

**PHASE II ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS  
OF SITE 44LD1585  
LOUDOUN COUNTY COURTS COMPLEX EXPANSION  
LEESBURG, VIRGINIA**

**VDHR FILE NO.**

Prepared for

Dewberry Architects, Inc.  
8401 Arlington Blvd.  
Fairfax, VA 22031  
703.849.0100

By

Cynthia V. Goode

JOHN MILNER ASSOCIATES, INC.  
5250 Cherokee Avenue, Suite 300  
Alexandria, Virginia 22312

**75% DRAFT Report**

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## ABSTRACT

JMA (John Milner Associates, Inc.) was contracted by Dewberry Architects, Inc. to perform Phase II investigations of Site 44LD1585 located along the 100 block of Edward's Ferry Road in Leesburg, Virginia. Phase I investigations were conducted by the James River Institute for Archaeology (JRIA) in 2010. JRIA divided Site 44LD1585 into five different historic site components based on historic property lot divisions. At the direction of Dewberry Architects, JMA conducted Phase II investigations at four of the historic site components recommended for evaluation. This document reports the results of the Phase II evaluation of these site components. The total area of the site is ca. 1.89 acres.

The Phase II investigations were designed to evaluate the significance of each of the four components of archaeological Site 44LD1585 in terms of their eligibility for the National Register of Historic Place under Criterion D. These investigations consider whether or not each site component is likely to contribute important information on the prehistory or history of the region based on vertical and horizontal integrity and data potential. The survey was designed to comply with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia* (VDHR 2011) and the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*.

The Phase II investigations included the excavation of seven (7) test units in the extant house yards of three of the site components. A total of 14,288 artifacts were recovered from the test unit excavation.

Site components not considered eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places include 44LD1585-0003, 44LD1585-0004, and 44LD1585-0005. These sites lack integrity or information potential and no additional archaeological work is recommended. Site 44LD1585-0002 remains to be tested, and its potential will be determined after the next phase of excavations with an addendum to this report.

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Abstract..... i

Table of Contents..... ii

List of Illustrations..... iv

List of Tables..... vi

1.0 Introduction..... 1

    1.1 Project Description..... 1

    1.2 Historic Context..... 2

        1.2.1 Pre-Contact Native American Period (11,000 cal B.C.-A.D. 1607)..... 2

        1.2.2 Settlement to Society (1607-1750)..... 2

        1.2.3 Colony to Nation (1750-1789)..... 3

        1.2.4 Early National and Antebellum Periods (1789-1860)..... 9

        1.2.5 Civil War and Reconstruction and Growth (1860-1914)..... 13

        1.2.6 Modern Period (1914-Present)..... 14

        1.2.7 History of Site 44LD1585..... 15

2.0 Research Design..... 33

    2.1 Field Methods..... 33

    2.2 Laboratory Methods..... 33

    2.3 Previous Excavations..... 34

    2.4 Expected Results..... 36

3.0 Results and Analysis..... 39

    3.1 Results of Phase II Test Unit Excavations..... 39

        3.1.2 44LD1585-0002, 106 Edward’s Ferry Road Excavation Results..... 39

        3.1.3 44LD1585-0003, 108 Edward’s Ferry Road Excavation Results..... 39

        3.1.3 44LD1585-0004, 110 Edward’s Ferry Road Excavation Results..... 52

        3.1.4 44LD1585-0005, 112 Edward’s Ferry Road Excavation Results..... 59

    3.2 Artifact Analysis..... 68

        3.2.1 Dating the Deposits..... 68

        3.2.2 Artifact Discussion..... 70

        3.2.3 Feature Discussion..... 93

4.0 Summary and Recommendations..... 95

5.0 References Cited..... 97

APPENDIX I:           Artifact Catalog  
APPENDIX II:           Qualifications of Investigator

APPENDIX III: Virginia Department of Historic Resources Archaeological Site Forms

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**LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS**

Figure 1. Overview of site components and Phase II test unit excavations at Site 44LD1585. ....	5
Figure 2. Location of project area on 2010 aerial photo.....	7
Figure 3. Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century engraving of downtown Leesburg at the corner of King and Market (Edward’s Ferry) Streets showing the courthouse, the project area is located to the right of the image (Fishback 2003:47) .....	11
Figure 4. Location of the project area on detail of the 1853 <i>Map of Loudoun County, Virginia</i> (Taylor 1853).....	17
Figure 5. Location of the project area on detail of the 1878 <i>Gray’s New Map of Leesburg, Loudoun County, Virginia</i> (Gray 1878).....	19
Figure 6. Location of the project area on detail of the 1894 Sanborn Fire Insurance Co map of Leesburg (Sanborn 1894) .....	21
Figure 7. Location of the project area on detail of the 1899 Sanborn Fire Insurance Co map of Leesburg (Sanborn 1899) .....	25
Figure 8. Location of the project area on detail of the 1907 Sanborn Fire Insurance Co map of Leesburg (Sanborn 1907) .....	27
Figure 9. Location of the project area on detail of the 1930 Sanborn Fire Insurance Co map of Leesburg (Sanborn 1930) .....	29
Figure 10. Old postcard view of the intersection of East Market and Fayette Streets (Edward’s Ferry Road and Markey Streets). The house just visible on the left is 106 Edward’s Ferry Road (Fishback 2003:47) .....	31
Figure 11. Another old postcard view of the intersection of East Market and Fayette Streets. The houses on the left are 106, 108, and 112 Edward’s Ferry Road (Fishback 2003:47). .....	31
Figure 12. Test Unit 4, South Wall Profile, yard of site component 44LD1585-0003 (108 Edward’s Ferry Road).....	41
Figure 13. Test Unit 6, West Wall Profile, yard of site component 44LD1585-0003 (108 Edward’s Ferry Road).....	43
Figure 14. Test Unit 3, North Wall Profile, yard of site component 44LD1585-0004 (110 Edward’s Ferry Road).....	53
Figure 15. Test Unit 1, East Wall Profile, yard of site component 44LD1585-0005 (112 Edward’s Ferry Road).....	61
Figure 16. Test Unit 7, East Wall Profile, yard of site component 44LD1585-0005 (112 Edward’s Ferry Road).....	63
Figure 17. Photograph of selected small finds from Site 44LD1585-0003, Level Apb 1. ....	73
Figure 18. Photograph of selected ceramic tableware from Site 44LD1585-0003, Level Apb 1.....	75
Figure 19. Photograph of selected utilitarian ceramic wares from Site 44LD1585-0003, Level Apb 1.....	79
Figure 20. Photograph of selected ceramic hollowware sherds from Site 44LD1585-0003, Level Apb 1.....	81
Figure 21. Photograph of selected glass artifacts from Site 44LD1585-0003, Level Apb 1....	83

Figure 22. Photograph of selected small finds from Site 44LD1585-0003, Level Apb 2. .... 87

Figure 23. Photograph of selected ceramic tableware sherds from Site 44LD1585-0003,  
Level Apb 2..... 89

Figure 24. Photograph of selected utilitarian wares from Site 44LD1585-0003, Level Apb  
2..... 91

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**LIST OF TABLES**

Table 1. Artifacts from Phase I testing at Site 44LD1585 (JRIA 2010:59-69). .....	35
Table 2. Artifacts from Phase II testing at Site 44LD1585-0003, Fill layers. ....	46
Table 3. Artifacts from Phase II testing at Site 44LD1585-0003, Apb 1. ....	48
Table 4. Artifacts from Phase II testing at Site 44LD1585-0003, Apb 2. ....	51
Table 5. Artifacts from Phase II testing at Site 44LD1585-0004, Fill 1 and 2 layers. ....	55
Table 6. Artifacts from Phase II testing at Site 44LD1585-0004, Fill 3 (possible Apb). ....	58
Table 7. Artifacts from Phase II testing at Site 44LD1585-0005, all layers. ....	65
Table 8 Historic ceramics from 44LD1585-0003, Apb 1, divided by ware and decoration type. ....	77
Table 9. Historic ceramics from 44LD1585-0003, Apb 2, divided by ware and decoration type. ....	85
Table 10. Cultural Resource National Register and Management Recommendations. ....	95

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Dewberry Architects, Inc. is completing the environmental impact study for the Loudoun County Courts Complex expansion in Leesburg, Virginia. Construction of the complex and associated utilities will disturb the ground surface and may disturb the archaeological site components identified within the area of potential effect (APE). JMA (John Milner Associates, Inc.) was contracted by Dewberry Architects, Inc. to perform Phase II investigations of Site 44LD1585 located in Leesburg, Virginia along the 100 block of Edward's Ferry Road, between Church Street NE and Harrison Street NE. Phase I investigations were conducted by the James River Institute for Archaeology (JRIA) in 2010. JRIA divided Site 44LD1585 into five different historic site components based on historic property lot divisions. At the direction of Dewberry Architects, JMA conducted Phase II investigations at four of the historic site components recommended for evaluation. The site components tested include 44LD1585-0002 (106 Edward's Ferry Road), 44LD1585-0003 (108 Edward's Ferry Road), 44LD1585-0004 (110 Edward's Ferry Road), and 44LD1585-0005 (112 Edward's Ferry Road). This document reports the results of the Phase II evaluation of these site components. (Figures 1 and 2 **CVG 25** and **CVG17**) The Phase II investigations targeted the high potential portion of Site 44LD1585 that will be affected by the proposed undertakings, including the houses' extant rear yards and a selected area underneath the extant parking lot. Additional archaeological services will be provided during construction for unexpected finds in the portion of the rear yards remaining under the parking lot.

JRIA determined that further investigations were required to determine the significance of the archaeological site components under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The Phase II investigations were designed to evaluate the significance of each of the four components of archaeological Site 44LD1585 in terms of their eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. These investigations consider whether or not each site component is likely to contribute important information on the history of the region based on site integrity, site chronology, function, and the site's the vertical and horizontal boundaries. The Phase II investigations included background research and test unit excavation.

Site 44LD1585 is located in Leesburg, Virginia which is situated at the eastern edge of the Blue Ridge Mountains, in a part of the Piedmont known as the Culpeper Basin. Town Branch, the northern branch of Tuscarora Creek, which feeds into Goose Creek and the Potomac River, is located 1,400 feet (ft) south of the site. The site occupies an elevation of around 330 ft above sea level. Soils within the site consist of Udorthents, a type of shallow soil lacking horizon development, usually characterized by the removal or truncation of previous soils, in this case likely caused by human activity. Nearby there is Morven silt loam, a well-drained and arable soil found on 2 to 7 percent slopes (Web Soil Survey 2013).

The project area consists of the maintained lawns surrounding the houses at 106, 108, 110 and 112 Edward's Ferry Road, historically called Market Street. To the north is the Church Street Parking Lot, which is raised approximately eight ft above the ground surface of the house yards,

and to the south is Edward's Ferry Road. To the east is private property, and to the west is the former location of the old Leesburg Jail (site component 44LD1585-0001). Existing conditions within the boundaries of the site and adjacent to the site include a sidewalk, concrete pad, a wooden walkway, mature trees, and planting beds. A wooden fence runs along the north side of the site, dividing the yard of 112 Edward's Ferry Road from the parking lot. A buried modern cable utility is located in the rear of the house at 108 Edward's Ferry Road. Impervious paved surfaces of parking lots surround the site on three sides. The total area of the site is ca. 1.89 acres.

The survey was designed to comply with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia* (VDHR 2011) and the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*. The first series of Phase II investigations were performed from 23 June to 11 July 2014. Cynthia V. Goode directed the fieldwork. Joseph Clemens, Sarah Heuer, Jessica Schroeder and Julianne Tarabek assisted in the excavations. Ms. Goode processed the artifacts with the assistance of Corinne Balicki. Ms. Goode also prepared the artifact inventory, conducted analysis and wrote the report. Joseph Balicki served as project manager and principal investigator for the project.

## 1.2 HISTORIC CONTEXT

### *1.2.1 PRE-CONTACT NATIVE AMERICAN PERIOD (11,000 CAL B.C.-A.D. 1607)*

The area that became Loudoun County was inhabited by highly mobile Paleo-Indian groups by around 11,000 cal B.C. Native American population grew during the following 9,500 years, leading to an increase in temporary settlements and greater exploitation of the area's resources. Climate change also occurred during this time, and by approximately 7600 cal B.C., the major riverine and estuarine systems in the region had stabilized after a period of rising sea levels that began at the end of the Late Pleistocene. By around 1500 cal B.C., Native American groups began to make ceramic vessels and other items and started to reside in more permanent settlements. Horticultural practices were adopted by A.D. 1100. Large settlements and agricultural activities were primarily located on major floodplains because of the ease in clearing and working the soils, although forays into the uplands for hunting and gathering still took place.

### *1.2.2 SETTLEMENT TO SOCIETY (1607-1750)*

British explorers first visited and mapped the coast of Virginia in the first decade of the seventeenth century; they established a small colony at Jamestown in 1607 and conducted further explorations the following year. Initial settlement took place in the southern Tidewater areas of the colony along the Chesapeake Bay and the navigable lower reaches of its tributary rivers. Profitable tobacco farming began in the Virginia Colony in 1619. In order to maintain this cash crop system, planters needed minimal labor costs; indentured servants comprised the first labor force, and were increasingly replaced with African slaves. The troubles of Bacon's Rebellion in 1676, a 1660s law requiring children to follow in the slave status of their mothers, and a lessening of restrictions by the Royal African Company in 1698, led to a drastic increase in the overall slave population by 1700.

The site under investigation is located in what was referred to as the Northern Neck portion of Virginia, which consisted of the lands between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers. The Northern Neck's tracts were obtained by tobacco planters who desired land for their sons and sent overseers and slaves to clear the land and establish tobacco quarters. As tobacco farmers spread through the Virginia Tidewater and the population increased during the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, the original counties established in the colony were subdivided repeatedly. The area that is now Loudoun County was originally part of Northumberland County (1645-1653). After a subdivision in 1653, the present Loudoun County area became Westmoreland County until 1664, then Stafford County (1664-1730), Prince William County (1730-1742), and in 1742 became part of Fairfax County. However, settlement further inland did not take place for a number of years due to the presence of Indians and the need for navigable waterways.

White settlers began to procure land in the area that is now Loudoun County in 1709. Permanent white settlement in the Loudoun area began in earnest during the 1720s. First, British settlers spread inland from the Tidewater area and then around 1730 German settlers moved south into Virginia from Pennsylvania and New York. Also in the 1730s, a number of Quakers of English and Welsh descent from colonies to the north moved into Loudoun County. Some families of English descent brought African and Creole slaves with them, but their families were less established and powerful than their eastern counterparts, so the overall percentage of slaves was lower than in the eastern part of Fairfax County.

In 1730, Francis Awbrey purchased 4,054 acres of the Northern Neck, including the land where Leesburg is now located, from Thomas, Sixth Lord Fairfax. Francis passed 326 acres to his son John Awbrey upon his death in 1741 (Phillips 1996:323). John Awbrey's land passed to his widow Mary in 1744, and she deeded the property to an Alexandria merchant and Fairfax County Justice, John Carlyle. Around 1755, Carlyle's cousin Nicholas Minor, a Captain in the Fairfax militia, constructed a dwelling or tavern at the crossroads of the Old Carolina Road (now Route 15) and Potomac Ridge Road (now Route 7) (Phillips 1996:324). He later purchased the land with the intention of establishing a small community he named "George Town". Upon the establishment of Loudoun County in 1757, the General Assembly renamed the town after prominent Virginian Thomas Lee (1690-1750), who served as Justice of the Peace, as the agent for Lord Fairfax in the Northern Neck, as a member of the Virginia Assembly of Burgesses, and as acting Governor of the colony for just over a year before his death (Phillips 1996:321). He constructed the Georgian manor house at Stratford Hall, and advocated for the expansion of trade westwards beyond the falls of the Potomac. The bill for changing the name was drawn up by Lee's son, Francis Lightfoot Lee (Scheel 2002:20).

### *1.2.3 COLONY TO NATION (1750-1789)*

Fairfax County was subdivided in 1757 to form Loudoun County from its original western reaches. Around the same time, Nicholas Minor commissioned surveyor John Hough to lay out 60 acres in half-acre lots, and began issuing deeds in 1758 (Phillips 1996:327). Each lot was initially sold for £2, with the restriction that a house must be constructed on the lot within three

years of purchase (Scheel 2002:21). The new town attracted tradesmen, merchants, farmers, land speculators, carpenters and joiners, and inns, tavern, blacksmith shops and stables were constructed to serve the growing community.

Though tobacco farming continued through the eighteenth century in Loudoun, tobacco fields had become exhausted after years of cultivation. Taxes on tobacco had increased, and there was a higher demand in England for American wheat and flour, making wheat a more profitable crop for Virginians to grow. The Awbrey, Carlyle, and Minor families were all first part of the tobacco trade, yet production shifted to grain crops by 1765. By the 1770s, many farms and plantations had begun to grow wheat, corn, and other grains. Flour mills began to appear at this time, with their yield hauled by wagon to waterfront markets (Harrison 1987:405).

The development and maintenance of roads was imperative to this trade. The county's earliest roads followed old Indian trails through strategic "natural gateways" and included the north-south Old Carolina Road, the east-west Colchester Road (later known as Braddock Road), and the east-west road from Alexandria to Vestal's Gap through northeastern Loudoun that was known as Vestal's Gap Road, Alexandria Road, Leesburg Road, and a host of other names. Within the boundaries of Leesburg the Old Carolina Road was renamed King Street, and the Alexandria Road was called Loudoun Street. The Colchester and Vestal's Gap roads were the "rolling roads" over which shipments of tobacco and flour passed en route to riverfront markets. At least seven different river ferries were also present in Loudoun County during the 1700s; six crossed the Potomac into Maryland, and one crossed Goose Creek near its mouth (Poland 1976:29-33).

In 1766, Minor sold the 258.5 acre tract surrounding Leesburg to merchants John and Fleming Patterson. When John died in 1775, Fleming was forced to liquidate their assets, and the property transferred to their creditor, retired sea captain and tavern owner Henry McCabe (Phillips 1996:328). When Henry died in 1780, the land passed to his son, Henry McCabe Jr. Minor had set aside two half-acre lots at the corner of Market and King Streets for the courthouse and prison (Town of Leesburg 2003:6). The first courthouse, a 28-by-40-ft brick building, was constructed by 1759 (Scheel 2002:20). Figure 3 (CVG 6) shows a late eighteenth century engraving of the corners of Market and King Streets. The view is to the north, looking up King Street, and the first courthouse is shown to the right of the intersection with Market Street. The project area would be about one block down Market Street (current Edward's Ferry Road) to the east. Also, in 1766, the Leesburg Methodists purchased a lot on Cornwall St NE to construct a meetinghouse, one of the first in the country.

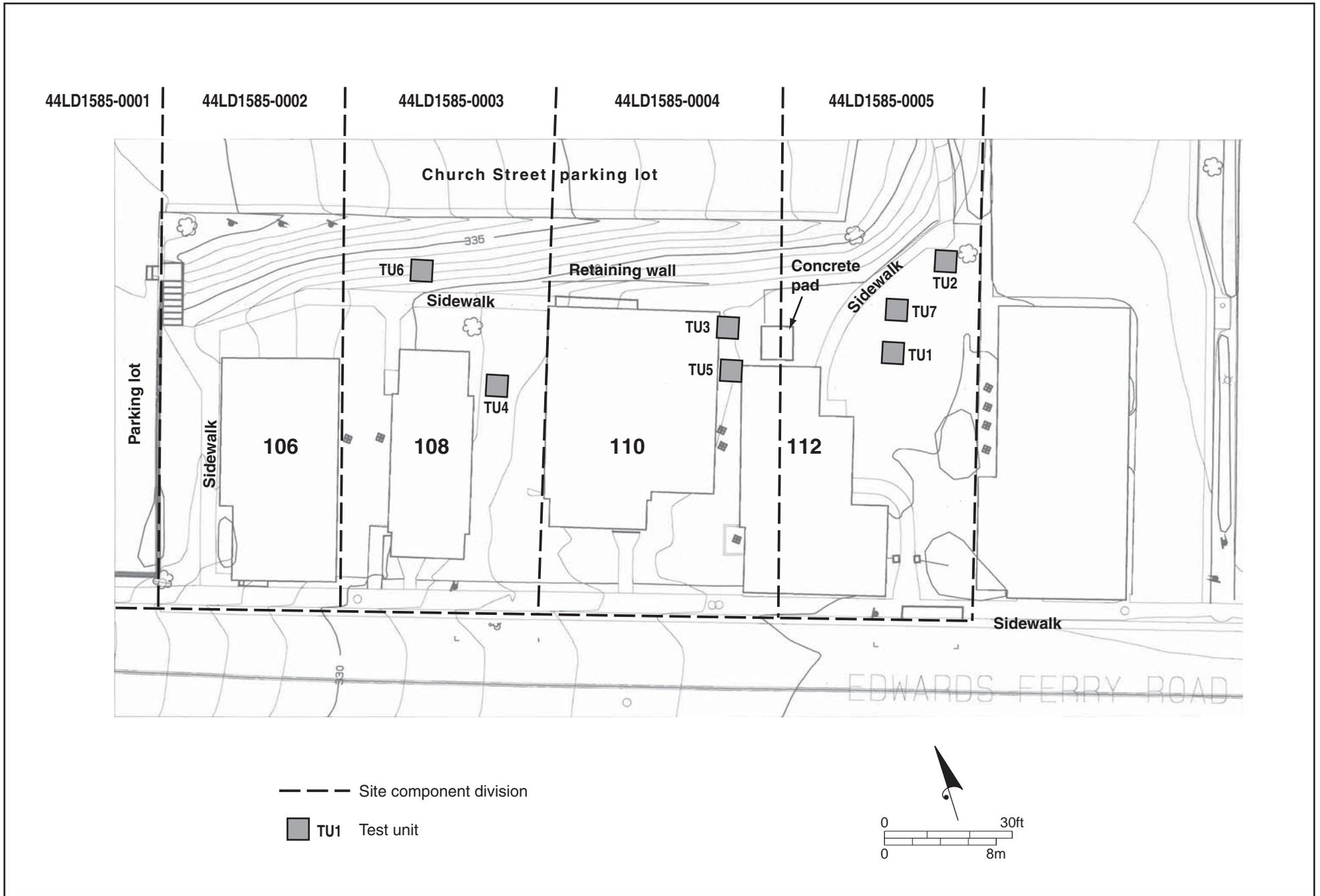


Figure 1. Phase II excavations at Site 44LD1585, components -0003, -0004, and -0005.



