given his son, Otis Tufton Mason, a 63 acre tract across current US 1. Here Otis Mason built his own house, still standing today. At John Mason's death his wife inherited the mansion and a 63 acre tract surrounding it. Together these two tracts closely represent the Trust property of today.

Rachel Mason died in 1889 and the Woodlawn mansion and the surrounding 65 acres were placed up

⁴ This is the Woodlawn Friends Meeting House, about 600 feet southwest of the main house and outside the survey tract.

for sale. Apparently no buyer was identified until 1892.

New Alexandria Land and River Improvement Company Period 1892-1901

In 1892 the Woodlawn property was sold to the New Alexandria Land and River Improvement Company, which intended to build a tourist trolley from Alexandria to Mount Vernon and Woodlawn. As directed by John Mason's will, the house would be preserved in memory of the Lewises.

The venture was successful at establishing a route to Mount Vernon, although it was never continued to Woodlawn and the mansion sat vacant for the entire period, falling further into decay. With the company's profits declining and their interest in the property waning, the tract was again placed on the market.

Paul Kester Period 1901-1905

The mansion was acquired by New York playwright Paul Kester in 1901. He began repairs, shortly thereafter moving into the mansion with his brother, Vaughan, their mother, and 60 cats. In 1902 Kester also acquired the other 61 acre portion of the tract south of US 1, bringing Woodlawn to approximately the same size as it is today under the Trust.

While the Kesters likely saved the house, they also began alterations. Perhaps the most significant was the raising of the two wings and hyphens. The original hyphens were described as 1½ stories, but a ca. 1890 photograph, from before any restoration efforts, shows them to be one story, with a vented attic or crawl space and perhaps a partial basement (Anonymous 1971:7). The new flankers were modified to be 2 stories with a basement. It was during this period that a portion of the east elevation collapsed and they apparently demolished the icehouse in order to acquire repair bricks.

**Elizabeth Sharpe Period
1905-1925**

In 1905 the property was sold to Elizabeth Sharpe, who also acquired the 12.89 acre parcel on which Mason's Grand View was situated (Wehner et al. 1980:I-26). She set out to restore the mansion and over the next 20 years spent over \$100,000 on the structure. Her modifications to the house are briefly summarized in the National Historic Landmark Nomination and Wehner et al. (1980:I-26 - I-27) briefly recount her modifications of the grounds. Most of this work focused on remarking the mansion as a classic Colonial Revival, while the grounds work focused on creating what seemed to be appropriate gardens. As Flanagan observed, "her changes refined and elaborated the design, but actually did little to restore the original design" (Flanagan 1985:8).

Among the more significant ground modifications, she constructed the stables on the south side of US 1, as well as modifications on the river or east side of the mansion.

**Senator Oscar Underwood Period
1925-1948**

With Sharpe's death in 1924, the property was acquired by Senator and Mrs. Oscar Underwood of Alabama. It appears that most of the alterations during this period were confined to the interior of the house, although it is certain that considerable modifications were made to the north of the house, with the establishment of what is still called the "Underwood Garden." It is in this area, and perhaps even further to the north, that grading removed the original A horizon soils.

The property remained in the Underwood family until 1948 when it was sold to the Immaculate Heart of Mary Mission Society, Inc., which intended to use the property as a headquarters and boys school. In response, preservation efforts sought to ensure that the mansion and grounds were retained in public ownership. These efforts eventually lead to the acquisition of the property by the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

METHODS

Research Goals

The primary goal of this survey was to identify and record archaeological sites within the survey tract, which included about 126 acres at Woodlawn Plantation. As stated earlier, this work is being done in order to assist The National Trust for Historic Preservation better manage the tract and its resources.

No major analytical hypotheses were created prior to the field work and data analysis. The research design proposed for this study is fundamentally explorative and explicative. Even with very minimal background research we determined that too little was known about this tract — or about historic modifications to the tract — to support more extensive research goals. We recommend that this study be viewed as but the first phase of the archaeological research at Woodlawn and, based on the finding of this study, additional research be conducted with more specifically defined research goals.

As stated above, the primary goals of this survey were to identify and record archaeological sites within the survey tract. Normally this is accomplished through the application of the criteria for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places described by 36CFR60.4. Typically, archaeological sites are considered eligible based on Criterion D, because they "have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history." *National Register Bulletin* 36 (Townsend et al. 1993) provides an evaluative process that contains specific steps for forming a clearly defined explicit rationale for either the site's eligibility or lack of eligibility.

In the case of Woodlawn, however, a sizable portion of the property had already been placed on the National Register of Historic Places (under Criteria B: association with important persons and C: distinctive design or physical characteristics), and much of the site was designated as a National Historic Landmark.

Consequently, our assessment process was modified to help the National Trust determine whether any portions of the property should also be considered eligible under Criterion D. Only for those areas outside the current National Historic Landmark boundaries were we concerned for determining eligibility of any new sites identified.

Archival Research

The initial scope of work for this study specified that "substantial historic research is being conducted as part of the Historic Structure & Landscape Report currently being prepared" and that "this research will be made available." Only a "limited amount of additional research" was anticipated necessary (National Trust for Historic Preservation, Request for Proposals, dated August 27, 1999). As it turned out, the background research was not available at the time of the field investigation. As a result, our background research included a review of the site files at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) in Richmond, as well as a fairly detailed examination of records available at Woodlawn Plantation.

At DHR we were specifically interested in the existing site file for Woodlawn Plantation, as well as the records of nearby sites. We also were interested in any reports available in their library for nearby archaeological surveys or sites. Surprisingly few of the early archaeological studies at Woodlawn are found in the DHR collections. Most were obtained directly from National Trust Archaeologist Lynne Lewis.

At Woodlawn we were particularly interested in documents that might be useful in reconstructing the land use history of the tract. Consequently, we focused on the original materials available from the Trust's early activities on the site, as well as on secondary studies of the plantation's history and use (such as Ellesin 1968). Of particular use was the background information provided by Wehner et al. (1980) in the original

development plan for Woodlawn. Although we were advised that this document was incomplete and flawed, it still provided the best overall account of activities on the tract. We also briefly examined the photography files at Woodlawn.

As a result, this study has not broken especially new ground. On the other hand, we have tried to take all of the existing information and examine it from a fresh perspective. Certainly one recommendation is that prior to any additional archaeological investigation, an effort be made to synthesize the available historical documentation — including any which may be available as a result of the Historic Structure & Landscape Report — and incorporate those results.



Figure 17. Shovel testing in the horse pastures, south of US 1.

Fields Methods

The scope of work for this project divided the survey tract into two areas. Area 1, which contained the mansion and 69.6 acres, was situated north of US 1. Area 2, which contained 56.4 acres, was situated to the south of US 1.

In Area 1 the scope specified that the research consist of "a two-level, Phase I, 100% sampling survey." The area was subdivided into a high probability area, encompassing about 18 acres and situated around the main house, and a low probability area, consisting of the remainder of the area (about 52 acres).

Area 2 was likewise divided between a high probability area, consisting of about 6 acres encompassing the Otis T. Mason House and the stables, and a low probability area which included about 50 acres. These two areas, as well as the high and low probability areas, are shown in Figure 18.

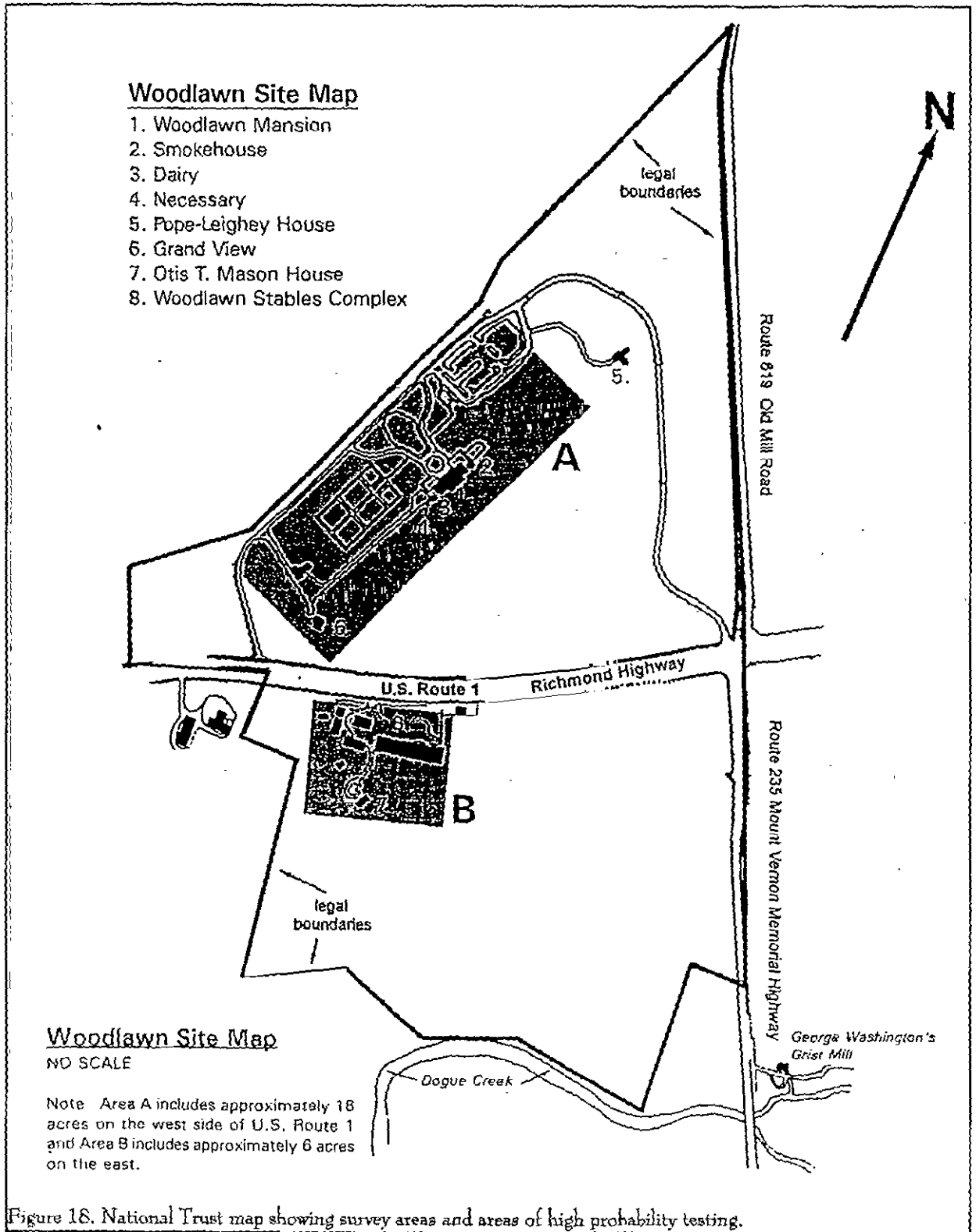
In both high probability areas the survey was to consist of "transects spaced at 60 foot intervals, with screened one-foot shovel test pits placed 30 feet apart." This testing was to be supplemented with "intrasite testing as necessary to determine site size, age, and subsurface integrity of any located sites."

The low probability areas were to be tested using "transects spaced at 100 foot intervals, with screened, one-foot shovel test pits placed 60 feet apart." It was further noted that a portion of the tract consisted of steep slopes, "where a pedestrian survey may be an acceptable alternative."

As is often the case when trying to transfer research strategies from paper to the ground, there were changes. On the ground we identified the northern area of high probability to measure about 1400 feet southwest by northeast by 650 feet northwest-southeast, encompassing about 20.9 acres — not the proposed 18 acres. Moreover, the area of high probability shovel testing was actually greater than even this since it was at times easier to continue close interval shovel testing then to switch methodologies.

We also found that it was easier to use 50 foot intervals than the originally proposed 60 foot, resulting in slightly more tests being excavated than originally proposed.

