Thunderbird
Archeology

# A DOCUMENTARY STUDY AND ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

*of the*

# LYNBROOK AT MARK CENTER PROPERTY, CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

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## ABSTRACT

A documentary study and archeological investigations were conducted on the ± 35 acre Lynbrook at Mark Center property, located within the City of Alexandria, Virginia. Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc., of Gainesville, Virginia, carried out the work in April-May of 2008 for the Meadowbrook/Lynbrook Residential, L.L.C. of Chevy Chase, Maryland.

The Documentary Study indicated that the study property was part of a larger parcel owned by several generations of the Terrett family in the 18th and 19th centuries, prior to the subdivision of the estate in 1851. Subsequent to the subdivision, the study area was contained within two parcels: a 204-acre parcel purchased by Turner Dixon and owned by his descendants until the mid 20th century; and a smaller 36 acre parcel, which passed through numerous landholders up to the 20th century. Historic research suggested that the parcel remained agricultural until the land was developed into a residential neighborhood by Catherine and Mark Winkler in the last half of the 20th century.

The Phase I archeological survey was limited to two locations within the study area and consisted of the excavation of shovel test pits within the Resource Protection Area (RPA) of an unnamed tributary of Holmes Run, and within the wooded slopes north of Roanoke Avenue. Two previously recorded archeological sites, 44AX0038 and 44AX0039, were relocated and examined, and one new archeological site (44AX0203) was identified during this survey.

Sites 44AX0038 and 44AX0039 were initially surveyed in 1979 and were defined on the basis of a surface collection of prehistoric lithic materials. The two sites were situated along the Holmes Run tributary and were approximately 200 feet apart. Current archeological testing within the vicinity of the recorded location of the archeological sites failed to locate intact subsurface components associated with the occupations. Prehistoric and historic artifacts were recovered across the RPA, but were found primarily in disturbed fill contexts. Because of the disturbance, no further archeological work is recommended for these sites.

Site 44AX0203 consists of the remains of a domicile dating to the early 20th century; the site was found in the approximate location of a structure that is depicted on 19th and early 20th century maps. The site appears to have been significantly disturbed and all artifacts were recovered from fill contexts. As plans for the proposed redevelopment of the project area do not appear to impact site 44AX0203, no further archeological work is recommended. However, if future plans involve impacts to the site, additional archeological work may be required.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

**ABSTRACT** ..... i
**TABLE OF CONTENTS** ..... iii
**LIST OF EXHIBITS** ..... v
**LIST OF TABLES** ..... vi
**LIST OF PLATES** ..... vii
**INTRODUCTION** ..... 1
**ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING** ..... 3
**PALEOENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND** ..... 6
**PREHISTORIC CULTURAL BACKGROUND** ..... 7
- **Introduction** ..... 7
- **Paleoindian Period (9500-8000 B.C.)** ..... 7
- **Early Archaic Period (8500-6500 B.C.)** ..... 10
- **Middle Archaic Period (6500-3000/2500 B.C.)** ..... 11
- **Early Woodland Period (1000-500 B.C.)** ..... 14
- **Middle Woodland (500 B.C.-1000 A.D.)** ..... 16
- **Late Woodland Period (1000 A.D. to European Contact)** ..... 18
- **Historic Native American Occupants** ..... 20
- **Prehistoric Sites in the City of Alexandria** ..... 20

**HISTORIC CULTURAL BACKGROUND** ..... 23
- **Settlement to Society (1607-1750)** ..... 23
- **Colony to Nation (1750-1789)** ..... 27
- **Antebellum Period (1830-1860)** ..... 32
- **Civil War (1861-1865)** ..... 34
- **Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1917)** ..... 38
- **The New Dominion (1945-present)** ..... 44

**OWNERSHIP AND LAND USE HISTORY OF THE LYNBROOK PROPERTY** 50
- **Introduction** ..... 50
- **Land Grants and Patents (1677-1741)** ..... 51
- **The Terrett Family** ..... 52
  - *William Henry Terrett* ..... 52
  - *William Henry Terrett II* ..... 57
  - *George Hunter Terrett* ..... 58
- **Late Antebellum and Civil War Era Property History** ..... 63
  - *Terrett Lot #3 (the Dixon Tract); 1852 -1865* ..... 63
  - *Terrett Lot #4; 1852 - 1865* ..... 64
- **The Project Area During the Civil War** ..... 64
- **Reconstruction Era and Early 20th Century Property History** ..... 69
  - *Terrett Lot #3 (the Dixon Tract); 1865-1940* ..... 75
  - *Terrett Lot #4 (the Cockerill Tract; 1865 – 1947)* ..... 80
- **Later 20th Century Property History** ..... 88
  - *Hamlet East* ..... 88

**PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH** ..... 89
**FIELD AND LABORATORY METHODS** ..... 94

**RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS** ..... 95
**Area A** ..... 95
*Sites 44AX0038 and 44AX0039* ..... 100
*Summary and Recommendations* ..... 102
**Area B** ..... 104
*Site 44AX0203* ..... 104
*Summary and Recommendations* ..... 112
**Pedestrian Reconnaissance** ..... 114
**SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS** ..... 116
**REFERENCES CITED** ..... 119
**PLATES** ..... 135
**APPENDIX I** ..... 157
**Scope of Work** ..... 157
**APPENDIX II** ..... 167
**Chain of Title** ..... 167
**APPENDIX III** ..... 175
**Artifact Inventory** ..... 175
**APPENDIX IV** ..... 193
**Cultural Resource Forms** ..... 193
**APPENDIX V** ..... 207
**Transcriptions of Historic Documents** ..... 207

## LIST OF EXHIBITS


Exhibit 1 : Portion of the 2005 ADC Northern Virginia Regional Map Showing the Location of the Project Area ……. 2
Exhibit 2 : Portion of the 1994 U.S.G.S. Alexandria, VA-DC-MD 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle Showing the Location of the Project Area 4
Exhibit 3 : 2007 Natural Color Imagery Showing the Project Area …… 5
Exhibit 4 : 1807 Madison Map Showing the Approximate Location of the Project Area …….. 31
Exhibit 5 : Portion of 1865 Barnard Map Showing the Approximate Location of the Project Area and Federal Fortifications …… 36
Exhibit 6 : Portion of 1894 Hopkins Map Showing the Approximate Location of the Project Area …….. 42
Exhibit 7 : Portion of the 1929 U.S.G.S. Washington D.C. Vicinity South 15' Topographic Quadrangle Showing the Location of the Project Area ……..…….. 45
Exhibit 8 : 1937 Aerial Imagery Showing the Location of the Project Area …….. 46
Exhibit 9 : Portion of the 1956 U.S.G.S. Washington D.C. and Vicinity and 1956 Annandale VA 7.5' Topographic Quadrangles Showing the Location of the Project Area ……. 48
Exhibit 10 : Portion of the 1965 U.S.G.S. Alexandria, VA-DC-MD and 1965 Annandale VA 7.5' Topographic Quadrangles Showing the Location of the Project Area …….. 49
Exhibit 11 : Patents and Northern Neck Grants of Fairfax County …….. 53
Exhibit 12 : Plat Map Showing William and Margaret Terrett Property ……. 55
Exhibit 13 : Plat Map Showing Subdivision of Terrett Property ……. 62
Exhibit 14 : Portion of 1862 McDowell Map Showing the Approximate Location of the Project Area …….. 65
Exhibit 15 : 1860s Army Corps Map of Alexandria, Arlington County and Fairfax County, Virginia Showing the Approximate Location of the Project Area ……. 67
Exhibit 16 : Detail of 1860s Army Corps Map of Alexandria, Arlington County and Fairfax County, Virginia Showing the Approximate Location of the Project Area …….. 68
Exhibit 17 : Portion of 1879 Hopkins Map of the Falls Church District No. 4, Fairfax County Showing the Approximate Location of the Project Area …… 70
Exhibit 18 : Portion of 1894 Hopkins Map with 1898 and 1941 Plat Map Overlays ……. 71
Exhibit 19 : Portion of the 1932 U.S.G.S. Washington D.C. Vicinity South 15' Topographic Quadrangle Showing the Location of the Project Area …… 73
Exhibit 20 : Portion of the 1944 U.S.G.S. Washington D.C. Vicinity South 15' Topographic Quadrangle Showing the Location of the Project Area ……... 74
Exhibit 21 : 1937 Aerial Imagery Showing the Location of Dixon Tract ……..… 78

## LIST OF EXHIBITS continued

Exhibit 22 : Plat Map Showing Fleming Tract [sic Dixon Tract] ……. 81
Exhibit 23 : Plat Map Showing Mountjoy [Cockerill] Property …… 85
Exhibit 24 : 1937 Aerial Imagery Showing the Location of Dunton [Cockerill] and Dixon Tracts …… 87
Exhibit 25 : Previously Recorded Location of Sites 44AX0038 and 44AX0039 … 90
Exhibit 26 : Previously Recorded Archeological and Architectural Resources within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area …….. 92
Exhibit 27 : Overview of the Survey Areas …….. 96
Exhibit 28 : Locations of Phase I Testing Within Area A and Sites 44AX0038 and 44AX0039 ……. 98
Exhibit 29 : Representative Soil Profiles from Area A ……. 99
Exhibit 30 : Representative Soil Profile from Area A …….. 101
Exhibit 31 : Representative Soil Profiles from Sites 44AX0038 and 44AX0039 … 103
Exhibit 32 : Locations of Phase I Testing within Area B and Site 44AX0203 ……. 105
Exhibit 33 : Representative Soil Profiles from Area B ……. 106
Exhibit 34 : Detail Map of Site 44AX0203 …….....……. 107
Exhibit 35 : Representative Soil Profiles from Site 44AX0203 ……... 109
Exhibit 36: Soil Profile from STP 86 within Depression #1, Site 44AX0203 …… 110
Exhibit 37 Trench Profile Across Depression #1, Site 44AX0203……. 111
Exhibit 38 : Project Map Showing Locations of Disturbances and Judgmental Testing ……..… 115
Exhibit 39 : Portion of the 1994 U.S.G.S. Alexandria, VA-DC-MD 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle Showing Sites 44AX0038, 44AX0039 and 44AX00203 ……..…. 118
Map Insert 1: The Hamlet East, Final Site Plan, Circa 1963

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Prehistoric Cultural Chronology ……. 8
Table 2: Prehistoric Sites in Alexandria Recorded with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources …….. 21
Table 3: List of Slaves Inherited by the Children of William Henry (II) Terrett …. 59

Table 4: Previously Recorded Archeological Resources Within a One Mile Radius of the Project Area ……. 91
Table 5: Artifacts Recovered from Shovel Test Pits at Site 44AX0203 …… 113

## LIST OF PLATES


Plate 1 : Tributary Stream of Holmes Run within Area A ……... 137
Plate 2 : Vegetation Overview of Area A …….…. 137
Plate 3 : Forested Area East of Creek in Central Area A …….. 139
Plate 4 : Sidewalk Running Southeast through Area A ……... 139
Plate 5 : Playground Disturbance within Area A …….. 141
Plate 6 : Concrete Outfall near Southernmost Apartment Building …… 141
Plate 7 : Location of Prehistoric Concentration, East of Playground ……. 143
Plate 8 : Overview of Sites 44AX0038 and 44AX0039 …… 143
Plate 9 : Vegetation Overview of Area B ……. 145
Plate 10 : Disturbances near Beauregard Street in Area B ……. 145
Plate 11 : Utility Boxes and Potential Underground Disturbance in Area B …….. 147
Plate 12 : Depression 1 …… 147
Plate 13 : Depression 2 …… 149
Plate 14 : Stone Marker East of Depressions …….. 149
Plate 15 : Trench Exposing Stratigraphy of Depression 1 …….. 151
Plate 16 : Trenches Excavated around Stone Marker ……. 151
Plate 17 : General Overview Showing Landscaping Disturbance between Buildings …….. 153
Plate 18 : General Overview Showing Landscaping Disturbance around Buildings …….. 153
Plate 19 : Landscaping and Stormwater Utility Disturbance between Buildings ... 155
Plate 20 : Stormwater Drain near Western Project Area Boundary ……... 155

## INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a documentary study and a Phase I archeological investigation of the Lynbrook at Mark Center property, which is located within the City of Alexandria (Exhibit 1). Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc., of Gainesville, Virginia, conducted the study described in this report for Meadowbrook/Lynbrook Residential LLC, of Chevy Chase, Maryland. The archeological fieldwork was carried out in November of 2007; and in March and June of 2008.

John P. Mullen, M.A., RPA served as Principal Investigator on this project and conducted the documentary research. Edward Johnson served as the Archeological Field Supervisor; he was assisted by Jarod Hutson, M.S., David Carroll, Boyd Sipe, Joshua Teates, Stephanie Sharpes, Annie McQuillan, and Kristin Deily. Tammy Bryant, M.A., served as Laboratory Supervisor, and Elizabeth Waters Johnson, M.A., conducted the artifact analysis. The background material was prepared by John Mullen, Johnna Flahive, M.A., and William Barse, Ph.D.

Fieldwork and report contents conformed to the guidelines set forth by the 1996 *City of Alexandria Archeological Standards* as well as the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) for a Phase I identification level survey as outlined in their 2003 *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia, Additional Guidance for the Implementation of the Federal Standards Entitled Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines* (DHR 2003); and the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (44 FR 44742, September 29, 1983).

The Scope of Work prepared by Alexandria Archeology (Appendix I) included both a documentary study for the entire project area and limited archeological investigations within the vicinity of two previously recorded prehistoric sites located within the project area, as well as in the vicinity of an historic structure that was shown within or near the project area on maps dating from the Civil War period into the early 20$^{th}$ century.

The purpose of the documentary study was threefold: to provide an historic context for any archeological sites found or tested during the archeological investigation, to provide the developer with historical information so that the historic character can be integrated into the design of the project, and to determine if historic documents identify any additional areas that would warrant archeological testing within the property prior to development.

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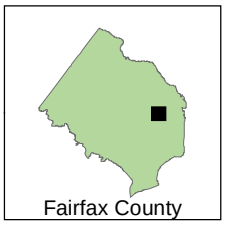
**Vicinity Map**
**Lynbrook**
**WSSI #21537.03**
**Scale: 1" = 2000'**



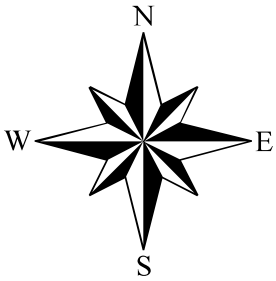




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***Exhibit 1***

The purpose of the archeological survey was to relocate and redefine the limits of the two previously recorded archeological sites; to identify any previously unknown concentrations of prehistoric resources within the Resource Protection Area (RPA); and to determine whether or not historic period resources associated with a dwelling shown on historic maps were present within the project area. The study was also designed to provide a preliminary assessment of the potential significance in terms of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places for any archeological sites identified or examined during the course of the survey. If a particular resource was felt to possess the potential to contribute to the knowledge of local, regional or national prehistory or history, Phase II work would be recommended.

All artifacts, research data and field data resulting from this project are currently on repository at the Thunderbird offices in Gainesville, Virginia.

## ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Lynbrook at Mark Center property is located at or near the interface of the Inner Potomac Coastal Plain and the Outer Piedmont, approximately one-half mile southwest of the intersection of Shirley Memorial Highway (Route I-395) and Seminary Road (Route 420) in the City of Alexandria, Virginia (see Exhibit 1). The project area is north of Holmes Run, which eventually empties to the Potomac River. The closest drainage is an unnamed first order tributary of Holmes Run. According to the circa 1960 site plans for the housing development currently located within the project area, the course of the tributary stream has been somewhat altered, possibly resulting from the construction of a sewer line within the RPA.

The topography of the project area consists of upland terraces that overlook Holmes Run and its unnamed tributary, however, the natural topography has been altered by the construction of the existing garden style apartment buildings (Exhibits 2 and 3). The project area contains 24 circa 1960 multi-family housing units, with associated roads and parking areas. The northern and western edges of the property are forested, as is the floodplain of an unnamed tributary of Holmes Run which flows southwest through the eastern half of the project area (see Exhibit 3). The vegetation surrounding the dwelling units consists of maintained grassy lawn with ornamental shrubs and flowers immediately adjacent to the buildings. Various deciduous trees and conifers are scattered sparsely throughout the project area.

Locally available lithic resources would have included quartz and quartzite, which was readily available.

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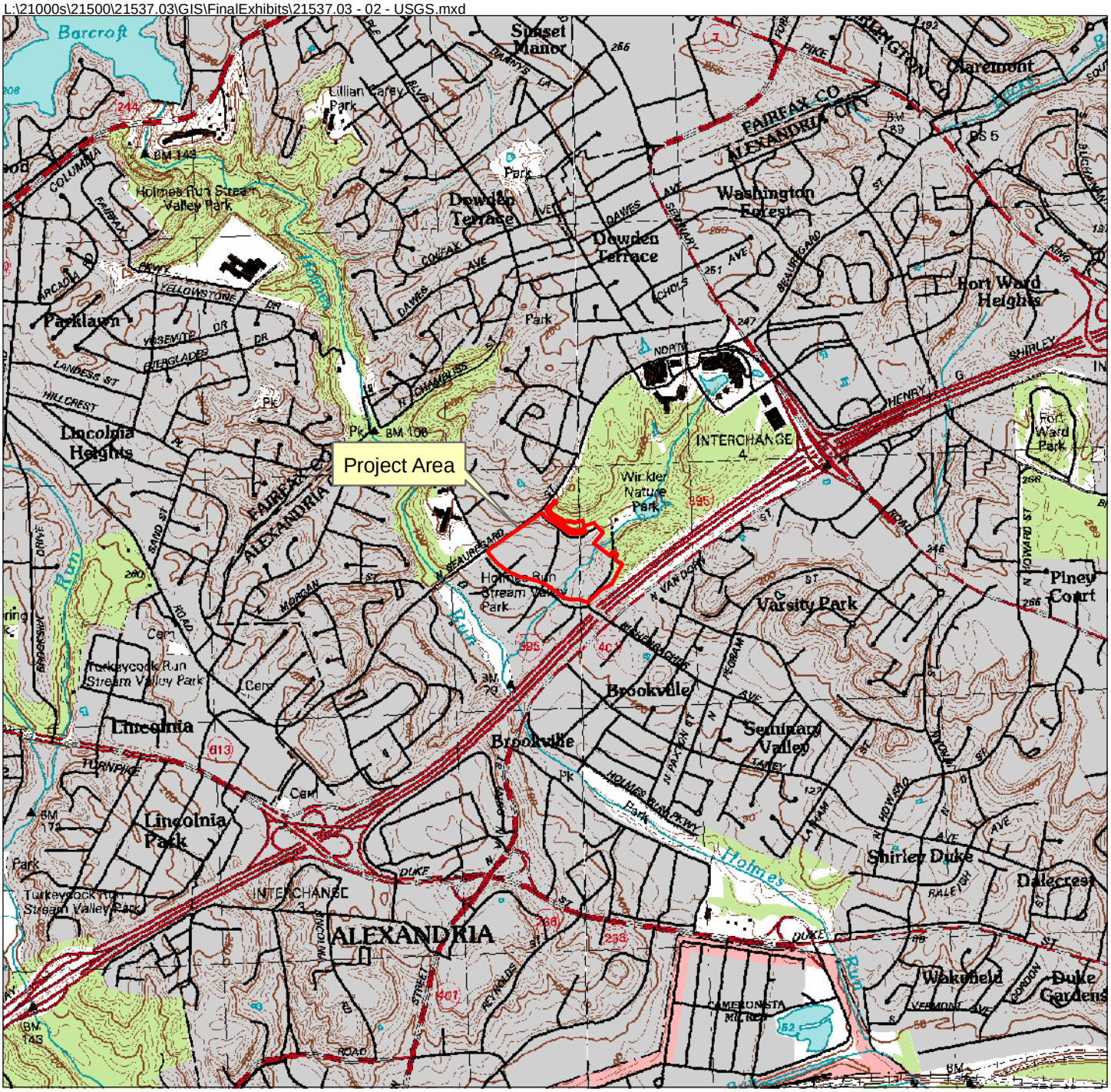
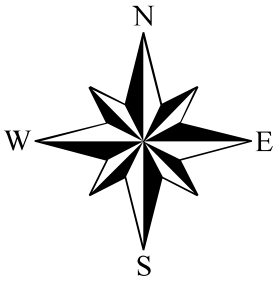



**USGS Quad Maps**
**Alexandria, VA-DC-MD 1994 & Annandale, VA 1994**
**Lynbrook**
**WSSI #21537.03**
**Scale: 1" = 2000'**




Latitude: 38°49'33" N
Longitude: 77°07'33" W
Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): 02070010
Stream Class: III
Name of Watershed: Unnamed tributary to Holmes Run

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***Exhibit 2***

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**October 2007 Natural Color Imagery**
**Lynbrook**
**WSSI #21537.03**
**Scale: 1" = 300'**

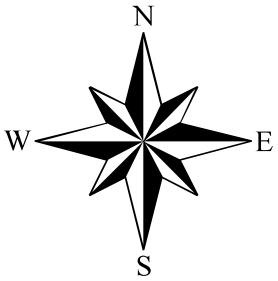


Photo Source: Aerials Express

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***Exhibit 3***

## PALEOENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

The basic environmental history of the area has been provided by Carbone (1976; see also Gardner 1985, 1987, and Johnson 1986). The following will present highlights from this history, focusing on those aspects pertinent to the project area.

At the time of the arrival of humans into the region, about 11,000 years ago, the area was beginning to recover rapidly from the effects of the last Wisconsin glacial maximum of circa 18,000 years ago. Vegetation was in transition from northern dominated species and included a mixture of conifers and hardwoods. The primary trend was toward a reduction in the openness so characteristic of the parkland of 14-12,000 years ago. Animals were undergoing a rapid increase in numbers as deer, elk and, probably, moose expanded into the niches and habitats made available as the result of wholesale extinctions of the various kinds of fauna that had occupied the area during the previous millennia. The current cycle of ponding and stream drowning began between 18,000-16,000 years ago at the beginning of the final retreat of the last Wisconsin glaciation (Gardner 1985); sea level rise has been steady since then.

These trends continued to accelerate over the subsequent millennia of the Holocene. One important highlight was the appearance of marked seasonality circa 7000 B.C. This was accompanied by the spread of deciduous forests dominated by oaks and hickories. The modern forest characteristic of the area, the mixed oak-hickory-pine climax forest, prevailed after 3000-2500 B.C. Continued forest closure led to the reduction and greater territorial dispersal of the larger mammalian forms such as deer. Sea level continued to rise, resulting in the inundation of interior streams. This was quite rapid until circa 3000-2500 B.C., at which time the rise slowed, continuing at a rate estimated to be 10 inches a century (Darmody and Foss 1978). This rate of rise continues to the present. Based on the archeology (cf. Gardner and Rappleye 1979), it would appear that the mid-Atlantic migratory bird flyway was established circa 6500 B.C.; oysters had migrated to at least the Northern Neck by 1200 B.C. (Potter 1982), and to their maximum upriver limits along the Potomac near Popes Creek, Maryland, by circa 750 B.C. (Gardner and McNett 1971), with anadromous fish arriving in the Inner Coastal Plain in considerable numbers circa 1800 B.C. (Gardner 1982).

During the historic period, at circa A.D. 1700, cultural landscape alteration becomes a new environmental factor (Walker and Gardner 1989). Around this time, Euro-American settlement extended into the Piedmont/Coastal Plain interface. With these settlers came land clearing and deforestation for cultivation, as well as the harvesting of wood for use in a number of different products. The streams tributary to the Potomac were broad expanses of open waters from their mouths well up their valleys to, at, or near their

"falls" where they leave the Piedmont and enter the Coastal Plain. These streams were conducive to the establishment of ports and harbors, elements necessary to commerce and contact with the outside world and the seats of colonial power. Most of these early ports were eventually abandoned or reduced in importance, for the erosional cycle set up by the land clearing resulted in tons of silt being washed into the streams, ultimately impeding navigation.

The historic vegetation would have consisted of a mixed oak-hickory-pine forest. Associated with this forest were deer and smaller mammals and turkey. The nearby open water environments would have provided habitats for waterfowl year round as well as seasonally for migratory species.

## PREHISTORIC CULTURAL BACKGROUND

### Introduction

A number of summaries of the region's local prehistoric archeology are available (cf. Gardner 1987; Johnson 1986; Walker 1981; other works of a more general nature include Stephenson et al. 1963; Potter 1993; and Dent 1995). Table 1 presents a prehistoric chronology applicable to the location and environmental setting of the project area. The cultural sequence is discussed by period in the text that follows providing a brief overview of the general prehistory of the region and a context for the archeological components documented within the project area.

### Paleoindian Period (9500-8000 B.C.)

The Paleoindian period corresponds to the end of the Late Pleistocene and beginning of the Early Holocene. This period was characterized by cooler and drier conditions with significantly less seasonal variation than is evident in the region today. The cooler conditions resulted in decreased evaporation and, in areas where drainage was restricted by topography, could have resulted in the development of wetlands in the Triassic Lowlands (Walker 1981; Johnson 1986:P1-8). Generally speaking, the nature of the vegetation was marked by open forests composed of a mix of coniferous and deciduous elements. The individual character of local floral communities would have depended on drainage, soils, and elevation, among other factors. The structure of the open environment would have been favorable for deer and, to a lesser degree, elk, which would have expanded rapidly into the environmental niches left available by the extinction of the herd animals and megafauna that existed during the Late Pleistocene. Evidence suggests that the last of these creatures (e.g. mastodons) would have been gone from the area around by about 11,000-11,500 years B.P., or just before humans first entered what is now Virginia.

## TABLE 1: PREHISTORIC CULTURAL CHRONOLOGY

| Episode | Phase (projectile point) | Period Year B.P. |
|---|---|---|
| | | **Paleoindian** |
| **Late Glacial** | Fluted (Clovis) | 11,500 |
| (10,030) | Fluted (Mid-Paleo) | 11,000 |
| | Fluted (Dalton) | 10,500 |
| | | |
| | | **Early Archaic** |
| **Pre-boreal** | Corner notched (Palmer) | 10,000 |
| (10,030-9,300) | Corner notched (Kirk) | 9,500 |
| | | |
| **Boreal** | Side notched (Big Sandy-like) | 9,200-9,000 |
| (9,300-8,490) | Side notched (Kirk) | 9,000 |
| | Stemmed (Kirk) | 9,000 |
| | | |
| (Transitional) | Bifurcate base (Lecroy) | 8,500 |
| | | |
| | | **Middle Archaic** |
| **Atlantic** | Stemmed (Stanly) | 7,500 |
| (8,490-5,060) | Contracting stemmed (Morrow Mountain I) | 7,000 |
| | Contracting stemmed (Morrow Mountain II) | 6,500 |
| | Lanceolate (Guilford) | 6,000 |
| | Corner/side notched (Halifax/Brewerton) | 5,500 |
| | | |
| | | **Late Archaic** |
| **Sub-boreal** | Stemmed (Savannah River) | 5,000-4,500 |
| (5,060-2,760) | Corner notched (Susquehanna) | 5,000-4,500 |
| | Stemmed (Holmes) | 3,500-3,000 |
| | Side notched (Hellgrammite) | 3,500-3,000 |
| | | |
| | (*At this point, the chronological emphasis shifts to ceramics*) | |
| | | |
| | | **Early Woodland** |
| | Soapstone temper (Marcey Creek) | 3,000 |
| | Soapstone temper (Seldon Island) | 3,000 |
| | | |
| **Modern** | Sand temper (Accokeek) | 2,750 |
| (2,760-Present) | | |
| | | **Middle Woodland** |
| | Crushed rock/grit temper (Popes Creek) | 2,500 |
| | Shell temper (Mockley) | 2,100 |
| | | |
| | | **Late Woodland** |
| | Shell temper (Townsend/Rappahannock) | 1,100 |
| | Grit temper (Potomac Creek) | 700 |

The fluted projectile point is considered the hallmark lithic tool of the Paleoindian period. Based on his work at the Flint Run Complex, Gardner identified three distinct sub-phases within the larger fluted point phase (Gardner 1974). The oldest of the Paleoindian sub-phases is identified by the now classic Clovis point, a large, bifacially flaked tool with a channel or flute removed from both sides of its base. The Clovis sub-phase is followed in time by the Middle Paleo sub-phase, defined by smaller fluted points. The Dalton-Hardaway sub-phase is the final one of the period, and is characterized by the minimally fluted Dalton and Hardaway projectile points. This three-period subdivision is well supported by stratigraphy. Associated with these projectile points are various other tools that usually cannot be taken by themselves as diagnostic Paleoindian indicators. Examples of such stone tools include end or side scrapers, bifaces, blades, and spokeshaves, which are all associated with the hunting and processing of game animals.

Paleoindian archeological assemblages rarely contain stone tools specifically designed for processing plant material such as manos, metates, hammerstones, or grinders. This general absence or rarity of such tool categories does not mean that use of plant resources was unimportant. It may suggest that a far greater emphasis was placed on hunting versus gathering, at least when viewed from the perspective of an assemblage of stone tools. For instance, carbonized plant materials have been found in Paleoindian contexts and plant remains have been recovered from some Paleoindian sites. The remains of acalypha, blackberry, hackberry, hawthorn plum, and grape were recovered from a hearth in the Paleoindian portion of the Shawnee-Minisink Site (Dent 1995). Although hard evidence is lacking for the immediate study area, the subsistence settlement base of Paleoindian groups in the immediate region likely focused on general foraging, drawing a comparison with the Shawnee-Minisink data, and certainly focused on hunting (Gardner 1989 and various).

Settlement patterns for the Paleoindian period have been described as quarry-centered, with larger base camps situated in close proximity to sources of high quality cryptocrystalline lithic raw materials. Smaller exploitative or hunting and/or gathering sites are found at varying distance from the quarry-centered base camp (Gardner 1980). This model, developed from Gardner’s work at the Thunderbird site complex in the Shenandoah River Valley, has wide applicability throughout both the Middle Atlantic region and greater Eastern United States. The extreme curation (or conservation) and reworking of the blade element exhibited by many stray point finds recovered throughout the Middle Atlantic region, especially specimens from Coastal Plain localities, are strong arguments supporting the quarry-base camp settlement model. Gardner has argued that once a tool kit has been curated to its usable limit, a return to the quarry-tied base camp would be made in order to replenish raw materials (Gardner 1974).

Sporadic Paleoindian finds are reported in the Potomac Valley, but, overall, these distinctive projectile points are not too common in the local area (cf. Gardner 1985; Brown 1979). Paleoindian fluted points have been found as isolated finds in the region; no intact sites have yet been documented (Johnson 1986). A projectile point, typed as a Clovis, was recently recovered from the Freedman's Cemetery (44AX0179) within the City of Alexandria.

**Early Archaic Period (8500-6500 B.C.)**

The Early Archaic period coincides with the transition from the end of the Late Pleistocene to the beginnings of the Holocene climatic period. This geologic period encompasses the decline of open grasslands and the rise of closed boreal forests throughout the Middle Atlantic region. It can be argued that the reduction of these open grasslands led to the decline and extinction of Pleistocene megafauna. Sea level throughout the region rose with the retreat of glacial ice, a process that led to an increase in the number of poorly drained and swampy biomes. These water-rich areas became the gathering places of large modern mammals, such as white-tailed deer, elk, and moose. Again, as in the Paleoindian period, humans were drawn to these wet biomes because the concentration of game animals made for excellent hunting.

The switch from fluting to notching is generally considered to mark the end of the Paleoindian period and the beginning of the Archaic period. Examples of Early Archaic point types include Amos Corner Notched, Kirk and Palmer Corner Notched, Warren Side Notched and Kirk Stemmed varieties. Serration can be found on both the Kirk and Palmer notched varieties. Gardner has demonstrated that while corner notched and side notched points show a stylistic change from the earlier fluted varieties, they all occurred within a single cultural tradition (Gardner 1974). The transition from fluting to notching is not a radical change, but the gradual replacement of one attribute at a time. The fluting, which was nearly absent during the Dalton-Hardaway sub-phase, is replaced by corner notching, which is then gradually replaced by side notching in the Archaic sequence. Serration of the blade element may be present on many, but not all, of these forms. The favored material (cryptocrystalline jasper), overall triangular shape of the blade element, and the manufacturing technique remained unchanged throughout the period. The initial reason for the change in hafting and related modifications of the basal elements of Early Archaic points is probably related to the introduction of the spear-thrower or atlatl. The fluted forms may have been utilized mainly as thrusting tools, while the earlier notched forms may have been mounted onto a smaller lance with a detachable shaft and powered by the atlatl. Because this does not detract from the influence/importance of hunting within the Flint Run Complex, they are all considered members of the same cultural tradition (Gardner 1974). As in the earlier Paleoindian period, stone tools designed for the processing of plant materials are rare.

Towards the close of the Early Archaic period, trends away from a settlement model comparable to the earlier Paleoindian quarry focused pattern are evident beginning at about 7500 B.C. and later. A major shift is one to a reliance on a greater range of lithic raw material for manufacture of stone tools rather than a narrow focus on high quality cryptocrystalline materials. Lithic use was a matter of propinquity; stone available was stone used. Extensive curation of projectile points, however, is still evident up until the bifurcate phases of the subsequent Middle Archaic period. It may be that while a reliance on high quality lithic materials continued, other kinds of raw material were used as needed.

This pattern is not readily documented during the earlier Paleoindian period. Johnson argues that the shift to a wider range of materials occurs in the gradual shift from the Palmer/Kirk Corner Notched phases of the Early Archaic to the later Kirk Side Notched/Stemmed or closing phases of the period (Johnson 1983; 1986:P2-6). Changes in lithic raw material selection are likely related to movement into a wider range of habitats coincident with the expansion of deciduous forest elements. Early Archaic period sites begin to show up in areas previously not occupied to any great extent, if at all. Additionally, the greater number of sites can be taken as a rough indicator of a gradual population increase through time.

**Middle Archaic Period (6500-3000/2500 B.C.)**

The chronological period known as the Middle Archaic coincides with the appearance of full Holocene environments. Climatic trends in the Holocene at this time are marked by the further growth of deciduous forests, continuing rise sea levels, and warm and moist conditions. This change led to the spread of modern temperate floral assemblages (such as mesic hemlock and oak forests), modern faunal assemblages, and seasonal continental climates. The advent of such climates and related vegetation patterns allowed for the development of seasonally available subsistence resources, which led to base camps no longer being situated near specific lithic sources, but closer to these seasonal resources. This shift also led to an increase in the number of exploited environmental zones. The moist conditions favored the spread of swamps and bogs throughout poorly drained areas like floodplains, bays, or basins. Rising sea level and overall moist conditions helped form these swamps and basins; sea level had risen too rapidly to allow the growth of large, stable concentrations of shellfish. Estuarine resources were scarce and the inhabitants relied on varied animal resources for sustenance. Essentially modern faunal species were spread throughout the various biomes, but their distributions would have been somewhat different than those known today. The prevalent species included deer, turkey, and smaller mammals. As far as the inhabitants of the Middle Archaic are concerned, there is a noticeable increase in population, which can be seen in the sheer number of sites (as represented by the diagnostic point types) throughout the Middle Atlantic region.

The initial technological shift between the Early and Middle Archaic periods is generally considered to be marked by the introduction of bifurcate base projectile points, such as St. Albans, LeCroy, and Kanawha types (Broyles 1971; Chapman 1975; Gardner 1982). Several other marked changes occurred along with the onset of the bifurcate points. Ground stone tools, such as axes, gouges, grinding stones, and plant processing tools, were introduced along with bifurcate points (Chapman 1975; Walker 1981). These new tools are evidence for the implementation of a new technology designed to exploit vegetable/plant resources. Also, a shift to the use of locally available lithic raw material, which began during the closing phases of the Early Archaic, is clearly manifest by the advent of the bifurcate phases. The bifurcate points do not occur throughout the entire Middle Archaic; they appear to be constrained to the earlier portion of the period and disappeared somewhere between 8000–7000 years B.P. (Chapman 1975; Dent 1995).

The major stemmed varieties of projectile point that follow the earlier bifurcate forms and typify the middle portion of the Middle Archaic period include the Stanly, Morrow Mountain I and Morrow Mountain II varieties. Coe (1964) documented a Stanly-Morrow Mountain sequence at the Doerschuk Site in the North Carolina Piedmont, and similar results were recorded at the Slade Site in Virginia (Dent 1995). Excavations at the Clifton Site located in Charles County, Maryland, also demonstrated that an identical sequence is present in the Middle Atlantic Coastal Plain (Barse 1994). This data seems to indicate that a similar Middle Archaic point chronology exists in the Virginia-Maryland area. Dincauze (1976) has suggested such a chronology, characterizing it as an Archaic "Atlantic Slope" culture area.

The projectile points marking the latter portion of the Middle Archaic period are the lanceolate shaped Guilford type and various side notched varieties (Coe 1964; Dent 1995). Guilford points were stratified above Morrow Mountain and Stanly points at the Doerschuk Site (Coe 1964:54) and Halifax side notched points were found above Guilford types at the Gaston Site (Coe 1964:118–119). This sequence was also duplicated at the Slade Site (Dent 1995). Vernon points, common at the Accokeek Creek Site in Prince George's County, Maryland, are considered to be local variants of Halifax points (McNett and Gardner 1975:9). These points have been found stratified below Savannah River/Holmes points at the Fraser Site along the Potomac River in Virginia (McNett and Gardner 1975:10), essentially duplicating Coe's Halifax-Savannah River sequence (1964). Additionally, a single example of this type was found stratified below levels containing Savannah River points at the above noted Clifton Site (Barse 1994).

With the increasing diversity in natural resources came a subsistence pattern that was predicated on the seasonal harvest of various nut species and other plant resources; those species characteristic of deciduous forest environments. Base camps were located in high biomass habitats or areas where a great variety of food resources could be found (Walker 1981). These base camp locations varied according to the season and were located on floodplains, interior fluvial swamp settings, and in some cases, within interior upland swamp settings. The size and duration of the base camps appear to have depended on the size, abundance, and diversity of the immediately local and nearby resource zones.

As noted above, Early Archaic components show a slight increase in numbers over sites documented for the Paleoindian period, but it is during the Middle Archaic (Morrow Mountain periods and later) that prehistoric human presence becomes relatively widespread in a wide range of environmental settings (Gardner 1985, 1987; Johnson 1986; Weiss-Bromberg 1987). Clearly, Middle Archaic populations expanded into a variety of habitats for exploitation of a relatively wide range of both plant and animal resources. Diagnostic artifacts from upland surveys along and near the Potomac show a significant jump during the terminal Middle Archaic (e.g. Halifax) and beginning Late Archaic (Savannah River). Johnson noted a major increase in the number of sites (as measured by diagnostic point types) during the bifurcate phase and the later phases such as Halifax in his overview of Fairfax County archeology (Johnson 1986:P2-14).

**Late Archaic Period (2500-1000 B.C.)**

Throughout the Eastern United States, distinctive patterns of Native-American landscape become evident by about 5000 years B.P. (3000 B.C.), marking a significant shift with earlier Middle Archaic components. This reorganization, for lack of a more suitable term, has been termed the Late Archaic period (cf. Griffin 1967). The Late Archaic period is characterized by an increase in population over that documented for the Middle Archaic period (again, an inference based on an increase both in sites and in site size and distribution of diagnostic point types), a foraging pattern linked to dense forests and their seasonally available plant resources (a continuation from earlier patterns), and the development of an adaptation based on the exploitation of riverine and estuarine resources. Climatic events approached those of modern times during the Late Archaic period.

The continued rise in sea level eventually pushed the salinity cline further upstream, creating tidal environments; a corresponding movement of various riverine and estuarine species took place with the development of tidal conditions in the embayed section of the Potomac and its main tributary streams. Freshwater spawning fish had to travel farther upstream to spawn, fostering extensive seasonal fish runs. The development of brackish water estuaries as a result of an increase in sea level in the Hudson, Delaware, and Chesapeake Bay regions led to the spread of various shell species, such as oysters and crabs (Gardner 1976, 1982). In parts of the Middle Atlantic region, settlement during the Late Archaic period shifted from the interior stream settings favored during earlier periods to the newly embayed stream mouths and similar settings (Gardner 1976). Interior sites became minimally exploited, though not abandoned, sustaining smaller hunting camps and specialized exploitative stations; all exhibited varying emphasis on procurement of locally available cobble or tabular lithic sources, such as chert, quartz, and quartzite, as well as a variety of plant species.

The Late Archaic technological assemblage continued the emphasis on ground stone tools first noted in the Middle Archaic period. Steatite net weights and carved steatite bowls with lug handles first appeared during this period and are common throughout the Eastern United States from Maine to Florida. The most easily recognizable diagnostic projectile point in the Middle Atlantic is the parallel stemmed, broad bladed Savannah River point, which has a number of related cognate types. Defined by Coe based on work in the Carolina Piedmont (Coe 1964), the Savannah River point represents what could be, arguably, a typological horizon throughout the Eastern United States east of the Appalachians, dating from about 4600 to perhaps as late as 3500 B.P. (2600 to 1500 B.C.). Chronological markers are excellent for this period in the Delaware Valley. The definition of the Broadspear point types and the period is based on Witthoft's classic 1953 paper, wherein he suggested the period name "Transitional" to accommodate this particular riverine adaptation. This paper is perhaps one of the best synthetic statements of the terminal Archaic or Transitional period in the literature for its time.

Intense utilization of the region begins around 1800 B.C. with the advent of the Transitional Period and the Savannah River Broadspear derivatives (noted above) which include the Holmes and other related points. In settlement-subsistence models presented by Gardner, this is linked with the development of large seasonal runs of anadromous fish. These sites tend to be concentrated along the shorelines near accessible fishing areas. The adjacent interior and upland zones become rather extensively utilized as adjuncts to these fishing base camps. The pattern of using seasonal camps continues though the sites are larger, exhibiting greater hearth density and hearth size. Although hunting camps and other more specialized sites may occur in the Triassic Lowlands, the larger base camps are usually found in floodplain settings close to tributary streams or along the low lying floodplains of Potomac estuaries (Walker 1981). Use of the inter-fluvial Piedmont settings diminished during the Late Archaic. Sites from this period are less frequent and more widely scattered in such settings.

**Early Woodland Period (1000-500 B.C.)**

Chronological frameworks developed for the Eastern United States and the Middle Atlantic area begin the Early Woodland period with the inception of ceramic technology. This period corresponds generally to the Sub-Atlantic episode, when relatively stable and moister conditions prevailed. At this point in time, climatic conditions approached those of the modern era (Walker 1981). In the middle to lower Potomac River Valley, as well as most of the surrounding Middle Atlantic region, the earliest known ceramics begin with a ware known as Marcey Creek. This ware is a flat bottomed vessel tempered with crushed steatite or, in the Eastern Shore region, other kinds of crushed rock temper. It was defined based on excavations at a site along the Potomac River just north of Washington, D.C. by Carl Manson (1948). Based on vessel shape, this distinctive ware is interpreted as a direct evolution or development from the flat bottomed stone bowls of the Late Archaic period. Vessels of this ware frequently exhibits the same lugs on the side walls as seen on Late Archaic steatite bowls.

As a ware group, Marcey Creek is a short lived in terms of its position in the chronological record. The earliest dates for this ware are 1200 B.C. in the Northern Neck (Waselkov 1982) and 950 B.C. at the Monocacy site in the Potomac Piedmont (Gardner and McNett 1971). Shortly after about 800 B.C., conoidal and somewhat barrel shaped vessels with cord marked surfaces enter the record in the Middle Atlantic region and greater Northeast. Whether these evolved from the flat bottomed Marcey Creek vessels or simply replaced them is unknown. Locally, such a ware has been designated Accokeek Cord Marked, first described from the Accokeek Creek Site in Prince George's County, Maryland (Stephenson et al. 1963). Some chronological frameworks for the Middle Atlantic region, particularly in Maryland, suggest a transitional ware, such as Selden Island (cf. Slattery 1946), between Marcey Creek and Accokeek and its cognate wares.

Accokeek ceramics (and the many regional ware variants) postdate Marcey Creek in all local sequences that have been described. Accokeek is the Early Woodland ware group from the southern part of North Carolina found northward into the middle Delaware River area, forming an Early Woodland ceramic horizon. Accokeek ware was tempered with both sand and crushed quartz, although any suitable stone may have been used for the grit source, including steatite. In many cases, temper selected for use by Accokeek potters appears to have been based on propinquity to specific resources. In the Coastal Plain settings of the Maryland and Virginia, Accokeek typically has a "sandier" paste and could be said to have sand as a tempering agent. However, when large enough sherds are analyzed, crushed quartz tempering is invariably found in this ware. Whether or not the paste of the vessel is sandy or more clayey in texture depends on the clay source, either Piedmont or Coastal Plain. Clay sources from Coastal Plain settings usually contain greater amounts of sand.

In chronological terms, Marcey Creek and Accokeek span approximately 500 to 600 years. Marcey Creek likely falls within the first 200 years of the final millennium B.C., or roughly 1000 to 800 B.C. Radiocarbon dates for Accokeek place it between 750 B.C. and approximately 300 to 400 B.C., when it is superseded by net impressed varieties, including Popes Creek and related wares (Gardner and McNett 1971; Mouer et al. 1981). McClearen (1991) reports comparable early dates for Accokeek from the 522 Bridge Site in Warren County, Virginia.

Other material categories associated with the Accokeek (and cognate) ware horizon are not yet well defined. However, the lobate based Piscataway point is definitely associated with Accokeek pottery at a number of sites in the Middle Atlantic region. In Maryland, this point type was also recovered from contexts associated with Accokeek ceramics at the West Shore Site in Anne Arundel County (Barse 1978). In Virginia, several sites in the James River Valley (Mouer et al. 1981) and at the 522 Bridge Site in Warren County along the Shenandoah River (McClearen 1991) have excellent contexts with Piscataway points and Accokeek pottery. These points continue into the early phases of the Middle Woodland period and have been found in contexts containing Popes Creek, Albemarle, and early variants of Mockley ceramics at the Fletchers Boathouse Site (51NW13) along the Potomac River (Barse 2002).

Early Woodland period settlement patterns show a continuation from those described for the Late Archaic. Base camps have been recorded in riverine settings as large settlements, especially at the junction of freshwater-brackish water streams in Coastal Plain localities. Nearby sites that exemplify this Early Woodland settlement pattern are also found in the Potomac Valley, such as at Site 18PR142, excavated by the Department of Anthropology of Catholic University in 1976 (Gardner 1976). Here, a substantial Late Archaic Savannah River occupation and an Early Woodland occupation defined by Accokeek ceramics were found in overlapping contexts. This site was interpreted as a series of seasonal occupations situated to exploit spring-summer annual fish runs, as well as a range of other brackish water resources (Gardner 1976). As with the earlier Late Archaic period, smaller sites, although not well defined, were located in non-riverine settings for exploitation of diverse resources.

**Middle Woodland (500 B.C.-1000 A.D.)**

This period is best interpreted as a gradual development from the Early Woodland and, despite clear continuity, is marked by innovations in the ceramic realm. One notable addition to ceramic technology, and one clearly widespread throughout the Middle Atlantic region, is the inception of vessels exhibiting net impressed surface treatments. A wider range of vessel forms and sizes also can be documented compared to earlier vessel assemblages. The net impressed surfaces and greater variation in vessel size and shape represent a significant change used for defining the Middle Woodland period in the Middle Atlantic region from areas south of the James River, through the Chesapeake region and into the lower Susquehanna and Delaware River drainages. Currently, it has been best documented (in terms of stratigraphy) from excavated sites in the Potomac River Valley. It should be noted that while net impressed surfaces appear in the archeological record throughout the region at about 500 B.C. to A.D. 1, cord marking (as represented by Accokeek and its cognates) continued as a surface treatment. Accokeek and related wares gradually develop into what has become known as the Albemarle ware group, commonly found in the Piedmont of Virginia and, perhaps, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Based on work in the lower Potomac River Valley, net impressed ceramics enter the chronological record around 500 B.C., a date produced by excavations at the lower Potomac River Loyola Retreat Site in Maryland (Gardner and McNett 1971). The latter estimate is supported by the date of 510 B.C. (2460 +/-100 B.P.) from the Piscataway Site in Maryland (18PR7). More recently, AMS dating on carbon taken from a Popes Creek sherd recovered from the Chapel Point Site in Charles County, Maryland returned a slightly younger date of 2235 +/-100 B.P., or 285 +/-100 B.C. (Curry and Kavanagh 1994). Other similar wares include the net impressed varieties of Wolf Neck and Colbourn ceramics from the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Delaware. Comparisons could also be extended to the Prince George Net Impressed ceramics from southern Virginia and the Culpepper ware in the Triassic Lowlands of the Piedmont. These wares or ware groups are circum-Chesapeake Bay in their geographic distribution, pointing to close interrelationships between the societies making these wares. All of these groups were undoubtedly participating in a growing Middle Woodland interaction sphere widespread throughout the James, Potomac, lower Susquehanna, Delaware, and even lower Hudson River Valleys that resulted in a second major ceramic horizon that eventually culminated in the emergence of the later Mockley phase.

Between 100 B.C. and A.D. 100, Popes Creek ceramics developed into the shell tempered Mockley ceramics, a ware that has both net impressed and cord marked surfaces. Why the shift from sand to shell tempering occurred is unknown, although it was widespread in the Middle Atlantic region. In the lower Potomac Valley, Mockley may have been tied to the intensive exploitation of oyster beds, a phenomenon first manifested in the earlier Popes Creek phase of the Middle Woodland period. Mockley ware exhibits clear relationships with the earlier Popes Creek ceramics and its cognate wares in basic attributes such as rim form, vessel shapes, and the range of vessel sizes (Barse 1990).

Many, if not most, radiocarbon dates associated with Mockley ceramics bracket the ware from about A.D. 250 and 300 to approximately A.D. 800, after which it develops into the Late Woodland Townsend Ware. Thurman (1985) has termed the developmental trajectory of Mockley to Townsend the Mockley continuum, a time span that saw gradual population growth and increasing village size leading up to the Late Woodland period. For the earlier end of this continuum, Potter (1993) has reported dates in the last 200 years of the final millennium B.C. for Mockley ceramics in the lower Potomac Valley in Virginia. The emergence of Mockley ware from Popes Creek was likely a gradual process, not a single historical event. It is also likely that, during this transition, both wares coexisted (as recognized archeologically), perhaps unevenly across the region. Both wares would have been contemporaneous at some point in this transition, as evidenced by their association in the large refuse pits excavated at the Fletchers Boathouse Site in Washington, D.C. (Barse 2002). At some point in the developmental trajectory, however, Mockley ware superseded the heavy, coarse, sand tempered Popes Creek ceramics and dominated the Middle Atlantic region.

With the emergence of Middle Woodland societies, an apparent settlement shift occurred compared to those seen in the intensive hunter-gatherer-fisher groups of the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods. In brief, it appears that a selection to broader floodplain localities and the development of larger storage facilities at base camp localities dominated settlement patterns at this time.

Artifacts associated with Mockley ceramics frequently include side notched and parallel stemmed points manufactured from rhyolite, argillite, and Pennsylvania jasper. Such points are known as Fox Creek in the Delaware Valley and Selby Bay in the Chesapeake region. Popes Creek and Mockley ware ceramics are not as common in Piedmont settings as they are in Coastal Plain settings where they are clearly prevalent. Albemarle ceramics, bearing mostly cord marked exterior surfaces that show clear continuity with the earlier Accokeek ware, are commonly found in Middle Woodland contexts in the Potomac Piedmont. This ware was found associated with Mockley ceramics at the Fletchers Boathouse site in pit contexts (cf. Barse 2002) along with small quantities of Mockley and Popes Creek ceramics. Radiocarbon dates from several of the large pits at this site fall between 100 B.C. and 100 A.D., suggesting that Popes Creek was in the process of being replaced by the shell tempered Mockley ceramics. Albemarle is considered to be contemporary with both, though more commonly found in the Piedmont; as a ware it continued up to and perhaps into the Late Woodland period. Gardner and Walker (1993:4) suggested that fabric impressed wares become more common towards the end of the Middle Woodland period. This surface treatment is restricted to Albemarle wares though, and does not really occur on Mockley ceramics. Fabric impressing on shell tempered ceramics by default is identified as Townsend ware.

**Late Woodland Period (1000 A.D. to European Contact)**

The Late Woodland period begins between A.D. 850 and 1000, the result of a culmination in trends concerning subsistence practices, settlement patterns, and ceramic technology. A trend toward sedentism, evident in earlier periods, and a subsistence system emphasizing horticulture eventually led to a settlement pattern of floodplain village communities and dispersed hamlets reliant on an economy of both hunting and the planting of native cultigens.

In the early part of the Late Woodland, the diagnostic ceramics in the Northern Virginia Piedmont region include Potomac Creek, Shepard, and, in the upper Coastal Plain, Townsend ware ceramics, a shell tempered ware that developed from Mockley as noted above. Shepard ceramics are likely an outgrowth of Albemarle, given similar attributes of paste and surface treatment. The surfaces of the above noted wares are almost exclusively cord marked, with the exception of the fabric impressed Townsend series specimens. In most cases, the cord marked surfaces were smoothed prior to firing the vessel, in some cases nearly obliterating the surface treatment. This is a trend that seems to become more popular through the Late Woodland period.

In the Potomac Piedmont, the crushed rock wares are replaced by a shell tempered ware that spread out of the Shenandoah Valley to at least the mouth of the Monocacy at about A.D. 1350-1400. Shell tempered Keyser ceramics, a downstream variant of the Late Woodland Monongahela ware common in the Upper Ohio River Valley, extends nearly to the Fall Line, although they are not found in Coastal Plain settings. Triangular projectile points indicating the use of the bow and arrow are diagnostic of this period as well.

The Late Woodland period is also marked by a marked increase in ceramic decoration. Most of the motifs are triangular in shape and applied by incising with a blunt-tipped stylus. The marked increase of ceramic decoration and the various design motifs on Late Woodland pottery compared to earlier periods likely reflect the need to define ethnic boundaries and possibly smaller kin sets. Neighboring groups that may have been in low level competition for arable riverine floodplains may have used varied embellishments of basic design elements to set themselves apart from one another. Additionally, in a noncompetitive setting, ceramic designs simply may have served to distinguish between individual social groups, as the region now sustained the highest population level of the prehistoric sequence. As such, ceramic design elements functioned as a symbolic means of communication among groups, serving as badges of ethnic identity or, perhaps, smaller intra-group symbols of identity.

As noted above, Late Woodland societies were largely sedentary with an economy relying on the growth of a variety of native cultigens. Late Woodland settlement choice reflects this horticultural focus in the selection of broad floodplain areas for settlement. This pattern was characteristic of the Piedmont as well as the Coastal Plain to the east and the Shenandoah Valley to the west (Gardner 1982; Kavanagh 1983). The uplands and other areas were also utilized, for it was here that wild resources would have been gathered. Smaller, non-ceramic sites are found away from the major rivers (Hantman and Klein 1992; Stevens 1989).

Most of the functional categories of Late Woodland period sites away from major drainages are small base camps, transient, limited purpose camps, and quarries. Site frequency and size vary according to a number of factors, e.g. proximity to major rivers or streams, distribution of readily available surface water, and the presence of lithic raw material (Gardner 1987). Villages, hamlets, or any of the other more permanent categories of sites are rare to absent in the Piedmont inter-riverine uplands.

Perhaps after 1400 A.D., with the effects of the Little Ice Age, an increased emphasis on hunting and gathering and either a decreased emphasis on horticulture or the need for additional arable land required a larger territory per group, and population pressures resulted in a greater occupation of the Outer Piedmont and Fall Line regions (Gardner 1991; Fiedel 1999; Miller and Walker n.d.). The 15th and 16th centuries were a time of population movement and disruption from the Ridge and Valley to the Piedmont and Coastal Plain. There appear to have been shifting socio-economic alliances over competition for resources and places in local exchange networks. Factors leading to competition for resources may have led to the development of more centralized forms of social organization characterized by incipiently ranked societies. Small chiefdoms appeared along major rivers at the Fall Line and in the Inner Coastal Plain at about this time. A Fall Line location was especially advantageous for controlling access to critical seasonal resources as well as being points of topographic constriction that facilitated controlling trade arteries (Potter 1993; Jirikowic 1999; Miller and Walker n.d.).

Toward the end of the Late Woodland, larger political entities, probably chiefdoms and confederacies, form and warfare becomes relatively endemic. Small chiefdoms appeared along major rivers at the Fall Line and in the Inner Coastal Plain at about this time. A Fall Line location was especially advantageous for controlling access to critical seasonal resources as well as being points of topographic constriction that facilitated controlling trade arteries (Potter 1993; Jirikowic 1999; Miller and Walker n.d.).

In the 17th century, when John Smith and others first contacted the aboriginal population, two large political entities were present: the Chicoan along the Northern Neck to the south, and the Patawomeke centered around Potomac Creek. Again, populations were concentrated along the shorelines in villages and hamlets. The aboriginal population began to decline markedly after the arrival of Europeans as a result of the diseases they introduced.

## Historic Native American Occupants

The resident Native Americans along the Potomac at the time of the first reported European contact were the Piscataway, who were descendants, evidently, of the prehistoric Potomac Creek populations. The Piscataway, also known as the Conoy or by the names of their villages, were organized into various confederacies. In part, these confederacies were hereditary chieftainships (Feest 1978; Potter 1993), but they also had overtones of being situational alliances. Several of the Native American settlements were located along the Potomac southeast of the present-day Pentagon, while others were upstream between Marcey Creek and Chain Bridge and downstream along Jefferson Davis Highway. According to a study by Jones et al. (1997:19-20), an early 17th-century Native American settlement called Pamacocack was located between Quantico and Chopawamsic Creeks. Early Indian settlements include Patawomeke (on Potomac Creek), Tauxenant (on the Occoquan River), an unnamed village on the north bank of Aquia Creek, and Quiyough on the south bank (ibid).

These groups are frequently associated with the Coastal Algonquian linguistic group; some, however, such as the Piscataway, may well have been Iroquoian speakers. The Doegs [sic] or Tauxenants, a branch of the Piscataway Indians, were in the Alexandria region at the time of contact. It is unclear whether these groups spoke an Iroquoian or Coastal Algonquian dialect.

The riverine and estuarine resources associated with the Potomac and the swampy areas behind Daingerfield Island would have been exploited by Native American populations in the project area throughout most of the known prehistoric past.

## Prehistoric Sites in the City of Alexandria

Because the City of Alexandria was settled and became urbanized quite early, relatively few prehistoric sites have been recorded within the City limits. Based on the limited information available on the Data Sharing System (DSS) at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, most of these sites were interpreted as transient camps from which no temporally diagnostic artifacts were recovered. In some cases, a projectile point (normally considered a temporally diagnostic artifact) was noted on the site form in DSS, however, no temporal assignment was contained within the form. It should also be noted that the topographic setting of the sites shown on Table 2 is based solely on the U.S.G.S. topographic map information in DSS and, because of the map scale and configuration, the setting and hydrologic information was often difficult to ascertain.

As can be seen from the table, most of the recorded sites are located in upland settings; however, this likely is more a reflection of sampling than settlement patterns as little exploration has been done in the floodplains. In addition, historic period sedimentation and/or erosion has likely buried sites within the floodplain settings and many of the surveys, during which the sites were located, were not systematic; some were based solely on surface finds.

However, a small number of sites have yielded temporally diagnostic materials. As previously mentioned, recent excavations at the Freedman's Cemetery within the City of Alexandria produced a fragment of a fluted projectile point dating to the Paleoindian time period as well as other prehistoric artifacts. Archaic temporal components appear to be indicated at sites 44AX0013, 44AX0017, 44AX0174 and 44AX0177. Site 44AX006, located in an upland setting overlooking a tributary of Holmes Run, may have a Late Archaic temporal affiliation. Sites 44AX066 and 44AX204 date from the Woodland time period. In addition, site 44AX0164 contained artifacts from both the Late Archaic and Woodland time periods. This site is located on the floodplain of Cameron Run near its junction with Hoofs Run. Woodland period materials were also found at site 44AX0194; this site is located on Daingerfield Island. Site 44AX0127 was located within a floodplain setting 100 feet west of Taylor Run. The site yielded 19th and 20th century artifacts as well as quartz debitage and fire cracked rock (FCR).