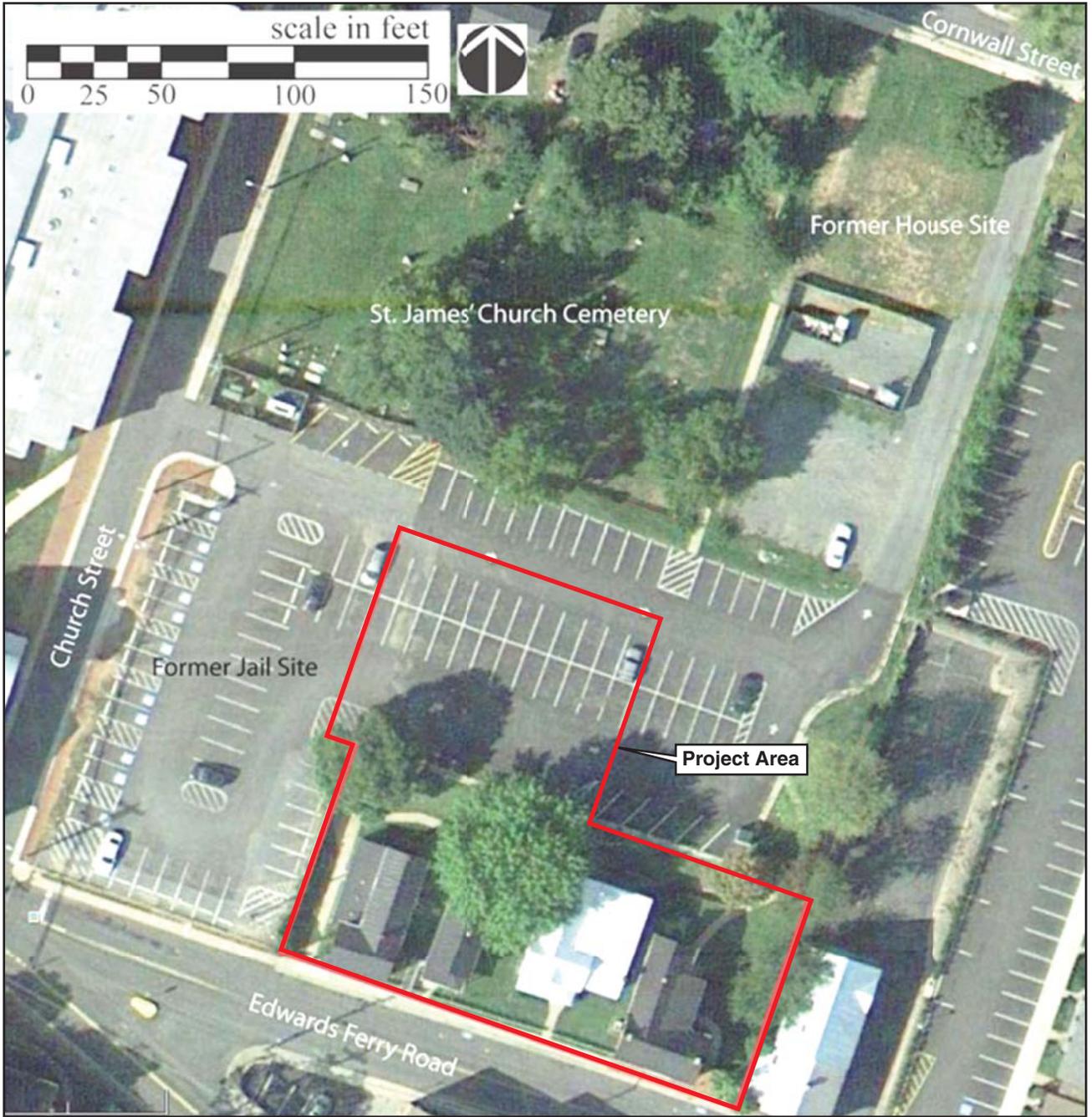


Figure CVG 17. Location of the project area on 2010 aerial photograph.



After the end of the French and Indian War in 1763, the relationship between American colonists and Great Britain soured due to restrictions on colonial land acquisitions, restrictive trade agreements, and the introduction of new taxes to pay for the cost of war and maintaining British troops (most especially reviled were the Stamp Act of 1765 and the Tea Act of 1773). After tensions boiled over in the Boston Tea Party in 1774, the American Revolution began on 19 April 1775, and Leesburg and Loudoun County supported the patriots. By 1781, the county had the largest militia in Virginia with 1,746 men, and many others provided arms, provisions, and services in support of the army (Town of Leesburg 2003:9).

#### *1.2.4 EARLY NATIONAL AND ANTEBELLUM PERIODS (1789-1860)*

After the end of the Revolutionary War in 1783, Great Britain ceded their lands west of the Appalachian Mountains, and despite continued resistance from Native Americans, thousands of Americans traveled west in search of cheap land and economic opportunities, spurring economic growth in Leesburg. Loudoun County achieved its current boundaries in the final decade of the eighteenth century. By the mid-1830s, Leesburg was the largest of several towns in Loudoun County, with a population of 1,700.

A new courthouse and a clerk's office were constructed between 1809 and 1811. During the War of 1812, important documents including the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, journals of Congress, and George Washington's correspondence, were reportedly secured in an empty house in the town for four days, as Washington was considered unsafe (Fishback 2003:7; Scheel 2002:26). Leesburg became incorporated as a town on 13 February 1813, and John Rose was elected the first mayor (Town of Leesburg 2003:11). In 1814, the town limits were expanded on all sides and began municipal improvements such as road paving and wooden water pipe installation. At this time the jail was constructed. The Presbyterian Church was built in 1803, and the St. James' Episcopal Church was built on Church Street in 1812 (Scheel 2002:24).

The corner of Edward's Ferry Road and Church Street was occupied by the Leesburg Jail from 1814 to 2008. The original jail was located near the first courthouse but was moved because of fire concerns. The county purchased the lot from Henry McCabe, Jr. in 1812, and construction was completed by 1814, when the prisoners were relocated to the new facility (SWSG/Versar 2007:2.15) (Laird 2010: 8-9). The jail was demolished and rebuilt twice more, in 1888 and 1954. In the 1870s, the County purchased the Old Academy Building, a boy's school dating to the 1840s, modifying the original structure to house the court and clerk's offices (Fishback 2003:81). In the twentieth century, additional new offices were constructed nearby.

The growth of farming in this period necessitated new means of transporting grain to markets in Washington D.C., Alexandria, and Baltimore. Turnpikes, operated by turnpike companies, began to develop after the Revolution and culminated during the next 40 years. They included the Goose Creek & Little River Turnpike, the Loudoun and Berlin (now Brunswick, Maryland) Turnpike, the Ashby's Gap Turnpike, the Leesburg Turnpike (1809), the Little River Turnpike from Alexandria to Aldie (1806), and the Snicker's Gap Turnpike (Head 1989:69-70; MacIntyre 1981:25). Railroad transportation was also gaining prominence during this time. The Alexandria, Loudoun & Hampshire Railway was chartered in 1853. A new line was planned running west

from Alexandria up Four Mile Run. It was intended to cross the Blue Ridge through Winchester to reach coal mining areas in Hampshire County, West Virginia, which at that time was part of Virginia, but the line never went that far. Construction began in 1855, and was completed to Leesburg in 1858, with grading completed as far as Clark's Gap by 1861 (Banks 1960:5). Further construction was impeded by the Civil War, and much of the completed infrastructure was destroyed during the war years (Banks 1960:5).

During this period the number of emancipated slaves was rising in Loudoun County. In 1800, there were only 550 free black people in Fairfax and Loudoun County, yet in 1820 there were 1,300 and 1,800 by 1850, mostly within the bounds of modern Loudoun County. Despite being required by law to leave Virginia, many emancipated black people remained unmolested by the law because of the persistent demand for cheap labor. Free black men and women worked as laborers, with fewer numbers as laundresses, servants, and in the skilled trades such as blacksmithing, carpentry, masonry, milling, or baking. Yet despite growing numbers of freed blacks, slavery continued to be an integral part of economic life in Leesburg. Within the city, slaves were often skilled artisans and laborers and worked in households or small shops. Also, slaves were often leased to non-slaveholding whites in the surrounding countryside. While a certain amount of economic independence could be achieved by selling their own labor, their lives were more closely controlled than slaves in rural areas, and in the town they were subject to constant observation and the potential for physical and sexual abuse. In 1860, the total population of Loudoun County was 21,774 people including 5,501 slaves, 670 slave owners, and 1,252 free "colored" persons (Head 1989:85).

Sometime before 1820, Leesburg Quakers, Methodists, Presbyterians and other citizens founded the Loudoun auxiliary of the American Colonization Society, which raised money to transport recently freed slaves to Liberia in western Africa (Town of Leesburg 2003:13). Nevertheless, secession sentiment was practically unanimous in Leesburg, and on 23 May 1861, freeholders voted 400 to 22 to secede from the Union (Head 1989:68; Scheel 2002:25).



Figure CVG 6. Late 18th century engraving of downtown Leesburg at the corner of King and Market Streets. The first courthouse sits to the right of the intersection, and the project area is located one block down to the right (Taylor 1853).



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### *1.2.5 CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION AND GROWTH (1860-1914)*

During the Civil War years, Loudoun County's geographic position and the settlement and societal patterns that had been established over a century before created much conflict and contradiction. Its status as a boundary area was determined by the fact that it lay directly across the Potomac from Union-controlled Maryland and 25 miles west of Washington, D.C., but north of Confederate Virginia. This uneasy position made the county's agricultural resources a target of scouting parties from both sides, with the Union trying to weaken Confederate forces and their supporters by confiscating anything that could be used to supply rebel troops, while the Confederates strove to protect what they felt was rightfully theirs. Colonel John Singleton Mosby's Rangers used the county as a primary staging area for their violent raids on Union forces and supporters, and the Union was never able to stop them (Poland 1976:183-184). Leesburg was one of the few towns authorized by the Confederacy to print money (Fishback 2003:13). According to Confederate veteran Robert Stiles, their little 'dog money' notes were "ornamented by a picture of a majestic Newfoundland dog lying down before a massive safe supposed full of currency", underscoring the uncertainty in using Confederate paper money (Scheel 2003:24).

In terms of battlefield action, Loudoun County was the scene of one battle and more than 40 skirmishes. Skirmishes and raids occurred in various locations around the county both before and after the Battle of Ball's Bluff (Poland 1976:191). In the fall of 1861, before the Battle of Ball's Bluff, the Confederate Army was thinly spread across northern Virginia from Quantico on the right to Leesburg on the left. Most Confederate forces were at Centreville. Leesburg was garrisoned by a brigade of Confederate troops under the command of Colonel Nathan "Shanks" Evans. Evan's overall command consisted of the 13th, 17th, and 18th Mississippi Infantry and the 8th Virginia Infantry (supplemented by three companies of Virginia cavalry and the 1st Company, Richmond Howitzers). Shanks, with the assistance of engineer Captain John Morris Wampler, constructed a series of minor earthworks around Leesburg to protect the Confederate left from Federal flanking movement. The defensive system around Leesburg focused on protecting the transportation system. The Confederates perceived that any Federal movement would more than likely come from the east, so the majority of the system was arranged on high ground east of the town.

The Battle of Ball's Bluff took place on 21 October 1861 near Leesburg, where the Union Army attempted to capture Leesburg by crossing the Potomac at Harrison's Landing (Poland 1976:191). Approximately 1,700 troops on each side were involved, but the Confederates prevailed, killing, wounding or capturing 921 Union troops, while suffering only 149 casualties themselves (Poland 1976:201-202). After the battle, wounded troops were brought to a temporary hospital in the old Methodist Church, and other nearby houses served as makeshift medical stations (Fishback 2003:8).

In December 1861, Brigadier General D. H. Hill replaced Evans as commander of Confederate Forces at Leesburg. In February 1862, Federal forces under the command of Colonel John W. Geary crossed into Loudoun County from Harper's Ferry and slowly advanced towards Leesburg. Unable to defend the town, General Hill ordered his troops to withdraw from the area.

This withdrawal was part of a larger Confederate retreat along the entire northern Virginia front. From this time until the end of the war in 1865, Leesburg and the surrounding countryside was a no-man's land under quasi-control of the Federal government. Exceptions were when Confederate forces moved through the area on their way to engagements elsewhere.

Loudoun County, like many areas of the South, struggled in the first postwar years. Residents, most of who farmed for a living, had suffered the loss of buildings, fences, livestock, seed, and tools, and those who had previously relied on slave labor now found themselves without it. Some land had not been cultivated during the war and needed to be reclaimed. Many landowners had invested their savings in now-worthless Confederate securities, and most people had little left but their land. It was difficult to obtain the capital needed to plant crops, replace livestock, tools, and buildings lost in the war, hire laborers, and generally restore things to prewar conditions. However, Loudoun was able to rebound relatively quickly. The Town of Leesburg had managed to survive the war years without the burning of the town or its records, despite changing hands many times during the course of the war.

In the years following the Civil War, the incomplete and war-damaged Alexandria, Loudoun & Hampshire Railway line through northern Loudoun County resumed construction. In 1870, the railroad set its sights on the Ohio River at Parkersburg, West Virginia and was renamed the Washington and Ohio. However, it was eventually only extended to Bluemont (formally Snickersville) in western Loudoun County. By 1911, it became the Washington and Old Dominion Railroad. The arrival of a functioning railroad made it possible for farmers living near the line to send perishable goods to market for the first time. This led to a rise in dairying in areas of the county where there was good access to depot stops, and by 1900, Loudoun was possibly the top-producing dairy county in Virginia (Head 1989:88-90). The town population in 1900 was 1,513 people; Leesburg was flourishing with banks, shops, two hotels, a public library, race course, and an ice plant. There was daily mail service by train, a fire department, police force, and many other services, and visitors flocked from Washington D.C. (Fishback 2003:19; Head 1989:30).

### *1.2.6 MODERN PERIOD (1914-PRESENT)*

Agriculture continued to dominate the economy in Loudoun County throughout World War I and II. Modest-sized farms of 175 acres or less were the primary element driving the county economy. Most were owned by whites, although black tenants and sharecroppers were common, occupying 25 percent of these modest farms. Although corn and dairy farming remained most prominent, farmers continued to raise a variety of crops and specialized in raising beef, hogs, or poultry (Poland 1976:307-308; 319).

During the twentieth-century, Leesburg had a reputation for drawing in both local and national politicians; prominent residents included Virginia Governor Westmoreland Davis and General George C. Marshall; important visitors included Senator Harry Byrd, Eleanor Roosevelt, President Herbert Hoover, and the Kennedys (Fishback 2003:8, 84). Modernization of the town began with telephone and electricity, and population growth increased the town size yearly. By

the 1950's, Loudoun County began to transform from a rural, agrarian area to a suburb of Washington, D.C. By the early 1960's, Dulles Airport was constructed. More recently, residential and commercial development has expanded rapidly in the county due partially to a high-tech boom. As the flight to the suburbs began in reaction to racial tensions in Washington D.C. in the 1960s and 70s, Leesburg experienced a new phase of development along Route 7 east of town (Fishback 2003:83).

### *1.2.7 HISTORY OF SITE 44LD1585*

Site 44LD1585 was part of the parcel of land purchased by Leesburg founder Nicholas Minor in 1757. He sold the land surrounding Leesburg to John and Fleming Patterson in 1766, and they passed it on to their creditor Henry McCabe in 1775. Henry McCabe, Jr. inherited the land after his father's death in 1780, and his heirs, including Jane McCabe, John H. McCabe, and his wife Mary, and John Newton, and his wife Harriet, owned the parcel until 1818. It is at this point that the property was further subdivided. In 1813, the Virginia General Assembly extended the boundaries of Leesburg towards the east to include the site.

The combined property lots comprising site components 44LD1585-0002 and 44LD1585-0003 (106 and 108 Edward's Ferry Road) were owned and altered by several individuals before being subdivided into the current boundaries. McCabe's heirs deeded a half-acre lot on the north side of Market Street (Edward's Ferry Road) to Catherine Dowling. Catherine and her son Henry M. had a house constructed, and the 1820 county assessment valued the buildings on the lot at \$50 (Laird 2010:18). In August 1829, Henry M. Dowling sold the property to James Garrison, and in January of 1834, Garrison sold the lot to Charles A. Johnston. In September 1838, Johnston transferred the lot to Mary M. L. Johnston and Sally Johnston. Initially still valued at \$50, the Johnstons erected a new house, raising the value to \$200 by 1839 (Laird 2010:18). This 1839 house is visible on the 1853 Yardley Taylor map to the east of the county jail (Figure 4 **FIGURE CVG19**). Mary and Sally Johnston sold the house and property to John Isett in 1843 (Laird 2010:18). During his ownership, the property value rose twice, to \$250 in 1849, and to \$300 in 1851, suggesting that building improvements were made at this time. In November 1856, Isett and his wife Rebecca sold the property and frame dwelling house to John Harris for \$700 (Laird 2010:18). Harris deeded the property in trust to Matthew Harrison to secure his debts, and the property was occupied by a tenant, Emily E. Lloyd. In 1873, after Harris defaulted on his loans, the lot was sold at public auction to Thomas W. Edwards (Laird 2010:18). Edwards subdivided the property into its current configuration, selling the lot and house at 106 Edward's Ferry Road (44LD1585-0002) to James S. Snyder, and the unoccupied new lot at 108 Edward's Ferry Road (44LD1585-0003) to David Conrad (or Connard). This subdivision is visible in the 1878 Gray map (Figure 5 **FIGURE CVG20**).

Site component 44LD1585-0002 (106 Edward's Ferry Road), was owned by James S. Snyder and his wife Florence, and was now separated from the lot at site component 44LD1585-0003 (108 Edward's Ferry Road). In November 1874, they deeded the lot and house to Lloyd Slack on behalf of his mother Catherine S. Slack, a weaver, and her husband Fenelon, a wheelwright who died in 1879. By 1878, the original frame house was only valued at \$100, and sometime between

1879 and 1894 it was replaced by the extant dwelling (Laird 2010:19). The 1894 Sanborn Fire Insurance map only shows part of the project area, a portion of the 44LD1585-0002 house at 106 Edward's Ferry Road (historically called Market Street) (Figure 6 **FIGURE CVG21**). The 1899 through 1930 Sanborn Maps show the houses and properties, and outbuildings associated with them. Two outbuildings were located behind the house by 1899, a one-story square frame building, and a one-story rectangular frame building (Figure 7 **CVG22**). A third square one-story outbuilding appears to the northwest corner of the house in 1907 (Figure 8 **CVG23**), and by 1930 the first two outbuildings were removed, leaving only the latest one (Figure 9 **FIGURE CVG24**). In 1916 when Catherine died, the property and house passed to her son Lloyd Slack, a Leesburg undertaker and cabinet maker. The adjoining jail lot had outbuildings in the vicinity of the project area. The 1899 Sanborn Fire Insurance map of Leesburg shows a one-story stable in the northeast corner of the jail lot. Between 1903 and 1907, a second level was constructed, and by 1912 a porch had been added to the stable, which remained standing until the 1930s (see Figures 6-9 **CVG21-24**).

Site component 44LD1585-0003 (108 Edward's Ferry Road) was sold to David Conrad (or Connard) in 1873, and a small building was erected by 1878 (see Figure 5 **CVG20**). On 31 August 1875 David and Annie Conrad sold the house and land to Olivia Jane Smale for \$400. The 1899 Sanborn map shows a one-story frame square-plan section with a one-story rear wing (see Figure 7 **CVG22**). In September of 1900, Olivia Jane Smale sold the property for \$267.50 to R. H. Lynn, who sold it a few days later to Sarah Elizabeth Slack for \$285. The property remained in the Slack family, and was later owned by Sarah Dawson (formerly Slack), daughter of Catherine Slack, though she rented the building to a tenant and resided at 110. By 1903, the rear wing had the shingle roof replaced with either a metal, tile, slate or asbestos shingle roof, and by 1930 the entire roof had been replaced and the dwelling became a one and one-half story structure (see Figures 8 and 9 **CVG23-24**). No outbuildings associated with this dwelling were recorded on any of the maps.

The site components 44LD1585-0004 and 44LD1585-0005 (110 and 112 Edward's Ferry Road) were also part of the original parcel passed to the McCabe heirs in 1818. The property at 44LD1585-0004 (110 Edward's Ferry Road) was then owned by Rebecca Shaw, widow of John Shaw, who sold the lot for \$100 to Edward Haines (or Hanes) in November of 1829. Haines sold the property with an increased value of \$300 to James Garrison in 1831. This suggests a building may have been constructed during the Haines tenure. Garrison sold the lot to Elizabeth Shryock in 1837, and she passed it in her 1871 will to Nancy Cockrell (or Cockerille). After a chancery court case, the property with a house was purchased by Lloyd Slack in 1876, just two years after he purchased the lot at 106 Edward's Ferry Road for his mother. The Gray map of 1878 shows a rectangular building set back from the road labeled "F Slack" (see Figure 5 **FIGURE CVG 20**). The 1899 Sanborn map shows a one-story square frame dwelling with a rectangular two-story wing to the east (see Figure 7 **CVG22**). A one-story frame rectangular outbuilding is located behind the house through 1930. By 1930, the one-story section of the house has been improved with a second story and addition to the rear, with a one-story tall el on the rear and porch on the front (see Figure 9 **CVG24**).

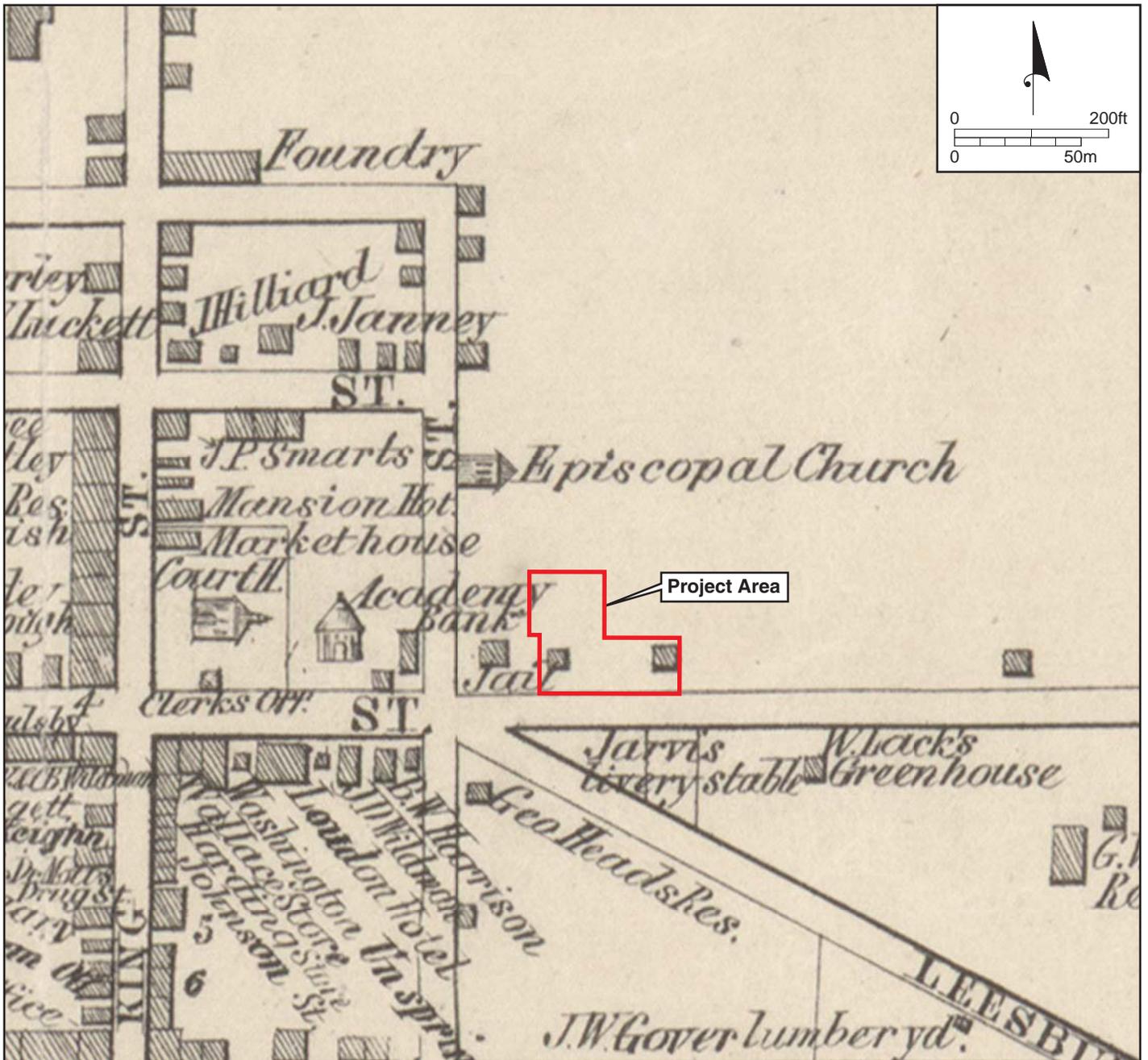


Figure CVG 19. Location of the project area on detail of the 1853 Map of Loudoun County, Virginia (Taylor 1853).