On the southern tract (Area 2) the high probability area, on the ground, was laid out to measure about 550 feet east-west by 450 feet north-south, encompassing about 5.7 acres or slightly less than the



6 acres originally anticipated. This difference in size is primarily the result of our using what seemed to be natural topographic features to define the area.

The remainder of the property was to be surveyed as low probability, using transects at 100 feet and shovel tests every 50 feet. This allowed every other high probability transect to continue as a low probability transect, with the shovel testing interval increasing from 30 feet to 50 feet. In addition, low probability areas with steep slopes (defined for field purposes as 10° or about 17.6% using a clinometer), a pedestrian survey was used instead of shovel testing.

In practice, we found that it was often difficult to maintain the transects at even distances on the topography at Woodlawn. As a consequence, many of the transects, even in low probability areas, are closer together than originally proposed. All of these modifications, however, served to only increase coverage.

The one case where coverage was decreased occurred in the tract south of US 1. There the entire tract is currently being used by stables leasing the property from the National Trust. We wanted to minimize any disruption in their activities, while also ensuring that the activities taking place on the tract would be safe for our crews, riders, and the horses. After a meeting on-site with the stable owners, a representative from Woodlawn, and our staff, we determined that some paddocks, the indoor training area, and the racing area would not be shovel tested. We felt that the horses were too skittish and too likely to injure themselves in the loose soil of the shovel tests. We also sought to minimize the use of flagging tape in these areas since horses tend to eat the tape, causing blockages.

Although these modifications resulted in less shovel test coverage in the area, we do not believe that this is a significant issue. We discovered that the entire stable area has been extensively affected by the horse operations (Figures 19 and 20).

The existing interior riding area/stable was recently replaced after a severe ice storm caused considerable damage to the original stables. As a result, this area has been extensively damaged by construction

related activities. We also discovered that most of the paddocks have suffered extensive erosion — to the point that about once a year the stable gathers up the exposed rock (which can harm the horses) and replenishes the soil with fill dirt. As a result, in many areas south of US 1 the original soil has been completely eroded away and replaced with fill. The stable has also been filling low areas and re-sculpting the landscape for a number of years. Within the past decade more acreage has been taken out of forest and converted to pasture, much of it on slopes. This has exacerbated the erosion.

As a result of these modifications there is excellent ground surface visibility and we used the same pedestrian methodology in these areas as was employed in the sloping areas north of US 1.

We should also note that the complexity of the survey tract, especially in the area of the main house, resulted in number of shovel tests not being excavated in exactly the area anticipated by virtue of the research design. Gravel, brick, and paved pathways, walls, fences, trees, shrubbery, plantings, buried utilities, and a general concern for pedestrian safety required that many tests be relocated. Not anticipating the extent of the problem, each investigator initially resolved the conflict independently. This meant that sometimes tests were offset to the right or left, while at other times the tests were shifted forward or backward. Eventually we realized the extent of the problem and directed the investigators to go in whatever direction would maintain the test closest to the area initially intended. Individual positive shovel tests were also flagged in the field.

For this study an archaeological *site* is defined as a concentration of more than five artifacts in a 50 foot area or any two consecutive positive shovel tests. An isolated *occurrence* consists of five or less artifacts. All archaeological sites were assigned state site numbers; archaeological occurrences are only noted and are not assigned permanent site numbers.

A total of 1600 shovel test locations were excavated or examined (in the case of steep slopes) as a result of this study, 607 in high probability areas and 993 in low probability areas. Of these, 63 (3.9%) were found to be positive — 50 (8.2%) in high probability areas and 13 (1.3%) in low probability areas. Fifty-

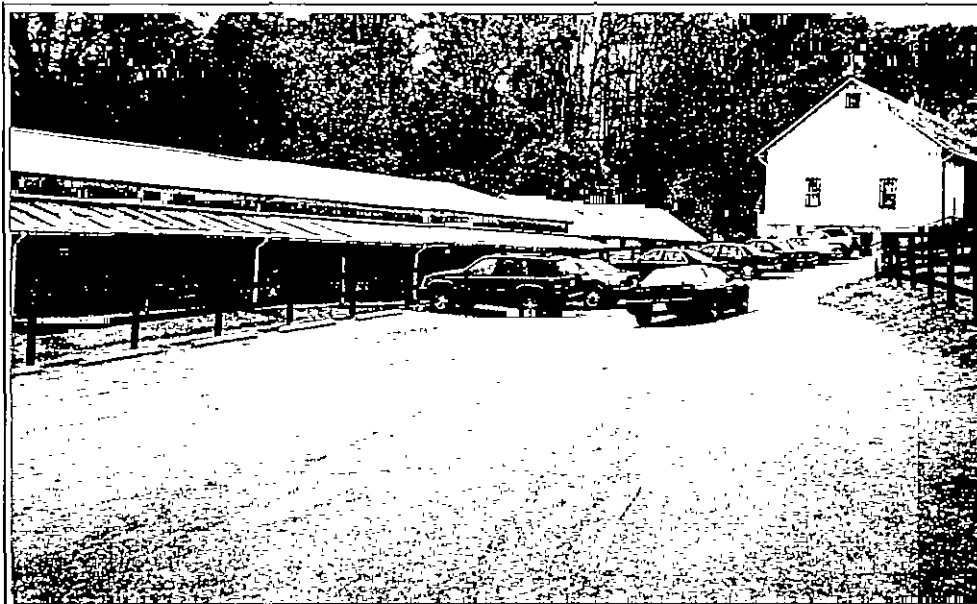


Figure 19. View of the stables and parking area forming the core of the high probability area south of US 1.

seven of the tests were positive in the north survey area and six were positive south of US 1.

Confronted with a large main plantation area and a number of positive tests, we determined that it was possible to derive reasonable site boundaries without additional testing. Additional testing, however, was necessary in those areas away from the main house where we needed to determine if a positive shovel test was perhaps a distinct site, or simply an isolated find. This decision to conduct, or not conduct, additional close interval testing was somewhat judgmental, but the further away from

the main house complex we were, the more likely we would conduct additional testing.

For example, on Transect 16 at the west edge of the property we found two positive shovel tests 50 feet from one another. In this area these two positive tests were further investigated with tests at 25 foot intervals in a cruciform pattern around them. These additional tests, including the one placed midway between the two positive tests on the transect line, were all negative. As a result, we chose to identify these remains as two isolated finds.



Figure 20. View of a horse paddock, showing survey conditions and limitations.

A similar case occurred on Transect 37. Two positive shovel tests were found adjacent to one another at the eastern edge of the tract, adjacent to US 1. Further testing at 25-foot intervals, however, revealed these two positives to be isolated occurrences.

In addition to these transect shovel tests, we also conducted testing in areas which we specifically identified as worthy of additional attention. One example was in the vicinity of the Underwood Garden, west of the main house. It was in this area that Sue Henry had suggested the location of second privy, placing it at the northeast corner of the garden. Our measurements, however, suggested that it should be further to the southwest, toward the smokehouse. As a result, we placed additional shovel tests in both areas, finding archaeological materials in both areas, but no clear signs of a privy in either.

We also conducted additional shovel testing off Shovel Test 6 on Transect 6 in order to verify the "black soil" observed by Alden Hopkins in 1954.

The additional shovel testing conducted in various parts of the survey tract added an additional 58 shovel tests to the 1,600 on defined transects.

Laboratory Methods

The cleaning of artifacts and cataloging of the specimens was conducted at Chicora laboratories in Columbia in December 1999 and January 2000. In an effort to help Woodlawn incorporate all of its archaeological collections into one system, we agreed to also include in our cataloging materials from previous investigations at the Pope-Leighey House, as well as other miscellaneous items the staff found in various boxes in the house's attic.

These materials were cataloged using a lot system. The prefix is the site number, such as 44FX1146, followed by a sequential number identifying the provenience, such as 44FX1146-1. This would identify the first positive shovel test (ST 3) on the first transect (TR 1). This is then followed by another number, assigned to the different artifact classes in that particular provenience, such as 44FX1146-1-1, which might be all of the undecorated pearlware found in that

particular shovel test. The cataloging information is provided on polypaper tags included in each zipperlock bag with the artifacts. The bag itself is then labeled, providing redundancy in case the paper catalog is damaged or lost.

Specimens were packed in plastic bags and boxed. There are some collections, specifically iron objects, for which conservation may be desirable. The Trust should make a determination if the specific items are worthy of conservation efforts.¹

Field notes were prepared on pH neutral, alkaline buffered paper and photographic materials were processed to archival standards. All field notes, with archival copies, have also been curated with this facility.

Analysis of the historic collections follow professionally accepted standards with a level of suitability to the quantity and quality of the remains. In general, the temporal, cultural, and typological classifications of historic remains follow such authors as Cushion (1976), Godden (1964, 1985), Miller (1980, 1991), Noël Hume (1978), Norman-Wilcox (1965), Peirce (1988), Price (1970), South (1977), and Walton (1976). Glass artifacts are identified using sources such as Jones (1986), Jones and Sullivan (1985), McKearin and McKearin (1972), McNally (1982), and Vose (1975). Sutton and Arkush (1996) provide an excellent overview of a broad range of other historic material, although primary sources will typically be provided in the text if the remains require a more detailed analysis.

¹ Not included in our catalog, or conservation needs assessment, are a number of artifacts on exhibit at Woodlawn. Some of these are ferrous metal which are in need of conservation treatment.

SURVEY RESULTS

Area North of US 1

The area north of US 1 includes the main Woodlawn complex and the Grand View house. The area is 69.6 acres incorporating a variety of landscaped lawn, wooded slope, and grassed areas. Previously an area of about 20 acres had been defined as 44FL1146, while the entire area was included in the National Historic Landmark designation.

The zone of high probability in this area was laid out to measure about 1400 feet southwest by northeast by 650 feet northwest-southeast, encompassing about 20.9 acres. The remaining 48.7 acres fell into the low probability zone. A total of 987 shovel tests were laid out in this portion of the survey tract — 415 shovel tests in the high probability area, with an additional 572 laid out in the low probability area. Of the latter, 279 were not excavated because of slopes over 10°. These shovel test locations were examined as part of the pedestrian survey.

Fifty-seven of the shovel tests in this area of the survey tract were positive, representing 5.8% of the total. Of these, 49 are clustered in the high-probability tract and assist in defining the site area of 44FX1146. The remaining eight shovel tests are found in various outlying sections and are interpreted as isolated remains (Figure 21).

Considering first those materials not included in the main site area, we identified two positive tests on Transect 1 (Shovel Tests 3 and 5). These tests are situated north of the access road on a relatively flat terrace. Shovel Test 3 recovered two fragments of clear glass, while Shovel Test 5 produced one aqua glass fragment. Additional shovel tests around these two positives yielded no additional materials. Although the terrace would be suitable for habitation we found no additional evidence of use or cultural activities in this area.

Transect 16, Shovel Test 5 produced one fragment of "black" glass, while Shovel Test 6 produced a single fragment of window glass. These tests are on a level terrace west of the main house and the service road. This area has seen considerable disturbance from maintenance activities. There is a gravel road, stockpiled gravel, and piles of dead branches and leaves (Figures 22 and 23). Additional testing revealed no other materials in this area and we interpret these remains as isolated finds.

Our investigations at Transect 35, Shovel Tests 6 and 11 each produced one fragment of "black" glass. Again, additional tests excavated as a cruciform around each positive failed to identify any additional materials. Consequently these, too, are considered isolated finds.

Finally, Shovel Test 3 on Transect 37 produced one unidentifiable burned object, while Shovel Test 4 contained a fragment of quartz. The latter object might represent shatter, but no other prehistoric materials were recovered. Likewise, additional shovel testing failed to uncover other materials in the area. These are considered isolated finds.