**TABLE 2**
**Prehistoric Sites in Alexandria Recorded with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources**

| DHR Site Number | Temporal Affiliation | Topographic Setting |
|---|---|---|
| 44AX0006 | possibly Late Archaic | upland overlooking tributary of Holmes Run |
| 44AX0009 | prehistoric, unknown | upland overlooking tributary of Holmes Run |
| 44AX0010 | prehistoric, unknown | upland overlooking tributary of Holmes Run |
| 44AX0011 | prehistoric, unknown | upland overlooking tributary of Holmes Run |
| 44AX0013 | prehistoric, unknown | upland overlooking tributary of Holmes Run |
| 44AX0014 | prehistoric, unknown | upland overlooking tributary of Holmes Run |
| 44AX0015 | prehistoric, unknown | upland overlooking tributary of Holmes Run |
| 44AX0016 | prehistoric, unknown | upland overlooking tributary of Holmes Run |
| 44AX0017 | possibly Early Archaic | upland overlooking Taylor Run, a tributary of Cameron Run |
| 44AX0020 | prehistoric, unknown | floodplain of Holmes Run |
| 44AX0021 | prehistoric, unknown | upland overlooking Holmes Run |
| 44AX0023 | prehistoric, unknown | upland overlooking tributary of Holmes Run |
| 44AX0024 | prehistoric, unknown | floodplain of Holmes Run |
| 44AX0026 | prehistoric, unknown | floodplain of Holmes Run |
| 44AX0031 | prehistoric, unknown | upland overlooking fork of Lucky Run, tributary of Four Mile Run |
| 44AX0032 | prehistoric, unknown | upland overlooking fork of Lucky Run, tributary of Four Mile Run |
| 44AX0036 | prehistoric, unknown | upland overlooking Four Mile Run |
| 44AX0037 | prehistoric, unknown | upland overlooking Holmes Run |
| 44AX0038 | prehistoric, unknown | floodplain of tributary of Holmes Run |
| 44AX0039 | prehistoric, unknown | floodplain of tributary of Holmes Run |
| 44AX0053 | prehistoric, unknown | submerged, floodplain overlooking confluence of Hunting Creek and Potomac River |
| 44AX0066 | Woodland | floodplain of Potomac River |
| 44AX0114 | prehistoric, unknown | submerged, floodplain overlooking Potomac River |

**TABLE 2**
**Prehistoric Sites in Alexandria Recorded with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources continued**

| DHR Site Number | Temporal Affiliation | Topographic Setting |
|---|---|---|
| 44AX0124 | prehistoric, unknown | floodplain of tributary of Holmes Run |
| 44AX0127 | prehistoric, unknown | floodplain overlooking confluence of Taylor Run and Cameron Run |
| 44AX0164 | Late Archaic/Woodland | floodplain of Cameron Run |
| 44AX0166 | prehistoric, unknown | upland overlooking fork of Lucky Run, tributary of Four Mile Run |
| 44AX0174 | probably Archaic | upland overlooking tributary of Holmes Run |
| 44AX0175 | prehistoric, unknown | upland overlooking confluence of Taylor Run and Cameron Run |
| 44AX0176 | prehistoric, unknown | upland overlooking fork of Lucky Run, tributary of Four Mile Run |
| 44AX0177 | Late Archaic | upland overlooking fork of Lucky Run, tributary of Four Mile Run |
| 44AX0194 | Woodland | Daingerfield Island, Potomac River |
| 44AX0204 | Early Woodland | overlooking Potomac River |

## HISTORIC CULTURAL BACKGROUND

### Settlement to Society (1607-1750)

Early English explorations to the American continent began circa 1584 when Sir Walter Raleigh obtained a license from Queen Elizabeth of England to search for "remote heathen lands" in the New World, but all of his efforts to establish a colony failed. In 1606, King James I of England granted to Sir Thomas Gates and others of The Virginia Company of London the right to establish two colonies or plantations in the Chesapeake Bay region of North America in order to search "…For all manner of mines of gold, silver, and copper" (Hening 1823, Volume I:57-75).

It was in the spring of 1607 that three English ships--the *Susan Constant*, the *Godspeed*, and the *Discovery*, under the command of Captains Newport, Gosnole, and John Smith--anchored at Cape Henry in the lower Chesapeake Bay. After receiving a hostile reception from native inhabitants, exploring parties were sent out to sail north of Cape Henry. Following explorations in the lower Chesapeake, an island 60 miles up the James River was selected for settlement (Kelso 1995:6, 7) and the colonists began building a palisaded fort which came to be called Jamestown.

In 1608, Captain Smith surveyed and mapped the Potomac River, locating the various native villages on both sides of the Potomac River. Captain Smith's *Map of Virginia* supplies the first recorded names of the numerous native villages along both sides of the Potomac River. The extensive village network along the Potomac was described as the "trading place of the natives" (Gutheim 1986:22, 23, 28). After 1620, Native American trade with the lower Coastal Plain English became increasingly intense. Either in response to the increased trade, or to earlier Native American-Native American hostilities, confederations of former disparate aboriginal groups took place.

The resident Native Americans along the Potomac at the time of the first reported contact by Europeans were the Piscataway, descendants, evidently, of the prehistoric Potomac Creek populations. The Piscataway and other Indian groups effectively disappeared from the historic record by A.D. 1700, although some groups did remain and have evolved into a rather large local population (Cissna 1986; Gardner 1991).

Reaffirmed by an "Ancient Charter" dated May 23, 1609, King James outlined the boundaries of the charter of The Virginia Company:

> in that part of America called Virginia, from the point of land, called Cape or Point Comfort, all along the sea coast, to the northward two hundred miles, and from the said point of Cape Comfort, all along the sea coast to the southward two hundred miles, and all that space and circuit of land, lying from the sea coast of the precinct aforesaid, up into the land, throughout from sea to sea, west and northwest; and also all the islands, lying within one hundred miles, along the coast of both seas [Hening 1823, Volume II:88].

A number of early English entrepreneurs were trading along the Potomac River in the early 1600s for provisions and furs. By 1621, the numbers of fur trappers had increased to the point that their fur trade activities became regulated. Henry Fleet, among the better known of the early Potomac River traders, was trading in 1625 along the Potomac River as far north as the Falls, with English colonies in New England, settlements in the West Indies; and across the Atlantic to London (Gutheim 1986:28, 29, 35, 39).

With the settlement of Jamestown in 1607, the landscape of Virginia began to irrevocably change, reflecting the new uses and partitioning of the land by the English. This early era also saw the rise and establishment of both the plantation system and the institution of slavery. During this period, two interrelated institutions arose which would dominate life in the state until the Civil War. The plantations that evolved in the Tidewater portion of the state were generally autonomous economic units that produced subsistence crops and goods, but were primarily focused on the production of crops and other materials for export.

In 1611, John Rolfe (who later married Pocahontas in 1614) began experimenting with the planting of "sweet scented" tobacco at his Bermuda Hundred plantation, located at the confluence of the James and Appomattox Rivers. Rolfe's experiments with tobacco altered the economic future of the Virginia colony by establishing tobacco as the primary crop of the colony; this situation lasted until the Revolutionary War (O'Dell 1983:1; Lutz 1954:27). Tobacco was used as a stable medium of exchange; promissory notes, used as money, were issued for the quantity and quality of tobacco received (Bradshaw 1955:80, 81). Landed Virginia estates, bound to the tobacco economy, became independent, self-sufficient plantations, and few towns of any size were established in Virginia prior to the industrialization in the south following the Civil War.

The establishment of tobacco as an economic mainstay of the colony led to the creation of large plantations; the English cultivation of tobacco required more land and, as a result, more laborers to toil on this land. Initially, the African Americans who arrived in the colony in 1619 were likely indentured servants, however, the growth of the labor-intensive tobacco horticulture necessitated the importation of both large numbers of field workers and a reliable source of such labor (DHR 2003: 45). As economic distress drove

emigration from England during this period, the cultivation of tobacco in Virginia demanded more and more workers. With improving economic conditions, however, and cheap land in Virginia, fewer English immigrants wanted or needed to work for others (DHR 2003: 45). The number of Africans in the colony increased as indentured servants from England became less available. The importation of Africans ultimately resulted in the institution of permanent slavery and, by the end of the 17th century, slavery as a race-based hereditary status had become entrenched in the economic and cultural fabric of the colony (ibid.).

In 1617, four parishes--James City, Charles City, Henrico and Kikotan--were established in the Virginia colony. By 1630, however, the expanding colony had a population of about 5,000 persons, necessitating the creation of new shires, or counties, to compensate for the courts of the original four parishes, which had become inadequate (Hiden 1980:3, 6). In 1645, Northumberland County, located on the north side of the Rappahannock River, was established "…for the reduceing of the inhabitants of Chickcouan [district] and other parts of the neck of land between Rappahanock River and Potomack River", thus enabling European settlement north of the Rappahannock River and within Northern Virginia (Hening 1823, Volume I:352-353). Nevertheless, permanent Euroamerican settlement in the northernmost portions of the region did not occur until the end of the 17th century or the early 18th century.

Northern Virginia was originally in the Indian District of Chicacoan and was considered Native American territory during the first part of the 17th century; however, during the mid-17th century, the establishment of Northern Virginia as a distinct region of the colony began when a proprietary area called The Northern Neck (all the land between the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers) was granted to loyal supporters of King Charles II. His father, King Charles I had been beheaded in January 1648/9 during the English Civil War. The prince went into exile near France and was crowned King of England by seven supporters, including two Culpeper brothers, in September of 1649. For their support, King Charles granted his loyal followers the Northern Neck, the title to which was to expire in 1690. King Charles II was subsequently restored to the English throne in 1660.

Early settlers who had seated plantations in Northern Virginia along the Potomac River shipped their tobacco crops by means of trading ships; these were able to find convenient anchorages at the mouths of the creeks and rivers. In order to control tobacco shipping and trade and to afford protection for the early settlers, the first Acts of the Virginia Assembly for Northern Virginia and the Potomac River were to establish forts "within command of which forts all ships trading to these respective places may conveniently, and in all probability securely ride and load" (Hening 1823, Volume II:256).

The creation of political divisions within the Northern Neck began with the establishment of Westmoreland County out of Northumberland County in 1653; Stafford County followed in 1664, created from the northern portion of Westmoreland County. By the 1730s, the population of Stafford had grown sufficiently to warrant the creation of a new county. By this time, the process of establishing counties had changed somewhat from that of the previous century. Rather than the county courts creating parishes in newly

formed counties, the responsibility to create parishes shifted to the Assembly, who then defined counties within these parishes. In 1731, the Assembly created Truro Parish in the northern portion of Prince William, which included land north of the Occoquan and Bull Run. Over a decade later, in 1742, Fairfax County was created from Truro Parish (Hening 1819, Volume V:207-208). The City of Alexandria, although founded in 1749, remained a part of Fairfax County until it was incorporated in 1779.

It was during this period that towns developed within the Northern Virginia region; initially the locations of many of the towns were chosen based on the establishment of tobacco warehouses and were along navigable water courses. The town of Alexandria, located on the western shore of the Potomac River, was originally a tobacco trading post, warehouse and sea port known as Bellehaven. Bellehaven was located on a portion of a 6,000 acre Virginia Land Grant patented by Robert Howson in 1669 for the transportation of 120 persons into the colony (Virginia Land Grants P6:262). In 1749, it was reported to the Virginia Assembly that a town at the Hunting Creek warehouse "…would be commodious for trade and navigation and tend greatly to the Ease and Advantage of the Frontier Inhabitants" (Winfree 1971:443-445). By an Act of the Virginia Assembly in 1749, it was ordered that, within four months, 60 acres of land belonging to Philip Alexander, John Alexander, and Hugh West were to be surveyed, beginning at the first branch above the tobacco warehouses and laid out in lots.

In 1740 and 1742, petitions to establish a town at the Occoquan tobacco warehouse were submitted to the Virginia Assembly but were thwarted by the competitive merchants further up the Potomac River. The establishment of the town on the north side of the Occoquan River was in conflict with the Scots merchants at Quantico (Dumfries) and at Hunting Creek (Alexandria). Advocates, however, argued that "a town on the land of Peter Wagener would be very convenient for trade and navigation, and greatly to the ease"; the town of Colchester was established in June of 1754 on the north side of the Occoquan River in Fairfax County (Hening 1819 Volume V:331, 381, 396-399; Sprouse 1975:16). Prior to the establishment of what would become the town of Colchester, a ferry was in operation along the Occoquan in its general location. The ferry was established in 1684 when George Mason, I or II, was ordered by the Stafford County court to provide a boat for transporting soldiers and horses over the Occoquan. By 1691, this ferry was operating on a regular basis for the convenience of those using the Potomac Path. The Occoquan ferry was owned and operated by the Mason family for over a hundred years (Mitchell and Sweig 1987:100).

As the warehouses along the Occoquan gained popularity among local merchants, it became evident to Fairfax County officials that the ferry would no longer be capable of accommodating the new commercial demands. This forced Fairfax County officials to develop and improve roadways. The "Back Road" or Giles Tillett's Rolling Road (today known as Telegraph Road) was opened in 1728 from Colchester to Alexandria. This roadway was originally an inland Native American path (Harrison 1987:421, 492). Around this same time, a branch of Ox Road known as "Walter Griffin’s rolling road"

was established. Sometime before 1745, this road was extended to Williams Gap at the north end of the Bull Run Mountains, opening a route for trade between the Shenandoah Valley and the Occoquan (Harrison 1987:476-478). By 1772, the "Mountain Road" was reportedly "one of the great roads, carrying numbers of wagons from the northwest to Colchester" (Harrison 1987:476-478).

In 1742, the Virginia Assembly ordered that the first Fairfax County Court House be established at Spring Field, a tract of 1,429 acres of land that included the sources of Accotink, Wolf Trap, Pimmet's and Scott's Runs and which extended between the eastern and middle ridges of Fairfax County. Fairfax County's first courthouse was located at Freedom Hill, near the current town of Vienna, and was moved to Alexandria in 1754. Alexandria was ceded from Fairfax County in 1791 to become part of the newly established federal city of Washington, D.C. The Fairfax County courthouse, however, remained in Alexandria until 1799 when a new site for the courthouse was selected in its current location, now within the City of Fairfax.

**Colony to Nation (1750-1789)**

By the second half of the 18th century, the agricultural base of Northern Virginia had begun to shift away from tobacco growing toward the more profitable cultivation of wheat and the development of flour mills. Factors contributing to this were the exhaustion of tobacco fields and the increased English duties on tobacco at a time of drought and crop failures in Virginia. Coincidentally, there was an increasing demand for American wheat in England as Britain entered the industrial age. By the third quarter of the 18th century, "… caravans of flour wagons...were already the life of tidewater trade" (Harrison 1987:401-405).

This period saw the emergence of many of the planter-statesmen who would guide the colony on the path to independence from England (DHR 2003:47). In 1774 and 1775, a total of 24 leading citizens of Fairfax County, with George Washington as Chairman of the committee, were named as the *Fairfax County Committee of Safety:*

> The location of Fairfax County at the head of navigation on the Potomac made it especially dangerous for the members of the committee of safety to take the stand they did, for Washington and Mason at Mt. Vernon and Gunston Hall, and the numerous Alexandria members...at that place were all in easy reach of any attacking force which might ascend the Potomac. In fact British war did come to Alexandria and there is a well authenticated story of the capture in that port of a war vessel by cavalry during the Revolution. It is highly probable that these [Committee of Safety] men, so closely associated by their home interests, had the feeling so well expressed by [Benjamin] Franklin, that they must hang together, otherwise they should hang separately.

> Out of the twenty-five men who were members of the committee of safety of this county two at least were of national prominence. George Mason, friend and neighbor of George Washington...the author of the Fairfax resolves and of the famous Bill of Rights....the other one was of world-wide fame...and first President of these United States, George Washington [Stuntz 1969:52-58].

The 1755 tithe list for Fairfax County taxed 1,312 white males over the age of 16 and 921 slaves. In 1782, Fairfax County's population increase reached a total of 8,763 persons. Of this number, 5,154 were whites and the remainder of the 3,609 persons included slaves and free African Americans (Greene 1932:150). The first "census" specifically giving a total population of the county is the "Census of 1790", which enumerated 2,136 males over the age of 16 and 1,872 males under the age of 16, a total of 3,601 white females, a count of 4,574 slaves, and 135 "other free persons" for a total population of 12,320 (Greene 1932:150, 152, 154).

During the Revolutionary War, the Virginia General Assembly passed Acts to draft men from each county in Virginia for military service. British subjects who held land and property in the Virginia colony were deemed to be enemy aliens and their lands and personal property in Virginia, including slaves, were ordered by the Virginia Legislature to be seized as Commonwealth property in 1777 (Hening 1822, Volume X:66-71). Heirs to the Fairfax family holding the Northern Neck were considered enemy aliens and subject to losing their land. American citizens, in possession of leased Northern Neck lands at the time the Fairfax lands escheated, obtained fee simple titles to the property by obtaining a certificate from the Governor of the Commonwealth, completing a Northern Neck Survey of the leased lands and paying a small fee.

Despite tensions with England, merchants in Colchester were still selling local products such as tobacco and grains from inland Virginia to local buyers and those overseas. Though tobacco was no longer produced in large quantities as it had been in previous years, in 1790 the tobacco warehouse in Colchester was still in use and was the location where courts inspected tobacco (Netherton et al. 1992: 146). With tobacco’s decline as Virginia’s cash crop, wheat, grains, and flour became the most profitable exports and Colchester eventually became an inspection station for these items as well as tobacco. Beginning in 1772, flour was sold in casks or barrels that were marked by a brand indicating the quality, owner of the mill, and the inspector’s name, among other things.

In September 1781, the final battle of the Revolutionary War at Yorktown, Virginia, was preceded by the movement of Washington's Continental Army, combined with Rochambeau's French Army, from Mount Vernon in Fairfax County through Prince William County via the towns of Colchester and Dumfries.

In 1787, the United States Constitution was ratified, a significant event for all colonists but particularly enslaved African Americans (History Matters 2004:11). Under this constitution, Congress could end the importation of slaves after, but not before, a 20 year period. On January 1, 1808, Congress ended the importation of slaves (History Matters 2004:11). The Constitution also implemented the "three-fifths" clause which basically determined the method of allotting representatives to the U.S. House of Representatives (History Matters 2004:11). The method used was to count all free persons and three-fifths of the slaves; this prevented the domination of states with large slave populations and fewer free persons by states with large free populations and relatively few numbers of slaves (History Matters 2004:11). The Constitution also prevented Congress from establishing a head tax on slaves, thereby providing a benefit to slave owners.

**Early National Period (1789-1830)**

Towns were established in the Piedmont and in the more western regions and the smaller, one or two room frontier type dwellings in the rural areas were replaced with larger residences; the I-house became the predominant type in the Piedmont. At the same time, the region saw the westward migration of the wealthy Tidewater landowners who brought with them the characteristic plantation architecture seen in the Tidewater area (DHR 2003:48). This era also saw the decline of tobacco as a stable crop, and the siltation of Quantico Creek and changes in modes of travel contributed to the decline of Dumfries and ports. The religious predominance of the Anglican Church waned and other denominations rose in prominence, resulting in the construction of new churches (DHR 2003:48).

It was during this period that the settlement pattern within the Commonwealth changed from a rural focus with small villages and outlying farms and plantations, to one in which urban centers were developing (DHR 2003:47). By 1812, after the British lifted restrictions on trade, larger river ports such as Alexandria and Fredericksburg began to become important commercial centers with large numbers of associated residences (DHR 2003:47).

Coinciding with the development of urban areas, after almost a decade of heated debates, members of the First Federal Congress of the United States agreed to establish the nation's permanent capital on the Potomac in 1790, as part of a political compromise. Negotiations over the location of the capital city involved discussion over the assumption of state debts from the Revolutionary War and slavery issues, among other things. George Washington's home town of Alexandria was included within the boundaries of the new capital, which was also within Virginia Representative Richard Bland Lee's congressional district (Bickford 1989:55-75). The areas that make up the current City of Alexandria and Arlington County were a part of the District from 1791-1846, when the area was referred to as Alexandria County of the District of Columbia (Rose 1976:7).

As Alexandria's population grew and changed after the war, free African Americans established enclaves and neighborhoods within the city. Many of these neighborhoods were settled around the turn of the 19th century by former slaves, who were no longer needed to work in tobacco fields, and other free African Americans. The first of these neighborhoods was called "The Bottoms", because it was built upon land in a marshy area leased to the original settlers. Hayti is another such neighborhood formed by African Americans around the turn of the century. Later areas settled by African American families included The Hill and Uptown, both developed prior to the Civil War (City of Alexandria Black History Museum 2006).

In 1788, Fairfax County commissioners had been appointed by the Virginia Assembly to select a new courthouse site in the vicinity of Ravensworth, a large land grant of 21,996 acres obtained by William Fitzhugh in 1690. After surveying and viewing properties for two acres of land on the east side of the Ravensworth tract, no suitable acreage was found. The Fairfax County Courthouse was then moved to temporary quarters in the Alexandria market place where the court remained until 1799, when two acres were purchased from Richard Ratcliffe at the junction of Ox Road and a new road known today as the Little River Turnpike (Harrison 1987:321-326; Sweig 1995:4).

As commerce in Alexandria grew and traffic on the roads going from the city to the rural areas increased, plans for developing turnpikes was also taking shape. Early improved roads in the vicinity of the project area were the Little River Turnpike (Route 50), which was chartered by an Act of the Virginia Assembly in 1801 and was opened in 1806 from Alexandria as far as the town of Aldie in Loudoun County (Edwards et al. 1994:82; Montague 1971:117), and the Leesburg Turnpike (Route 7), incorporated by an Act of the Virginia Assembly in 1809. The Leesburg Turnpike ran from Alexandria and reached Dranesville in western Fairfax County in 1822 and, finally, Leesburg in the late 1830s (Poland 1976:115, 117-118). In 1816, Virginia "created a fund for internal improvements to build a canal and connect the common wealth thru public highways", collecting private funding in addition to government funds to build and maintain a road system (Williams 1977:51). Madison's 1807 map shows three roads leading into Alexandria (Exhibit 4).

The crews of men who actually built most of the turnpikes in Virginia were sometimes hired contractors and a few were slaves hired out by local slave owners. However, most of the time crews were made up of poor white men from the surrounding areas (Crowl 2002:88). According to an interview with Alfred H. Cockrell, some farmers living along roads maintained by the county would work on the roads in lieu of paying taxes. They also would fix mud holes by placing rocks in the holes, putting poles over the rocks, then covering the entire pit with dirt (Douglas 1971:26-27).

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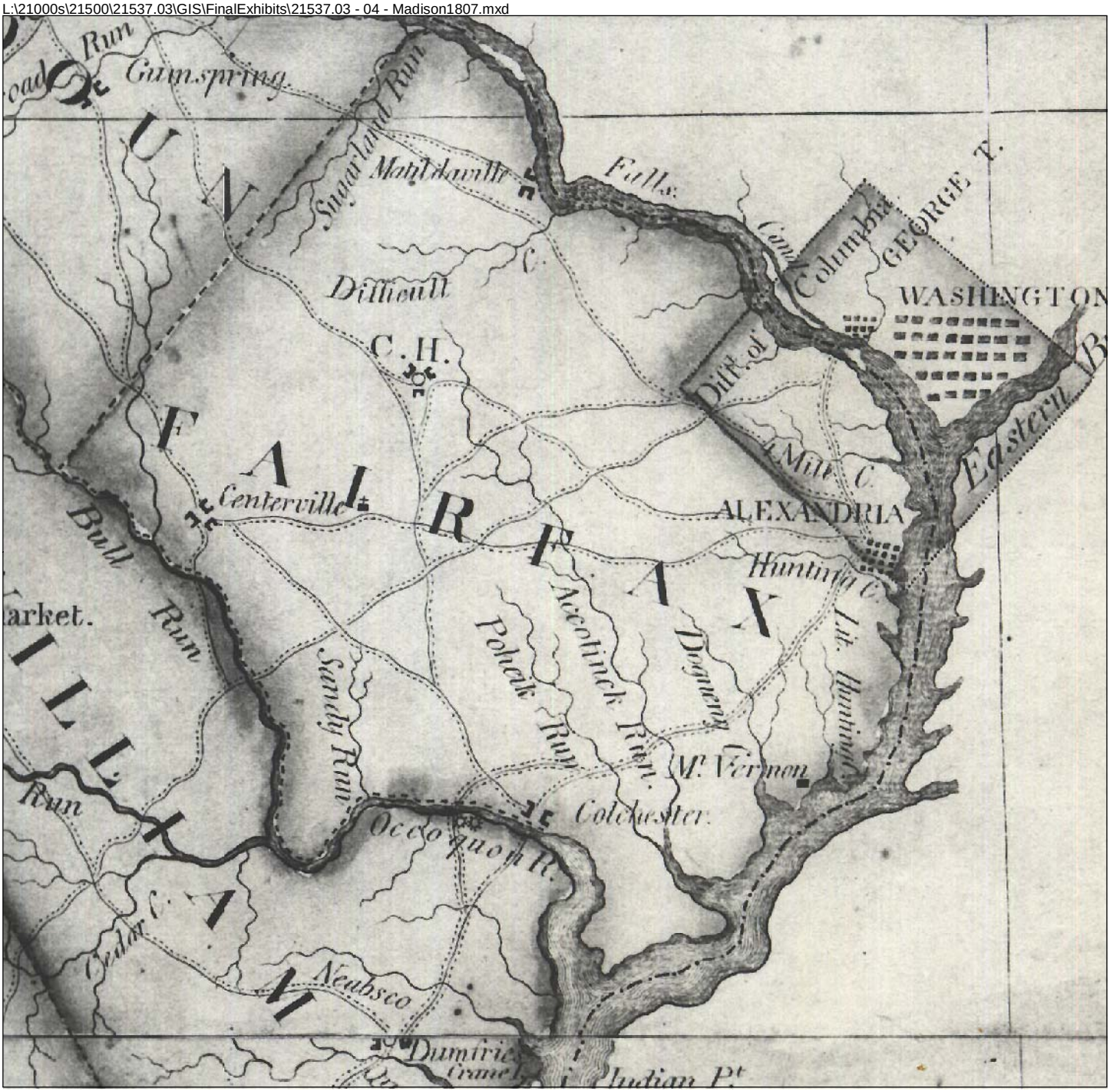
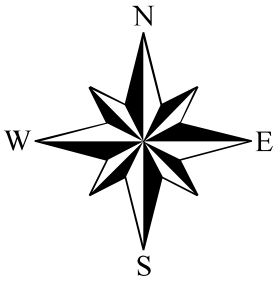



**1807 Bishop James Madison Map**
**Fairfax, Virginia**
**Lynbrook**
**WSSI #21537.03**
**Not to Scale**




Map Source: " A Map of Virginia Formed from Actual Surveys, and the Latest as well as most accurate observations. By James Madison, D.D. Richmond Published 4th March 1807." Original Scale: Unknown.

***Thunderbird Archeology***
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***Exhibit 4***

Falling tobacco prices and soil depletion by tobacco cultivation resulted in a shift to mixed grain horticulture during this period. With the immigration of northern farmers into Northern Virginia, the original Virginia method of light plowing of the surface was replaced by deep plowing for crops of grains, the rotation of crops, the use of fertilizers, and periodically allowing the fields to rest and grazing livestock on them. Early maps show a growth in the number of mills present, reflecting the shift to mixed grain crops (Jones et al. 1997:29).

**Antebellum Period (1830-1860)**

The Antebellum period saw significant improvements in transportation throughout Virginia. The Virginia Board of Public Works, in cooperation with private companies, constructed an extensive transportation network consisting of canals, turnpikes, railroads and navigable rivers in order to facilitate the movement of goods from the rural agricultural communities to the markets in the more urban centers (DHR 2003: 48).

The Alexandria Canal was built between 1831 and 1843, linking Alexandria with the Chesapeake and Ohio (C&O) Canal, which extended west from Washington, D.C. past the falls and into western Maryland. The Alexandria Canal crossed the Potomac River at Georgetown via the Aqueduct Bridge and continued south towards another aqueduct over Four Mile Run. South of Four Mile Run, the canal lay to the east of the Alexandria Turnpike and ran roughly parallel to the road before turning to the southeast. In the 1840s, boats along the Alexandria Canal primarily transported agricultural products from western farms into Alexandria. Westbound vessels carried mostly manufactured goods and fish. After 1850, when the C&O Canal reached Cumberland, Maryland, boats entering Alexandria via the canal increasingly carried coal, much of which was loaded onto seagoing vessels for export to ports along the East Coast and in Europe (Hahn and Kempt 1992).

This period generally saw a decreased emphasis on riverine transport as mechanism for moving goods to market and increasing usage of roads and railroads. Between the late 1840s and 1860, several major railroad construction projects leading into Alexandria were planned and completed. By 1861, Alexandria was served by four major railroad lines: the Orange and Alexandria Railroad (O&ARR), the Manassas Gap Railroad., the Alexandria, Loudoun, and Hampshire Railroad (AL&H), and the Alexandria and Washington (A&W).

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad, which runs south of the project area, was incorporated by an Act of the Virginia Assembly on March 27, 1848 (Commonwealth of Virginia 1850:190-193). Construction in Alexandria began in 1850 and by October of 1851, the railroad had reached Tudor Hall (Manassas Junction) in (Harrison 1987:340). There, the O&ARR met the Manassas Gap Railroad.

The Manassas Gap Railroad, routed through Thoroughfare Gap in northern Prince William County, was incorporated by an Act of the Virginia Assembly on March 9, 1850 (Commonwealth of Virginia 1851:73-74). Construction of a new line running from Alexandria to Manassas Junction was completed in October of 1851 (Harrison 1987:585). The railroad was to run from Manassas west through Manassas Gap and south through the Shenandoah Valley to Strasburg in Shenandoah County, and from there to Harrisonburg in Rockingham County, Virginia. Construction of the railroad from Manassas to Strasburg was completed by 1854. A continuation of the railroad from Manassas, paralleling the Orange and Alexandria Railroad through Fairfax Court House to Alexandria, was under construction when the Civil War broke out. These sections of the Manassas Gap Railroad were never completed (Kean 1952:541). The Warrenton branch of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, with a connection to the Manassas Gap Railroad, was surveyed in 1850 (Salmon 1996:49).

The Alexandria, Loudoun, and Hampshire Railroad was designed to link Alexandria with the West via Harpers Ferry, West Virginia. Originally incorporated in 1847 as the Alexandria and Harpers Ferry Railroad, it was reorganized in 1853 as the Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire (AL&H) Railroad (Bianculli 2001:24). Supporters of the railroad hoped that it would help Alexandria compete with Baltimore, Maryland for trade with western lands, as Baltimore already had a rail connection to Virginia's prosperous Shenandoah Valley. Construction on the AL&H began in 1855. By the beginning of the Civil War in 1861, this line was only constructed as far as Leesburg.

In 1854, state delegate James S. French obtained a charter from the Virginia General Assembly to build a railroad to link Alexandria with Washington, DC. Completed in 1857, the Alexandria & Washington (A&W) Railroad originated at a passenger station on St. Asaph Street in Alexandria, and continued to run parallel to and east of the Alexandria Turnpike, between it and the canal. The railroad crossed over Four Mile Run on a causeway, and continued north to the Potomac River. At the river crossing, passengers and freight were transferred onto omnibuses or wagons and re-loaded onto rail cars to enter Washington, DC. With six trains leaving Alexandria for Washington each day, the A&W was a fast and convenient way to travel between the two cities and to connect with trains bound for points north. In addition, wheat, foodstuffs, and other products that were imported into Alexandria could be transported to Washington by rail for sale or transfer to northbound trains (Griffin 1984; Hurst 1991).

Although it began during the previous period, it was during the early part of the Antebellum period that planters in the Northern Virginia region were experiencing an economic depression arising from the depletion of the soils combined with outmoded agricultural methods. By the 1840s, "Yankee" farmers from the north began immigrating into northeastern Virginia, buying up abandoned farms and bringing with them new methods of farming which included resting the soil, rotating crops, and deep plowing (Sweig 1995:54-55).

Along with farmers from the North, immigrants were also moving into areas of Northern Virginia. During the 1840s and 1850s, there was a wave of immigration from countries such as Germany and Ireland (Grassl 2000:6). According to Gary C. Grassl, German immigrants who lived as farmers outside the City of Alexandria "directed their attention mainly to fruit culture, market gardens, and dairy farming" (Grassl 2000:6). In Alexandria County in 1860, there were reportedly 1,245 foreign born residents living in the area, many of whom were Irish immigrants (Hurst 1991:34, 69).

While farmers reworked the depleted soil in outlying areas, the City of Alexandria emerged as a regional urban and commercial center during this period (DHR 2003:48). As the export of tobacco and wheat became less profitable in the region, the trade of fish and slaves flourished. In early to mid 19th century Alexandria, the slave trade was booming. Industrialization was slow to flourish in the city with the influx of relatively inexpensive slave labor, lack of water power, and the considerable distance between the city and natural resources (Seifert et. al. 1988:11).

Early in the Antebellum period, free persons of color had formed communities throughout Virginia. However, hostility towards all African Americans accelerated in the wake of the Nat Turner Rebellion in Southampton County and, in 1831, Virginia passed a number of laws restricting the rights of free African Americans. These included barring African Americans from owning weapons, restriction of business, restriction of free movement and prohibiting them from learning to read or attend school (History Matters 2004:13).

In 1846, following a referendum brought forth by citizens, the Virginia Assembly passed an act for retrocession of the part of the Capital that had been ceded by Virginia to the United States Government in 1791. The land was retroceded and became the County of Alexandria in March of 1847. In 1852, the City of Alexandria became a separate government entity, completely independent of Alexandria County, and from then on fell under Virginia laws (Rose 1976:7).

**Civil War (1861-1865)**

The Commonwealth of Virginia played a major role in the Civil War and many of the battles and other actions were fought on Virginia soil (DHR 2003:48). Valuable both because of its vicinity to Washington and as a supply route connected by the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to strategic points to the south and west, Alexandria became crucial in the success of the Northern Army (Barber 1988:1-10). The river town was occupied by the Union Army for the entirety of the war, but never experienced combat. Although no major battles were fought near the Lynbrook property, several skirmishes occurred in the vicinity, as well as nearby troop movements and encampments.

On the night of December 26, 1860, Major Robert Anderson moved his troops from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina. Subsequently, on April 15, 1861, President Lincoln sent a reinforcement fleet of war vessels from New York to Fort Sumter to suppress the rebellion in the southern states. Two days later, the Commonwealth of Virginia seceded from the Union, adopting the Virginia Ordinance of Secession on April 17, 1861, and forming a provisional Confederate government (Gallagher 1989:29; Boatner 1991:729; Church and Reese 1965:134). The State formally seceded from the Union on May 23, 1861, by a vote of 97,000 to 32,000 (Bowman 1985:51, 55).

Under Special Order 39 dated 10 May 1861, George Hunter Terrett (II) was placed in command of the Provisional Army of Fairfax, Prince William, Loudoun, and Fauquier Counties and Alexandria (United States War Department 1880: 879). Federal forces occupied the City of Alexandria shortly after Virginia voted to ratify the ordinance of secession. Terrett described the event:

> The northern troops, six thousand strong, marched into Alexandria at 4:40 o'clock this morning. The Virginia forces, five hundred in number, retreated in good order, their rear guard in sight of and within two hundred yards of the advance of the enemy. A large cavalry force crossed the Chain Bridge at 12 o'clock last night. Destination supposed to be somewhere on the line of the Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad [United States War Department 1880: 43].

Colonel Terrett led the retreating Confederate forces through the western end of the city towards Manassas Junction, where he temporarily assumed command of the Fourth Brigade (Donnelly 1975: 53).

Beginning in 1861, a number of Federal forts were established around the Capitol City, including the fringes of Alexandria, for the defenses of Washington (Exhibit 5). These belonged to a series of fortifications designed to protect the supplies coming into Alexandria; the range of the armament from Fort Ward, Fort Worth, and others in the line dominated and protected the Little River Turnpike and the Orange & Alexandria Railroad (Cooling and Owen 1988:30-31). A number of batteries are depicted on the Barnard map along the west facing ridges between Fort Ward and Fort Worth.

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Approximate Location of Project Area

**1865 Barnard Map**
**Washington D.C. Area**
**Lynbrook**
**WSSI #21537.03**
**Scale: 1" = ½ Mile**

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Map Source: "Map of the environs of Washington : compiled from Boschkes' map of the District of Columbia and from surveys of the U.S. Coast Survey showing the line of the defences of Washington as constructed during the war from 1861 to 1865 inclusive / to accompany the report on the defences of Washington by Bvt. Major Genl. J.G. Barnard, Col. of Engineers, late Chief Engineer of Defences &c.". 1865. J.G. Barnard. G3851.S5 1865 .B3 Vault Oversize. Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington, D.C. 20540-4650 USA.

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***Exhibit 5***

As part of the defenses of Washington, Fort Worth was constructed during the summer of 1861 on a hilltop overlooking the Little River Turnpike (see Exhibit 5). Two hundred and ten troops were stationed at the fort to man the 14 mounted guns in October of that year (United States War Department 1881:628). From the end of 1861 and into 1862, Fort Worth was occupied by the 3rd New Jersey Regiment under the command of Colonel George W. Taylor (United States War Department 1881:543-544; 1897:49). Colonel Taylor led his brigade into the 2nd Battle of Bull Run (Manassas) and was mortally wounded in the fight on August 31, 1862 (Boatner 1991:827). In September of 1862, the Engineer Brigade, Colonel Allbach's four regiments, General E.B. Tyler's brigade, and the 16th Connecticut Regiment were assigned to General Daniel Woodbury "in or near Fort Worth" (United States War Department 1885:86). General Woodbury was in command of the Engineer Brigade's construction of the Washington defenses (Boatner 1991:947).

Fort Ward was at first hastily constructed on a hilltop overlooking the Leesburg and Alexandria Turnpike in September of 1861 (see Exhibit 5), as the Confederate forces were enforcing Munson's Hill to the west (Cooling and Owen 1988:31). The fort was later enlarged and remodeled, partially with timber that was "liberated" from the Osborn farm near Falls Church (Gernand 2002:188). By 1865, Fort Ward was "one of the most formidable forts in the Defenses of Washington" (Cooling and Owen 1988:32-4).

By the spring of 1862, Union forces controlled the entirety of Fairfax County and Confederate military activity in the area was limited to guerilla warfare and cavalry raids. The Federal army established small garrisons at railroad stations and some villages and towns and patrolled the countryside with infantry pickets, *vedettes*, or cavalry pickets, and reconnaissance parties. Picket posts, railroad guard camps, road junction sentinels, and early-warning lookouts were assigned to Fairfax Station, Fairfax Courthouse, Union Mills, Dranesville, Vienna, and Springfield amongst other locations (Balicki et al 2002: 22).

While the Union army maintained their defenses around Washington, the remainder of the Civil War was focused on the defenses of Richmond, Virginia, and in the southern and mid-western states. General Lee surrendered the Confederate Army at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865 (Bowman 1985:361-362). Colonel Terrett, who had been captured on April 2, 1865 near Amelia Courthouse was released three months after the war was over and eventually returned to the family home in Fairfax County (Donnelly 1975: 47-54).

In 1863, Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which stated that all enslaved persons in Confederate territory were to be free, and in 1865, Congress passed the 13th Amendment which banned slavery (History Matters 2004:15).

**Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1917)**

Federal troops were stationed throughout Virginia during the Reconstruction period, and in 1866, the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was passed, guaranteeing due process and equal protection under the law to all citizens and granting citizenship to African Americans (History Matters 2004:15). By 1869, the 15th Amendment was passed, giving African American men the right to vote and, the same year, Virginia became the only former Confederate state to do this (History Matters 2004:15).

The Underwood Convention held in Richmond from December 1867 through April 1868 led to the new Virginia Constitution of 1869. The Virginia Constitution, ratified on July 6, 1868, provided for the division of each county into townships (later magisterial districts) and for the development of a revolutionary educational system. In 1871-1872, the Virginia state Public Free School system was adopted. The Virginia Constitution also disenfranchised all southerners who had served in a civil capacity or in the military, and required an oath by anyone seeking public office (Church and Reese 1965:134; Woods 1901:24, 25, 119).

The prosperity engendered by the growth during this period was mainly for white people; however, African-Americans had some benefits from the period immediately after the war, when Reconstruction policies were enforced. Land ownership and a focus on agriculture by former African American slaves in Virginia grew rapidly in the late 19th and early 20th century (History Matters 2004:44). Between 1870 and 1910, African American farm ownership increased 3,641% from 860 to 32,168 farm owners. This rise, according to historians, was a result of several factors including a tradition of African American proprietorship in the state, greater opportunities for mortgage money, the establishment of a variety of race based mutual aid societies, the promotion of enterprise and self sufficiency by institutions such as Virginia's Hampton Institute, and the efforts of prominent African American Virginians (History Matters 2004:44).

Public schools were also made available to African Americans, and the ability to vote and to hold land were opportunities afforded to them for the first time since the end of the Civil War (DHR 2003:49). African Americans responded to racial segregation by constructing independent churches, establishing their own schools and corporations and forming fraternal organizations and other groups to provide assistance and support (DHR 2003:49). Many of the African American schools were built because of the efforts of the local African American communities who petitioned and acquired the land, money and labor for their construction (DHR 2003:49). Despite these advances, racial segregation undercut many of these gains and, by 1902, a new state constitution formally disenfranchised many.

Defeat in the Civil War and the disruption of economic life by the war and emancipation created an initial period of deprivation for Virginia and much of the South (DHR 2003:49). The consequences of the war continued to affect the state into the 20th century. Cities in the state expanded during this period as new industries were established and new

resources, including coal and timber, became important in the economy. This growth was particularly marked in the late 19th century and the exploitation of these resources would ultimately provide some measure of economic prosperity for the inhabitants of Virginia (DHR 2003:49). In addition to the exploitation of mineral resources and forest products, the economy of Virginia saw a return to its roots with tobacco product manufacturing providing a source of prosperity. An expansion of the state's transportation network followed the need to deliver these raw materials to markets and factories.

The construction of the railroads in the 1850s, coupled with an increase in productivity due to modern farming methods, facilitated the transport of farm products from Fairfax and Prince William Counties to Washington, D.C. and other more urban areas (Smith and Causey 2005:21). Later in the 19th century, the construction of the trolleys made increased commuter travel possible within Fairfax County, although the county maintained its rural character into the 20th century (Smith and Causey 2005:21).

G.M. Hopkins prefaces the *Atlas Of Fifteen Miles Around Washington*, with "A Historical Sketch of Fairfax County, Va.", which states the population of Fairfax County in 1879 was 12,952. The county's population after the Civil War included northerners who settled in the area after the end of the war. Many of the newcomers were farmers who cooperated with native residents to explore ways to improve the devastated rural areas of the county. Fairfax County's depressed economic and agricultural conditions in the 1870s, combined with an influx of northern farmers, promoted the organization of farmers clubs to improve dairy and farming methods in grazing, cropping and plowing, and also to implement fruit orchard improvements (Netherton et al. 1992:415). Economic conditions for Fairfax County continued to improve at the end of the 19th century, and the population of the county increased as residents of Washington D.C. migrated out of the city and eventually settled in the surrounding rural areas. Rapid increase in urban area settlement in the 1870s and 1880s, including Washington D.C., gave rise to a popular middle class sentiment that cities were unhealthy, dirty, noisy and rife with immoral activity (Smith and Causey 2005:21). In order to escape these many ills in the hot humid summers, the middle class residents of Washington, D.C. sought refuge in the surrounding, more rural suburbs. This escape was made possible by the improved transportation networks, including the railroads, trolleys and roads, as well as by paid vacation time (Smith and Causey 2005:21). The escapes varied from short stays in rural hotels or resorts to summer residency in rural villages near the railroads. In the early 1900s, Fairfax County became such an escape and many of the communities, however small, promoted themselves as such (Smith and Causey 2005:22). Because of the close proximity of the county to the District of Columbia, it was even possible for the wage-earners to commute on a weekly basis and local land developers began establishing summer communities in the more rural areas (Smith and Causey 2005:22). In 1904, the Washington and Falls Church Electric Railway was extended to Vienna and Fairfax Court House (Sweig 1995:7).

Improvements to the transportation system gave rise to the first stages of what would later become suburbanization. Between the mid 1870s and 1920, residential development along the Leesburg Turnpike boomed outside the borders of Alexandria in the more rural areas. A survey of historic maps shows that, by 1878, there were notably more houses and buildings in the area than had been during the Civil War years. An Alexandria Gazette article printed December 31, 1892 describes the development and growth of the city at the end of the 19th century. This article describes the rate and quality of progress and construction that took place over the earlier few years. The report writes:

> The steady increase in building in Alexandria, as has from time to time been commented on in the Gazette, is remarkable, which compared with the lethargy exhibited but a few years ago. Now people build houses here and in Washington and other places to sell and speculate on…'Tis true most of the houses are of moderate dimensions, but they are stylish and fitted with modern conveniences, are attractive and in many cases are erected by people who occupied them…One hundred and sixty five thousand dollars were expended this year on the erection of new houses. The additions to Portner Brewery along will cost $35,000…The suburbs are by no means what they were last year. What were then barren squares with rail fences in the north, northeast and northwest are dotted with cozy residences…Lots compared with other localities, are cheap in that section and are sure to attract builders. The building of an electric railway from this city to Washington so often talked about is sure to crystallize into a fact; it is a demand of the times, and when that shall have been accomplish

> ….Alexandria will take a spurt which will be marvelous to the enthusiastic as well as to the conservative. The Auditor this year issued 127 permits for the erection of buildings, and with the steady increase of our population this number is bound to be greatly exceeded during next year. We all feel that our old city has taken on new life, and we are overjoyed to see it. We have waited long and patiently for the turn in the tide, been held in derision by those of other places and humbugged and deceived by those who made stupendous promises and fulfilled none [Alexandria Gazette (AG), 31 December 1892].

The late 1890s saw the suburban development of Spring Park (now Rosemont) and Braddock Heights. By 1894, several neighborhoods had been established outside the City of Alexandria, though the City was still surrounded to the northwest and west by farmland. Areas outside the city and suburbs also saw increased population as reflected on the Hopkins 1894 map (Exhibit 6).

These streetcar suburbs, including Del Ray and St. Elmo, were also served by the Washington, Alexandria and Mt. Vernon Electric Railway. Rosemont is now a National Register Historic District. Its houses, the majority of which were constructed between 1908 and 1930 in a variety of styles and sizes ranging from small Craftsman bungalows to large Arts and Crafts and Colonial Revival, have retained exceptional architectural integrity. The original street layout of the subdivision survives, reflecting the suburban planning ideals of the City Beautiful movement (Alexandria Archeology Museum 2006). Development and growth continued through the first decades of the 20th century. By 1900, there were reportedly 6,400 residents living in Alexandria County, 10,200 in 1910, and, by 1920, there were 16,000 people living in Alexandria County when the county was renamed Arlington (Arlington Historical Society 2001).

By the first two decades of the 20th century, Fairfax County actively solicited growth, hoping to attract middle class Washington, D.C. residents (Smith and Causey 2005:23). Land developers began the process of suburbanization, capitalizing on the easy daily commute to the city via the various electric rails, bus lines and good roadways. However, although some smaller communities were established in the first few decades of the century, substantial suburban development did not become well established until after World War II (Smith and Causey 2005:23).

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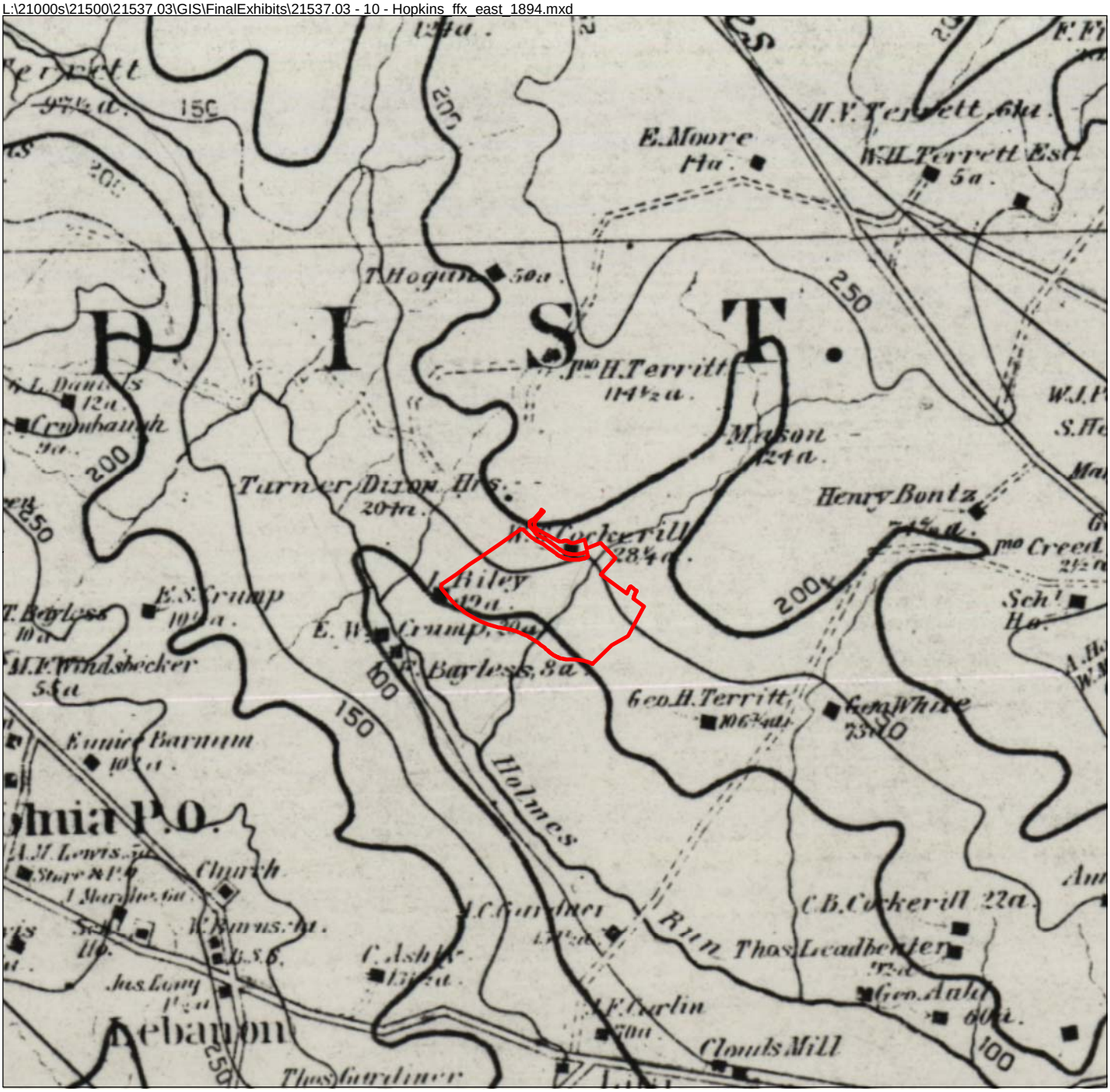


**1894 Hopkins Map**
**Fairfax County, VA**
**Lynbrook**
**WSSI #21537.03**
**Scale: 1" = ¼ mile**

Approximate Location of Project Area

Map Source: "Map of Fairax, Prince William and Loudoun Counties, Virginia. Copied by J. Paul Hoffman. Topographical Office. 1864". Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington D.C. Original scale: ½" = 1 mile.

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***Exhibit 6***

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

During the period of the two wars, national demographic trends were reflected in Virginia as the population of cities began to overtake that of rural areas. Farms were producing more but required less labor, a result of mechanization and new fertilizers; factories established in the state's cities attracted workers to become urban residents. Many African-Americans became residents of Virginia cities, attracted by these new jobs, but they were relegated to segregated housing, neighborhoods, and transportation. By mid-century, however, resistance to such segregation increased, partly as a result of the concentration of populations in the cities. In response to the crises of the Depression and World War II, Federal and state governments increased both in the numbers of employees and offices, as well as in the scope of their activities during this time. Federal projects in Virginia during the Depression created new highways and parks, and helped to establish a textiles industry. World War II brought thousands of newcomers to the suburbs of Washington and to Norfolk; many continued as residents of Virginia when the war ended (adapted from DHR 2003:49-50).

The crash of the stock market in 1929 leading to the Great Depression of the 1930s, the extreme drought of 1930, and the subsequent government requests that cultivated acres be reduced 30%, saw hundreds of properties within the Northern Virginia region being sold for delinquent real estate taxes in 1931 and 1932. The major relief during the depression years was the creation of the Rural Electrification Administration (R.E.A.) in 1935, which revolutionized rural life by introducing electricity and indoor plumbing (Poland 1976).

In 1920, Alexandria County, a separate political jurisdiction from the City of Alexandria since 1870, was renamed Arlington County. The county took its new name from the 19$^{th}$ century Arlington Estate, located on the grounds of the Arlington National Cemetery.

During this period, land developers continued the process of suburbanization in Alexandria as well as Arlington and Fairfax Counties that had begun in the last decade of the 19$^{th}$ century. By the first two decades of the 20$^{th}$ century, Fairfax County actively solicited growth, hoping to attract middle class Washington, D.C. residents (Smith and Causey 2005:23). However, although some smaller "bedroom" communities were established in the first few decades of the century, substantial suburban development did not become well established in Fairfax County until after World War II (ibid.). Prince William County, however, remained primarily rural and less densely populated than Fairfax County through the 1940s.

Working in the city and living in Northern Virginia was facilitated by the easy daily commute via the various electric railways, bus lines and good roadways. The introduction of automobiles and trucks in the 1920s and the subsequent development and improvement of roadways throughout the area led to the decline of the railroad system in Northern Virginia after World War I. Railroads experienced a temporary revival during World War II, but most passenger service in the region was discontinued shortly after the war (Netherton et al. 1992:266, 460, 487, 601).

U.S.G.S. maps and aerial photographs from the early to mid 20th century, the project area vicinity is still depicted as a rural landscape with a network of unimproved roads and scattered farmsteads (Exhibits 7 and 8).

**The New Dominion (1945-present)**

The growth of government and related employment during this period, in both Richmond and in the areas adjoining Washington, D.C., spurred the transformation of formerly rural farmland into housing subdivisions and commercial centers. Rural population continued to decline and by 1955, more Virginians lived in urban centers than in the country. During the latter part of this period, development has tended to follow transportation corridors such as Interstate 95, bringing with it not only housing and shopping, but schools, offices and other facilities, as well as networks of new roads (adapted from DHR 2003:50-51).

This period of the state's history witnesses the end of one-party rule that had commenced with the end of Reconstruction, and the Civil Rights movement that resulted in the end of segregation. In 1963, President John F. Kennedy presented a Civil Rights bill that would ban discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin in public arenas, and empowered the United States General Attorney to sue state governments that continued to enforce racial segregation in public schools. President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act on July 2, 1964 that also prevented discrimination in federally assisted programs and established a commission on Equal Employment Opportunities (U.S. National Archives and Records Administration 2009). In 1965, Johnson signed a Voting Rights Act that made it illegal to deny or hinder the right to vote based on literacy tests, an obstacle created by Southern states to prevent African American voting. This Act was amended in 1970 and 1975 when it was also expanded to include other minorities (U.S. Department of Justice 2008).

The history of Northern Virginia after World War II can be summarized as an era of population growth and increasing suburbanization. Interconnections with Washington, D.C. and the adjacent Maryland suburbs gained strength during this period as a result of increasing diffusion of federal agencies and employment throughout the region (Melder 1983:441). The number of federal workers did not fall after World War II, as it had after World War I and new jobs were created in the region by private companies that contracted for the government or subsisted on federal spending (Melder 1983:439).

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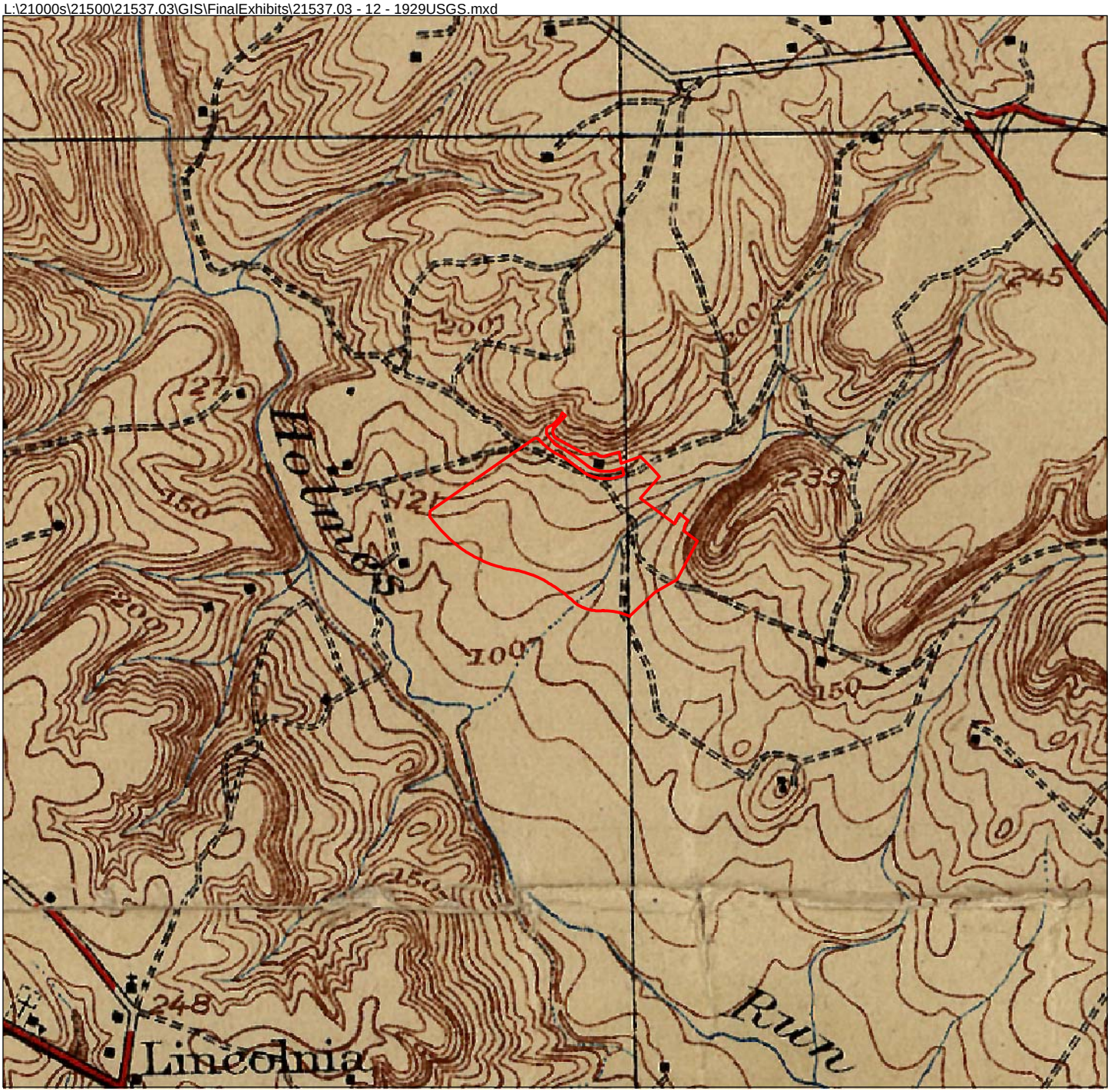


**USGS Quad Maps**
**Washington DC & Vicinity, MD-VA-DC 1929**
**Lynbrook**
**WSSI #21537.03**
**Scale: 1" = 1000'**

Approximate Location of Project Area

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***Exhibit 7***

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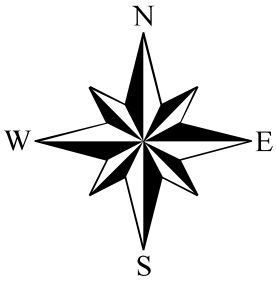
**Spring 1937 Black and White Imagery**
**Lynbrook**
**WSSI #21537.03**
**Scale: 1" = 300'**




Approximate Location of Project Area

Photo Source: Fairfax County GIS & Mapping Dept.

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***Exhibit 8***

This period saw the creation of a recognizable geographic and political bloc within the state known as "Northern Virginia". At first, this included only the City of Alexandria and Arlington and Fairfax Counties, but the definition of Northern Virginia grew, as population and suburbanization grew, to include Prince William, Loudoun, Stafford and Fauquier Counties (Moore 1985:7, 10).