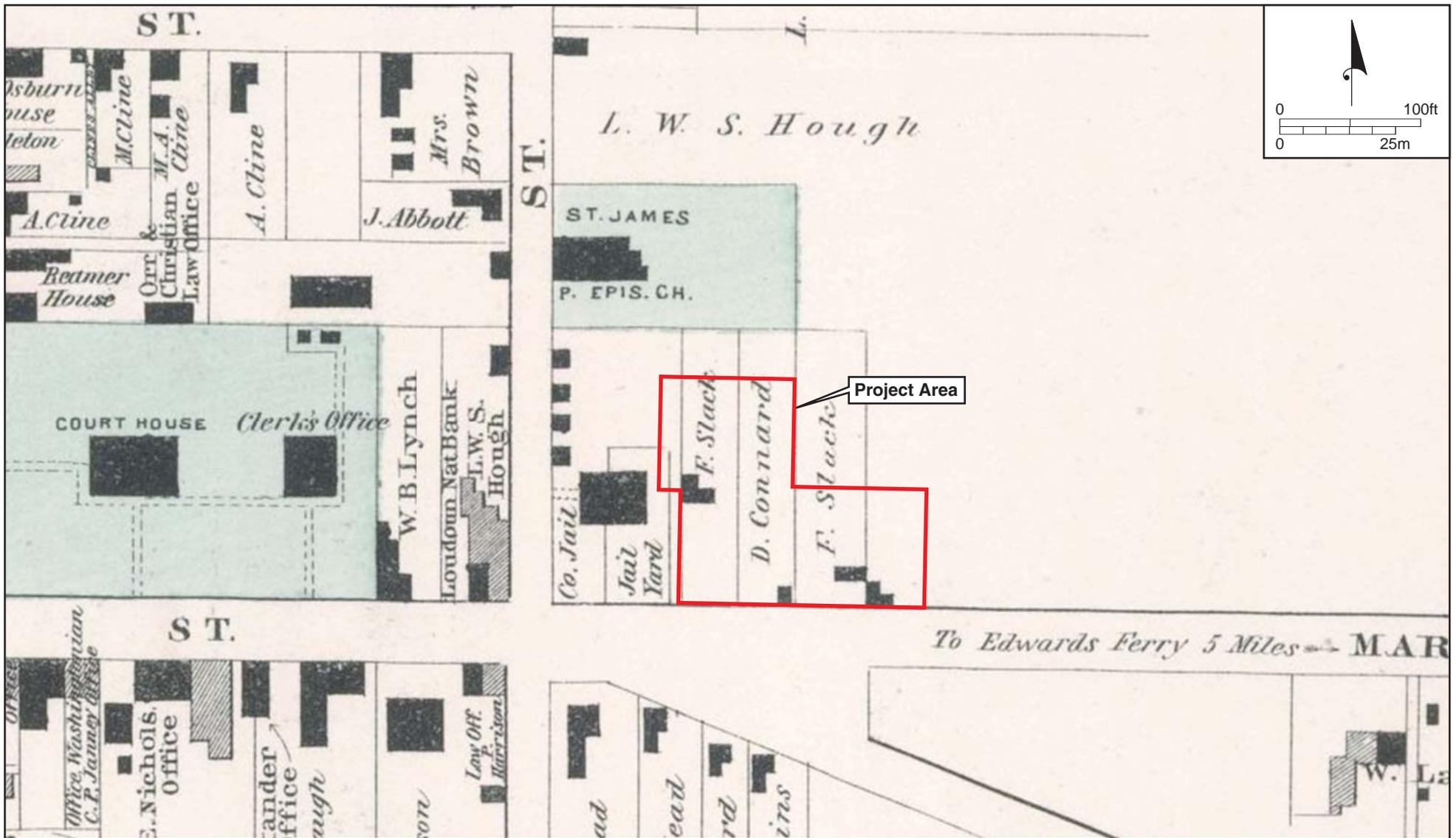


Figure CVG 20. Location of the project area on detail of the 1878 Gray's New Map of Leesburg, Loudoun County, Virginia (Gray 1878).



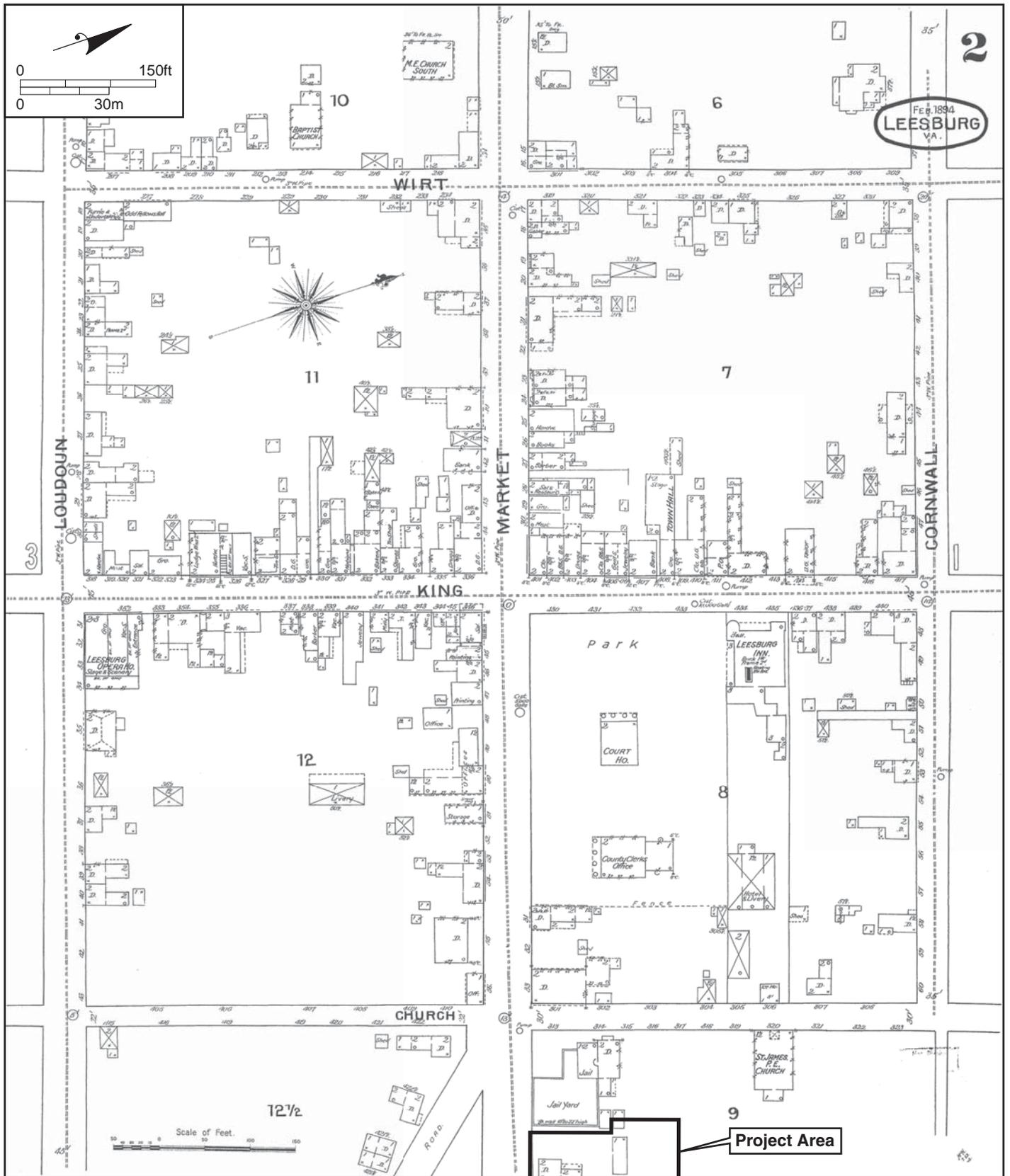


Figure CVG 21. Location of the project area on detail of the 1894 Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. map of Leesburg.



The property at 44LD1686-0005 (112 Edward's Ferry Road) was also dispensed by the heirs of McCabe, and was acquired by William Kirk, who sold it to Benjamin Maulsby in 1820. At this point a brick house was standing on the property, possibly the one shown in the 1853 Yardley Taylor map (see Figure 4 **FIGURE CVG19**). By 1823, Maulsby conveyed the property to county sheriff James Martin, who used it to secure his debts to David Carr in 1835. When Martin defaulted in 1844, Carr sold the property to Edwin Gover. Gover sold the lot to Sarah Dawson in 1849, though the 1850 census lists a tenant, carpenter Edwin Hart, as occupying the residence. The 1853 Yardley Taylor map shows a small building on the property, probably the brick building listed in the deeds (see Figure 4 **FIGURE CVG19**). Sarah Dawson then conveyed the property to Elizabeth Snyder in 1857, and it was likely occupied by Fenelon Slack at this time. The 1878 Gray map shows Leven W.S. Hough as owning the lot at 112, though the property was owned by Elizabeth Snyder. The 1878 map also shows a more substantial L-plan building footprint (see Figure 5 **FIGURE CVG20**). Snyder willed the property to Catherine Slack in 1902, and she passed it to her son Lloyd Slack and daughter Sarah Dawson in 1916. In 1923, Lloyd Slack resided at this property. The 1899 and 1907 Sanborn maps show a two-story L-plan dwelling, with the first story constructed from brick (see Figures 7 and 8 **Figures CVG22 and 23**). By 1930, the rear wing had also been raised to two stories (see Figure 9 **FIGURE CVG24**). A large rectangular one-story outbuilding is shown to the east of the house in all Sanborn maps, and in the 1930s another small outbuilding was constructed behind the first one.

Though Fenelon Slack and his family may have been tenants at 112 Edward's Ferry Road since 1857, by 1874 the Slack family had begun to acquire the property along Market Street, when Lloyd bought the house at 106 Edward's Ferry Road for his mother Catherine Slack. In 1876, he purchased the house at 110 Edward's Ferry Road, in 1900 the house at 108 Edward's Ferry Road was acquired by Sarah Elizabeth Slack, and in 1902 the house at 112 Edward's Ferry Road was acquired by Catherine. After Catherine's death in 1916, the properties were passed to her son Lloyd and daughter Sarah Dawson (nee Slack). When Lloyd died in 1926, he left his property interests to his son Lloyd Fowler Slack, and his daughter Mary Louise Hutchinson (Laird 2010:19). In 1931, Lloyd's sister Sarah Dawson was residing at 110 Edward's Ferry Road with her husband, and renting 108 Edward's Ferry Road to a tenant, Jonah Helm. Upon Lloyd Fowler Slack's death in 1968, his portion of the property was divided between his sister Mary Louise, and her daughter Betty Lloyd Boyland of New York (Laird 2010:19). After Mary Louise passed in 1974, her son Richard H. Hutchinson, Jr. and his sister Betty retained interest in the property. In 1980, Betty Lloyd Boyland, her husband John J., and Richard Hutchinson, and his wife Emily, deeded their half-interests in the land, totaling 0.9099 acres, to the Board of Supervisors of Loudoun County (Laird 2010:19).

Figure 10 **CVG 7** shows a postcard image of the intersection of East Market and Fayette Streets facing east (currently the intersection of Edward's Ferry and Market Streets) taken sometime during the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. The house just visible on the left is likely site component 44LD1585-0002 (106 Edward's Ferry Road). Figure 11 **CVG 8** shows the same view after the installation of telephone and electricity sometime in the early twentieth century,

the house in the left side foreground is 106 Edward's Ferry Road, and the next houses down are site components 44LD1585-0003 and 44LD1585-0005 (108 and 112 Edward's Ferry Road).

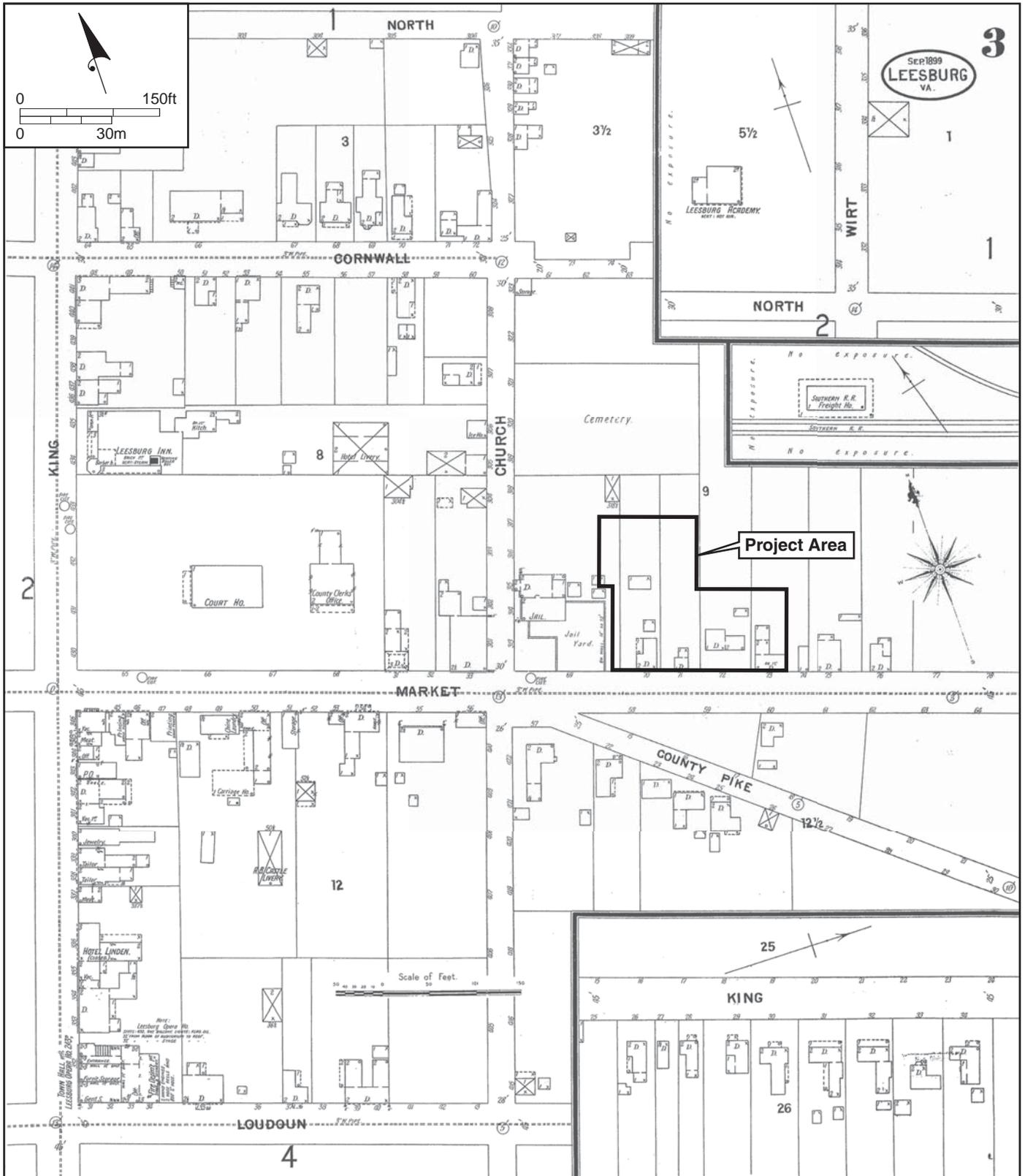


Figure CVG 22. Location of the project area on detail of the 1899 Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. map of Leesburg.



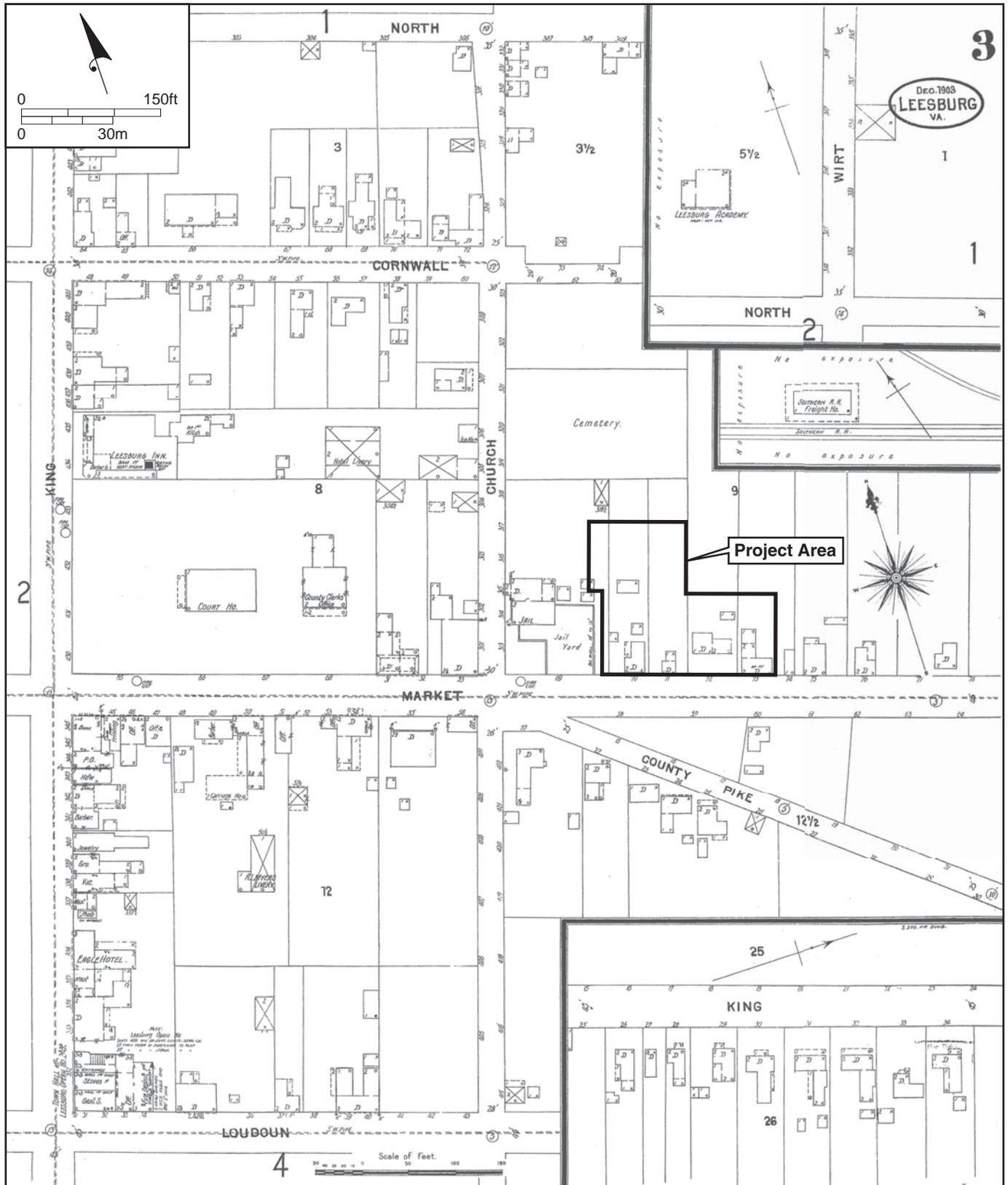


Figure CVG 23. Location of the project area on detail of the 1907 Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. map of Leesburg.



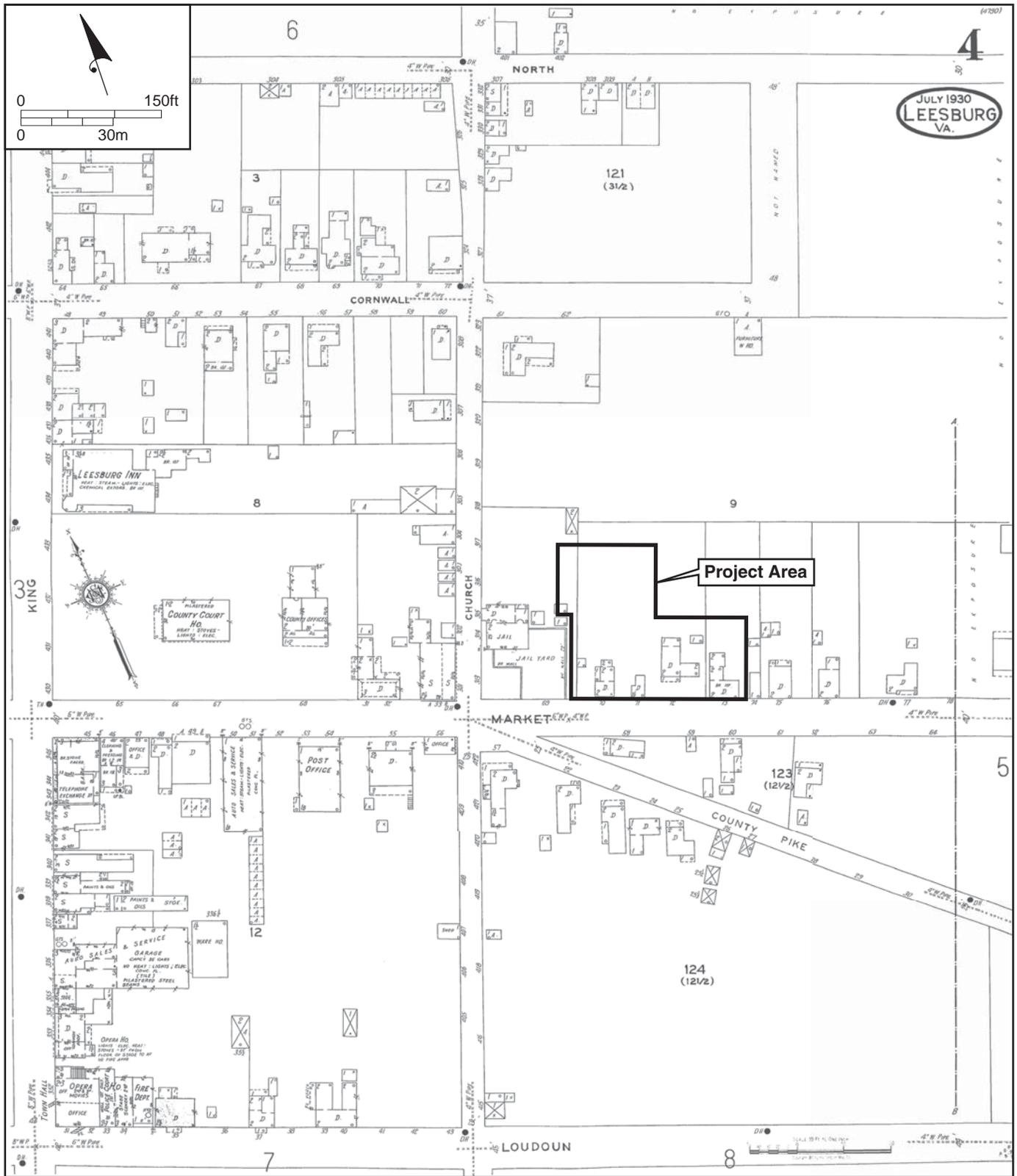


Figure CVG 24. Location of the project area on detail of the 1930 Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. map of Leesburg.