The Collections at 44FX1146

In what we have defined as the main site area, we found a variety of primarily nineteenth century materials, consisting of pearlwares and whitewares. Less diagnostic materials include "black" bottle glass, likely from wine or beer bottles (although these containers may be frequently reused), nails (all of which were fragmented and heavily damaged), window glass, and brick fragments. The survey also produced a number of small slate fragments. The numbers present, based on previous investigations, seem too small to suggest the presence of a slate roof. Instead, these materials are possibly from writing slates, perhaps from the use of the main house as a Quaker meeting house and

FIGURE NOT AVAILABLE

Figure 21. Archaeological survey of the Woodlawn Plantation tract.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF WOODLAWN PLANTATION

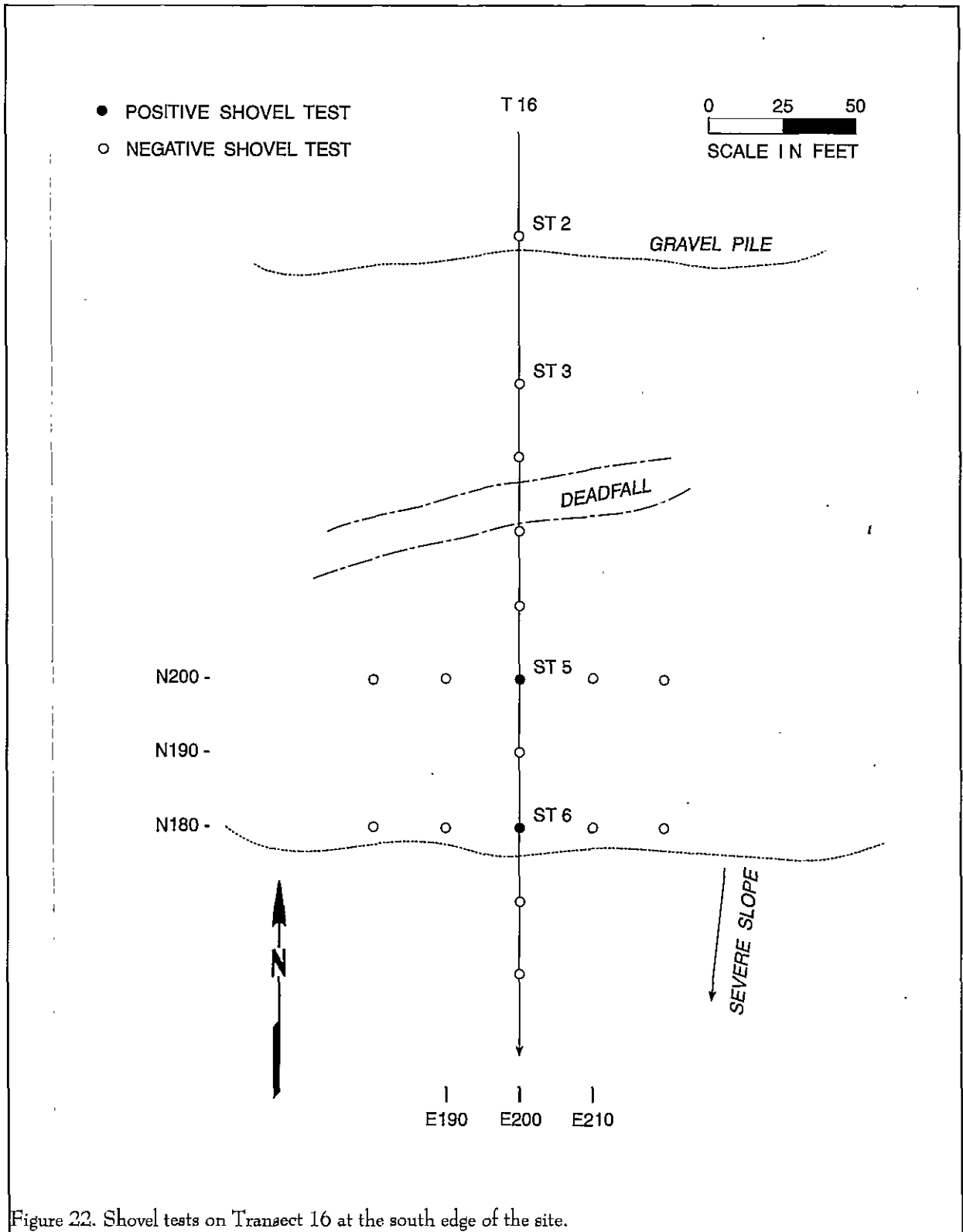


Figure 22. Shovel tests on Transect 16 at the south edge of the site.

SURVEY RESULTS

school. Other materials are found in very low frequencies.

Of the 56 ceramics recovered from the site area, 51 are datable. The mean ceramic date of about 1806 is shown in Table 3.

This collection is interesting since it suggests that the Lewises may have brought with them some minor heirloom pieces of Westerwald and white salt glazed stoneware, both of which ceased being manufactured nearly three decades prior to the completion of their house. Alternatively, these remains may represent items being used by the slaves on the site, perhaps during the construction of the mansion. Regardless, these "early" pieces account for less than 8% of the collection.

Table 3.
Mean Ceramic Date for 44FX1146

Ceramic	Date Range	Mean Date (xi)	# (fi)	$\frac{fi \times xi}{n}$
Underglazed blue porcelain	1660-1800	1730	1	1,730
Westerwald	1700-1775	1738	3	5,214
White SGSW	1740-1775	1758	1	1,758
Creamware, undecorated	1762-1820	1791	10	17,910
Pearlware, blue hand painted	1780-1820	1800	4	7,200
transfer printed	1795-1840	1818	6	10,908
edged	1780-1830	1805	3	5,415
poly hand painted	1820-1840	1805	1	1,805
undecorated	1780-1830	1805	14	25,270
Whiteware, undecorated	1820→	1860	8	14,880
			51	92,090
		$92,090 \div 51 = 1805.6$		

SGSW = salt glazed stoneware

of Woodlawn, such as the creamwares and pearlwares (which comprise nearly three-quarters of the collection).¹ The bulk of these wares may also be considered high-status because of their expense. Certainly the polychrome hand painted and transfer printed pearlwares were very expensive. While the undecorated pearlwares are typically not considered expensive, it is important to remember that these undecorated pieces,

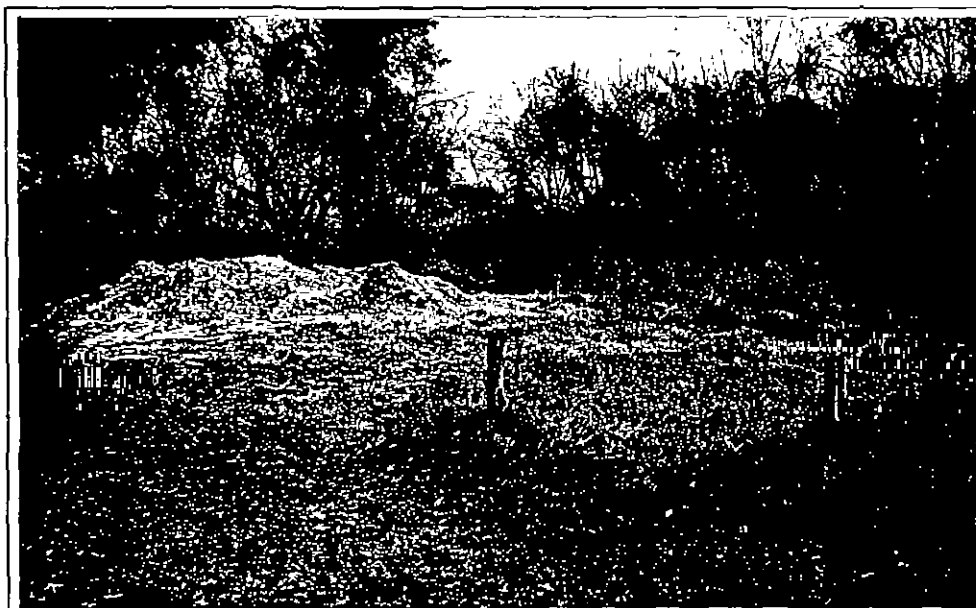


Figure 23. View of the south edge of the site, showing disturbances in the area of Transect 16.

Far more common are wares that were at the peak of their popularity during the Lewises' ownership

¹ The whitewares may be momentarily discounted since they may have been deposited during the Troth-Gillingham period of ownership and use.

when first introduced, were the preferred wares and fetched very high prices. They declined in popularity — and hence price — only as other decorations became more sought after. The only consistently less expensive ceramic present are the few edged pieces found in the collection.

The relatively low frequency of porcelain, frequently considered a very high status item, may at first be considered strange. Yet Martin reveals that the popularity of porcelain seems to have declined quickly, and decisively, after 1779 (Martin 1994:174). It is clear that creamware was the beneficiary of porcelain's popular decline, but it doesn't easily explain the event.

The English East India Company withdrew from the porcelain trade in 1791, yet private traders continued to import porcelains into England for several decades. Moreover, the American trade began in the mid-1780s, shortly after the end of the American Revolution (Palmer 1976:25) and there was a brisk

The explanation for this decline in porcelain at Mid-Atlantic and Southeastern plantations is, strangely enough, the result of its popularity. As Howard comments, "the enormous popularity enjoyed by the finest porcelain in the first half of the century now encouraged a growing middle class to adopt the style in their turn — so often the death knell of any high fashion" (Howard 1994:17). This same view is repeated by Martin, who explains that in the late eighteenth century a range of events — lowering prices, greater prosperity, increased marketing — all came together at once and spurred the public to spend more lavishly. Material objects — luxuries — that at one time had been available only to the wealthiest and most elite, were suddenly being used by the middle class. Items that had at one time been symbols of the ruling class' power and wealth became more widely available. The result was a race for new symbols. As one author explains, "the elite raced off for new social symbols; the middling ranks galloped after them; even the poorer sorts jogged along, at least to the degree that their economic abilities

enabled them" (Martin 1994:171).

This may help us, then, to understand why Woodlawn — a plantation which by all accounts saw extraordinary luxuries and which was inhabited by a planter who lived beyond his means — exhibits a very

low incidence of porcelain. It seems likely that Lewis saw others — the growing middle class — ordering porcelains and he chose to avoid them.

Moving from kitchen related items to those considered architectural in nature, the collection reveals relatively little. The nails (n=19) are all fragmented and

Table 4.
Previously Published Artifact Patterns (numbers in percents)
Compared to Woodlawn

	Revised Carolina Artifact Pattern ^a	Charleston Townhouse Profile ^b	Carolina Slave Artifact Pattern ^c	Georgia Slave Artifact Pattern ^d	Woodlawn
Kitchen	51.8-65.0	58.4	70.9-84.2	20.0-25.8	64.9
Architecture	25.2-31.4	36.0	11.8-24.8	67.9-73.2	31.5
Furniture	0.2-0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0-0.1	0.0
Arms	0.1-0.3	0.3	0.1-0.3	0.0-0.2	0.0
Tobacco	1.9-13.9	2.8	2.4-5.4	0.3-9.7	0.9
Clothing	0.6-5.4	0.9	0.3-0.8	0.3-1.7	0.0
Personal	0.2-0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1-0.2	0.0
Activities	0.9-1.7	1.1	0.2-0.9	0.2-0.4	2.7

^aGarrow 1982
^bZierden and Grimes 1989
^cGarrow 1982
^dSingleton 1980

trade into the 1830s (Schiffer et al. 1980:20). This trade didn't decline until the outbreak of the Opium Wars (1839); the resulting massive social dislocations dramatically reduced the trade, although it did continue throughout the nineteenth century (Schiffer et al. 1980:24, see also Palmer 1976:25-26).