New highways allowed the development of many of the new communities. Shirley Memorial Highway[1], which is located east of the project area, was originally conceived in the 1930s as the proposed Fort Belvoir Bypass (to bypass Mount Vernon, Fort Belvoir, and downtown Alexandria). The highway was built in stages as funds became available, during the 1940s and 1950s (Kozel 2005). The engineers who designed this section of Shirley Highway worked in conjunction with the planners of the housing developments of Parkfairfax, Fairlington, and Shirlington, designing safe and efficient access to those communities built to house government workers. The Commonwealth of Virginia also worked with developers to construct access roads and egress ramps from the new exits, such as with Seminary Road and Route 350 (Fairfax County Deed Book 582: 145-151). Shirley Memorial Highway (then designated VA Route 350) first appears on U.S.G.S. maps in the 1950s (Exhibit 9).

Suburban growth was concentrated, at first at least, in proximity to the new highways; the construction of Shirley Memorial Highway led to explosive growth and development by the next decade (Exhibit 10). By 1950, the populations of Alexandria and the counties of Arlington and Fairfax had approximately doubled. Farmland still made up 42% of Fairfax County land in 1950. The population of Fairfax County tripled between 1950 and 1960 (Smith and Causey 2005:25). In 1952, the city of Alexandria annexed the portion of Fairfax County which included the project area.

By 1960, plans were under way to include Shirley Highway in the Interstate Highway System, which was authorized the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1956. In the late 1950s, work had begun on the creation of I-95; by 1964, the 71-mile section of I-95 from VA Route 54 in Ashland to the south terminus of Shirley Highway was open, thus completing the connection between the Richmond-Petersburg area with Washington, D.C. In the same year, I-495 (the Capital Beltway) was also completed.

[1] The section of highway from VA Route 7 to U.S. Route 1 was named after Henry Garnett Shirley, who had served as the Commissioner of the Virginia Department of Highways for 19 years and who died in office in 1941, just a few weeks after approving the plan to go forward with the new freeway (Kozel 2005).

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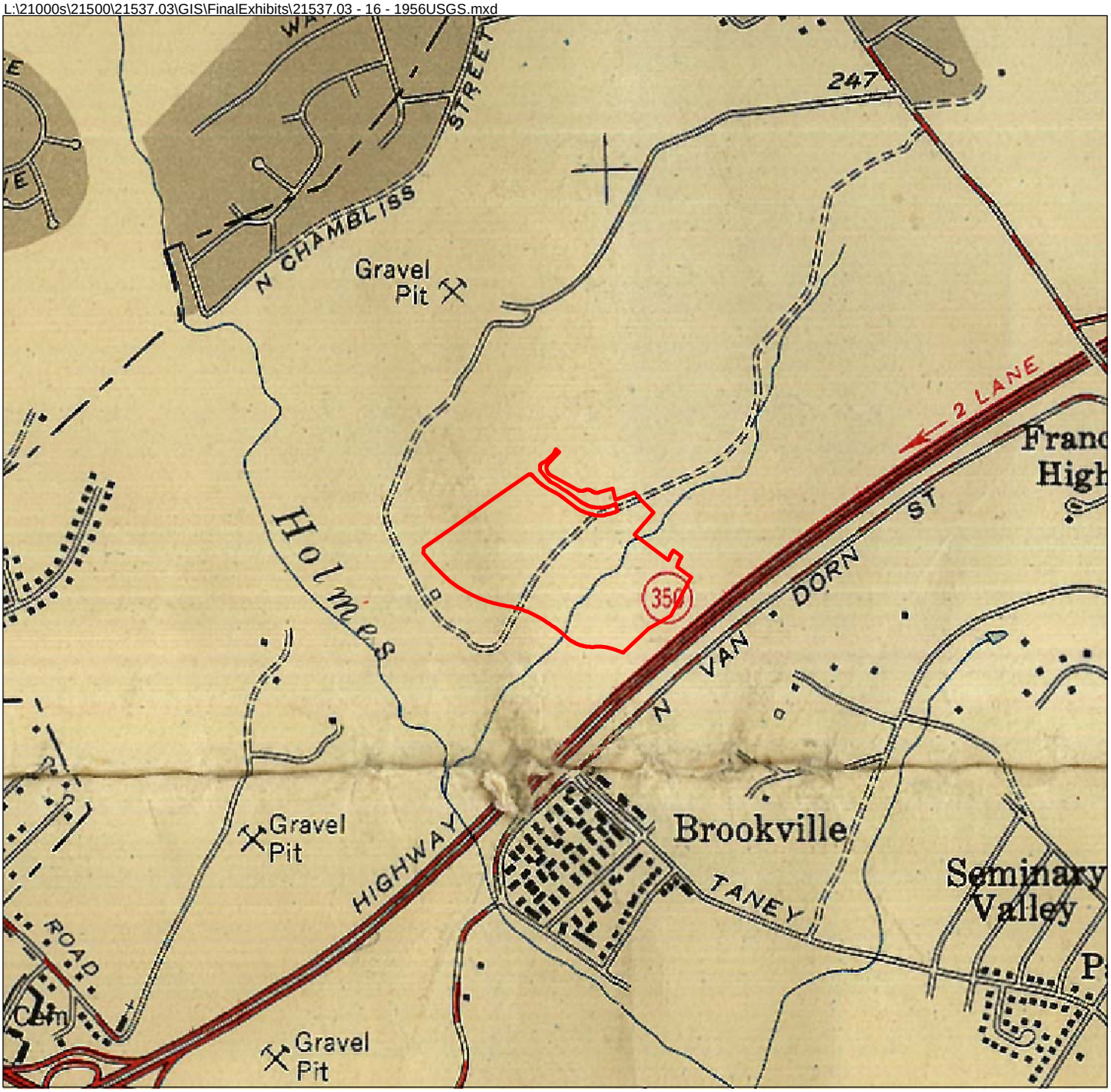


**USGS Quad Maps**
**Washington DC & Vicinity, MD-VA-DC 1956**
**Lynbrook**
**WSSI #21537.03**
**Scale: 1" = 1000'**

Approximate Location of Project Area

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***Exhibit 9***

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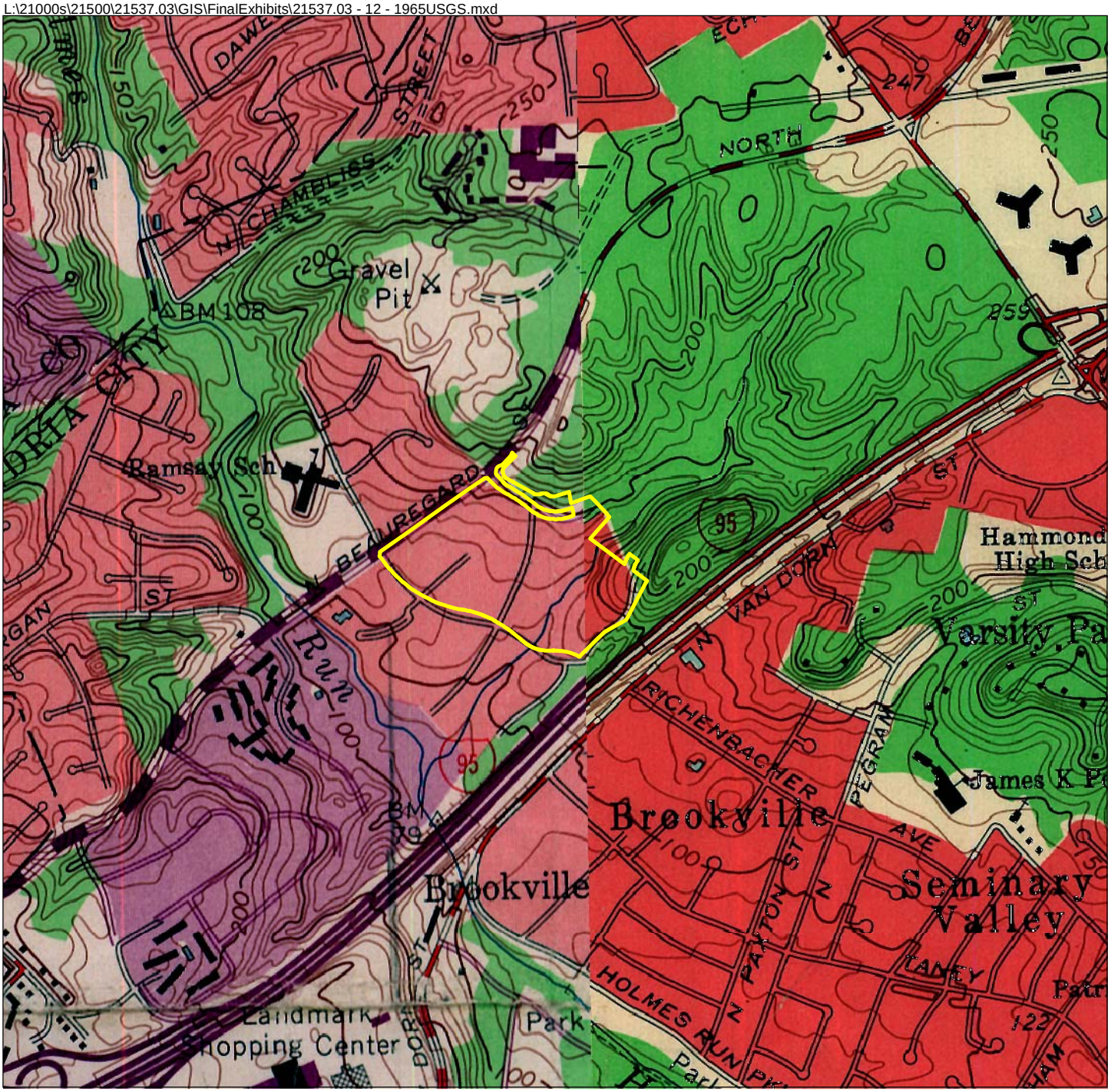


**USGS Quad Maps**
**Alexandria, VA-DC-MD 1965 & Annandale, VA 1965**
**Lynbrook**
**WSSI #21537.03**
**Scale: 1" = 1000'**

Approximate Location of Project Area

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***Exhibit 10***

By 1975, development in Fairfax County was noted as "phenomenal growth" (Kilmer and Sweig 1975:1). The 1990 Census showed Fairfax County with the largest population (818,584) of those counties of the Virginia/Maryland/West Virginia regions having satellite communities surrounding Washington, D.C. The influx of newcomers to Northern Virginia continues to the present; as of the 2000 federal census, only 25.9% of residents in the region were born in the state of Virginia (U.S. Census 2000).
The 1990 Census shows Fairfax County having the largest population (818,584) of those counties of the Virginia/Maryland/West Virginia regions having satellite communities surrounding Washington, D.C. The total population of Fairfax City in 1990 was 19,622.

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## OWNERSHIP AND LAND USE HISTORY OF THE LYNBROOK PROPERTY

### Introduction

An archival and documentary study was conducted of the ±35 acre Lynbrook at Mark Center property; the property was historically located within Fairfax County, Virginia until it was annexed by Alexandria, Virginia in 1952.

The documentary study follows a Scope of Work from Alexandria Archeology (Appendix I); the research included the examination of available land tax records, deeds, wills, census listings, city directories, agriculture and slave schedules, newspaper articles, maps, and other sources. The Chain of Title is summarized within the discussions below and contained within Appendix II.

The Lynbrook property was historically part of Fairfax County until 1952, when the City of Alexandria annexed a large tract of land west of Quaker Lane; this tract included the project area. The people and events associated with the project area and its vicinity moved between these two localities without distinction; therefore, the general history of the project area includes both the history of Alexandria and Fairfax County - and the history of Northern Virginia as a region.

The City of Alexandria was originally founded in 1749 at the location of a tobacco warehouse and grew to become an important port in the latter 18$^{th}$ century and into the 19$^{th}$ century. Alexandria played a significant role in the Civil War because of its proximity to Washington; it was the scene of attempts on the capitol by Confederate forces and occupation by Federal troops in order to protect the city. Important transportation corridors through the regions were also strategic targets of both sides.

The creation of Washington, D.C. in 1789 as the nation's capital played a pivotal role in the future course of development in this vicinity of the project area. Much of the region remained rural through the early 20th century, but it served as a producer of agricultural products for the city. Governmental growth, which increased significantly between the Depression and World War II, spurred a corresponding growth and increasing suburbanization/urbanization in the surrounding regions (DHR 2003:35). The region has become more intertwined with the capital over the course of some two centuries; today this area is an integral part of the greater Washington, D.C. metropolitan area.

The project area is generally situated between the Little River Turnpike and Leesburg Turnpike, which connects Alexandria with Fairfax and Leesburg respectively, and is bounded by Columbia Pike to the west. More specifically, Holmes Run lies to the south of the project area and Seminary Road to the north. Seminary Road, which connects the Virginia Seminary and Episcopal High School and Baileys Crossroads (the intersection of the Leesburg Turnpike, Seminary Road and Columbia Pike), historically has been the only improved access road to the property. The unincorporated town of Lincolnia lies southwest of the project area along Little River Turnpike.

**Land Grants and Patents (1677-1741)**

In 1677, Thomas, Second Lord Culpeper became successor to Governor Berkley in Virginia, and by 1681, he had purchased the six Northern Neck interests of the other proprietors. The Northern Neck grant was reaffirmed by the crown in perpetuity to Lord Culpeper in 1688. Lord Culpeper died in 1689, and four-fifths of the Northern Neck interest passed in 1690 to his daughter, Katherine Culpeper, who married Thomas, the fifth Lord Fairfax. The Northern Neck became vested and was affirmed to Thomas, Lord Fairfax, in 1692 (Kilmer and Sweig 1975:5-9). In 1702, Lord Fairfax appointed an agent, Robert Carter of Lancaster County, Virginia, to rent the Northern Neck lands for nominal quit rents, usually two shillings sterling per acre (Hening 1820, Volume IV:514-523; Kilmer and Sweig 1975:1-2, 7, 9). The actual extent and boundaries of the Northern Neck were not established until two separate surveys were conducted. These were begun in 1736, and a final agreement was reached between 1745 and 1747 (Kilmer and Sweig 1975:13-14).

Prior to 1692, most lands in Virginia Colony were granted by the Governor of the colony and are known as Virginia Land Grants. King Charles II gave the Northern Neck of Virginia, which is located between the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers, to seven of his loyal supporters during his exile and prior to his being crowned King of England in 1660. Thomas, Baron Cameron, the 5th Lord Fairfax, whose title (gained through marriage) had been reaffirmed by Charles II and later James II, gained sole ownership of the Northern Neck in 1690, which was confirmed by the Privy Council on December 15, 1692. Under the Fairfax proprietorships, agents were appointed to rent the Northern Neck lands for nominal quit rents, usually 2 shillings sterling per acre (Kilmer and Sweig 1975:1-2, 7, 9).

With one small area excepted[2], the Lynbrook project area is located within a 112-acre tract that was granted to Gabriel Adams on 20 January 1741 (Northern Neck Grant E:406) (Exhibit 11). This land was described as being along Holmes Run and adjacent to Adam's other 515-acre tract, which had been granted to Adams in 1726 (Northern Neck Grant B:15).

Little information has been located concerning Gabriel Adams. According to Steadman, he was probably the son or grandson of immigrant John Adams who owned land in the vicinity of Hunting Creek as early as 1677 and died circa 1725 (1995:221). Gabriel Adams acquired over 3000 acres of land in the Northern Neck between 1726 and 1741, including 790 acres on Lucky Run, a branch of Four Mile Run, 708 acres including Minor's Hill, and a 700 acre tract in Prince William County that was later sold to Captain Augustine Washington, the father of George Washington. He was a vestryman of Truro Parish in 1733, married Priscilla Pearson, and died circa 1750(Steadman 1995:221).

Although no evidence has been found to detail Adams' use of the project area, the property, along with his other landholdings in the area, may have been utilized for the cultivation of tobacco and was farmed and possibly occupied by indentured servants, enslaved laborers or tenants, as were the nearby lands of the Alexander family along the Potomac River, Great Hunting Creek, and Four Mile Run between 1669 and 1735 (Walker and Harper 1989; Pippenger 1990; Stetson 1935; Alexandria Archaeology Museum 1999). Although Adams had held land in the project area vicinity for almost 15 years; he sold the 112-acre tract, containing the study area, only a few months after its acquisition.

## The Terrett Family

### *William Henry Terrett*

The Terrett family of Fairfax County has not been well studied and little is known of the ancestry or early life of William Henry Terrett. He married Margaret Pearson, daughter of Simon Pearson, on 27 January 1735 (Pippenger 1992:86). As her dower, Margaret Pearson, brought 289 ½ acres into the Terrett estate. This tract was situated on the northeast eighth section of 4,639 acres patented by Thomas Harrison in 1706; the tract was later sold to West, Harrison and Pearson in 1718. William Henry Terrett (1707-1758) served as one of the court members involved in organizing the act that created Fairfax County (Harrison 1987:321). Terrett also served as a clerk of the vestry in Truro Parish from 1744-1758, was commissioned the Fairfax County Deputy Clerk (Fairfax County Deeds A:36) and served as a Justice of the Peace until his death in 1758 (Fairfax County Circuit Court 1982:14).

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[2] A small portion of the northern edge of the study area was part of larger tract of 982 acres that was patented by a Northern Neck warrant dated 28 January 1741 for William Henry Terrett and which was surveyed by John Warner. This land was described as a parcel of waste - or ungranted- land that was bounded by the parcels of West & Harrison, Gabriel Adams, William Armfield, Francis Aubrey, Simon Pearson and John Simpson (Northern Neck Grant E:401).

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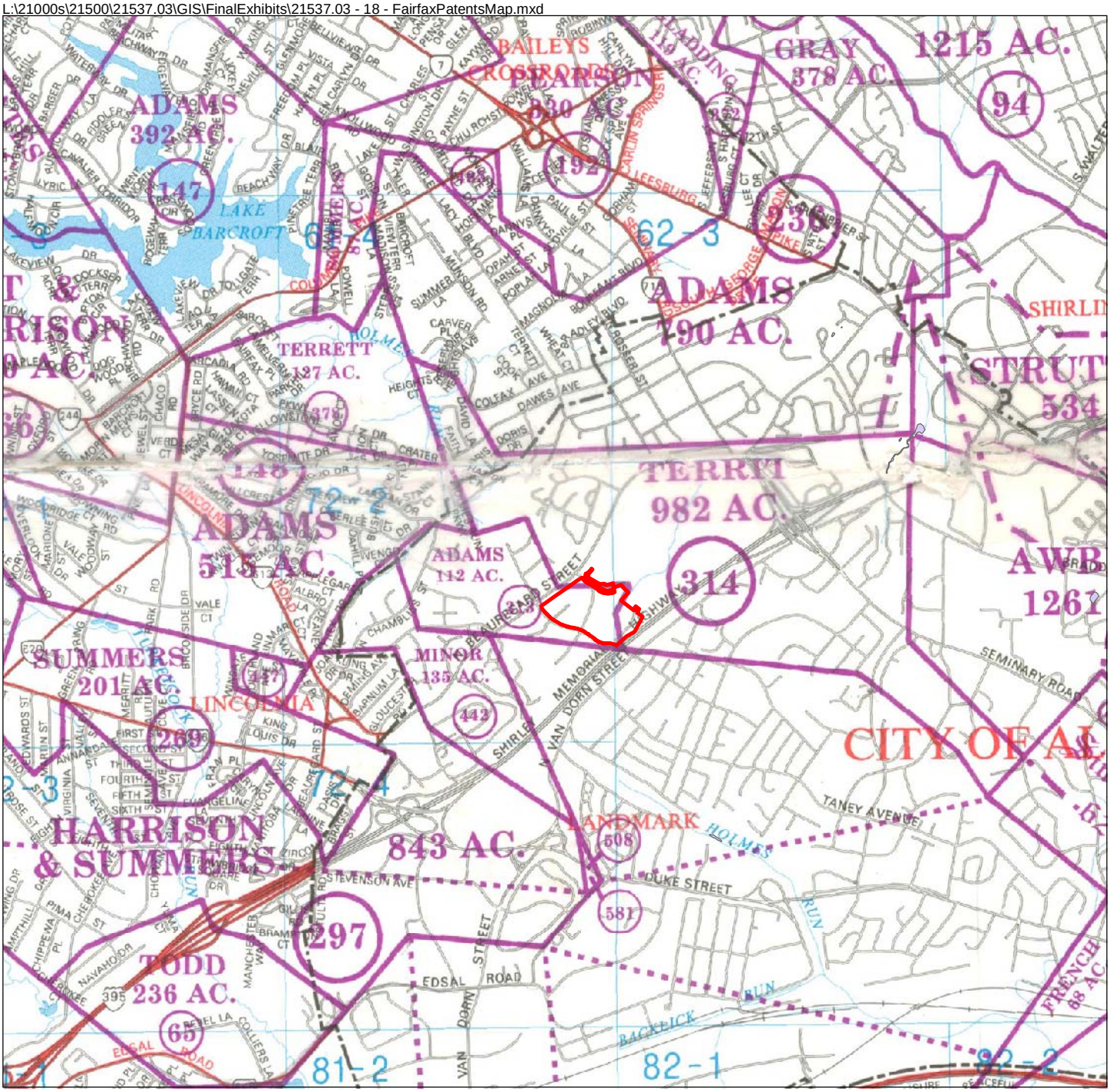


**Patents and Northern Neck Grants**
**Fairfax County, Virginia**
**Lynbrook**
**WSSI #21537.03**
**Scale: 1" = ½ Mile**

Approximate Location of Project Area

N
W E
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Map Source: Fairfax County Heritage Resources Branch, Office of Comprehensive Planning.

***Thunderbird Archeology***
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***Exhibit 11***

In July of 1741, Gabriel Adams conveyed the previously discussed 112-acre tract, *which included the current study area,* to William Henry Terrett for "nine pistoles & eight thousand pounds of Tobacco" under a one year mortgage (Fairfax Deed Book 2:13-17). Also included in this transaction was a 300-acre portion of Adam's larger 515-acre patent. Two months earlier in May of 1741, Terrett had also patented 127 acres along Holmes Run (Northern Neck Grant F: 251). By 1742, Terrett owned 1810.5 acres in the newly created Fairfax County.

Although it remains uncertain if Adams resided in the vicinity of the study area or was an absentee landowner, Terrett appears to have manifested the trend of settlement in the area by wealthy plantation owners with his construction of Oakland, the Terrett family plantation home in 1741. Oakland (DHR Resource 100-0239) would currently be located east of the study area on the southeast side of Shirley Memorial Highway. This portion of the estate on Seminary Hill remained in the Terrett family until 1917, when the remaining 106 acres was sold by a great-grandson, John W. Terrett, to J.E. Douglas. The Terrett family burying grounds, excepted in the 1917 deed (Fairfax County Deed Book G5:434), are located at 1023 Pelham Street, north of the original Terrett family house site.

By a 1747 order of the Fairfax County Court in the *Day vs. Harrison* litigation over the boundaries of the West, Harrison and Pearson patent, the 289 ½ acre parcel owned by William and Margaret Terrett was surveyed (Exhibit 12**;** Fairfax County Record of Surveys, 1742-1856:33, formerly page 17). These lands included the site of Oakland, the Terrett mansion house, *but not the current study area.*

William H. Terrett's will, dated 7 February 1755 and proven in Fairfax County Court on 16 May 1758, left his estate and personal property to his wife, Margaret, during her lifetime, with reversion to his heirs at her death. Lots 74 and 75 in the Town of Alexandria had been previously purchased by William Henry Terrett for his minor son, Pearson Terrett, in 1752 (Fairfax County Deed Book W:190-193) but, as Pearson is not named in the will, it appears that this son predeceased his father. To his son, William Henry II, went all 982 acres of the original tract of land and the 112 acre parcel acquired by Gabriel Adams, with the provision:

> that he [William Terrett, II] do make over, convey, & confirm to the child my wife now goes with if it be a boy & to his heirs forever that tract of Land &Plantation whereon John Summers now dwells...[and to the unborn child] fifty acres of Land adjoining Summers Plantation. [Fairfax Will Book 651:181-3].

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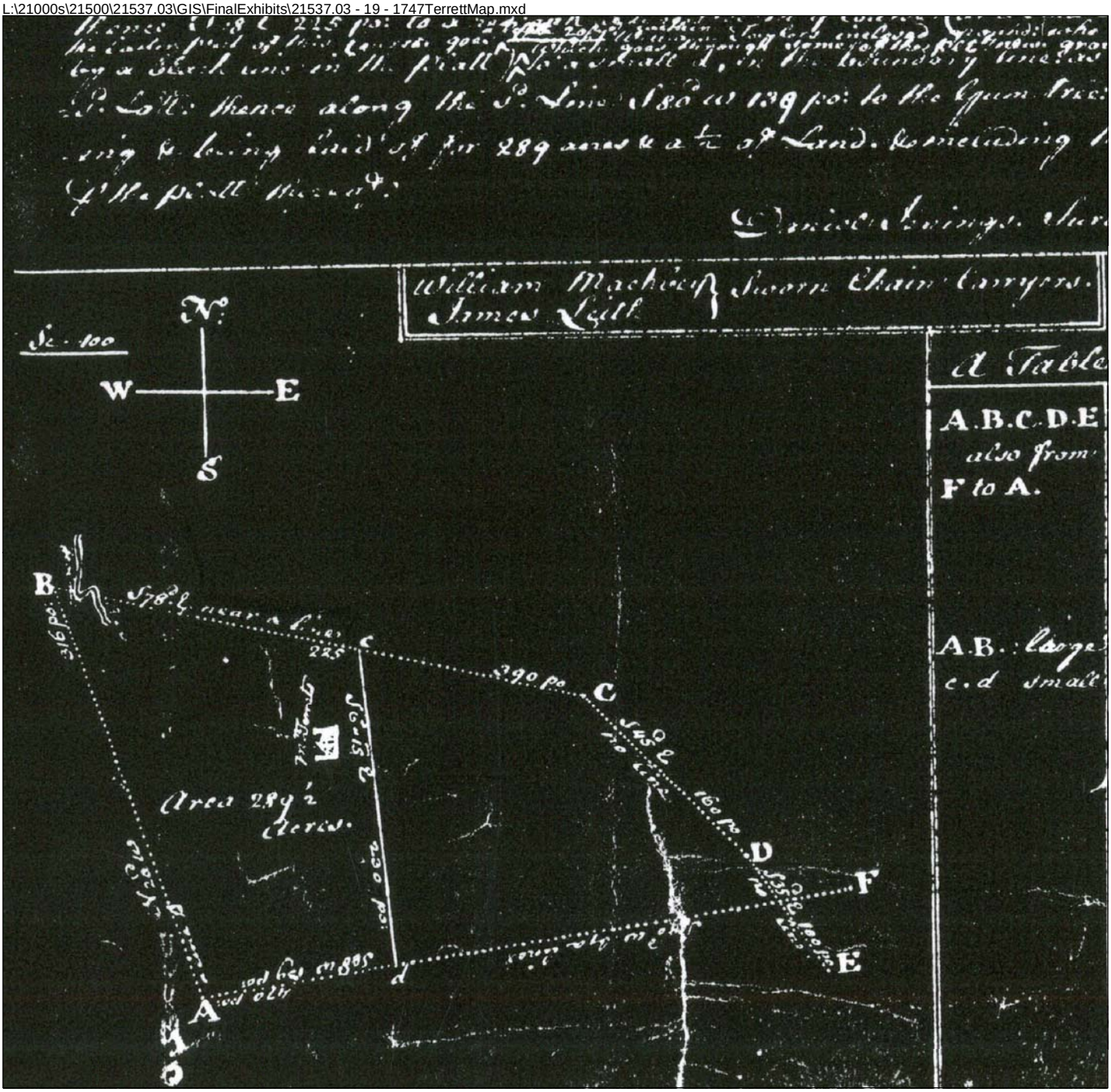
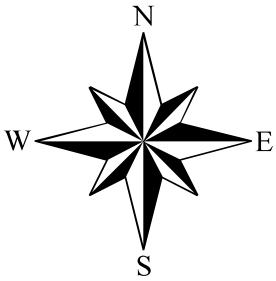



**1747 Terrett Plat Map**
**(Study Area located off the map to the West)**
**Lynbrook**
**WSSI #21537.03**
**Not to Scale**




Map Source: William Terret Plat. Fairfax County Record and Surveys 1742-1856.

***Thunderbird Archeology***
***A Division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.***

***Exhibit 12***

If his wife bore a daughter, the newborn would share the portion of the estate allotted to her two sisters, who are not identified by name (Fairfax Will Book 651:181-3). There was no codicil to the will and it is unknown if the child expected in 1755 was a son or daughter. As his son Nathaniel is also not mentioned by name in the will, some researchers presume Nathaniel to be the unborn heir mentioned in the will (Adams 1995:111). After his father's death and in accordance with the will, William Henry II deeded the two Adams' tracts and eleven slaves to his brother Nathaniel in 1773 (Fairfax County Deed Book K:347-350).

William Henry Terrett's will and estate records between 1755 and 1758 indicate that the Terrett plantation in Fairfax County was occupied by an overseer and slave quarters, with a portion of this property being leased to a John Summers, probably through a three-life-lease (99 years) (Fairfax County Will Book 651:181-183). Summers leased this property but also owned land adjoining William Terett's property to the southeast below Holmes Run.

The listing of William H. Terrett's estate accounts submitted to the Fairfax County courts in 1758 is extensive, covering 17 pages. Estate debits and credits listed for William Terrett's accounts from 1759 through 1760 name Edward Hufsey as the Terrett plantation overseer in 1758; the estate was taxed for 1,700 acres. An additional 100 acres were leased by Frank Ballinger, who paid £530 rent in 1758 and "1060£ by inventory of Summers" in 1760. Other tenants included: Sarah Thomas and Ann Ward, who paid £1060 in 1758 and 1759; Sarah Thomas paid £530 in 1760; and Benjamin Ladd was credited for £2.20.0 rent in 1759 and 1760. Locations of these leases and the amount of acreage held by the other two tenants are not stated in the accounts, *but may have included the study area.* Thomas Williams, apparently the Terrett overseer in 1760, paid "3 shares of tobacco at [the] quarter" (Fairfax County Will Book 651:275-291).

Land use on the Terrett estate is indicated by slaves (21), livestock consisting of horses, cattle, pigs and sheep, farming tools (plows, hoes, reap hooks), and one hogshead of tobacco. Cobbler's tools, carpenter tools and a spinning wheel either indicate activities associated with a self-sufficient plantation dependent on slave labor and temporary hire, or else an exchange of their shoe making and carpentry work for other plantation necessities. Although farming tools appear in the inventory, no other crops besides the tobacco are listed. The Terrett standard of living, and the wide range of imported merchandise available, is indicated in the extensive list of household goods and furniture. Household items were furniture, a spinning wheel, a picture, and domestic earthenware, table linen, knives and forks (no spoons). Inventoried luxury items include delft tableware and chinaware, a silver watch, glass bottles and decanters. Intellectual interests and amusement are indicated by the maps, ink stands, and a fiddle and a drum listed in the estate inventory (Fairfax County Will Book 651:183-187).

*William Henry Terrett II*

The next generation of Terrett's who owned the Lynbrook property included William Henry II, his wife Amelia Hunter and three children: George Hunter, John Hunter and Nancy (Douglas). "A Fairfax County Rental for 1761" lists Henry Wm. [sic] Terrett II as paying quit rents for 1,802 acres. Mitchell (1988:260) lists the Terrett heirs on the quit rent rolls for 1,802 acres from 1761 through 1774, with a notation appearing on the 1764 rent roll stating that "The Exrs. refuse to pay until the heir is of age." As stated above and in accordance his father's will, William deeded the acres in 1773 to his brother Nathaniel, who may have been of age at this time (Fairfax County Deed Book K:347-350).

Fairfax County's Tax List A in 1787 lists William Henry Terrell [sic] taxed for himself, 19 slaves, ten horses, mares, colts, or mules and 15 cattle. Margaret West, widow, (his mother remarried John West) is listed as owning 26 slaves, eight horses, mares, colts, or mules, and 23 head of cattle; she was exempt from taxes (Schreiner-Yantis and Love 1987:1059). In the 1785 tax list for Fairfax County, Virginia (known as the "1790 Census"), William Henry Terrett is listed as the head of household with a family of five whites, one house, and four other buildings (1790 Virginia Census: 87). His plantation dwelling, presumably the one inherited from his father, was located on Holmes Run below Robert Allison's Mill, 1 1/2 miles from Alexandria (AG 24 December 1798).

The mid 18$^{th}$ century transition from an economy based on tobacco monoculture to the cultivation of wheat may have been linked to the early division of the Terrett plantation. Although the following land transaction descriptions do not necessarily include the project area, they provide context for the further estate subdivision. During the Revolutionary War period, two deeds from William Terrett, one to John Carlyle and one to William Fraser, appear in the general Fairfax County Deed Index as having been recorded in Book N.; this is among the deed books that disappeared during the Civil War. John Carlyle does not appear in Fairfax County's 1787 tax list. William Fraser is listed as owning three slaves and either one horse, mare, colt or mule (Schreiner-Yantis and Love 1987:1054). No other documents were located to confirm the details of the transactions to Carlyle and Fraser.

An eighty-one year lease of 50 acres, executed in 1785 by Terrett's widow, Margaret Pearson Terrett West, and William H. Terrett II to Daniel McCallister, was "for and in consideration of £6 yearly rents and covenants." The 50 acres were described as located on the west side of Homes Run to the land of William H. Terrett "which Margaret West

holds in right of dower with right of reversion to son, William H. Terrett" (Fairfax County Deed Book P:410-412). Daniel McCollister [sic] appears in the Fairfax County tax list in 1787 with one horse (mare, colt or mule) and one head of cattle (Schreiner-Yantis and Love 1987:1057). Forty-four and one-half acres "on the west side of Holmes Run above the milldam" were deeded by William H. Terrett and his wife Amelia (Amelia Hunter, 1756-1830), in 1786 to Robert Allison of the Town of Alexandria for £60.00 (Fairfax County Deed Book 27 (A2):389-392).

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

William Henry (II) Terrett's will proven in Fairfax County Court on 18 April 1826, left his estate and personal property to his wife, Amelia, during her lifetime, with reversion to his heirs at her death. His two sons, George Hunter and John Hunter, and his son-in-law, Allen Macrea, were named executors (Fairfax County Will Book 664:136-38).

*George Hunter Terrett*

George Hunter (Terrett) inherited a portion of his grandfather's original patent through his father's will, several other tracts of land, and approximately 28 slaves (Table 3). His inheritance included "the farm on which he resides, called West Pearson and Harrison tract, according to its known…" (Fairfax County Will Book 664:136). John Hunter (Terrett) received all land in Fairfax County not bequeathed to his brother; specifically those located north and adjoining George's land; this included a 100-acre tract acquired from Benjamin Thornton. John also received an equal number of slaves. Their sister, Nancy Douglas, received the land on which she and her husband currently resided, which had originally been conveyed from William Bird. She also received a small tract of land "adjoining the land next to Francis Peyton", and at least 14 slaves (Fairfax County Will Book 664:136-38).

**Table 3: List of Slaves Inherited by the Children of William Henry (II) Terrett**
(Fairfax County Will Book 664:136-38).

| **George Hunter** | |
|---|---|
| William | Bill |
| George | Henson |
| Simon | Finley |
| Henry | Turner |
| John | Daniel blacksmith |
| Patty | Henry and Dorcas, and her daughter Monia |
| Terry | Livinia and her child |
| Suck | Julia Ann |
| Joe | Kitty |
| Charles | Jesse |
| Moses | Ellen |
| Mima | Robert |
| Anna and her children | Ann Cecelia and her child |

| **John Hunter** | |
|---|---|
| Daniel | Sophy |
| Peter | Andrew |
| Hanson | Charlotte |
| Hannah | Kitty |
| Jenny | Letitia and her two childen |
| James | Nell Monia and her son Frederick |
| Edmund | David |
| Simon | Cyrus |
| Selina | House kitty and her two children |
| George | Gus |
| | Forrester |

| **Nancy Douglas Macrea** |
|---|
| John |
| Richard |
| Washington |
| Ulinney |
| Linny |
| Ann |
| Harriet |
| Peg and her three children |
| Kitty Emiline |
| John |
| Jane |
| Jacob |

*The property which included the Lynbrook study area* now passed into the hands of George Hunter Terrett and his wife Hannah B. Ashton. Together, they had 12 children; the most renowned was George Hunter Terrett II, who had a distinguished career in both the United States Marine Corps and the Confederate Army[3].

George Hunter (Sr.) Terrett's will, proven in Fairfax County Court on 17 July 1843, appointed his wife, Hannah Butler, as sole Executrix and guardian of the underage children. His sons George and Burdett were appointed Trustees of their brother Alexander, and given the responsibility of managing his share of the estate. Hannah was directed to take the "utmost care, respectively, in and about the morals and education" of the minors (Fairfax County Will Book 670 (U1):127). The entire Terrett estate was left to Hannah, with reversion to their children upon her death or remarriage.

The will, dated 2 September 1838, excluded mention of his eldest son William Henry, who was residing with them at the time. William Henry's interest in the inheritance was later added in a codicil dated 3 March 1839. It is not clear why he was originally excluded, but Terrett did stress that he had "the same love and affection which I have for…my other children" and placed him "on equal footing" with the others. (Fairfax County Will Book 670 (U1):127-8).

Slavery remained vital on the Terrett plantation in the antebellum period; 36 enslaved individuals are included in the estate inventory (Fairfax County Will Book 670 (U1):136-7). Terrett's will and codicil also take care to mention the equal division of the slaves to his children, taking into account the individuals already given to his daughter Mary Payne (Fairfax County Will Book 670 (U1):127-8). Again, land use at the estate is indicated by the personal inventory, which was valued at $8379. The inventory includes the slaves (26), livestock (35 cattle, 1 yoke of oxen, 36 sheep) and farming implements (a grain fan, a sleigh, two harrows and a carryall) and one set of blacksmith tools. Household items included 8 beds and furniture for four rooms, 2 sideboards, 1 sofa, 1 Mahogany arm chair, 2 ottomans, 1 Dog chains, 1 Pair Brass Andirons, Fence (?) and shovel and tongs, 2 Large Looking Glasses, 1 Eight Day Clock, 1 Bookshelf and Books and a Silver Plate (Fairfax County Will Book 670 (U1):127-8).

Hannah B. Terrett is listed in the agricultural census for 1850 with a large estate (270 improved acres and 448 forested acres) valued at $14,360. Her livestock including 20 cows, 2 oxen, and 15 sheep were valued at around $600. Cultivated crops included wheat and corn and wool and hay were produced on her land. A Jane Townsend is also listed in the 1850 agricultural census, but it is not clear if she is a tenant of the Terretts'.

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[3] George Hunter Terrett (II) served in the USMC for over 30 years. He resigned in 1861, after Virginia chose to secede from the Union. Terrett served as an officer in the Confederate army and was in charge of leading the troops from Alexandria as Union troops invaded and occupied the city. He was captured on April 2, 1865 near Amelia Courthouse and was imprisoned on Johnson's Island. He was released three months after the war was over and eventually returned to the family home in Fairfax County (Donelly 1975: 47-54). The original home, Oakwood, had been destroyed during the war, but had been rebuilt.

**Subdivision of the Terrett Estate**

Unlike many old plantations in the area that were abandoned or sold to immigrant farmers during the agricultural and economic crises of the Antebellum period, much of the Terrett lands remained within the family, even following the death of the patriarch. The familial division of the plantation was not; however, accomplished without some difficulties and some lands were sold to parties outside the family.

Although George H. Terrett left a will, there was obviously a dispute amongst his heirs, as his wife filed a bill of complaint in 1851 seeking to sell the real estate and divide the personal estate, including the slaves (*Hannah B. Terrett vs. George W. Terrett et. al*. Chancery Court Cause 1873-04 (Susp30A), Fairfax County Court Records). Hannah B. Terrett is listed as filing on her own behalf and "as guardian of Burditt [sic] Terrett and as committee of Alexander Terrett". Although George and Burdett were appointed guardians of Alexander, their mother claimed some responsibility, possibly because Burdett appears to be a minor.

By order of the court, the property was subdivided by the county surveyor into six lots (Exhibit 13):

Lot 1 = 142 acres, 3 roods, 4 poles
Lot 2 = 220 acres, 1 rood, 11 ½ poles
Lot 3 = 235 acres, 3 roods, 37 ½ poles
Lot 4 = 280 acres, 7 poles
Lot 5 = 180 acres, 35 poles
Lot 6 = 111 acres, 26 ½ poles

William H. Dulany was appointed Commissioner of Sale and by order of the court, the sale was advertised in the Alexandria Gazette, National Intelligencer, and the Fairfax News. There may have been difficulty in selling off the land, as three separate auctions and one private sale were held. Lots 1 and 6 were sold to B. Scarce on January 8, 1852, while a small ¼ acre parcel located south of the Little River Turnpike was purchased by Mr. A.C. Terrett (*Hannah B Terrett vs. George W. Terrett et. al*. Chancery Court Cause 1873-04 (Susp30A), Fairfax County Court Records).

The plat map places the Terrett House (where Hannah and at least one son, William Henry resided) within Lot 2 roughly 2000 feet from Holmes Run. An unnamed "Avenue", is shown running NW-SE to the east of the Terrett house. No other structures are depicted on the map; however, a description of the January sale includes a log cabin on the 4 acres that was sold to E.A. Dickens. It is not clear where this 4 acre lot was located.

In February of 1852, the Terrett residence (and all of Lot 2) was sold to three of the Terrett brothers (Frederick A.C., Gibson and George). An 18 acre plot adjacent to Lot 4 and fronting Holmes Run was in dispute between the heirs of John and George Terrett, and was not put on the auction block.

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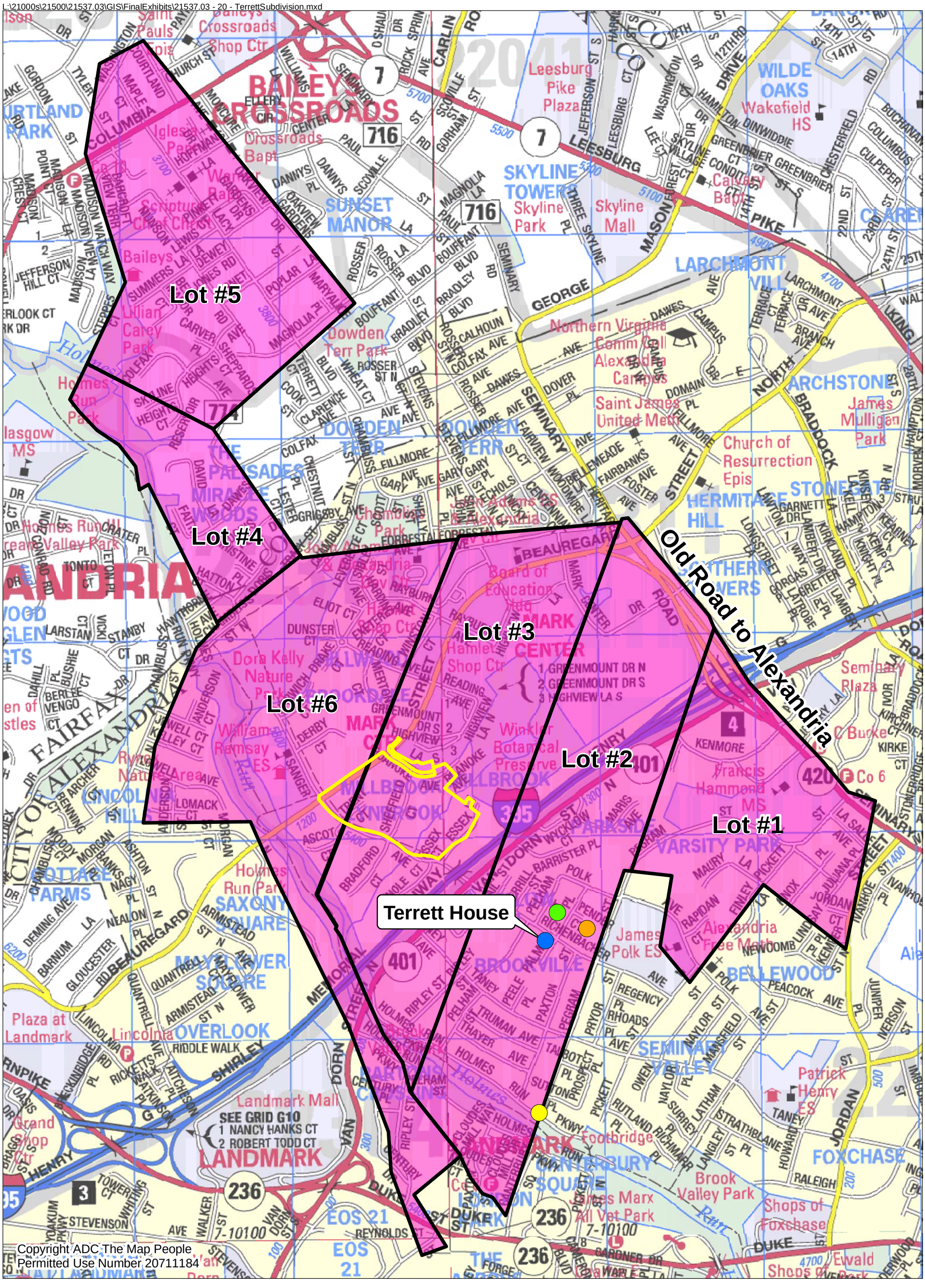


Approximate Location of Project Area

Approximate Location of 1851 Subdivision Lots

Probable Location of Cemetery (44AX0135)

DHR Location of 44AX0135

Approximate Location of Clouds Mill

**Re-Constructed Terrett Property Subdivision Map**
**Lynbrook**
**WSSI #21537.03**
**Scale: 1" = ½ Mile**

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Subdivision Source: Fairfax County, Virginia Chancery Causes, Terrett et. al. vs. Terrett et. al., 1873 -04 (Susp 30A) Fairfax County Court Records

***Thunderbird Archeology***
***A Division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.***

***Exhibit 13***

**Late Antebellum and Civil War Era Property History**

The Lynbrook at Mark Center Property is located within Lot 3 and Lot 4 (see Exhibit 13); the property history of each lot in the years preceding and during the war are discussed in the remainder of this section

*Terrett Lot #3 (the Dixon Tract[4]); 1852 -1865*

Lot 3 was not auctioned, but was held for private sale, probably in the spring of 1852, with the approval of the court (*Hannah B Terrett vs. George W. Terrett et. al*. Chancery Court Cause 1873-04 (Susp30A), Fairfax County Court Records). The cause was never officially terminated with a final decree; the loose papers are located with the suspended records (Susp30A) in the Fairfax County Courthouse. This tract, which includes the majority of the study area, was sold privately to Turner Dixon for $5000. Dixon apparently did not obtain a deed for the property and the only record of sale located was in a later deed, dated 22 February 1866:

> in the case of Terretts Guardian etc vs. Terretts heirs etc of the first part, Mary J. Dixon, Executrix & sole devisee of Turner Dixon…by virtue of a decree of the said court, rendered in the above cause, the said party [W.H. Dulany, Commisioner] sold a portion of the tract of land in the said county belonging to the heirs of George Terrett, deceased, and the said Turner Dixon became the purchaser of that portion known and designated in the proceedings of said cause as "Lot #3"…containing 234 acres [Fairfax County Deed Book 94 (O4):332].

Turner and his wife Mary J. Dixon, daughter of John B. Patton, are listed in the 1850 Federal census records as residing in Alexandria. They likely continued to lease the Lynbrook property, but it is not known at this time to whom. The couple was married at Christ Church, in the city of Alexandria on 22 June 1832. They had at least two children: Anne Marie, who died at the age of two months, and an unnamed son, who also preceded his mother in death (Pippenger 2005:227; Alexandria Will Book 1:12).

Dixon served as a high sheriff and a magistrate for the City of Alexandria and was a signatory on the 1846 petition for retrocession of the City of Alexandria back to Virginia (Pippenger 1995: 84-5). He also signed the petitions for the creation of the Harper's Ferry Railroad Company, for increasing wages for property assessors, for the establishment of banks with sufficient capital for farmers, for testing the validity of the B&O RR charter, and for proper regulations and licensing of "the business of piloting on the Potomac River" (Pippenger 1995: 88-9; 96; 118; 123; 126-7). He was also against the creation of the Hustings Court (Pippenger 1995:97-8).

[4] Aka the "Fleming Tract" (Adams 1994:115).

*Terrett Lot #4; 1852 - 1865*

Lot 4 was further subdivided and sold in February and March of 1852. Nathaniel Terrett purchased the circa 28 acre parcel ($20 an acre) that is partially included in the current study area (described in further detail below). Lastly, 116 acres of Lot 4 was sold at $20 an acre to Frederick Terrett and the remainder was sold to C. Libby at $19 an acre (*Hannah B Terrett vs. George W. Terret et. al*. Chancery Court Cause 1873-04 (Susp30A), Fairfax County Court Records).

**The Project Area During the Civil War**

Prior to the Civil War, few detailed maps of northern Virginia existed. The 1826 Boye map of Virginia, although only slightly more detailed than the 1807 Madison map (see Exhibit 4), was widely in use until the 1850's when commercially published maps became available for a few selected counties. At the onset of the war, Federal and Confederate military authorities ordered that new maps be prepared for the war effort. Several of these wartime maps provide useful information about land use within the study area about a decade after the major subdivision of the Terrett estate in 1852.

On McDowell's 1862 *Map of Northeastern Virginia* the project area appears to be mostly wooded; however some open space - possibly under cultivation- is shown closer to Holmes Run (Exhibit 14). The project area is shown north of Seminary Road and Holmes Run, south of Bailey's Crossroads and northwest of the Theological Seminary. One dwelling, associated with the name "Townsend", is located within or adjacent to the northern end of the project area. Major George Hunter Terrett's estate is located less than ½ mile to the south and the residence of Henry Bontz, a well known Alexandria butcher, is located equidistant to the east.

The Townsends are likely tenants of Turner Dixon at this time, but it not clear how long they leased the property, as no Townsends were located within the federal census records in the same area of Fairfax County (Falls Church Township) as Henry Bontz and George Hunter Terrett. In 1860, William and Jane Townsend are listed as residing South [of the] Orange and Alexandria Railroad, which by 1870, was identified as the Dranesville Township in the census records.

Beginning in 1861, a number of Federal forts were established around the Capitol City, including the fringes of Alexandria, for the defenses of Washington. Several of these forts are also shown on the McDowell map (see Exhibit 14) and the Lynbrook property is located just outside of this line of defense, within close proximity to Fort Worth and Fort Ward.

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**1862 McDowell Map**
**Northeast Virginia and Vicinity of Washington D.C.**
**Lynbrook**
**WSSI #21537.03**
**Scale: 1" = ½ mile**

Approximate Location of Project Area

Map Source: Map of N. Eastern Virginia and Vicinity of Washington. Compiled by General Irvin Mc Dowell, January 1862. United States. Corps of Topographical Engineers". Original Scale: 1" = 1 mile.

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***Exhibit 14***

The 1860s Army Corps Map of Alexandria, Arlington County and Fairfax County, Virginia shows Clouds Mill situated southeast of the project area along Holmes Run, and several neighbors identified in the vicinity include the Riley family, Henry Bontz and Major Terrett (Exhibit 15). The project area is shown in greater detail on this map with cleared fields on terraces below an estate containing five buildings (Exhibit 16). The five buildings appear in the vicinity of the northern boundary of the project area. The main residence appears to be enclosed within a fenced area with two dependencies nearby to the north. Two additional outbuildings are located across the road east of the main house. This road eventually leads through the Lynbrook property to the George Terrett estate (see Exhibit 15).

No documentary evidence of Civil War era military activity on the project area was located and, as previously discussed, the study property was generally on or within Union lines throughout most of the war. Notable Civil War military sites and events in the vicinity of the study area are discussed in the following text.

The Virginia Seminary and Episcopal High School buildings and property (site 44AX0173), which are located east of the project area (see Exhibit 14) was occupied by a detachment of U.S. Military in July of 1861 (United States War Department 1881:11) and was used as a headquarters and U.S. military hospital during the war (Hurd 1970:24, 25). In 1861-1862, Major-General William B. Franklin, commander of the Franklin Corps, was headquartered at the Theological Seminary (United States War Department 1897:793). The Franklin Corps, encamped on Seminary Hill "near [the] Theological Seminary, Va." in June of 1861, consisted of the 18th Maine, 19th Maine, 136th Pennsylvania and the 137th Pennsylvania; these troops were reinforced in September of 1862 by the 121st Pennsylvania (United States War Department 1887:97; Frobel 1992:29). The Seminary, originally established as the Protestant Episcopal Seminary in 1823 on the corner of King and Washington Streets in the town of Alexandria, had been relocated in 1827 to the 59 acre tract of land purchased from the West estate on the northwest corner of Seminary Road and North Quaker Lane (McCord 1990:1).

On December 11, 1862, Ann Frobel wrote in her Civil War Diary: "...that all the camps...about the Seminary have been removed within the past few days". Although no disease outbreak or battles were reported to have occurred in the vicinity of Alexandria, on January 26, 1863, Miss Frobel stated: "We counted...seventeen ambulances on the turnpike road going to the Seminary where they deposited their load" (Frobel 1992:141,157).

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**1860's United States Army Corps of Engineers Map**
**Alexandria, Arlington County and Fairfax County, VA**
**Lynbrook**
**WSSI #21537.03**
**Scale: 1" = ½ Mile**

Approximate Location of Project Area

Map Source: "Detailed map of part of Virginia from Alexandria to the Potomac River above Washington, D.C." 186?. Army Corps of Topographical Engineers. Original Scale: Unknown.

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***Exhibit 15***

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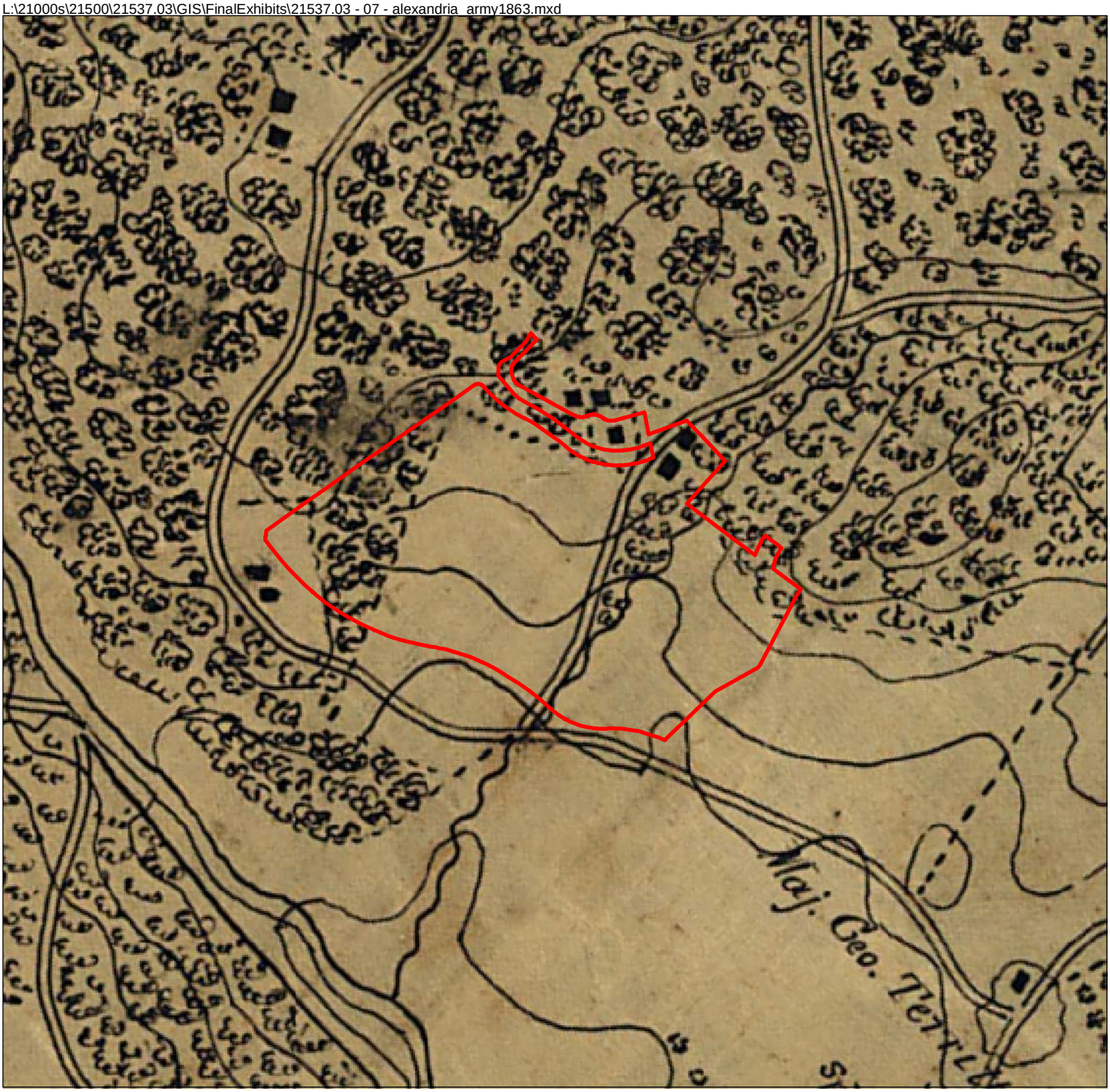


**1860's United States Army Corps of Engineers Map**
**Alexandria, Arlington County and Fairfax County, VA**
**Lynbrook**
**WSSI #21537.03**
**Scale: 1" = 500'**

Approximate Location of Project Area

Map Source: "Detailed map of part of Virginia from Alexandria to the Potomac River above Washington, D.C." 186?. Army Corps of Topographical Engineers. Original Scale: Unknown.

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***Exhibit 16***

Federal troops passed through vicinity of the Bailey's Crossroads, located just over one mile to the north of the study area, before and after the First Battle of Manassas, or Bull Run, which was waged southwest of Centreville on the south side of Bull Run in Prince William County. This battle was fought between the forces of Confederate Generals Beauregard and Joseph Johnston and General Irvin McDowell, commander of the United States forces on the 18th and 21st of July 1861. Confederate troops briefly occupied the same area from late July through September 1861, before withdrawing to the Fairfax Courthouse (Zeavin 2001:45). Following the Confederate withdrawal, Federal troops again moved into the vicinity of Bailey's Crossroads and spent the winter of 1861-62 occupying the ridgelines above "Barcroft's Mill" on Holmes Run.

Colonel George Hunter Terrett (II) fought for the Confederacy throughout the war. He was captured on April 2, 1865 near Amelia Courthouse was released three months after the war was over and eventually returned to the family home in Fairfax County (Donnelly 1975: 47-54).

**Reconstruction Era and Early 20th Century Property History**

Defeat in the Civil War and the disruption of economic life by the war and emancipation created an initial period of deprivation for Virginia and much of the South (DHR 2003:49). However economic conditions gradually improved in this area, in part to an increase in farming productivity coupled with proximity to railroads, which facilitated the transport of farm products from Fairfax Counties into Washington, D.C. and other more urban areas (Smith and Causey 2005:21). By the end of the 19th century, the population of the county increased as residents of Washington D.C. migrated out of the city and eventually settled in the surrounding rural areas.

The Hopkins 1879 map reflects the increased settlement in the vicinity, although no house or roads are shown within the project area (Exhibit 17). Clouds Mill has been renamed the Triadelphia Grist Mill and Major George Terrett's residence was now owned by Mrs. Terrett. South of the project area lies the town of Lincolnia, whose name was changed after the War (Pence 2007: 51). A Terrett family cemetery is reportedly located at the end of Franconia Road on the former property of John Hunter Terrett (Pence 2007: 53 and see Exhibit 13).

Over a decade later, the 1894 Hopkins map shows the W.G. Cockerill residence and 281/4 acre farm within or adjacent to the project area (Exhibit 18). His brother's 22 acre farm (C.B. Cockerill) is approximately one mile to the southeast. The 204 [sic 234] acre property belonging to the Turner Dixon heirs is identified on the map west of the project area and George H. Territt's estate is located to the southeast. Overlays of the Terrett estate division plat maps from 1851 with the Hopkins map show some discrepancy in the identified location of the Cockerill and Dixon properties by the mapmaker (see Exhibit 18).