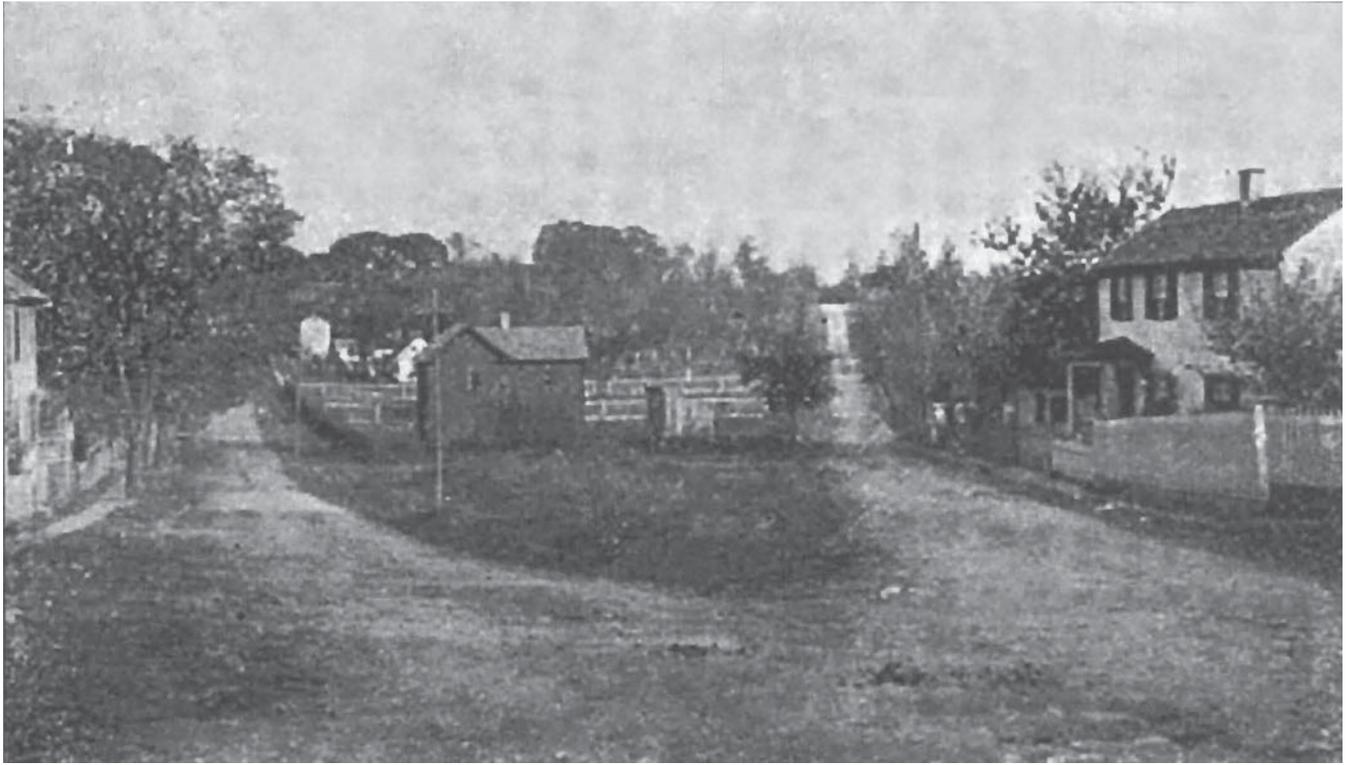


Figure CVG 7. Old postcard view of the intersection of East Market and Fayette Streets (Edward's Ferry Road and Market Streets). The house just visible on the left is 106 Edward's Ferry Road (Fishback 2003:47).



Figure CVG 8. Another old postcard view of the intersection of East Market and Fayette Streets, just after the installation of electricity and telephone wiring (Edward's Ferry Road and Market Streets). The houses on the left are 106, 108 and 112 Edward's Ferry Road (Fishback 2003:47).



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## 2.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

The purpose of the investigation is to determine if the archaeological resources present within the portion of the site to be impacted by the current proposed undertaking have the potential to address overarching archaeological research questions, and to evaluate their eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The survey was designed to comply with VDHR's *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia* (VDHR 2011) and the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*.

### 2.1 FIELD METHODS

Field methods for the archaeological survey included the excavation of 5-by-5-ft test units (TUs) within the project area. During the Phase I investigation, archaeological site 44LD1585 was divided into five historic site components, based on the property boundaries. Adjacent, but not included in the current project area, is site component 44LD1585-0001, the location of the old jail, which was excavated prior to its demolition in 2008 (SWSG/Versar 2007). JMA was responsible for testing site components 44LD1585-0002 (106 Edward's Ferry Road), 44LD1585-0003 (108 Edward's Ferry Road), 44LD1585-0004 (110 Edward's Ferry Road), and 44LD1585-0005 (112 Edward's Ferry Road). The field team excavated seven 5-by-5-ft test units (TUs) in components 44LD1585-0003, 44LD1585-0004, and 44LD1585-0005 to investigate deposits identified during the Phase I survey. Site component 44LD1585-0002 will be investigated with at least three TUs during the next phase of excavation in 2015.

The seven TUs were placed according to the results of the Phase I shovel testing in order to cover the site effectively, to investigate for potential features, and to obtain an adequate sample of materials for analysis. TUs were excavated in 0.5-ft arbitrary levels within the natural stratigraphy and penetrated 0.35-ft into sterile or nearly sterile B horizon (subsoil). The purpose for excavating the TUs by arbitrary level was to establish whether there was vertical integrity within the stratigraphy. Interfaces were scraped to detect stains or other subsurface features.

All soils excavated from TUs were screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth, and artifacts were placed in labeled plastic bags for delivery to the laboratory. Stratigraphic and arbitrary level information was documented on a standardized form recording depth measurements, soil texture and color, including the Munsell description, as well as a list of recovered artifacts and natural and cultural inclusions. At least one soil profile was drawn for each TU to record stratigraphy. Digital photography recorded the excavations and investigation. The locations of TUs and other pertinent features were recorded using an electronic total station equipped with a data collector.

### 2.2 LABORATORY METHODS

Artifacts recovered during the field investigation were returned to JMA's Alexandria laboratory for cleaning and cataloguing. Artifacts with stable surfaces (such as stone, ceramic, and glass) were washed. Other artifacts (such as metal and bone) were brushed to remove dirt. The cleaned artifacts were placed in re-sealable polyethylene bags labeled with provenience information. The bags were stored sequentially in acid-free boxes labeled with provenience information. To the

extent possible, JMA identified recovered artifacts by type, material, function, and cultural and chronological association. Artifacts were boxed in acceptable containers following professional guidelines. Appendix I contains the artifact inventory. JMA will temporarily store the artifacts until the end of the project, when they will be delivered to the proper facility for permanent curation. The associated field notes and maps will be deposited with the collections.

The data collected for Site 44LD1585 will be analyzed and the findings will be presented in a report following the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia* (VDHR 2011) and the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*.

### 2.3 PREVIOUS EXCAVATIONS

In 2007, Loudoun County and the Leesburg Board of Architectural Review commissioned an intensive archaeological investigation of the Leesburg Jail, which was conducted by SWSG/Versar (Laird 2010:22). SWSG/Versar excavated four test units and determined that the original jail foundation had been destroyed by subsequent renovation and reconstruction projects (SWSG/Versar 2007:5.1). This was the only other archaeological investigation conducted in Site 44LD1585 prior to the 2010 Phase I investigations conducted by JRIA, and 2014 Phase II conducted by JMA, a CCRG company.

JRIA conducted a Phase I investigation of Site 44LD1585 in November 2010, on behalf of Triad Engineering, Inc. Their methods included the hand excavation of 17 shovel tests, and mechanical excavation of 10 test trenches underneath the extant parking lot. They divided the site into five site components, 44LD1585-0001 (the Old Leesburg Jail), 44LD1585-0002 (106 Edward's Ferry Road), 44LD1585-0003 (108 Edward's Ferry Road), 44LD1585-0004 (110 Edward's Ferry Road), and 44LD1585-0005 (112 Edward's Ferry Road). A total of 348 historic artifacts were recovered from the shovel testing and trenching (Table 1). Munsell color designations were not noted for most soil horizons, and the artifact inventory did not list the stratigraphic layer from which the artifacts were recovered, so the information provided is somewhat limited.

JRIA identified potential archaeological deposits in the rear yards of the houses at 106, 108, 110 and 112 Edward's Ferry Road. JRIA excavated 10 shovel tests in the yards of the historic structures, nine of which contained historic artifacts (Laird 2010:29-30). Shovel tests in the yard of 44LD1585-0002 (106 Edward's Ferry Road) revealed two strata over subsoil at between 1.25 and 2.2 ft below surface. Datable artifacts from this yard included cut nails (1805-2015), wire nails (1850-2015), plain whiteware (1810-2015), and plain ironstone/white granite ware (1842-1930) (Table 1).

Shovel tests in the yard of 44LD1585-0003 (108 Edward's Ferry Road) revealed three strata over subsoil at about 1.35 ft below surface. It is possible that a historic deposit is indicated by Layer C, "0.7 foot of dark yellowish brown silt loam with brick fragments throughout" (Laird 2010:30). Datable artifacts from this yard included embossed glass, cut nails (1805-2015), wire

nails (1850-2015), molded pearlware (1780-1830), plain whiteware (1810-2015), plain ironstone/white granite ware (1842-1930), and hand-painted porcelain (Table 1).

Shovel tests in the yard of 44LD1585-0004 (110 Edward's Ferry Road) revealed two strata over subsoil at 2.0 ft below surface in ST 7. Munsell color designations were recorded for ST 7 in the profile figure, Layer A consisted of 10YR 3/6 brown clay loam, Layer B of 10YR 3/4 medium brown clay loam, and subsoil of 10YR 4/4 light brown clay (Laird 2010:32). In this case, the report did mention that most of the artifacts came from Layer A, including cut nails (1805-2015), wire nails (1850-2015), plain whiteware (1810-2015), brown transfer-printed whiteware (1820-1915), bottle glass, a pharmaceutical bottle, an ink bottle, cut nails, brick fragments, and bone (Laird 2010:31). The other shovel test in this yard was terminated before reaching subsoil because of an unmarked utility. It contained a Rockingham/Bennington glazed teapot fragment and whiteware. Because of the large amount of artifacts, JRIA suggested that Layer A might be a buried midden feature or refuse pit.

Shovel tests in the yard of 44LD1585-0005 (112 Edward's Ferry Road) revealed four strata over subsoil at about 2.0 ft below surface. Datable artifacts included cut nails (1805-2015), wire nails (1850-2015), plain pearlware (1779-1830), and hand-painted pearlware (1795-1830), plain whiteware (1810-2015), gilded whiteware (1880-2015), and blue transfer-printed whiteware (1815-1915) (Table 1).

JRIA also conducted mechanical trenching in the parking lot. Trench 2 was located at the edge of the parking lot behind the house at 44LD1585-0002 (106 Edward's Ferry Road). It measured 44 ft long by 5 ft wide, and was excavated parallel to the slope in an east-west direction. The stratigraphy consisted of several layers of parking lot construction fill to a depth ranging from 5 to 6.5 feet below surface. At this depth several possible stone footers, asphalt and building debris were uncovered. The building debris appeared to date to two different periods, based on the presence of both handmade and machine-made bricks. Under the building debris, there appeared to be an intact cultural layer with whiteware, bottle glass, oyster shell and brick. Subsoil was encountered at a depth of 9 ft. The building debris and possible buried layer coincide with the location of the 1839 Johnston house and later Slack house, as well as the location of the later outbuilding depicted on the Sanborn maps.

**Table 1. Artifacts from Phase I testing at Site 44LD1585 (JRIA 2010:59-69).**

<b>Ceramics</b>	<b>Glass</b>	<b>Metal</b>	<b>Other</b>
4 plain pearlware sherds (1779-1830)	28 window fragments	12 cut nails (1805-2015)	20 oyster shell fragments
1 molded pearlware sherd (1780-1830)	6 clear unidentified bottle fragments	4 cut nail fragments (1805-2015)	40 mammal bone fragments
3 hand-painted polychrome pearlware sherds (1795-1830)	14 amber unidentified bottle fragments	5 wire nails (1850-2015)	1 nonhuman tooth
35 plain whiteware sherds (1810-2014)	7 green unidentified bottle fragments	2 wire nail fragments (1850-2015)	29 brick fragments

<b>Ceramics</b>	<b>Glass</b>	<b>Metal</b>	<b>Other</b>
2 blue transfer-printed whiteware sherds (1815-1915)	2 aqua unidentified bottle fragments	2 unidentified nails	2 mortar fragments
7 brown transfer-printed whiteware sherds (1820-1915)	1 olive green unidentified bottle fragments	1 screw (1846-2015)	2 wood fragments
1 gilded whiteware sherd (1880-2015)	1 mirror fragment	1 bolt and nut	1 cork fragment
6 plain ironstone or white granite ware sherds (1842-1930)	1 green wine bottle fragment	3 strap fragments	1 graphite electric part
1 molded ironstone or white granite ware sherds (1842-1995)	7 aqua pharmaceutical bottle fragments	5 unidentified iron fragments	1 piece of cement
1 banded ironstone or white granite ware sherd	8 clear pharmaceutical bottle fragments	1 unidentified hardware fragment	2 road gravel
1 Rockingham/Bennington glazed teapot lid fragment	1 aqua ink bottle	2 copper alloy fragments	2 unidentified rock
2 hand-painted porcelain sherds	1 clear tableware fragment		1 piece of slate
1 domestic brown stoneware sherd	26 dark green carboy bottle fragments		1 chert
4 domestic gray stoneware sherds with blue decoration			2 slag fragment
1 redware sherd with black glaze			1 bog iron
9 redware sherds with brown glaze			4 charcoal fragments
2 redware sherds with reddish-orange glaze			9 pieces of coal
1 redware sherd with yellow glaze			
4 flowerpot sherds			
2 unidentified earthenware sherds			
<b>88 total</b>	<b>103 total</b>	<b>38 total</b>	<b>119 total</b>

## 2.4 EXPECTED RESULTS

Expected results were based on the Phase I survey conducted by JRIA, Inc. in 2010. Potential archaeological deposits were located in the yards of site components 44LD1585-0002, -0003, -0004 and -0005 through systematic shovel testing. The extent of these deposits and their integrity is likely to have been somewhat disturbed due to late nineteenth and early twentieth century

construction and renovations to the existing houses, as well as the twentieth century grading and filling related to the construction of the parking lot. A potentially significant historic site at this location would likely contain stratified deposits, diagnostic artifacts, localized activity areas, trash pits, or other subsurface features, and would retain some degree of artifact patterning.

Historic research shows that the properties were passed between many owners over the years; houses at each property lot were constructed and renovated between the 1820s and the turn of the century. These houses were occupied by several owners and tenants throughout their tenure, which complicates attempts to tie archaeological deposits with known persons, especially given the short time frame in which some of the property transfers occurred. Significant occupations at both site components 44LD1585-0002 and 44LD1585-0003 included the Johnston sisters (1834-1843), the Isett family (1843-1856), and tenant Emily Lloyd (1856-1873), and, after subdivision in 1873, 44LD1585-0002 housed three generations of the Slack family (1874-1980). Site 44LD1585-0003 was occupied by Olivia Jane Smale from 1875 to 1900, when it was also acquired by the Slack family. Site component 44LD1585-0004 was occupied by Elizabeth Shryock (1837-1871) before being acquired by the Slack family in 1876. Site component 44LD1585-0005 was owned by several individuals between 1818 and 1857, when it was owned by Elizabeth Snyder, and likely occupied by tenant Fenelon Slack. Snyder willed the property to Catherine Slack in 1902, and it was habited by her son Lloyd until his death in 1926. Directly associating the archaeological deposits with one or more of these occupations, especially the Slack family's extended tenure as tenants and owners, may provide significant information that would affect the determination of their eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.



## 3.0 RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

### 3.1 RESULTS OF PHASE II TEST UNIT EXCAVATIONS

During the first part of the Phase II investigations, JMA excavated seven 5-by-5-ft TUs (TUs 1-7). Two TUs were placed in each of three house lots; TUs 1 and 2 were located in the back yard of the house at 44LD1585-0005 (112 Edward's Ferry Road); TUs 3 and 5 were located in the back and side yard of the house at 44LD1585-0004 (110 Edward's Ferry Road); TUs 4 and 6 were located in the back yard of the house at 44LD1585-0003 (108 Edward's Ferry Road). TU 7 was excavated in the rear yard of the house at 112 Edward's Ferry Road as an additional sample of that yard surface. (Figure 1 **CVG25**)

The Phase II excavation findings modified the results of the Phase I investigations. TU excavation revealed that the general stratigraphic sequence seen at Site 44LD1585 included several episodes of both modern and historic infilling that overlaid either an Apb (buried plow zone) or a B horizon (sterile subsoil). In TUs in the rear yard of 108 Edward's Ferry Road, there were two buried Apb horizons, possibly related to nineteenth century occupation of the site. In other TUs in the yards of 110 and 112 Edward's Ferry Road, there were no buried, intact layers, and only subsoil was found beneath the fill layers. Ground disturbing episodes were indicated by an iron pipe and groundhog holes in TU 1, old telephone and power cable trenches in TUs 3 and 5, an unidentified modern trench with clay in TU 4, parking lot overburden and burned materials in TU 6, and a drainage pipe in TU 7.

#### *3.1.2 44LD1585-0002, 106 EDWARD'S FERRY ROAD EXCAVATION RESULTS*

**Not tested yet – mechanical trenching planned**

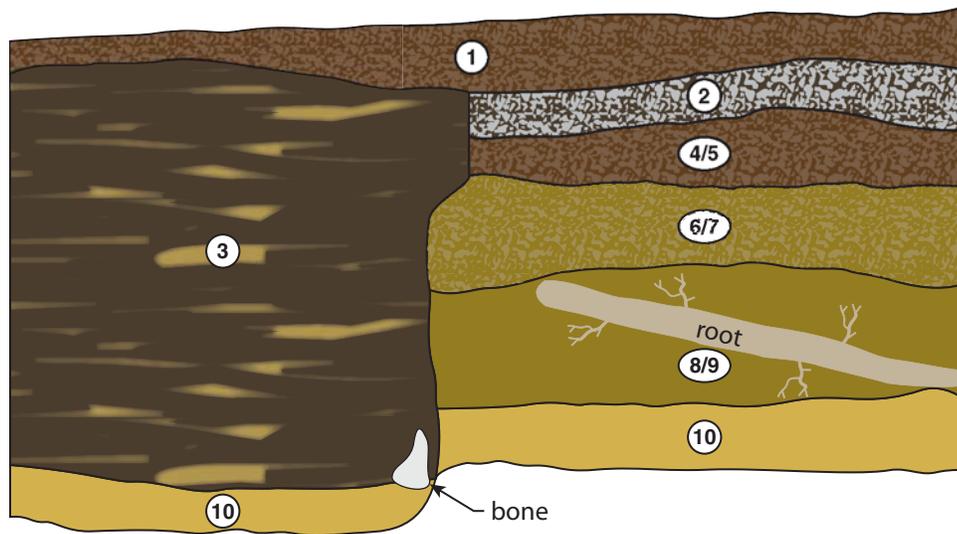
#### *3.1.3 44LD1585-0003, 108 EDWARD'S FERRY ROAD EXCAVATION RESULTS*

The yard of 44LD1585-0003 (108 Edward's Ferry Road) was tested with two test units, TU 4 and TU 6 (Figure 1 **CVG25**). TU 4 was excavated in the side yard at the modern ground surface, while TU 6 was excavated into the built-up side slope of the parking lot, thus the stratigraphic profiles differ based on the location of the current ground surface and amount of overburden fill over the natural ground surface.

Under the topsoil, TU 4 contained two Fill layers (SU 2 and SU 4/5), consisting of dark brown (10YR 3/3) or very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty loam with coal ash and brick (Figure 12 **CVG1**). Under the topsoil, in the southeastern quarter of the TU, was evidence of an intrusive fill episode, consisting of yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) silty clay loam. Feature 4, a posthole, was identified at the transition to subsoil at the base; however it lacked integrity due to its truncation by the intrusive fill layer. Elsewhere, SUs 2 and 4/5 were underlain by Apb 1, a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty loam containing historic artifacts (Figure 12 **Figure CVG1**). A textural change marked the transition to Apb 2, a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) silty clay loam containing historic artifacts. Subsoil, yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) clay loam was encountered at a depth of approximately 2.5 ft below the ground surface (Figure 12 **Figure CVG1**).



**44LD1585-0003  
Test Unit 4  
South Wall Profile**

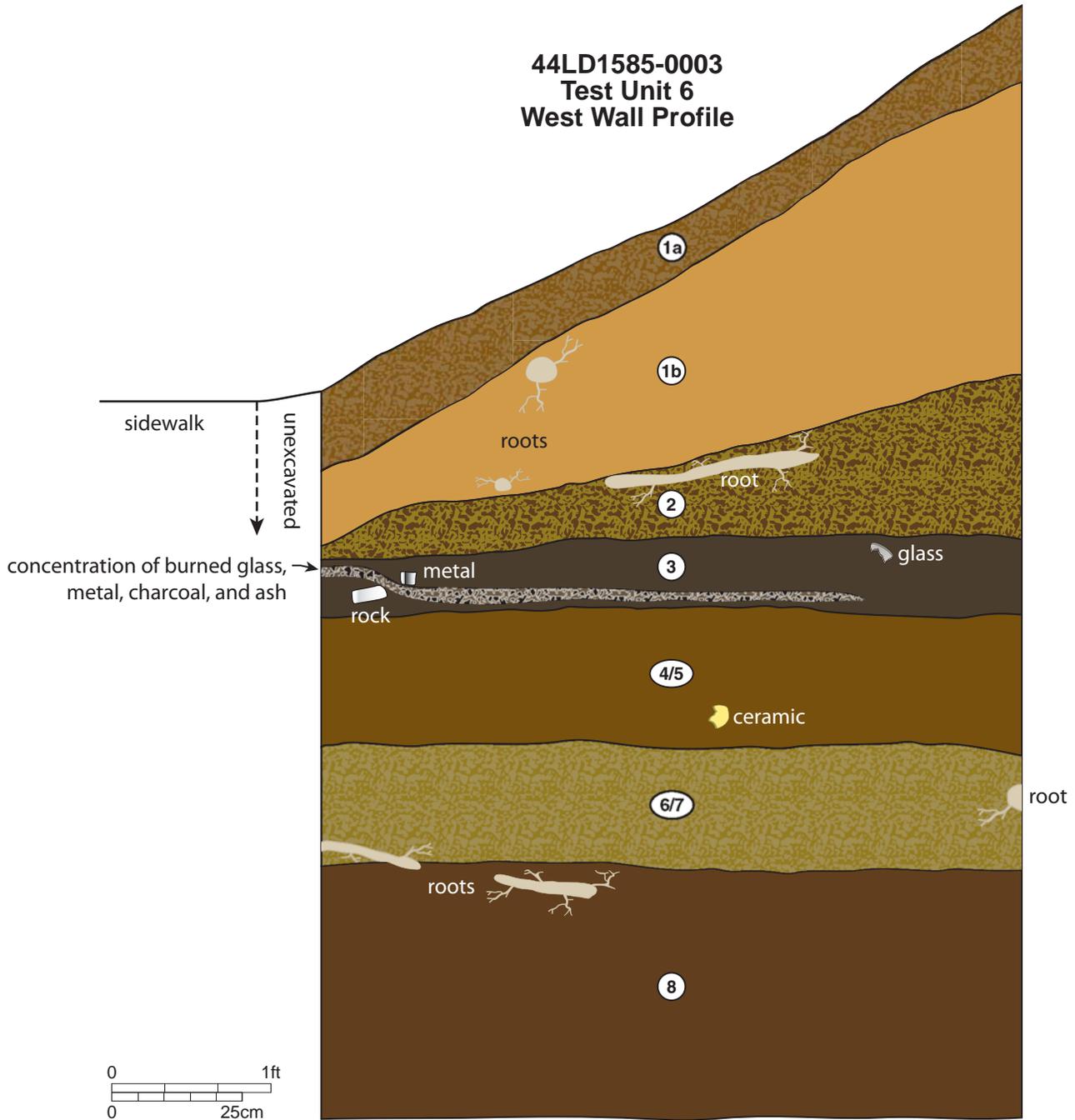


- 1** 10YR 3/3 dark brown silty loam; artifacts; abrupt transition (O horizon)
- 2** 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty loam with 10YR 7/2 light gray coal ash; artifacts; abrupt transition (Fill 1)
- 3** 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty clay loam mottled with 50% 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay loam; artifacts; abrupt transition (intrusive Fill episode)
- 4/5** 10YR 3/3 dark brown silty loam; artifacts; abrupt transition (Fill 2)
- 6/7** 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty loam; artifacts; abrupt transition (Apb1 horizon)
- 8/9** 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam; artifacts; abrupt transition (Apb2 horizon)
- 10** 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty clay loam; no artifacts (subsoil)

Figure CVG 1. Test Unit 4, South Wall Profile, Yard of 108 Edward's Ferry Road (Site Component 44LD1585-0003).