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Table 5.
Artifacts Recovered from Previous Investigations in the Vicinity of the Pope-Leighey House
(All Proveniences Combined for this Table)

Artifact	Number	%	Artifact	Number	%
Kitchen Group Artifacts	578	86.8	buff ew, glaze missing	2	
Chinese porcelain	6		buff ew, clear lead glaze	1	
English porcelain, undec	3		coarse red ew, glaze missing	9	
white porcelain, decal	1		coarse red ew, clear lead glaze	6	
lead glazed slipware	3		coarse red ew, black lead glaze	5	
creamware, undec	150		coarse red ew, brown lead glaze	12	
black tp	1		glass, "black"	71	
pearlware, undec	127		glass, green	1	
blue hp	11		glass, clear	24	
poly hp	5		glass, brown	1	
blue tp	29		glass, aqua	3	
edged	16		glass, blue	2	
annular	13		glass, manganese	3	
cable/mocha	1		glass, melted	1	
whiteware, undec	10		Architectural Group Artifacts	74	11.1
blue tp	7		window glass	41	
tinted glaze	1		UID nail fragments	33	
yellow ware, undec	4		Tobacco Group Artifacts	12	1.7
Rockingham	2		kaolin pipestem	4	
Portobello ware	1		kaolin pipe bowl fragments	8	
redware, black lead glaze	5		Clothing Group Artifacts	1	0.2
redware, brown lead glaze	2		button (South's Type 18)	1	
redware, clear lead glaze	1		Activities Group Artifacts	1	0.2
stoneware, gray SG	6		wire fragment	1	
stoneware, brn SG	6				
stoneware, other	4				
refined ew, glaze missing	16				
refined ew, burnt	6				

heavily corroded. No architectural hardware was encountered, perhaps because there were relatively few shovel tests in immediate proximity to the house. Even window glass is relatively uncommon. Brick fragments, often glazed clinkers, are found, but none are very large.

One of the most common approaches used to group and examine classes of artifacts has been the functional groups of Kitchen, Architecture, Furniture, Personal, Clothing, Arms, Tobacco, and Activities developed by Stanley South (1977). These serve to subdivide historic assemblages into groups which could

reflect behavioral categories. In other words, Kitchen Group artifacts include things that might be found in, or used in, a kitchen — ceramics, table glass, serving pieces, and bottles. Architectural artifacts are those associated with buildings — nails, hinges, door locks, and even plaster remains.

South's artifact groups are useful for more than simply arranging lists of artifacts. When collections from different sites — and different kinds of sites — are compared we can often see differences in the proportions of the different types of artifacts that the

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occupants possessed. For example, wealthy planters tended to possess more personal artifacts (pocket knives, watches, writing instruments, and jewelry) than did slaves. Archaeologists through time have developed a series of "patterns" for different types of sites and their occupants. Table 4 compares the artifact patterns of four different site types with that from Woodlawn. The Revised Carolina Artifact Pattern is often seen at eighteenth and early nineteenth century plantations. The Town House Pattern was developed from excavations at the Charleston (South Carolina) town houses of wealthy planters and, while similar to the Carolina Artifact Pattern, tends to represent even more wealth and conspicuous consumption.

The collection from Woodlawn most closely resembles the Carolina Artifact Pattern, consistent with the historical evidence — which is not terribly surprising. What is perhaps more surprising is that the collections do not reveal more evidence of wealth.

This leads us into a brief discussion of the nature of these collections. To say that the materials from the shovel tests were fragmented is almost an understatement. The pieces were very small, often less than 1/2-inch in diameter and not infrequently as small as 1/4-inch. While plowing is at least partially responsible, this seems to be far more fragmentation than is normally seen in plowed collections. We are inclined to believe that we are seeing not only the results of plowing, but also the effects of Kester's facade reconstructions, Hopkins' multiple grader cuts and backfilling, and Underwood's garden grading — as well as other, thus far unrecognized, actions during the twentieth century. In sum, the archaeological collections reveal the extraordinary amount of ground disturbing activities which have taken place at this site.

Table 6.
Mean Ceramic Date for Materials Recovered
from the Vicinity of the Pope-Leighey House

Ceramic	Date Range	Mean Date (xi)	# (fi)	fi x xi
Underglazed blue porcelain	1660-1800	1730	6	10,380
Westerwald	1700-1775	1738	6	10,428
Lead glazed slipware	1670-1795	1733	3	5,199
Creamware, trans printed undecorated	1765-1815	1790	1	1,790
	1762-1820	1791	150	268,650
Pearlware, blue hand painted poly hand painted blue transfer printed edged annular/cable undecorated	1780-1820	1800	11	19,800
	1795-1815	1805	5	9,025
	1795-1840	1818	29	52,722
	1780-1830	1805	16	28,880
	1790-1820	1805	14	25,270
Whiteware, blue trans print tinted glaze undecorated	1780-1830	1805	127	229,235
	1831-1865	1848	7	12,936
	1911-1917	1941	1	1,941
Yellowware	1820→	1860	10	18,600
		1826-1880	1853	4
			390	702,268
				702,268 + 390 = 1800.7

It's also useful to very briefly consider the collections which have been derived from the surveys in the vicinity of the Pope-Leighey House (Lewis and Parker 1987, Lewis 1997). The materials, shown in Table 5, resemble those found in the shovel testing, although the variety is more extensive. In spite of this, the mean ceramic date for these materials is about 1801 — only 5 years earlier than the date determined from the shovel test collections.

What is far different is the pattern analysis. The materials from the vicinity of the Pope-Leighey House very closely resemble the Carolina Slave Artifact Pattern. This type of pattern would be expected from eighteenth century slave assemblages where there was very ephemeral architecture and the collection is dominated by Kitchen artifacts — which is exactly what we see in this collection.

Lewis and Parker (1987) and Lewis (1997) both comment on this unusual assemblage, mentioning that in spite of the artifact density, there seems to be no evidence of architecture — no brick foundations, no good evidence of features or occupation. It may be that these materials are representative of a previously unrecognized slave component at Woodlawn. If this is the case this site area is of very special importance. Unfortunately, the shovel test survey in this area failed to identify any remains — likely the result of only a small number of shovel tests actually falling into the area.

The Definition of 44FX1146

We have modified the original site boundaries to take in an area measuring about 500 feet northwest-southeast by 1800 feet southwest-northeast, or about 20.9 acres. These boundaries are based on both the shovel tests, the topography, and the historic structures.

We have included all of the shovel tests that we believe form the core of the collection north of US 1. To this we have added, at the north end, an area measuring about 500 feet by 300 feet (3.4 acres) in order to take in the collections previously encountered by the National Trust in the vicinity of the Pope-Leighey House (Lewis and Parker 1987, Lewis 1997). We felt this was necessary, in spite of our shovel tests all being negative in this area, given the quantities of material previously reported (Tables 5 and 6).

We also took into account the topography and National Trust boundaries. For example, the northwestern boundary is not only the property line, but also the edge of a significant slope.² Likewise, to the southeast there is another slope, down toward US 1. Not only did we find nothing on this slope, but historically nothing ever seems to have been mentioned

² While the area to the northwest, at the base of the slope, is thought to have been Woodlawn's pleasure gardens, this area was developed by Fort Belvoir without the benefit of any archaeological investigation. Consequently, there is no way to determine what might have been there originally. Today, however, the slope is all that remains intact and it serves as a reasonable boundary.

in this area.

Finally, we incorporated Grand View, the house built in 1859 by Jacob Troth. This is in spite of our failure to identify any significant quantity of materials in this portion of the site.³ We have no good reason to include it with the Woodlawn site, except that we expect additional research to show a blurring together of remains from the vicinity of this structure with those from the Woodlawn mansion. Future researchers, after additional investigation in this area, may desire to block it out and assign a separate site number.

Excluded from the site boundaries as we define them are the possible architectural remains reported by Flanagan (1985) along the edge of Pole Road. We found no evidence of archaeological or architectural remains in this area. Should this reputed site area be found in the future, the boundaries can be increased to incorporate the area or, alternatively, a new site can be defined (based on the nature of the materials encountered).

The central UTM coordinates of this site are Zone 18, 314170E 4287370N — the same as the original site centerpoint. This site encompasses about 30% of the area defined as a National Historic Landmark.

Soils in the site area are variable, reflecting the extensive modifications found around the main house. For example, Shovel Test 10 on Transect 3, between the main house and the visitor parking area, revealed about 0.3 foot of dark brown sandy loam which likely reflects landscaping fill over 0.6 foot of light brown loamy clay, representing the original A horizon. Below this is a firm orange clay. In contrast, between the house and southern gardens, Shovel Test 16 on Transect 6 revealed about 0.8 foot of brown loamy clay, perhaps landscaping fill or some other modified soil zone, overlying 0.5 foot of light brown loamy clay, which in turn overlaid subsoil. In contrast, to the east of the main house, toward the ice house, the soils seem less disturbed, with brick fragments noted in the soil

³ There is a filled well under the porch of Grand View, according to Frick (1953:6).

profiles to depths of about 1.3 feet.

The variability in the soil profiles reveals that there has been so much alteration of the overlying soils, it would be difficult to reconstruct the original soil profiles or depths for much of the site area.

Site Assessment

It is appropriate, from a management perspective, to explore whether site 44FX1146 is significant. Or, put another way, would it be appropriate for Woodlawn Plantation to also be listed on the National Register for its archaeological research potential (i.e., under Criterion D).

The data sets identified by this initial survey are limited to archaeological materials — ceramics, nails, window glass, fragments of container glass, and such — none of which seem very exciting. Moreover, these remains are highly fragmented, suggestive that they have seen considerable abuse since deposition. We did not, for example, encounter any clear evidence of features, except for one very important exception. We did relocate the black staining mentioned by Hopkins in the west yard of the main house. Another archaeological feature — the ice house — was found through research to have been almost completely excavated. Other research suggests that so much land alteration has occurred that the potential for the identification of features must be viewed somewhat skeptically. Moreover, documentary research also suggests that the multiple putting up and taking down or reworking of the wings and hyphens has likely destroyed any evidence of builders' trenches. Much of the area under the main house has also been disturbed.

In other words, the data sets — and their integrity — seem to be low. This would make any efforts at archaeological research difficult.

We must temper this assessment, however, with the observation that in spite of the intensity of this testing, there are still many areas which did not receive the level of testing that we would have liked to see.

For example, there is compelling evidence that individual plantation structures cannot be realistically

identified using a testing interval greater than 25 feet (see, for example, Keel 1999). In fact, an interval of 10 to 20 feet is likely to be even more effective, assuming such an approach is cost-effective. In other words, the current level of investigation is likely not adequate to conclude that no additional structures are present in the site area.

This also means that even while the judgmental tests failed to identify the location of the posited northern privy, we cannot conclude that it does not exist, or that the previous landscaping activities have destroyed any evidence of it. In fact, privies, because of their construction attributes, are likely to be well defined in the archaeological record. We simply have not adequately tested for it.

In a similar fashion we have an inadequate sample to appropriately address the issue of structural remains to the south of the main house. In spite of the garden modifications and the more recent grading for parking, this area, with additional close interval testing, may reveal evidence of the servants' quarters. Reference to Figure 21 does reveal a number of positive shovel tests in this particular area.

Other specific site areas, such as the garden house reported by Hopkins and the foundation wall reported by Frick, also remain to be relocated by very close interval testing.

Finally, the assemblage in the vicinity of the Pope-Leighey House is of special interest since it may represent evidence of a slave settlement at Woodlawn. While there has been much effort to interpret the main house and the lifeways of the Lewises, the African Americans at Woodlawn have received rather modest attention. The remains in this area, with additional study, may be able to help rectify this.

As a result, we recommend that the archaeological remains identified in the study area be considered potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. In the conclusion of this study we will revisit this issue and outline our recommendations for a second, more intensive level of investigation.

SURVEY RESULTS

Based on the current study we do not believe that the area *outside* the defined 44FX1146 site boundary exhibits significant archaeological potential.

Area South of US 1

The area south of US 1 includes the Otis Tufton Mason house, a simple nineteenth century vernacular form, as well as what was originally the Sharpe stable complex, built in 1912. The area is 56.4 acres incorporating a few fringe wooded areas, although most of the tract is in pasture, horse paddocks, or stables. This area has never been assigned a site number and is not incorporated within the boundaries of the National Historic Landmark, but is included with the boundaries of the National Register property.