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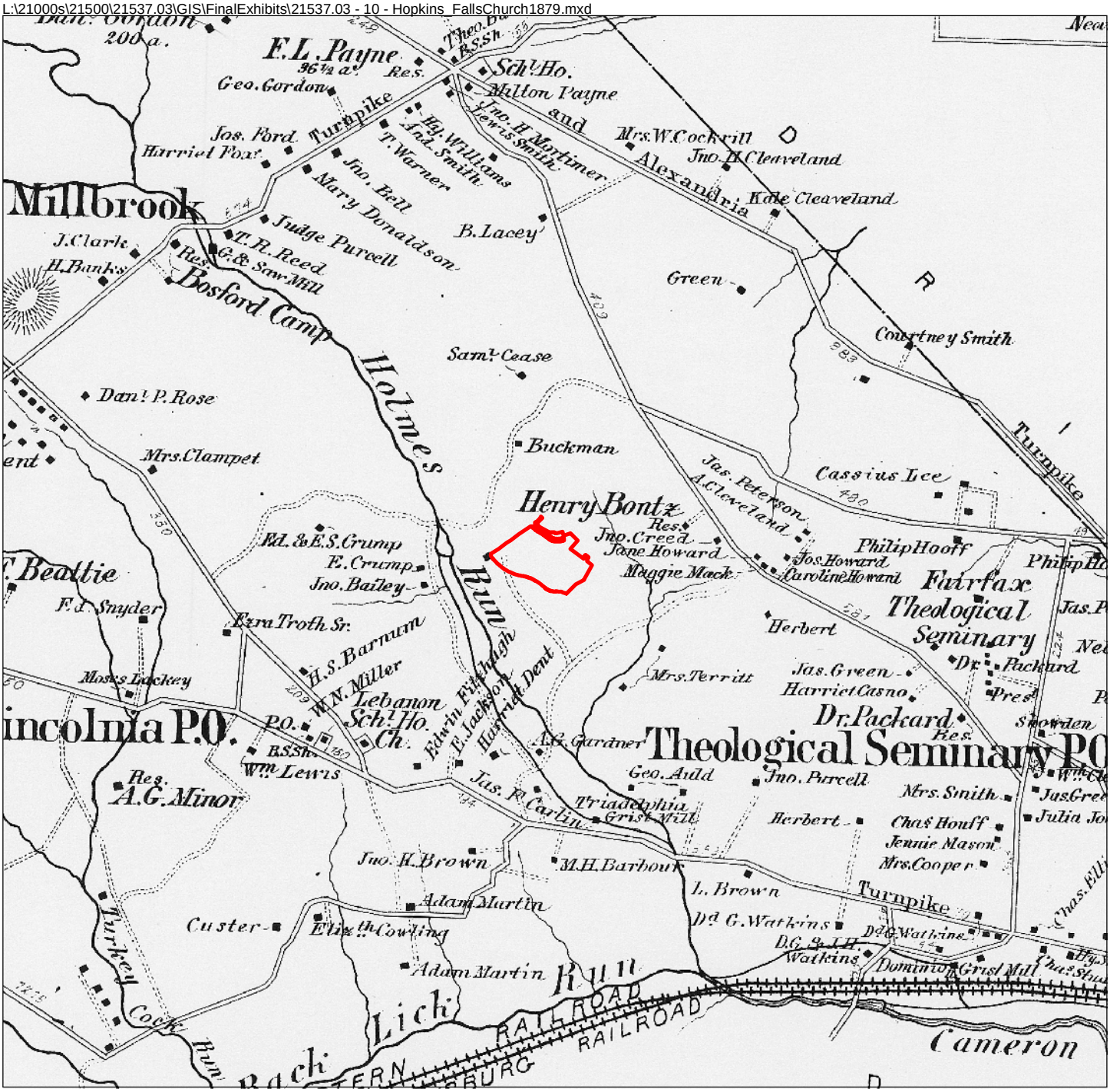


**1879 Hopkins Map**
**Falls Church, District No. 4, Virginia**
**Lynbrook**
**WSSI #21537.03**
**Scale: 1" = ½ mile**

Approximate Location of Project Area

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**Map Source: "Falls Church, VA. District No. 4. Entered according to the Act of Congress in the year 1879. By G.M. Hopkins in the Office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington". Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington D.C. Original Scale: 2 inches = 1 mile.**

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***Exhibit 17***

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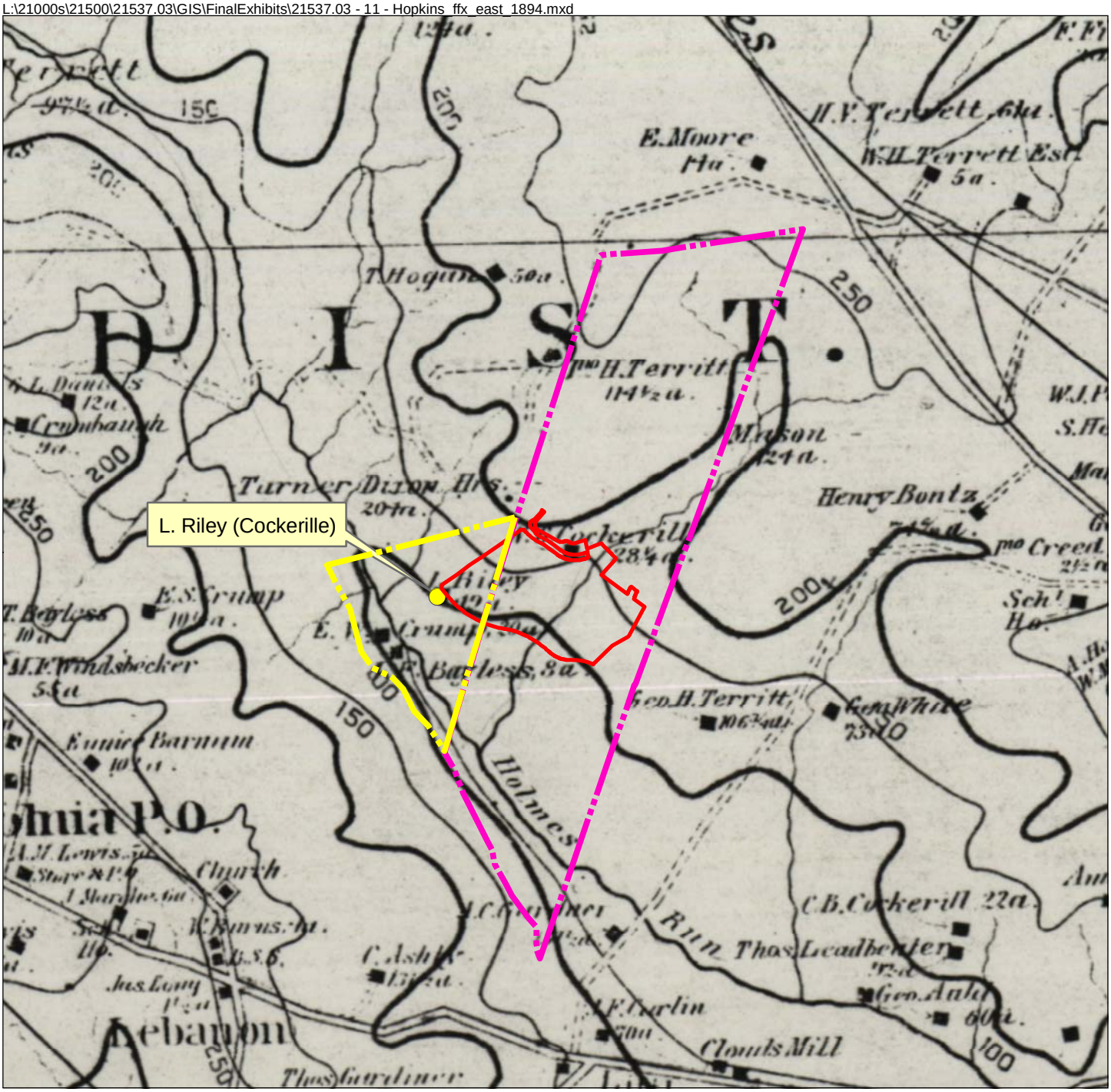


Map Source: "Map of Fairfax, Prince William and Loudoun Counties, Virginia. Copied by J. Paul Hoffman. Topographical Office. 1864". Library of Congress Geography and Map Division Washington D.C. Original scale: ½" = 1 mile.

**1894 Hopkins Map**
**Fairfax County, VA**
**Lynbrook**
**WSSI #21537.03**
**Scale: 1" = ¼ mile**

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1899 Mountjoy (Cockerille) Tract: 36 acres

1942 Fleming (Dixon) Tract: 234 acres

Approximate Location of Project Area

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***Exhibit 18***

As clearly depicted on Exhibit 18, Hopkins misidentified the location of the 204-acre property belonging to heirs of Turner Dixon. Their property is shown west of the W.G. Cockerill [sic] house, instead of to the east. A second discrepancy is apparent in the plat map overlays on Exhibit 18, which show the 1894 location of the Cockerille house within the (correct location of the) Turner Dixon property and not within the adjacent 28 1/4 acre parcel belonging to the Cockerille family. The house identified as the "L. Riley" property, may in fact be the Cockerille house. An 1860 map shows the Riley house further west of the project area (see Exhibit 15).

The reason or reasons for this discrepancy are not readily apparent. The mistakes may simply be careless mislabeling; however, they may also have resulted from survey error. The 28 ¼ -acre Cockerille parcel was not resurveyed until 1899, when it was found to encompass circa 36 acres. Likewise, historic records indicate that Lot #3 of the Terrett estate was resurveyed in 1864 and, in 1942, when it was found to contain circa 205 acres rather then 234 acres, a discrepancy of approximately 29 acres.

Regardless of the occupants, the house within the northern end of the current study area appears in this location on historic maps at least through 1932, and may be the "fine residence" mentioned in a 1940 recollection by a descendent of the Dixon family (described in detail below). The project area is shown throughout this time as cleared of vegetation, and was likely used for agricultural purposes (Exhibits 19 and 20).

The 1932 USGS map shows the house within the northern end of the project area along the intersection of several unimproved roads (see Exhibit 19). The road divides to the east and eventually leads toward the old Terrett residence, while the western branch leads to a house located off the southwestern corner of the project area. By 1944, both houses have apparently been demolished and are no longer depicted on the USGS map (see Exhibit 20). Several of the unimproved roads are now shown as "trails" (indicated by a single dashed line, rather than a double line); however, a new dirt road bisects the project area.

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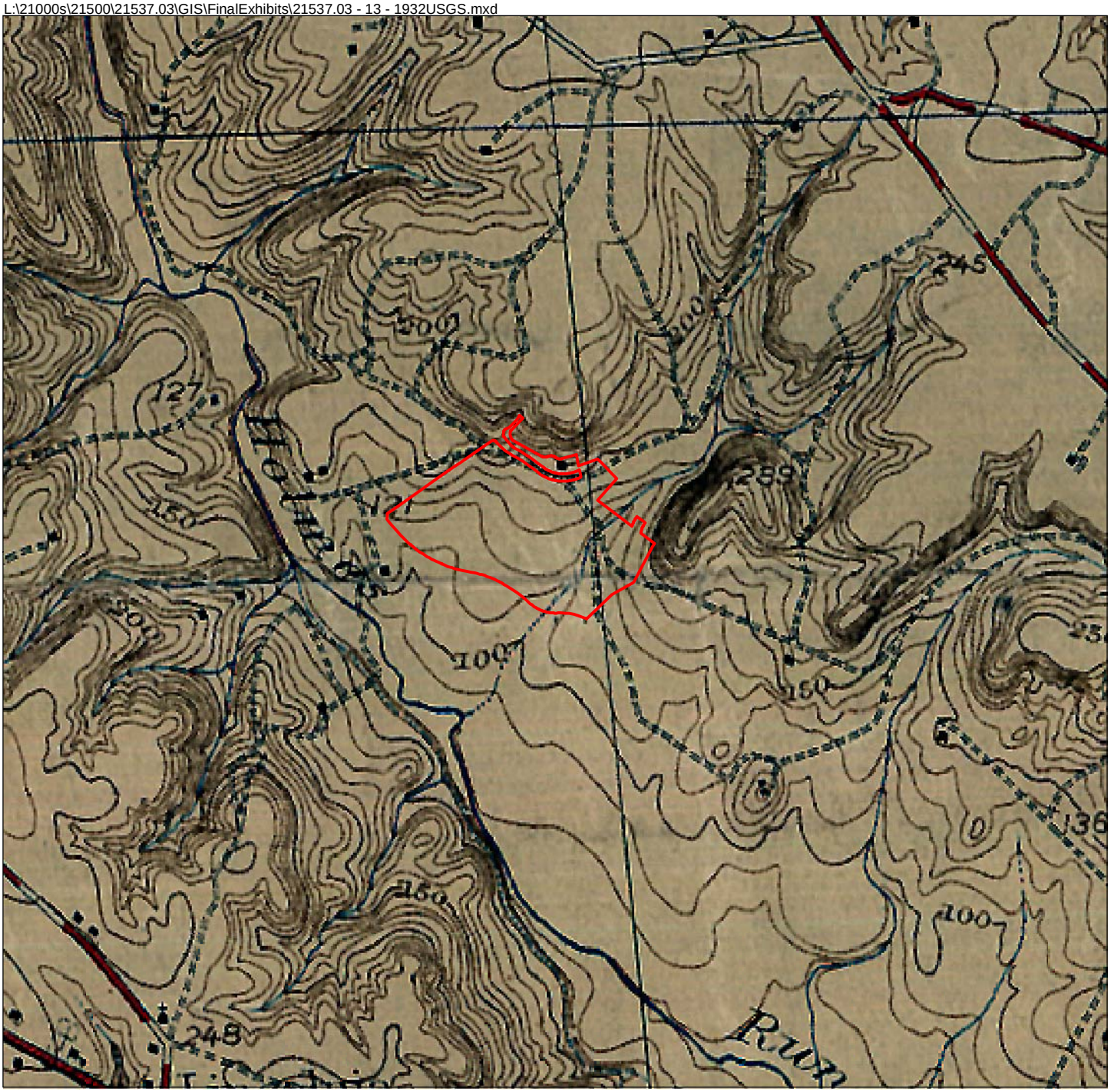


**USGS Quad Maps**
**Washington DC & Vicinity, MD-VA-DC 1932**
**Lynbrook**
**WSSI #21537.03**
**Scale: 1" = 1000'**

Approximate Location of Project Area

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***Exhibit 19***

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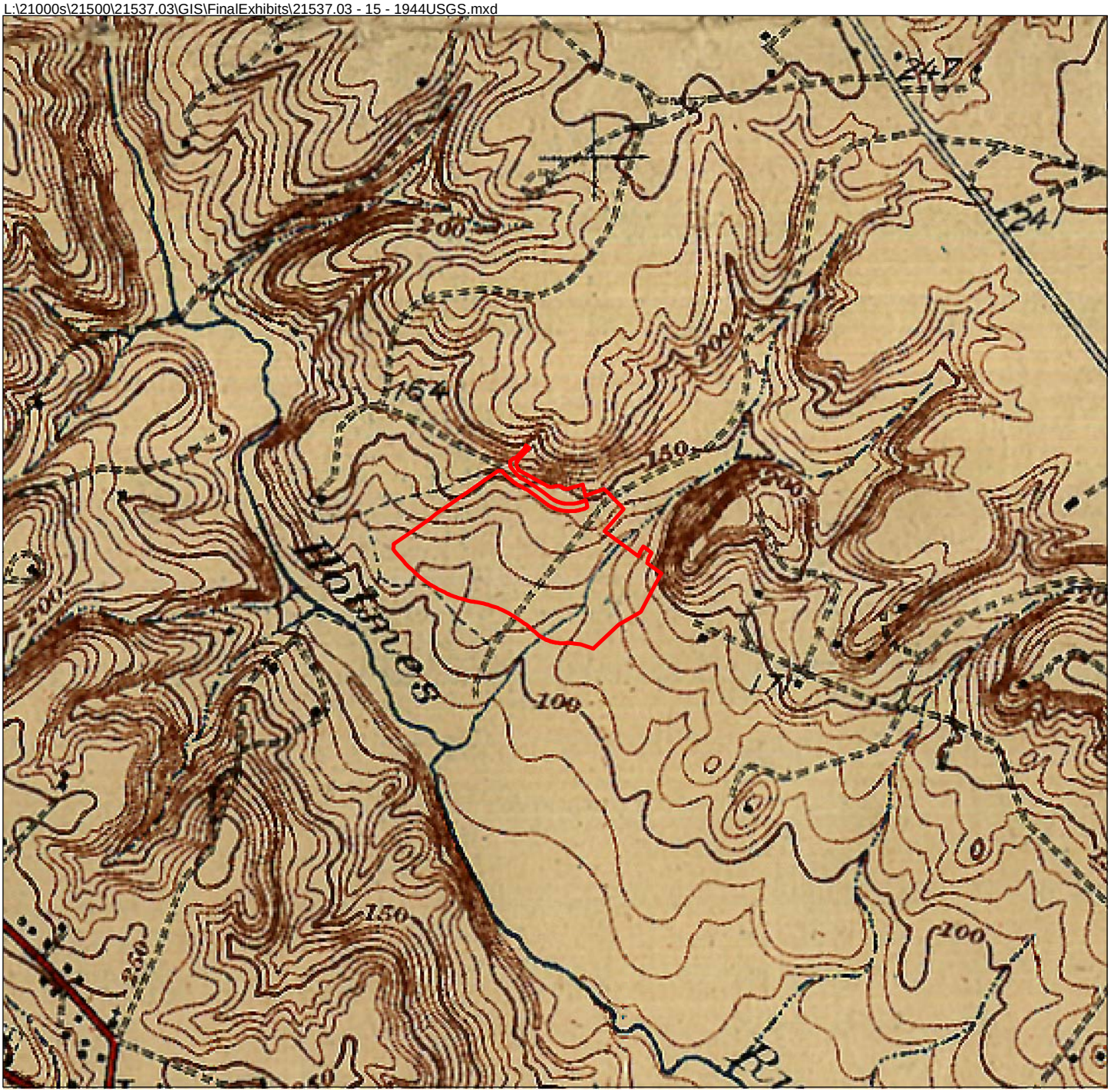


**USGS Quad Maps**
**Washington DC & Vicinity, MD-VA-DC 1944**
**Lynbrook**
**WSSI #21537.03**
**Scale: 1" = 1000'**

Approximate Location of Project Area

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***Exhibit 20***

*Terrett Lot #3 (the Dixon Tract); 1865-1940*

Terrett Lot # 3 remained in the possession of the Dixon family throughout the war years and after. Other than details provided by Civil War era historic maps, land use during Dixon's ownership remains uncertain.

Tuner Dixon's death was reported in the Alexandria Gazette in July and August of 1864. Dixon apparently did not resurvey Terrett Lot #3 after the purchase, because his widow brought a new complaint in June of 1867 to the Chancery Court in the cause of *Terrett vs. Terrett*[5]. According to the petition, a recent survey of the parcel was found to contain 28 acres less than was purchased (206 acres instead of 234 acres). Mary Dixon asked the court for a refund on the amount overpaid, $545, plus interest from December 13, 1854 (*Hannah B Terrett vs. George W. Terret et. al*. Chancery Court Cause 1873-04 (Susp30A), Fairfax County Court Records). It is not known if this issue was ever resolved.

At the time of her death, Mary Dixon was residing at the Mansion House in Alexandria with one of her nieces, Edith Quisenberry, who is enumerated in the Federal census record for that year (1870) on the line below Mary Dixon. Her will, dated November 24, 1870, left her estate to her six nieces: Mary Irwin, Ruth Irwin, Grace Irwin, Rebecca Irwin, Nannie T. Irwin, and Edith Quisenberry. Each niece subsequently made provisions in their wills to leave the property to the last surviving sister (or first cousin, in the case of Edith Quisenberry). In the event of the death of the last heir, the estate was to be divided equally amongst their four nephews, Robert, Thomas, William Irwin, and John Patton Fleming, and one niece, Mary Lee Fleming.

According to census records and other documentary evidence, the Dixon family did not reside within the project area during the late 19$^{th}$/early 20$^{th}$ century; rather the property was leased. According to a 1940 Chancery Court deposition, the "family rented it to a colored man named Giles Payne as a farm" (*Robert F. Fleming et.al. vs. Thomas Fleming Jr. et.al* Chancery Court Cause 5516, Fairfax County, Virginia). The 1940 cause is described later in this report.

[5] Mary Dixon had also petitioned the United States Senate for "relief" from the forced sale of her home and lot in the city of Alexandria. The bill passed the Senate and moved to the House for consideration on 24 January 1867. The bill (S.503) was subsequently referred to the Committee of Claims, who tabled it from further consideration on 15 February 1867.

Giles Payne appears in census records as a resident of Fairfax County between 1870 and 1910. In 1870, Giles, his wife Lucinda, and children were enumerated in the Falls Church District on the page beneath Edward Crump and Emory Crump, who are shown living across Holmes Run from the project area on both Hopkins map (see Exhibits 17 and 18). His occupation is identified as a farm hand, and he may have been working for the Crumps, who were both farmers. In 1880, Payne was identified as a 47-year-old widower, residing with three sons and two daughters. Payne and his eldest son Moses, aged 22, were identified as farm laborers, although the records indicated that they had been unemployed during that year. His other children, John (16), Isaac (14), Mary (12) and Sophia (9) were all attending school.

Was Giles Payne living within the study area at this time? Although the census enumerator did not write down street names on the 1880 census, the spatial layout of neighborhoods in the vicinity of the project area can be constructed from a close examination of historic maps and the order of the enumerated names in the census. The very first family enumerated on page 5, following the list of residents of the "Village of Bailey's Crossroads" (located north of the project area) is Beverly Lacy. The 1879 Hopkins map identifies B. Lacey as the first resident south of Bailey's Crossroads on the road to the Theological Seminary (see Exhibit 17).

The names of several families in the vicinity of Lincolnia, located west and southwest of the project area, are listed next in the census records. The families on pages 5 and 6 of the 1880 census include Bayliss, Crump, Barnum, and Fitzhugh. George Auld, whose residence is shown north of the Triadelphia Grist Mill (see Exhibit 17), is at the bottom of the page. The Cockerille families are listed at the top of the next page, suggesting that they were living adjacent to each other at that time (or William was at his brother Charles' house at the time of the census recordation). The rest of the families on this page are not depicted on the Hopkins map, with the exception, perhaps of Margaret Terrett. The name of Henry Bontz and his immediate neighbors along Seminary Road do not appear until page 16. Giles Payne is listed finally on the top of Page 8. Unfortunately, his neighbors on this page of the census list are also not depicted on the Hopkins map; therefore his residence can be only surmised to be north of Mrs. Terrett.

Giles Payne was not located within the agricultural census for 1870 or 1880, so no information is available to provide information about the crops grown on the property at this time. In 1900, Giles Payne, now 67 years old, apparently has remarried. His wife Elizabeth, aged 65, was the mother of 5 living children, but none are living with the couple. Most of their neighbors own their properties, but the Payne family is listing as renting their farm. Property values for the Dixon parcel (leased by Payne) in 1909 list buildings assessed at $50 and 204 acres for $1682; by 1916, the value had risen to $2040 for the land and $100 for buildings. The 1915 tax records list Giles Payne's place of residence at that time as Barcroft, although his obituary places him in Lincolnia:

Death of Giles Payne, Colored.

> Giles Payne, 83 years old, a well known colored resident at Lincolnia, Fairfax county, and for many years a regular attendant at the Alexandria city market, died on Sunday [Washington Post (WP) 19 December 1916:10].

The property laid vacant after the death of Giles Payne until l940, except for brief use of the property in 1932 to raise hogs (*Robert F. Fleming et. al. vs. Thomas Fleming Jr. et. al* Chancery Court Cause 5516, Fairfax County, Virginia). It is possible that the property was occupied and used by individuals unbeknownst to the landowners (heirs of Turner Dixon). Exhibit 21 shows the entire Dixon tract on 1937 aerial imagery of Fairfax County. The project area appears to have been under cultivation at this time.

In March of 1940, the heirs of Mary J. Dixon brought the dispute over the property again to Chancery Court. Robert F. Fleming filed a bill of complaint against his brother, Thomas, seeking to sell the property and equally divide the proceeds amongst those entitled, as the property was not susceptible to partition (*Robert F. Fleming et. al. vs. Thomas Fleming Jr. et. al.* Chancery Court Cause 5516, Fairfax County Court Records).

Robert Fleming was the executer of the estate of Edith Quisenberry, who had been the last surviving landowner. As mentioned previously, following the death of the last surviving niece of Mary Dixon, the estate was to be divided equally amongst their nephews, Robert, Thomas, William Irwin, and John Patton Fleming, and niece, Mary Lee Fleming. Mary Lee and John Patton Fleming both died intestate in the Knickerbocker Disaster in 1922 [6], leaving Robert, Thomas and William Fleming with each slightly more than 5/6 interest in the proceeds of the sale.

[6] On January 28, 1922, the roof of the Knickerbocker Theater, which was located at 18th St. and Columbia Road, Washington D.C., collapsed under the weight of accumulated snow (New York Times, 30 January 1922). Approximately 133 were severely injured and 98 people were killed, including John and Mary Fleming.

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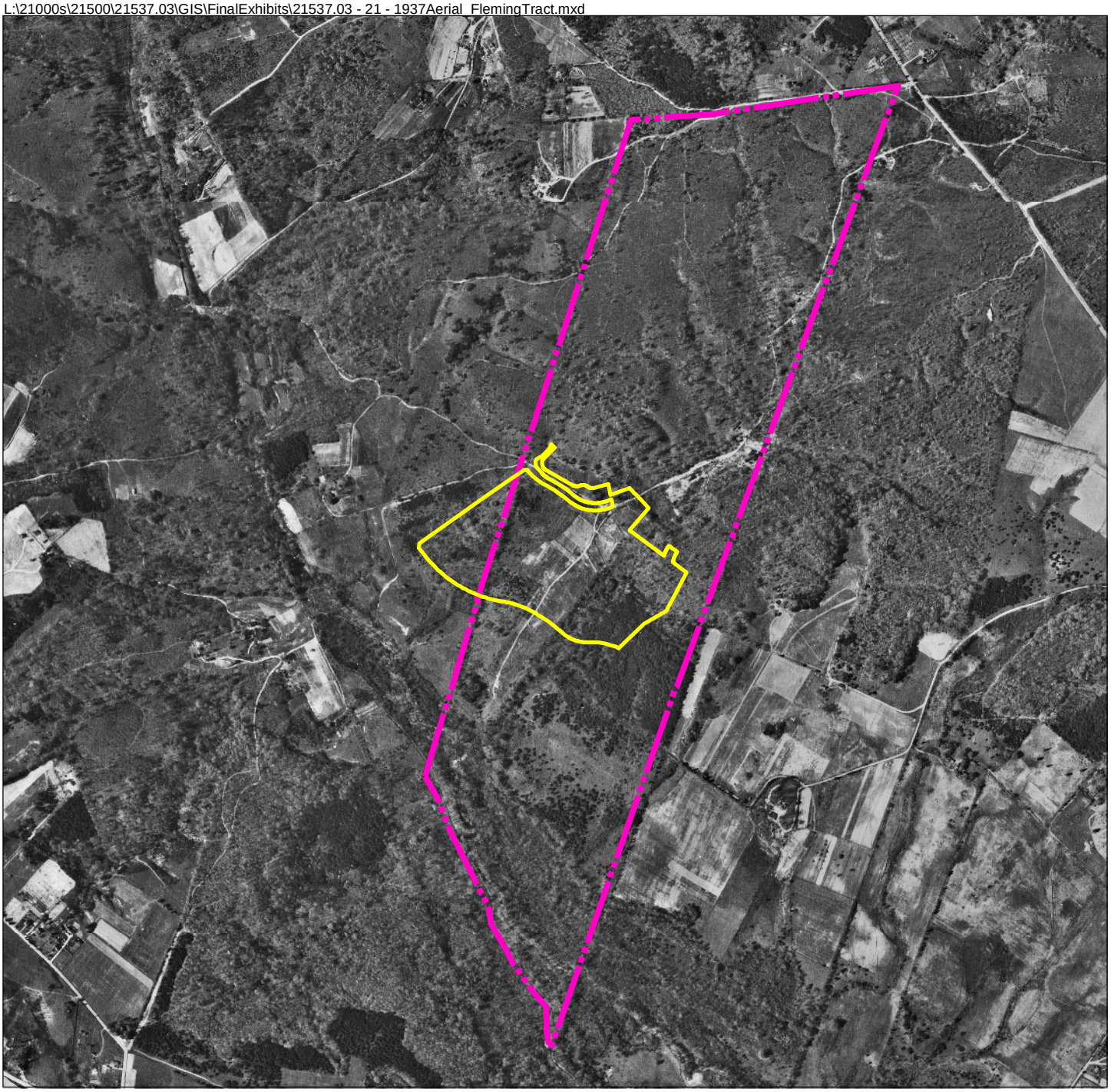

**Fleming (Dixon) Tract**
**Spring 1937 Black and White Imagery**
**Lynbrook**
**WSSI #21537.03**
**Scale: 1" = 1000'**

Approximate Location of Project Area

Approximate Location of Fleming (Dixon) Tract

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Photo Source: Fairfax County GIS & Mapping Dept.

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***Exhibit 21***

During the court proceedings, Robert Fleming described the current condition of the property as well as some of the land use history of the parcel. Although the property was currently abandoned, Fleming had rented the land circa 1932 to a hog farmer who apparently never raised hogs -- or paid rent (*Robert F. Fleming et. al. vs. Thomas Fleming Jr. et. al.* Chancery Court Cause 5516, Fairfax County, Virginia). When queried if the property consisted of 234 acres that was unimproved, he answered, "Yes sir, the property burned down". The "improvements" made by the farmer- consisting of hog pens and a residence - had "burned or [been] torn down" (*Robert F. Fleming et. al. vs. Thomas Fleming Jr. et. al.* Chancery Court Cause 5516, Fairfax County, Virginia). However, an earlier house once stood on the property. Fleming recalled visiting the property as a boy and described:

> a fine old residence on the property, and the family rented it to a colored man named Giles Payne as a farm, and it used to bring part of the amount of produce on it. That burned and there was a smaller house-- a kind of servant's house, I reckon -- and he moved into that, and it later burned down, and the place grew into scrub [*Robert F. Fleming et. al. vs. Thomas Fleming Jr. et. al* Chancery Court Cause 5516, Fairfax County, Virginia.].

The residence that Fleming described may be the building(s) shown within the project area on late 19th / early 20th century maps (see Exhibits 14-16; 18-19).

By decree of the Court, the property was placed on the auction block and was sold to Robert, Thomas and William Fleming for $15,500 (roughly $76 an acre) (*Robert F. Fleming et.al. vs. Thomas Fleming Jr. et.al* Chancery Court Cause 5516, Fairfax County, Virginia). The Court Commissioner thought $50 an acre was a fair value for the property; Robert Fleming thought the property "looked" to be worth $100 an acre. Both acknowledged that recently developed property in the vicinity may "greatly increase its value", however Fleming pointed out that the area still lacked proper access roads.

Whatever improvements the last occupant had constructed appear to have been demolished by 1940, as the assessment no longer taxed buildings and the building is no longer shown on maps of this period. Robert Fleming had paid taxes on the Fairfax County property for 1939, when the property was valued at $3056.00 ($200 for buildings), and in 1940, when the value dropped to $2856.00. Court records report that the taxes were delinquent from 1925-1938.

The deed was recorded on 18 January 1941 (Fairfax County Deed Book 353:595-6). On 10 October 1942, Robert Fleming transferred his one-third interest to his wife, Ida (Fairfax County Deed Book 395: 464-6). The deed was accompanied by a plat map dated 10 October 1942, which shows the centerline of the proposed Shirley Highway and the adjacent Dunton parcel to the west (Exhibit 22). A portion of the parcel was deeded in 1944 to the Commonwealth of Virginia by the Fleming estate for the construction of Shirley Highway (Fairfax County Deed Book 490: 413-15).

With the construction of a new highway with a nearby exit ramp and other improvements, development in the vicinity caught up with the property. The remainder of the Fleming tract (161.37 acres) was sold to the Shirley Apartment Development Corporation on 2 April 1947 (Fairfax County Deed Book 548:198-200). The accompanying 22 June 1946 plat map titled *A part of the Fleming Tract, Fairfax County* by Joseph Berry was not located in the deed books. Later that month, the 161.37-acre parcel was transferred to Catherine C. Winkler (Fairfax County Deed Book 668:359-60).

*Terrett Lot #4 (the Cockerill Tract; 1865 – 1947)*

Terrett Lot #4, the 28 acre and 28 pole tract purchased by Nathaniel Terret in February of 1852, was deeded by the Commissioner of Sale, Thomas Moore, to Nathaniel and Jane Terrett in December of 1871 (Fairfax County Deed Book 101:288-90). The plat map shows a dashed line, possibly showing a trail or perhaps the subdivision of the Lot; the portion of the Lot along the bend in Holmes Run is noted as being "28 ac" (see Exhibit 13). In 1878, 26 acres along Holmes Run belonging to Nathaniel Terrett was assessed for a total of $620 for the land and the buildings. This likely is the parcel that he deeded to Elizabeth Labille in 1878:

> Being part of the original tract of which the late Geo. H. Terrett died seized, being part of Lot No. 4, described in plat and survey files in a certain suit of WH Terrett vs. Hannah Terrett and others pending in the Circuit Court of Fairfax County, State of Virginia, containing 28 acres and 28 poles and bounded by the land of Geo. H. Terrett and others [Fairfax County Deed Book 101:287-88).

This transfer was noted incorrectly in the 1879 land records to his brother's (GH Terrett) name, but the "28 acre 28 poles" parcel was correctly noted next to Elizabeth Labille's as being transferred from Nathaniel Terrett. In 1879, Nathaniel was taxed for 26 acres in the amount of $520; the estate of GH Terrett owned roughly 78 acres along Holmes Run worth $942.40; and Elizabeth Labille was taxed $564 for the parcel she has purchased. The 1880 records show no change in the total value of the Labille parcel; however, in 1882 and 1884, Labille's 26 acres [sic 28 acres 28 poles] were valued at $520, with $200 for buildings. The building may be the one shown on the southwest corner of the study area on Exhibit 16.

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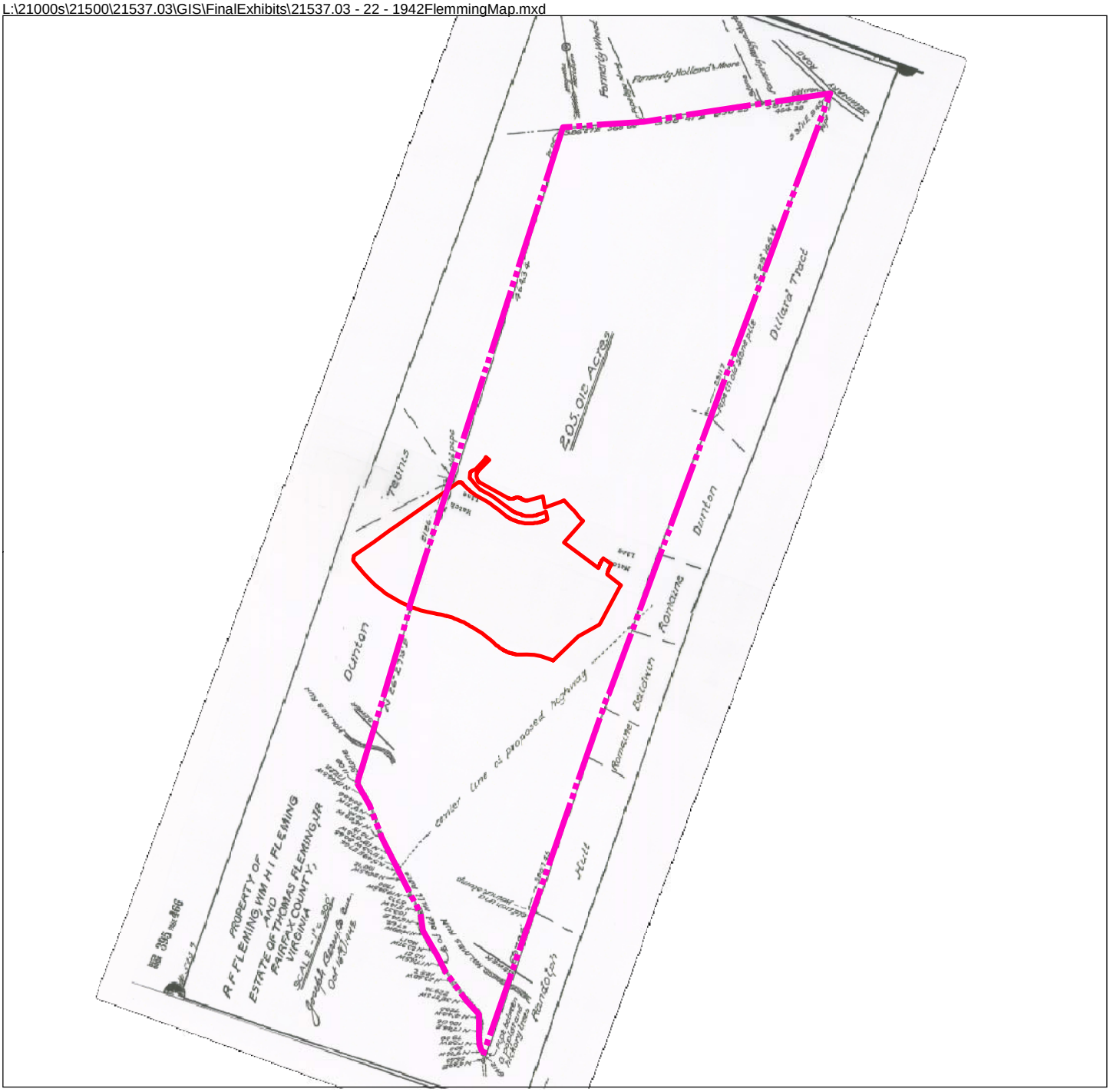


**1942 Fleming (Dixon) Tract Map**
**Lynbrook**
**WSSI #21537.03**
**Scale: 1" = 1000'**

Approximate Location of Project Area

Approximate Location of Fleming (Dixon) Tract

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Map Source: Fairfax County
Deed Book 395. Page 466

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***Exhibit 22***

In September of 1882, Labille sold the parcel, still described as Part of Lot #4 of the late George Terrett's land, and containing 28 acres 28 poles, to William G. Cockerille for $575. Fairfax County land records from 1885 noted the transfer from Labille to William G. Cockrell, assessed at $200 for the buildings, and a total value of $563. The value of the land does not change in the next decade. Although the region was suffering from an economic slump in the 1890s stemming from the financial panic of 1893, the assessed value of the parcel did not decline; the consistent value also suggests that the Cockerille family made few improvements to the land.

Federal census records from 1880 list William (30) and Ada (20) Cockerille residing in the Falls Church District of Fairfax County with their 7 year-old daughter Maura. His 28 year old brother, Charles, is also residing in the vicinity with his 16 year old wife, Maggie. Both of the Cockerille brothers were farmers; however neither was located within the agricultural census for 1870 or 1880.

The 1894 Hopkins map places the residence of W.G. Cockerill within or adjacent to the project area, on a 28 ¼ acre farmstead along a tributary of Homes Run; his brother Charles was residing approximately one mile downstream (see Exhibit 18). Also shown outside of the project area to the east is the George H. Terrett House, on a 106 ¼ acre tract. There is some confusion on the 1894 Hopkins' map as to the proper location of the Cockerille residence (see Exhibit 18). It is posited here that the house identified as "L. Riley" is the Cockerille house (as it is located within their parcel) and that Mr. Giles Payne is leasing the home misidentified as "Cockerille".

William G. Cockerill died intestate from "sunstroke" on 10 August 1892 at the age of 43, leaving his widow and six children with his debts (Frain 2002:42). In order to protect her family, his widow Ada filed a petition in Chancery Court to set apart or exempt their home under the provisions of the Homestead Exemption Act (*Ada C. B. Cockerill vs. Cockerill, et.al* Chancery Court Cause 1899-051, Fairfax County, Virginia). The Homestead Exemption laws originated in the 19th century as a protection from the forced sale of a home by creditors, and insured that the family could live in the home after the death of the homeowner[7].

The Court appointed three commissioners in 1894 (including her brother in law, Charles Cockerill) to assess the value of the property and set aside under this exemption property valued up to but not exceeding $2000. The three commissioners determined the value of the entire property to be $1100; therefore the entire parcel was found exempt (*Ada C.B. Cockerill, vs. Cockerill et.al.*). Once Ada Cockerill had obtained this protection, she pleaded that she and her infant children (under the age of 16):

[7] Today, the Code of Virginia defines this provision as the right of a homeowner to "hold exempt from creditor process arising out of a debt, real and personal property, or either, to be selected by the householder, including money and debts due the householder not exceeding $5,000 in value" (§ 34-4).

> are without the means to carry on farm operations, and to property maintain the improvements…and the said real estate is apt to decrease rather than increase in value…and that it would hardly furnish a support [to her family]…if leased by them to other persons [*Ada C. B. Cockerill vs. Cockerill, et. al* Chancery Court Cause 1899-051, Fairfax County, Virginia].

She asked the court to sell the property in order for them to move to a "comfortable" house in a city or town, where the children could find employment.[8] Apparently by word of mouth, William Mountjoy heard that Mrs. Cockerill was looking to sell her farm and decided to purchase the property *(Ada C.B. Cockerill, vs. Cockerill et.al*. Chancery Court Cause 1899-051, Fairfax County, Virginia). Mountjoy later filed a complaint with R. Walton Moore, the Commissioner of Sale for the property, that he had entered the contract with Ada Cockerill under false pretenses: Mrs. Cockerill had misrepresented the property as excellent farmland, with a good supply of drinking water. Also under complaint was how often the "bottom land" along Holmes Run flooded.

The deposition of several witnesses, including her brother in law, Charles, a neighbor James Marcher, and a resident of the property, Mr. W.A. Wines, is included with the court proceedings. According to Marcher, a 64 year old resident of Lincolnia, the water on the Cockerill property was fit for consumption - and that Mr. Cockerill and family, "and the colored family that was living there", obtained their drinking water from him (*Ada C.B. Cockerill, vs. Cockerill et.al*. Chancery Court Cause 1899-051, Fairfax County, Virginia). Mr. W.A. Wines, a 24 year old farmer that had been residing on the property since 25 November 1897, confirmed that he obtained his drinking water from either the Marchers, or from a spring located in Terrett's woods.

An African-American dairy laborer of the same age and surname (Leyord Wines) is enumerated in the Providence District of Falls Church in 1900 and census records show several William Wines in the Fauquier County from the 1880s through 1900; however, no exact matches could be located. William A. Wines is listed in the *Fairfax County, Virginia Marriage Index* as having married Lucinda Trickett on 31 October 1900, but it is unclear if this is the same individual that was leasing a portion of the property from the Cockerills'.

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[8] A letter from James R. Caton, attorney, dated January 28, 1899 indicates that Mrs. Cockerille had secured a tenement in the city of Alexandria along Prince Street between Fayette and Henry Streets. Mrs. Cockerille and three of her six children, Margaret, Herbert, and Wilhelm, are later listed in the 1910 and 1920 Federal census records as renting within the city of Washington DC.

After reviewing the evidence, the Circuit Court of Fairfax County on 19 November 1898 issued a vacation decree in favor of Mrs. Ada Cockerille (*Ada C.B. Cockerill, vs. Cockerill et.al*. 1899-051, Fairfax County, Virginia). The Commissioner of Sale sold the land to Mountjoy on 18 January 1898 for $1200. The land had been resurveyed in June of 1898 and was found to contain 36 112/1000 acres (Fairfax County Deed Book 133:193-4 and Exhibit 23). The deed describes the land as:

> beginning at A…a stake where a large white oak tree stood, now blown down, a corner to the Terrett, Hogan and Dixon heirs; thence with the line of the Dixon heirs….to a stake (a stone to be set) on the North East side of and 8 ½ ft from the middle of the Mill R; thence with the N.E. Side of the race…to J. a point on the south west side of the race, and the South West side of Holmes Run; thence up the S.W. side of the run…to L, an angle between two large flat rocks…a corner to J.H. Terret; thence with his line… crossing to the beginning…containing 36 $^{112}/_{1000}$ acres [Fairfax County Deed Book 133:193-4].

The ±36 acre parcel was sold to numerous landowners during the early 20th century. In April of 1909, the widow of William Mountjoy sold the property to Barbara King for $900 (Fairfax County Deed Book 159:175). Mrs. King only held onto the property for two months before selling the parcel to Nannie L. Huntley, of Washington D.C., for $1600 premises (Fairfax County Deed Book 159:574). Mrs. Huntley paid $1000 in cash for the property, which Fairfax County valued for that year at $577 ($507 for the land and $200 for the buildings).

The county land records also indicate that 36 ½ acre parcel was transferred from Mountjoy to Nanny Hunter [sic Huntley]. The transaction also included the following personal property, which was recorded in the deed:

> Two horses; one Colt; one sow; 4 hogs; 100 fowls; one double plow; one harrow; one cultivator; one grass scythe; one cutting box; one horse wagon, one two-horse top wagon, with tongue and shafts; 4 sets of harnesses; two shovels; one bushel basket; and farming implements and tools now on the premises [Fairfax County Deed Book 159:574]

The deed notation and census records for 1910 show that Nannie was a 45 year old widow; taking boarders into her Washington D.C. residence and it is likely that she continued to lease the property.

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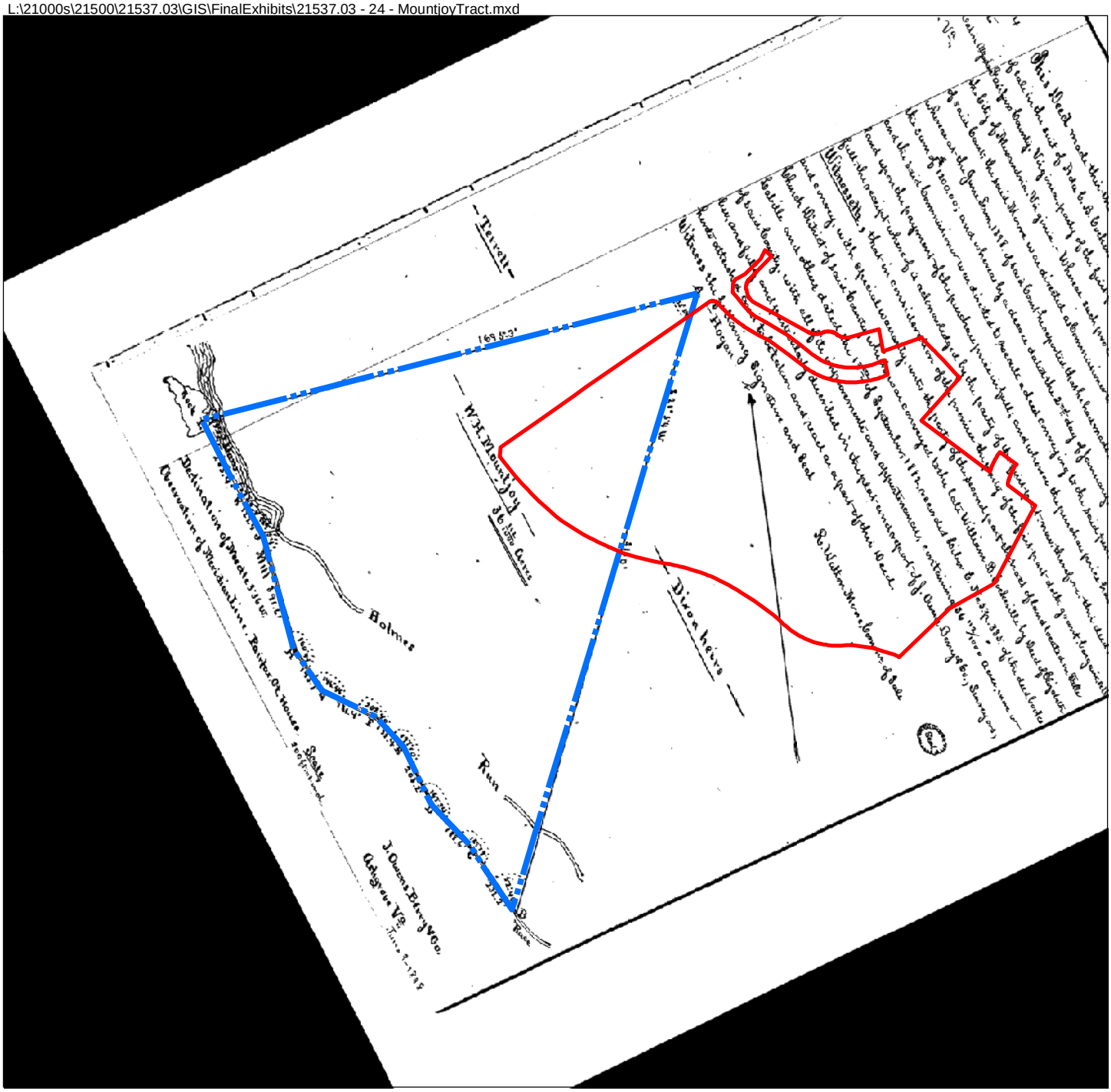


**Mountjoy (Cockerill) Plat**
**Lynbrook**
**WSSI #21537.03**
**Scale: 1" = 500'**

Approximate Location of Project Area

Mountjoy (Cockerill) Tract

Map Source: Fairfax County
Deed Book 133:193-4

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***Exhibit 23***

The Alexandria Water Company purchased the property in 1913 from Widow Huntley (Fairfax County Deed Book 191:401-3) and sold the parcel to Albert Aam of Henrico County, with a right-of-way easement to a pipe line through the property (Fairfax County Deed Book 193:394-5). The Alexandria Water Company also reserved the water rights to Holmes Run, except what was needed for domestic use and the watering of livestock, as well as the raceway, dam, mill and water power rights associated with the parcel. Apparently, the Alexandria Water Company was purchasing property in the vicinity in order to secure the water rights to Holmes Run.

Albert Aam conveyed the property to Frederick Butts in April 1924 (Fairfax County Deed Book 216:198-9) who, in turn, sold the property to the Rileys in January of 1925 (Fairfax County Deed Book 219:339-40). The deed was subject to two deeds of trust that the Riley's assumed. The Riley's owned the property for the next eight years before selling to Willis Young, who also assumed the two deeds of trust (Fairfax County Deed Book 269:4-5).

On June 1, 1939, the property was deeded to Dwight and Bertha Dunton (Fairfax County Deed Book 323: 227-8). The Duntons were the last landowners before selling it to developers (the Mount Fairfax Apartment Development Corporation). Fairfax County land records in 1942 indicate the land was worth $902 and the buildings $75. The deed was subject to Alexandria Water Company exceptions that were identified in previous deeds: the right of ingress/egress through the property for the pipe line, the water rights of Holmes Run, except what was needed for domestic use, and the "water rights and water privileges of race-way, mill, dam, and water power rights" (Fairfax County Deed Book 323:227-8). Exhibit 24 shows an overlay map of the Dunton property (Cockerill tract) and the adjacent Dixon tract on 1937 aerial imagery of Fairfax County.

Dwight Davis Dunton was born on March 27, 1890 in Accomack County. In 1917, he was living in Baltimore, where he registered for the draft in WWI; he also registered for the WWII draft in 1942 at the age of 52. According to the Federal census records, the couple was married in 1920 or 1921 and resided at 1600 Russell Road. Dwight worked as a house carpenter; his wife, Bertha, was of German descent and worked as a clerk for the U.S. government.

The Dunton’s sold the 36.122 acre property, subject to the two easements, to the Mount Fairfax Apartment Development Corporation on September 11, 1947 (Fairfax County Deed Book 577:211-12). Later that year in December, the property was transferred to Mark Winkler (Fairfax County Deed Book 668:361-2).

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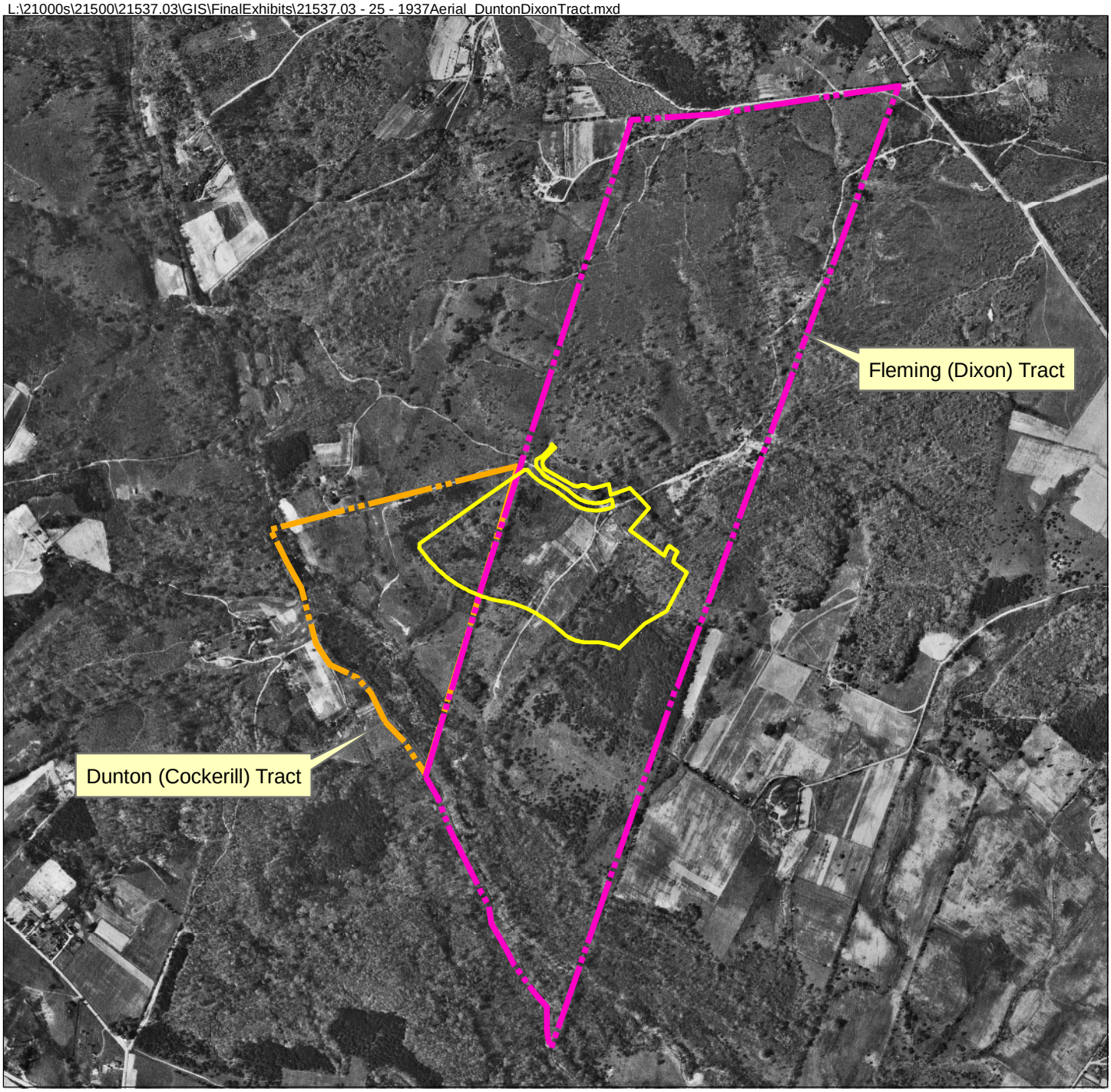


**Fleming (Dixon) Tract & Dunton (Cockerill) Tract**
**Spring 1937 Black and White Imagery**
**Lynbrook**
**WSSI #21537.03**
**Scale: 1" = 1000'**

Approximate Location of Project Area

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Photo Source: Fairfax County GIS & Mapping Dept.

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***Exhibit 24***

## Later 20th Century Property History

*Hamlet East*

The project area today is included within Hamlet East, which has its origins in a 1961 Joint Venture Agreement between Catherine and her husband, Mark Winkler, to develop two contiguous parcels under their individual ownership that totaled 84 acres (Alexandria Deed Book 763:322-25). Their desire was to construct "apartments, offices or other residential or commercial developments, together with streets…etc." (Alexandria Deed Book 763:322). The American Forest Magazine praised Winkler as a "pioneer in ecological preservation" for his conception of the Hamlet apartments (WP 16 November 1970).

Mark Winkler died at the age of 63, on 15 November 1970 (WP 16 November 1970). His interest in the 1961 Joint Venture Partnership was transferred to the Mark and Catherine Winkler Family Trust (Alexandria Will Book 89:710-735). On 19 October 1994, a portion of the original 84-acre parcel (minus acreage deeded to the Holmes Run Channel, public roads, etc.) was deeded to Hamlet East LP, which had been created in 1988 (Alexandria Deed Book 5:405-412).

Catherine Winkler Herman (remarried in 1982) died on 7 June 2007 at the age of 93 and was remembered as a philanthropist and avid environmentalist (WP 14 June 2007). A year before her death, she decided to get out of the real estate business entirely. The Mark Winkler Company sold its holdings to Duke Realty Corporation of Indianapolis and the JBG Companies of Chevy Chase Maryland, marking "the exit of another family-owned real estate firm from the Washington market" (WP 28 January 2006).

Redevelopment of the project area in the early 21st century prompted the requirement for the documentary study research, and for the archeological survey described in the following text.

## PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

The following inventory of previously recorded historic resources within and near the project area was established by using DHR's online Data Sharing System as well as examining cultural resource files and reports at the offices of Alexandria Archeology and at the Thunderbird Archeology office in Gainesville, Virginia. Prehistoric sites recorded within the City of Alexandria were discussed earlier in this report under the Prehistoric Cultural Background section.

Three archeological sites have been recorded within or adjacent to the current project area. The DHR recorded locations for sites 44AX0038, 44AX0039, and 44AX0011 are not as accurate as the locations recorded in the Alexandria Archaeology site files (Exhibit 25). Sites 44AX0038 and 44AX0039 are located within the property along a tributary stream of Holmes Run, while site 44AX0011 is located adjacent to the northwest property line.

Sites 44AX0038 and 44AX0039 were surveyed by Terry Klein of the Alexandria Regional Preservation Office in 1979. Site 44AX0038 was defined by a surface collection of 6-8 quartz flakes and a possible projectile point preform. Site 44AX0039 was recorded approximately 200 feet north of 44AX0038 and was also defined on the basis of surface collected quartz flakes and a quartz projectile point. Other prehistoric artifacts were noted on the surface along the stream in close proximity to these sites, but were not identified as an individual archeological site or included within the limits of Sites 44AX0038 and 44AX0039 (Bromberg 2008, personal communication).

Site 44AX011 was identified in 1979 as a prehistoric temporary campsite on the basis of the recovery of several quartz flakes. The site is located east of one of the apartment buildings and a culvert for Roanoke Avenue drainage is reported to run through the center of the site.

Twenty seven additional archeological sites (Table 4) and one architectural resource (100-0239) have been identified within a one-mile radius of the project area. Exhibit 26 shows the locations of these cultural resources. Nineteen additional prehistoric sites or sites with prehistoric components have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the project area. All of these sites lacked diagnostic artifacts and could not be dated to a specific time period.

Site 44AX0163, a low density lithic scatter is situated on a low terrace adjacent to the northwestern corner of the project area. Shovel testing yielded 11 flakes, four chunks, one biface fragment and two projectile point fragments; however, no artifacts could be dated to a more specific prehistoric time period.