44LD1585-0003  
Test Unit 6  
West Wall Profile



- 1a** Sod; 10YR 4/3 brown silty loam; artifacts; abrupt transition (O horizon)
- 1b** 5YR 4/6 yellowish red silty clay loam; artifacts; abrupt transition (Fill 1)
- 2** 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay mottled with 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay; artifacts; abrupt transition (Fill 2)
- 3** 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty clay loam with burned/melted artifacts, concentration of burned materials; abrupt transition (Fill 3)
- 4/5** 10YR 3/3 dark brown silty clay loam, very compact; artifacts; abrupt transition (Apb1 horizon)
- 6/7** 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown silty loam, very compact; artifacts; abrupt transition (Apb2 horizon)
- 8** 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown silty clay loam; no artifacts (subsoil)

Figure CVG 2. Test Unit 6, West Wall Profile, Yard of 108 Edward's Ferry Road (Site Component 44LD1585-0003).



TU 6 contained a large deposit of modern overburden because of its location on the edge of the parking lot fill, which slopes southwards at about 26 degrees (Figure 13 CVG2). Under the topsoil was Fill 1, a yellowish red (5YR 4/6) silty clay loam, followed by Fill 2, a yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty clay, and Fill 3, a very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2) silty clay loam (Figure 13 CVG2). Fill 3 may correlate with the upper two fill layers in TU 4 (SU 2 and SU 4/5). In TU 6, under the fill was a thin layer of burned materials including paper, metal, coal, and melted glass. Capped by this burned layer was Apb 1, a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay loam with historic artifacts, and Apb 2, a dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/6) silty loam with historic artifacts (Figure 13 CVG2). Subsoil of strong brown (7.5YR 5/8) silty clay loam was encountered at the base of Apb 2. Feature 8, a posthole, was located at the transition to subsoil.

Though the site component 44LD1585-0003 shows some vertical integrity, the horizontal integrity was compromised due to extensive landscaping alterations to the area, including paved sidewalks, fences, large trees, garden beds, and above- and below-ground drainage pipes leading down from the parking lot slope. Other alterations also affected the site's integrity, including utility lines, outside air conditioning units, and extensive rodent burrowing throughout the site. The construction of the parking lot at around eight feet above the extant yard surface resulted in some disruption to the original ground surface, through grading and filling activities.

Test unit excavation at site component 44LD1585-0003 resulted in the recovery of a total of 14,288 historic artifacts. Artifacts were recovered from fill and Apb layers in all test units, and within all site components. The artifacts date to the late-eighteenth century through the twentieth century. For site component 44LD1585-0003, the artifact analysis can be divided into three analytic groups, buried Ap horizon 1, buried Ap horizon 2, and all other fill layers combined. The combined fill layers contained 4,327 historic artifacts, Apb 1 had 2,024 historic artifacts, and Apb 2 produced 224 historic artifacts, for a total of 6,575 historic artifacts from site component 44LD1585-0003.

There were 4,327 historic artifacts from the fill layers in TUs 4 and 6 (Table 2). Some of the diagnostic ceramics include imported gray stoneware (1700-1775), domestic gray stoneware (1705-1915), plain creamware (1775-1820), plain and decorated pearlware (1779-1830), plain and decorated whiteware (1810-2015), yellowware (1830-1930), white granite ware (1842-1995), and gilded ironstone (1880-2015). Other diagnostic artifacts included milk glass fragments (1743-2015), pressed-glass tableware (1825-2015), canning jar fragments (1858-2015) and lid liners (1869-2015), amethyst glass (1880-1915), machine-made bottle glass (1903-2015), 4/64<sup>th</sup>-inch ball clay pipe stem fragments (1750-1800), 5/64<sup>th</sup>-inch ball clay pipe stem fragments (1710-1750), cut nails (1805-2015), wire nails (1850-2015), rim-fire cartridges (1861-2015), a brass hook & eye (1836-2015), screws (1846-2015), nonelectrical wire (1831-2015), hard rubber buttons (1851-2015), and plastic objects (1915-2015). Also recovered were bricks, mammal bone, oyster shell, unidentified bottle glass, ironstone, redware, hard-paste porcelain, a slate pencil, glass earring, and various metal hardware objects. Because these artifacts were recovered from disturbed fill layers, they cannot provide as much specific information about site's occupation dates or activity areas as artifacts from the sealed contexts Apb 1 and Apb 2.

**Table 2. Artifacts from Phase II testing at Site 44LD1585-0003, Fill layers.**

<b>Ceramics</b>	<b>Glass</b>	<b>Metal</b>	<b>Other</b>
1 imported gray stoneware sherd with plain salt glaze (1700-1775)	22 milk glass unidentified bottle fragments (1743-2015)	1 handwrought Rosehead nail (end 1820)	1 bone toothbrush fragment (1780-2015)
22 domestic gray stoneware with plain salt glaze (1705-1915)	4 diamond pressed-glass tableware fragments (1825-2015)	124 cut nails (1805-2015)	2 hard rubber buttons (1851-2015)
1 buff-bodied earthenware with Whieldon glaze (1740-1770)	2 hobnail pressed-glass tableware fragments (1825-2015)	260 cut nail fragments (1805-2015)	3 plastic buttons (1915-2015)
1 plain creamware sherd (1775-1820)	6 ribbed pressed-glass tableware fragments (1825-2015)	104 wire nails (1850-2015)	2 plastic comb fragments (1915-2015)
6 plain pearlware sherds (1779-1830)	2 stemmed pressed-glass tableware fragments (1825-2015)	128 wire nail fragments (1850-2015)	1 plastic toothbrush fragment (1915-2015)
2 hand-painted blue pearlware sherds (1779-1830)	6 canning jar fragments (1858-2015)	15 wire roofing nails (1875-2015)	7 unidentified plastic fragments (1915-2015)
3 hand-painted blue whiteware sherds (1810-1930)	17 milk glass canning-lid liner fragments (1869-2015)	108 unidentified nail fragments	3 handmade brick fragments, glazed
1 molded whiteware sherd (1810-2015)	13 machine-made lamp chimney glass with crimped edge (1879-2015)	3 staples	33 handmade brick fragments
37 plain whiteware sherds (1810-2015)	5 amethyst blown-in-mold bottle fragments (1880-1915)	31 tacks	137 mammal bone fragments
1 shell-edged whiteware sherd (1810-1900)	1 amethyst pressed-glass tableware fragment (1880-1915)	32 brads	6 calcined bone fragments
2 blue transfer-printed whiteware sherds (1815-1915)	19 amethyst unidentified bottle glass fragments (1880-1915)	4 spikes	6 clam shell fragments
1 ginger beer bottle stoneware sherd (1820-1949)	46 amber machine-made bottle fragments (1903-2015)	6 screws (1846-2015)	10 nonhuman teeth
2 sponged ironstone sherds (1820-1930)	3 aqua machine-made bottle fragments (1903-2015)	5 bolt and/or brackets	56 oyster shell fragments
1 mulberry transfer-printed whiteware sherd (1829-1915)	42 clear machine-made bottle fragments (1903-2015)	1 brass button	1 walnut shell fragment
4 decal hard-pate porcelain sherds (1830-2015)	3 machine-made marbles (1920-2015)	4 ferrous buttons	1 burned paper fragment
4 hand-painted polychrome whiteware sherds (1830-1875)	530 window fragments	1 brass hook & eye (1836-2015)	2 rubber fragments
1 plain yellowware sherd (1830-1930)	4 amber blown-in-mold bottle fragments	2 brass safety pins	3 unidentified
7 yellowware sherds with Rockingham glaze (1840-1910)	22 aqua blown-in-mold bottle fragments	1 ferrous straight pin	2 limestone

<b>Ceramics</b>	<b>Glass</b>	<b>Metal</b>	<b>Other</b>
12 molded white granite ware sherds (1842-1995)	16 clear blown-in-mold bottle fragments	11 nonferrous clothing grommets	4 roof slate
250 plain white granite ware sherds (1842-1930)	1 yellow-tinted blown-in-mold bottle fragment	1 other clothing fastener	1 slate pencil
1 flow blue whiteware sherd (1842-1910)	4 aqua decorated/embossed bottle fragments	1 cooking pot lid	1 plastic food wrapper
8 gilded ironstone sherds (1880-2015)	34 clear decorated/embossed bottle fragments	1 large screw top	2 pieces of slag
2 domestic brown stoneware sherds with Albany slip and Bristol glaze (1885-1930)	2 yellow depression glassware fragments	1 small screw cap	15 pieces of coal
11 domestic gray stoneware sherds with blue decorated salt glaze	10 unidentified glass tableware fragments	1 pencil part	41 charcoal fragments
2 domestic gray stoneware sherds with brown salt glaze	3 unidentified pressed-glass tableware fragments	1 center-fire cartridge	
11 gilded hard-paste porcelain sherds	1 earring	3 rim-fire cartridges (1861-2015)	
3 hand-painted hard-paste porcelain sherds	1 gemstone/paste	1 shotgun shell (1850-2015)	
1 molded hard-paste porcelain sherd	14 clear lamp chimney fragments	1 knapsack hook	
53 plain hard-paste porcelain sherds	44 amber unidentified bottle fragments	1 bolt	
1 annular ironstone sherd	293 aqua unidentified bottle fragments	1 large ring	
1 black transfer-printed ironstone sherd	1 bright green unidentified bottle fragment	12 nonelectrical wire fragments (1831-2015)	
8 blue transfer-printed ironstone sherds	703 clear unidentified bottle fragments	1 rivet	
5 brown transfer-printed ironstone sherds	5 clear unidentified bottle fragments with red paint	3 small rings	
2 edged ironstone sherds	2 cobalt blue unidentified bottle fragments	1 threaded rod	
1 green transfer-printed ironstone sherds	1 dark aqua unidentified bottle fragments	11 other objects	
5 hand-painted ironstone sherds	11 light green unidentified bottle fragments	3 unidentified tools	
1 unidentified ironstone sherd	9 olive green unidentified bottle fragments	1 unidentified copper alloy hardware	
95 redware sherds with brown glaze	1 pink unidentified bottle fragment	4 unidentified	
2 redware sherds with reddish-orange glaze	435 melted/burnt unidentified bottle fragments	6 unidentified brass/copper alloy	
12 redware sherds with black glaze	1 piece of slag	83 unidentified iron/steel	
1 unglazed redware sherd		1 unidentified lead	
14 unidentified burnt ceramic sherds		20 pieces of slag	

Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Other
4 unidentified ceramic sherds			
1 4/64 <sup>th</sup> -inch ball clay pipe stem fragment (1750-1800)			
1 5/64 <sup>th</sup> -inch ball clay pipe stem fragment (1710-1750)			
3 ball clay pipe bowl fragments			
1 decorated ball clay pipe bowl fragment			
1 bisque doll fragment (1870-1930)			
1 glazed earthenware marble (1880-1920)			
3 porcelain 4-hole buttons (1840-1920)			
9 sewer pipe fragments			
2 ceramic gizzard stones			
1 unidentified porcelain sherd			
15 terra-cotta flower pot sherds			
5 porcelain figurine fragments			
1 porcelain marble			
1 unglazed clay marble			
<b>648 total</b>	<b>2339 total</b>	<b>1000 total</b>	<b>340 total</b>

There were 2,024 historic artifacts recovered from the Apb 1 layer in TU 4 and TU 6 (Table 3). The artifacts date to the late-eighteenth through to the late-nineteenth centuries. Some of the diagnostic ceramics included Jackfield ware (1740-1780), engine-turned red stoneware (1763-1775), plain creamware (1775-1820), plain and decorated pearlware (1779-1830), plain and decorated whiteware (1810-2015), yellowware (1830-1930), and white granite ware (1842-1995). Other diagnostic artifacts included pressed-glass tableware (1825-2015), amethyst glass (1880-1915), 5/64<sup>th</sup>-inch ball clay pipe stem fragments (1710-1750), 6/64<sup>th</sup>-inch ball clay pipe stem fragments (1680-1710), molded porcelain doll fragment (1850-1880), cut nails (1805-2015), and wire nails (1850-2015), which were only commonly used after about 1885. Also recovered were window glass, metal hardware, brick, mammal bones, oyster shell, clothing fasteners, a black glass button, unidentified bottle glass, clay marbles, porcelain figurine fragments, ball clay pipe bowl fragments, a French flint, and slate pencils.

**Table 3. Artifacts from Phase II testing at Site 44LD1585-0003, Apb 1.**

Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Other
3 domestic gray stoneware sherds with plain salt glaze (1705-1915)	7 milk glass unidentified bottle fragments (1743-2015)	12 cut nails (1805-2015)	45 handmade brick fragments

<b>Ceramics</b>	<b>Glass</b>	<b>Metal</b>	<b>Other</b>
3 Jackfield ware sherds (1740-1780)	2 fluted pressed-glass tableware fragments (1825-2015)	136 cut nail fragments (1805-2015)	1 unidentified glazed brick fragment
2 clouded tortoiseshell creamware sherds (1740-1770)	6 diamond pressed-glass tableware fragments (1825-2015)	2 wire nails (1850-2015)	5 unidentified brick fragments
2 engine-turned red stoneware sherds (1763-1775)	2 amethyst blown-in-mold bottle fragments (1880-1915)	24 wire nail fragments (1850-2015)	1 sand mortar fragment
8 plain creamware sherds (1775-1820)	12 amethyst unidentified bottle fragments (1880-1915)	122 unidentified nail fragments	2 roof slate fragments
62 plain pearlware (1779-1830)	1 amethyst lamp chimney fragment (1880-2015)	1 staple	126 mammal bone fragments
32 underglaze blue painted pearlware sherds (1779-1830)	1 milk glass cold cream jar fragment	3 spikes	5 nonhuman teeth
2 shell-edged pearlware sherds (1779-1830)	2 clear blown-in-mold bottle fragments	1 brass suspender clip	3 clam shell fragments
4 blue transfer-printed pearlware sherds (1784-1840)	1 dark aqua blown-in-mold bottle fragment	4 nonferrous clothing grommet	70 oyster shell fragments
2 hand-painted polychrome pearlware sherds (1795-1830)	2 aqua decorated/embossed bottle fragments	1 jewelry ring	4 calcined bone fragments
2 industrial stoneware bottle sherds with light brown glaze (1810-1920)	263 window fragments	1 shotgun shell (1850-2015)	43 pieces of coal
157 plain whiteware sherds (1810-2015)	1 black glass button	56 unidentified iron/steel fragments	4 charcoal fragments
1 edge-decorated whiteware sherd (1810-2015)	3 aqua blown-in-mold bottle fragments	15 fragments of slag	2 slate pencil
2 blue hand-painted whiteware sherds (1810-1930)	3 clear lamp chimney fragments	1 nut	1 French flint
1 engine-turned whiteware sherd (1810-1840)	3 clear decorated/embossed bottle fragments	1 rivet	
7 shell-edged whiteware sherds (1810-1900)	4 unidentified tableware fragments	3 small rings	
1 color-glazed whiteware (1815-2015)	2 fragments of slag	1 unidentified object	

<b>Ceramics</b>	<b>Glass</b>	<b>Metal</b>	<b>Other</b>
13 blue transfer-printed whiteware sherds (1815-1915)	90 aqua unidentified bottle fragments		
1 sponged whiteware sherd (1820-1930)	27 amber unidentified bottle fragments		
1 sponged ironstone sherd (1820-1930)	186 clear unidentified bottle fragments		
1 mocha-dendritic whiteware sherd (1825-1840)	2 bright green unidentified bottle fragments		
3 mulberry transfer-printed whiteware sherds (1829-1915)	19 olive green unidentified bottle fragments		
1 red transfer-printed whiteware sherd (1829-1915)	3 dark aqua unidentified bottle fragments		
3 brown transfer-printed whiteware sherds (1829-1915)	1 clear unidentified bottle fragment with red paint		
12 polychrome hand-painted whiteware sherds (1830-1875)			
6 plain yellowware sherds (1830-1930)			
4 decal hard-paste porcelain sherds (1830-2015)			
2 yellowware sherds with Rockingham glaze (1840-1910)			
1 cut sponged whiteware sherd (1840-1940)			
5 porcelain 4-hole button (1840-1920)			
3 flow blue whiteware sherds (1842-1910)			
82 plain white granite ware sherds (1842-1930)			
9 molded white granite ware sherds (1842-1995)			
5 brown transfer-printed ironstone sherds			
5 blue transfer-printed ironstone sherds			
1 red transfer-printed ironstone sherds			
5 edged ironstone sherds			
1 annular ironstone sherd			
1 hand-painted ironstone sherd			
1 domestic gray stoneware sherd with brown salt glaze			
16 redware sherds with black glaze			
31 redware sherds with brown glaze			
1 redware sherd with green glaze			
10 redware sherds with reddish-orange glaze			
2 redware sherds with yellow glaze			
1 underfired domestic gray stoneware			
2 molded hard-paste porcelain sherds			
14 plain hard-paste porcelain sherds			
31 unidentified ceramic sherds			
3 5/64 <sup>th</sup> -inch ball clay pipe stem fragments (1710-1750)			
2 6/64 <sup>th</sup> -inch ball clay pipe stem fragments (1680-1710)			

<b>Ceramics</b>	<b>Glass</b>	<b>Metal</b>	<b>Other</b>
1 molded porcelain doll fragment (1850-1880)			
4 ball clay pipe bowl fragments			
1 decorated ball clay pipe bowl fragment			
2 unglazed clay marbles			
18 terra cotta flower pot fragments			
5 porcelain figurine fragments			
<b>601 total</b>	<b>727 total</b>	<b>384 total</b>	<b>312 total</b>

There were 224 historic artifacts recovered from layer Apb 2 in TU 4 and TU 6 (Table 4). The artifacts date to the late-eighteenth through to the late-nineteenth centuries. Some of the diagnostic ceramics include plain creamware (1775-1820), molded creamware (1762-1820), plain and shell edge pearlware (1779-1830), plain and decorated whiteware (1810-2015), white granite ware (1842-1995), and redware with trailed slip (1670-1850). Other diagnostic artifacts included cut nails (1805-2015). Also recovered were window glass, brick, mammal bones, oyster shell, a brass button, unidentified bottle glass, and lamp chimney glass.

**Table 4. Artifacts from Phase II testing at Site 44LD1585-0003, Apb 2.**

<b>Ceramics</b>	<b>Glass</b>	<b>Metal</b>	<b>Other</b>
2 trailed slip redware sherds with clear glaze (1670-1850)	11 window fragments	1 cut nail (1805-2015)	4 handmade brick fragments with glaze
15 plain creamware sherds (1775-1820)	1 amber decorated/embossed bottle fragment	6 cut nail fragments (1805-2015)	21 handmade brick fragments
1 molded creamware sherd (1762-1820)	1 aqua unidentified bottle fragment	9 unidentified nail fragments	20 mammal bone fragments
8 plain pearlware sherds (1779-1830)	1 amber unidentified bottle fragment	1 miscellaneous	1 nonhuman tooth
1 shell-edged pearlware sherd (1779-1830)	3 clear unidentified bottle fragments	1 brass button	13 oyster shell fragments
19 plain whiteware sherds (1810-2015)	2 olive green unidentified bottle fragments		33 charcoal fragments
3 blue hand-painted whiteware sherds (1810-1930)	2 glass tableware fragments		1 mica
1 molded whiteware sherd (1810-2015)	1 clear lamp chimney fragment		2 sandstone
1 shell-edged whiteware sherd (1810-1900)			3 pieces of coal
7 plain white granite ware sherds (1842-1930)			
14 redware sherds with black glaze			
4 redware sherds with brown glaze			
1 unglazed redware sherd			
4 redware sherds with reddish-orange glaze			
2 redware sherds with yellow glaze			

Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Other
3 unidentified ceramic sherds			
<b>86 total</b>	<b>22 total</b>	<b>18 total</b>	<b>98 total</b>

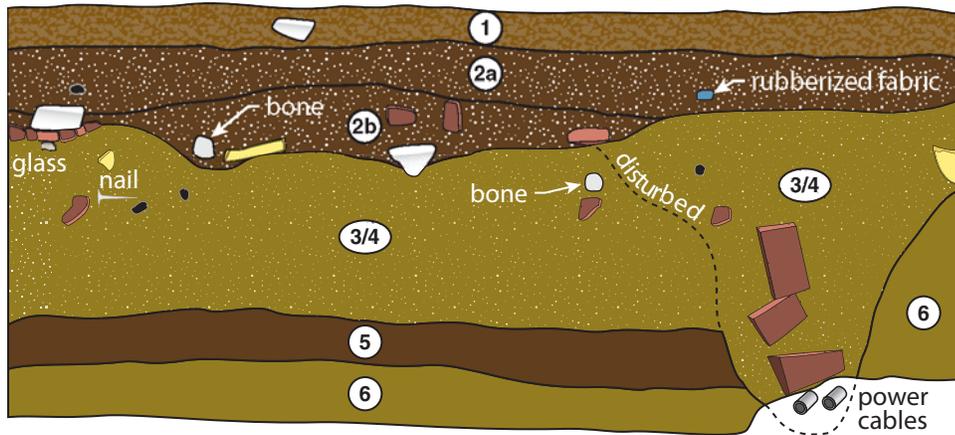
The stratigraphy of TU 4 and TU 6 was able to be correlated, with TU 4's fill layers equivalent with TU 6's Fill 3 layer. The two buried horizon layers, Apb 1 and Apb 2, were similar in both TUs in their soil color and texture, and the artifact contents and artifacts date ranges. The date ranges of these two layers, and their possible association with historic occupations of site 44LD1585-0003, will be further explored in the following analysis section.