The area of high probability on this side of US 1 was laid out to measure about 550 feet east-west by 450 feet north-south, encompassing about 5.7 acres. The remaining 50.7 acres fell into the low probability zone. A total of 613 shovel tests were laid out in this portion of the survey tract — 192 shovel tests in the high probability area, which an additional 421 laid out in the low probability area. Of the latter, 202 were not excavated because of slopes over 10° or because they fell into "high use" horse areas where it was deemed unsafe to conduct shovel testing. These shovel test locations were examined as part of the pedestrian survey and in virtually all of these areas there was excellent surface visibility.

Only six shovel tests and five surface area inspections in this area of the survey tract were positive, representing 1.8% of the total. Of these, five are scattered in the high-probability area. The remaining six are found in various outlying areas and are interpreted as isolated remains (Figure 21).

Considering first those materials not included in the high probability area, we identified two clear glass fragments and one piece of window glass from Shovel Test 19 on Transect 55. An additional four shovel tests excavated in a cruciform around this positive test produced no additional materials. The materials from this test are considered isolated finds.

One surface find and one positive shovel test

(ST 13) were found on Transect 58. The surface find was three injectable vaccine bottles, likely associated with veterinary care of the horses in the area. These are modern and considered an isolated find. ST 13 yielded one fragment of clear glass, which appears to be modern based on clarity and condition. No additional shovel tests were excavated around this particular find.

On Transect 68 we identified two surface finds. The first was near Shovel Test 4 and consisted of one light green and one clear glass fragment. No materials were found in the shovel tests. These materials are modern and no additional testing was conducted. Near Shovel Test 8 we recovered one green glass fragment and one clear glass. Again, these items are modern and are likely associated with the current activities on the tract. No additional shovel tests were excavated in this area. Both finds are interpreted as isolated remains.

Finally, on Transect 65B, Shovel Test 13 yielded two fragments of brown glass, two fragments of light green glass, 2 milk glass fragments, five fragments of clear bottle glass, and one fragment of window glass. This test is situated at the Dogue Creek forest margin. There is no evidence of any structural remains in the area. A series of eight additional shovel tests in this area produced no additional materials. It seems likely that these remains reflect mid-twentieth century trash disposal at the margin of the property. Although a number of items were recovered from the one shovel test, in the absence of additional materials, this is also considered an isolated find.

Turning to the area within the high probability boundaries, two of the five finds are clearly isolated. On Transect 55 a surface find, a fragment of "black" glass, was recovered in the vicinity of Shovel Test 1. This came from the paddock area just to the south of US 1. This area is in constant use and is extensively eroded. Since the shovel tests in this area failed to reveal any buried deposits (and, in fact, confirmed the erosion and fill episodes, along with the heavy horse use) no additional, close-interval tests were excavated. This is considered an isolated find, although it may have originated at the Otis T. Mason house.

On Transect 58, between shovel tests 8 and 9

we recovered a small fragment of brown salt glazed stoneware. A series of five shovel tests were placed at this location (a central test at the find and four additional tests at 25 foot intervals in a cruciform pattern). None produced additional remains. This item is also considered an isolated find. We suspect that it originated at the Otis T. Mason house.

The Otis T. Mason House — 44FX2461

The final three shovel tests were all situated north of the Otis T. Mason house Transect 57, Shovel Tests 8, 9, and 10). These finds are shown in Table 7 and appear consistent with the types of materials which would be found in the vicinity of a mid- to late nineteenth century structure.⁴ What is lacking are temporally diagnostic materials. In fact, the additional shovel tests placed in the site area revealed no additional materials. The soils are not eroded, exhibiting about 0.6 foot of brown sandy loam over a mottled clay subsoil.

Additional close interval shovel tests failed to reveal any additional materials, suggesting a very clean, well-kept yard. Whether this was the historical nature of the house or whether this may reflect some type of twentieth century modifications is not clearly understood. It is also possible that additional, more intensive, close interval inspection of this property may better define the boundaries and contribute a fuller understanding of artifact density at the site.

For the current study, the boundary of this site is established as measuring about 200 feet north-south by 100 feet east-west, to encompass about 0.5 acre. The central UTM coordinates for this site are Zone 18, 314200E 4286960N.

Our investigation failed to reveal any details concerning the house, other than that the only known well for the house has been in constant use, precluding it being a potential archaeological feature. During the early Trust activities on the site Frick observed that:

⁴ The house was likely constructed after 1865 and was probably used through about 1905, when it was purchased by Elizabeth Sharpe. A ca. 1890 photograph shows the use during its period of active use (Wehner et al. 1980:Figure S).

Table 7.
Artifacts Recovered from the Vicinity of the
Otis T. Mason House (Transect 57)

Artifacts	ST8	ST9	St10
container glass, clear	2	2	6
window glass		1	
UID nail fragment		1	1
wire nail fragment			3
roofing nail			1
UID metal fragments			2

the well at the Mason House is a drilled well which was foolishly sunk within the confines of the older dug well. It is unsealed, and to be safe would have to have an extension put on the casing plus a proper seal (Frick 1953:6).

We did not inquire about, or examine, this well during our survey since Frick's description makes it clear that it is unlikely to yield any significant archaeological remains.

At the present time our assessment of this site is somewhat ambiguous. The data sets present are very limited, both in terms of quantity and also diversity. We failed to identify any archaeological features and the artifacts recovered fail to include ceramics or other datable remains. In fact, they are even unsuitable for even the most simple pattern studies. This may indicate that refuse from the house was taken to a dump site or that the shovel test strategy was unable to examine enough of the site area.

We recommend the site as potentially eligible, pending additional investigations. If more extensive, and varied, data sets are encountered then at least this portion of the National Register site south of US 1 may be considered also eligible under Criterion D.

CONCLUSIONS

Summary

As a result of this work Woodlawn Plantation, held by the National Trust for Historic Preservation since the early 1950s, has received its first thorough archaeological survey. In the past the Trust's primary concern was with the care and maintenance of the various architectural resources on the property. This survey marks a new phase in how the property is cared for and interpreted.

The archaeological investigation has the proverbial "good news" — "bad news" components. The bad news is that much of the archaeological potential of the tract has been diminished by years of "restoration" efforts. Each successive owner — and owner's architect — has sought to remake Woodlawn in the image they had of the proper Georgian colonial mansion. This resulted in damage to the archaeological resources through construction activities — taking walls down and putting up new ones, grading new access roads, placing new utilities, and so forth. It resulted in damage through landscaping efforts — adding gardens, reformatting gardens, and establishing new plantings. The "archaeological" investigations conducted by architect Alden Hopkins in 1953 did far more harm to the resources than good. Hopkins left us almost nothing in terms of documentation and the work seems to have told us little about the original garden. The decision to use the area around the Otis T. Mason house as stable property seems to have diminished the archaeological resources of this particular area. The decision to "excavate" the ice house, but maintain no notes, take no photographs, and forgo screening for artifacts, has dramatically reduced the ability of this feature to contribute information concerning this particular aspect of the plantation. Even routine maintenance has resulted in some unfortunate choices, such as the use of some site areas for deposition of brush, logs, gravel, and other materials.

As a result of these activities the archaeological

integrity of Woodlawn is certainly not as clear today as it was in the early 1900s. It is not easy to decide whether Woodlawn's archaeological remains have the ability to address significant research questions. While unfortunate, these are the issues which sometimes occur. The way archaeology is done has changed over time, as has the understanding of its importance.

The good news is three-fold. First, we have completed a detailed study that includes the information necessary to help guide future management activities at Woodlawn. Recommendations regarding this particular issue are offered below. This information is immediately available and can be implemented, if desired, into Woodlawn's daily activities immediately, without any further study or investigation.

Second, the current study begins to more clearly define the archaeological parameters of Woodlawn, defining two archaeological sites and establishing reasonably accurate boundaries. One site, 44FX1146, is the Woodlawn Plantation main complex, although it also includes the Troth House. This site, measuring about 500 feet northwest-southeast by 1800 feet southwest-northeast, incorporates about 20.7 acres. The other site, 44FX2461, is the Otis T. Mason house and yard site. It measures only 200 by 100 feet, or about 0.5 acre.

And third, the current research establishes for us, in pretty clear terms, where we need to conduct additional research. This helps us focus our efforts not on the entire 126 acre tract, but on those specific areas where more detailed investigations are not only appropriate, but also most cost-effective.

Research Topics at Woodlawn, 44FX1146

As previously discussed, the assessment of 44FX1146 provides mixed results. The data sets do not, at first glance, seem to exhibit much variety and are relatively sparse. There are also issues concerning

the integrity of those data sets which are present.

On the other hand, the artifacts which are present suggest a mean ceramic date between 1800 and 1805. In contrast, the mean historic date, for the Lewis occupation alone, is 1823. For the combined Lewis and Troth-Gillingham occupation the mean historic date is extended to 1846. On the other hand, if we assume that there was some sort of occupation in the site area with the beginning of the Washington period, then at the end of the Lewis occupation the mean historic date would be 1800.

In other words, either the mean ceramic date is unexpectedly early — and we have to look for some sort of explanation associated specifically with the Lewises' occupation and lifestyle — or we need to consider that there may have been some sort of settlement in the site area *prior to the Lewises establishing their mansion on Grays Hill.*

This finding opens some previously unexplored territory that deserves very careful historical research. For example, it would be worthwhile to review Washington's plantation records and papers for any evidence of an earlier settlement in this area, as well as reasonable to review the Lewises' letters and papers for any evidence that the economic conditions were so severe that they resulted in massive curtailments of ceramics purchases after about 1810. This historical research should be combined with additional archaeological investigations intended to identify better preserved collections of materials associated with the plantation.

There is, of course, one additional explanation — one which archaeologists have begun to recognize as a significant factor *in some areas.* We are discovering that on some sites there is a significant time-lag between a ceramic's mean date, and its deposition in the archaeological record — so much so that one archaeologist, William Adams, suggests that ceramics last 20 to 30 years in a household before being discarded. Adding 25 years to the mean ceramic date of 1800 would yield 1825 — and a pretty reasonable concurrence with the mean historic date. Yet there is disagreement concerning this. One significant problem is that we don't see this time lag at all sites. Are we to

apply it only when it helps us reconcile the archaeological and historical evidence? That isn't a particularly useful approach. Moreover, are we to assume that the Lewises, reported by at least some historians to be living extravagantly, would retain ceramics so long past their peak in popularity?

So, in a sense, we have come full circle. There are a variety of explanations for the available data. We need now to explore and examine the specific circumstances at Woodlawn more carefully in order to arrive at some reasonable conclusion. Regardless of the outcome, this line of research may offer an entirely new dimension to our understanding of Woodlawn. It represents research which should not be passed up.

The current research also provided one possible explanation for both the occurrence of materials in the vicinity of the Pope-Leighey House, as well as an explanation for their seemingly unusual pattern. The artifact pattern from the previous surveys and limited testing in this area closely resemble the existing Carolina Slave Artifact Pattern — typical of eighteenth century slave settlements in the Carolinas and, we believe, Virginia.

As Sanford explains, the last quarter of the eighteenth century was a period of change in the way slavery occurred at Virginia plantations. There was a movement from a staple crop to one of diversified agriculture: "high population density, a reduced tobacco market, and increased land pressure led to new emphases on grains and plantation self-sufficiency" (Sanford 1996:133). So how might these changes have affected the slaves at Woodlawn, which had to import food from another plantation in order to support the slave population?

How also does Woodlawn's slavery compare with that found at Washington's Mount Vernon Plantation. Research there (see, for example, Pogue and White 1991) is beginning to provide a fairly coherent view of Washington's evolution of slave management. How might Woodlawn — seemingly under a less benevolent master — be different?