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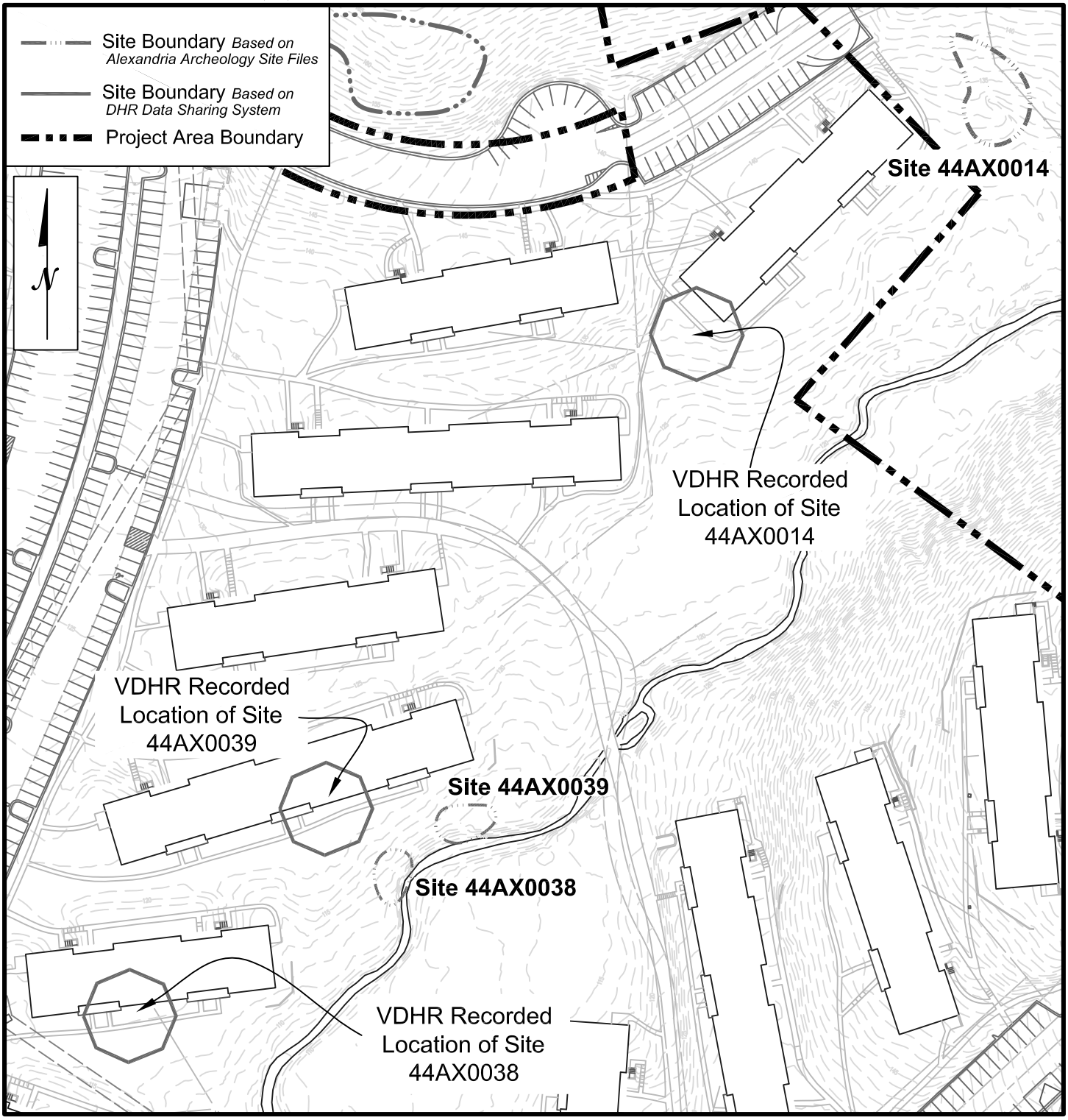


**Project Map Showing VDHR Recorded Location and Actual Location of Sites 44AX0038, 44AX0039 and 44AX0014**
**Lynbrook at Mark Center - WSSI #21537.03**
**Scale: 1" = 100'**

**Table 4**
**Previously Recorded Archeological Resources within a One Mile Radius of the Project Area**

| DHR Site Number | Site Type | Temporal Affiliation |
|---|---|---|
| 44AX0006 | Camp, temporary | Prehistoric/Unknown |
| 44AX0009 | Camp, temporary | Prehistoric/Unknown |
| 44AX0010 | Camp, temporary | Prehistoric/Unknown |
| 44AX0011 | Camp, temporary | Prehistoric/Unknown |
| 44AX0012 | Camp, temporary | Prehistoric/Unknown |
| 44AX0013 | Camp, temporary | Prehistoric/Unknown |
| 44AX0014 | Camp, temporary | Prehistoric/Unknown |
| 44AX0015 | Camp, temporary | Prehistoric/Unknown |
| 44AX0016 | Camp, temporary | Prehistoric/Unknown |
| 44AX0020 | Camp, temporary | Prehistoric/Unknown |
| 44AX0021 | Quarry | Prehistoric/Unknown |
| 44AX0022 | Camp, temporary | Prehistoric/Unknown |
| 44AX0023 | Camp, temporary | Prehistoric/Unknown |
| 44AX0024 | Camp, temporary | Prehistoric/Unknown |
| 44AX0025 | Mill, raceway | 19th century |
| 44AX0026 | Camp, temporary | Prehistoric/Unknown |
| 44AX0027 | Mill, raceway | 19th century |
| 44AX0037 | Camp, temporary | Prehistoric/Unknown |
| 44AX0038 | Camp, temporary | Prehistoric/Unknown |
| 44AX0039 | Camp, temporary | Prehistoric/Unknown |
| 44AX0121 | Cemetery, military camp | |
| 44AX0124 | Camp, temporary | Prehistoric/Unknown |
| 44AX0135 | Cemetery | Historic/Unknown |
| 44AX0162 | Dwelling, single | 19th Century |
| 44AX0163 | Camp, temporary | Prehistoric/Unknown |
| 44AX0176 | Camp, temporary | Prehistoric/Unknown |
| 44AX0177 | Dwelling, single<br>Camp, temporary | 19th century<br>Prehistoric/Unknown |
| 44AX0198 | Refuse deposit | 18th and 19th centuries |
| 44FX1159 | Cemetery | 20th century |
| 44FX1160 | Cemetery | Late 18th-early/mid 20th century |

Site 44AX0176 and 44AX0177 were located in the Stonegate property. Phase I-III archeological excavations were undertaken at the prehistoric component of site 44AX0177 and at site 44AX0176. The Phase III work revealed that the site functioned as an area where preshaped cobbles, predominately quartzite, were reduced into late stage preforms or blanks and finished projectile points. The site was used during at least four prehistoric periods: the Halifax phase of the Middle Archaic which dates to circa 3000 B.C.; the Holmes phase of the Late Archaic which dates from 1200-1800 B.C.; post Holmes phase of the Late Archaic or post 1800 B.C.; and the Late Woodland time period or post A.D. 900. The site was probably used by the post Holmes and Late Woodland

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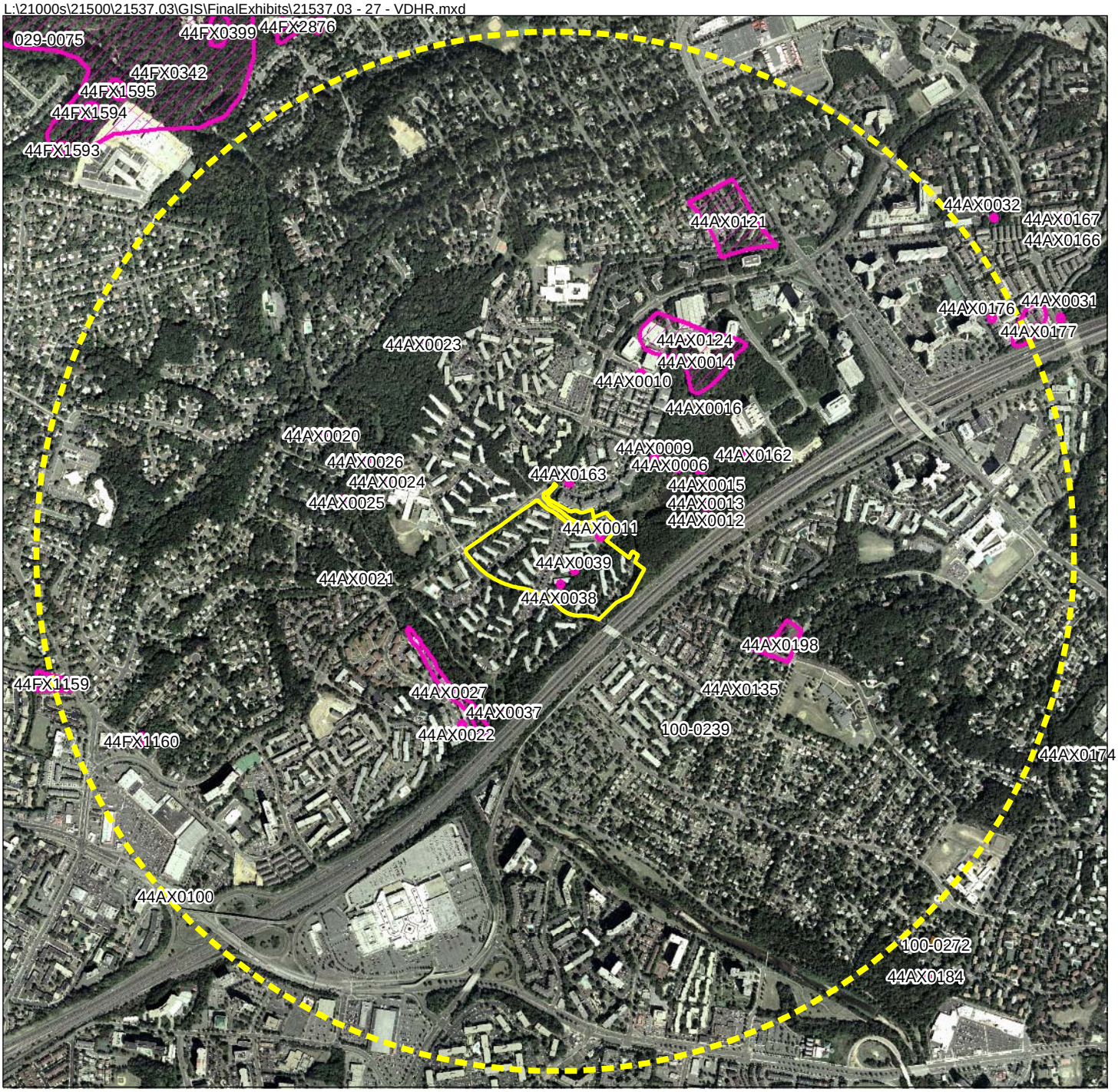


**VDHR Architectural Resources and Archeological Sites Map**
**2007 Natural Color Imagery**
**Lynbrook**
**WSSI #21537.03**
**Scale: 1" = 1500'**

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VDHR Architectural Resource
VDHR Archeological Site
Project Area
1 Mile Radius From Center of Project Area

Photo Source: October 2007 Aerials Express natural color imagery

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***Exhibit 26***

populations only as a brief stop from which nearby resources were exploited. The site function during the Halifax phase is unclear. Quartz is the preferred lithic raw material during the Halifax time period. It is obvious that reduction of quartz cobbles was occurring at the site. However, no unfinished Halifax points or Halifax preforms were found.

Nine historic period archeological sites or sites with historic period components have been recorded within a one mile radius of the project area. These include four historic cemeteries; two sections of a 19th century mill raceway located along Holmes Run, a military camp dating to an unknown historic period, two 19th century dwellings and a late 18th/19th century trash scatter.

Phase I-III investigations were conducted at site 44AX0162 which represented the remains of a cabin, the earliest part of which was constructed around 1800. An addition to the cabin was built in approximately the second quarter of the 19th century and the cabin appears to have been abandoned and destroyed by fire by 1870. The occupants were thought to be slaves or tenants associated with George Hunter Terrett, who was the property owner at this time.

Phase I-III excavations were also undertaken at the historic component of 44AX0177; the Phase III excavations at 44AX177 revealed the presence of a domestic site dating from approximately the 1790s to the 1830s. Based on the documentary evidence which is available, the occupants of the site were probably tenants, for the landowners had their residences elsewhere. The occupants of the site appear to have included a male, a female and, perhaps, a child. The artifacts indicate that the occupants of the site were of moderate socio-economic status and were able to afford some luxuries such as at least partially matching sets of dishes. Because of the site location (non-urban) and the fact that no specialized occupational tools were found, it seems probable that the occupants were engaged in agricultural pursuits which would have included farming and animal husbandry.

One architectural resource (100-0239) has been recorded near or within the southernmost parcel of the Lynbrook at Mark Center property. According to the DSS architectural site form, this dwelling was established by William Henry Terrett in 1741 as an early settlement known as "Oakland". This house has not yet been evaluated but the DSS form notes that its significance is unclear because of the extensive modifications to the building.

## FIELD AND LABORATORY METHODS

### Field Methods

All aspects of this investigation adhered to OSHA regulations and complied with the *City of Alexandria Archeological Standards* dated January 1996 and the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation.* Portions of the project area were cleared through Miss Utility prior to the hand excavation of the shovel test pits.

The archeological investigations consisted of a documentary study and field investigations that were guided by the Scope of Work defined by Alexandria Archeology (Appendix I). The documentary study included an examination of historic maps, preparation of a chain of title, an examination of U.S. Census and tax records and other sources which provided information directed towards identifying the property owners and the uses of the subject property.

For this project, the field investigations consisted of shovel testing within two loci within the project area. Testing was conducted within the RPA on either side of an unnamed tributary of Holmes Run, at intervals ranging from 25-50 feet. The purpose of the testing was to relocate and redefine the limits of two previously recorded prehistoric archeological sites within the floodplain. The placement and interval width of testing was conducted with the approval of Alexandria Archeology in accordance with the approved Scope of Work. Although not slated for disturbance from proposed construction, the wooded slopes north of Roanoke Avenue were also shovel tested for the presence of a map projected location of an historic house site.

Shovel test pits measured approximately 12 inches in diameter from top to bottom; excavation was terminated when either well developed B horizons too old for human occupation or gleyed soils, gravel, water, etc., were reached. Soil horizons were classified according to standard pedological designations. All soil was screened through 1/4 inch mesh hardware cloth screens. Soil profiles of representative units were recorded, and the colors were described using the Munsell Soil Color Chart designations. Artifacts were bagged and labeled by unit number and by soil horizon. The location of each STP was plotted on a map.

If significant archeological resources were located, the excavation of test squares or machine excavated test trenches was possible, at the discretion of Alexandria Archaeology.

### Laboratory

All artifacts were cleaned, inventoried, and curated. Historic artifacts were separated into four basic categories: glass, metal, ceramics, and miscellaneous. The ceramics were identified as to ware type, method of decoration, and separated into established types, following South 1977; Miller 1992; and Magid 1990. All glass was examined for color, method of manufacture, function, etc., and dated primarily on the basis of method of manufacture when the method could be determined (Hurst 1990). Metal and miscellaneous artifacts were generally described; the determination of a beginning date is sometimes possible, as in the case of nails.

## RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

The Lynbrook at Mark Center property is located approximately one-half mile southwest of the intersection of Shirley Memorial Highway (Route 395) with Seminary Road (Route 420), in the City of Alexandria, Virginia (see Exhibit 1). The project area extends northeast from the intersection of Beauregard Street (Route 613) and Sanger Avenue toward Roanoke Avenue. Essex Court runs along the eastern property boundary, just within the project area.

The topography of the project area consists of upland terraces that overlook Holmes Run and its unnamed tributary, although the natural topography has been somewhat altered by the construction of the existing garden style apartment buildings (see Exhibits 2 and 3). The project area contains 24 circa 1960 multi-family housing units, with associated roads and parking areas. The northern and western edges of the property are forested, as is the floodplain of an unnamed tributary of Holmes Run which flows southwest through the eastern half of the project area (see Exhibit 3). The vegetation surrounding the dwelling units consists of maintained grassy lawn with ornamental shrubs and flowers immediately adjacent to the buildings. Various deciduous trees and conifers are scattered sparsely throughout the project area.

For ease of discussion, the project area was divided into two survey areas (Exhibit 27). Area A is located on either side of the stream that flows through the eastern portion of the project area and Area B is located along the northern property line. In addition, a pedestrian reconnaissance of the remainder of the project area was conducted to examine existing conditions and disturbances.

### Area A

Area A is located in the eastern third of the project area north of Sanger Avenue and south of Roanoke Avenue (see Exhibit 27). Testing in this area was based on the Scope of Work written by Alexandria Archaeology and was designed to relocate and redefine the limits of two previously recorded archeological sites, as well as to identify any additional concentrations of prehistoric resources (see Appendix I). The sites, 44AX0038 and 44AX0039, are discussed in further detail below.

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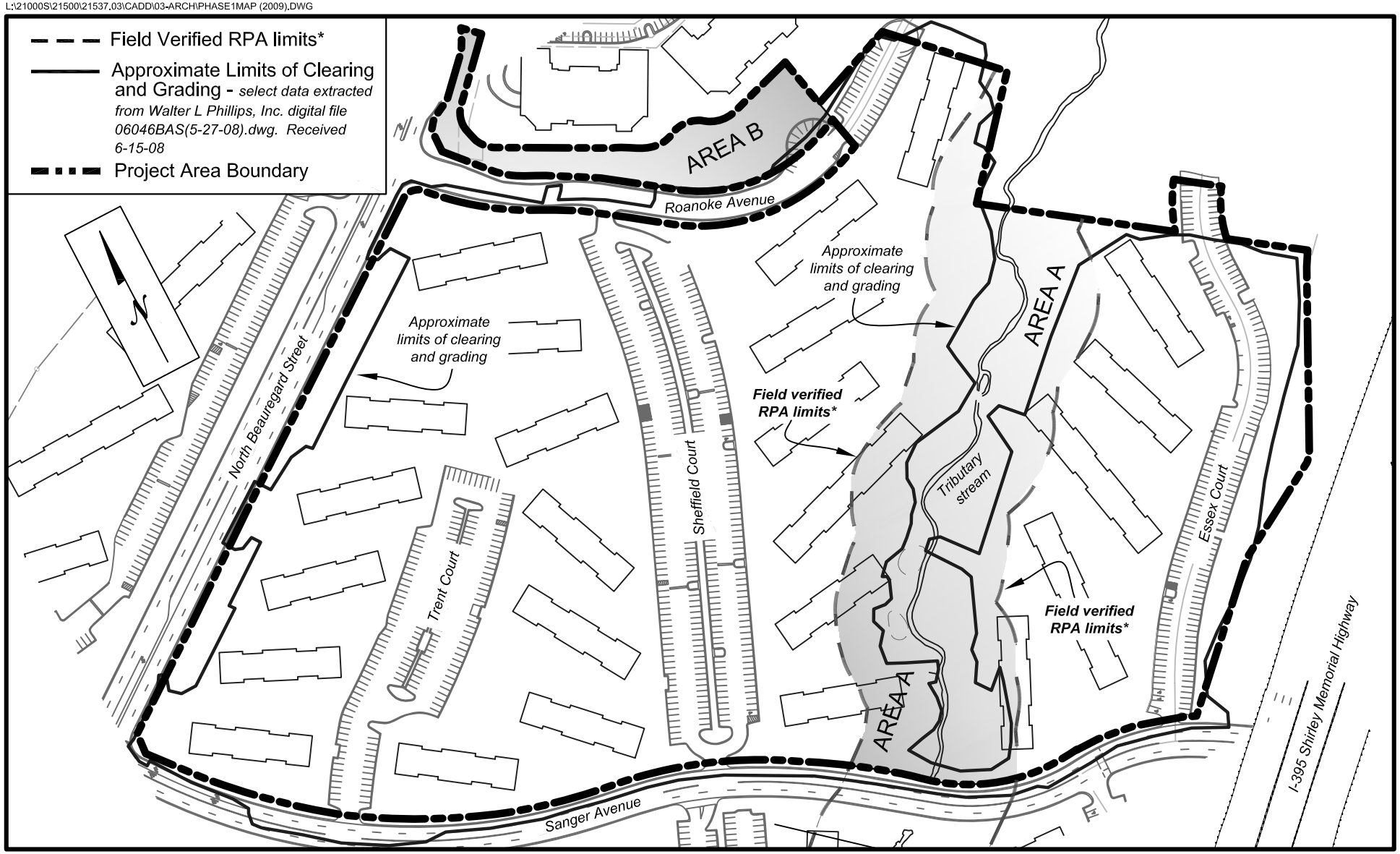


* The field-verified RPA boundary depicted herein is based on the field verified location of the top of bank as determined by City of Alexandria staff during two site visits on October 18, 2007 and February 6, 2008.

**Overview of the Survey Areas**
**Lynbrook at Mark Center - WSSI #21537.03**
**Scale: 1" = 200'**

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***Exhibit 27***

Testing within Area A was confined primarily to the Resource Protection Area (RPA) along the unnamed tributary of Holmes Run which runs southwest through the eastern section of the property (see Exhibit 27 and Plate 1). In accordance with Section 13-105-(B 4) of the City of Alexandria Environmental Management Ordinance (Designation of Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area Overlay District [1]), the perennial streams (i.e., Holmes Run and its unnamed tributaries) and all wetlands that are contiguous and connected by surface flow to the perennial streams are components of the RPA, and the field-verified RPA extends 100 feet landward (measured from the top of the bank) of these features. During an October 18, 2007 and a February 6, 2008 site visit with the City of Alexandria Watershed Program Administrator, the top of the bank was identified along Holmes Run and the unnamed tributaries to Holmes Run for the Mark Center site. The field-verified RPA boundary depicted on Exhibit 27 is based on the field verified location of the top of the bank as determined by City of Alexandria staff.

Vegetation within Area A consists mainly of maintained grassy lawns with various deciduous and evergreen trees scattered throughout (Plate 2). A small forested area is present in the central portion of Area A on the floodplain just east of the stream (Plate 3). A small paved sidewalk runs southeast through the area and crosses the creek on an aluminum footbridge (Plate 4).

Disturbances within Area A include a small playground measuring approximately 100 feet by 50 feet located just north of the foot-bridge and west of the stream (Plate 5), and a concrete drain pipe running from the west into the creek near the southernmost apartment building (Plate 6). A sewer line runs north along the eastern side of the stream in the southern half of the area, then crosses the stream just south of the foot-bridge and runs along the western side of the stream. Various utility boxes scattered throughout the area indicate additional underground utility related disturbance.

The Scope of Work called for a testing interval of 25 feet within the Area A; with the approval of Alexandria Archaeology, this interval was expanded to 50 feet in areas where the soil profiles showed disturbed contexts or lacked natural buried ground surfaces. Eighty-five STPs were excavated in Area A at intervals between 25 and 50 feet (Exhibit 28). The soil profiles typically showed multiple fill horizons overlying deeply buried C horizons and/or B horizon (subsoil), as shown in STP 107 (Exhibit 29):

**STP 107**

Ao/Fill 1 horizon: 0-10.8 inches – [10YR 5/3] brown mottled with [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown sandy clay loam

Fill 2 horizon: 10.8-18 inches – [10YR 5/2] grayish brown mottled with [10YR 4/3] brown and [7.5YR 5/6] strong brown sandy clay loam

B horizon: 18-21.6 inches – [7.5YR 5/8] strong brown mottled with [10YR 5/2] grayish brown sandy clay loam with rounded quartz cobbles

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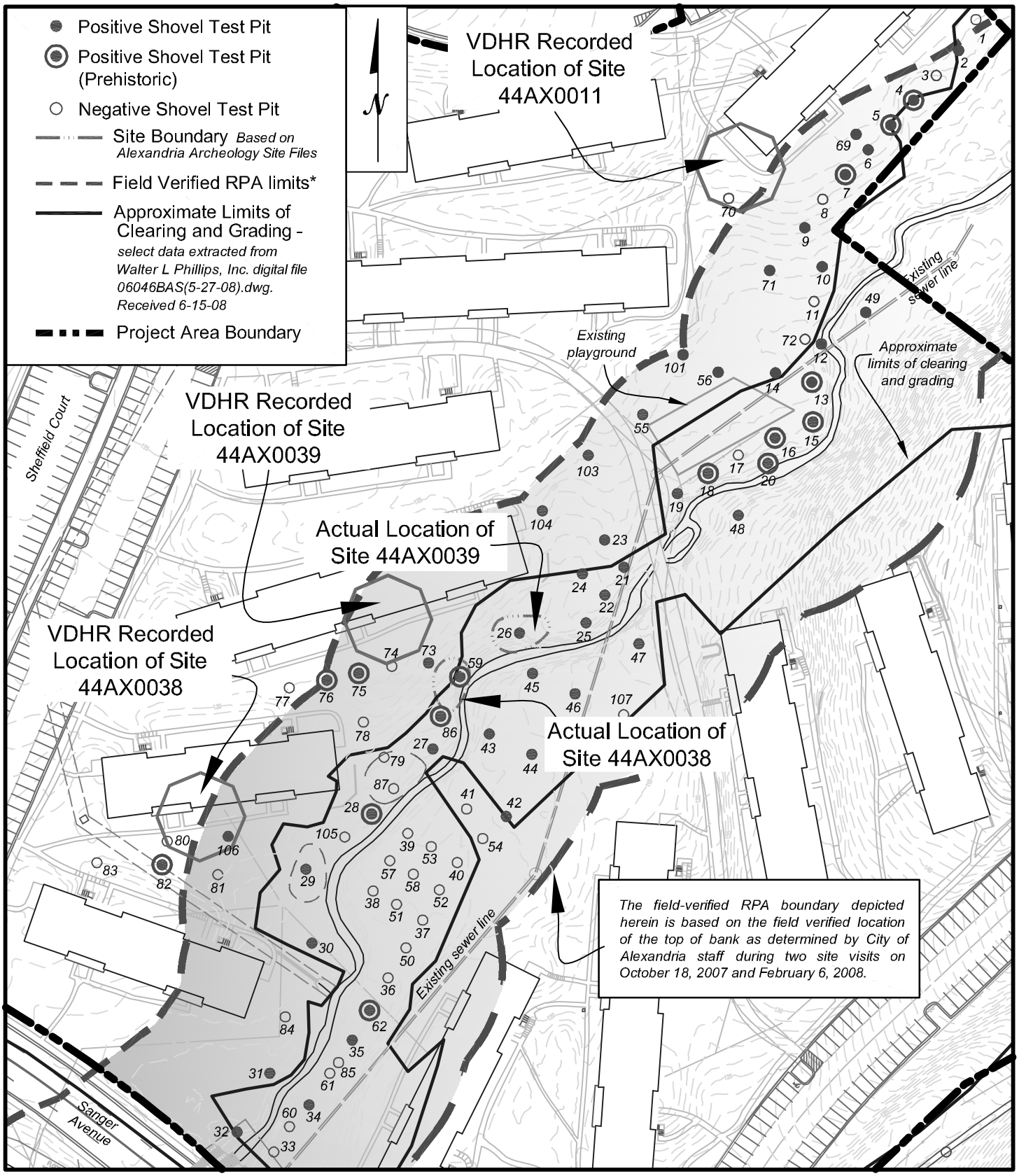


**Locations of Phase I Testing Within Area A and Sites 44AX0038 and 44AX0039**
**Lynbrook at Mark Center - WSSI #21537.03**
**Scale: 1" = 100'**

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***Exhibit 28***

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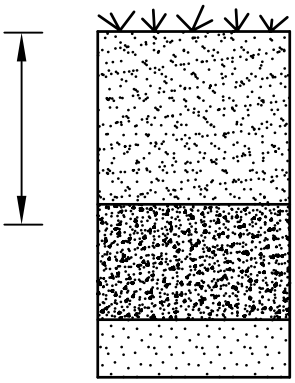
STP 107

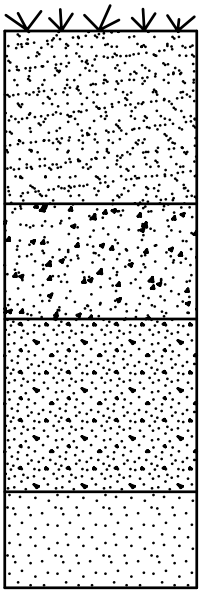



Ao/Fill1 horizon: 10YR 5/3 brown mottled with 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy clay loam

Fill 2 horizon: 10YR 5/2 grayish brown mottled with 10YR 4/3 brown and 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sandy clay loam

B horizon: 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown mottled with 10YR 5/2 grayish brown sandy clay loam with rounded quartz cobbles

STP 41



Ao/Fill horizon: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown clay

Apb horizon: 7.5YR 3/3 dark brown fine sandy loam

C horizon: 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy loam

C/B horizon: 2.5Y 4/2 dark grayish brown mottled with 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam

**Representative Soil Profiles for Area A**
**Lynbrook at Mark Center - WSSI #21537.03**
**Scale: 1" = 1'**

In some instances, Apb horizons or C horizons were capped by the fill (Exhibit 30):

**STP 41**
Ao/Fill horizon: 0-10.8 inches – [7.5YR 5/6] strong brown clay
Apb horizon: 10.8-18 inches – [7.5YR 3/3] dark brown fine sandy loam
C horizon: 18-28.8 inches – [10YR 4/2] dark grayish brown sandy loam
C/B horizon: 28.8-34.8 inches – [2.5Y 4/2] dark grayish brown mottled with [10YR 4/6] dark yellowish brown sandy clay loam

**STP 29**
Ao/Fill 1 horizon: 0-10.8 inches – [10YR 4/6] dark yellowish brown mottled with [10YR 5/3] brown sandy clay loam
Fill 2 horizon: 10.8-14.4 inches – [10YR 3/3] dark brown sandy loam with asphalt chunks
C 1 horizon: 14.4-30 inches – [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown sand
C 2 horizon: 30-36 inches – [10YR 5/3] brown coarse sand with rounded cobbles
Auger reached subsoil at 45.6 inches

Historic artifacts were recovered from the fill horizons in nearly every shovel test pit. Most of the artifacts dated to the 20th century and included wire nails, glass bottle sherds, brick, mortar, plastic, tile fragments, etc. These are considered to be isolated finds and were not recorded as an archeological site as they lacked context.

Prehistoric artifacts were also recovered from the fill horizons in a number of the shovel test pits. Although they were located in disturbed fill contexts, two apparent concentrations of prehistoric artifacts were identified. The first was located approximately 50 feet west of site 44AX0038. The plow zone in STP 75 contained three quartz flakes and one quartzite flake. The buried A/C horizon contained a quartzite hammer stone. STP 86 located approximately 75 feet southeast of STP 75 contained one quartz flake in the fill horizon.

The second concentration of prehistoric artifacts was identified east of the playground (Plate 7). Sixteen prehistoric artifacts were recovered from five test pits; with the exception of one quartz flake found in a possible buried A horizon, all artifacts came from disturbed fill contexts.

*Sites 44AX0038 and 44AX0039*

Sites 44AX0038 and 44AX0039 consisted of small lithic scatters, from which artifacts were collected from the ground surface during a pedestrian survey conducted in 1979. The sites are located approximately 50 feet apart from one another, just south of the third apartment building north of Sanger Avenue, and west of the stream (see Exhibit 28; Plate 8). Two more lithic scatters were noted just south of these sites in the 1979 survey, but were not officially recorded as archeological sites (Alexandria Archeology site files).

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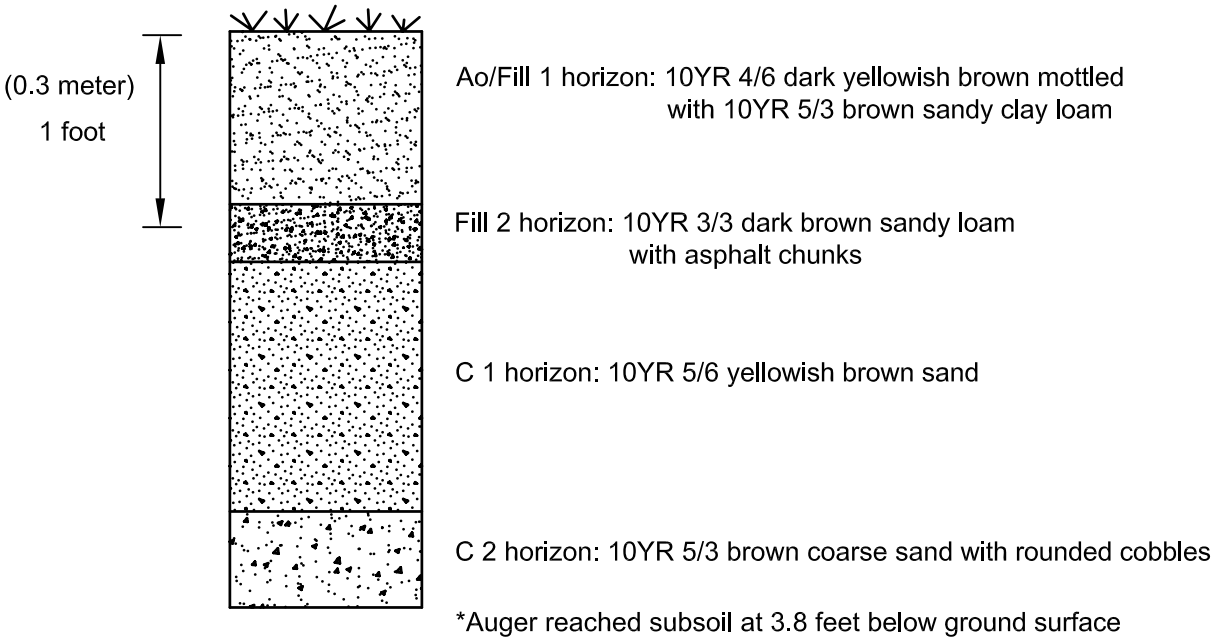
STP 29




**Representative Soil Profile for Area A**
**Lynbrook at Mark Center - WSSI #21537.03**
**Scale: 1" = 1'**

The soils within this general area consisted of multiple fill horizons with occasional buried C horizons overlying subsoil. STP 59 which was excavated within the center of site 44AX0038; the soil profile showed two fill horizons overlying a C/B horizon (Exhibit 31):

Ao/Fill 1 horizon: 0-12 inches – [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish brown mottled with [7.5 YR 4/6] strong brown sandy loam
Fill 2 horizon: 12-21.6 inches – [2.5Y 4/3] olive brown sandy clay loam with 30% cobbles
C/B horizon: 21.6-28.8 inches – [10YR 5/2] grayish brown mottled with [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown

STP 26 which was excavated within the center of site 44AX0039 and exhibited two fill horizons overlying a layer of asphalt (see Exhibit 31):

Ao/Fill 1 horizon: 0-14.4 inches – [10YR 5/4] mottled with [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown sandy clay with 60% gravel and cobbles
Fill 2 horizon: 14.4-19.8 inches – [10YR 4/6] dark yellowish brown sandy clay with 30% gravel
Asphalt layer at 19.8 inches

Only one prehistoric artifact was recovered from the site 44AX0038; one quartz flake was recovered from the uppermost fill horizon within STP 59. No artifacts were found within site 44AX0039.

The soil profiles within the recorded locations of the two sites, and within the general vicinity, exhibited moderate to heavy disturbance- possibly related to the construction of the apartment buildings or more likely, the buried sewer line running along the creek. Neither buried ground surfaces nor intact contexts were located at the sites.

*Summary and Recommendations*

Two previously recorded prehistoric archeological sites were examined within Area A. Testing around the sites revealed significant disturbance, and the sites lack subsurface integrity. Only one prehistoric artifact was recovered from fill contexts within site 44AX0038; no artifacts were recovered from site 44AX0039. Both archeological sites appear to be located in areas previously disturbed, possibly from the construction of the nearby buried sewer utility. Therefore the planned demolition of the apartment buildings will not affect significant archeological resources.

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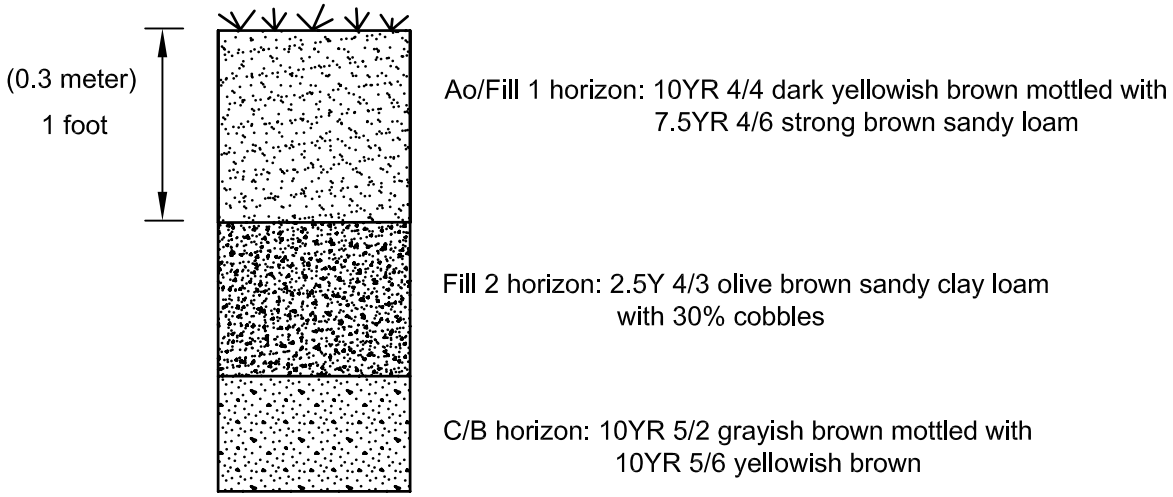
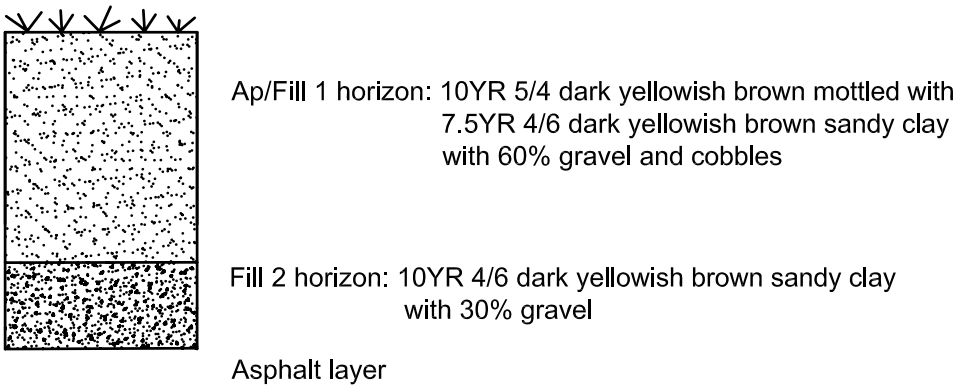
STP 59




STP 26




**Representative Soil Profiles for 44AX0038 and 44AX0039**
**Lynbrook at Mark Center - WSSI #21537.03**
**Scale: 1" = 1'**

**Area B**

Area B consists of a thin strip of land located in the northern part of the property between Roanoke Avenue and a high stone retaining wall associated with the apartment/condominium complex to the north (Exhibit 32). This area comprises the highest landform on the Lynbrook parcel and generally slopes south from the retaining wall toward Roanoke Avenue. This area is forested with a mix of immature and mature deciduous and evergreen trees, with an extremely thick understory consisting of a mix of shrubs, bushes and a large amount of dense poison ivy (Plate 9).

Disturbances within the area include scattered push piles and deeply incised drainage ditches in the far western corner along Beauregard Street (Plate 10). Utility boxes also in the western section indicate potential underground disturbance (Plate 11).

Alexandria Archeology's Scope of Work called for a maximum of 22 test pits to explore "the vicinity of the residences in the northern end of the property that are depicted on Civil War maps through the early 20$^{th}$ century". Twenty-four STPs were excavated within Area B, primarily on the relatively narrow, level landform in the eastern section, however one transect of test pits extended west toward Beauregard Street, along the often steep slopes (see Exhibit 32).

The soil profiles within Area B were generally deflated and typically contained a layer of fill. The stratigraphy is best represented by the profile of STP 91 (Exhibit 33):

Ao/Fill horizon: 0-8.4 inches – [7.5YR 4/4] brown mottled with [7.5YR 4/2] brown clay loam with 20% rocks
B horizon: 8.4-13.2 inches – [5YR 5/6] yellowish red clay loam

Archeological testing within Area B produced one new archeological site, 44AX0203.

*Site 44AX0203*

Site 44AX0203 is located between Roanoke Avenue and the northern boundary of the project area (Exhibit 34). The location of the test pits, features and the site limit boundaries shown are approximate and have not been survey located.

The vegetation within the site is consistent with the rest of Area B, with a mixture deciduous and evergreen trees and groundcover of poison ivy. The site measures roughly 70 feet by 140 feet and is situated at an elevation of 160 feet a.s.l.

A pedestrian reconnaissance of the area revealed two circular depressions, but no standing structures or foundations were present (see Exhibit 34). The first depression measured approximately 10 feet in diameter (Plate 12). The second depression was located 65 feet from the first, and was roughly 12 feet in diameter (Plate 13). Finally, a stone marker set in crude concrete was also identified on the slope just east of the depressions (Plate 14).

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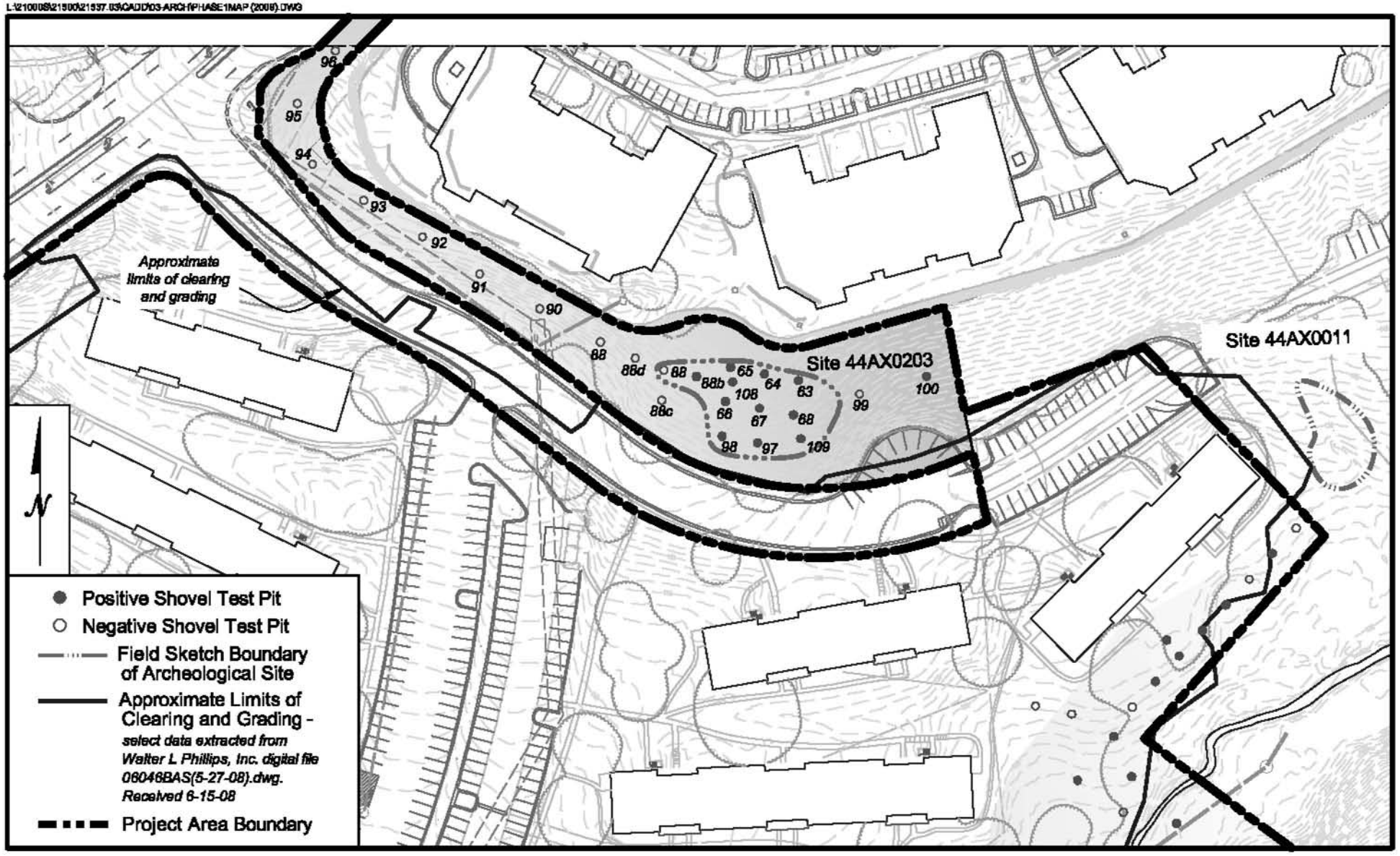
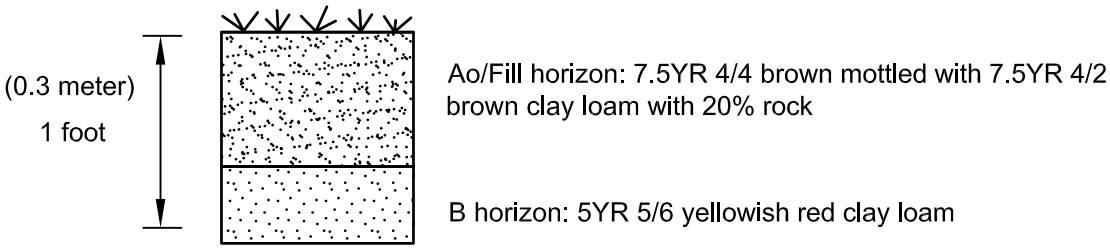



**Location of Phase I Testing Within Area B and Site 44AX0203**
**Lynbrook at Mark Center - WSSI #21537.03**
**Scale: 1" = 100'**

***Thunderbird Archeology***
***A division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.***

***Exhibit 32***

STP 91




**Representative Soil Profile for Area B**
**Lynbrook at Mark Center - WSSI #21537.03**
**Scale: 1" = 1'**

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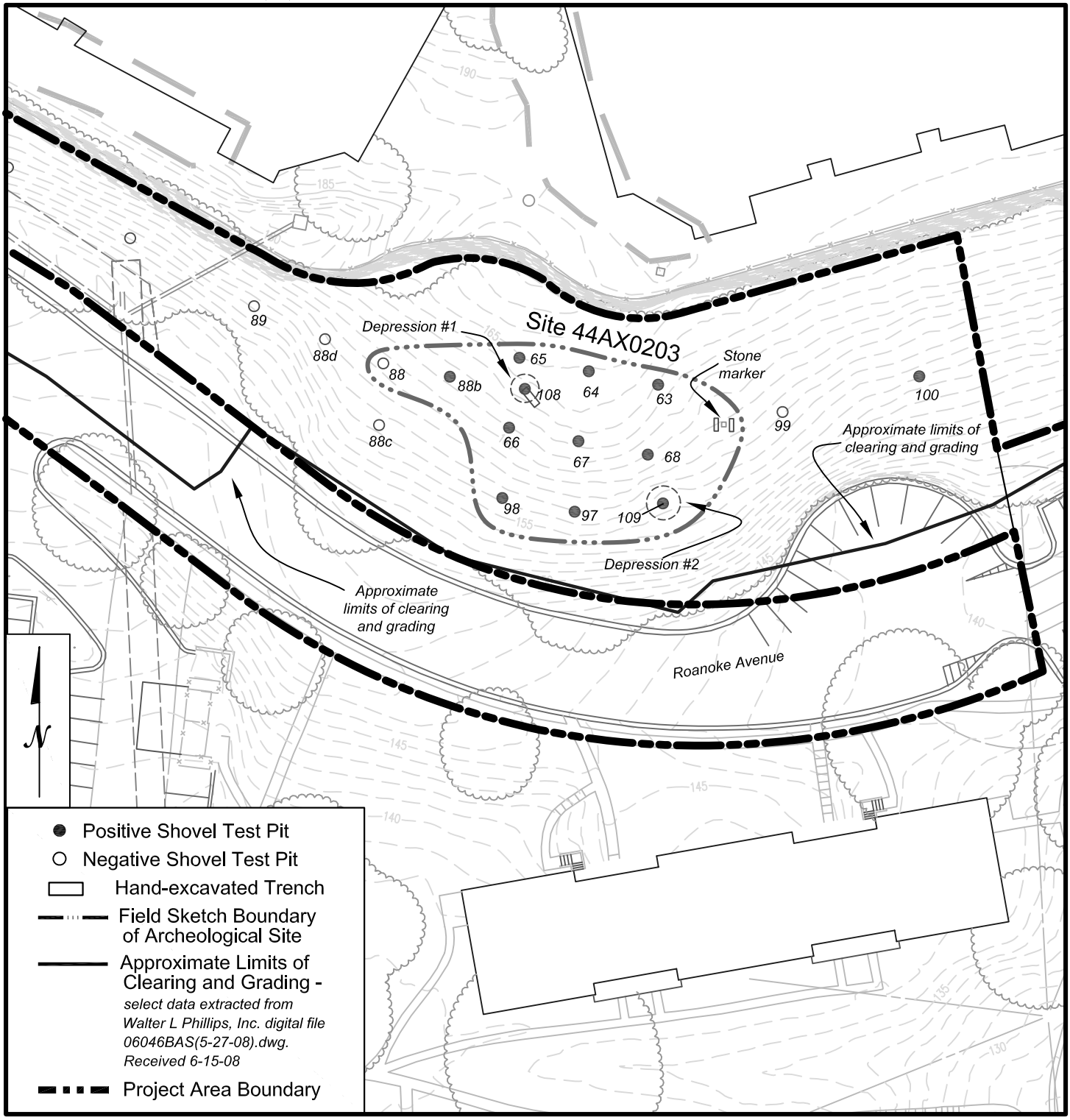


**Detail Map of Site 44AX0203**
**Lynbrook at Mark Center - WSSI #21537.03**
**Scale: 1" = 50'**

The site was defined by the three features and 12 test pits that were excavated at a 25 foot intervals within the site. The soil profiles revealed primarily fill horizons overlying subsoil, as exemplified by STP 65, although it is possible that some of the fill horizons may represent yard fill, as was the case with STP 88b (Exhibit 35):

**STP 65**
Ao/Fill 1 horizon: 0-7.2 inches – [2.5Y 3/2] very dark grayish brown mottled with [2.5 Y 4/3] olive brown fine sandy loam with gravel
Fill 2 horizon: 7.2-14.4 inches – [2.5Y 5/4] light olive brown coarse sandy loam with 30% cobbles
B horizon: 14.4-18 inches – [7.5YR 5/6] strong brown coarse sandy clay loam

**STP 88b**
Ao/Fill 1 horizon: 0-6.6 inches– [10YR 4/3] brown sandy loam
B horizon: 6.6-11.4 inches – [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown sandy clay loam

STP 88 was located on the western edge of the site and was the only test pit within Area B to exhibit a plow zone (Ap horizon) over subsoil (see Exhibit 35):

Ao/Ap horizon: 0-7.8 inches – [10YR 4/3] brown loam
B horizon: 7.8- 12 inches – [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown clay loam with rocks

Two test pits were excavated within the depressions; both showed fill horizons overlying subsoil. STP 86 shows the soil profile in the center of Depression #1 (Exhibit 36):

Ao/Fill horizon: 0-19.2 inches – [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish brown sandy loam with pebbles
B/Cr horizon: 19.2-24 inches – [10YR 5/4] yellowish brown sandy clay with gravel

Additionally, after consultation with Alexandria Archaeology, a small trench was excavated across one of the depression features in order to better examine the soil profile and to look for evidence of structural remains. The trench profile showed the fill horizon sloping irregularly toward the center with an absence of square edges, and no evidence of a foundation or other structural features (Exhibit 37; Plate 15).

Finally, several trenches were excavated on the western and eastern sides of the stone marker. The soil profiles showed uniform subsoil at approximately 9 inches below ground surface with no evidence of cultural features (Plate 16). It is likely that this stone is some kind of boundary marker, although based on historic maps it is unclear what boundary it would be marking.

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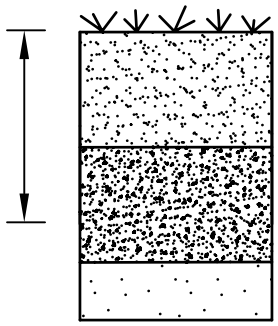
STP 65

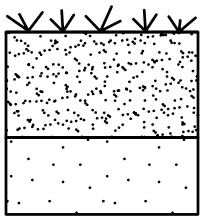



Ao/ Fill 1 horizon: 2.5Y 3/2 very dark grayish brown mottled with 2.5Y 4/3 olive brown fine sandy loam with gravel

Fill 2 horizon: 2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown coarse sandy loam with 30% cobbles

B horizon: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown coarse sandy clay loam

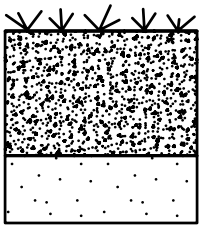
STP 88b



Ao/Fill (Yard Fill) horizon: 10YR 4/3 brown sandy loam

B horizon: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy clay loam

STP 88



Ao/Ap horizon: 10YR 4/3 brown loam

B horizon: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay loam with rocks

**Representative Soil Profiles for 44AX0203**
**Lynbrook at Mark Center - WSSI #21537.03**
**Scale: 1" = 1'**

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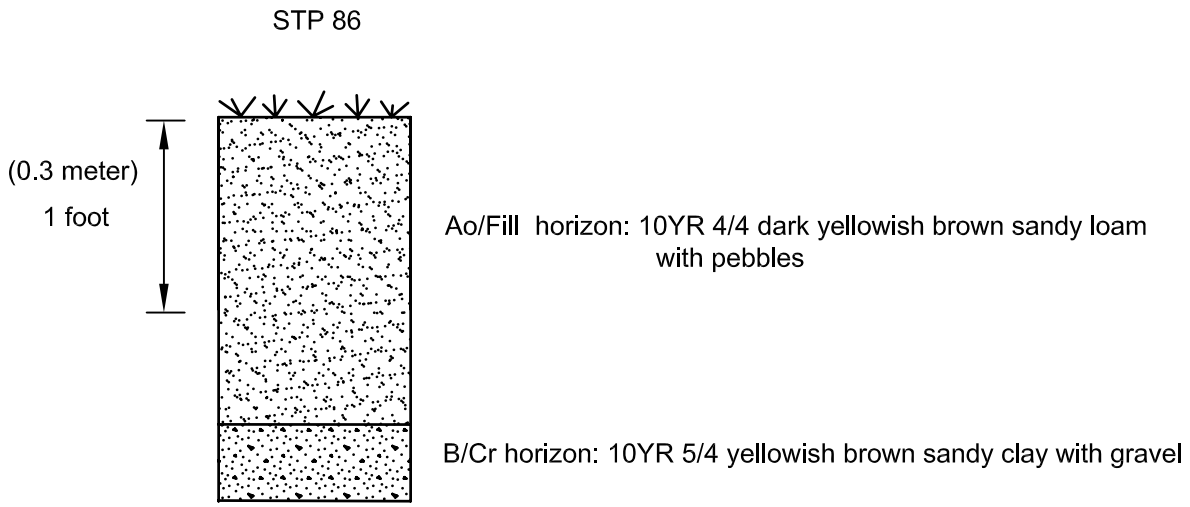


**Soil Profile from STP 86 Within Depression #1, Site 44AX0203**
**Lynbrook at Mark Center - WSSI #21537.03**
**Scale: 1" = 1'**

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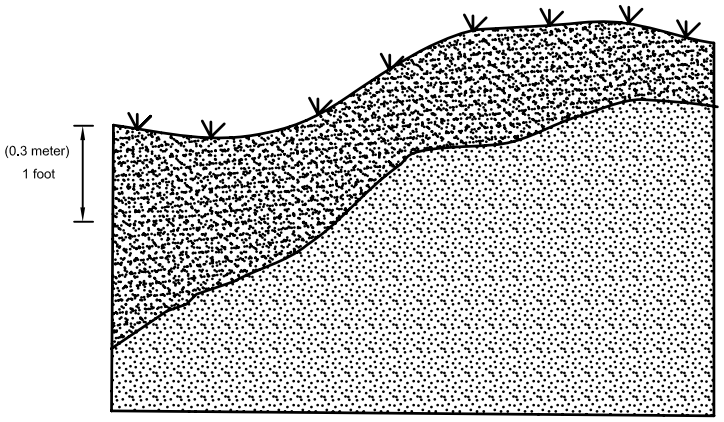


Ao/Fill horizon: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam with pebbles

B/Cr: 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy clay with gravel

**Trench Profile Across Depression #1, Site 44AX0203**
**Lynbrook at Mark Center - WSSI #21537.03**
**Scale: 1" = 2'**

The 12 positive STPs yielded a total of 132 artifacts (Table 5). A complete inventory of the recovered artifacts is included as Appendix III. Most of the artifacts were recovered from fill horizons; however, a few artifacts were found within the Ap horizon in STP 88. Some of the fill horizons may represent yard fill from the occupation of the site, while other fills may have originated from the excavation of underground utility lines or the construction of adjacent residential complex.

Glass artifacts, particularly automatic bottle machine (ABM) sherds, constitute most of the assemblage. A large number of modern window pane sherds were found within Depression #2, but they likely represent deposited refuse. The post-1907 (or post-1934) date for the ABM sherds and the overall composition of the assemblage is consistent with the presence of an early 20$^{th}$ century building in this area.

*Summary and Recommendations*

Site 44AX0203 represents the remains of an early 20th century domestic site that is depicted on historic maps in this vicinity. Although Civil War period and later 19$^{th}$ century maps show several structures in the vicinity of site 44AX0203, no evidence of the earlier occupation was located. Early 20$^{th}$ century maps show only one building in this area until 1944. A 1937 aerial photograph shows the project area under cultivation, however the location of the house is difficult to discern. Documentary research revealed that the a portion of the project area was leased to Giles Payne in the early 20$^{th}$ century, who reportedly lived in "fine old residence" that later burned down; Payne moved into a building described as "servant's quarters", which also was destroyed by fire. Following Giles Payne's death in 1916, the property was leased to a hog farmer in the in the 1930s. It is not clear where the last tenant was residing on the property.

Several depressions within the site were investigated; however, they appear to represent tree fall depressions, and not structural features. The site appears to have significant disturbance and although the presence of subsurface features is possibly, they likely will not have sufficient integrity to be considered significant. As plans for the proposed redevelopment of the project area do not appear to impact site 44AX0203, no further archeological work is recommended. However, if future plans involve impacts to the site, additional archeological work may be required.

**Table 5: Artifacts Recovered from Shovel Test Pits at 44AX0203**

| Provenience | Quantity | Artifact Type | Begin Year | End Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Surface** | | | | |
| | **Ceramics** | | | |
| | 1 | hard paste porcelain | | |
| **Ao/Ap horizon** | | | | |
| | **Ceramics** | | | |
| | 2 | redware | | |
| | **Glass** | | | |
| | 2 | bottle, (ABM)* | 1907 | |
| | **Miscellaneous** | | | |
| | 1 | brick | | |
| | 8 | oyster shell | | |
| **Total Ao/Ap horizon** | **13** | | | |
| **Ao/Fill 1 horizon** | | | | |
| | **Ceramics** | | | |
| | 8 | whiteware | 1820 | 1900+ |
| | 2 | refined white earthenware | | |
| | 2 | stoneware | | |
| | **Glass** | | | |
| | 28 | bottle | | |
| | 1 | bottle, contact mold | 1810 | 1880 |
| | 1 | bottle/jar, chilled iron mold | 1880 | 1930 |
| | 2 | tableware, pressed | 1827 | |
| | 20 | bottle, (ABM) | 1907 | |
| | 11 | bottle, (ABM) | 1934 | |
| | 31 | unidentified glass | | |
| | 42 | windowpane, lime soda | 1864 | |
| | **Metal** | | | |
| | 1 | brass .22 caliber cartridge casing | | |
| | 1 | horse shoe | | |
| | 9 | nail, cut | 1790 | |
| | 3 | nail, unidentified | | |
| | 5 | nail, wire | 1890 | |
| | 2 | screw | | |
| | 31 | unidentified ferrous metal | | |
| | 1 | wire | | |
| | **Miscellaneous** | | | |
| | 4 | brick | | |
| | **Prehistoric** | | | |
| | 1 | flake, quartz | | |

**Table 5: Artifacts Recovered from Shovel Test Pits at 44AX0203 (continued)**

| Provenience | Quantity | Artifact Type | Begin Year | End Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Ao/Fill 1 horizon** | **206** | | | |
| **Fill 2 horizon** | | | | |
| | **Ceramics** | | | |
| | 1 | hard paste porcelain | | |
| | 1 | whiteware | 1820 | 1900+ |
| | **Glass** | | | |
| | 1 | bottle/jar | | |
| | 1 | brick | | |
| **Fill 2 horizon** | **4** | | | |
| **C 1 horizon** | | | | |
| | **Ceramics** | | | |
| | 1 | whiteware | 1820 | 1900+ |
| | **Glass** | | | |
| | 3 | bottle | | |
| **Total STPs** | **228** | | | |

*automatic bottle machine (ABM)

**Pedestrian Reconnaissance**

A pedestrian reconnaissance of the remainder of the property revealed that almost 100% of the ground surface located around the garden style apartments had apparently been altered by landscaping activities related to the construction of the apartments (Photos 17 and 18). A comparison of the site grading plans and the final site plans for Hamlet East with the existing conditions map and the walkover of the property confirmed that the proposed 1962 and 1963 grading and construction maps were accurately followed (Map Insert #1). The majority of the underground utility lines are shown beneath the roadbeds, with the exception of the sewer line running through the floodplain of the tributary stream. However, the original site plans mark some areas as "natural" that have been subsequently disturbed by the construction of storm water drains located between some of the buildings (Photos 19 and 20), and by other subsurface utilities, as evidenced by the utility boxes that are scattered throughout the project area today.