### 3.1.3 44LD1585-0004, 110 EDWARD'S FERRY ROAD EXCAVATION RESULTS

The yard of 110 Edward's Ferry Road was tested with TU 3 and TU 5. The soils consisted of Fill 1, a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay loam with bricks, coal, and patches of sandy mortar. Under this layer were Feature 3 (TU 3) and Feature 7 (TU 5), brick-lined garden beds dating to the mid-twentieth century. Fill 2 was located underneath the features, and consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silty clay loam. Fill 3, consisting of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty clay loam, contained a high density of artifacts, but extensive utility trenching has truncated and disturbed this layer significantly (Figure 14 **CVG3**). Abandoned power cables were uncovered within this level. This level was directly deposited on subsoil consisting of yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay loam at a depth of approximately 2 ft below the ground surface. The representative profile in Figure 14 **CVG3** shows the stratigraphy and disturbances related to utility installation. In TU 3, Feature 5, a potential posthole, was identified. Another potential posthole in TU 3, Feature 6, was determined to be related to the power cable disturbance.

There were 3,878 historic artifacts and two prehistoric artifacts recovered from test unit excavation at site component 44LD1585-0004 (Tables 5 and 6). Artifacts were recovered from all stratigraphic layers. For site component 44LD1585-0004, the artifact analysis was divided into two analytic groups, Fill 1 and 2 combined (Table 5), and Fill 3 (Table 6), in order to assess whether Fill 3 comprised a buried Ap horizon. Fill 1 and 2 layers contained 3,735 historic artifacts, and Fill 3 contained 185 historic and two prehistoric artifacts, for a total of 3,880 artifacts from site component 44LD1585-0004.

44LD1585-0004  
 Test Unit 3  
 North Wall Profile



- 1 Sod; 10YR 4/3 brown silty loam; artifacts; abrupt transition (O horizon)
- 2a 10YR 3/3 dark brown silty clay loam mottled with 2% 10YR 6/4 light yellowish brown sand; artifacts; abrupt transition (Fill 1)
- 2b Lens; 10YR 3/3 dark brown silty clay loam mottled with 50% 10YR 6/3 pale brown sand; high concentration of brick fragments, artifacts; abrupt transition (Fill 1, lens)
- 3/4 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam mottled with 2% 10YR 6/3 pale brown sand; artifacts; abrupt transition (Fill 2)
- 5 10YR 3/3 dark brown clay loam; artifacts; abrupt transition (Fill 3)
- 6 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown silty clay; no artifacts (subsoil)

-  Siltstone
-  Brick
-  Ceramic
-  Coal

Figure CVG 3. Test Unit 3, North Wall Profile, Yard of 110 Edward's Ferry Road (Site Component 44LD1585-0004).



In site component 44LD1585-0004, Fill 1 and 2 layers contained 3,735 historic artifacts (Table 5). They primarily date from the late-eighteenth through to the early-twentieth century. Some of the diagnostic ceramics include domestic gray stoneware (1705-1915), Jackfield ware (1740-1780), plain and decorated creamware (1775-1820), plain and decorated pearlware (1779-1830), plain and decorated whiteware (1810-2015), yellowware (1830-1930), and plain white granite ware (1842-1995). Other diagnostic artifacts included milk glass tableware (1743-2015), pressed-glass tableware (1825-2015), a handmade glass marble (1846-1925), canning jar fragments (1858-2015) and lid liners (1869-2015), amethyst glass (1880-1915), machine-made bottle glass (1903-2015), 4/64<sup>th</sup>-inch ball clay pipe stem fragments (1750-1800), 5/64<sup>th</sup>-inch ball clay pipe stem fragments (1710-1750), 6/64<sup>th</sup>-inch ball clay pipe stem fragments (1680-1710), 7/64<sup>th</sup>-inch ball clay pipe stem fragments (1650-1680), machine-made glass marbles (1920-2015), cut nails (1805-2015), wire nails (1850-2015), rim-fire cartridges (1861-2015), barbed wire (1886-2015), crown bottle caps (1892-2015), and two modern coins (1940 and 1945). Also recovered were bricks, mammal bone, oyster shell, unidentified bottle glass, ironstone, redware, hard-paste porcelain, an eyeglasses lens, bone and shell buttons, and various metal hardware. Because these artifacts were recovered from disturbed fill layers, they cannot provide as much specific information about site's occupation dates or activity areas.

**Table 5. Artifacts from Phase II testing at Site 44LD1585-0004, Fill 1 and 2 layers.**

<b>Ceramics</b>	<b>Glass</b>	<b>Metal</b>	<b>Other</b>
2 domestic gray stoneware sherds with plain salt glaze (1705-1915)	1 eyeglasses lens fragment	1 handwrought Rosehead nail (end 1820)	2 hard rubber button (1851-2015)
1 Jackfield ware sherd (1740-1780)	3 amber blown-in-mold bottle fragments	60 cut nails (1805-2015)	1 Bakelite fragment (1909-2015)
50 plain creamware sherds (1775-1820)	3 milk glass unidentified bottle fragments (1743-2015)	201 cut nail fragments (1805-2015)	38 plastic fragments (1915-2015)
23 plain pearlware sherds (1779-1830)	2 milk glass tableware fragments (1743-2015)	1 cut roofing nail (1805-2015)	1 plastic button (1915-2015)
2 shell edge pearlware (1779-1830)	1 fluted pressed-glass tableware fragment (1825-2015)	1 tin can fragment (1837-2015)	1 plastic screw top (1927-2015)
26 hand-painted blue pearlware sherds (1779-1830)	2 hobnail pressed-glass tableware fragment (1825-2015)	8 screws (1846-2015)	1 shell button
4 annular creamware sherds (1780-1815)	1 lacey pressed-glass tableware fragment (1825-2015)	1 ferrous safety pin (1849-2015)	1 bone 5-hole button
5 blue transfer-printed pearlware sherds (1784-1840)	4 ribbed pressed-glass tableware fragment (1825-2015)	122 wire nails (1850-2015)	54 handmade brick fragments
1 hand-painted polychrome pearlware sherd (1795-1830)	1 stemmed pressed-glass tableware fragment (1825-2015)	79 wire nail fragments (1850-2015)	3 unidentified brick fragments

<b>Ceramics</b>	<b>Glass</b>	<b>Metal</b>	<b>Other</b>
176 plain whiteware sherds (1810-2015)	2 sun/starburst pressed-glass tableware fragment (1825-2015)	4 rim-fire cartridges (1861-2015)	530 mammal bone fragments
1 annular whiteware sherd (1810-2015)	1 tumbler pressed-glass tableware fragment (1825-2015)	9 wire roofing nails (1875-2015)	105 calcined bone fragments
22 blue hand-painted whiteware sherds (1810-2015)	1 fluorescent tube fragment (1841-2015)	2 barbed wire fragments (1886-2015)	1 fish scale
8 molded whiteware sherds (1810-2015)	1 handmade glass marble (1846-1925)	2 crown bottle caps (1892-2015)	27 nonhuman teeth
1 hand-painted and molded whiteware sherd (1810-2015)	8 canning jar fragments (1858-2015)	1 five-cent piece, 1945	51 oyster shell fragments
4 shell edge whiteware sherds (1810-1900)	7 canning jar lid liners (1869-2015)	1 small cent, 1940	1 rodent skull
1 transfer-printed, overglaze painted whiteware sherd (1810-1915)	2 amethyst unidentified bottle fragments (1880-1915)	1 pull tab (1962-1977)	1 plastic jewelry bead
2 unidentified whiteware (1810-2015)	3 clear lamp chimney fragments with machine made crimped edge (1879-2015)	1 brass button	1 concrete mortar fragment
64 plain ironstone sherds (1813-1900)	1 amber machine-made bottle fragment (1903-2015)	3 ferrous buttons	1 mica
20 blue transfer-printed whiteware sherds (1815-1915)	4 aqua machine-made bottle fragments (1903-2015)	37 brads	2 unidentified objects
1 whiteware sherd with color glaze (1815-2015)	8 clear machine-made bottle fragments (1903-2015)	1 ferrous buckle	1 roof slate
3 rouletted whiteware sherds (1820-1880)	8 machine-made marbles (1920-2015)	8 spikes	1 sandstone
1 black transfer-printed whiteware sherd (1820-1915)	9 aqua blown-in-mold bottle fragments	1 staple	20 unidentified stones
1 Willow pattern transfer-printed whiteware sherd (1820-2015)	2 clear blown-in-mold bottle fragments	44 tacks	1 unidentified tile
6 common cable whiteware sherds (1825-1835)	1 amber decorated/embossed bottle fragment	181 unidentified nails	9 coal ash or slag
1 mocha-dendritic whiteware sherd (1825-1840)	4 aqua decorated/embossed bottle fragments	1 bolt	36 pieces of coal
2 mulberry transfer-printed whiteware sherds (1829-1915)	11 clear decorated/embossed bottle fragments	1 chain link	21 charcoal fragments
1 green transfer-printed whiteware sherd (1829-1915)	1 milk glass decorated/embossed bottle fragment	1 spring	
15 hand-painted polychrome whiteware sherds (1830-1875)	1 olive green decorated/embossed bottle fragment	2 washers	
3 decal overglaze hard-paste porcelain sherds (1830-2015)	1 engraved/etched tableware fragment	5 miscellaneous	

<b>Ceramics</b>	<b>Glass</b>	<b>Metal</b>	<b>Other</b>
9 yellowware sherds with Rockingham glaze (1840-1910)	13 unidentified tableware fragments	4 hooks	
7 molded white granite ware sherds (1842-1995)	30 clear lamp chimney fragments	2 pencil parts	
79 plain white granite ware sherds (1842-1930)	495 window fragments	18 pieces of slag	
2 flow blue whiteware sherds (1842-1910)	21 olive green unidentified bottle fragments	1 nut	
2 decal underglaze whiteware sherds (1880-2015)	22 amber unidentified bottle fragments	1 pulley	
3 gilded hard-paste porcelain sherds	131 aqua unidentified bottle fragments	1 small screw cap	
4 hand-painted hard-paste porcelain sherds	3 bright green unidentified bottle fragments	15 nonelectrical wire fragments	
15 plain hard-paste porcelain sherds	254 clear unidentified bottle fragments	1 file	
22 industrial stoneware sherds with light-brown glaze	2 clear unidentified bottle fragments with red paint	2 bicycle handles	
5 black transfer-printed ironstone sherds	3 cobalt blue unidentified bottle fragments	2 bicycle pedals	
1 blue transfer-printed ironstone sherd	1 coke-bottle green unidentified bottle fragments	3 unidentified brass/copper alloy fragments	
1 underglaze blue Chinese export porcelain sherd	10 melted/burnt unidentified bottle fragments	140 unidentified iron/steel objects	
10 Hotel ware ironstone sherds		2 unidentified pewter objects	
3 domestic gray stoneware sherds with brown salt glaze			
38 redware sherds with brown glaze			
2 redware sherds with reddish-orange glaze			
12 redware sherds with black glaze			
4 unglazed redware sherds			
6 redware sherds with yellow glaze			
1 7/64 <sup>th</sup> -inch ball clay pipe stem fragments (1650-1680)			
1 6/64 <sup>th</sup> -inch ball clay pipe stem fragment (1680-1710)			
6 5/64 <sup>th</sup> -inch ball clay pipe stem fragments (1710-1750)			
2 4/64 <sup>th</sup> -inch ball clay pipe stem fragments (1750-1800)			
3 porcelain buttons (1840-1920)			
1 molded porcelain doll fragment (1850-1880)			
7 ball clay pipe bowl fragments			

<b>Ceramics</b>	<b>Glass</b>	<b>Metal</b>	<b>Other</b>
2 decorated ball clay pipe bowl fragments			
1 jewelry bead			
2 gizzard ceramics			
1 electrical insulator			
1 unidentified ball clay pipe stem fragment			
1 drainage pipe fragment			
2 sewer pipe fragments			
12 flowerpot fragments			
1 unglazed clay marble			
16 unidentified ceramics			
<b>731 total</b>	<b>1079 total</b>	<b>1014 total</b>	<b>911 total</b>

In site component 44LD1585-0004, Fill 3 contained 185 historic and two prehistoric artifacts (Table 6). They primarily date to the late-eighteenth through to the late-nineteenth century. Some of the diagnostic ceramics include plain creamware (1775-1820), plain and shell edge pearlware (1779-1830), and plain and shell edge whiteware (1810-2015). Other diagnostic artifacts included 6/64<sup>th</sup>-inch ball clay pipe stem fragments (1680-1710), cut nails (1805-2015), wire nails (1850-2015), machine-made bottle glass (1903-2015), and plastic fragments (1915-2015). Also recovered were hard-paste porcelain, redware, ball clay pipe bowl fragments, unidentified bottle glass, a brass button, a large serving spoon, brick, mammal bone, and oyster shell fragments. The prehistoric artifacts were two quartz flakes.

**Table 6. Artifacts from Phase II testing at Site 44LD1585-0004, Fill 3 (possible Apb).**

<b>Ceramics</b>	<b>Glass</b>	<b>Metal</b>	<b>Other</b>
5 plain creamware sherds (1775-1820)	1 clear machine-made bottle fragment (1903-2015)	1 brass button	3 plastic fragments (1915-2015)
6 plain pearlware sherds (1779-1830)	1 amber unidentified bottle fragment	14 cut nail fragments (1805-2015)	5 handmade brick fragments
1 shell edge pearlware (1779-1830)	3 aqua unidentified bottle fragments	2 wire nails (1850-2015)	18 mammal bone fragments
2 annular pearlware sherds (1780-1830)	5 clear unidentified bottle fragments	20 unidentified nails	1 calcined bone fragment
2 molded pearlware sherds (1780-1830)	1 olive green unidentified bottle fragment	1 large spoon	2 nonhuman teeth
11 plain whiteware sherds (1810-2015)	2 melted/burnt unidentified bottle fragments	4 miscellaneous	9 oyster shell fragments
2 shell edge whiteware sherds (1810-1900)	31 window fragments		3 plaster mortar fragments
2 plain hard-paste porcelain sherds			1 mica
1 hand-painted hard-paste porcelain sherds			2 coal ash or slag
5 redware sherds with brown glaze			2 pieces of coal

<b>Ceramics</b>	<b>Glass</b>	<b>Metal</b>	<b>Other</b>
1 redware sherd with black glaze			2 quartz flakes
2 redware sherds with reddish-orange glaze			
9 unidentified ceramic sherds			
1 6/64 <sup>th</sup> -inch ball clay pipe stem fragment (1680-1710)			
1 ball clay pipe bowl fragment			
1 decorated ball clay pipe bowl fragment			
1 porcelain figurine fragment			
<b>53 total</b>	<b>44 total</b>	<b>42 total</b>	<b>48 total</b>

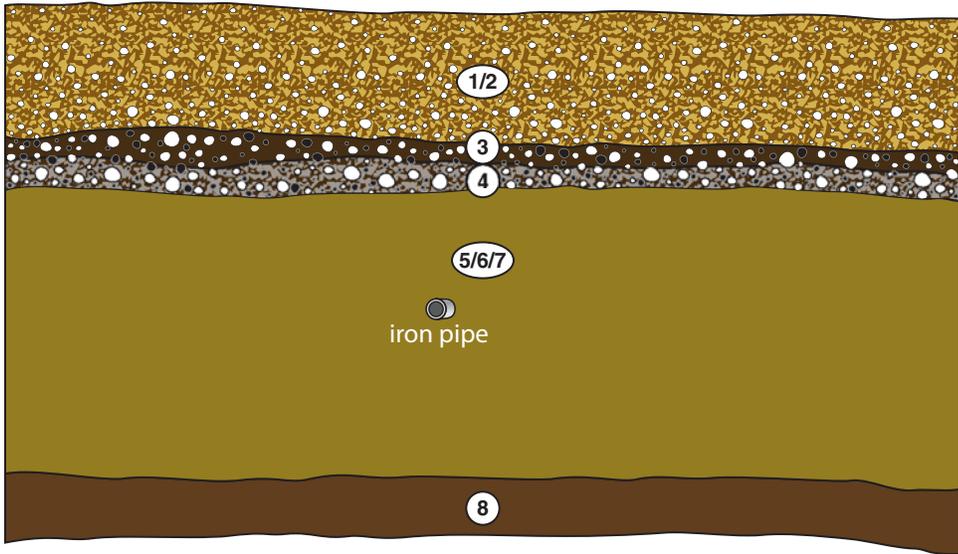
Within site component 44LD1585-0004, Fill 3 may have originally been a buried Apb horizon, similar to those in site component 44LD1585-0003, however extensive utility trenching and building renovations and construction have altered the original stratigraphy significantly. The presence of machine-made bottle glass (1903-2015) and plastic fragments (1915-2015) indicate that the artifact contents have also been disturbed, and the layer is not an intact, sealed, archaeological context.

### 3.1.4 44LD1585-0005, 112 EDWARD'S FERRY ROAD EXCAVATION RESULTS

TU 1, TU 2 and TU 7 were excavated in the yard of 112 Edward's Ferry Road. The soils consisted of Fill 1, which varied in thickness and composition across the yard but primarily consisted of brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay loam mottled with very pale brown (10YR 7/3) sandy loam and yellowish brown (10YR 5/6) clay loam, and contained gravel and modern plastic. This was underlain by Fill 2, which ranged from a very dark brown (10YR 2/2) silty loam to a brown (10YR 3/3) silty loam and contained modern plastic, automotive parts, gravel and coal. Under Fill 2 a distinctive light gray ash layer (10YR 7/2) was noted in TUs 1 and 7, but was not present in TU 2. Beneath this ash, Fill 3 consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) silty clay loam that in turn was underlain by a strong brown (7.5YR 4/6) silty clay loam subsoil, at a depth of about 2.25 ft below the ground surface. Profiles of TU 1 and TU 7 are representative of the stratigraphy within this yard (Figures 15 and 16 **CVG 4 and CVG5**). Two truncated postholes, Features 1 and 2, were located in TU 1 at the transition from Fill 3 to subsoil. Groundhog bioturbation was noted in TU 1. The abrupt transition from Fill 3 to subsoil, and the artifact contents, suggest that these fill episodes might be related to the construction of the modern parking lot or other yard maintenance activities. Also, in TU 7 the subsoil consisted of siltstone bedrock, suggesting that this area had been extensively graded during these construction episodes.



**44LD1585-0005  
Test Unit 1  
East Wall Profile**

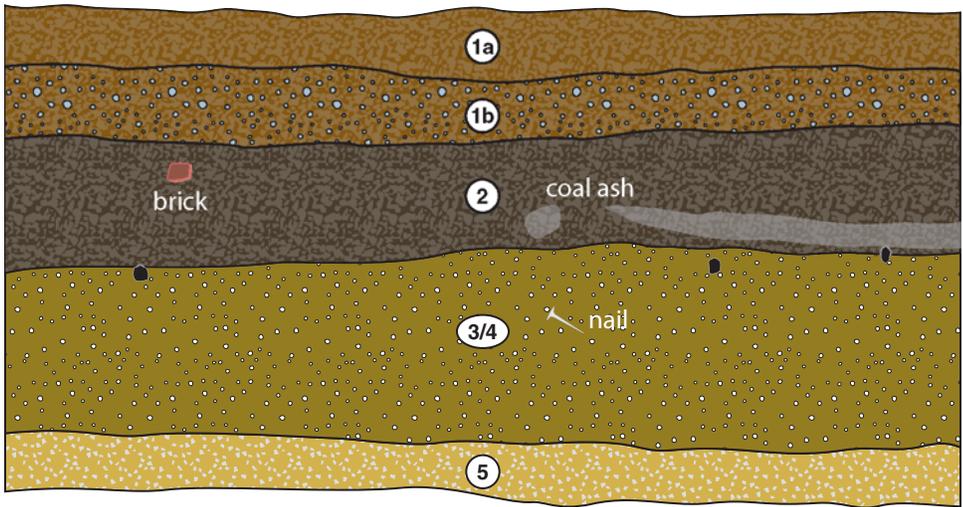


- 1/2** 10YR 4/3 brown silty clay loam mottled with 10YR 4/6 yellowish brown clay loam and 15-45% gravel (increasing with depth); artifacts; abrupt transition (Fill 1)
- 3** 10YR 2/2 very dark brown silty loam with 10-15% large gravel and coal slag; artifacts; abrupt transition (Fill 2)
- 4** 10YR 2/2 very dark brown silty loam mottled with 50% 10YR 7/2 light gray ash; 10% large gravel and coal slag; artifacts; abrupt transition (Fill 2, ash lens)
- 5/6/7** 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam; iron pipe extends through test unit; artifacts; abrupt transition (Fill 3)
- 8** 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown clay loam; no artifacts (subsoil)

Figure CVG 4. Test Unit 1, East Wall Profile, Yard of 112 Edward's Ferry Road (Site Component 44LD1585-0005).



**44LD1585-0005  
Test Unit 7  
East Wall Profile**



- 1a** Sod; 10YR 4/3 brown silty loam; artifacts; abrupt transition (O horizon)
- 1b** 10YR 4/3 brown silty loam with 50% bluestone gravel; artifacts; abrupt transition (Fill 1)
- 2** 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silty loam with a patch of 10YR 7/2 light gray coal ash; artifacts; abrupt transition (Fill 2)
- 3/4** 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam with 2% gravel; artifacts; abrupt transition (Fill 3)
- 5** 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty clay with 30% natural siltstone; no artifacts (subsoil, possible C horizon)
- Coal

Figure CVG 5. Test Unit 7, East Wall Profile, Yard of 112 Edward's Ferry Road (Site Component 44LD1585-0005).



There were 3,831 historic artifacts, and 2 prehistoric artifacts recovered from test unit excavation at site component 44LD1585-0005 (Table 7). Artifacts were recovered from all stratigraphic layers. The prehistoric artifacts included one rhyolite biface fragment and one rhyolite projectile point midsection fragment.

The historic artifacts primarily date from the late-eighteenth through to the early-twentieth century. Some of the diagnostic ceramics include domestic gray stoneware (1705-1915), Jackfield ware (1740-1780), white salt glazed stoneware (1740-1775), plain creamware (1775-1820), plain and decorated pearlware (1779-1830), plain and decorated whiteware (1810-2015), yellowware (1830-1930), and plain white granite ware (1842-1995). Other diagnostic artifacts included milk glass tableware (1743-2015), pressed-glass tableware (1825-2015), a handmade glass marble (1846-1925), canning jar fragments (1858-2015) and lid liners (1869-2015), amethyst glass (1880-1915), machine-made bottle glass (1903-2015), 4/64<sup>th</sup>-inch ball clay pipe stem fragments (1750-1800), 5/64<sup>th</sup>-inch ball clay pipe stem fragments (1710-1750), 6/64<sup>th</sup>-inch ball clay pipe stem fragments (1680-1710), machine-made glass marbles (1920-2015), cut nails (1805-2015), wire nails (1850-2015), rim-fire cartridges (1861-2015), crown bottle caps (1892-2015), pull tables (1962-1977), a church key (1935-2015), and two coins (1853 and 1864). Also recovered were bricks, mammal bone, oyster shell, unidentified bottle glass, ironstone, redware, hard-paste porcelain, bone buttons, and various metal hardware. Because these artifacts were recovered from disturbed fill layers, they cannot provide as much specific information about site's occupation dates or activity areas.