There are, of course, additional research topics which are more directed at reconstructing the plantation

CONCLUSIONS

landscape at Woodlawn. We have previously outlined five specific tasks, based on questions or clues from the historic research, that we believe are not only appropriate, but critical for further research. These include:

- Investigation the area northeast of the main house (north facade) in an effort to locate a matching privy. The current research points to two different areas. Our initial efforts found artifacts at both. Research here will likely require block excavations.
- Excavations in the area southwest of the main house (south facade) in an effort to locate the servant's quarters, whether postbellum or antebellum. Again, there are tantalizing clues in the historical record, but no firm evidence.
- Research the area northeast of the main house in an effort to locate the garden house. Here it may be possible to use close interval testing to locate the structure, but afterwards it deserves to be fully exposed and interpreted.
- Another mystery is the area of Frick's water line for a fire hydrant from the Lewis Heights area, where he reported a brick wall. Is this the garden structure shown by Hopkins or something different? Close interval testing, combined with slot trenches would likely resolve the question.
- There should also be some effort to determine if there is, in fact, a structure at the southwest edge of the property, as reported by Flanagan. If so, what is it?

Although these research topics are

particularistic, they are very much associated with the interpretation of Woodlawn to the public — one of the major concerns of the Trust.

A final topic worthy of brief mention is the further investigation of both the Troth and Mason houses. From the earliest reports of Frick, the Trust seems to have viewed these resources primarily in the context of "tenant" houses: how can they be used for income or housing of staff. There seems to have been relatively little effort to understand their place in the context of Woodlawn's history.

For example, how did Quakers live on Woodlawn? Did they move out of the mansion because it was in disrepair, simply too large for their needs, or because it represented a way of life that conflicted with their simplicity? How does the Troth house reflect the lifeways of nineteenth century Quakers? What sort of refuse pattern — or artifact pattern — is associated with their occupation? We have already noted an abundance of slate fragments. Might these represent writing slates from the Quakers' efforts at education?

One resource we have not examined is the well under the Troth porch. In addition, what might very close interval testing in the Troth yard reveal?

In a similar fashion, the Mason house requires far more investigation than this initial survey has been able to devote to it. Are the archaeological deposits adequately intact to allow the house to address questions concerning farmsteads in the last half of the nineteenth century?

We have posed many questions in this discussion — not to imply that we know nothing, but rather to clearly reveal that Woodlawn may have the potential to address issues far beyond the lifeways of the famous elite. The National Trust has an interesting resource which has not yet been fully tapped.

Recommendations

We divided our recommendations into two categories. The first offers a few observations on how additional research at Woodlawn may be conducted, taking into account what we have learned from the

current project. The second set of recommendations are oriented toward the management of the resources, with the goal of maintaining their current condition and preventing any further deterioration of the resource.

Future Historical and Archaeological Investigations

Much of the available secondary historical sources available for this study focused on the place of the Lewises in the Washington family. While interesting and useful in terms of the context, it doesn't go far enough. A critical need, in terms of our archaeological understanding of Woodlawn, is more historical research with a specific goal of providing information relevant to archaeological research. The previous discussions have provided some idea of the topics appropriate, including studies of the buying and consumer habits of the Lewises, their economic status throughout their ownership, more specific information on land-use activities, and a far broader focus on the African American slaves on Woodlawn. It would be useful to accumulate (as has already begun at Woodlawn) and interpret historical photographs, including those aerial images available from the 1930s on.

Although it may not be feasible to have this historical research conducted by an archaeologist, it would be wise to have an interdisciplinary team, established under a truly equal partnership. We have learned through many projects that often what historians find interesting and useful in their work may provide little useful data to archaeological investigations.

Woodlawn should also diligently work on integrating the archaeological and historical studies into the public interpretation of Woodlawn. Just as the National Park Service is working to more adequately and accurately integrate African American slavery into its interpretation of our nation's historical parks, so too should Woodlawn seek to add additional dimensions to this unique and beautiful site.

Field investigations at a variety of plantation sites have repeatedly demonstrated that the identification of structures can only be achieved by using very close interval testing. While 20 feet may be

adequate, 10 feet is far better. Although this may seem labor intensive, it is often far quicker — and more successful — than a variety of other techniques. We believe that any effort to identify specific buildings at Woodlawn would do well to begin with this sort of close interval testing.

Our field investigations also reveal that the artifacts at the site may be small and fragmented. In addition, there appears to be considerable stratigraphic mixing and alteration of the natural soil profiles. In order to minimize the effects of both, we recommend that future testing use 2-foot units, rather than the standard 1-foot shovel test. The 4-fold increase in volume and available profile provides a larger sample of materials and also provides a greater opportunity to examine and interpret soil profiles. Both lead to greater interpretative validity.

Finally, we have tried to produce a map with all of the currently available information placed as accurately as possible. If Woodlawn is serious in focusing on and exploring its archaeological potential, it would be a wise investment to create an accurate site-wide grid into which all future work could be integrated. This would help ensure that the results of one study can be understood in the broader context of the site.

Management Activities

First and most fundamentally, we recommend that no ground disturbing activities be undertaken within the boundaries of either of the two sites identified on the survey tract without a detailed archaeological assessment.

At the risk of seeming inflexible, it is critical for us to emphasize that we very broadly interpret "ground disturbing." It should include any excavation — the grading for a driveway, the placement of a new utility, or the planting of a new rose bush.

Ground disturbing also means using an area for the storage of gravel (since the gravel compacts soil and it is impossible to remove it without some ground modification), or for the deposit of brush and leaves (since these have the potential to alter soil chemistry, limit the potential for the area to be investigated, and

CONCLUSIONS

may have secondary damage associated with them).

Ground disturbing should also be understood to include any activities taken by residents in the two historic houses. At the Troth house, for example, there are gardens, a barbeque pit, and other yard activities. All of these have affected the archaeological resources and none should be conducted in the future without an archaeological assessment.

Moreover, Woodlawn should understand that many decisions have significant, and long-term implications to the archaeological resources. Many years ago a decision was made to lease the stable facilities south of US 1. This decision seems to have been made without regard for the archaeological implications. Through time erosion has taken place, demolition and rebuilding has occurred, fill has been added to fields, woods have been cleared, pastures have been extended, and other fixtures have been added. All of these actions — directly or indirectly stemming from the decision to lease the Sharpe stables — have had dramatic impacts on the archaeological resources of the area.

Not all activities require the same intensity of investigation, but they all require some level of study.

It seems that too often in Woodlawn's past recommendations for archaeological studies were not implemented. Often the lack of funds was cited. This is unacceptable. The Trust has the same obligation to its below ground resources as it does to those above ground. If there aren't funds for an archaeological study, then the proposed undertaking should be postponed until such time as funds can be made available.

At other times archaeological investigations were not conducted because the definition of ground disturbance was too strict. For example, considerable fill was added to the southern gardens, but no archaeological study was undertaken since this work did not involve cutting. Yet the recommendations to make careful notes on what was done were ignored. We have no information on how much soil was added, exactly where it was added, how it was placed, what sort of activities took place to ready the garden for the fill, or what other activities might have taken place. Nor do we have any good information on how this fill may be

affecting buried archaeological deposits. Was there any change in soil chemistry? Was the ground compaction changed? There is good evidence that fill activities create adverse effects on archaeological resources. If fill is ever to be used, an archaeological investigation should be mandatory.

Our second recommendation is that Woodlawn integrate archaeology into their site-wide disaster planning. There are a number of disasters which have the potential to adversely affect archaeological resources. Woods fires may result in the use of fire plows, damaging archaeological sites. Tornadoes may uproot trees, with the subsequent rush to "clean-up" and "restore" causing additional logging damage to fragile archaeological resources. Even a house fire may result in the loss or damage to critical archaeological collections or field records. The Trust should seek to ensure that steps are taken to protect the archaeological resources even in the midst of disaster.

Third, we recommend that some standard curatorial practices be established for the care of archaeological collections and field records. Woodlawn currently lacks appropriate curatorial space. During our visit it was difficult to identify and find materials relevant to the study. Some archaeological materials were never found. Some from other collections were missing or misplaced. There is a clear need for additional space in which to organize and appropriately store collections, additional storage equipment such as shelving and map cases, and additional staff able to devote the time necessary to these tasks.

Lacking any established curatorial practices for archaeological collections we established a simple system and began the process by cataloging both our collections and those previous collections which could be located during our visit. We believe that the system is simple, yet flexible enough for future expansion. We recommend that cataloging be maintained in a consistent fashion.

In particular it is critical that all records and reports associated with a particular project be maintained with the collections and under as much care as the collections themselves. The collections, without the associated notes, documentation, and reports, are

virtually useless. This means that not only must curatorial effort be spent on the collections, but also the associated documentation.

Fourth, we recommend that the Trust conduct archaeological conservation on a number of specimens currently on exhibit. These items are not incorporated into the cataloging system, but should be during conservation treatment. Currently these objects are in an advanced state of deterioration with evidence of active corrosion. Conservation treatments will dramatically prolong their lifespan, which is likely critical considering their use in displays and interpretation. While Chicora conducts such treatments, there is also an archaeological conservator in Alexandria, within very close proximity to Woodlawn.¹

Fifth, and at a very site specific level, we recommend that a boundary fence be established around the defined area of the Mason house site to eliminate any future horse related activity. This will help clearly establish the area as one deserving of protection.

Sixth, we recommend that all staff members, docents, volunteers, and those leasing or renting space at Woodlawn receive some mandatory training in archaeological issues. This can be developed by the Trust's archaeologist and can serve to increase the sensitivity to, and understanding of, archaeological issues and requirements. It helps to periodically reinforce exactly why ground disturbing activities are damaging to archaeological resources. It also helps staff and docents explain to the public the role of archaeology in the interpretation of Woodlawn. But most importantly, it helps remind those who, on a daily basis, are intimately associated with Woodlawn as an above-ground resource, that there are equally important below ground remains.

¹ Ms. Lisa Young, Alexandria Conservation Services, Ltd., 5001 Andrea Ave., Annandale, Virginia 22303, 703/503-5346, conserveit@earthlink.net.

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CHICORA FOUNDATION, INC.

PO Box 8664
Columbia, SC 29202

ARTIFACT CATALOG

State: V A County: Fairfax Site #: 44FX1146 Acc. No.: _____
Project: Woodlawn Survey Site Name: Woodlawn Plantation

Catalog Number	Description	Provenience
44FX1146-1-1	2 glass, clear	T#1 ST#3 (Nov. 1999)
2-1	1 glass, aqua	T#1 ST#5
2-2	1 brick fragment	
3-1	1 slate fragment	T#1 ST#10
4-1	1 slate fragment	T#1 ST#13
4-2	1 UID nail fragment	
5-1	1 UID nail fragment	T#2 ST#9
5-2	1 coal fragment	
6-1	1 creamware, undecorated	T#2 ST#10
6-2	1 glass, clear	
6-3	1 UID nail fragment	
7-1	1 pearlware, undecorated	T#2 ST#11
7-2	1 whiteware, undecorated	
7-3	1 UID nail fragment	
7-4	1 glazed brick fragment	
8-1	1 glass, brown	T#3 ST#3
8-2	1 glass, green	
8-3	1 UID nail fragment	
8-4	1 quartz chunk	
9-1	1 creamware, undecorated	T#3 ST#8
9-2	1 glass, clear	
10-1	1 pearlware, undecorated	T#4 ST#10
10-2	1 window glass	
11-1	1 window glass	T#3 ST#12
11-2	1 UID nail fragment	
12-1	1 white saltglazed stoneware, undecorated	T#3 ST#13
12-2	1 pearlware, undecorated	
12-3	1 pearlware, green edge	
12-4	1 brown saltglazed stoneware	

Recorded By: Debi HackerDate: 6 January 2000

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ARTIFACT CATALOG

State: V A County: Fairfax Site #: 44FX1146 Acc. No.: _____
Project: Woodlawn Survey Site Name: Woodlawn Plantation