The soil profiles from judgmental testing of the grassy lawns between buildings confirmed this disturbance (Exhibit 38). Fill horizons overlying subsoil were found in most areas; however, two small, isolated areas did reveal a plow zone in the soil profile. Testing within a 100 by 50 foot area near the intersection of Sanger Avenue with Sheffield Court revealed a plow zone (Ap horizon) extending 0.65 feet below the surface and overlying subsoil (B horizon) in Test Pit C (see Exhibit 4). A modern glass bottle fragment was found in the Ao horizon, but no artifacts were observed in the Ap horizon.

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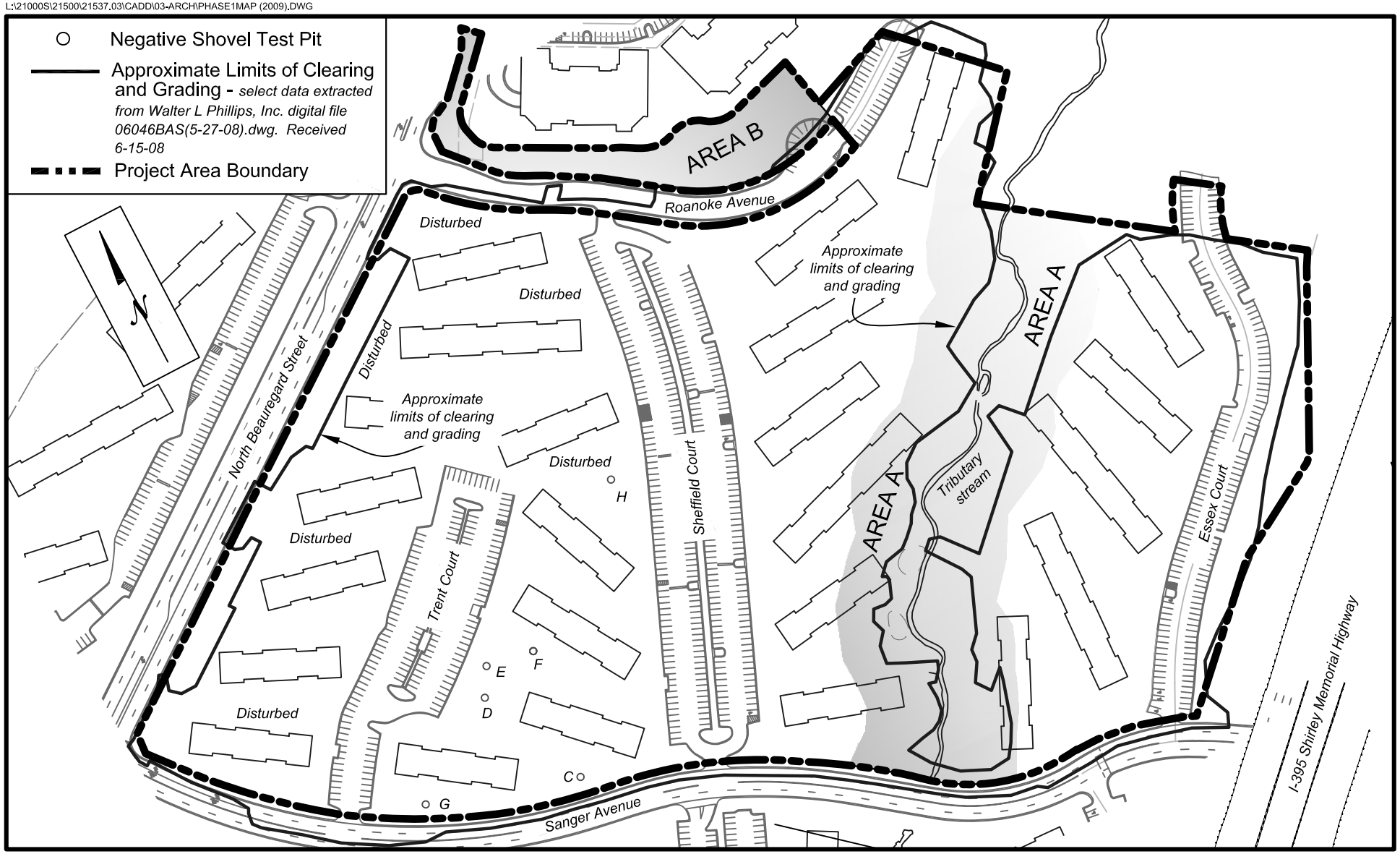


**Project Map Showing Locations of Disturbances and Judgmental Testing**
**Lynbrook at Mark Center - WSSI #21537.03**
**Scale: 1" = 200'**

***Thunderbird Archeology***
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***Exhibit 38***

A buried Ap (Apb) horizon was also found in Test Pits D and F (see Exhibit 4). The soil profile of Test Pit D exhibited a truncated (0.3 feet thick) Apb horizon that was buried by fill horizons. The fill horizons in Test Pit F extended to a depth of 0.6 feet below ground surface and overlay a 0.7 foot thick buried plow zone and subsoil. No artifacts were observed in the test pits.

The probability for locating prehistoric sites generally depends on the variables of topography, proximity to water, and internal drainage. The test pits containing the buried Ap horizon are located 500-600 feet west of the tributary of Holmes Run. The probability of locating prehistoric resources in this area decreases with the distance from the water source.

Although some undisturbed areas may remain within the project area, they are likely to be isolated, as indicated by the November 2007 testing. A pedestrian reconnaissance of the property showed that most of the property had been disturbed by the construction, landscaping and underground utilities related to the garden-style apartments. Fill horizons were found across much of the property; however, a few small and isolated areas exhibited plowed soils overlying subsoil. The probability of these areas yielding significant archeological resources is low and no additional archeological work is recommended on this project.

## SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A documentary study and archeological investigations were conducted on the ±35 acre Lynbrook at Mark Center property located within the City of Alexandria, Virginia. The Documentary Study indicated that the property was owned by William Henry Terrett and his descendants during the 18th and 19th centuries. The large Terrett estate was divided in 1851; the project area was split across two of the parcels: the 204 acre Dixon tract and the 36 acre Cockerill tract. The Dixon tract remained in procession of the Dixon descendants until the 20th century, while the Cockerill tract changed hands frequently throughout the remainder of the 19th and 20th century. The project area was purchased and developed into a residential neighborhood by Catherine and Mark Winkler in the latter half of the 20th century; it is currently slated for redevelopment, but is planned to remain residential.

The project area was used for agricultural purposes for most of the historic record. Civil War era maps show an open field, bordered by trees to the south of the house and amazingly, this same use of space is evident in the 1937 aerial photograph of Fairfax County. It is not know at this time, who was working the fields within the project area during the 19th century or where they resided, but they were likely enslaved workers or tenant farmers.

The name Townsend is associated with a building depicted within the property on historic maps from the 1860s, but no mention of that family appears in the chain of title or in the documentary research. In the late 19th century, the Cockerille family was farming within the project area, which later passed onto absentee landlords who

continued to lease the farm. There is some evidence that the property was not the best farmland. In the early 20th century, documentary evidence places Giles Payne within the property; he was likely living in the house associated with the Townsends from the 1860s.

The circa 1960 site grading and final site plans for Hamlet East were compared with the existing conditions in order to examine the amount of landscape alteration and the effects of the construction on any potential archeological sites (Map Insert #1). Although some undisturbed areas may remain within the project area, they are likely to be isolated, as indicated by the November 2007 judgmental testing.

The Phase I archeological survey was limited to two loci within the study area and consisted of the excavation of shovel test pits within the Resource Protection Area (RPA) of an unnamed tributary of Holmes Run, and within the wooded slopes north of Roanoke Avenue. Two previously recorded archeological sites, 44AX0038 and 44AX0039, were re-examined and one new archeological site (44AX0203) was identified within the project area (Exhibit 39).

Sites 44AX0038 and 44AX0039 were originally recorded as surface lithic scatters along a tributary of Holmes Run. Phase I testing did not locate subsurface components of either of the sites. Prehistoric and historic artifacts were recovered across the RPA, but were found primarily in disturbed fill contexts. Sites 44AX0038 and 44AX0039 are not considered eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D and no additional archeological work is recommended for the sites.

Site 44AX0203 consists of the remains of a domestic occupation, possibly associated with a domicile that is depicted on 19th and early 20th century maps (and possibly occupied by Giles Payne). Based on the artifact assemblage as a whole, the occupation of the site appears to be no earlier than the late 19th century and the occupation likely continued into the mid 20th century. Two depressions were located within the site, but no structural remains were evident.

The depression features were investigated and interpreted as possible tree-fall depressions. The majority of the artifacts were recovered from disturbed fill contexts. The proposed redevelopment of the project area will not impact site 44AX0203, therefore, no further archeological work is recommended. However, if future plans involve impacts to the site, additional archeological work may be required.

The documentary research did not reveal historic resources within the project area other than those in the vicinity of site 44AX0203. It is unlikely that a full Phase I archeological survey across the remainder of the project area would result in significant information. No further archeological work is recommended within the project area.

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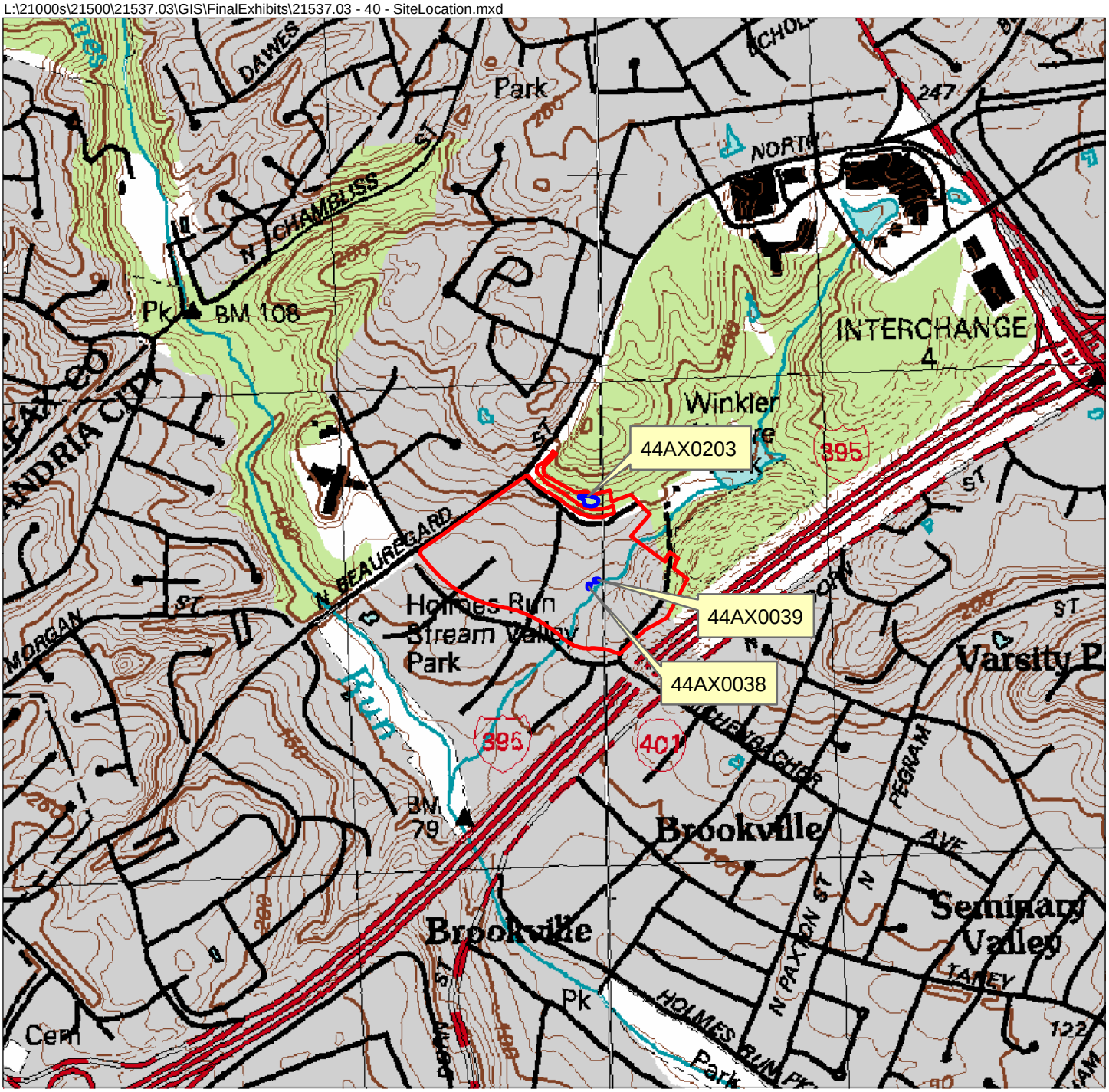


**Site Location Map**
**USGS Quad - Alexandria, VA-DC-MD 1994 &**
**Annandale, VA 1994**
**Lynbrook**
**WSSI #21537.03**
**Scale: 1" = 1000'**

Project Area

Sites

N
W
E
S

***Thunderbird Archeology***
***A Division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.***

***Exhibit 39***

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Fairfax County chancery court causes
Fairfax County land tax records
Fairfax County personal property records
Fairfax County Will Books
Northern Neck Land Grants
United States Bureau of the Census
United States Senate Records

**PLATES**

PLATE 1
Tributary Stream Of Holmes Run Within Area A
View to the Northwest

PLATE 2
Vegetation Overview of Area A, View to Southwest

PLATE 3
Forested Area East of Creek in Central Area A
View to Northeast

PLATE 4
Sidewalk Running Southeast Through Area A, View to North

PLATE 5
Playground Disturbance within Area A
View to South

PLATE 6
Concrete Outfall Near Southernmost Apartment Building, View to West

PLATE 7
Location of Prehistoric Concentration East of Playground
View to Southwest

PLATE 8
Overview of Sites 44AX0038 and 44AX0039, View to Southwest

PLATE 9
Vegetation Overview of Area B
View to Northeast

PLATE 10
Disturbances near Beauregard St. in Area B, View to Southwest

PLATE 11
Utility Boxes and Potential Underground Disturbance in Area B
View to North

PLATE 12
Depression 1, View to West

PLATE 13
Depression 2, View to West

PLATE 14
Stone Marker East of Depressions
View to West

PLATE 15
Trench Exposing Stratigraphy of Depression 1
View to Northeast

PLATE 16
Trenches Excavated Around Stone Marker, View to North

PLATE 17
General Overview Showing Landscaping Disturbance Between Buildings
View to the East

PLATE 18
Landscaping Disturbance Around Buildings ,View to the Northwest

PLATE 19
Landscaping and Stormwater Utility Disturbance Between Buildings
View to the West

PLATE 20
Stormwater Drain Near Western Project Area Boundary, View to the North

# APPENDIX I
# Scope of Work

# Scope of Work
# for a
# Documentary Study and Archaeological Evaluation within
# Lynbrook at Mark Center
# Alexandria, Virginia

March 14, 2008

This scope of work is for a Documentary Study and limited archeological investigations for an Archaeological Evaluation of the Lynbrook Neighborhood at the Mark Center in the City of Alexandria, Virginia[9]. This work is being done to satisfy requirements of the City of Alexandria Archaeological Protection Code prior to redevelopment of the neighborhood. Civil War period maps show a structure within or near this property and the property may have potential to yield significant archaeological resources that could provide insight into the history of this area during, and perhaps prior to, the 19th century. The building continues to be shown on historic maps into the early 20th century. Additionally, two prehistoric sites (Sites 44AX0038 and 44AX0039) have been previously recorded on the property along a tributary of Holmes Run. The property is currently developed with multi-family housing units, with some open space between buildings and along the eastern boundary.

The goals of this scope of work are: 1) to relocate and redefine the limits of the two previously recorded sites, based on the new information provided by Alexandria Archaeology[10], and to identify any additional concentrations of prehistoric resources; 2) to test for potentially significant historical resources[11]; and 3) to complete a Documentary Study, which will provide the developer with historical information so that the historic character can be integrated into the design of the project and to provide a recommendation as to whether additional archaeological investigation is needed on the property prior to development.

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[9] An archeological disturbance assessment (Archeological Disturbance Assessment of the Lynbrook Neighborhood at Mark Center, Alexandria, Virginia by John Mullen, Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.) was conducted in November of 2007 on the property. The assessment consisted of a pedestrian survey of 100% of the property and the excavation of several judgmental shovel tests. Additionally, the VDHR recorded locations of three previously recorded archeological sites were tested. The assessment concluded that the majority of the property had been disturbed by the existing development, and some disturbance was recorded in the vicinity of the three archeological sites. Although a few small and isolated areas exhibited plowed soils overlying subsoil between apartment buildings, the probability of these areas yielding significant archeological resources was considered low.–No further work was recommended. Alexandria Archaeology is requiring further testing of the RPA (see footnote 2); this is included in the current scope of work. The information from the November 2007 work will be incorporated into the Archaeological Evaluation as part of this scope.

[10] New information provided by Alexandria Archaeology shows that the VDHR recorded site limits are incorrect; the actual locations of Sites 44AX0038 and 44AX0039 are to the east of the areas tested during the disturbance assessment and Site 44AX0011 is not located within the project area. Additionally, this new information revealed that artifacts were collected along a much wider area of the stream bank during the original 1979 survey, but only two sites were recorded. Therefore, Alexandria Archaeology is requiring more intensive testing within most of the floodplain in the vicinity of these sites.

[11] The current scope of work calls for testing for historic resources within the limits defined in the attached map (see exhibit 2); additional testing may be required in this area or other locations following the results of the Documentary Study.

All aspects of this investigation will comply with the *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards*, the *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia,* and the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation.* After the completion of the documentary work, additional test excavations may be required, for which a supplementary budget will be prepared, and the information will be incorporated into the Archaeological Evaluation Report.

**Documentary Study and Recommendations**

The Documentary Study shall present the historical significance of the property, determine the potential for resources relating to Native American occupation, and provide a historic context for the interpretation of any historic period sites. The study shall also consider the effects of previous disturbances and grading on potential sites as well as the impact of the proposed construction activities on the areas of potential. The consultant shall develop a full cultural and landscape history and shall identify significant themes through the research and articulate them in the report and summary. In addition, the consultant shall work with the developer, architect, and landscape architect to provide information in a way that can be used to integrate these themes and elements of the historic character of this place into the design and open space for the project.

The Documentary Study will consist of maps, plus primary and secondary source information. The ultimate goal of the research is to identify, as precisely as possible, the potential locations of archaeological resources that may be preserved within the project area and to develop a historical context for the interpretation of these potential resources.

The archival research shall include, but is not limited to, a search of deeds, plats, title documents, probate and other court records; tax and census records; business directories; published and unpublished manuscripts of first-hand accounts (such as letters, diaries, and county histories); historical maps; newspaper articles; previous archaeological research; pedological, geological and topographic maps; modern maps, and previous construction plans and photographs that can indicate locations of previous ground disturbance. Repositories to be visited include, but are not limited to Alexandria Archaeology, the local history sections of public libraries in northern Virginia, county and/or city courthouses, the Library of Congress, and the National Archives. An on-line search for relevant data is also required.

The archival research shall result in an account of the chain of title, a description of the owners and occupants, and a discussion of the land-use history of the property through time. It will include the development of research questions that could provide a framework for the archaeological work and the development of historic contexts for the interpretation of the site. The work will address issues relating to the agricultural use of the land and will present information on those who may have worked the land (slaves, tenant farmers, etc.) as well as landowners. The work will present the potential for the archaeological work to increase our understanding of Alexandria's past and will highlight the historical and archaeological significance of the property.

In addition to the narrative, the work shall include the production of a map or series of overlay maps that will indicate the impact of the proposed construction activities on all known cultural and natural features on the property. The scale of the overlay map(s) will be large (such as 1 inch to 100 feet). The map(s) will depict the locations of features discovered as a result of the background documentary study (including, but not limited to, historic structures, historic topography, and water systems), the locations of any known previous disturbances to the site (including, but not limited to, changes in topography, grading and filling, previous construction activities), and the locations and depths of the proposed construction disturbances (including, but not limited to, structures, roads, grading/filling, landscaping, utilities). From this information, a final overlay map shall be created that indicates the areas with the potential to yield significant archaeological resources that could provide insight into Alexandria's past, and presents specific recommendations for the archaeological testing strategy. The fieldwork already required under the current scope of work will be included, along with any additional recommendations. The map shall indicate locations for backhoe scraping or trenching, hand excavation, and/or monitoring. The recommendations will be based upon the specific criteria for evaluating potential archaeological significance as established and specified in the Alexandria Archaeological Protection Code. After the recommendations are approved by the City Archaeologist, the consultant shall prepare a budget for any additional required testing. All required preservation measures shall be completed prior to any development ground disturbance.

**Field Excavations**

Shovel Test Excavations**:** Initial investigation of this property, as defined in this Scope of Work[12], will involve the excavation of a maximum of 80 shovel test pits (STPs) placed in a systematic grid pattern, using a sampling interval of 25 feet across the west side of the Resource Protection Area (RPA) as shown on Exhibit 1. A maximum of 35 shovel test pits will be placed across the east side of the Resource Protection Area. The purpose of the investigations is to relocate and redefine the extents of the artifact finds that were recorded as Sites 44AX0038 and 44AX0039 and to identify any additional concentrations of prehistoric resources.

If significant archaeological resources are found in the initial STPs, a maximum of 30 additional STPs will be excavated to delineate the extent of the potentially significant resource areas. Placement of these additional STPs at intervals around the initial excavations will be determined in consultation with Alexandria Archeology.

[12] The recommendations from the Documentary Study may indicate the need for additional testing on the property, which is NOT included in this Scope of Work.

Additionally, a maximum of 12 STPs will be excavated in the vicinity of the residences in the northern end of the property that are depicted on Civil War maps through the early 20th century (Exhibit 2). Again, if significant archaeological resources are found in the initial STPs, a maximum of 10 additional STPs will be excavated to delineate the extent of the potentially significant resource areas. Placement of these additional STPs at intervals around the initial excavations will be determined in consultation with Alexandria Archeology.

Each STP will be a cylinder, one foot in diameter at the top and bottom, and excavated by natural soil layers to the level of culturally sterile subsoil. Soil excavated from STPs will be screened by soil layer through a 1/4-inch mesh, and artifacts recovered will be bagged according to stratigraphic level. A standardized data form for each STP will record the location, the soil profile, and the cultural material recovered from each layer. Excavations will be backfilled following recording of the data.

The results of the STP excavations will be plotted on an archaeological base map. These results will be communicated to Alexandria Archaeology. If further exploration is deemed necessary, locations requiring further investigations with test squares will be decided in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology.

Trenching**:** If the shovel tests in the historic structure area (see Exhibit 2) provide evidence that significant historic resources may be present, backhoe trenches (linear feet not to exceed 120 feet) shall be excavated in the vicinity of the potential locations of the historic structures. Placement of the trenches will be decided in consultation with Alexandria Archaeology. Miss Utility will be called prior to the backhoe work. The trenches will be dug to expose the subsoil and look for features related to the historical occupation. Samples of artifacts, if seen, will be collected from the natural soil levels and will be bagged by level. Trenches will be photographed, and column or full profiles of the trenches will be drawn, as needed. If features are discovered, they will be drawn, photographed and hand-excavated (or sampled, in the event of the discovery of a large feature, such as a well). **Since it is not known if the trenches will be necessary, they should be budgeted separately and should not be included in the overall budget at this time.**

Test Square Excavations**:** A maximum of five test squares (3 ft. x 3 ft.) will be excavated as part of this scope to test potentially significant archaeological features and resource areas. As with the STPs, the test squares will be excavated stratigraphically by natural layer and the soil screened through a 1/4-inch mesh. Artifacts will be bagged by stratigraphic level and the work documented with field notes, sketch plans, profiles and digital photographs. Any features encountered will be mapped and made available for inspection by Alexandria Archaeology.
**Since it is not known if the test squares will be necessary, they should be budgeted on a per-square basis and should not be included in the overall budget at this time.**

Note: All field work will be conducted in compliance with OSHA standards. All excavations will be backfilled, seeded, and covered with straw, if needed. The sod from the shovel tests will be retained and replaced.

**Laboratory Work and Curation**

Archaeological artifacts recovered from the project area will be cleaned, stabilized (if necessary), cataloged, labeled and packaged in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards. At the conclusion of the project, all original photographs, negatives, slides, digital images, cassette tapes, videotapes, copies of historical documents, field notes and forms, other field records, as well as the artifacts if they are to be donated to the City, will be delivered to Alexandria Archaeology.

Archaeological collections recovered as a result of the Alexandria Archaeology Resource Protection Code must be curated at a facility which meets Federal standards for archaeological curation and collections management as described by 36CFR Part 79. The Alexandria Archaeology Storage Facility meets these standards, and the property owner is encouraged to donate the artifact collection to the City for curation. The archaeological consultant is responsible for arranging for the donation of the artifacts with the owner and will deliver the artifacts and signed forms to the appropriate storage facility.

**Documentary Study / Archaeological Evaluation Report and Resource Management Plan**

The results of the documentary research, initial archeological investigations, and any subsequent archeological investigations as a result of recommendations from the Documentary Study can be combined into one archeological report.

The Documentary Study / Archaeological Evaluation Report will include the following: a public summary, the results of the documentary research, a map of the project area; a map with unit locations and significant features; a summary of the procedures; results of the field investigation and artifact analysis, including a distribution map or other graphics which indicate potentially significant archaeological areas; an integration of the field and analysis data with the historical record; and recommendations for additional work, if needed.

If the investigation results in the discovery of significant layers or features which will require additional archaeological work, the Archaeological Evaluation Report will include a Resource Management Plan. The Resource Management Plan will present a strategy, scope of work (including a map indicating locations of proposed work in relation to completed tests), and budget for further investigations. All archaeological sites discovered will be registered with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and copies of the registration forms will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology.

When the fieldwork is completed, one copy of the full report will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology as a draft for review. Once the report is approved by the City Archaeologist, revisions will be made, and four copies of it, one unbound with original graphics, will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology. The report will also be submitted on a CD. All site maps and drawings must be inked or computer-generated so as to produce sharp and clear images that will result in clear photocopies or microfilms.

**Public Interpretation**

The *City of Alexandria Archaeological Standards* require that a public summary be prepared as part of the Documentary Study and Archeological Evaluation. The public summary will be approximately 4 to 8 pages long with a few color illustrations. This should be prepared in a style and format that is reproducible for public distribution and use on the City's web site. Examples of these can be seen on the Alexandria Archaeology Museum website. A draft of the summary should be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology for review along with the draft of the Documentary Study report. Upon approval, a master copy (hard copy as well as on CD or computer disk) will be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology. The summary and graphics should also be e-mailed to Alexandria Archaeology for publication on our web site.

The archaeological consultant shall coordinate with the developer as the documentary research is being done so that the historic character of this area can be integrated into the design, if possible. In addition, the archaeological consultant will supply the written text and graphics for the interpretive signage that the developer will erect on the property. The text for each sign should be up to 200 words in length with a paragraph on the historical significance of the site and a paragraph on findings from the archaeological investigation. The graphics (minimally four, with captions) need to be high-quality copies (scanned at a minimum of 600 dpi and saved separately as jpeg or tiff files) of line drawings (eg. site maps, feature drawings), historic photographs and maps, or other illustrations (eg. site or artifact photos) in black and white or color. All copyright releases need to have been obtained and credit provided for each graphic. The text and graphics must be submitted to Alexandria Archaeology on a CD. Coordinate with the City Archaeologist before writing the text and selecting images.

**Tasks**

The following is a summary of the tasks to be completed:

1. Meet with Alexandria Archaeology staff to go over the requirements of the project and to gather available information, including to-scale historical maps, site reports, and secondary compilations and indexes, from City files. The historian who will be doing the documentary research shall be present at this meeting and shall have a copy of this Scope of Work. Resumes of the historian and all project staff shall be sent to Alexandria Archaeology for approval prior to beginning the research.

2. Visit other repositories to complete research from primary and secondary sources.

3. Provide a summary of the documentary research with recommendations to Alexandria Archaeology so that additional testing can be budgeted and scheduled, if needed, prior to the beginning the field work.

4. Meet with the City Archaeologist and the developer/architect/landscape architect to provide information that might be useful in integrating the historic character into the design of the development.

5. Note that an Archaeological Certification will be required prior to beginning the field work. Notify Alexandria Archaeology of the start date for the archaeological testing so that site visits can be scheduled.

6. Complete the field investigation.

7 Produce the locational map(s) and process all significant artifacts. Complete the analysis.

8. Produce and submit a draft Documentary Study/Archaeological Evaluation Report, with Resource Management Plan, if needed, to Alexandria Archaeology, including the public summary document and the text and graphics for the historic marker, if required.

9. Make required revisions, and deliver to Alexandria Archaeology four hard copies of the final report (three bound, 1 unbound), one digital version of the report on a CD, a separate CD of the approved public summary and text and graphics for the interpretive signage, plus all field notes, photographs and slides, and records. The public summary shall also be e-mailed to Alexandria Archaeology for posting on the web site. In addition, arrange for the donation and delivery of the artifacts to an appropriate storage facility.

Formats for Digital Deliverables:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Photographs: | .jpg. |
| 2. Line Drawings: | .gif or .jpg as appropriate. |
| 3. Final Report/Public Summary | Word, PageMaker and/or PDF |
| 4. Oral History | Word |
| 5. Catalogue: | Word, Access or Excel |
| 6. Other Written material: | Word, Access, Excel, PageMaker or PDF as appropriate |

**APPENDIX II**
**Chain of Title**

## Chain of Title for Lynbrook Property

### Dixon Tract

2006 March 14

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamlet East LP | Meadowbrook/Lynbrook Residential LLC | circa 60.60 acres |

*Special Warranty Deed - Alexandria Deed Book 5:405-412*

1994 October 19

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Winkler, Catherine et.al. | Hamlet East LP | circa 61.2 acres |

*Special Warranty Deed (Deed of Confirmation) - Alexandria Deed Book 5:405-412*

1973 August 31

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Winkler, Catherine C. | Winkler, Harold | circa 80.42 acres |
| Winkler, Harold | Yates, Charles S. | |
| Wilkes Jr., James C. | Wilkes Jr. James C. | |
| *Co-ext. of Mark Winkler estate* | *Co-Trustees of Mark and Catherine Winkler Family Trust* | |

*Deed of Confirmation – Alexandria Deed Book 763: 317-325*

1961 October 1

| | |
|---|---|
| Winkler, Catherine C | 23 acres |
| Winkler, Mark | 61 acres |
| | 84 acres |

*Join Venture Agreement for Development of Land in Hamlet East*

1947 April 19

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Shirley Apartment Development Corporation | Winkler, Catherine C. | 161.37 acres |

*Fairfax County Deed Book 668:359-60*

1947 April 7

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Shirley Apartment Development Corporation | Caton, J. Randall Jr. & Klinge, Henry J. (Trustees) | 161.37 acres |

*Fairfax County Deed Book 548:200-203*

1947 April 2

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fleming, Robert F. et.al. | Shirley Apartment Development Corporation | 161.37 acres |

*Fairfax County Deed Book 548:198-200*

1942 October 10
Fleming, Robert F. Fleming, Ida Von L. 205.012 acres
*Fairfax County Deed Book 395:464–467*

1941 January 18
Caton, J. Randall Jr. Fleming, Robert F. 234 acres
*Special Commissioner of Sale* Fleming Jr., Thomas
Fleming, William H Irwin
*Fairfax County Deed Book 353:595-96*

1866 February 22
Dulaney, W. H. Dixon, Mary P. (Ex. Turner Dixon) 234 acres
*Fairfax County Deed Book 93 (O4): 332*

Circa 1852
Dulaney, William H. Turner Dixon 234 acres (private sale)
*Hannah B Terrett vs. George W. Terret et. al. Chancery Court Cause 1873-04 (Susp30A), Fairfax County Court Records.*

18 April 1826
William Henry Terrett II George Hunter Terrett
*Fairfax Will Book 664:136-38*

7 February 1755
William Henry Terrett William Henry Terrett II 1094 acres
*Fairfax Will Book 651:181-3*

July 1741
Gabriel Adams William Henry Terrett 112 acres
300 acres
*Fairfax Deed Book 2:13-17*

20 January 1741
Gabriel Adams 112 acres
*Northern Neck Grant E: 406*

**Cockerill Tract**

2006 March 14

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamlet East LP | Meadowbrook/Lynbrook Residential LLC | circa 60.60 acres |

*Special Warranty Deed - Alexandria Deed Book 5:405-412*

1994 October 19

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Winkler, Catherine et.al. | Hamlet East LP | circa 61.2 acres |

*Special Warranty Deed (Deed of Confirmation) - Alexandria Deed Book 5:405-412*

1973 August 31

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Winkler, Catherine C. | Winkler, Harold | circa 80.42 acres |
| Winkler, Harold | Yates, Charles S. | |
| Wilkes Jr., James C. | Wilkes Jr. James C. | |
| *Co-ext. of Mark Winkler estate* | *Co-Trustees of Mark and Catherine Winkler Family Trust* | |

*Deed of Confirmation – Alexandria Deed Book 763: 317-325*

1961 October 1

| | |
|---|---|
| Winkler, Catherine C | 23 acres |
| Winkler, Mark | 61 acres |
| | 84 acres |

*Join Venture Agreement for Development of Land in Hamlet East*

1947 September 11

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dwight D. Duton | Mount Fairfax Apartment | 36.112 acres |
| Bertha E. Duton | Development Corporation | |

*Deed - Fairfax County Deed Book 577:211-212*

1939 April 11

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Willis E. Young | Dwight D. Duton | 36.112 acres |
| | Bertha E. Duton | |

*Fairfax County Deed Book 323:227-8*

1933 June 1

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| L. Bruce Riley | Willis E. Young | 36.112 acres |
| Lucy V. Riley | | |

*Fairfax County Deed Book 269:4-5*

1925 January 6

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Frederick Butts | L. Bruce Riley | 36.112 acres |
| Dorothy Butts | Lucy V. Riley | |

*Deed - Fairfax County Deed Book 219:339-40*

1924 April 24
Albert Aam — Frederick Butts — 36.112 acres
Hanna E. Aam
*Deed - Fairfax County Deed Book 216:198-9*

1913 February 15
Alexandria Water Company — Albert Aam — 36.112 acres
*Deed - Fairfax County Deed Book 191:401-403*

1913 February 15
Nanny L. Huntley, widow — Alexandria Water Company — 36.112 acres
*Deed and release - Fairfax County Deed Book 172:298-9*

1909 June 14
Barbara V. King — Nanny L. Huntley — 36.112 acres
W.B. King
*Deed - Fairfax County Deed Book 159:574-5*

1909 April 14
Amytha A. Mountjoy, widow — Barbara V. King — 36.112 acres
Ada & David Conner
Virginia M & Jefferson Smith
*Deed - Fairfax County Deed Book 159:175*

1899 January 18
R. Walton Moore — William M Mountjoy — 36.112 acres
*Deed - Fairfax County Deed Book 133:193-4*

1882 September 13
Elizabeth Labille — William Cockrell — 28 acres 28 poles
CW Thom, trustee
HC Thom, trustee
*Deed and Release - Fairfax County Deed Book 109:335-6*

1878 June 28
Nathaniel H Terrett
Jane H Terret — Elizabeth Labille — 28 acres 28 poles
*Deed - Fairfax County Deed Book 101:287-288*

1871 December 6
Thomas Moore — Nathaniel H Terrett — 28 acres 28 poles
Commissioner — Jane H Terret
*Fairfax County Deed Book 101:204-5*

1852 February 21
Part of Lot #4 (28 acres, 28 poles) was sold at $20 acre for $562.00 to NH Terrett.
*Hannah B Terrett vs. George W. Terret et. al. Chancery Court Cause 1873-04 (Susp30A), Fairfax County Court Records*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 18 April 1826 | | |
| William Henry Terrett II | George Hunter Terrett | |
| *Fairfax Will Book 664:136-38* | | |
| 7 February 1755 | | |
| William Henry Terrett | William Henry Terrett II | 1094 acres |
| *Fairfax Will Book 651:181-3* | | |
| July 1741 | | |
| Gabriel Adams | William Henry Terrett | 112 acres |
| | | 300 acres |
| *Fairfax Deed Book 2:13-17* | | |
| 20 January 1741 | | |
| Gabriel Adams | | 112 acres |
| *Northern Neck Grant E: 406* | | |

# APPENDIX III
## Artifact Inventory

## LYNBROOK DISTURBANCE ASSESSMENT/PHASE I
## ARTIFACT INVENTORY

**Surface Collection 1, 10' North of STP 11**

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal, no cortex

**Surface Collection, Next to STP 105**

Prehistoric

1 quartz primary reduction flake, distal, cortex lateral margin

**Depression 1 inch, Trench 1, Fill horizon**

Ceramics

1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Miscellaneous

1 brick fragment, 238.2 grams

**STP 002, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Ceramics

1 ceramic tile, flat, square

Metal

2 unidentified ferrous metal fragments, flat
2 unidentified nail fragments, one pulled

Miscellaneous

10 brick fragments, 119.8 grams
1 plastic fragment, blue

**STP 002, Fill 3 horizon**

Miscellaneous

1 brick fragment, 58.1 grams

**STP 003, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Metal

4 unidentified ferrous metal fragments, possible nails

Miscellaneous

5 brick fragments, 278.2 grams
1 mortar fragment, 0.5 grams
2 slag fragments, 0.8 grams

**STP 004, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, heavily scratched/stained

Miscellaneous

1 charcoal fragment

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, whole, 8.0 mm x 5.4 mm

**STP 004, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated, rim and base fragment

Miscellaneous

2 oyster shell fragment, 23.1 grams

**STP 005, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Metal

1 cut nail fragment, unidentified head (post-1790)

1 unidentified nail fragment

Miscellaneous

5 brick fragments, 2.8 grams

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, distal

1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal

**STP 006, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Miscellaneous

2 terra cotta utility pipe fragments

**STP 006, Fill 2 horizon**

Miscellaneous

2 brick fragments, 0.7 grams

**STP 007, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, distal

**STP 009, Fill 2 horizon**

Glass

2 brick fragments, 1.0 grams

**STP 010, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Miscellaneous

1 brick fragment, 1065 grams

**STP 012, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched

1 safety glass fragment, flat (post-1874)

**STP 013, Ab horizon**

Prehistoric

1 quartz decortication flake, whole, 16.4 mm x 16.1 mm

**STP 013, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Prehistoric

1 quartz fire cracked rock (FCR)

**STP 014, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Metal

1 galvanized wire nail fragment, pulled (1890-present)

1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, hole one end, curved at other end, possible handle/cutlery fragment

1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, possible nail

**STP 014, Fill 2 horizon**

Miscellaneous

1 plastic comb fragment

**STP 015, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

1 green cylindrical bottle sherd

Prehistoric

1 quartz decortication flake, distal

**STP 016, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Ceramics

1 ceramic tile fragment, slightly burned

Glass

5 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)

1 honey amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)

Metal

1 wire nail fragment (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

1 foil fragment (discarded)

2 plastic fragments, white, cylindrical, ribbed

1 unidentified large particle board fragment, modern, black, curved (discarded)

3 vinyl record fragments

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, distal

1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal, cortex proximal

**STP 016, Fill 2 horizon**

Glass

3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM), scratched (1910-present)

**STP 018, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Metal

1 metal spring fragment

Miscellaneous

1 plastic fragment, white, small cylindrical cap-like fragment with "OPEN (arrow) OPEN (arrow)" printed on it

**STP 018, Fill 2 horizon**

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)

Miscellaneous

1 brick fragment, 117.2 grams

Prehistoric

1 quartz primary reduction flake, whole, 17.0 mm x 14.4 mm

**STP 019, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)

Miscellaneous

1 plastic fragment, green, curved
1 plastic fragment, light green/clear, flat
1 plastic fragment, white, curved

**STP 019, Fill 2 horizon**

Miscellaneous

1 plastic fragment, white, curved

**STP 020, Ao/C 1 horizon**

Glass

2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal
1 quartz biface thinning flake, whole, 13.7 mm x 11.9 mm
1 quartz biface thinning flake, whole, 8.8 mm x 8.3 mm
1 quartz decortication flake, whole, cortex lateral margin, 16.0 mm x 7.7 mm
1 quartz decortication flake, whole, cortex lateral margin, 7.7 mm x 7.0 mm
2 quartz flake fragments
1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal
1 quartz primary reduction flake, whole, 26.0 mm x 14.1 mm
1 quartz primary reduction flake, whole, 27.7 mm x 16.1 mm

**STP 020, C 2 horizon**

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal
1 quartz primary reduction flake, whole, 21.4 mm x 19.1 mm

**STP 021, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, scratched/stained
1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched/stained
1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, single collar lip fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
1 unidentified clear spall

Metal

10 unidentified ferrous metal fragments
8 unidentified nail fragments, two pulled
1 wire nail fragment (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

2 brick fragments, 23.3 grams
2 mortar fragments, 12.3 grams
1 plastic fragment, white, cylindrical
1 plastic wire cover, gray

**STP 022, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Miscellaneous

0 modern brick (discarded)

**STP 022, Fill 2 horizon**

Glass

1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, molded, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)

Miscellaneous

1 plastic fragment, yellow, curved

**STP 023, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

1 light green cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)

Metal

1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, possible nail
2 unidentified nail fragments, one pulled
1 wire nail fragment (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

2 brick fragments, 26.0 grams
1 oyster shell fragment, .001 grams

**STP 023, C 1 horizon**

Metal

1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment
4 unidentified ferrous metal fragments, thin, curved

**STP 024, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

2 unidentified black amethyst sherds (mend), unidentified brass attachment, possible button fragment

Metal

2 unidentified aluminum fragments, ribbed
1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, flat

Miscellaneous

1 asphalt chunk (discarded)
2 brick fragments, 7.0 grams
1 plastic fragment, black, cylindrical
1 plastic/foil wrapper, modern (discarded)

**STP 024, Fill 2 horizon**

Metal

1 wire nail fragment (1890-present)

**STP 025, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, embossed "…S…"

**STP 027, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Ceramics

1 ceramic tile fragment, white

1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, heavily burned

Metal

1 wire nail fragment, pulled (1890-present)

**STP 027, Fill 2 horizon**

Metal

1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, thin, curved

1 wire 9d nail, pulled (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

1 brick fragment, 81.6 grams

**STP 028, Ao/Ap horizon**

Prehistoric

2 quartz biface thinning flakes, proximal

1 quartz flake fragment

**STP 029, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Metal

6 unidentified ferrous metal fragments

Miscellaneous

7 brick fragments, 15.6 grams

**STP 030, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Miscellaneous

1 brick fragment, 12.0 grams

1 plastic fragment, black, curved

**STP 031, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Miscellaneous

1 brick fragment, 905 grams

**STP 032, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM), scratched (1910-present)

Miscellaneous

3 brick fragments, 4.0 grams

**STP 034, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Miscellaneous

1 plastic fragment, clear, square/rectangular

**STP 035, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched/stained

**STP 042, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "…P…", automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)

Miscellaneous

2 brick fragments, 45.6 grams

**STP 043, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)

1 clear square/rectangular bottle/jar sherd, scratched

Miscellaneous

1 plastic fragment, yellow, ribbed

**STP 044, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Metal

1 cut nail fragment (post-1790)

Miscellaneous

2 brick fragments, 11.9 grams

**STP 045, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched

1 honey amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)

1 unidentified clear sherd, flat, stained

Metal

1 unidentified copper fragment

Miscellaneous

1 plastic fragment, black, flat, round with hole in middle

1 plastic fragment, red, juice top fragment

2 plastic fragments, gray

**STP 046, Fill 2 horizon**

Miscellaneous

1 brick fragment, 147.4 grams

**STP 047, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

1 unidentified light aqua sherd, flat, scratched

Metal

1 wire nail fragment (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

1 brick fragment, 4.6 grams

**STP 048, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Miscellaneous

3 brick fragments, 8.2 grams

**STP 049, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched

1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)

**STP 049, Fill 3 horizon**

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)

**STP 055, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
1 unidentified clear spall

Miscellaneous

5 brick fragments, 25.8 grams
1 plastic fragment, green, curved
2 plastic fragments, clear, flat
2 plastic fragments, light blue, curved

**STP 056, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, frosted

Miscellaneous

1 plastic fragment, yellow, scratched

**STP 056, Fill 2 horizon**

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, frosted
1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)

Metal

1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, u-shaped

Miscellaneous

1 brick fragment, 70.5 grams

**STP 060, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

1 honey amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)

**STP 061, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

1 unidentified very pale aqua sherd, flat, scratched

**STP 062, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal

**STP 075, A/C 1 horizon**

Prehistoric

1 quartzite hammerstone

**STP 075, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

1 redware sherd, unglazed

Metal

1 unidentified nail fragment

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, whole, cortex lateral margin
1 quartz biface thinning flake, whole, no cortex
1 quartz decortication flake, proximal
1 quartzite biface thinning flake, whole, cortex proximal

**STP 076, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

1 hard paste porcelain sherd, shadow hand painted decoration, rim fragment

Glass

1 unidentified clear sherd, flat, scratched/stained

Prehistoric

1 hornfels primary reduction flake, whole, no cortex
3 quartz biface thinning flakes, whole, no cortex
1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal, no cortex

**STP 082, Fill 2 horizon**

Prehistoric

1 quartzite biface thinning flake, whole, modified, cortex proximal

**STP 100, C 1 horizon**

Metal

2 ferrous metal saw fragments

**STP 101, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

2 light green cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
1 unidentified clear spall
2 wire glass fragments (post-1892)

Metal

1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, curved
3 unidentified ferrous metal fragments, flat
1 wire 20d nail (1890-present)
2 wire nail fragments (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

1 brick fragment, 3.9 grams

**STP 103, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Ceramics

4 ceramic tile fragments

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM), scratched (1910-present)

1 light aqua bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)

1 unidentified clear sherd, flat, scratched/degraded, stained

2 unidentified very pale green sherds, flat, one stained

Metal

8 brass wire fragments, multiple strands twisted together

1 ferrous metal screw fragment, threaded

4 wire nail fragments (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

3 brick fragments, 12.3 grams

1 linoleum fragment

2 mortar fragments, 9.4 grams

**STP 104, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Metal

2 unidentified ferrous metal fragments

Miscellaneous

2 brick fragments, 17.8 grams

1 oyster shell fragment, 2.4 grams

**STP 106, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, molded, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)

Metal

1 wire nail fragment (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

2 brick fragments, 2.9 grams

**SITE 44AX0038**

**STP 059, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)

1 unidentified clear sherd, flat

Metal

1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment

Miscellaneous

1 brick fragment, 13.8 grams

1 plastic fragment, clear, flat

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, whole, 11.8 mm x 11.5 mm

**SITE44AX0039**

**STP 026, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds (mend), ribbed, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
1 light green cylindrical bottle sherd, Coca Cola bottle, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
1 unidentified clear spall
1 unidentified light green spall

Metal

11 unidentified ferrous metal fragments, thin, curved

Miscellaneous

14 asphalt chunks (discarded)
4 brick fragments, 597 grams
1 plastic fragment, polychrome

**STP 026, Fill 2 horizon**

Miscellaneous

5 asphalt chunks (discarded)

**SITE 44AX0203**

**STP 063, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched/worn

Metal

1 cut nail fragment, unidentified head (post-1790)

**STP 063, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

1 whiteware sherd, unidentified green decoration (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, frosted, scratched

Miscellaneous

1 brick fragment, 0.3 grams

**STP 064, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Ceramics

1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, slightly stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched, very stained/worn
12 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched/stained
2 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, pressed (post-1827)
2 honey amber cylindrical bottle sherds, scratched

4 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched/stained
2 unidentified clear sherds, flat, scratched
1 unidentified clear spall, stained
4 unidentified light aqua sherds, very scratched/stained
4 windowpane sherds, lime soda (1864-present)

Metal

1 brass .22 caliber cartridge casing
1 wire 10d nail
1 wire 5d nail (1890-present)
1 wire nail fragment (1890-present)
1 wire nail fragment, unidentified head (1890-present)

**STP 065, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Ceramics

2 refined white earthenware sherd, heavily stained, burned

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, double collared lip finish, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1910-present)
8 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM), scratched/stained (1910-present)
5 honey amber cylindrical bottle sherds, stained/melted, opalized
1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched/stained
1 unidentified aqua sherd, heavily heat melted
5 unidentified clear spalls
5 unidentified light aqua sherds, flat
1 unidentified light aqua spall, stained
4 windowpane sherds, lime soda (1864-present)

Metal

3 cut nail fragments, unidentified heads (post-1790)
1 ferrous metal horse shoe fragment
1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, possible handle fragment
1 wire nail fragment (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

2 brick fragments, 8.7 grams

**STP 066, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Ceramics

1 whiteware sherd, blue shell edge decoration, rim fragment (1830-1860+, Miller 1992)

Glass

2 7-up green cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (post-1934)
1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
1 unidentified clear sherd, flat, scratched/stained
2 unidentified clear sherds, thin, curved

Metal

1 cut nail fragment, unidentified head (post-1790)
1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, flat

**STP 066, Fill 2 horizon**

Ceramics

1 hard paste porcelain sherd, undecorated

**STP 067, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd

3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM), scratched (1910-present)

**STP 067, Surface**

Ceramics

1 hard paste porcelain sherd, unidentified blue decoration, base fragment

**STP 068, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Metal

1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment

**STP 086, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Miscellaneous

1 brick fragment, 98.4 grams

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface thinning flake, whole, 14mm x 13.4 mm

**STP 088, Ao/Ap horizon**

Ceramics

2 redware sherds (mend), brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, rim fragments

Glass

2 light green cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM), patinated (1907-present)

Miscellaneous

1 brick fragment, 2.3 grams

8 oyster shell fragments, 17.8 grams

**STP 088b, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Ceramics

2 grey and buff bodied coarse stoneware sherds, unglazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior

Glass

1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched/stained

2 light green cylindrical bottle sherds (mend), molded, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)

Metal

4 cut nail fragments (post-1790)

2 unidentified nail fragments, one pulled

Miscellaneous

1 brick fragment, burned, 36.7 grams

**STP 098, C 1 horizon**

Ceramics

1 whiteware sherd, undecorated whiteware sherd

Glass

3 light green cylindrical bottle sherds, scratched, patinated

**STP 108, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Ceramics

1 whiteware sherd, molded decoration (1845-1885+, Miller 1992)
3 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
2 whiteware sherds, undecorated, rim fragments (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

1 clear square/rectangular bottle/jar sherd, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)
1 unidentified light green sherd, flat, patinated

**STP 109, Ao/Fill 1 horizon**

Glass

1 7-up green cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, embossed "…NTENTS 12 FL OZS. 6082/CANADA DRY (inside of a shield)/6L G W4", automatic bottle machine (ABM) (post-1934)
8 7-up green cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (post-1934)
1 dark green cylindrical bottle sherd, embossed "…A…", automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
1 dark green cylindrical bottle sherd, embossed "…ALE…", automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
3 dark green cylindrical bottle sherds, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
7 unidentified pale aqua spalls
1 unidentified very pale aqua sherd, flat
34 windowpane sherds, lime soda, very thick, modern (1864-present)

Metal

2 screw fragments, threaded
28 unidentified ferrous metal fragments, flat
1 unidentified nail fragment
1 wire fragment

# APPENDIX IV
## Cultural Resource Forms

**Report Generated on:** 7/3/2008

**City/County:** **Alexandria**

**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES**
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT**

**DHR ID#:** **44AX0038**

**DHR Site Number:** 44AX0038 **Other DHR Number:**
**Resource Name:**
**Temporary Designation:**
**Site Class:** Terrestrial, open air

## CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION

| Cultural Designation | Temporal Designation |
|---|---|
| Native American | Prehistoric/Unknown |

## THEMATIC CONTEXTS/SITE FUNCTIONS

**Thematic Context:** Domestic **Example:** Camp, temporary

**Comments/Remarks:**
lithic scatter

## LOCATION INFORMATION

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

**Center UTM Coordinates (for less than 10 acres):** NAD 18/4299575/315503/2

| NAD | ZONE | EAST | NORTH |
|---|---|---|---|

**Boundary UTM Coordinates (for 10 acres or more):**

| NAD | ZONE | EAST | NORTH |
|---|---|---|---|

**Physiographic Province:** Coastal Plain **Drainage:** Potomac/Shenandoah River
**Aspect:** Facing south **Nearest Water Source:** Unnamed tributary of Holmes Run
**Elevation (in feet):** 110.00 **Distance to Water(in feet):** 20
**Slope:** **Site Soils:**
**Adjacent Soils:**
**Landform:** floodplain

## SITE CONDITION/SURVEY DESCRIPTION

**Site Dimensions:** 5 feet by 5 feet **Acreage:**

**Survey Strategy:** Observation
Subsurface Testing

**Site Condition:** Surface Deposits Present But With No Subsurface Integrity

**City/County:** **Alexandria**

**Threats to Resource:** None Known

**Survey Description:**

1979 survey: no subsurface testing done. Site consists of 6-8 quartz flakes and one possible projectile point preform.

2008 survey: Testing was conducted within the RPA on either side of an unnamed tributary of Holmes Run, at intervals ranging from 25-50 feet. The purpose of the testing was to relocate and redefine the limits of the previously recorded prehistoric archeological site within the floodplain. The placement and interval width of testing was conducted with the approval of Alexandria Archeology in accordance with the approved Scope of Work.

Shovel test pits measured approximately 12 inches (30-40 cm) in diameter from top to bottom; excavation was terminated when either well developed B horizons too old for human occupation or gleyed soils, gravel, water, etc., were reached. Soil horizons were classified according to standard pedological designations. All soil was screened through 1/4 inch mesh hardware cloth screens. Soil profiles of representative units were recorded, and the colors were described using the Munsell Soil Color Chart designations. Artifacts were bagged and labeled by unit number and by soil horizon. The location of each STP was plotted on a map.

## CURRENT LAND USE

**Land Use:** Domestic **Example:** Dwelling, multiple **Dates of Use:** 2008/06/01

**Comments/Remarks:**
The site is located within the floodplain of a tributary stream of Holmes Run, which flows through a circa 1960 multi-family unit residential complex.

## SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES

**Specimens Obtained?** No **Specimens Depository:** Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

**Assemblage Description:**
1979 survey: none collected. surface shows 6-8 quartz flakes and one possible projectile point preform.

2008 Phase I survey: Only one (1) flake was recovered from disturbed fill contexts within a shovel test pit excavated within the recorded site limits.

**Specimens Reported?** No

**Assemblage Description--Reported:**

**Field Notes Reported?** Yes **Depository:** Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

## REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES

**Report (s) ?** Yes **Depository:** Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. - Gainesville, VA

**DHR Library Reference Number:**

**Reference for reports and publications:**

Draft: "A Documentary Study and Phase I Archeological Investigation of the Circa 35 Acre Lynbrook at Mark Center Property, Alexandria, Virginia" - Thunderbird Archeology, A Division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

**City/County:** **Alexandria**

## PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY

| Photographic Documentation? | Depository | Type of Photos | Photo Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. | Digital | 2008/06/99 |

## CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS

**Cultural Resource Management Event:** Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance **Date:** 1979/10/99

**Organization and Person:**
**Organization:** **First:** Alexandria RPO **Last:**
**Sponsor Organization:**
**DHR Project Review File No:** B9-9

**CRM Event Notes or Comments:**

**Cultural Resource Management Event:** Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance **Date:** 2008/06/01

**Organization and Person:**
**Organization:** Thunderbird Arch **First:** **Last:**
**Sponsor Organization:**
**DHR Project Review File No:**

**CRM Event Notes or Comments:**

## INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION

**Individual Category Codes:**
Owner of property
**Honorif:** **First:** Unknown **Last:** Unknown
**Suffix:**
**Title:**
**Company/ Agency:** Meadowbrook/Lynbrook Residential LLC c/o the JBG Companies

**Address:** 4445 Willard Avenuw

**City:** Chevy Chase **State:** Maryland **Zip:** 20815
**Phone/Ext:** - -
- -
**Notes:**

**Ownership Type:** Private

**Government Agency:**

**Report Generated on:** 7/3/2008

**City/County:** **Alexandria**

**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES**
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT**

**DHR ID#:** **44AX0039**

**DHR Site Number:** 44AX0039 **Other DHR Number:**
**Resource Name:**
**Temporary Designation:**
**Site Class:** Terrestrial, open air

## CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION

| Cultural Designation | Temporal Designation |
|---|---|
| Native American | Prehistoric/Unknown |

## THEMATIC CONTEXTS/SITE FUNCTIONS

**Thematic Context:** Domestic **Example:** Camp, temporary

**Comments/Remarks:**
lithic scatter

## LOCATION INFORMATION

**USGS Quadrangle(s):** ANNANDALE **Restrict UTM Data?**

**Center UTM Coordinates (for less than 10 acres):** NAD 18/4299585/315518/2

| NAD | ZONE | EAST | NORTH |
|---|---|---|---|

**Boundary UTM Coordinates (for 10 acres or more):**

| NAD | ZONE | EAST | NORTH |
|---|---|---|---|

**Physiographic Province:** Coastal Plain **Drainage:** Potomac/Shenandoah River
**Aspect:** Facing south **Nearest Water Source:** Unnamed tributary of Holmes Run
**Elevation (in feet):** 110.00 **Distance to Water(in feet):** 20
**Slope:** **Site Soils:**
**Adjacent Soils:**
**Landform:** floodplain

## SITE CONDITION/SURVEY DESCRIPTION

**Site Dimensions:** 28 feet by 28 feet **Acreage:**

**Survey Strategy:** Observation
Subsurface Testing

**Site Condition:** Surface Deposits Present But With No Subsurface Integrity

**City/County:** **Alexandria**

**Threats to Resource:** None Known

**Survey Description:**

1979 survey: no subsurface testing done, site consists of scatter of 4-5 quartz flakes and one quartz projectile point.

2008 survey: Testing was conducted within the RPA on either side of an unnamed tributary of Holmes Run, at intervals ranging from 25-50 feet. The purpose of the testing was to relocate and redefine the limits of the previously recorded prehistoric archeological site. The placement and interval width of testing was conducted with the approval of Alexandria Archeology in accordance with an approved Scope of Work.

Shovel test pits measured approximately 12 inches (30-40 cm) in diameter from top to bottom; excavation was terminated when either well developed B horizons too old for human occupation or gleyed soils, gravel, water, etc., were reached. Soil horizons were classified according to standard pedological designations. All soil was screened through 1/4 inch mesh hardware cloth screens. Soil profiles of representative units were recorded, and the colors were described using the Munsell Soil Color Chart designations. The location of each STP was plotted on a map.

## CURRENT LAND USE

**Land Use:** Domestic **Example:** Dwelling, multiple **Dates of Use:** 2008/06/01

**Comments/Remarks:**
The site is located within the floodplain of a tributary stream of Holmes Run, which flows through a circa 1960 multi-family unit residential complex.

## SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES

**Specimens Obtained?** Yes **Specimens Depository:** ARPO

**Assemblage Description:**
1979 survey: projectile point collected

**Specimens Reported?** Yes

**Assemblage Description--Reported:**

**Field Notes Reported?** Yes **Depository:** Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. - Gainesville, VA

## REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES

**Report (s) ?** Yes **Depository:** Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. - Gainesville, VA

**DHR Library Reference Number:**

**Reference for reports and publications:**

Draft: "A Documentary Study and Phase I Archeological Investigation of the Circa 35 Acre Lynbrook at Mark Center Property in Alexandria, Virginia" - Thunderbird Archeology, A Division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY

| Photographic Documentation? | Depository | Type of Photos | Photo Date |
|---|---|---|---|

**City/County:** **Alexandria**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. | Digital | 2008/06/01 |

**CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS**

**Cultural Resource Management Event:** Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance **Date:** 1979/10/99

**Organization and Person:**
**Organization:** **First:** Alexandria RPO **Last:**
**Sponsor Organization:**
**DHR Project Review File No:** B9-10

**CRM Event Notes or Comments:**

**Cultural Resource Management Event:** Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance **Date:** 2008/06/01

**Organization and Person:**
**Organization:** Thunderbird Arch **First:** **Last:**
**Sponsor Organization:**
**DHR Project Review File No:**

**CRM Event Notes or Comments:**

**INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION**

**Individual Category Codes:**
Owner of property
**Honorif:** **First:** Unknown **Last:** Unknown
**Suffix:**
**Title:**
**Company/ Agency:** Meadowbrook/Lynbrook LLC
c\o the JBG Companies

**Address:** 4445 Willard Avenue, Suite 400

**City:** Chevy Chase **State:** Maryland **Zip:** 20815
**Phone/Ext:** - -
- -
**Notes:**

**Ownership Type:** Private

**Government Agency:**

**Report Generated on:** 6/24/2008

**City/County:** **Alexandria**

**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES**
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT**

**DHR ID#:** **44AX0203**

**DHR Site Number:** 44AX0203 **Other DHR Number:**
**Resource Name:**
**Temporary Designation:**
**Site Class:** Terrestrial, open air

## CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION

| Cultural Designation | Temporal Designation |
|---|---|
| Indeterminate | 19th Century: 4th quarter |
| Indeterminate | 20th Century |

## THEMATIC CONTEXTS/SITE FUNCTIONS

**Thematic Context:** Other **Example:**

**Comments/Remarks:**
Structures are shown to be present in the vicinity on historical maps from 1860-1944, although no standing structures or visible foundations are currently present.

## LOCATION INFORMATION

**USGS Quadrangle(s):** ALEXANDRIA **Restrict UTM Data?** No
ANNANDALE

**Center UTM Coordinates (for less than 10 acres):** NAD 18/4299748/315509/2

| NAD | ZONE | EAST | NORTH |
|---|---|---|---|

**Boundary UTM Coordinates (for 10 acres or more):**

| NAD | ZONE | EAST | NORTH |
|---|---|---|---|

**Physiographic Province:** Coastal Plain **Drainage:** Potomac/Shenandoah River
**Aspect:** **Nearest Water Source:** Tributary of Holmes Run
**Elevation (in feet):** 160.00 **Distance to Water(in feet):** 600
**Slope:** 2-6% **Site Soils:**
**Adjacent Soils:**
**Landform:** ridge

## SITE CONDITION/SURVEY DESCRIPTION

**Site Dimensions:** 140 feet by 70 feet **Acreage:** 0.22

**City/County:** **Alexandria**

**Survey Strategy:** Historic Map Projection
Observation
Subsurface Testing
Surface Testing

**Site Condition:** 75-99% of Site Destroyed
Destruction of Surface and Subsurface Deposits

**Threats to Resource:** Development

**Survey Description:**

The placement and interval width of testing was conducted with the approval of Alexandria Archeology in accordance with the approved Scope of Work. Shovel tests were placed at intervals ranging between 25-50 feet. Shovel test pits measured approximately 12 inches (30-40 cm) in diameter from top to bottom; excavation was terminated when either well developed B horizons too old for human occupation or gleyed soils, gravel, water, etc., were reached. Soil horizons were classified according to standard pedological designations. All soil was screened through 1/4 inch mesh hardware cloth screens. Soil profiles of representative units were recorded, and the colors were described using the Munsell Soil Color Chart designations. Artifacts were bagged and labeled by unit number and by soil horizon. The location of each STP was plotted on a map.

A pedestrian reconnaissance of the area revealed two circular depressions and one stone marker, but no standing structures or foundations were present. The site was defined by the three features as well as six test pits that were excavated at a 25 foot interval within the site. The soil profiles revealed fill horizons overlying subsoil. Two test pits were excavated within the depressions; both showed fill horizons overlying subsoil. Additionally, with the approval of Alexandria Archaeology, a small trench was excavated across one of the depression features in order to better examine the soil profile and to look for evidence of structural remains. The trench profile showed the fill horizon sloping irregularly toward the center with an absence of square edges, and no evidence of a foundation or other structural features.

Finally, several trenches were excavated on the western and eastern sides of the stone marker. The soil profiles showed uniform subsoil at approximately 9 inches below ground surface with no evidence of grave shafts or other cultural features. It is likely that this stone is some kind of boundary marker, although based on historic maps it is unclear what boundary it would be marking.

## CURRENT LAND USE

**Land Use:** Domestic **Example:** Other **Dates of Use:** 2008/06/99

**Comments/Remarks:**
At the time of the survey the site was located on the slopes located in the northern portion of the Lynbrook apartment complex between Roanoke Avenue and a tall stone retaining wall to the north.

## SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES

**Specimens Obtained?** Yes **Specimens Depository:** Thunderbird Archeology a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

**Assemblage Description:**

**City/County:** **Alexandria**

Ceramics
2 hard paste porcelain
4 whiteware (1820-1900+)
2 refined white earthenware
2 redware
2 stoneware
Glass
32 bottle, bottle/jar
1 bottle, contact mold (1810-1880)
19 bottle, bottle/jar, automatic bottle machine (ABM) (1907-present)
2 tableware, pressed (1827-present)
22 unidentified glass
8 windowpane, lime soda (1864-present)
Metal
1 brass .22 caliber cartridge casing
1 horse shoe
9 nail, cut (post-1790)
5 nail, wire (1890-present)
2 nail, unidentified
3 unidentified ferrous metal
Miscellaneous
6 brick
8 oyster shell
Prehistoric
1 quartz flake

**Specimens Reported?** Yes

**Assemblage Description--Reported:**

**Field Notes Reported?** Not Evaluated **Depository:** Thunderbird Archeology a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

## REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES

**Report (s) ?** Yes **Depository:** Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. - Gainesville, VA

**DHR Library Reference Number:**

**Reference for reports and publications:**

Draft: "A Documentary Study and Phase I Archeological Investigation of the Circa 35 Acre Lynbrook at Mark Center Property" - Thunderbird Archeology, A Division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY

| Photographic Documentation? | Depository | Type of Photos | Photo Date |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Thunderbird Archeology a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. | digital | 2008/06/99 |

## CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS

| Cultural Resource Management Event: | Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance | Date: | 2008/06/99 |
|---|---|---|---|

**City/County:** **Alexandria**

**Organization and Person:**
**Organization:** TA/WSSI **First:** **Last:**
**Sponsor Organization:**
**DHR Project Review File No:**

**CRM Event Notes or Comments:**

**INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION**

**Individual Category Codes:**

**Honorif:** **First:** Unknown **Last:** Unknown
**Suffix:**
**Title:**
**Company/ Agency:** Meadowbrook/ Lynbrook Residential, L.L.C.
c/o The JBG Companies

**Address:** 4445 Willard Avenue
Suite 400

**City:** Chevy Chase **State:** Maryland **Zip:** 20815
**Phone/Ext:** - -
- -
**Notes:**

**Ownership Type:** Private

**Government Agency:**

# APPENDIX V
## Transcriptions of Historic Documents

**1755 WILL, WILLIAM HENRY TERRETT**
**Fairfax Will Book 651:181-187**

I William Henry Terrett of Truro Parish in Fairfax County being of sound & perfect mind & memory knowing the uncertainly of this Transitory life so make & ordain this to be last Will & Testament.

Imprimis I give my soul to Almighty God who gave it hoping through the merits of my Saviour & Redeemer Jesus Christ to receive pardon and forgiveness for my sins & Offenses & my body to be decently interred by my Execut$^{r}$ hereafter named.

Item I give & Bequeath unto my son William Henrey Terrett of his & heirs forever a Tract of Land containing nine hundred & Eighty two Acres also another tract of Land containing one hundred & twelve acres bought by me of Gabriel Adams adjoining my dwelling plantation upon this Provisoe & Condition nevertheless that he do make over convey & confirm unto the child my wife now goes with if it be a boy & his heirs forever that tract of Land and Plantation whereon John Summers now dwells & if he fails to do so then I give unto the said Child if a boy the aforesaid tracts of Land to him & his heirs forever.

Item I give and bequeath unto my said son William Henry Terrett my watch Gun my of sorrel horse bristle of saddle sword desk razors horse one Bed & furniture & pictures after my wife decease.

Item I give and bequeath unto the child my wife now goes with if a boy & to his heirs forever fifty acres of Land adjoining to Summers Plantation if his brother makes it over to him to laid of along the inside line of the Land that Summers lives on near the river and after my wife decease my negro man Odo & Gun & Drum & a young horse or mare a feather bed & furniture & two Cows.

Item my will & Desire is that if the said Child should happen to be a girl that then it shall share with the rest of my daughters & that the aforementioned Land be made over by my son William Henry Terrett to all his sisters or else I give the said two tracts aforementioned & all the rest of my Estate real & personal after by wifes decease to be equally divided among my daughters but notwithstanding my will is that my wife may sell what part of my Estate she thinks fit except what is given to my son or sons to pay my just debts if occasion require it.

Lastly I appoint my loving wife Margaret Executrix of this my last will & Testament & desire that my Estate may not be appraised In witness whereof I have at my hand & date this 7th Day of February 1755.

Sealed Published & Declared in the present of us

W Henry Terrett

At a Court held for the County of Fairfax 16 May 1758
This will was presented in Court by Margaret Terrett Executrix herein names who made oath thereto and on her motion/she having performed What is usual in such cases/Certificate is granted her for obtaining of Administration with the will annexed in due form and ordered to be recorded.

Teste

J. Wagoner Cl. Crt.

In Obedience to an order of the Court of Fairfax dated the 16th day of May 1758
We the subscribers being first sworn before a Justice had Inventory & appraised the Estate of Willaim Henry Terrett Gent. Dec'd as follows.

| | |
|---|---|
| To 1 Bandy mare & young Colt at £1"10/1 1 small Bull at £1"5 | 2 15 0 |
| To 6 Cows & Calfes at £1"15. 4 Cows & yearlings at 2£ | 18 10 0 |
| To 1 heffer with calf at £1"10/. 2 Ditto at £1"5 | 4 0 0 |
| To 1 ditto at £1. 4 young stears at £3. 1 ditto at 5/ | 7 5 0 |
| To 2 young heffers at 12/6. 11 hogs at 8/ | 3 13 0 |
| To 3 sows & 15 pigs at 12/6. 4 Shotes @ 4/ | 2 13 6 |
| To 3 Ewes & 1 Ram at 7/. 6 ewes & lambs at 10/. 2 ditto at 6/ | 5 0 0 |
| To 1 grey horse at £7. 1 old ditto at £5.10. 1 small old mare at £ | 13 10 0 |
| To 1 small old horse at £2.10. 1 small mare at £1.15 | 4 5 0 |
| To 1 small young mare at £1"10. 1 old pr of hand millstones at £1 | 2 10 0 |
| To 1 old grindstone at 1/. 1 Chair & harness at £18 | 18 1 0 |
| To 1 saddle & bridle at £1"8. 1 old ditto at 10/ | 2 3 0 |
| To 1 Bed & furniture bedstid cord & hide at £3"15 | 3 15 0 |
| To 1 ditto with furniture bedstid cord & hide | 5 0 0 |
| To 1 small squre table at 8/ 1 old small desk at 5 | 0 13 0 |
| To 1 small tea table & corner Cubard at | 0 12 0 |
| To 1 Bed & furniture bedstid cord & hide at | 3 0 0 |
| To 2 Walnut small chests not finished aat 10/. 1 old trunk at 2/ | 0 12 0 |
| To 1 old spining wheel at 4/. 1 sword & belt at £1"10. | 1 14 0 |
| To 1 Back sword at 10/. 2 old tables at 1/. 2 old quilt& frames at 2/6 | 0 12 0 |
| To 1 old fiddle 3/. 33 new feathers at 1/3. 3 feather Bags at 6/ | 2 10 3 |
| To old Boxes at 3/. 1 pr of stillards at 7/6 | 0 10 6 |
| To 1 bamblet coat & Jacket at £"15. 1 Coat 1 pr Breeches 2 Jackets at £3"10 | 5 5 0 |
| To 1 great coat £1. 2 white Jackets at 1/6. 4 cotton counterpins at 8/ | 2 15 0 |

| | |
|---|---|
| To 6 old pillibes at 3/. 6 old d$^{o}$ at 2/. 2 p$^{r}$ of old sheets at 4/ | 0 9 0 |
| To 1 fine hatt at £1. 2 lb. of wool at 1/ | 2 6 0 |
| To 2 old Blankits 1 old Counterpain at 5/ 1 old counterpain at 4/ | 0 9 0 |
| To 1 Bed & furniture bedstid cord & hidie 6 Curtins at | 7 0 0 |
| To 1 square table at 8/. 1 Bed & furniture bedstid cord & hide at £2" 10 | 2 18 0 |
| To 1 small case & Bottles. 1 lb. gunpowder @ | 0 10 0 |
| To 1 Portmantua trunk @ 6/. 1 old seal skin trunk @ 4/ | 0 10 0 |
| To 1 Silver watch 3 scales 2 kees at | 5 0 0 |
| To 1 Bed & furniture bedstid cord & hide at | 3 10 0 |
| To 1 d$^{o}$ with like furniture at £3"10/. 1 small ovell Table at 8/ | 3 18 0 |
| To 1 large case 15 Bottles at £2"10/. 1 walnut Cubbard at £1"8/ | 3 10 0 |
| To 1 [R?]ace of 10 bottles all small at 5/. 1 p$^{r}$ Iron dogs at 10/ | 0 15 0 |
| To 2 small box Irons & heetters at | 0 10 0 |
| | 144.16.9 |
| To 1 old sarch at 10$^{d}$. 1 old sifter at 6$^{d}$. yier sive at 5/ | 0 6 4 |
| To a parcel of old tin at 1/6. 5 old brass Candlesticks at 5/ | 1 6 6 |
| To 2 Candle moles at 2/ a parcel of old brass at 4/ | 0 6 0 |
| To 1 flower box at 6$^{d}$. 1 Coffee mill at 7/6. 1 Coffee pot at 4/ | 0 12 0 |
| To a surveyors Compass @ £4. 1 p$^{r}$ Scales & weights at 10/ | 4 10 0 |
| To 1 p$^{r}$ of fire tongues at 2/ 2 old chair frames at 6$^{d}$ | 0 6 0 |
| To 2 ditto at 1/. Old shoemakers tooles at 5/ | 0 7 0 |
| To 1 old Linnen wheel at 2/. 1 Chest of Draws at £3 | 3 2 0 |
| To 1 Chary tree ovil Table at £1"10. 1 small square Table at 8$^{d}$ | 1 18 0 |
| To 1 large walnut Table £1. 1 walnut desk at £3 | 4 0 0 |
| To a doz. Old Lather Chares at £2"8/. 1 Tea chest & canesters at 12/ | 3 0 0 |
| To 2 small [?] at 5/. 1 looking glass at 10/ | 0 15 0 |
| To a parcell of books at £2. 1 old gun at 15/ | 2 15 0 |
| To 1 new drum at £"5/. 1 flook plow at 7/6 | 1 12 0 |
| To 2 old plows at 5/ 2 p$^{r}$ of old braces & other gear at £1 | 1 5 0 |
| To a parcel of old hoes at 8/ a parcel of old Axes at £1 | 1 8 0 |
| To ? old grubbing hoes & 2 wedges at 4/6 | 0 11 6 |
| To 1 hand saw at 6" 1 old foot adz at 2/6 1 Joiners hatchet at 2/6 | 0 11 0 |
| To a parcel of old Carpenters tooles at | 0 10 0 |
| To 2 Lancets at 2/6. 4 razors at 4/ | 0 6 6 |
| To 2 hones at 2/6 1 ink glass at 6$^{d}$. 1 box sand glass ink glass @ 1/6 | 0 4 6 |
| To 1 p$^{r}$ money scales at 4/ Sundries in a draw at 3/6 | 0 7 6 |
| To 4 maps at 7/6. sundries in a draw at 2/ 1 pocket book at 4/ | 0 13 6 |
| To 5 p$^{r}$ knitting needles at 1/3 | 0 1 3 |
| To ½ Doz$^{n}$ new knives & forks 6$^{d}$. 1 doz$^{n}$ of old ditto at 8/ | 0 14 0 |
| To ½ doz$^{n}$ buck horn hafts D$^{o}$ at 2/ 4 Guttoes 1 p$^{r}$ of horse fleems @ 2/ | 0 4 0 |
| To 7$^{lb}$ frost bit cotton at 1/. A Doz$^{n}$ Delph plates at 12/ | 0 19 0 |
| To 4 Delph punch Bowles at 4/6 2 small ditto at 6$^{d}$ | 0 5 6 |
| To 4 Earthen dishes at 3/6 1 Sulleb[?]loroes Toks at 1/ | 0 4 6 |
| To 1 large China Punch bowl at 5/ small…….4/ | 0 9 0 |

| | |
|---|---|
| To 4 China saucers & 6 cups at 6/ …[?]..pt…[?]...dishes at 1 | 0 7 6 |
| To 2 glass decanters at 3/ 3 wine glasses at… | 0 5 8 |
| To 4 Coffee cups at 8$^{d}$ 1 mustard pot at 6$^{d}$ | 0 1 0 |
| To 2 small quill pictures at 3/ 2 large stone butter pots at 5/ | 0 10 0 |
| To 6 small D$^{o}$ at 9/. 2 large stone Juggs @ 5/ 2 small ditto at 1/ | 0 15 6 |
| To 2 Earthen butter pots at 1/9 2 small pieces of Earthen ware at 8$^{d}$ | 0 2 5 |
| To 14 old Patte pans at 1/6. 10 old tin canisters at 3$^{d}$ | 0 6 0 |
| To 1 doz$^{n}$ old snuff bottles 1/ 1 old Churn @ 1/6 3 old sugar boxes @ 1/6 | 0 4 0 |
| To 1 Case bottle & parcel of vials & sundries | 0 2 0 |
| To 6 old reephooks at 2/ 2 Bolts 1 Chane at 5/ | 0 7 0 |
| To files & saw rest at 2/ 1000 10$^{d}$ nails at 7/6 old Lumber at 10/ | 0 19 6 |
| To 1 4/2 Lead 1 pad Lock & 2 old stock Locks at | 0 3 0 |
| To 23$^{lb}$ Ion hoops at 6$^{d}$ 2 quarts of oyl at 2/6 1 shear at 2/ | 0 16 0 |
| To 3 stone Chamberpots 1 mug 1 plate @ 2/6 To 1 old diaper Table Cloath @ 2/6 3 old napkins at 1/6 To 4 old Table cloths at 6/ 2 Towels at 6$^{d}$ | 0 13 0 |
| | 103.2.5 |
| Bal forw'd | 103.2.5 |
| To 1 Table Tilet @ 3/ 3 small tile cask at 6/ 1 old chest & Box @ 4/ | 0 11 0 |
| To 1 p$^{r}$ of small shears at 6$^{d}$ & doz. Glass bottles | 0 16 6 |
| To a parcel of old casks & Tubs at | 1 4 0 |
| To 1 old bed & furniture bedstid cord & hide | 1 10 0 |
| To 1 spinning wheel at 8/ 2 p$^{r}$ of Cards at 3/6 | 0 11 6 |
| To 1 old table at 6$^{d}$ a parcel of old tubs & pales at 8/6 | 0 9 0 |
| To 1 Dull mettle skillet at 15/ 1 spice mortar & pestle @ 3/6 | 0 18 6 |
| To 1 large Iron Pot & hooks at 10/ 4 small ditto all crack's at 9/ | 0 19 0 |
| To 2 Iron potracks at 16 2 p$^{r}$ if pothooks at 3/ | 0 19 0 |
| To 2 old frin pans at 2/6 1 griddle at 1/ old ladle & flesh forks @ 3/ | 0 6 6 |
| To 1 saddler knife at 1/ 3 Iron hoops for Cart wheels at 3/ | 0 4 0 |
| To 23$^{lb}$ of old pewter at 6$^{d}$ 87$^{lb}$ of best Pewter at 1/3 | 6 4 1 |
| To 9$^{lb}$ D$^{o}$ at 9/ 2 old cots 1 hear Brush at 3/ | 0 12 0 |
| To 1 Servant man about 2 months to serve | 1 0 0 |
| To 1 old negro named Cate at £12 old negro moll at £12 | 24 0 0 |
| To 1 negro man named Ceasar a £50 negro Peter at £40 | 90 0 0 |
| To 1 negro woman named Bett at £40 negro names Cate younger @ 40 | 80 0 0 |
| To 1 negro named Pegget £37 negro Phan @ £20 | 57 0 0 |
| To 1 negro Boy names Phill at £20 negro boy Ben at £18 | 38 0 0 |
| To 1 negro Boy named George at £15 negro Girl named Sarah £12 | 27 0 0 |
| To 1 negro Boy named Danul? at £12 negro man Odo at £50 | 62 0 0 |
| To 1 negro woman names Jude at £37 negro man named Sambo £40 | 77 0 0 |
| To 1 negro woman names Phillis @ £40 negro boy Tim a £25 | 65 0 0 |
| To 3 old grubing hoes at 7/6 2 old narrow axes at 6/ | 0 13 6 |
| To 4 old hoes at 4/ Iron wedge at 1/3 | 0 5 3 |
| To old Iron at 2/ 4$^{lb}$ of old Pewter at 8$^{d}$ | 0 4 8 |
| To 1 Tea kettle at 10/ 1 old pigan 1 old sifter ar 1/ | 0 11 0 |
| To 2 old crack'd pots at 5/ 1 p$^{r}$ of Iron Traces & harness at 10/ | 0 15 0 |

| | |
|---|---|
| To 2 plows 1 p$^{r}$ of traces & Cleaver at | 0 17 6 |
| To 1 small horse at £2 2 horse bells at 8/ | 2 8 0 |
| To 1 + but saw at 15/ 1 gun at £1 10 | 2 5 0 |
| To 1 tite cask at 3/ 1 Tobacco hogshead at 3/ | 0 6 0 |
| To 1 old bed 7 furniture at £1.. 22 pigs at £1 13 | 2 18 0 |
| To 4 barrows at 8/ 6 young hogs at 4/ 10 shoats at 2/6 | 4 1 0 |
| To 2 sows at 19/ 1 grindstone at 4/ 3 old knives at .. | 1 4 0 |
| To 1 Chane & 2 bolts at 10/ 1 heffer at 15/ | 1 5 0 |
| To 2 small tooth Combs at 2/ 2 p$^{r}$ of old thread hoes at 2/6 | 0 4 6 |
| To 2 p$^{r}$ of worsted d$^{o}$ at 5/ 1 p$^{r}$ of Rod hoes at 1/3 | 0 6 3 |
| To 2 old neck bands at 1/ 3 white Linnen caps at 1/6 1 old sheet at 2/6 | 0 5 0 |
| To 3 yds Oznab [osnaburgs?] at 1/3 2 old wigs at 1/6 walnut plank at 1/3 | 0 6 6 |
| To 1 small picture & 3 pints of Oyl at 2/6 | 0 2 6 |
| To 6 large silver Spoons & 6 small ditto & 1 p$^{r}$ of Tongs at | 0 10 0 |
| To 13 Ounces of Shoe Thread at 1/7 1 wallet & old bag & old shoes at 5/ | 0 6 7 |
| To 2 raw hides at 5/6 | 0 11 0 |
| | £744.13.9 |

Tho. Shan, John Rhodes, William Adams
At a Court held for the County of Fairfax 20th June 1758
This Inventory was returned & ordered to be recorded

Teste
J Wagener Cl. Clrk

Young heffer, if any cost or truble should happen everyone of my &
Hears shall bare an Equill charg acordin to chares portion. I give and
Bequeath to my Dafter Ann Jones all my wearing Cloughs to my son &
William Dannett I give and Bequeath a Negro man named Joe &
I give and Bequeath to my Daffter Catheran a Ironk and a butter Pot &
one Earthen dish to earthen plate I give and Bequeath to my son John &
O Dannill Anthony Ivary Wall & and all the remainder of my Estate to
him and his hares for. Likwise I conothtotute ordain and make John O
Dannill to be my hole Executer and acknowledge this to be my last Will
and Testament in Witnefs whareof I have hereunto set my hand and
seale the day and year above written. Frances her + mark Gladen (Seal)
Teste Thomas Dowdall, Kichin Prim, Mary Ward.

Signed Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of us

At a Court held for the County of Fairfax 21 March 1788

This Will was presented in Court by John O Daniel the Executor therein &
named who made oath thereto & the same being proved by the Oaths of Kitch-
en Prim and Mary Ward two of the witnesses is admitted to record and the
said Executor having performed what is usual in such cases Certificate is
granted him for obtaining a probate thereof in due form

Teste Wagener Cl. Cur.

I William Henry Terrett of Truro Parish in Fairfax County being of sound
& perfect mind & memory knowing the uncertainty of this Transitory life
do make & ordain this to be my last Will & Testament.

Imprimis I give my soul to Almighty God who gave it hoping through
the merits of my Saviour & Redeamer Jesus Christ to receive pardon and
forgiveness for my sins & Offences & my Body to be decently interred by my
Executor hereafter named

Item I give & Bequeath unto my son William Henrey Terrett & his &
heirs forever a Tract of Land containing Nine hundred & Eighty two
acres

Acres also another tract of Land containing one hundred & twelve acres bought by me of Gabriel Adams both tracts adjoining to my dwelling plantation upon this Provisoe & Condition nevertheless that he do make over convey & confirm unto the child my wife now goes with if it be a boy & to his heirs forever that tract of Land and Plantation whereon John Summers now dwells & if he fails so to do then I give unto the said Child if a boy the aforesaid two tracts of Land to him & his heirs forever.

Item I give and bequeath unto my said son William Henry Terrett my watch Gun my sorrel horse bridle & saddle sword desk razors home one bed & furniture & pictures after my wifes decease &.

Item I give and bequeath unto the child my wife now goes with if a boy & to his heirs forever fifty acres of Land adjoining to Summers Plantation if his brother makes it over to him to be laid of along the inside line of the Land that Summers lives on neat the river and after my wife decease my negro man Ode & Gun & Drum & a young horse or mare a feather bed & furniture & two Cows.

Item my will & desire is that if the said Child shouldhappen to be a Girl that then it shall share with the rest of my daughters & that the aforementioned Land be made over by my son William Henry Terrett to all his sisters or else I give the said two tracts aforementioned & all the rest of my ### Estate real & personal after my wifes decease to be equally divided among my daughters but notwithstanding my will is that my wife may sell what part of my Estate she thinks fit except what is given to my son or sons to pay my just debts if occasion require it.

Lastly I appoint my loving wife Margaret Executrix of this my last Will & Testament & desire that my Estate may not be appraised In witness whereof I have set my hand & seale this 7th day of February 1755.

Sealed Published & Declared in the presence of us } Wm Henry Terrett (Seal)

At a Court held for the County of Fairfax 16 May 1758.

This will was presented in Court by Margaret Terrett Executrix herein named who made oath thereto and on her motion she having performed

At a Court held for the County of Fairfax 21 March 1758.
Appearing to this Court by the oaths of John West Jr. Hugh West and William Ellzey and by the knowledge of several of the members of this Court, that this will was wrote by the Testator himself. On the motion of John West Gent. it is ordered to be Certified Teste Jos. Wagener Clk.

What is usual in such cases) Certificate is granted her for obtaining Letters of Administration with the will annexed in due form and ordered to be recorded

Teste Wagoner Cl. Cur.

An appraisem.t of the residue of the Estate of Wm. Grimes dec.d by John Summers Senr. and Sanford Ramey appraisers

3 small sows and 1 Barrow . . . . . £0-16-0

March 11th 1750. Jno. Summers, Sanford Ramey Appraisers.

Cath.e Grimes. At a Court held for the County of Fairfax 16 May 1758.

This additional Inventory of the Estate of William Grimes Dec.d was returned & ordered to be recorded Teste Wagoner Cl. Cur.

In Obedience to an order of y.e Court of Fairfax dated the 16th day of May 1750.

We the subscribers being first sworn before a Justice has Inventory'd & appraised the Estate of William Henry Terrett Gent.d dec.d as follows

| | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|
| To 1 Bandy mare & young Colt at £1-10/ 1 small Bull at £1-5. | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| To 6 Cows & Calfes at £1-15. 4 Cows & yearlings at 2 £ | 18 | 10 | 0 |
| To 1 heifer with calf at £1-10/. 2 Ditto at £1-5 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| To 1 ditto at £1. 4 young Steers @ £3. 1 ditto at 15/ | 7 | 5 | 0 |
| To 2 young heifers at 12/6. 11 hogs at 8/ | 5 | 13 | 0 |
| To 3 sows & 15 pigs at 12/6. 4 shoats @ 4/ | 2 | 13 | 6 |
| To 3 Ewes & 1 Ram at 7/. 6 ewes & lambs at 10/. 2 ditto at 6/ | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| To 1 Grey horse at £7. 1 old ditto at £5-10. 1 small old mare @ £1. | 13 | 10 | 0 |
| To 1 small old Horse at £2-16. 1 small mare at £1-15. | 4 | 5 | 0 |
| To 1 small young mare at £1-10. 1 old Pr. of hand mill stones @ £1. | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| To 1 old grindstone at 7/. 1 Chair & harness at £18 | 18 | 1 | 0 |
| To 1 saddle & bridle at £1-8. 1 old ditto at 15/ | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| To 1 Bed & furniture bedstid cord & hide at £3-15 | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| To 1 ditto with furniture bedstid cord & hide | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| To 1 small wqure table at 8/ 1 old small desk at 5. | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| To 1 small tea Table & corner Cubard at 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 |

| | £ | s | d |
|---|---|---|---|
| To 1 Bed & furniture bedstid Cord & hide at | | | 9 |
| | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| To 2 Walnut small chests not finished @ 10/. 1 old trunke at 2/ | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| To 1 old spining wheel at 4/. 1 sword & belt at £1-10. | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| To 1 Back sword at 10/. 2 old tables at 1/. 2 old quilting frames at 2/6 | 0 | 13 | 6 |
| To 1 old fiddle at 3/. 33 lb new feathers at 1/3. 3 feather Bags @ 6/ | 2 | 10 | 3 |
| To old Boxes at 3/. 1 pr of stillards at 7/6 | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| To 1 Camblet coat & Jacket at £1-15. 1 Coat 1 pr Breeches 2 Jackets @ £3-10 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| To 1 great coat £1. 2 white Jackets at 1/6. 4 cotten counterpins @ 3/. | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| To 6 old pillibes at 3/. 6 old d° at 2/. 2 pr of old sheets at 4/. | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| To 1 fine hatt at £1. 2 lb of wool at 1/ | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| To 2 old Blankits 1 old Counterpin at 5/. 1 old counterpin at 4/ | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| To 1 Bed & furniture bedstid cord & hide & Curtins at | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| To 1 square table at 3/. 1 Bed & furniture bedstid cord & hide @ £2-10 | 2 | 18 | 0 |
| To 1 small case 3 Bottles. 1 lb gunpowder @ | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| To 1 Portmantua trunke @ 6/. 1 old seal skin trunke @ 4/ | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| To 1 Silver watch 3 seales 2 keys at | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| To 1 Bed & furniture bedstid cords & hide at | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| To 1 d° with like furniture at £3-10/. 1 small oval Table at 3/ | 3 | 13 | 0 |
| To 1 large case 15 Bottles at £2-10/. 1 walnut Cabboard at £1-8/. | 3 | 18 | 0 |
| To 1 Race & 10 bottles all small at 5/. 1 pr Iron dogs at 10/ | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| To 2 small box Irons & heetters at | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| | 144 | 16 | 9 |
| To 1 old sarch at 10d. 1 old sifter at 6d. yier Sive at 5/ | 0 | 6 | 4 |
| To a parcel of old tin at 1/6. 5 old brass Candle sticks at 5/ | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| To 2 Candle moles at 2/ a parcell of old brass at 4/. | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| To 1 flower box at 6d. 1 Coffee mill @ 7/6. 1 Coffee pot @ 4/ | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| To a surveyors Compass @ £4. 1 pr Scales & weights at 10/ | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| To 1 pr of fire tonques at 2/. 3 old chair frames at 6d. | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| To 2 ditto at 1/ 3 old shoemakers tooles at 3/ | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| To 1 old Linnen wheel at 2/. 1 Chest of drawrs at £3 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| To 1 Chary tree oval Table at £1-10. 1 small square Table at 8/ | 1 | 18 | 0 |
| To 1 large walnut Table at £1. 1 walnut desk at £3 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| To a doz.n old Leather Chares at £2-8/. 1 Tea chest & canesters at 12/ | 3 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To 2 small Trunks at 5/ 1 looking glass at 10/ | 0 | 15 | |
| To a parcell of books at £2. 1 old gun at 15/ | 2 | 15 | 0 |
| To 1 new drum at £1 5/. 1 flook plow at 7/6 | 1 | 12 | 6 |
| To 2 old plows at 5/. 2 pr of old traces & other gear at £1. | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| To a parcel of old hoes at 8/ a parcel of old Axes at £1 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| To 4 old grubing hoes & 2 wedges at 11/6 | 0 | 11 | 6 |
| To 1 hand saw at 6d. 1 old foot adz at 2/6. 1 Joiners hatchet at 2/6 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| To a parcel of old Carpenters tooles at | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| To 2 Lancets at 2/6. 4 razors at 4/ | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| To 2 hones at 2/6. 1 ink glass at 6d. 1 box sand glass ink glass & 1/6 | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| To 1 pr of money scales at 4/ Sundries in a draw at 3/6 | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| To 4 maps at 7/6. sundries in a draw at 2/. 1 pocket book at 4/ | 0 | 13 | 6 |
| To 5 pr of knitting needles at 1/3 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| To 1/2 Doz.n new knives & forks 6d. 1 doz.n of old ditto at 8/. | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| To 1/2 doz.n Buck horn hafts d.o at 2/. 4 Cutlees. 1 pr of horse fleams & 2/ | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| To 7 lb frost bit cotton at 1/. 4 Doz.n delph plates at 12/ | 0 | 19 | 0 |
| To 4 delph punch Bowles at 4/6. 2 small ditto at 6d | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| To 4 Earthen dishes at 3/6. 1 Sullebub pots 4 Colmes Pots at 1/ | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| To 1 large China Punch bowl at 5/. 2 smaller [illegible] at 2/ | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| To 4 China saucers & 6 cups at 6/. coarse pl[illegible]ishes at 1/[illegible] | 0 | 7 | 6 |
| To 2 glass decanters at 3/. 8 wine glasses at 1/[illegible] | 0 | 5 | 8 |
| To 4 Coffee cups at 8d. 1 mustard pot at 4d | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| To 2 small guilt pictures at 5/. 2 large stone butter pots at 5/. | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| To 6 small D.o at 9/. 2 large stone Juggs & 5/. 1 small ditto & 1/6 | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| To 2 Earthen butter pots at 1/9. 2 small pieces of Earthen ware & 8d. | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| To 14 old Patte pans at 1/6. 10 old tin canisters at 3d. | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| To 1 doz.n of old snuff Bottles 1/. 1 old Churn & 1/6. 3 old sugar boxes & 1/6. | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| To 1 Case bottle & parcel of viels & sundries | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| To 6 old reaphooks at 2/. 2 Bolts 1 Chane at 5/. | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| To files & saw rest at 2/. 1000 10d. nails at 7/6. old Lumber at 10/ | 0 | 19 | 6 |
| To 1 1/2 lb Lead 1 pad Lock & 2 old stock Locks at | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| To 23 lb Iron hoops & 6d. 2 quarts of oil at 2/6. 1 Chear at 2/ | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| To 3 stone Chamber pots 1 mug 1 plate & 2/6. To 1 old diaper Table Cloath & 2/6. 3 old napkins at 1/6. To 4 old Table cloaths & 6/. 2 Towels & 6d. | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| | £183 | 2 | 5 |

| br. forw.d | 183 | 2 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|
| To 1 Table Tilet @ 3/. 3 small tite cask @ 6/. 1 old chest & Box @ 4/ | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| To 1 pr. of small shears at 6d. 8 doz.n glass Bottles | 0 | 16 | 6 |
| To a parcel of old casks & Tubs at | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| To 1 old bed & furniture bedstid cord & hide | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| To 1 spinning wheel at 8/. 2 pr. of Cards at 3/6 | 0 | 11 | 6 |
| To 1 old table at 6d. a parcel of old tubs & pales at 3/6 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| To 1 Bell mettle skillet at 15/ 1 spice morter & pestle @ 3/6 | 0 | 18 | 6 |
| To 1 large Iron Pot at & hooks at 10/. 4 small ditto all crack'd at 9/ | 0 | 19 | 0 |
| To 2 Iron potracks at 16/. 2 pr. of pothooks at 3/ | 0 | 19 | 0 |
| To 2 old frin pans at 2/6. 1 griddle at 1/. old Ladle & flesh forks @ 3/. | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| To 1 saddler knife at 1/. 3 Iron hoops for Cart wheels at 3/ | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| To 23 lb. of old pewter at 6d. 37 lb. of best Pewter at 1/3 | 6 | 4 | 1 |
| To 9 lb. D.o at 9/. 2 old cots. 1 bear Breech at 3/ | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| To 1 Servant man about 2 months to serve | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| To 1 old negro named Cato at £12. old negro moll @ £12 | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| To 1 negro man named Ceasar a £50. negro Peter at £40 | 90 | 0 | 0 |
| To 1 negro woman named Bett at £40 negro Cato younger @ £40 | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| To 1 negro named Pegget £37. negro Phan @ £20 | 57 | 0 | 0 |
| To 1 negro Boy named Phillat £20 negro Boy Ben at £18 | 38 | 0 | 0 |
| To 1 negro Boy named George @ £15 negro Girl named Sarah £12 | 27 | 0 | 0 |
| To 1 negro Boy named Daniel @ £12. negro man Otto at £50 | 62 | 0 | 0 |
| To 1 negro woman named Jude @ £37. negro man named Jambo £40 | 77 | 0 | 0 |
| To 1 negro woman named Phillis @ £40. negro boy Jema £25 | 65 | 0 | 0 |
| To 3 old grubing hoes at 7/6. 2 old narrow axes at 6/ | 0 | 13 | 6 |
| To 3 old hoes at 4/. Iron wedge at 1/6 | 0 | 5 | 3 |
| To old Iron at 2/. 4 lb. of old Pewter at 8d. | 0 | 4 | 8 |
| To 1 Tea kettle at 10/ 1 old pigan 1 old sifter at 1/ | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| To 2 old crack'd pots at 5/. 1 pr. of Iron Traces & harness at 10/. | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| To 2 plows 1 pr. of Traces & Cleavie at | 0 | 17 | 6 |
| To 1 small horse at £2. 2 horse bells at 8/ | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| To 1 + Cut saw at 10/. 1 gun at £1 10 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| To 1 tite cask at 3/. 1 Tobacco hogshead at 3/ | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| To 1 old bed & furniture at £1 5s. 22 pigs at £1 13 | 2 | 18 | 0 |
| To 4 barrows at 8/. 6 young hogs at 4/. 10 shoats at 2/6 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| To 2 sows at 19/. 1 grindstone at 4/. 3 old knives at 1/ | 1 | 4 | 0 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To 1 Chane & 2 bolts at 10/ 1 heffer at 15/ | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| To 2 small tooth Combs at 2/. 2 pr. of old thread hoes at 2/6 | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| To 2 pr. of worsted d.o at 5/ 1 pr. of Rad hoes at 1/3 | 0 | 6 | 3 |
| To 2 old neck bands at 1/. 3 white Linnen caps at 1/6. 1 old shirt at 2/6 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| To 3 qts Oznabg. at 1/3. 2 old wiggs at 1/6. walnut plank at 1/3 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| To 1 small picture & 3 pints of Oyl at 2/6 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| To 6 large silver Spoons & 6 small ditto & 1 pr. of Tongs at | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| To 13 Ounces of Shoe thread at 1/7. 1 wallet & old bag & old shoes at 5/ | 0 | 6 | 7 |
| To 2 raw hides at 5/6 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| | £ | 7 14 | 13.9 |

Thos. Shaw, John Rhodes, William Adams.

At a Court held for the County of Fairfax 20th June 1759.

Ex. This Inventory was returned & ordered to be recorded

Teste Wagener Clk Cur.

1759 Dr. the Estate of John Hall Decd. To Jane Williamson Admx.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To paid David Leveling pr. Acct. prov'd | £ | 2 | 6 0 |
| To paid James Golding pr. ditto | | 1 | 13 4 |
| To paid James Coleman for one Parish Levy | | ~ | 5 ~ |
| To paid Richard Smith pr. Account proved | | ~ | 3 ~ |
| To paid Wm & George Hancock two appraisers | | ~ | 5 ~ |
| To paid Robert Watson p Account proved | | ~ | 1 6 |
| To paid Samuel Smithsman 12½ bushs. corn p Account prov'd | | ~ | 12 6 |
| To paid Osborn King p acct. proved | | ~ | 5 7½ |
| To paid John Hopewell p ditto | | 1 | 10 ~ |
| To paid Mary Winsor p ditto | | 1 | 4 ~ |
| To paid John King p ditto | | ~ | 3 9 |
| To paid Thos. Squires the other appraiser | | ~ | 2 6 |
| To paid Hugh Caldwell for crying the estate when sold | | ~ | 2 6 |
| To my trouble in removing the Estate from one plantation to the other where we had just removed to about 10 miles distant in order for the appraisment | | 1 | ~ ~ |
| To striping, prizing, rooling & inspecting 900lb. Tobacco the distance about 30 miles | | 1 | 1 6 |
| To paid Richard Blackburn 780lb Tob. for rent at 12/6 | | 4 | 17 6 |
| To funeral Expences | | 2 | 10 ~ |
| | | 18. | 3 5½ |
| To my trouble &c | | 1. | 6 9 |
| | | 19. | 10 5½ |
| To Ball. | | 7. | 4 3½ |
| | £ | 26 | 14 9 |

**1758 Estate of William H. Terrett**
**Fairfax County Book 758:275-291**

1758 The Estate of M$^{r}$ William Henry Terrett_____ D$^{rs}$
Tob Cash

June To paid M$^{r}$ David Craig 3 hogs$^{h}$ Tob. Viz

WHT N$^{o}$. 1 . . . . . 1085
22 . . . . . 1021
22 . . . . . 1136
3 Casks . . . . 90

1759 To Cash paid M$^{r}$ Craig . . . . . .20..12..2
1758 To paid Captain John Thomson for 5 hoes
& Leading Lines at 9/ . . . . . ..... . .129
To paid Capt. John Dalton as approv'd Acct . . . . . 6034,25.3.3
To paid Nath. Popejoy for weaving . . . . . 6.6
To paid Edward Hussey overseer . . . . . 873
To paid Edward Hussey the remainder of his crop . . . . . 210
To paid William Ricket his share of the crop . . . . . 1742
To paid M$^{r}$ Kirkpatrick, Hiefs. $^{r}$ Guthrie & C$^{o}$ acct . . . . . 12072.16.3
To paid 10s for finding a saddle belonging to the Estate . . . . . 0.10.0
To paid for weaving Cloth . . . . . 1.4.7
To paid 13 parish and county levies . . . . . 637
To taxes on D$^{o}$ . . . . . 2.12.0
To p$^{d}$ Jn.$^{o}$ Norris & Capt. Thomson . . . . . 1.11.1
To p$^{d}$ Capt. Thomson of Acct O . . . . . 1.2.8
To paid M$^{r}$ Terretts bond to M$^{r}$ Chapman at
sundry times . . . . . 140.10.2?
To paid M$^{r}$ Summers for making M$^{r}$ Terretts coffin _____ 0.16.0
To paid M$^{rs}$ Tramell . . . . . 0.10.0
To 1 lamb dead before the sale . . . . . 0.4.0
To 2 old horses for the use of the Estates plantation . . . . . 4.10.0
To paid Watson & Kirkpatrick as of acct prov'd _____ 6.11.11 ¼
To John Muir of acct proved . . . . . 7.18.2
To M$^{rs}$ Mason of D$^{o}$ . . . . . 0.5.3
To cash paid Sampson Darrell of acct proved . . . . . 1.6.6
To 17 yds Brown Linen for the people at 6
SterlJ
18/3 144
7 yds Cotton [?] bro. thread 1/6 . . . . . .

To making 6 shirts & 6 shifts for D$^{o}$ 6/ . . . . . 0.6.0
To making 2 mens jackets and breeches 5/ . . . . . 0.5.0
To making 1 womens Petticoat . . . . . 0.1.0
To 3 yds country cloth 6/ . . . . . 0.6.0

1758 Contra C 14308219.8.6

June 19 By 15 inspectors notes Rec$^{d}$ of M$^{r}$ John Hunter Viz

WHT N$^{o}$ 1 . . . . . 1102
2 . . . . . 873
3 . . . . . 981
4 . . . . . 1004
5 . . . . . 997
11 . . . . . 966
12 . . . . . 1006
13 . . . . . 904
14 . . . . . 1003
15 . . . . . 1102
16 . . . . . 1034
17 . . . . . 1064
20 . . . . . 1083
21 . . . . . 1021
22 . . . . . 1136

By a transfer note . . . . . 630
15906

By John Norris . . . . . 702
By C$^{o}$ with Capt Dalton by Nat Popejoy . . . . . 260
By Ann Ward . . . . . 170
By C$^{o}$ with Capt Dalton by W$^{m}$ Adam . . . . . 182
By 15 Hh ? $^{do}$ as above at 30 $^{?}$ . . . . . 450
By 4 weathers & 1 lamb sold the Butcher
2.4.6
30/ by Nate Popejoy 6/6 . . . . . .
By 2 Linen Jackets sold William Picket 6/
0.19.6
D$^{o}$ 8 Brass 12/ D$^{o}$ 18 old Iron 1/6 . . . . . .
By 1 old brass Fountain 2 packs of Cards
0.3.0
1 sett of Butt$^{s}$ 1 old pocket . . . . . .
By 3 Books 2/6 2 p$^{r}$ old stockings 2 old bands
0.9.0
Old Iron . . . . . .
By 1 Great coat sold In Lister 22/6 2/9
1.7.0
thread hoes & 3 old Caps 4/6 . . . . . .
By 2 Razors 2/ Earthen plates 1/C snuff bottle ?. . . . . 0.3.0

By 1 Case of Knives & forks old prayer book ?
0.7.0
3 old chairs sold John Jackson . . . . . .
By cash in the house at M$^{r}$ Terretts deceased 11/1 ____ _____ 0.11.1
By a claim against the parish . . . . . 500
By Edward Hulsey's acc$^{t}$ in M$^{r}$ Terretts book . . . . . 338
By William Picket due the book . . . . . 0.1.3
By Cash for old buttons Tankerd $ Pamphletts 2/112 0.2.112
Rents By Jn. Summers for Frank Ballenger 1060
By one p$^{r}$ Spectacles to M$^{r}$ Coleman 2/6
4.7.6
By D$^{o}$ for Coat and Gun £4.5 . . . . . .
By 1 Cow sold the Butchers wife 36/ 1d$^{o}$ &
4.6.0
Calf sold the Saddler 50/ . . . . . .
By W. Kirk Reagan Ball$^{a}$ 7/6 ? Tobacco
0.9.0
Tongs & old book sold 1/6 . . . . . .
By one bed & Furniture 7.0.0 1 Portmantle
7.9.0
Trunk and 2 small Trunks 9/_____
By Chest of Drawers £3.0.0 by a
1.10.0
Cherry tree table 30 p _____
By china bowls & Earthen Ware 40/ 1 Tea
2.12.0
Chest and canisters 12/ . . . . . .
By 1 Desk £3 1 Case small bottles 5/ 1 punch
3.6.3
bowl 1/3 . . . . . .
By 1 frost bill ? cotten 7/1 . . . . . 0.7.0
By 7 Beds 1 ?. 5.0 1 ? 10.0 the others 4/15 . . . . . 20.10.0
By 1 Walnut Cubbard 29/6 1 p$^{r}$ Iron dogs 10/ 1.19.6
D$^{o}$ D$^{o}$ 1963656.5.0£
To sum brought over 14308219.8.6 3/4
To 3 p$^{r}$ shoes at 5/ . . . . . 0.15.0
To 3 p$^{r}$ plaid hoes at 9 sterling 18
To 2 1/4 yds brown Botles? a 1.4 ? for a bag
at the Quarter 50 50.10$^{d}$ Nails 2/0 10 nails 20?
at 6/41/2 Sterling?

To sundries for the use of the Quarter Viz

3 grubbing hoes & 2 axes . . . . . 0.13.6
3 old hoes one Iron Wedge . . . . . 0.8.0
2 old Crack'd potts and iron braces . . . . . 0.15.0
2 plows and harnesses . . . . . 0.17.6
2 Bells 8/ 1 old Grindstone 3 old knives 4/10 0.12.10
1 Chain 2 Bolts sold as 12/ 1 Sifter 1/3 0.13.3

1 Little Hog for the negro at the Quarter W/64 . . . . . 0.12.6
1 Bed rug [?] for overseer at Quarter . . . . . 1.11.0
To p$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ Donaldson for mending a Tea
0.3.6
Kettle belonging to the Estate
To paid M$^{r}$ Sebastian for Acct proved . . . . . 0.14.4
To p$^{d}$ M$^{r}$ John Gladen;s prov'd acct . . . . . 2.1.6
To paid John Williams a balance due
0.5.0
by M$^{r}$ Terretts books
To a frying pan 2/6 drawing knife and
0.3.6
Hand saw 1/ . . . . . .

For the Use of the Quarter

50, 10 nails 5 mending and finding leather
0.1.8
for a lambs shoes 1/3 . . . . . .
Clothing for Judy's Child 5/ Cash for
0.14.0
Midwife for a negro wench 9/ . . . . . .
To paid James Hurst's acct against the Estate . . . . . 0.6.0$^{3/4}$
To p$^{d}$ [?] 1.15.0 D$^{o}$ [?].A.G. . . . . 2.19.9
To a Clks noted paid Sheriff 20/1 a 2 . . . . . 2.3.0
To a screatarys note paid d$^{o\ 30}$ a 2$^{d}$ . . . . . 0.6.0
To 5 Levies paid D$^{o}$ at 9/6 . . . . . 2.7.6
To paid W. Pipers proved account . . . . . 2.3.0
To paid Tax on a chair 17s year 15/ . . . . . 0.15.0
To Carlyle and Dalton smiths acct . . . . . 2.0.8
To M$^{r}$ Garrard Alexander . . . . . 3.19.1
To 3$^{1/2}$ Gallons of Rum for the Funeral & sales. . . . . 1.1.0
To paid land taxes on 1700 acres of land for 1757. . . . . 1.18.3
To D$^{o}$ on 1300 for 1750 . . . . . 1.9.3
To p$^{d}$ Joseph Cash a balance due on M$^{r}$
66
Terretts Book . . . . . ._____
Contra C$^{r}$ 143927251.19.87
Brought over . . . . . 1963656.5.02

By 1 teakettle 1 brass skiller, 1 pestle & mortar
1.15.6
1 old Coffeepott old Candlesticks brass cocks
By 33$^{w}$ feathers 47/ 1 old Churn 1/6 . . . . . 2.8.6
By 2 Grey horses & 2 Mares £16.15.0
21.5.0
2 old horses £4.10.0 . . . . . .
By 1 old Mare & Colts 29/12 Sheep
4.8.6
Old & young 59/6 . . . . . .
By Cows Calves yearlings and Steers . . . . . 32.10.0
By one old seal skin trunk 4/ old Casks
1.8.0
And tubs 24/ . . . . . .
By 4 cotton counterpains 32/ 2 old D$^{o\ 6/}$
2.3.0
6 p$^{r}$ old pillow cases 5/. . . . . .
By Earthen plates 3/6 2 small books 1/4
0.19.0
1 p$^{r}$ scales and W$^{ts}$ 15/ . . . . . .
By 3 sows and 15 shoats 36/ 6 old
3.17.6
leather Chairs 22/ 1 old Gun 19/6
By 6 Silver tablespoons 6 Tea
5.5.0
Spoons and Tongs . . . . . .
By 11 large hogs £4.5.0, 4 shoats 12/ 1 old
5.14.6
large Table 17/6 . . . . . .
by old pewter bason & plates [?] 10/1 patterpans
0.19.4
& Butter dish 1/3 . . . . . .
By 1 old small Rum Case 11/1 1 Tankard old /0 . . . . . 0.14.10
By 1 pack of Cards 1 old Table 1 small
1.12.1
plate 12/1 6 old leather chairs 20/ . . . .
By 1 box Iron & heaters 3/8 2 pewter dishes 11/1 . . . . . 0.14.0
By old Tankard and 1 old Table 2 old Chairs
0.17.1
12/1 old iron hoops 5/ . . . . . .
By 1 large Rum Case . . . . . .. . . . . 3.10.0
By 1 old desk 10/ 4 Maps 9/ 1 Table 1 of 1 bed
4.19.0
and Furniture £3.10.0 . . . . . .. . . .
By 1 Watch £4.16.0 old Books £2.7.6 . . . . . .. . . . . 7.3.6

By 1 pocket Book 6/ Hibyards 11/ ½ doz Ivory
2.9.0
Knives and forks 10/6 1 Hat 2/6 . . . . . .
By 2 Candlemolds 4/2 3 Wine glasses 1/4 . . . . . .. . . . . 0.5.6
By 1 Bowl Coffee cups Surveyors compass £3.2.10
3.9.6
4 Books and 1 pewter spoon 6/8 . . . . . .
By 1 Crupper 1/3 . . . . . .. . . . . 0.1.3
By 3 Little old pictures 2/ 2 old Quilting frames
0.10.6
& hair broom 4/ 2 small old Casks 4/6 . . . . . .
By 1 mug 3 stone chamberpots 1 Little plate 2/6 . . . . . 0.2.6
By 2 old potts 2/7 8 doz Quart bottles 13/3/
2.10.10
Knitting needles 9 1 saddle and Bridle 34/6
By 1 large iron pott crack'd 3 small d$^{o}$, 3 p$^{r}$
1.16.6
hooks 20/6 2 Iron potracks 16/ . . . . . .
By 1 p$^{r}$ handmill stones 1 old grind stone 21/
1.4.3
Walnut plank 1/3 2 stock locks 2// . . . . . .
By 1 old bag & tin pan 7 butterpot Sugar
0.5.10
Box Cannisters 5/3 . . . . . .
By 601 pork @ 20/ £6.0.2 1 small bag
6.12.82
W. 64 @ 2 . . . . . .
By 1 Bandy mare and Colts 38/1 1 Cradle
1.19.9
Vizt a tray 1/9 . . . . . .
By 198 Pork @ 2 £1.13.0 . . . . . 1.13.0
By cash received of Thomas Bryan 3.1.0 . . . . . 3.1.0
By David Thomas . . . . . 2.0.0
By James Hurst £3.15.4 1/2 David Thomas
17.19.102
£2.4.6 a chair & harness £12.0.0 . . . . . .
By 1 coffe mill 5/1 1 Drum 20p 1 old tob. [?]
1.7.0
1/ 1 Flower and pepper box 1/ . . . . . .
By 3 snuff bottles & 1 old bag 9. 1 p$^{r}$ plaid bow 1/6
0.9.9
1000 Nails 7/6 . . . . . .
By 2 small raw hides 10/1 1. powder 2/6 1 tob. [?] 3/ . . . . . 0.15.6
By shoemakers thread 2/6 2 2$^{lb}$ Oil 2/6 . . . . . 0.5.0

By 4 Cart hoops 5/ 2 Lancets 1 old Garden line
0.8.0
and shoe brush 6 . . . . . .
By 2 Shares Tob. At the Quarter . . . . . 1028 _____
_____
£20664207.18.1¼

| Do $D^r$ | Tob. | Cask |
|---|---|---|
| Brought over . . . . . | 143921251. | 19.8½ |
| To a cord for Traces & leading line (formerly) . . . . . | | 0.2.6 |
| To 2 Weeding hoes 10/ Cash for mending a plow 2/ . . . . . | | 0.12.0 |
| To lines for mending a drum . . . . . | | |
| To a $p^r$ leading lines 2/6 . . . . . | | 0.2.6 |
| To 9 ½ yds brown linen for a bed tick at 7 | | |
| | | 0.11.1 |
| Sterling reduced to Curr. 2/ at 100 & C | | |
| To making a bed tick and bolster 2/ . . . . . | | 0.2.0 |
| To 18 yds yds brown Linen for the negroes at 14 . . . . . | | 1.1.0 |
| To 7v $^w$ brown thread for 3 Neg. belong to the | | |
| | | 0.1.9£ |
| Estate . . . . . | | |
| To making 6 Shirts and Shifts . . . . . | | 0.6.0 |
| To 9 1/4 yds Cotton for the Estates negroes | | |
| | | 1.4.3 1/2 |
| 19/9£ 3 $p^r$ plaid [hoes] 4/6 . . . . . | | |
| To making 2 Vests & 2 pair of Breeches 5/ | | |
| | | 1.0.0 |
| 3 $p^r$ Shoes 15/ . . . . . | | |
| To 1 1/4 yds Plaid for a Child at 14, making | | |
| | | 0.2.11£ |
| A Womens Jacket & Childs frock 1/6 . . . . | | |
| To 13.6$^d$ Nails for hogheads 20.10 $D^o$ . . . . . | | 0.0.3 |
| To 300 $w^t$ pork a 21/6 . . . . . | | 3.4.6 |
| To 1 plough horse for Estates use 5.0.0 | | |
| 3 Yds Country Cloth of Wench at 2/4 7/ . . . . . | | 5.7.0 |
| To making a womans petticoat at 1/ a stock lock fover over$^r$ 3/0 . . . . . | | 0.4.0 |
| To provision for Coppers & making 12 h.h. . . . . | | 1.10.0 |
| To 1 Broken salt 2/6 1 Tub piggin & 3 pewter | | |
| | | 0.6.6 |
| plates for overseer 4/ . . . . . | | |
| To 4 yds Cotton for Blanket for $d^o$ 9/ 100.8 | | |
| | | 0.10.02 |
| Nails 50, 6 $D^o$ 1/0 1/2 . . . . . | | |
| To 1 $p^r$ sheets for $d^o$ 10/ 1 small pot for $d^o$ 3/ . . . . . | | 0.13.0 |
| To 100 $^{lb}$ for the negroes . . . . . | | 1.1.16 |
| To 200, 8, Nails 100.10.25, 10.40.6 . . . . . | | 0.3.0 |

To 1 Hammer 1 & Traces Leading lines
0.4.0
Some rope & plough bridle . . . . . .
To 100.10 Nails 50 C. D$^{o}$ 1/ . . . . . 0.1.0
To provision 2.2 Brandy for assistance
0.12.0
In Rolling logs . . . . . .
To laying a tow winged plough 4/ D$^{o}$ a plough 3/ . . . . . 0.7.0
To 15 Barrells Corn for fattening Hogs in
1758 which were sold for estates benefit
To 5 Barrells corn for the horses in 1758
To paid M$^{r}$. Hunter for his acct. against the
1.8.3
Estate of 15 1/2 Bushels of corn . . . . . .
To 12 Bar$^{ls}$ of Corn for 3 Negroes & the overseer
In the year 1758 . . . . . .
To Corn for overseers Daughter in the year 1758 3 Barrells ____
To 9 Barrells of Corn for 3 neg in the year 1759
To D$^{o}$ for overseer & Daughter 6 Barrels __ __
To Cash for W. Robert Adams proved acct . . . . . 1.9.2
To 4 [lwys?] at 35 tob. & 4/ viz 3 neg. & over$^{sr}$ . . . . . .. . . . . 140.0.16.0
Corn 53 $^{lb}$ 9 1/2 Bush. 145321275.1.9 1/2

Contra C

Brot over . . . . . 20664.207.18.1 1/2
By 1 Share at home house . . . . . 541 1/2
By 1 Jacket and breeches £1.12.6 . . . . . 1.12.0
By 1 Looking glass 15/ Wood 1.16.0 best
0.57.8
pewter plated dishes Basons [?] 4.6.8 . . . .
By a Back sword 15/ 3 Quarts Oyl 3/9
2.8.9
1 Corner cupboard and table 30/ . . . . . .
By 1 p$^{r}$ Buckts 1 Bason 1 hone 2 old
0.10.0
Candlesticks 2 Razors to Jn. Jackson
By 2 snuff bottles 1 p$^{r}$ Snuffers 1 butter pot 1
0.4.72
Candlestick 1 doz. Gun Flints to In Sister . . .
By William & John Adams Call $^{ea}$ . . . . . 0.4.11
By 2 powder Horns & a spur sold Johns Sister 5 . . . . . 0.0.5
By sundries sold, 3 grubbing hoes 7 2 Axes 13/
1.1.0
2 old hoes & Iron Wedge 8/ . . . . . .
By 2 old Crack'd pots & Iron Traces 15/ 2 old
1.12.6
ploughs & Harness 17/6 . . . . . .