**Table 7. Artifacts from Phase II testing at Site 44LD1585-0005, all layers.**

Ceramics	Glass	Metal	Other
5 domestic gray stoneware sherds with plain salt glaze (1705-2015)	8 milk glass unidentified bottle fragments (1743-)	4 handwrought Rosehead nails (end 1820)	1 hard rubber button (1851-2015)
8 Jackfield ware sherds (1740-1780)	2 fluted pressed-glass tableware fragments (1825-2015)	4 handwrought Rosehead nail fragments (end 1820)	2 bone 4-hole buttons (end 1920)
1 plain white salt-glazed stoneware sherd (1740-1775)	4 canning-lid liner fragments (1869-)	141 cut nails (1805-2015)	52 unidentified plastic fragments (1915-2015)
1 engine-turned redware sherd (1763-1820)	6 amethyst unidentified bottle fragments (1880-1915)	478 cut nail fragments (1805-2015)	1 handmade brick fragment with glaze
2 plain creamware sherds (1775-1820)	10 clear machine-made bottle fragments (1903-2015)	5 nonelectrical wire fragments (1831-2015)	67 handmade brick fragments
24 plain pearlware sherds (1779-1830)	1 machine-made marble (1920-2015)	4 screws (1846-2015)	8 unidentified brick fragments
13 underglaze blue painted pearlware sherds (1779-1830)	338 window fragments	186 wire nails (1850-2015)	252 mammal bone fragments
1 annular pearlware sherd (1780-1830)	1 perfume bottle stopper fragment	209 wire nail fragments (1850-2015)	8 calcined bone fragments

<b>Ceramics</b>	<b>Glass</b>	<b>Metal</b>	<b>Other</b>
1 engine-turned pearlware sherd (1782-1830)	1 jewelry gemstone/paste	1 shotgun shell (1850-2015)	16 nonhuman teeth
1 polychrome hand-painted pearlware sherd (1795-1830)	4 amber blown-in-mold bottle fragments	1 1853 Seated Liberty half dime	116 oyster shell fragments
1 powdered whiteware sherd (1800 - )	4 aqua blown-in-mold bottle fragments	1 1864 Indian head penny	1 plastic bead
200 plain whiteware sherds (1810-2015)	2 aqua decorated/embossed bottle fragments	3 rim-fire cartridges (1861-)	7 pieces of asbestos siding
1 annular whiteware sherd (1810-2015)	1 clear decorated/embossed bottle fragment	5 crown bottle caps (1892-2015)	5 concrete mortar
24 blue hand-painted whiteware sherds (1810-1930)	1 olive green decorated/embossed bottle fragment	1 paper clip (1898-2015)	2 plaster mortar
3 engine-turned whiteware sherds (1810-1840)	6 flat fragments	1 church key (1935-2015)	1 roof slate
4 molded whiteware sherds (1810-2015)	5 unidentified tableware fragments	1 pull tab (1962-1977)	1 rubber toy wheel
11 shell-edged whiteware sherds (1810-2015)	1 clear lamp chimney fragment	3 brass buttons	3 slate pencil fragments
1 trailed or dot whiteware sherd (1810-2015)	8 amber unidentified bottle fragments	22 brads	1 bone utensil handle
1 unidentified whiteware sherd (1810-2015)	42 aqua unidentified bottle fragments	1 nonferrous grommet	1 plastic straw
51 plain white ironstone sherds (1813-1900)	5 bright green unidentified bottle fragments	7 spikes	5 plastic car trim fragments
52 blue transfer-printed whiteware sherds (1815-1915)	118 clear unidentified bottle fragments	6 staples	8 pieces of slag
2 whiteware sherds with color glaze (1815-2015)	1 cobalt blue unidentified bottle fragment	36 tacks	44 pieces of coal
1 sponged ironstone sherd (1820-1930)	5 olive green unidentified bottle fragments	1 bolt and/or bracket	44 charcoal fragments
4 black transfer-printed whiteware sherds (1820-1915)	1 pink unidentified bottle fragment	1 clothespin spring	1 unidentified object
1 rouletted whiteware sherd (1820-1880)	1 smoked unidentified bottle fragment	1 large ring	1 rhyolite biface fragments
9 sponged whiteware sherds (1820-1930)	1 clear unidentified bottle fragment with red paint	1 nut	1 rhyolite projectile point fragment
6 Willow pattern transfer-printed whiteware sherds (1820-2015)	14 melted/burnt unidentified bottle fragments	3 washers	
1 banded whiteware sherd (1825-1890)		360 unidentified nails	
3 green transfer-printed whiteware sherds (1829-1915)		1 horseshoe	

<b>Ceramics</b>	<b>Glass</b>	<b>Metal</b>	<b>Other</b>
3 mulberry transfer-printed whiteware sherds (1829-1915)		1 zinc canning lid fragment	
9 red transfer-printed whiteware sherds (1829-1915)		1 brass straight pin	
6 overglaze decal hard-paste porcelain sherds (1830-2015)		2 files	
28 polychrome hand-painted whiteware sherds (1830-1875)		1 bottle opener	
2 plain yellowware sherds (1830-1930)		2 unidentified utensil handles	
1 yellowware sherd with Rockingham glaze (1840-1910)		1 pencil part	
14 flow blue ironstone sherds (1842-1910)		2 unidentified brass/copper alloy fragments	
4 molded white granite ware sherds (1842-1995)		66 unidentified iron/steel fragments	
148 plain white granite ware sherds (1842-1930)		7 unidentified lead fragments	
8 flow blue whiteware sherds (1842-1910)		2 unidentified pewter fragments	
6 decal ironstone sherds (1880-2000)		26 pieces of slag	
3 buff-bodied earthenware sherds with brown glaze		22 unidentified metal fragments	
28 unidentified ceramic sherds			
1 unidentified porcelain sherd			
5 domestic gray stoneware sherds with blue decorated salt glaze			
2 domestic gray stoneware sherds with brown salt glaze			
1 under-fired domestic gray stoneware sherd			
3 banded hard-paste porcelain sherds			
1 blue decorated hard-paste porcelain sherd			
4 hand-painted hard-paste porcelain sherds			
2 molded hard-paste porcelain sherds			
17 plain hard-paste porcelain sherds			
8 black transfer-printed ironstone sherds			
4 ironstone sherds with colored glaze			
13 edged ironstone sherds			
1 hand-painted ironstone sherd			
2 mulberry transfer-printed ironstone sherds			
2 unidentified ironstone sherds			
1 sprig-molded soft-paste porcelain sherd			
33 redware sherds with brown glaze			

<b>Ceramics</b>	<b>Glass</b>	<b>Metal</b>	<b>Other</b>
18 redware sherds with reddish-orange glaze			
10 redware sherds with black glaze			
3 unglazed redware sherds			
9 redware sherds with yellow glaze			
1 unidentified redware sherd			
2 6/64 <sup>th</sup> -inch ball clay pipe stem fragments (1680-1710)			
1 5/64 <sup>th</sup> -inch ball clay pipe stem fragments (1710-1750)			
1 4/64 <sup>th</sup> -inch ball clay pipe stem fragments (1750-1800)			
2 porcelain buttons (1840-2015)			
1 molded porcelain doll fragment (1850-1880)			
9 ball clay pipe bowl fragments			
2 red clay pipe bowl fragments			
2 decorated ball clay pipe bowl fragments			
1 ceramic tile			
1 porcelain marble			
3 unglazed clay marbles			
2 ceramic gizzard stones			
1 porcelain figurine fragment			
107 flower pot fragments			
2 unidentified			
1 electrical insulator			
<b>972 total</b>	<b>591 total</b>	<b>1621 total</b>	<b>649 total</b>

## 3.2 ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

### 3.2.1 DATING THE DEPOSITS

The stratigraphy at site components 44LD1585-0004 and 44LD1585-0005 showed several layers of infilling over truncated subsoil, thus artifacts were not recovered from distinct archaeological deposits, rather from mixed contexts. Thus the archaeological potential of these two components is negligible, and their artifacts are excluded from the following analysis and discussion. The yard of site component 44LD1585-0003 contained two buried, intact, anthropogenic soil horizons, Apb 1 and Apb 2. Both of these layers are considered for analysis in this discussion.

The intact layers at the base of both of these TUs could represent the David Conrad occupation, and the construction of the dwelling house at 44LD1585-0003 (108 Edward's Ferry Road) sometime between 1873 and 1878, or could also be related to the 1839 house on the adjoining 44LD1585-0002 (106 Edward's Ferry Road lot), before the property had been divided.

**Define TPQ and Mean Ceramic Date here... (South 1972, Turnbaugh et. al 1977) Telling time – datable artifacts and date ranges (Miller et. al 2000).**

The Mean Ceramic Date (MCD) for TU 4 Apb 1 is 1821.20, based on 100 datable ceramic sherds, and the Terminus Post Quem (TPQ) based on ceramics only is 1842 (white granite ware), and the overall artifact TPQ is 1850 (wire common nail). Based on the 1821 MCD, and TPQ dates of 1840 and 1850, it would appear that this layer predates the Apb 1 in TU 6 to which it is correlated. However, the TPQ date of 1850 is misleading due to the fact that there is a 30-year gap between the start of production of wire nails, and the mass-production of wire nails in America, circa 1880 (Adams 2002:66). Thus the probable date for this layer also is post-1880, though the mean ceramic date is slightly earlier than that of Apb 1 in TU 6. Architectural artifacts are more likely to be deposited near their date of manufacture than ceramics, because of the long preservation time of ceramics, and because construction materials should date close to the construction date of nearby buildings.

The Mean Ceramic Date (MCD) for TU 6 Apb 1 is 1877.88, based on 460 datable ceramic sherds, and the Terminus Post Quem (TPQ) of the ceramics is 1842 (flow blue decorated whiteware and white granite ware). TPQ for all artifacts is 1880 (amethyst colored glass). Amethyst glass was first produced in 1880 when glassmakers added manganese dioxide to the usual silica, soda ash and lime mixture to produce a more colorless glass. When the manganese dioxide in the glass is exposed to ultraviolet light over time, it turns a light amethyst color. Unlike purposefully created dark amethyst glass, this colorless glass is solarized, or “sun-colored” over time, and with few exceptions dates from 1880 through 1915 (Lindsey 2010). Because of the TPQ, this layer dates to no earlier than 1880, which is confirmed by the Mean Ceramic Date of 1870.

Based on the combined archaeological dating techniques applied to TUs 4 and 6, Apb 1 dates from approximately 1880 through the early twentieth century. Apb 1 could be related to the David Conrad occupation (1873-1875), or the Sarah Jane Smale occupation (1875-1900), or even the early Slack family tenure at the site.

The Mean Ceramic Date (MCD) for TU 4 Apb 2 is 1858.59, based on 42 datable ceramic sherds, and the Terminus Post Quem (TPQ) for both ceramics and for all artifacts is 1842 (white granite ware). This layer has a MCD of around 1858, and can date no earlier than 1842. Because it is stratigraphically sealed by Apb 1, it probably dates no later than 1880.

The Mean Ceramic Date (MCD) for TU 6 Apb 2 is 1843.39, based on 50 datable ceramic sherds, and the Terminus Post Quem (TPQ) for both ceramics and all artifacts is 1810 (plain whiteware). Ceramics preserve well in households and usually have a long life span, so the ceramic content of any archaeological deposit usually appears earlier than the actual date of the deposit. This layer has a MCD of around 1843, and can date no earlier than 1810. It likely dates to the mid-1840s through 1870s. Because this stratigraphic layer is directly underneath TU 6 Apb 1, it can date no later than 1915 (amethyst glass ending production date).

Based on the combined archaeological dating techniques applied to TUs 4 and 6, Apb 2 dates from approximately 1840 through 1880. Apb 2 could be related to the Johnston occupation

(1834-1843), the Isett occupation (1843-1856), and the Harris ownership, when the house was occupied by tenant Emily Lloyd (1856-1873).

Because the Conrad house was built sometime between 1873 and 1878, it is likely that Apb 1 is associated with his occupation (1873-1875) and the next occupation (by Olivia Jane Smale, 1875-1900). Apb 2 likely dates to prior to the construction of this separate house at 108 Edward's Ferry Road, sometime between 1840 and 1880. This deposit may also be related to the earlier house that existed at 44LD1585-0002 (106 Edward's Ferry Road) since 1839. Apb 2 could be associated with the Johnston occupation (1834-1843), the Isett occupation (1843-1856), and the Harris ownership, when the house was occupied by tenant Emily Lloyd (1856-1873). Since these two properties were combined before 1873, it is possible that yard deposits may be related to either dwelling and/or property division.

Dating for the other deposits...???

### 3.2.2 ARTIFACT DISCUSSION

Introduction...Artifacts discussed according to South group functional categories. Architectural artifacts, small finds such as clothing items, personal items, armaments, and tobacco pipes, and kitchen artifacts.

In addition to their ability to accurately date a site, architectural artifacts are useful in determining the date of construction of a building, the periodic improvements and additions made to the structure, and the type of construction methods employed. The house at 108 Edward's Ferry Road was built sometime between 1873 and 1878 by David Conrad and his wife Annie. Sometime near then, the Apb 2 deposit is overlain by another historic layer, Apb 1, which is probably related to the construction of the Conrad house. Apb 1 contained 148 cut nails and 26 wire nails. The original construction may have been completed with the cut nails, and later improvements made with wire nails, which become widely available around 1880. Apb 1 also contained 263 fragments of window glass, handmade brick, mortar, and roof slate. The large amount of window glass might show the increasing use of paneled windows instead of lead casement ones. The roof slate is probably related to the 1907 installation of a fireproof stone roof to replace the wooden shingle one (Figures 8 and 9 CVG 23 and CVG 24).

Small finds and personal artifacts can also give clues about the behavior of individuals living at the site. Most of the small finds were recovered from Apb 1, including six buttons, five other clothing parts, a fragment of milk glass cold cream jar, a metal ring, slate pencils, 10 tobacco pipe pieces, flower pot fragments, porcelain figurines and doll parts, and clay marbles (Figure 17 CVG12). One of the buttons is black glass, with a self shank. Black glass buttons were usually imitations of the more expensive black jet buttons, popular during the nineteenth century. The other buttons were small white porcelain, with four holes, probably Prosser manufactured buttons (Sprague 2002). The other clothing parts included nonferrous grommets, for laces in shoes or other garments, and a brass suspender clip. The cold cream jar and metal ring indicate a female presence, as cold cream is used for makeup removal. These items might have belonged to Annie Conrad, Olivia Jane Smale, or one of the Slack women. Slate pencils show an educated

person with the ability to write, and could also indicate that children were being instructed in reading and writing in the household. The presence of children at the site is also suggested by the toys, one porcelain doll fragment and two clay marbles. It is unknown whether children were living at the site under each occupation, but their presence is likely, based on the artifact collection.

Tobacco pipes show recreational smoking was a popular pastime. Gun parts and ammunition were also recovered from Apb 1, a honey-colored French flint and shotgun shell. Flintlock guns were developed in the early 1600s, and remained in use through the Civil War. The flint was placed in a hammer, and stuck onto steel to produce a spark, which ignited the priming powder and charge, thus firing the gun. The artifact recovered is a wedge-shaped useable flint, and not an exhausted flint, or gun-spall, made of the honey-colored, translucent flint indicative of French origin. It is 22mm by 18mm with a thickness of 5.8mm, which would be about the size of a flint used in a pistol.

Kitchen-related ceramic and glass artifacts can be used to identify trends in consumption patterns, and changes in eating and drinking habits through time. Ceramics and glass can be divided into several analytic categories based on their function and form. The basic division into utilitarian (cooking, food preparation and storage, dairy and hygiene vessels) and formal (tableware, serving, and coffee or tea ware) ceramics can inform about basic use of space such as the division between kitchen and dining areas.

Changes through time in people's preferences for dining ceramics are related to changes in production techniques, market availability, as well as the socioeconomic status of the site residents. Popular consumption of fine dining ceramics increased during the eighteenth century, especially once cream-colored wares were produced in England beginning around 1760. Whereas once shared vessels of wood or pewter were common, with occasional stoneware drinking vessels, eventually separate individual place settings become the preference, reflecting changes in commensality as well as the increasing class divisions within American society. The preponderance of creamware, pearlware, and whiteware dining vessels in the artifact collection shows how this trend continues to grow during the nineteenth century (Figure 18 CVG9). Matching sets of the latest fashion in ceramics were socially visible ways to enhance one's status, especially with the social rituals associated with tea ceremonies and formal dining.





Figure CVG12. Selected small finds from Site 44LD1585-0003, Level Apb 1.

Row 1, A. Milk glass cold cream jar [TU 6.4/71]; B. Jewelry, metal ring [TU 6.4/72]; C. Brass suspender clip [TU 6.5/65]; D. Nonferrous clothing grommet [TU 4.6/8]; E. Molded porcelain doll, hand [TU 6.4/77]; F. Unglazed clay marble [TU 6.5/71]; Row 2. G. French (honey-colored) flint [TU 6.4/74]; H. Shotgun shell [TU 6.4/73]; I. Slate pencil [TU 4.6/40]; J. Slate pencil [TU 4.6/40]; Row 3, K. Decorated ball clay pipe bowl fragment [TU 4.6/42]; L. Ball clay pipe bowl fragment [TU 4.6/41]; M. Decorated 5/64th inch ball clay pipe stem [TU 6.4/76]; N. 5/64th inch ball clay pipe stem [TU 6.4/75]; O. 5/64th inch ball clay pipe stem [TU 6.4/75]; P. 6/64th inch ball clay pipe stem [TU 6.5/70].



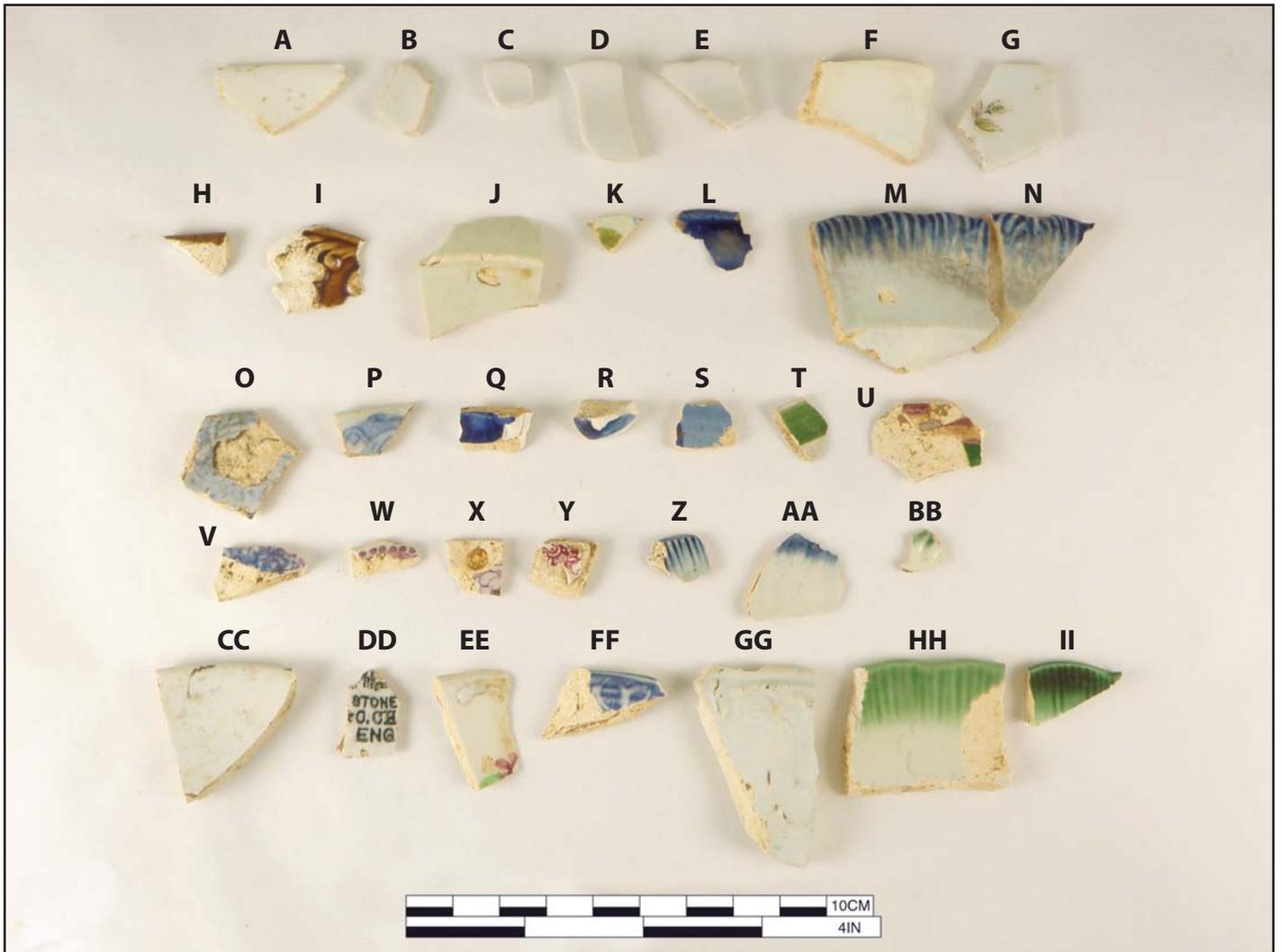


Figure CVG 9. Selected ceramic tableware from Site 44LD1585-0003, Level Apb 1 .

Row 1, A. Hard-paste porcelain, plain, rim [TU 6.4/20]; B. Hard-paste porcelain, plain, rim [TU 6.4/20]; C. Hard-paste porcelain, molded, rim [TU 6.4/19]; D. Hard-paste porcelain, molded, rim [TU 6.4/19]; E. Hard-paste porcelain, molded, rim [TU 6.4/19]; F. Hard-paste porcelain, decal overglaze, rim [TU 6.5/15]; G. Hard-paste porcelain, decal overglaze, rim [TU 6.5/15]; Row 2, H. Creamware, clouded tortoiseshell, rim [TU 6.4/49]; I. Creamware, clouded tortoiseshell, rim [TU 6.4/49]; J. Pearlware, plain, foot ring [TU 6.5/20]; K. Pearlware, hand-painted underglaze polychrome, body [TU 6.5/22]; L. Pearlware, blue transfer print, rim [TU 6.5/21]; M. Pearlware, shell edge, rim, mend [TU 4.6/19]; N. Pearlware, shell edge, rim, mend [TU 4.6/19]; Row 3, O. Whiteware, blue transfer print, rim [TU 6.4/28]; P. Whiteware, blue transfer print, rim [TU 6.4/28]; Q. Whiteware, flow blue, body [TU 6.4/27]; R. Whiteware, blue hand painted, handle knob [TU 6.4/32]; S. Whiteware, blue hand painted, body [TU 6.4/32]; T. Whiteware, polychrome hand-painted, rim [TU 6.5/27]; U. Whiteware, polychrome hand-painted, rim [TU 6.5/27]; Row 4, V. Whiteware, sponged, body [TU 6.4/31]; W. Whiteware, mulberry transfer print, body [TU 6.4/34]; X. Whiteware, mulberry transfer print, body [TU 6.4/34]; Y. Whiteware, red transfer print, body [TU 4.6/22]; Z. Whiteware, shell edge, rim [TU 6.4/37]; AA. Whiteware, shell edge, rim [TU 6.4/37]; BB. Whiteware, shell edge, rim [TU 6.4/37]; Row 5, CC. Ironstone, plain white, rim [TU 6.4/38]; DD. Ironstone, plain white, body with maker's mark [TU 6.5/32]; EE. Ironstone, hand painted, rim [TU 6.5/33]; FF. Ironstone, blue transfer print, rim [TU 6.5/38]; GG. Ironstone, molded, rim [TU 6.5/36]; HH. Ironstone, shell edge, rim [TU 6.5/39]; II. Ironstone, shell edge, rim [TU 6.5/39].