Catalog Number	Description	Provenience
44FX1146-12-5	1 kaolin pipestem (5/64")	
12-6	2 glazed brick fragments	
13-1	2 window glass	T#3 ST#14
14-1	1 flint fragment	T#3 ST#16
15-1	3 creamware, undecorated	T#3 ST#18
15-2	1 pearlware, poly hand paint	
15-3	1 UID nail fragment	
15-4	1 quartz fragment	
15-5	1 vial animal bone	
16-1	1 UID nail fragment	T#3 ST#19
16-2	1 vial charcoal	
17-1	2 slate fragment	T#3 ST#22
17-2	3 UID nail fragment	
18-1	3 glazed brick fragment	T#4 ST#9
19-1	4 brick fragment	T#4 ST#11
20-1	1 whiteware, undecorated	T#4 ST#12
21-1	1 creamware, undecorated	T#4 ST#14
21-2	1 pearlware, undecorated	
21-3	1 pearlware, blue handpaint	
21-4	1 redware, clear lead glaze	
21-5	3 window glass	
22-1	1 Chinese porcelain, blue handpainted	T#4 ST#15
23-1	1 slate fragment	T#4 ST#21
23-2	1 window glass	
24-1	1 glass, aqua	T#4 ST#22
25-1	1 brown salt-glazed stoneware	T#5 ST#7
26-1	1 pearlware, blue handpaint	T#5 ST#11
26-2	1 pearlware, blue transfer print	
26-3	1 whiteware, undecorated	

Recorded By: Debi Hacker

Date: 01-06-00

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PO Box 8064
Columbia, SC 29202

ARTIFACT CATALOG

State: V A County: Fairfax Site #: 44FX1146 Acc. No.: _____
Project: Woodlawn Survey Site Name: Woodlawn Plantation

Catalog Number	Description	Provenience
44FX1146-26-4	1 sandstone fragment	T#5 ST#12
27-1	1 whiteware, undecorated	T#5 ST#13
27-2	2 slate fragment	
28-1	1 glass, black	T#5 ST#15
28-2	1 window glass	
28-3	1 "smoothing stone"	
29-1	1 slate fragment	T#5 ST#17
30-1	1 glazed brick fragment	T#6 ST#3
31-1	1 glass, black	T#6 ST#4
32-1	4 creamware, undecorated	T#6 ST#6
32-2	1 pearlware, undecorated	
32-3	1 whiteware, undecorated	
33-1	1 pearlware, blue edge	T#6 ST#16
34-1	1 chert fragment	T#6 ST#20
35-1	1 pearlware, blue transfer print	T#7 ST#5
35-2	1 grey salt glazed stoneware	
35-3	1 glass, black	
35-4	1 UID nail fragment	
36-1	2 whiteware, undecorated	T#7 ST#17
36-2	1 glass, aqua	
36-3	1 window glass	
37-1	1 whiteware, undecorated	T#7 ST#25
37-2	1 coarse red earthenware, brown lead glaze	
38-1	2 pearlware, blue transfer print	T#9 ST#4
39-1	1 window glass	T#9 ST#8
40-1	1 flower pot rim fragment	T#10 ST#12
41-1	1 UID nail fragment	T#11 ST#12
42-1	3 pearlware, undecorated	T#11 ST#13
42-2	1 glass, clear	

Recorded By: Debi HackerDate: 01-06-00

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ARTIFACT CATALOG

State: V A County: Fairfax Site #: 44FX1146 Acc. No.: _____
Project: Woodlawn Survey Site Name: Woodlawn Plantation

Catalog Number	Description	Provenience
44FX1146-43-1	1 pearlware, green transfer print	T#11 ST#22
43-2	1 glass, clear	
43-3	1 UID nail fragment	
44-1	1 pearlware, transfer print	T#12 ST#3
45-1	1 brown salt-glazed stoneware	T#12 ST#5
45-2	1 slate fragment	
46-1	1 pearlware, undecorated	T#12 ST#10
46-2	1 window glass	
47-1	1 sandstone fragment	T#12 ST#11
48-1	1 glass, black	T#16 ST#5
49-1	1 window glass	T#16 ST#6
50-1	2 pearlware, undecorated	T#20 ST#4
50-2	1 pearlware, blue handpaint	
50-3	1 grey salt glazed stoneware	
50-4	1 glass, black	
50-5	1 UID nail fragment	
50-6	1 vial animal bone	
51-1	1 grey salt glazed stoneware	T#21 ST#4
52-1	1 glass, black	T#35 ST#6
53-1	1 glass, black	T#35 ST#11
54-1	1 UID burnt material	T#37 ST#3
55-1	1 quartz fragment	T#37 ST#4
56-1	1 UID iron	T#55 ST#1/surface
57-1	1 glass, black	T#A ST#1
57-2	2 glass, clear	
58-1	1 UID nail fragment	T#A ST#2
59-1	2 pearlware, undecorated	T#A ST#3
59-2	1 slate fragment	
59-3	2 UID nail fragment	

Recorded By: Debi HackerDate: 01-06-00

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ARTIFACT CATALOG

State: V A County: Fairfax Site #: 44FX1146 Acc. No.: _____
Project: Woodlawn Survey Site Name: Woodlawn Plantation

Catalog Number	Description	Provenience
44FX1146-60-1	1 window glass	surface (Icehouse)
61-1	1 pearlware, blue edged	"Privy" area 1 ST#1
61-2	2 painted plaster	
62-1	1 pearlware, blue handpaint	"Privy" area 1 ST#1
62-2	1 window glass	
63-1	1 glass, brown	"Privy" area 2 ST#1
63-2	1 flower pot fragment	
63-3	1 painted asphalt fragment	
64-1	1 pearlware, undecorated	"Privy" area 2 ST#2
65-1	2 glass, clear	T#55 ST#19
65-2	1 window glass	
66-1	number not assigned	
67-1	number not assigned	
67-2	number not assigned	
67-3	number not assigned	
68-1	number not assigned	
68-2	number not assigned	
68-3	number not assigned	
68-4	number not assigned	
68-5	number not assigned	
69-1	3 whole clear bottles (medicinal; for injection)	T#58 ST#13- surface
70-1	1 glass, clear	T#58 ST#13
71-1	1 brown salt-glazed stoneware	T#58 surface, between 8&9
72-1	1 window glass	T#5 ST#18
73-1	1 UID nail fragment	N200 E190
74-1	2 glass, brown	T#65B ST#13
74-2	2 glass, light green	
74-3	2 glass, milk	
74-4	5 glass, clear	

Recorded By: Debi HackerDate: 01-06-00

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ARTIFACT CATALOG

State: V | A County: Fairfax Site #: 44FX1146 Acc. No.: _____
Project: Pope-Leighey Survey Site Name: Woodlawn Plantation

Catalog Number	Description	Provenience
44FX1146-77-1	3 creamware, undecorated	T#2 ST#2 (17 Aug. 1987)
77-2	3 pearlware, undecorated	
77-3	1 pearlware, blue decorated	
77-4	2 whiteware, undecorated	
77-5	1 yellow ware, undecorated	
77-6	2 gray saltglazed stoneware	
77-7	15 brick fragments	
78-1	2 creamware, undecorated	T#7 ST#1 (17 Aug. 1987)
78-2	15 brick fragments	
79-1	1 creamware, undecorated	T#7 ST#2 (17 Aug. 1987)
79-2	1 pearlware, poly hand paint	
79-3	1 pearlware, green edge	
79-4	1 UID refined earthenware, glaze missing	
79-5	1 brown saltglazed stoneware	
79-6	3 small UID iron fragments	
79-7	1 quartz fragment	
79-8	11 brick fragments (2 glazed)	
79-9	1 vial charcoal	
80-1	2 creamware, undecorated	T#7 ST#3 (17 Aug. 1987)
80-2	5 pearlware, undecorated	
80-3	1 pearlware, annular	
80-4	1 pearlware, blue transfer print	
80-5	1 glass, black	
80-6	13 brick fragments (4 glazed)	
81-1	2 creamware, undecorated	T#7 ST#4 (17 Aug. 1987)
81-2	1 pearlware, blue hand paint	
81-3	1 pearlware, mocha	
81-4	1 whiteware, blue transfer print	
81-5	1 burnt refined earthenware	

Recorded By: Debi HackerDate: 6 January 2000

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ARTIFACT CATALOG

State: V A County: Fairfax Site #: 44FX1146 Acc. No.: _____
Project: Pope-Leighey Survey Site Name: Woodlawn Plantation

Catalog Number	Description	Provenience
44FX1146-81-6	1 brown saltglazed stoneware	T#7 ST#4 (17 Aug. 1987) (continued)
81-7	1 glass, black	
81-8	2 slate fragment	
81-9	14 brick fragments	
82-1	4 creamware, undecorated	T#8 ST#1 (17 Aug. 1987)
82-2	1 pearlware, annular	
82-3	1 oyster shell fragment	
82-4	2 animal bone fragments	
82-5	15 brick fragments (1 glazed)	
83-1	1 pearlware, undecorated	T#8 ST#3 (17 Aug. 1987)
83-2	1 glass, green	
83-3	2 glass, clear	
83-4	2 brick fragments	
84-1	1 creamware, undecorated	T#8 ST#4 (17 Aug. 1987)
84-2	1 creamware, black transfer print	
84-3	3 pearlware, undecorated	
84-4	2 glass, black	
84-5	2 glass, clear	
84-6	1 window glass	
84-7	5 brick fragments	
85-1	1 pearlware, undecorated	T#8 ST#5 (17 Aug. 1987)
85-2	1 redware, black lead glaz	
85-3	5 slate fragment	
85-4	1 window glass	
85-5	5 brick fragments	
86-1	1 pearlware, undecorated	T#8 ST#6 (17 Aug. 1987)
86-2	1 redware, brown lead glaze	
86-3	1 glass, black	
86-4	5 brick fragments	

Recorded By: Debi HackerDate: 6 January 2000

CHICORA FOUNDATION, INC.

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ARTIFACT CATALOG

State: V A County: Fairfax Site #: 44FX1146 Acc. No.: _____
Project: Pope-Leighey Survey Site Name: Woodlawn Plantation

Catalog Number	Description	Provenience
44FX1146-87-1	5 brick fragments	T#10 ST#2 (17 Aug. 1987)
44FX1146-	1 creaware, undecorated	} "PL 1A" TU 1, level A (26 Oct. 1987)
	1 pearlware, undecorated	}
	1 refined earthenware, glaze missing	} THESE ARTIFACTS WERE NOT
	1 wine bottle glass, dark green	} DELIVERED TO CHICORA. THE
	1 bottle glass, other	} COUNTS AND DESCRIPTIONS ARE
	1 nail, misc., square	} TAKEN FROM "L. LEWIS' LIST
	1 rock, architectural?	}
44FX1146-88-1	22 creamware	"PL 1B" TU 1, level B (26 Oct. 1987)
88-2	12 pearlware, undecorated	
88-3	2 pearlware, blue handpainted	
88-4	1 pearlware, poly handpainted	
88-5	1 pearlware, cable	
88-6	1 pearlware, green edge	
88-7	3 whiteware, undecorated	
88-8	2 UID refined earthenware, burned	
88-9	2 UID refined earthenware, glaze missing	
88-10	1 Chinese porcelain, blue handpaint	
88-11	1 white porcelain, undecorated	
88-12	1 white porcelain, decalcomania	
88-13	1 gray saltglazed stoneware	
88-14	1 red stoneware	
88-15	1 coarse red earthenware, glaze missing	
88-16	3 coarse red earthenware, clear lead glaze	
88-17	1 coarse red earthenware, black lead glaze	
88-18	1 coarse red earthenware, brown lead glaze	
88-19	1 brown salt glazed stoneware	
88-20	1 Rockingham	
88-21	1 redware, brown lead glaze	

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ARTIFACT CATALOG

State: V A County: Fairfax Site #: 44FX1146 Acc. No.: _____
Project: Pope- Leighey Survey Site Name: Woodlawn Plantation