By 3 Old bells and one old Cask 15/ 1 Crofs cutsaw 15/ . . . . . 1.10.0
By 21 Shoats 2 small sows. 11 small hogs & pigs . . . . . 5.4.6
By 1 old Grindstone 3 old kives 4/10 1 Chain
0.16.10
2 Bolts 1 old Ax 12/ . . . . . .
By 1 old Pewter 1 piggin and sifter 6/ 1 doz Case
0.19.10
Knives 1 horse of leem [clay horse?] 13/10 . . . . . .
By 1 small table 5/ 1 old trunk 1 large
0.11.6
Old chair 2/ . . . . . .
By 7 old sheets 1 old rug 2 old pillowcases
1.3.6
13/6 2 Table cloths and napkins 10/ . . . . . .
By 1 table Toylette 3/ 2 sets of Shoemakers
0.12.4
Tools 5/ Glass Ware 4/4 . . . . . .
By old ploughs hoes Carpenters tools etc.
5.8.6
At home plantation . . . . . .
By 1 boc iron and heaters old sifter & scarch?
0.12.8
& wheat sive . . . . . .
By 1 old table pails & tubs 12/6 1 Case
0.14.6
Bottles Vials etc. 2/ . . . . . .
By stone butter pots and Jugs Sugar
1.0.6
Box tea Cannisters . . . 20/6 . . . . . .
By 2 old frying pans 1 Griddle old ladle . . . . . 0.9.1
By 1 old chest old boxes Chair frames 18/2
1.0.2
old books, Shears Snuffers and Combs 7/
By 1 Spinning Wheel 9/1 1 old D$^{o}$ & Cards 9/9 . . . . . 0.18.0
By 6 old Reap hooks 2 Bolts 1 Chain 11/1
0.19.0
Tiles & Saw 2/ . . . . . .
By old Iron 2 gun Barrels & Lumber 10/6
0.11.12
1 old Wallet 7$^{1/2}$ . . . . . .
By old Tea Canisters Butterpot & lum
0.4.9
ber 3/6 2 $^{w}$ Lead and 1 old Lock 1/3
By 1 old sun GlassSpectacles frames 6 1
0.10.6
Fiddle and 1 p$^{r}$ Shoes 10/ . . . . . .

By 1 old Linen Wheel & Wig 2/6 1 Spy Glass
0.1.4
ink Glass and old Spur 1/4 . . . . . .
By 1 p$^{r}$ money scales, hone, Ink Box, padlock etc. . . . . 0.12.0
By George Williams balance due on the books . . . . . 0.7.72
By 3 shares of corn at home house 9 Barrels 4 Bush.
& share in all 29 Barrels 2 Bushels 1750
By 3 shares of Corn at 5 [att?] 2 Barr. Of share 36
Barrels for 1758 . . . . . _____ _____
By 1 [?] share of Corn at home house for the
Year 1759 10 Barr. _____ _____ _____ _____
Corn 75 Barr. 2 Bus. 212051/2245.18.3/4

D$^{o}$ D$^{r}$

Corn 53 Barr. 61/2 Bush.
Brought over . . . . . 14532£275.1.92
To land tax on 1300 acres . . . . . 1.9.3
To paid Robert Bogges proved acct. 5/ 2 purges
0.6.6
for a negro child of the estates 1/6 . . . . . .
To Quitrents paid Col. West for the year 1757 1700 acres 2.5.1
To D$^{o}$ for 1758 £1.12.0 & 1759 1.12.6 1300 acres 3.5.0
To M$^{r}$ Broadwaters proved act against the Estate 1075.6.13.41/4
To 200 8$^{d}$ Nails for the Quarter . . . . . 0.1.8
To 192 yds bro' Lin at 1/ 19/6 To ½ $^{w}$ thread 2/ _____ 1.1.6
To 2½ yds Cotton 18/8 making 6 Shirts & Shifts
1.5.8
& 2 Shirts for a Child 1/ . . . . . .
To 3 p$^{r}$ plaid hoes 4/6 . . . . . 0.4.6
To 7 Barrels Corn for horses in Winter & Summer 1760 . . . . . .
To 41/4 yds plaid 6/41/2 for making 2 Jackets & 2 p$^{r}$
0.41.4
Breeches 5/ . . . . . .
To making a Petticoat and Childs Frock 2/
0.17.0
To 9 p$^{r}$ shoes 15/ . . . . . .
To 1 Rug for oder 8/6 1 Cadder for Sambo 1/10
0.12.2
Advance 100 pc$^{t}$ 3/8 . . . . . .
To 400 8$^{d}$ Nails ¾ 3 yds Lin for a bag 2/6 . . . . . 0.5.10
To 3 barrells Corn for a negro boy who looked after
the Children at Quarter . . . . . .
To 6$^{lb}$ fat for the negroes at Quarter . . . . . 0.8.0
To a Sow and 6 pigs. 2 Barrows and 2 Gilts
2.10.0
of a year old sent to the Quarter . . . . . .
To leading lines and traces for the Quar$^{tr}$ . . . . . 0.5.0

To 100 W. pork for overseer at Quarter . . . . . 3.00
To smiths work for D$^{o}$ to John Gladen . . . . . 2.1.0
To 50 8$^{d}$ Nails . . . . . 0.0.5
To paid William Ellzey as Acct. proved . . . . . 0.15.0
To paid Robert Boggess 4 parrish levys 80
121
To 4 County levys . . . . . 41
To tax on 1300 acres of Land . . . . . 1.6.0
To paid the Balance of M$^{r}$ Chapman bond
28.10.82
Interest D$^{o}$ . . . . . .
To Corn as above 53 Barr$^{s}$ ½ Bush at 8/_____ 25.4.92

357.16.6 3/4
To an Error in Casting the 2 fol$^{o}$ on the Debit side 20
To D$^{o}$ in Casting up the 3 D$^{o\ in}$ D$^{o}$ . . . . . 0.1.3

157512.351.5

To 5/16 Com. For trouble & in selling paying etc 788.17.10.0

165392375.7.92
Balance due the Estate of M$^{r}$ Terrett in [106?]
1265372

29177£

Contra C

Brought over . . . . . 21205 1/2 245.18.8 3/4
Corn 75 lb. 2 Bush.
By Benj. a Ladds Rent for the year 1759 . . . . . 2.10.0
By Frank Ballangers rent for the year 1758 . . . . . .530
By fodder sold in 1758 . . . . . 3.3.4
By Sampson Trammells Ball$^{ce}$ on the books . . . . . 0.4.8
By Sarah Thomas & Ann Wards rent for 1758 & 1759 1060
By 1 coat and Jacket sold . . . . . 3.0.6
By David Andrews ball$^{a}$ on the books & a bottle . . . . . 0.1.72
By 1 share at the home house 1759 . . . . . 15672
By 2 D$^{o}$ at the Quarter . . . . . 1930
By Capt. Dalton for sewing silk . . . . . 2.9.0
By 3 shares of Tobacco at Quarter of Tho. Williams
2234
Crop 1760 . . . . . .
By Bery. Laddes Rent for 1760 . . . . . 2.10.0
By Sarah Thomas Rent for 1760 . . . . . 530

Barrl

By Corn as above . . . . . .91 & 1 Bush. At 8/ . . . . . 37.13.7

29057.297.11.51/4

By an Error in casting up the 3 fol$^{o}$ on the C$^{r}$ side . . . . . 4.0.0
By 5 Robacco hogsh$^{d}$ last year a 3/ . . . . . 0.15.0
By 4 D$^{o}$ this year at 30 tob. . . . . 120

291777.1299.6.51/4

Balance due from M$^{r}$ Terretts
Estate in Cash

375.7.93/4

D$^{o}$ Dr

To the balance due the adm. on the other side

76.1.42

In current money . . . . . .

Contra C

By the balance due the Estate in tob. The other
side is 12637h$^{hd}$ Tob$^{o}$ 7608 at 20/ C$^{t}$ is . . . . . 76.1.42

Balance due the Estate 5029

C.C. Marg$^{t}$ Terrett adm.

At a court cont$^{d}$ and held for the County of Fairfax
22 July 1761

Margaret Terrett adm. of William Henry Terrett
Gent. Deceased Exhibited this account to which she made
oath and the same being Examined by the Court is allowed
and ordered to be Recorded.

Teste. S. Wagoner C$^{l}$ Cou$^{rt}$

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Orson Vattandigham | | 0. 1. 0 |
| | | 46. 15. 0 |
| By the Tobacco extended at 20/ ℔ Cent | 14591 | |
| By David Thomas in Discount 16/ Adam Mitchell 6/3, Captain William Henry Terrett 27/6, Charles Thrift 5/11¼, William Adams 1/ John Urton 12/9 Ann Donaldson 13/9, William Shortridge 30 Tobacco 4/10/ | | 5. 12. 22 |
| | | 52. 7. 22 |
| | | 33. 4. 12 |
| Ballance due the Estate | | £19. 3. 1 |

Errors Excepted

℔ Sybilla Gibson adm.x

At a court cont.d held for the County of Fairfax 21st may 1761

Sybill Gibson adm.x of William Donaldson decd exhibited this account to which she made oath and the same being Exd Examined is allowed and ordered to be Recorded

Teste ℔ Wagoner Cl. Cur.

1758 The Estate of Mr William Henry Terrett — Dr

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| June To paid Mr David Craig 3 hogs.d Tob.o Viz.t | | Tob.o Cured |
| WT No. 1 | | 1085 |
| 22 | | 1021 |
| 22 | | 1136 |
| 3 Casks | | 90 |
| 1759 To Cash paid Mr Craig | | 20. 12. 2 |

1758 To paid Captain John Thomson for 5 hoes & Leading Lines at 9/ . . . . . 129

To paid Capt. John Dalton as p. prov'd Acct. . . 603 4 25. 3. 3

To paid Nath. Ponejoy for weaving . . . . . 6. 6

To paid Edward Hussey overseer . . . . . 873.

To paid Edward Hussey the remainder of his crop 210.

To paid William Ricket his share of the Crop . . . 1742

To paid Mr. Kirkpatrick Messrs. Guthrie & Co. acct. 1207 2. 16. 3

To paid 10/ for finding a saddle belonging to the Estate . . 0. 10. 0

To paid for weaving cloth . . . . . 1. 4. 7

To paid 13 parish and county levies . . . . . 637

To taxes on do. . . . . 2. 12. 0

To pd. Jno. Norris p. Capt. Thompson . . . . . 1. 11. 1

To pd. Capt. Thompson as p. Acct. . . . . 1. 2. 8

To paid Mr. Jerretts bond to Mr. Chapman at sundry times . . . . . 110. 10. 22

To paid Mr. Summers for making Mr. Jerretts coffin — 0. 10. 0

To paid Mr. Tramell . . . . . 0. 10. 0

To 1 lamb dead before the sale . . . . . 0. 4. 0

To 2 old horses for the use of the Estates plantation . . . . 4. 10. 0

To paid Watson & Kirkpatrick as p. acct. prov'd — — 6. 11. 11½

To John Muir p. acct. proved . . . . . 7. 18. 2

To Mrs. Ann Mason p. do. . . . . 0. 5. 3

To cash paid Sampson Darrell p. acct. proved . . . . . 1. 6. 6

To 17½ yds Brown Linen for the people at 6 } Stg. £ 18/3 . 111
7 yds Cotton a 1/. ½ bro. thread 1/6. . . . . }

To makeing 6 shirts & 6 shift for Do 6/ ..... 0. 6. 0

To makeing 2 mens jackets and breeches 5/ ..... 0. 5. 0

To makeing 1 womens Petticoat 1/ ..... 0. 1. 0

To 3 yds country cloth 6/ ..... 0. 6. 0

1758 Contra Cr. ⊃ 14308 £19. 8. 6½

June 19 By 15 Inspectors notes Recd of Mr John Hunter Viz^t ⊃

| | |
|---|---|
| WT No 1 | 1102 |
| 2 | 973 |
| 3 | 981 |
| 4 | 1004 |
| 5 | 997 |
| 11 | 966 |
| 12 | 1006 |
| 13 | 904 |
| 14 | 1003 |
| 15 | 1102 |
| 16 | 1034 |
| 17 | 1064 |
| 20 | 1083 |
| 21 | 1021 |
| 22 | 1130 |
| By a Transfer note | 630 |
| | 15906 |
| By John Norris | 702 |
| By Cr with Capt Dalton by Nat: Popejoy | 260 |
| By Ann Ward | 170 |
| By Cr with Capt Dalton by Wm Adam | 182 |
| By 15 Hhds as above & 30 do ) | 450 |
| By 4 weathers & 1 Lamb sold the Butcher 30/ by Natl Popejoy 6/6 | 2. 4. 6 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By 2 Linen Jackets sold William Picket 6/ | | |
| D.o 8 Brass 12/ D.o 18, old Iron 1/6 | 0.. 19.. 6 | |
| By 1 old brass Fountain 2 packs of Cards | | |
| 1 sett of Butt.s 1 old pocket | 0.. 3.. 0 | |
| By 3 Books 2/6. 2pr old stockings. 2 old bands | | |
| old Iron | 0.. 9.. 0 | |
| By 1 Great coat sold Jn.o Lister 22/6 2/pr | | |
| thread hose & 3 old Caps 4/6 | 1.. 7.. 0 | |
| By 2 Razors 2 Earthen plates &c, snuff bottle 1/ | 0.. 3.. 0 | |
| By 1 Case of Knives & forks old prayer book & | | |
| 3 old chairs sold John Jackson | 0.. 7.. 0 | |
| By cash in the house at Mr. Ferrells decease 11/1 | 0.. 11.. 1 | |
| By a claim against the parish | 500 | |
| By Edward Hussey's acc.t on Mr. Ferrets book | 338 | |
| By William Picket due the book | 0.. 1.. 3 | |
| By Cash for old Cattons Tankard & Pamphletts 2/11/2 | 0.. 2.. 11/2 | |
| Pinto By Jn.o Summers for Frank Ballengers | 1060 | |
| By one pr. Spectables to Mr. Coleman 2/6 | | |
| By D.o for Coat and Gun £4. 5 | 4.. 7.. 6 | |
| By 1 Cow sold the Butchers wife 3£ 1 d.o & | | |
| Calf sold the Saddler 50/ | 0.. 4.. 6.. 0 | |
| By Mr. Rich.d Reagan Ball.a 7lb. 1/ Tobacco | | |
| Tongs old book sold 1/6 | 0.. 9.. 0 | |
| By one bed & Furniture £7.0.0. 1 Portmantle | | |
| Trunk and 2 small Trunks 9/ | 7.. 9.. 0 | |

| | |
|---|---|
| By 1 Chest of Drawers £3. 0. 0. by a Cherry tree table 30/ | 1. 10. 0 |
| By china bowls & Earthen Ware 20/ 1 Tea Chest and bannisters 12/ | 2. 12. 0 |
| By 1 Desk £3. 1 Case small bottles 5/ 1 punch bowl 1/3 | 3. 6. 3 |
| By J. Frost bill cotton 7/ | 0. 7. 0 |
| By 7 Beds, 1 at £1. 5. 0. 1 at £1. 10. 0. the others at £1. 15 | 20. 10. 0 |
| By 1 Walnut Cubboard 29/6. 1 pr Iron dogs 10/ | 1. 19. 6 |
| Do Do | £1636. 56. 5. 0½ |
| To sum brought over | £1308 219. 3. 6¾ |
| To 3 pr of shoes at 5/ | 0. 15. 0 |
| To 3 pr plaid hose at 9 sterling | 18 |
| To 2½ yds brown Rolls at 1 sterl. for a bag at the Quarter to 50 lb Nails. 2/0. 10 nails at 6½ sterling pine | 20/ |
| To sundries for the use of the Quarter Viz. | |
| 3 grubbing hoes & 2 axes | 0. 13. 6 |
| 3 old hoes one Iron Wedge | 0. 0. 0 |
| 2 old Cracked pottes and iron traces | 0. 15. 0 |
| 2 ploughs and harnesses | 0. 17. 6 |
| 2 Belts & 1 old Grindstone 3 old knives 4/10 | 0. 12. 10 |
| 1 Chain 2 Bolts 1 old axe 12/ 1 Sifter 1/3 | 0. 13. 3 |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Little Hog for the negro at the Quarter Wt. 64 | 0. 12. 6 |
| 1 Bed rug &c. for overseer at Quarter | 1. 11. 0 |
| To pd. Mr. Donaldson for mending a Tea Kettle belonging to the Estate | 0. 3. 6 |
| To paid Mr. Sebastian p. Acct. proved | 0. 18. 4 |
| To pd. Mr. John Gladen's prov'd acct. | 2. 1. 6 |
| To paid John Williams a ballance due by Mr. Terrotts books | 0. 5. 0 |
| To a frying pan 2/6 drawing knife and Hand saw 1/ | 0. 3. 6 |
| *For the Use of the Quarter* | |
| 50, 10 nails 5. mending and finding leather for Sambo's shoes 1/3 | 0. 1. 8 |
| Clothing for Judy's Child 5/ Cash for Midwife to a negro wench 9/ | 0. 14. 0 |
| To paid James Hurst's acct. against the State | 0. 6. 0½ |
| To pd. Do. £15. 0. Do. £1. 1. 9 | 2. 19. 9 |
| To a Cks note paid Sheriff 20/. & 2. | 2. 3. 6 |
| To a secretarys note paid do. 30. & 2. | 0. 6. 0 |
| To 5 Levies paid Do. at 9/6 | 2. 7. 6 |
| To paid Mr. Pipers proved account | 2. 3. 0 |
| To paid Tax on a chair 17 year 15/ | 0. 15. 0 |
| To Carlyle and Dalton smiths acct. | 2. 0. 8 |
| To Wm. Garrard Alexander | 3. 19. 1 |
| To 37 Gallons of Rum for the Funeral Wakes | 1. 1. 0 |

| | |
|---|---|
| To paid land taxes on 1700 acres of land for 1757 | 1. 18. 3 |
| To D.o on 1300 for 1750 | 1. 9. 3 |
| To p.d Joseph Cash a ballance due on Mr Ferretts book | 66. |
| | £3922 25l. 19. 8d |

## Contra Cr

| | |
|---|---|
| Brought over | £1036 56. 5. 0d |
| By 1 tea kettle 1 brass skillett, 1 pestle & mortar 1 old Coffee pott old Candlesticks brass cocks. | 1. 15. 6 |
| By 33.w feathers 17/ 1 old Churn 1/6 | 2. 8. 6 |
| By 2 Grey horses & 2 Mares £16. 15. 0, 2 old horses . . £4. 10. 0 | 21. 5. 0 |
| By 1 old Mare & Colts 20/ 12 Sheep old & young 59/6 | 4. 8. 6 |
| By Cows Calves yearlings and Steers | 32. 10. 0 |
| By one old seal skin trunk 4/ old Casks and tubs 28/ | 1. 8. 0 |
| By 4 cotton counterpains 32/ 2 old D.o 6/ 6 p.r old pillow cases 5/ | 2. 3. 0 |
| By Earthen plates 3/6. 2 small books 1/6 1 p.r scales and W.ts 15/ | 0. 19. 10 |
| By 3 sows and 13 shoats 36/ 6 old leather Chairs 22/ 1 old Gun 19/6 | 3. 17. 6 |
| By 6 Silver table spoons 6 Tea Spoons and Tongs | 5. 5. 0 |

By 11 large hogs £4. 5. 0, 4 shoats 12/ 1 old large Table 17/6 . . . . . 5. 14. 6

By old pewter basons plates &c, 10/ 1 pattepans & Butter dish 1/3 . . . . . 0. 19. 4

By 1 old small Rum Case 11/, 1 Tankard (old) 10 . . . . 0. 14. 10

By 1 pack of Cards, 1 old Table 1 small plate 12/ 1 Cold leather chairs 20/ . . . . . 1. 12. 1

By 1 box Iron Sheaters 3/8. 2 pewter dishes 11/ . . . . 0. 14. 0

By old Tankard 1 old Table 2 old Chairs 12/ 1 old iron hoops 5/ . . . . . 0. 17. 1

By 1 large Rum Case . . . . . 3. 10. 0

By 1 old desk 10/ 4 Maps 9/ 1 Table 10/ 1 bed and Furniture £3. 10. 0 . . . . . 4. 19. 0

By 1 Watch £4. 16. 0 old Books £2. 7. 6 . . . . . 7. 3. 6

By 1 pocket Book 6/ Hityards 11/ ½ doz Ivory Knives and forks 14/6. 1 Hat 21/6 . . . . . 2. 9. 0

By 2 candlemolds 4/2. 3 Wine glasses 1/1 . . . . . 0. 5. 6

By 1 Bowl Coffee cups surveyors compass £3. 2. 10 4 Books and 1 pewter spoon 6/8 . . . . . 3. 9. 6

By 1 Crupper 1/3 . . . . . 0. 1. 3

By 3 Little old pictures 2/ 2 old Quilting frames Hair broom 4/ 2 small old Casks 3/6 . . . . . 0. 10. 6

By 1 mug 3 stone chamberpots 1 Little plate 2/6 . . . . . 0. 2. 6

By 2 old pottes 2/7 8 doz Quart bottles 13/ 3/7 Knitting needles 9 1 saddle and Bridle 31/6 . . . . . 2. 10. 10

By 1 large iron pott cracked 3 small d.o 3 pr.
hooks 20/6 2 Iron pot racks 16/ ..... 1. 16. 6

By 1 pr. hand mill stones 1 old grind stone 2/
Walnut plank 1/3 2 stock locks 2/ ..... 1. 4. 3

By 1 old bag & tin pan 7/ butter pot sugar
box bannisters 5/3 ..... 0. 5. 10

By 6 Wt. pork a. 20/. £6. 0. 2 Wt. 1 small hog
Wt 64.lb a 2.d ..... 6. 12. 8½

By 1 Bandy mare and Colt 30/ 1 Cradle
Viz.t, a tray 1/9 ..... 1. 19. 9

By 198 Pork a 2.d £1. 13. 0 ..... 1. 13. 0

By cash received of Thomas Bryan. 3. 1. 0 ..... 3. 1. 0

By David Thomas ..... 2. 0. 0

By James Hunt £3. 15. 4½ David Thomas
£2. 4. 6. a chair & harness £12. 0. 0 ..... 17. 19. 10½

By 1 coffe mill 5/ 1 Drum 20/ 1 old tob.o hh.d
5/ 1 flower and pepper box 5/ ..... 1. 7. 0

By 3 snuff bottles & old bag 9.d 1 pr. plaid hose 5/6
1000 Nails 7/6 ..... 0. 9. 9

By 2 small raw hides 10/ 1.lb powder 2/6, 1 tob.o hh.d 3/ ..... 0. 15. 6

By shoemakers thread 2/6 2 2.lb Oil 2/6 ..... 0. 5. 0

By 1 Coat hooks 5/ 2 Lancets 1 old Garden line
and shoe brush 6 ..... 0. 8. 0

By 2 shares Tob.o at the Quarter ..... 1028

£206 04. 207. 18. 1¼

Dr. Dr.

Tob.o Cash

| | |
|---|---|
| Brought over | £139.2.2½ 19.8½ |
| To a cord for Traces & leading line. (formerly) | 0.. 2.. 6 |
| To 2 Weeding hoes 10/ Cash for mending a plow 2/ | 0.. 12.. 0 |
| To lines for mending a drum | |
| To a pr. leading lines 2/6 | 0.. 2.. 6 |
| To 9th yds brown linen for a bed tick at 7d. Sterling reduced to Curr.y at 100 p Ct. | 0.. 11.. 1 |
| To making a bed tick and bolster 2/ | 0.. 2.. 0 |
| To 18 yds yds brown Linen for the negroes at 1/ | 1.. 1.. 0 |
| To 7 lb.s brown thread for 3 Neg.s belong to the Estate | 0.. 1.. 9½ |
| To making 6 Shirts and Shifts | 0.. 6.. 0 |
| To 9¼ yds cotton for the Estates negroes 19/9½ 3 pr. plaid hoes 4/6 | 1.. 4.. 3½ |
| To making 2 Vests & 2 pair of Breeches 5/ 3 pr. Shoes 15/ | 1.. 0.. 0 |
| To 1½ yds Plaid for a Child at 1/, making a Womens Jacket & Childs frock 1/6 | 0.. 2.. 11½ |
| To 13 lb. 6d. Nails for hogsheads 20, to D.o | 0.. 0.. 3 |
| To 300 wt. pork @ 21/6 | 3.. 4.. 6 |
| To 1 plough horse for Estates use £5.0.0. | |
| 3 Yds Country Cloth for Wench at 2/4. 7/ | 5.. 7.. 0 |
| To making a womens petticoat 1/ a stock Lock for ovr. 3/ | 0.. 4.. 0 |

To provision for Coopers & making 12 tbs.^ds ..... 1.. 10.. 0

To 1 Bushel salt 2/6. 1 Jub figgin & Pewter plater for overseer 4/ ..... 0.. 6.. 6

To 4 yds Cotton for Blanket for d.^o 9/ 100. 8^d Nails 30. 6.^d D.^o 1/0½ ..... 0.. 10.. 0½

To 1 p.^r sheets for d.^o 10/ 1 Smale iron pot for d.^o 3/ ..... 0.. 13.. 0

To 100.^lb pork for the negroes ..... 1.. 1.. 6

To 200. 8.^d Nails 100. 10.^d 25.. 10.^d 40.. 6.^d ..... 0.. 3.. 0

To 1 Hammer 1/ p.^r Traces Leading lines some Rope & a plough bridle ..... 0.. 4.. 0

To 100. 10.^d Nails 50. 6.^d D.^o 1/ ..... 0.. 1.. 0

To provision & 2 p.^ts Brandy for a sistance in Rolling logs ..... 0.. 12.. 0

To laying a two winged plough 4/ D.^o a plough 3/ ..... 0.. 7.. 0

To 15. Barrells corn for fattening Hogs in 1758 which were sold for the estates benefit .....

To 5 Barrels corn for the horses in 1758 .....

To paid M.^r Hunter his acc.^t against the Estate of 15½ Bushels of corn ..... 1.. 8.. 3

To 12 Bar.^ls of corn for 3 Negroes & the overseer in the year 1758 .....

To corn for overseers Daughter in the year 1758, 3 Barrells —

To 9 Barrells of corn for 3 neg.^rs in the year 1759

To D.^o for overseer & Daughter 6 Barrels —

To cash p.^d M.^r Robert Adam proved acc.^t ..... 1.. 9.. 2

| | |
|---|---|
| To 4 lays at 35. 10d. & 4/ viz. 3. neg.s & overs. | 140. 0. 16. 0 |
| Corn 53. 3/4 Bush.l | 145 22 275. 1. 9½ |

Contra

| | |
|---|---|
| Bro.t over | 2064. 207. 18. 1½ |
| By 1 Share at home house | 541½ |
| By 1 Jacket and breeches 1. 12. 6. | 1. 12. 6 |
| By 1 Looking Glass 15/ Wool, 1. 16. 0 best pewter plates dishes Basons &c. 1. 6. 8. | 0. 17. 8 |
| By a Back sword 15/. 3 Quarts Oyl 3/9 1 Corner cupboard and table 30/. | 2. 8. 9 |
| By 1 pr. Buck.l 1 Bason 1 hone 2 old Candlesticks. 2 Razors to Jn.o Jackson | 0. 10. 0 |
| By 2 snuff bottles 1 pr. snuffers 1 butter pot 1 candlestick 1 doz. Gun Flints to Jn.o Lister. | 0. 4. 7½ |
| By William & John Adams batt.ce | 0. 4. 11 |
| By 2 powder Horns & a spare sold John Lister 5 | 0. 0. 5 |
| By sundries sold, 3 grubbing hoes & 2 Axes 13/ 2 old hoes & Iron Wedge 7/. | 1. 1. 0 |
| By 2 old Crack'd pots & Iron Traces 15/ 2 old ploughs & Harness 17/6 | 1. 12. 6 |
| By 3 old bells and one old Cask 15/ 1 Cross cut saw 15/ | 1. 10. 0 |
| By 21 Shoats 2 small sows. 11 small hogs & 9 pigs | 5. 7. 6 |
| By 1 old Grindstone 3 old knives 5/10 1 Chain 2 Bolts 1 old Ax 12/. | 0. 16. 10 |
| By old Pewter 1 piggin and sifter 6/ 1 doz base knives 1 horse fleem 13/10 | 0. 19. 10 |

| | |
|---|---|
| By 1 small table 3/ 1 old trunk 1 large old chair 2/ | 0. 11. 6 |
| By 7 old sheets 1 old rug, 2 old pillow cases 13/6 2 Table cloths and napkins 10/ | 1. 3. 6 |
| By 1 table Toylette 3/ 2 sets of Shoemakers Tools 5/ Glass Ware 4/1 | 0. 12. 4 |
| By old ploughs hoes carpenters tools &c. at home plantation | 5. 8. 6 |
| By 1 box iron and heaters old Sifter & search Wheat sive | 0. 12. 6 |
| By 1 old table pails & Tubs 12/6 1 case bottles Vials &c. 2/ | 0. 14. 6 |
| By stone butter pots and Jugs sugar box tea bannisters 20/6 | 1. 0. 6 |
| By 2 old frying pans 1 Griddle old ladle | 0. 9. 1 |
| By 1 old chest old boxes chair frames 13/9 old books, shears snuffers and combs 7/ | 1. 0. 2 |
| By 1 Spining Wheel 9/1 1 old Do & Cards 9/9 | 0. 18. 10 |
| By 6 old Reap hooks 2 Bolts 1 Chain 17/ Files & Saw Rests 2/ | 0. 19. 0 |
| By old Iron 2 gun Barrels & Lumber 10/6 1 old Wallet 1/ | 0. 11. 12 |
| By old Tea bannisters Butter pot & Lumber 3/ 2 ℔ Lead and 1 old Lock 1/3 | 0. 4. 9 |

| | |
|---|---|
| By 1 old sun Glass Spectacles frames 6.1 fidle and 1 pr Shoes 10/ | 0.10.6 |
| By 1 old Linen Sheet & Wig 2/6. 1 Spy Glass, ink Glass and old spurr 1/6 | 0.1.6 |
| By 1 pr money scales, horn, Ink Box, padlock, &c. | 0.12.0 |
| By George Williams ballance due on the books | 0.7.7½ |
| By 3 shares of corn at home house 9 Barrels 4 Bush. 1 share in all 29 Barrels 2 Bushels — 1750 | — |
| By 3 shares of Corn at Ft. Hill Barr. 1 share 36 Barrels for 1758 | — |
| By 1 der share of Corn at home house for the year 1759. 10 Barr. | — |
| Corn 75 Barr. 2 Bus. | 21205£ 245.18.8½ |

Dr Cr

| | |
|---|---|
| Brought over — Corn 55 Barr. & ½ Bush. | 1053225£ 245.1.9½ |
| To Land tax on 1300 acres | 1.9.3 |
| To paid Robert Boggess proved acct. of 2 purges for negro child of the estates 1/6 | 0.0.6 |
| To 2 quitrents paid Coll. West for the year 1757. 1700 acs. | 2.5.1 |
| To Do. for 1758. £1.12.6 & 1759. 1.12.6. 1300 acs. | 3.5.0 |
| To Mr. Broadwaters proved acct. against the Estate | 1075.6.13.1½ |
| To 200. 8d. Nails for the Quarter | 0.1.8 |
| To 19½ yds bro. Lin at 1/ 19/6 To 2 doz. thread 2/ | 1.1.6 |
| To 8 yds Cotton 18/8. making 6 shirts & shifts & 2 shirts for a Child 1/ | 1.5.8 |
| To 3 pr. plaid hose 9/6 | 0.1.6 |
| To 7 Barrels Corn for horses in Winter & Summer 1760 | |

| | |
|---|---|
| To 4¼ yds plaid 6/5th to making 2 Jackets 6/2pr Breeches 5/ | 0. 11. 4 |
| To making a Petticoat and Childs Sroch 2/ to 3pr Shoes 15/ | 0. 17. 0 |
| To 1 Rug for oder 8/6. 1 Caddoe for Sambo 1/10 advance 100 pct. 3/6 | 0. 12. 2 |
| To 400. 8d Nails 3/4. 3yds Lin for a bag 2/6 | 0. 5. 10 |
| To 3 barrells Corn for a negro boy who locked after the Children at Quarter | — |
| To 6 fat for the negroes at Quarter | 0. 6. 0 |
| To a Sow and 6 pigs. 2 Barrows and 2 Gilts of a year old sent to the Quarter | 2. 10. 0 |
| To leading lines and traces for the Qua.rs | 0. 5. 0 |
| To 300 W. pork for over seer at Quarter | 3. 0. 0 |
| To smiths work for Dr to John Gladen | 2. 1. 0 |
| To 50. 8d Nails | 0. 0. 5 |
| To paid William Ellzey as p Acct proved | 0. 15. 0 |
| To paid Robert Boggs 4 Spanish levys 80 | 121 |
| To 4 County levys 41 | |
| To tax on 1300 acres of Land | 1. 6. 0 |
| To paid the Ballance of Mr Chapmans Bond Interest &c | 28. 10. 8½ |
| To Corn as above 53 Barrs ½ Bushs a 9/ | 26. 4. 9½ |
| | 357. 16. 6½ |
| To an Error in casting the 2d fol. on the Debet side 20 | |
| To Do in casting up the 3d Do in Do | 0. 1. 3 |
| | 1575 L. 357. 9 |

| | |
|---|---|
| To 5 p.Ct. Com.n for trouble &c in selling paying &c. | 788. 17. 10. 0 |
| | 16530£ 375. 7. 9½ |
| Ballance due the Estate of W.m Terrett in fob.o | 126 37½ |
| | 29177 £ |

Contra

| | |
|---|---|
| Brought over | 21205£ 245. 18. 8½ |
| By 2 shares Corn at the 2.d 18. Bar.s 8 Bush.s for 1759 (Com 75. B. 2 Bush.s) | |
| By Benj.a Sadds Rent for the year 1759 | 2. 10. 0 |
| By Frank Ballangers rent for the year 1758 | 530 |
| By fodder sold in 1758 | 0. 0. 4 |
| By Sampson Trammells Ball.ce on the books | 0. 4. 8 |
| By Sarah Thomas & Ann Wards rent for 1758 & 1759 | 1060 |
| By 1 coat and Jacket sold | 0. 0. 6 |
| By David Andrews ball.a on the Books & a bottle | 0. 1. 7½ |
| By 1 share at the home house 1759 | 1567½ |
| By 2 D.o at the Quarter | 1930 |
| By Capt. Dalton for serving silk | 2. 9. 0 |
| By 3 shares of Tobacco at Quarter of Tho.s Williams Crop 1760 | 2231 |
| By Ben.a Sadds Rent for 1760 | 2. 10. 0 |
| By Sarah Thomas Rent for 1760 | 530 |
| By Corn as above 9 B.s & 1 Bush.l at 8/ | 37. 12. 7. |
| | 29057. 297. 11. 5½ |

| | |
|---|---|
| By an Error in casting up the 3.d fol.o on the C. side | 1. 0. 0 |
| By 5 Tobacco hogsh.ds last year a 3/ | 0. 15. 0 |
| By 4 D.o this year at 30.s fob.o | 120 |
| | 29177. 299. 0. 5½ |

Ballance due me from Mr Ferrell's Estate in Cash ..... } 76.1.4½
375.7.9½

Do Dr

To the ballance due the admx. on the other side in current money ..... } 76.1.4½

Contra Cr

By the ballance due the Estate in tob. the other side is 12637½ lbs. tob. 7608. at 20/. p C.t is ..... } 76.1.4½

Ballance due the Estate ..... 5029

C.C. Margt. Ferrell admx.

At a court cont. and held for the County of Fairfax 22 July 1761

Margaret Ferrell admx. &c. of William Henry Ferrell Gent. deceased Exhibited this account to which she made oath and the same being Examined by the Court is allowed & and ordered to be Recorded

Teste J. Wagener Cl. Cur.

1749 The Estate of John Harle Dec.d ..... Dr

| | | Tob.o £ s. d |
|---|---|---|
| 4 Nov.r 1763. | To Cash and Tobacco paid William Halling as p Judgment ..... | 1077.2.6.0 |
| 1 to 9 inc. Section | To d.o paid John Colvill as p Judg.t ..... | 52.1.9.0 |
| | To d.o paid John Murman as p Judg.t | 889.5.13.0 |
| | To d.o paid Joseph Styles as p Judgment and interest thereon ..... | 172.21.12.0 |

**1843 WILL, GEORGE HUNTER TERRETT**
**Fairfax Will Book 670 (U1): 126-129**

In the name of God Amen! I George Hunter Terrett of Fairfax County, in the State of Virginia, considering the certainty of death and the uncertainty as to the time at which it may happen, have thought proper to make and publish this my last will and Testament in manner and form following that is to say –

First. After all my just debts and funeral expenses shall have have been paid, I do hereby give and bequeath to my beloved wife Hannah Butler, the whole of my estate, real personal and mixed, to be held by her for and during her natural life, so long as she may remain my widow.

Second. Immediately, or as soon as my be, after the death or intermarriage of my said wife, I do hereby direct, that the whole of my estate, real, personal and mixed (with the exceptions and under the conditions hereinafter mentioned) shall be equally divided, share and share alike, among my children herein named to wit – my sons George, Alexander and Gibson, and my daughters, Mary Payne and Amelia – deducting from the portion that would, under such divisions, fall to the share of my daughter Mary, the value of the negroes which I have already given to her.

Third. That portion of my estate to which my son Alexander, would be entitled to under this my will, I do hereby order and direct to be placed in the hands of my sons George and Burdett Ashton, who I do hereby appoint Trustees in this behalf, with power to use and dispose of such portion as they may think best for the benefit and support of my said son Alexander, whom I particularly recommend to their brotherly care and attention.

Fourth. In case any of my children herein before names shall depart this life, without lawful issue, before the division of my Estate shall take place as herein before directed, then the part or portion to which he, she or they would have been entitled under such division, had he, she or they lived to the time of making the same, shall be equally divided among the survivors of my children herein before named. And in case nay of my children herein before named shall depart this life, leaving lawful issue, before a division of my estate shall take place under this my will, then his, her or their child or children, respectively, shall be entitled to the share or parts which their father or mother of such child or children would have been entitled if living at the time when a division of my estate as herein declared, is directed to be made.

Fifth. I do hereby appoint and direct, that my said beloved wide shall have the Guardianship and tuition of my children during their minority respectively, so long as she shall continue sole, and in case of her death or marriage during the minority of any of my children, then I appoint that my son George shall have the Guardianship and tuition of them during their minority – and I earnestly entreat their utmost care, respectively, in and about the morals and education of may said children.

And lastly – I do hereby constitute and appoint my dearly beloved wife sole Executrix of this my last will and Testament; and reposing, as I do, the most entire confidence in her, I do hereby direct that no security be taken or exacted from her for the due and faithful performance of the duties and trusts hereby confided to her as sole Executrix of this my last will and testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this second day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight.

Geo. H. Terrett

Signed, sealed published and declared
By George Hunter Terrett, the above named testator as and for his last will and Testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence and the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses hereto.

Geo. Minor
A. Macrae
Nathan Lusborough

Codicil to my last will and Testament which is hereunto annexed, dated the second day of September A.D. 1838

1. In the event of my daughter Emelia being unmarried at the time of her mother's death, or when a distribution is directed to be made of my estate under my will, I do hereby direct and declare, and it is my will that she and take two twelfths of my estate real & personal. But in case she shall intermarry before the time allotted by my will for a division of my estate, then and in that case she is to be entitled and to receive no more than one share, or childs part, or one twelfth of my estate real and personal.

2. In my will and Testament hereunto annexed, my son William Henry is not named for certain causes not therein mentioned; but having for him the same love and affection which I have for, and bear to my other beloved children, I have determined to place him on an equal footing with the rest of my children (except in the case of my daughter Emelia above mentioned) and I do therefore devise to him one twelfth part of my estate to be paid over to him at the time a distribution thereof shall take place under the provisions of my said will to which this is a codicil – it being my desire at the decease or intermarriage of my wife that the whole of my estate, real, personal and mixed, shall be divided (with the exception in favor of my daughter Emelia above mentioned) among my children equally, share and share alike. And I do hereby enjoin it upon my children (and particularly, upon my eldest son William Henry, who now lives with me) to be kind, dutiful and obedient to their mother, so long as they may continue to live with her. But nothing herein contained is intended to alter and change that part of my will which provides that the value of the slaves which I have already given to my daughter Mary is to be deducted from the portion of my estate devised to her or to which she may be entitled under my will and this codicil to the same.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this third day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

Geo. H. Terrett

Signed, sealed and declared by the within
Named George Hunter Terrett, as a codicil
to his last will and Testament, in the presence
of us, who, at his request and in his presence,
and in the presence of each other, have subscribed
our names as Witnesses thereto.

Nathan Lufborough
Alexander Hunter
R.B. Alexander

At a Court held for the County of Fairfax this 17 day of July 1843

This Last Will and Testament of George Hunter Terrett

Deceased, with a codicil attached thereto was this day presented to the Court and the Codicil being proved by the oath of Alexander Hunter and R.B. Alexander subscribing witnesses thereof is certified – And at a Court continued and held for the said County on the 15 day of July 1848 – The same was again presented to the Court by Hannah B. Terrett the Executrix thereon named who made oath thereto the Codicil having been heretofore proved – And the Will being proved by the oaths of Allen Macrae & George Minor subscribing witnesses thereto – the same, together with the Codicil annexed is admitted to Probate.

Teste

M. Ball C.C.

County at the Court House on Monday the 4th day of July 1842
Present James C. Clark
Daniel S Hays
Lemuel Clark
N. Underwood
W. W. McKenzie
Matthew Wilson
Benj: A. King
Stephen S. Sander
William Morrow Justices.

Last will of George W. Coleman, dec.d was this day produced in Court by Frances Summers & was proven in the manner required by law by the oaths of Frances Summers & C. A. McCarroll two of the subscribing witnesses & ordered to be recorded.

Commonwealth of Kentucky
County of Christian to wit

I Abraham Stiles the Clerk of the County Court of Christian County aforesaid, do certify that the foregoing will of George W. Coleman deceased & order of Court are truly copied from the record & papers in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand & affixed the seal of said Court the 5th day of January 1843 & 57st year of said Commonwealth

attest.

Abram Stiles C.C.C.

Commonwealth of Kentucky
County of Christian, to wit

I William Henry the senior & presiding Justice of the County Court of Christian County aforesaid do certify that the foregoing attestation of Abraham Stiles as Clerk of said Court is in due form of law. Given under my hand the 5th January 1843.

Wm Henry J.P.

Copied to Probate

At a Court held for the County of Fairfax the 17 day of July 1843
This authenticated copy of the last will & Testament of George W. Coleman dec.d was this day presented to the Court by Thomas R. Love, and the same being properly authenticated is admitted to Probate

Teste

Tm Ball C.C.

In the name of God Amen! I George Hunter Ferrett of Fairfax County, in the State of Virginia, considering the certainty of death and the uncertainty as to the time at which it may happen, have thought proper to make and publish this my last will and Testament in manner and form following that is to say-

First. After all my just debts and funeral expenses shall have ~~have~~ been paid, I do hereby give and bequeath to my beloved wife Hannah Butler, the whole of my estate, real personal and mixed, to be held by her for and during her natural life, or so long as she may remain my widow.

Second. Immediately, or as soon as may be, after the death or intermarriage of my said wife, I do hereby direct, that the whole of my estate, real, personal and mixed (with the exceptions and under the conditions hereinafter mentioned) shall be equally divided, share and share alike, among my children herein named to wit - my sons George, Burdett Ashton, Nathaniel, John, Washington, Wallace, Frederick, Alexander and Gibson, and my daughters Mary Payne and Amelia -. deducting from the portion that would, under such division, fall to the share of my daughter Mary, the value of the negroes which I have already given to her.

Third. That portion of my estate to which my son Alexander, would be entitled to under this my will, I do hereby order and direct to be placed in the hands of my sons George and Burdett Ashton, whom I do hereby appoint Trustees in this behalf, with power to use and dispose of such portion as they may think best for the benefit and support of my said son Alexander, whom I particularly recommend to their brotherly care and attention.

Fourth. In case any of my children herein before named shall depart this life, without lawful issue, before the division of my Estate shall take place as herein before directed, then the part or portion to which he, she or they would have been entitled under such division, had he, she or they lived to the time of making the same, shall be equally divided among the survivors of my children herein before named: And in case any of my children herein before named shall depart this life, leaving lawful issue, before a division of my estate shall take place under this my will, then his, her or their child or children, respectively, shall be entitled to the share or part which the father or mother of such child or children would have been entitled if living at the time when a division of my estate, as herein declared, is directed to be made.

Fifth. I do hereby appoint and direct, that my said beloved wife shall have the Guardianship and tuition of my children during their minority respectively, so long as she shall continue sole; and in case of her death or marriage during the minority of any of my children, then I appoint that my son George shall have the Guardianship and tuition of them during their minority - and I earnestly entreat their utmost care, respectively, in and about the morals and education of my said children.

And lastly - I do hereby constitute and appoint my dearly beloved wife sole Executrix of this my last will and Testament; and reposing, as I do, the most entire confidence in her, I do hereby direct that no security be taken or exacted from her for the due and faithful performance of the duties and trusts hereby confided to her as sole Executrix of this my last will and Testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this second day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight.

Geo: H. Jerett (Seal)

Signed, sealed, published and declared

by George Hunter Jerrett, the above named testator as and for his last will and Testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence and the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto.

Geo: Minor.
A. Macrae.
Nathan Lufborough.

Codicil to my last will and Testament which is hereunto annexed, dated the second day of September A. D. 1838.

1. In the event of my daughter Emelia being unmarried at the time of her mother's death, or when a distribution is directed to be made of my estate under my will, I do hereby direct and declare, and it is my will, that she have and take two twelfths of my estate real & personal. But in case she shall intermarry before the time allotted by my will for a division of my estate, then and in that case she is to be entitled and to receive no more than one share, or childs part, or one twelfth of my estate real and personal.

2. In my will and Testament hereunto annexed, my son William Henry is not named for certain causes not therein mentioned; but having for him the same love and affection which I have for, and bear to my other beloved children, I have determined to place him on an equal footing with the rest of my children (except in the case of my daughter Emelia above mentioned) and I do therefore devise to him one twelfth part of my estate to be paid over to him at the time a ~~division~~ distribution thereof shall take place under the provisions of my said will to which this is a codicil; it being my desire at the decease or intermarriage of my wife that the whole of my estate, real, personal, and mixed, shall be divided (with the exception in favour of my daughter Emelia above mentioned) among my children equally, share and share alike. And I do hereby enjoin it upon my children (and particularly upon my eldest son William Henry, who now lives with me) to be kind, dutiful and obedient to their mother, so long as they may continue to live with her. But nothing herein contained is intended to alter and change that part of my will which provides that the value of the slaves which I have already given to my daughter Mary is to be deducted from the portion of my estate devised to her or to which she may be entitled under my will and this codicil to the same.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this third day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

Geo: H. Jerrett (Seal)

Signed, sealed, and declared by the within named George Hunter Jerrett, as a codicil to his last will and Testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as Witnesses thereto.

Nathan Lufborough.
Alexander Hunter.
R. B. Alexander.

At a Court held for the County of Fairfax the 17 day of July 1843.
This last Will and Testament of George Hunter Jerrett.

deceased, with a Codicil attached thereto was this day presented to the Court and the Codicil being proved by the oaths of Alexander Hunter and R. B. Alexander subscribing witnesses thereto is certified – And at a Court continued and held for the said County on the 15 day of July 1843 – The same was again presented to the Court by Hannah B. Jarrett the Executrix therein named who made oath thereto – the Codicil having been heretofore proved – And the Will being proved by the oaths of Allen Macrae & George Minor subscribing witnesses thereto – the same, together with the Codicil annexed is admitted to Probate.

Examined

Teste

Jm Ball cc.

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Fairfax County, ss. April Court 1843

Gabriel Fox, James Fox, Lee H. Monroe & William Richards or any three of them, being first sworn according to law, are appointed to inventory and appraise all and singular the Estate of Ann Barker deceased, which shall be presented to their view, and that the Exors do return the same to the Court.

Copy Teste

Jm Ball C.C.

Fairfax County to wit:

Personally appeared before me a Justice of the Peace for the aforesaid County Gabriel Fox, Lee H. Monroe & Wm Richards & made oath to execute the northern certificate. Given under my hand this 25. May 1843

John Millan

Inventory & appraisement of the personal property of the late Ann Barker, by Gabriel Fox, Lee H. Monroe & William Richards.

| | $ | cts | | $ | cts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Bed, bedstead & clothing | 25 | 00 | 1 Bar shear plough | 1 | 00 |
| 1 do do do | 18 | 00 | 1 one horse McCormick plough | 5 | 00 |
| 1 Trunnel bed stead & clothing | 10 | 00 | 1 Dutch plough | | 50 |
| 1 do do do | 4 | 00 | 1 Mattock & 1 hoe | | 25 |
| 1 Bureau | 5 | 00 | 1 Flax wheel | 1 | 00 |
| 1 Wooden Clock | 4 | 00 | 1 Looking Glass | | 50 |
| 1 Breakfast Table | 4 | 00 | 1. Harrow | 2 | 00 |
| 1 do do | 0 | 50 | 1 Stack of oats | 9 | 00 |
| 1 Candle Stand | 2 | 00 | 2 small stacks of wheat | 10 | 00 |
| 6 Chairs | 3 | 00 | 1 Stack of Blades | 5 | 00 |
| 3 do | 1 | 25 | 1 Bay Horse | 50 | 00 |
| 1 Large waiter | | 25 | 1 Lot of grain | 2 | 00 |
| 2 Small do | | 30 | 1 Lot of singletrees | | 75 |
| 1 Large Trunk | | 75 | 1 pr Steelyards | | 50 |
| 3 Candle sticks | | 37½ | Shovel & Tongs | | 25 |
| 1 Corner Cupboard | 4 | 00 | 1 Still worm & Tub | 10 | 00 |
| 2 Pitchers | | 50 | 1 Sow & five pigs | 5 | 00 |
| 4 window blinds | 2 | 00 | 3 Barrels of Corn | 7 | 50 |
| 3 do Curtains | 1 | 00 | 1 Red cow & calf | 12 | 00 |
| 1 Large chest | 1 | 50 | 1 Black cow & calf | 14 | 00 |
| 1 Pair flat Irons | | 25 | 1 do do | 12 | 00 |
| 2 do and Irons | 1 | 00 | 1 Small black cow | 9 | 00 |
| 1 Dary or Cooler | 5 | 00 | 1 Red Heifer | 6 | 00 |
| 2 axes & 2 wedges | 1 | 50 | 1 White yearling | 4 | 00 |
| 1 Cart & cart saddle | 20 | 00 | 1 Pied cow | 8 | 00 |

**1843 ESTATE INVENTORY, GEORGE HUNTER TERRETT**
**Fairfax Will Book 670 (U1): 136-137**

Fairfax County July Court 1843

Ordered that Allen Macrae, James Cloud, Richard H. Clagett, Edwin C. Fitzhugh, Owen Leddy & Thomas Z. Smith, do Inventory and appraise all and singular the Estate of George H. Terrett deceased which shall be presented to their view by the Execu$^{x}$ and make report to the Court, they bring first duly sworn according to Law.

A. Copy
Teste
M. Ball

Pursuant to the annexed order of Court to us directed, we the undersigned appraisers, having been first sworn for that purpose, have inventoried and appraised, as below stated, all the personal Estate of George H. Terrett dec'$^{d}$ which was presented to our view, hereunto set our hands this 25$^{th}$ day of August 1843

Subscribe and sworn to before
Me this 25 day of August 1843
T. Cloud J.P.

A. Macrae
R. H. Clagett
Owen Leddy

---

| | |
|---|---|
| 35 Head of Cattle assuage value per head $6 | 210.00 |
| 1 Yoke of Oxen | 30.00 |
| 36 Sheep @ $1.25 each | 45.00 |
| 1 Dun colored mare | 30.00 |
| 1 Black Horse | 20.00 |
| 1 Blooded Mare | 80.00 |
| 1 Grey Horse | 40.00 |
| 1 Sorrel Mare & colt | 50.00 |
| 1 Ox Cart | 10.00 |
| 2 Horse Carts | 35.00 |
| 1 Grain Fan | 5.00 |
| 1 Sleigh | 10.00 |
| 2 Harrows | 10.00 |
| Cart Gear | 3.00 |
| 1 Carryall | 10.00 |
| 8 Beds & furniture of 4 rooms | 200.00 |
| 2 Sideboards | 12.00 |
| 1 Sofa | 15.00 |
| 1 Mahogany Arm Chair | 12.00 |
| 2 Ottomans | 5.00 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Carried Over | $832.00 |
| 1 Dog Chains | 12.00 |
| 1 Pair Brass Andirons, Tinder, & Shovel & Tongs | 15.00 |
| 2 Large Looking glasses | 25.00 |
| 1 Eight day clock | 30.00 |
| 1 Bookcase & Books | 10.00 |
| Silver Plate | 35.00 |
| 1 Sett Blacksmiths Tools | 20.00 |
| | $979.00 |

Slaves as follows

| | |
|---|---|
| Jackson (aged) | 00.00 |
| John (aged) | 00.00 |
| Hanson (aged) | 50.00 |
| Mike | 300.00 |
| Townsina | 400.00 |
| William | 400.00 |
| Thornton | 400.00 |
| Israel | 350.00 |
| Charles | 300.00 |
| Lewis | 300.00 |
| Aaron | 250.00 |
| George | 200.00 |
| William | 175.00 |
| Richard | 200.00 |
| John | 250.00 |
| Dennis | 250.00 |
| Edward | 250.00 |
| Thomas | 100.00 |
| Lavinia | 250.00 |
| Jane | 250.00 |
| Mary Ann | 300.00 |
| Mary | 300.00 |
| Arianna | 250.00 |
| Eliza | 300.00 |
| Amt. Carried Forw[d] | 6804.00 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Martha (Absconded) | | |
| Eliza | | 300.00 |
| Emily | | 150.00 |
| Hannah | | 200.00 |
| Lucretia | | 200.00 |
| Julia | | 100.00 |
| Maria | | 100.00 |
| Susan | | 100.00 |
| Bersheba | | 75.00 |
| Mary Ann | | 75.00 |
| Roberta | | 100.00 |
| Emma | | 100.00 |
| Sally | | 75.00 |
| (8379) | Total | $8379 |

At a Court held for the County of Fairfax the 18 day of Sept. 1843

This inventory and appraisement of the Estate of George H. Terrett dec[d] was this day returned and or ordered to be recorded

Teste

M. Ball C.C.

Fairfax County Sct. July Court 1843

Ordered that Allen Macrae, James Cloud, Richard H. Clagett, Edwin C. Fitzhugh, Owen Leddy & Thomas Z. Smith, do Inventory and appraise all and singular the Estate of George H. Tennett decease which shall be presented to them view by the Excu: and make report to the Court, they being first duly sworn according to Law.

A. Copy Test

M. Ball C.C.

Pursuant to the annexed order of Court to us directed, we the undersigned appraisers, having been first sworn for that purpose, have inventoried and appraised, as below stated, all the personal Estate of George H. Tennett dec^d which was presented to our view, by Hannah B. Tennett his Executrix. In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 25th day of August 1843

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25 day of August 1843
J. Cloud J.P.

A. Macrae
R. H. Clagett
Owen Leddy

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 35 Head of Cattle average value per head $6 | $ 210 | 00 |
| 1 Yoke of Oxen | 30 | 00 |
| 36 Sheep @ $1.25 each | 45 | 00 |
| 1 Dun colored mare | 30 | 00 |
| 1 Black Horse | 20 | 00 |
| 1 Blooded Mare | 80 | 00 |
| 1 Grey Horse | 40 | 00 |
| 1 Sorrel mare & colt | 50 | 00 |
| 1 Ox cart | 10 | 00 |
| 2 Horse Carts | 35 | 00 |
| 1 Grain Fan | 5 | 00 |
| 1 Sleigh | 10 | 00 |
| 2 Harrows | 10 | 00 |
| Cart Gear | 3 | 00 |
| 1 Carryall | 10 | 00 |
| 8 Beds & furniture of 4 rooms | 200 | 00 |
| 2 Sideboards | 12 | 00 |
| 1 Sofa | 15 | 00 |
| 1 Mahogany Arm chair | 12 | 00 |
| 2 Ottomans | 5 | 00 |
| Carried over | $ 832 | 00 |
| 1 Dog^t chair | 12 | 00 |
| 1 Pair Brass Andirons, Fender, & Shovel & Tongs | 15 | 00 |
| 2 Large Lookingglasses | 25 | 00 |
| 1 Eight day clock | 30 | 00 |
| 1 Bookcase & Books | 10 | 00 |
| Silver Plate | 35 | 00 |
| 1 Set Blacksmiths Tools | 20 | 00 |
| | 919 | 00 |
| Slaves as follows. | | |
| Jackson (aged) | 00 | 00 |
| John (aged) | 00 | 00 |
| Hanson (aged) | 50 | 00 |
| Mike | 300 | 00 |
| Townsina | 400 | 00 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| William | 400 | 00 |
| Thornton | 400 | 00 |
| Israel | 350 | 00 |
| Charles | 300 | 00 |
| Lewis | 300 | 00 |
| Aaron | 250 | 00 |
| George | 200 | 00 |
| William | 175 | 00 |
| Richard | 200 | 00 |
| John | 250 | 00 |
| Dennis | 250 | 00 |
| Edwana | 250 | 00 |
| Thomas | 100 | 00 |
| Lavinia | 250 | 00 |
| Jane | 250 | 00 |
| Mary Ann | 300 | 00 |
| Mary | 300 | 00 |
| Arianna | 250 | 00 |
| Eliza | 300 | 00 |
| Amt carried forwd | 6804 | 00 |
| Martha (absconded) | | |
| Eliza | 300 | 00 |
| Emily | 150 | 00 |
| Hannah | 200 | 00 |
| Lucretia | 200 | 00 |
| Julia | 100 | 00 |
| Maria | 100 | 00 |
| Susan | 100 | 00 |
| Bersheba | 75 | 00 |
| Mary Ann | 75 | 00 |
| Robert | 100 | 00 |
| Emma | 100 | 00 |
| Sally | 75 | 00 |
| (8379) Total | 8379 | |

At a Court held for the County of Fairfax the 18 day of Sept. 1843
This inventory and appraisement of the Estate of George H. Smith decd. was this day returned and ordered to be recorded

Teste
Jno Ball C.C.

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In the name of God Amen. I James Wren of the County of Fairfax and State of Virginia - being of sane mind and sound and disposing memory - do ordain, and declare this to be my Last Will and Testament - hereby revoking all others heretofore made by me.
In the first place - I give to my dearly beloved wife Ann Wren the whole of my Estate, real, personal, and mixed during her natural Life - (saving, and excepting such bequests, or legacies, as I may hereafter name) and at the death of my said wife Ann - all my property is to be equally divided among my heirs - I also desire and request, that my said wife will carry on