**Table 8 Historic ceramics from 44LD1585-0003, Apb 1, divided by ware and decoration type.**

Ceramic Ware Type	Decoration Style	Date Range	Count	Percentage
Early refined earthenware	Jackfield	1740-1780	3	
<b>Earthenware Total:</b>			<b>3</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
Creamware	clouded tortiseshell	1740-1770	2	
	plain, light-colored	1775-1820	8	
<b>Creamware Total:</b>			<b>10</b>	<b>1.8%</b>
Pearlware	plain	1779-1830	62	
	shell edge	1779-1830	2	
	underglaze blue painted floral design	1779-1830	32	
	blue transfer print	1784-1840	4	
	hand-painted underglaze polychrome	1795-1830	2	
<b>Pearlware Total:</b>			<b>102</b>	<b>18.2%</b>
Whiteware	blue hand-painted	1810-1930	2	
	edge decorated	1810-1900	1	
	engine turned (dipped)	1810-1840	1	
	plain	1810-2014	157	
	shell edge	1810-1900	7	
	blue transfer print	1815-1915	13	
	color glaze	1815-2014	1	
	brown transfer print	1820-1915	3	
	sponged	1820-1930	1	
	mocha-dendritic (dipped)	1825-1840	1	
	mulberry transfer print	1829-1915	3	
	red transfer print	1829-1915	1	
	polychrome hand-painted	1830-1875	12	
	cut sponged	1840-1940	1	
	flow blue	1842-1910	3	
<b>Whiteware Total:</b>			<b>207</b>	<b>37%</b>
Yellowware	plain	1830-1930	6	
	Rockingham/Bennington	1840-1910	2	
<b>Yellowware Total:</b>			<b>8</b>	<b>1.4%</b>
Ironstone	annular		1	
	blue transfer print		5	
	brown transfer print		5	
	edged		5	
	hand painted		1	
	red transfer print		1	
	sponge decorated	1820-1930	1	
<b>Ironstone Total:</b>			<b>19</b>	<b>3.4%</b>
White granite ware	plain	1842-1930	82	
	molded	1842-1995	9	
<b>White granite ware Total:</b>			<b>91</b>	<b>16.25%</b>
Red Stoneware	engine turned	1763-1775	2	

<b>Red Stoneware Total:</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>0.4%</b>
Hard-Paste Porcelain	molded		2	
	plain		14	
	decal overglaze	1830-2014	4	
<b>Hard-Paste Porcelain Total:</b>			<b>20</b>	<b>3.6%</b>
Domestic Gray Stoneware	brown salt glaze		1	
	Underfired		1	
	plain salt glaze	1705-1915	3	
<b>Domestic Gray Stoneware Total:</b>			<b>5</b>	<b>0.9%</b>
Industrial Stoneware	light brown glazed exterior, Albany slip interior	1810-1920	2	
<b>Industrial Stoneware Total:</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>0.4%</b>
Redware	brown glaze		31	
	green glaze		1	
	reddish orange glaze		10	
	refined black glaze		1	
	thick black glaze		15	
	yellow glaze		2	
<b>Redware Total:</b>			<b>60</b>	<b>10.7%</b>
Unidentified	burnt white body		19	
	indeterminate		12	
<b>Unidentified Total:</b>			<b>31</b>	<b>5.5%</b>

Since redware, industrial stoneware and domestic gray stoneware can all be considered functional or utilitarian wares, used for food preparation and storage, the ceramic wares can be used to determine the relative percentages of table and serving wares versus utilitarian wares (Figure 19 **CVG11**). Utilitarian wares (redware, gray stoneware, industrial stoneware) consist of 12% of the site, while tablewares and serving wares (all other refined and white-bodied wares) consist of 88% of the ceramic collection.

Despite the high amount of decorated vessels, no matching sets were identified. Coffee or tea serving ware included sherds of an engine turned red stoneware coffee or tea pot, a Rockingham-glazed coffee or tea pot, and fragments of pearlware teacups and saucers (Figure 20 **CVG 10**). These artifacts illustrate the importance of the nineteenth-century social ritual of tea/coffee preparation and serving. Often these serving vessels would be the highest quality because they were part of the public display of the social life of the household. Guests were shown the highest quality wares, while the more practical, less-expensive ceramics were used for private family occasions, or merely for food preparation and storage. Pressed-glass tableware can also show aspects of social display in serving and dining practices (Figure 21 **CVG13**).



Figure CVG11. Selected utilitarian wares from Site 44LD1585-0003, Level Apb 1.  
Row 1, A. Industrial stoneware, light brown exterior, Albany slip interior, body [TU 6.4/24]; B. Domestic gray stoneware, brown salt glaze, body [TU 6.4/22]; C. Domestic gray stoneware, Underfired, body [TU 6.5/18]; Row 2, D. Redware, thick black glaze, rim [TU 6.5/41]; E. Redware, refined black glaze, base [TU 4.6/26]; F. Redware, green glaze, body [TU 6.4/45]; G. Redware, yellow glaze, body [TU 6.4/47]; H. Redware, reddish orange glaze, body [TU 6.5/43].





Figure CVG10. Selected ceramic hollowware from Site 44LD1585-0003, Level Apb 1 .

Row 1, A. Pearlware, plain, foot ring [TU 4.6/14]; B. Pearlware, underglaze blue painted floral motif, teacup rim [TU 4.6/16]; C. Pearlware, underglaze blue painted floral motif, teacup rim [TU 4.6/16]; D. Pearlware, underglaze blue painted floral motif, mended teacup [TU 4.6/16]; E. Pearlware, underglaze blue painted floral motif, teacup rim [TU 4.6/17]; F. Pearlware, underglaze blue painted floral motif, teacup rim [TU 4.6/17]; G – K. Pearlware, underglaze blue painted floral motif, teacup or saucer bases [TU 4.6/18]; L. Pearlware, blue transfer print, teacup rim [TU 4.6/15]; Row 2, M. Red stoneware, engine turned, tea/coffee pot lid [TU 6.4/23]; N. Whiteware, blue transfer print, body [TU 6.5/24]; O. Whiteware, cut sponged, body [TU 4.6/23]; P. Whiteware, engine turned, body [TU 6.4/36]; Q. Whiteware, mocha-dendritic, body [TU 6.4/30]; R. Whiteware, color glaze, body [TU 4.6/24]; S. Whiteware, brown transfer print, body [TU 6.4/35]; T. Whiteware, plain, base [TU 6.5/25]; Row 3. U. Early refined earthenware, Jackfield, pitcher or tea/coffeepot rim [TU 6.4/42]; V. Ironstone, plain white, saucer [TU 6.5/31]; W. Ironstone, molded, pitcher or tea/coffeepot handle [TU 6.4/40]; X. Ironstone, annular, body [TU 6.5/35]; Y. Ironstone, red transfer print, body [TU 6.5/40]; Z. Ironstone, brown transfer print, body [TU 6.5/37]; AA. Ironstone, cut sponged, teacup rim [TU 6.5/34].





Figure CVG13. Selected glass artifacts from Site 44LD1585-0003, Level Apb 1.  
 Row 1, A. [TU 6.4/52]; B. Dark aqua blown-in-mold bottle fragment [TU 6.5/50]; C. Amethyst blown-in-mold bottle fragment [TU 6.4/55]; D. Amethyst blown-in-mold bottle fragment [TU 6.5/48]; E. Clear blown-in-mold bottle fragment [TU 6.5/49]; F. Aqua blown-in-mold bottle fragment [TU 4.6/32]; Row 2, G. Aqua embossed bottle fragment [TU 6.5/51]; H. Clear embossed bottle fragment [TU 6.5/52]; I. Aqua embossed bottle fragment [TU 6.4/53]; J. Olive green unidentified bottle fragment [TU 4.7/9]; Row 3, K. Unidentified glass tableware rim [TU 4.6/38]; L. Pressed-glass tableware, diamond pattern [TU 6.4/65]; M. Pressed-glass tableware, diamond pattern [TU 6.5/63]; N. Pressed-glass tableware, flutes [TU 6.5/62].



Fewer artifacts were recovered from Apb 2 than from Apb 1, and most of those fell into the architecture and kitchen functional groups. Some window glass, cut nails, and brick show that a construction episode was likely at the time this layer was formed, possible relating to the original 1839 Johnston house at 44LD1585-0002 (106 Edward's Ferry Road), or additions to it made sometime between 1843 and 1856 by the Isett family. The documents record building improvements made during the Isett occupation (1843-1856). The cut nails, window glass and handmade brick fragments recovered from Apb 2 are associated with either the first or second construction episode. Other small finds included a brass button, and decorated and embossed glass fragments (Figure 22 CVG16).

A similar general ware analysis can be applied to Apb 2 as Apb 1, in this case only redware represents the likely utilitarian wares, and consists of 31.4% of the ceramic collection, while table and serving ware consist of approximately 68.6% (Figure 23 CVG14). This higher incidence of utilitarian wares in the earlier layer is not unusual, especially considering that the house was probably occupied by tenants of limited economic means. This is also reflected in the lower total number of ceramics represented by this assemblage, and also the complete lack of porcelain in the earlier layer. The large amount of redwares may show that some of these vessels were also used for other purposes, such as dairy activities and food storage in addition to food preparation (Figure 24 CVG15). No sets of matching vessels were recovered, another indicator of a lower socioeconomic status and/or restricted access to markets.

**Table 9. Historic ceramics from 44LD1585-0003, Apb 2, divided by ware and decoration type.**

Ceramic Ware Type	Decoration Style	Date Range	Count	Percentage
Creamware	molded	1762-1820	1	
	plain, light-colored	1775-1820	15	
<b>Creamware Total:</b>			<b>16</b>	<b>18.6%</b>
Pearlware	plain	1779-1830	8	
	shell edge	1779-1830	1	
<b>Pearlware Total:</b>			<b>9</b>	<b>10.5%</b>
Whiteware	blue hand-painted	1810-1930	3	
	molded	1810-2014	1	
	plain	1810-2014	19	
	shell edge	1810-1900	1	
<b>Whiteware Total:</b>			<b>24</b>	<b>27.9%</b>
White granite ware	plain	1842-1930	7	
<b>White granite ware Total:</b>			<b>7</b>	<b>8.1%</b>
Redware	brown glaze		4	
	reddish orange glaze		4	
	thick black glaze		14	
	unglazed		1	
	yellow glaze		2	
	trailed slip with clear glaze	1670-1850	2	
<b>Redware Total:</b>			<b>27</b>	<b>31.4%</b>

Unidentified	burnt white body		1	
	indeterminate		2	
<b>Unidentified Total:</b>			<b>3</b>	<b>3.5%</b>

Despite the quantity and quality of artifacts, the lack of horizontal integrity to the site layout constrains much further analysis of the yard surface. Archaeological research questions about nineteenth-century yard layouts would be difficult to pose because of the limited extent of undisturbed deposits. The possibility of finding intact features related to specific occupation is also limited by the horizontal integrity. The frequent construction of building additions disturbs the vertical and horizontal integrity because features and historic layers may be removed from one yard and deposited elsewhere, thereby mixing the archaeological deposits from each yard. Also, the installation of utilities throughout the twentieth century and the disturbances created by rodents further disrupt the integrity, especially since both of these disturbances center around each historic house. The groundhog holes were noted in multiple locations under the houses at 106, 108 and 110 Edward's Ferry Road. The presence of significant intact deposits adjacent to the house is precluded by the extensive disruptions to the vertical and horizontal integrity of the site components 44LD1585-0003, 44LD1585-0004, and 44LD1585-0005.

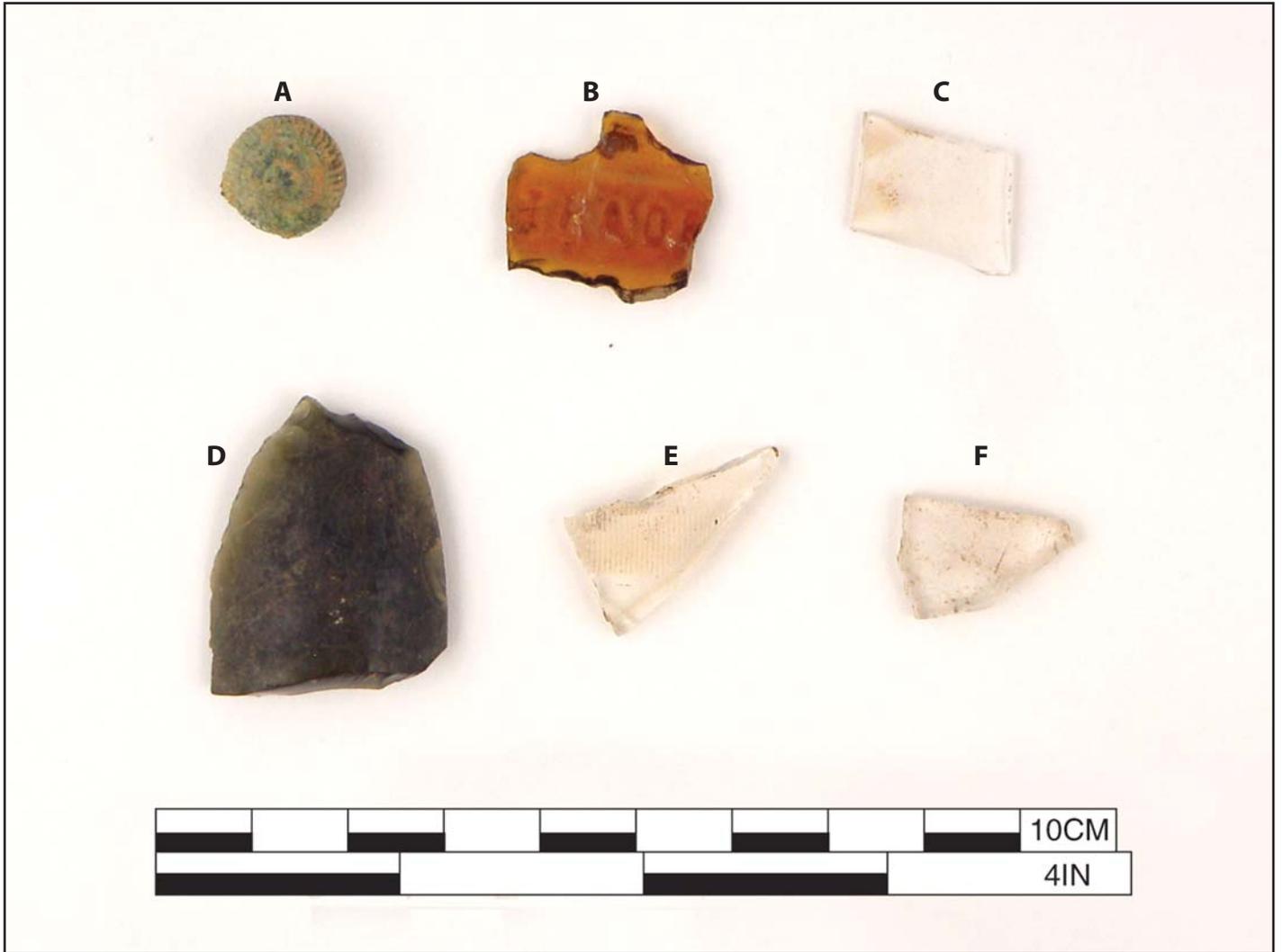


Figure CVG16. Selected small finds from Site 44LD1585-0003, Level Apb 2 .

Row 1, A. Brass button [TU 6.6/6]; B. Amber embossed glass fragment with “TRADE” [TU 4.8/16]; C. Clear lamp chimney glass [TU 4.8/20]; Row 2, D. Olive green unidentified bottle fragment [TU 6.6/19]; E. Glass tableware [TU 4.9/10]; F. Glass tableware [TU 4.9/10].



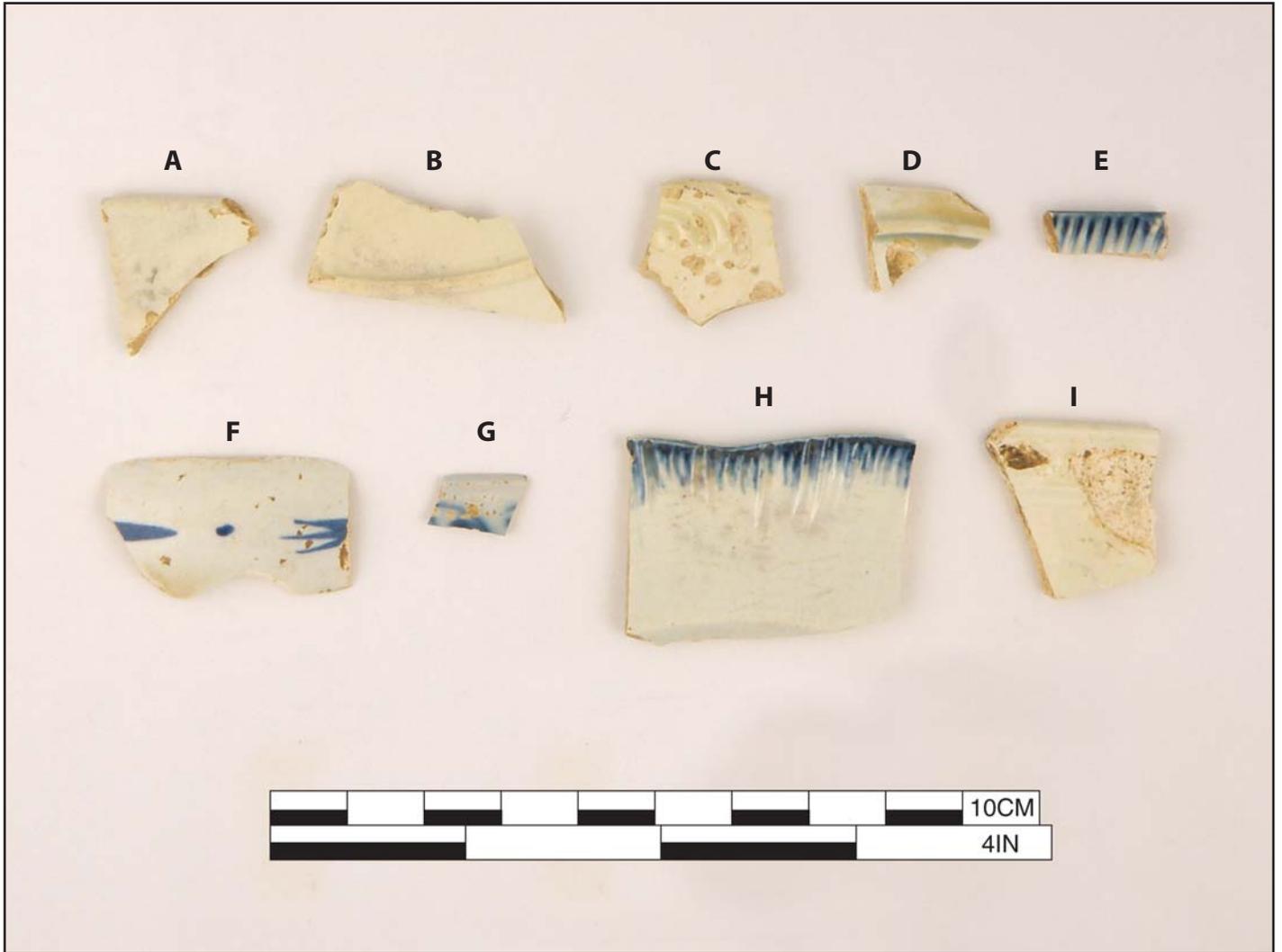


Figure CVG14. Selected ceramic tableware from Site 44LD1585-0003, Level Apb 2 .

Row 1, A. Creamware, light-colored yellow, rim [TU 4.8/7]; B. Creamware, light-colored yellow, foot ring [TU 4.8/7]; C. Creamware, molded, rim [TU 4.8/8]; D. Pearlware, plain, foot ring [TU 6.7/5]; E. Pearlware, shell edge, rim [TU 6.6/12]; Row 2, F. Whiteware, blue hand-painted, handle [TU 6.6/10]; G. Whiteware, blue hand-painted, rim [TU 4.8/10]; H. Whiteware, shell edge, rim [TU 4.8/11]; I. Whiteware, molded, rim [TU 6.6/11].





Figure CVG15. Selected utilitarian wares from Site 44LD1585-0003, Level Apb 2 .  
 Row 1, A. Redware, thick black glaze, rim [TU 4.9/7]; B. Redware, thick black glaze, rim [TU 4.8/13]; C. Redware, thick black glaze, rim [TU 4.8/13]; D. Redware, thick black glaze, body [TU 4.8/13]; E. Redware, thick black glaze, rim [TU 6.8/5]; F. Redware, thick black glaze, body [TU 6.7/6]; Row 2, G. Redware, trailed slip with clear glaze, body [TU 6.7/7]; H. Redware, yellow and red bands, body [TU 4.8/15]; I. Redware, reddish-orange glaze, body [TU 6.6/16]; J. Redware, yellow glaze [TU 6.6/17]; K. Redware, unglazed, base [TU 6.6/15].



*3.2.3 FEATURE DISCUSSION*

Features 1 and 2 – postmolds in TU 1, truncated, fill overlying feature surface, Feature 1 excavated, 2 not excavated

Feature 3 – 1940s brick-lined garden bed

Feature 4 – TU 4, root or rodent disturbance, excavated

Feature 5 – posthole in TU 3 along west wall, excavated

Feature 6 – modern utility trench in TU 3, unexcavated

Feature 7 – 1940s brick-lined garden bed

Feature 8 – posthole in TU 6, excavated



## 4.0 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase II investigation of site components 44LD1585-0003, 44LD1585-0004, and 44LD1585-0005 consisted of the excavation of seven 5-by-5-ft test units, and resulted in the recovery of 14,284 historic and 4 prehistoric artifacts. The historic artifacts suggest a late-eighteenth to twentieth century occupation of the site components. Research has shown that the site was owned and occupied by several individuals over this time period, and several houses were constructed, demolished and reconstructed or altered. **These included the...(LIST of Historic HOUSES)**. Demolishment of these structures likely impacted or destroyed potential intact archaeological deposits at this site.

### Historic artifacts were recovered, including...

Native American artifacts were also recovered from the site. They consisted of two pieces of quartz debitage, non-diagnostic flakes creating during lithic reduction. Also recovered were two non-diagnostic rhyolite lithics, one biface fragments, and one unidentified projectile point midsection.

The stratigraphy of components 44LD1585-0004 and 44LD1585-0005 consisted of several layers of infilling over truncated subsoil, thus artifacts were not recovered from distinct archaeological deposits, rather from mixed contexts. Thus the archaeological potential of these two components is negligible.

The yard of site component 44LD1585-0003 contained two buried, intact, anthropogenic soil horizons, however their horizontal integrity was compromised due to extensive landscaping alterations to the area, including paved sidewalks, fences, large trees, garden beds, and above- and below-ground drainage pipes leading down from the parking lot slope. Other alterations also affected the site's integrity, including utility lines, outside air conditioning units, and extensive rodent burrowing throughout the site. The construction of the parking lot at around eight feet above the extant yard surface resulted in some disruption to the original ground surface, through grading and filling activities. Thus the potential of site component 44LD1585-0003 is limited due to the destruction of large areas within the site boundaries.

### Recommendations...

**Table 10. Cultural Resource National Register and Management Recommendations**

VDHR ID	JMA Recommendations
44LD1585-0002	<b>NOT YET TESTED</b>
44LD1585-0003	Historic deposits altered, no horizontal integrity Recommended not eligible for the NRHP; No further work is necessary
44LD1585-	Historic deposits altered, no vertical integrity

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0004	Recommended not eligible for the NRHP; No further work is necessary
44LD1585-0005	Historic deposits altered, no vertical integrity Recommended not eligible for the NRHP; No further work is necessary
Pennington Lot	Only isolated finds, site altered by infilling and grading Recommended not eligible for the NRHP; No further work is necessary

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# APPENDIX I

## Artifact Catalog



## APPENDIX II

### Qualifications of Investigator



## APPENDIX III

# Virginia Department of Historic Resources Archaeological Site Form