Catalog Number	Description	Provenience
44FX1146-88-22	8 glass, black	"PL 1B" TU1, level B (continued)
88-23	1 glass, brown	
88-24	4 glass, clear	
88-25	6 window glass	
88-26	4 UID nail fragment	
88-27	1 kaolin pipestem (4/64")	
88-28	1 button, brass (#18, 15.8mm R="DOU(BLE) GILT")	
88-29	2 slate fragment	
88-30	5 brick fragment (1 glazed)	
88-31	2 stone chunks, not worked	
88-32	1 coal fragment	
88-33	1 calcined bone fragment	
88-34	1 shell fragment	
88-35	2 rocks with asphalt	
89-1	78 creamware, undecorated	"PL 1C" TU1, level C (28 Oct 1987)
89-2	63 pearlware, undecorated	
89-3	5 pearlware, blue handpaint	
89-4	2 pearlware, poly handpaint	
89-5	1 pearlware, cable	
89-6	1 pearlware, mocha	
89-7	9 pearlware, annular	
89-8	5 pearlware, blue edge	
89-9	3 pearlware, green edge	
89-10	18 pearlware, blue transfer print	
89-11	5 whiteware, undecorated	
89-12	5 whiteware, blue transfer print	
89-13	2 refined earthenware, burnt	
89-14	12 UID refined earthenware, glaze gone	
89-15	1 yellow ware, undecorated	

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ARTIFACT CATALOG

State: V A County: Fairfax Site #: 44FX1146 Acc. No.: _____
Project: Pope- Leighey Survey Site Name: Woodlawn Plantation

Catalog Number	Description	Provenience
44FX1146-89-16	2 Chinese porcelain, undecorated	"PL 1C" TU1, level C (28 Oct 1987)-cont'd
89-17	2 Chinese porcelain, blue handpaint	
89-18	2 coarse red earthenware, no glaze	
89-19	2 buff earthenware, no glaze	
89-20	3 lead glazed slipware	
89-21	1 buff earthenware, clear lead glaze	
89-22	1 coarse red earthenware, clear lead glaze	
89-23	1 rockingham	
89-24	9 coarse red earthenware, brown lead glaze	
89-25	4 coarse red earthenware, black lead glaze	
89-26	1 redware, black lead glaze	
89-27	1 Portobello ware	
89-28	1 grey salt glazed stoneware	
89-29	1 grey salt glazed stoneware, blue handpaint	
89-30	1 brown salt glazed stoneware	
89-31	1 green salt glazed stoneware	
89-32	2 stoneware, Albany slip	
89-33	1 brown stoneware	
89-34	32 glass, black	
89-35	1 glass, aqua	
89-36	1 glass, blue	
89-37	3 glass, manganese	
89-38	10 glass, clear	
89-39	1 glass, melted	
89-40	17 window glass	
89-41	21 slate fragment	
89-42	4 "mortar" fragment	
89-43	2 "architectural" stone	
89-44	18 UID nail fragment	

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CHICORA FOUNDATION, INC.

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ARTIFACT CATALOG

State: V A County: Fairfax Site #: 44FX1146 Acc. No.: _____
Project: Pope-Leighey Survey Site Name: Woodlawn Plantation

Catalog Number	Description	Provenience
44FX1146-89-45	181 brick fragments (9 glazed)	TU 1, level C (continued)
89-46	8 kaolin pipe bowl fragments	
89-47	1 flint fragment	
89-48	1 wire fragment	
89-49	6 small UID iron fragments	
89-50	6 coal fragments	
89-51	2 shell fragments	
89-52	14 animal bone fragments	
89-53	1 vial charcoal	
90-1	1 pearlware, undecorated	"PL 1D" TU 1, level D (29 Oct. 1987)
90-2	1 brick fragment	
91-1	1 pearlware undecorated	"PL 2A" TU 2, level A (27 Oct. 1987)
91-2	1 glass, clear	
91-3	1 window glass	
91-4	1 slate fragment	
91-5	1 UID nail fragment	
91-6	7 brick fragments	
91-7	1 coal fragment	
91-8	4 slag fragments	
92-1	31 creamware, undecorated	"PL 2B" TU 2, level B (29 Oct. 1987)
92-2	34 pearlware, undecorated	
92-3	2 pearlware, blue handpaint	
92-4	1 pearlware, poly handpaint	
92-5	2 pearlware, annular	
92-6	3 pearlware, blue edg	
92-7	1 pearlware, green edg	
92-8	10 pearlware, blue transfer print	
92-9	1 whiteware, blue transfer print	
92-10	1 refined earthenware, no glaze	

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ARTIFACT CATALOG

State: V A County: Fairfax Site #: 44FX1146 Acc. No.: _____
Project: Pope-leighey Survey Site Name: Woodlawn Plantation

Catalog Number	Description	Provenience
44FX1146-92-11	1 burnt refined earthenware	"PL 2B" TU 2, level B (29 Oct. 1987)
92-12	2 yellow ware, undecorated	
92-13	1 Chinese porcelain, blue hand paint	
92-14	2 white porcelain, undecorated	
92-15	1 gray saltglaze stoneware	
92-16	1 brown saltglaze stoneware	
92-17	2 coarse red earthenware, clear lead glaze	
92-18	1 coarse red earthenware, brown lead glaze	
92-19	2 redware, black lead glaze	
92-20	2 glass, black	
92-21	1 glass, blue	
92-22	2 glass, aqua	
92-23	3 glass, clear	
92-24	11 window glass	
92-25	10 UID nail fragments	
92-26	35 brick fragments (8 glazed)	
92-27	2 mortar fragments	
92-28	3 kaolin pipestem	
92-29	2 UID iron fragments	
92-30	1 UID black rubber fragment	
92-31	1 slag fragment	
92-32	1 animal bone	
92-33	10 shell fragments	

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ARTIFACT CATALOG

State: V A County: Fairfax Site #: 44FX1146 Acc. No.: _____
Project: Pope-Leighey Survey Site Name: Woodlawn Plantation

Catalog Number	Description	Provenience
44FX1146-93-1	1 creamware, undecorated	"PL 3A" TU 3, level A (29 Oct. 1987)
93-2	2 pearlware, undecorated	
93-3	2 pearlware, green edge	
93-4	1 whiteware, tinted yellow	
93-5	1 coarse red earthenware, brown lead glaze	
93-6	1 redware, clear lead glaze	
93-7	1 gray saltglaze stoneware	
93-8	2 glass, black	
93-9	2 window glass	
93-10	1 brick fragment	
93-11	1 stone fragment	
93-12	1 black rubber fragment	
94-1	1 glass, black	"PL 3B" TU 3, level B (2 Oct. 1987)
94-2	1 window glass	
95-1	2 creamware, undecorated	"PL 4A" TU 4, level A (29 Oct. 1987)
95-2	1 pearlware, undecorated	
95-3	1 redware, black lead glaze	
95-4	2 glass, black	
95-5	2 glass, clear	
95-6	2 slate fragment	
95-7	5 brick fragments	
96-1	1 creamware, undecorated	"PL 4B" TU 4, level B (29 Oct. 1987)
96-2	1 pearlware, undecorated	
96-3	1 window glass	
96-4	6 brick fragments (1 glazed)	

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CHICORA FOUNDATION, INC.

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ARTIFACT CATALOG

State: V A County: Fairfax Site #: 44FX1146 Acc. No.: _____
Project: Employee Parking Lot Grading Site Name: Woodlawn Plantation

Catalog Number	Description	Provenience
44FX1146-99-1	1 UID nail fragment	Surface #1 (SEE REVERSE)
100-1	1 pearlware, undecorated	Surface #2 (SEE REVERSE)
100-2	1 window glass	
100-3	1 UID nail fragment	
100-4	3 brick fragments (1 glazed)	
100-5	1 stone fragment	
101-1	2 pearlware, undecorated	Surface #3 (SEE REVERSE)
101-2	1 pearlware, blue transfer print	
101-3	1 pearlware, black transfer print & poly handpaint	
101-4	1 whiteware, poly handpaint	
101-5	5 glass, black	
101-6	2 glass, clear	
101-7	1 UID nail fragment	
101-8	3 brick fragments	
101-9	1 strap iron fragment	
101-10	1 coal fragment	
101-11	1 peach pit	
101-12	1 stone fragment	
102-1	1 UID nail fragment	Surface #4 (SEE REVERSE)
102-2	1 lock box fragment	
103-1	1 UID nail fragment	Surface #5 (SEE REVERSE)
103-2	1 UID iron fragment	
104-1	1 creamware, undecorated	Surface #6 (SEE REVERSE)
104-2	2 whiteware, undecorated	
104-3	2 white porcelain, decalomania, mend	
104-4	1 UID nail fragment	
104-5	9 slate fragments	
104-6	3 animal bone fragments	
104-7	2 stones	

Recorded By: Debi HackerDate: 6 January 2000

CHICORA FOUNDATION, INC.

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ARTIFACT CATALOG

State: V A County: Fairfax Site #: 44FX1146 Acc. No.: _____
Project: Employee Parking Lot Grading (19 Sep 1993) Site Name: Woodlawn Plantation

Catalog Number	Description	Provenience
44FX1146-105-1	1 whiteware, undecorated	surface #7 (SEE REVERSE)
105-2	1 refined earthenware, burnt	
105-3	1 Chinese porcelain, blue handpainted	surface #7 (SEE REVERSE)
105-4	1 glass, black	
105-5	4 UID nail fragment	
105-6	3 slate fragment	
105-7	4 brick fragment (2 glazed)	
105-8	6 fragment UID material- "paper/ bark"	
105-9	1 shell fragment	
105-10	4 coal fragment	
105-11	3 rock fragments	
106-1	1 hoe blade	surface #8 (SEE REVERSE)
107-1	1 creamware, undecorated	surface #9 (SEE REVERSE)
107-2	4 pearlware, undecorated	
107-3	1 machine cut nail fragment	
108-1	1 UID nail	surface #10 (SEE REVERSE)
109-1	1 plumbing end cap	surface #11 (SEE REVERSE)
109-2	1 peach pit	
110-1	1 glass, brown	surface #12 (SEE REVERSE)
110-2	2 glass, clear	
110-3	1 strap iron fragment	
111-1	1 UID nail fragment	surface #13 (SEE REVERSE)
111-2	1 rock	
112-1	1 UID nail fragment	surface #14 (SEE REVERSE)
113-1	1 UID nail fragment	surface #15 (SEE REVERSE)
113-2	3 shell fragment	
114-1	4 wire fragment	surface #16 (SEE REVERSE)

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ARTIFACT CATALOG

State: V A County: Fairfax Site #: 44FX1146 Acc. No.: _____
Project: _____ Site Name: Woodlawn Plantation

Catalog Number	Description	Provenience
44FX1146-115-1	1 pearlware, blue transfer print	general surface
115-2	2 whiteware, undecorated	"taken from the garden"
115-3	1 whiteware, blue transfer print	
115-4	1 white porcelain, gilt	
115-5	1 glass, black	
115-6	1 glass, aqua	
115-7	1 glass, manganese	
115-8	15 glass, clear	
115-9	1 whole bottle, brown glass	
115-10	1 whole bottle, clear glass	
115-11	1 window glass	
115-12	1 wire cut nail	
115-13	3 UID nail fragment	
115-14	2 brick fragments	
115-15	1 pintle	
115-16	1 brass wick turner	
115-17	2 buttons, white metal, type #7	
115-18	1 button, brass, type #9	
115-19	3 button, brass, type #18	
115-20	1 horseshoe	
115-21	1 cotter pin and ring, iron	
115-22	1 drawing knife fragment	
115-23	1 plow clevis fragment	
115-24	1 plastic wide tooth comb fragment	
115-25	1 brass hinge fragment	
115-26	1 brass cap fragment	
115-27	1 brass strip "-14" stamped on it	
115-28	1 lead strip	
115-29	2 melted lead	

Recorded By: Debi HackerDate: 01-06-00

