

REINTERPRETING A NINETEENTH CENTURY DAIRY AGRICULTURAL
LANDSCAPE

By

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ABSTRACT

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Site 44FX0543, located in the western Piedmont region of Fairfax County at Ellanor C. Lawrence Park, has had a long debated function by archaeologists and historians. A problematic interpretation of the site function as an enslaved African American dwelling dating to an unknown temporal period of ownership was the result of misinterpretation of landscape, previous archaeological investigations, and the likely misinformation gained through second-hand oral histories of the parkland. The research conducted for this thesis meant to confirm or reject the previous interpretations pertaining to the function of the site. Background research, primary documentary sources, previous artifact assemblages, new artifact collections, and regional site comparisons synthesized to conclude that the building did not serve as an enslaved laborers dwelling. In addition, the thesis research presented here argues that the Machen family built the structure in the third quarter of the nineteenth century as a feeding house to support their growing dairy agricultural operation.

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“Archaeologists: Get a bag of marbles and start collecting artifacts; every time you find one, replace it with a marble; when you have lost all your marbles, an archaeologist you will be.”

Impermanent Architecture in the Southern American Colonies, 1981

CHAPTER 1

ELLANOR C. LAWRENCE PARK AND SITE 44FX0543

Introduction

The archaeological site identified for the study is located within the historic core area of Ellanor C. Lawrence Park (ECLP) in western Fairfax County, Virginia. ECLP is owned and operated by the Fairfax County Park Authority (FCPA) and has retained a cultural landscape reminiscent of a small, nineteenth century diversified plantation. The FCPA Visitor's Center is located in a stone house locally referenced as the Walney House at 5040 Walney Road in Chantilly, Virginia. ECLP is one of the larger FCPA land holdings totaling approximately 650 acres of land. Of the 650 acres, 610 are contiguous. The remaining 40 acres serve as an active recreation facility; Virginia State Route 28 divides the two areas. The name, Ellanor C. Lawrence Park, honors the memory of the benefactor of the property to the FCPA.

The site, 44FX0543, is located in the Piedmont Region of Virginia in western Fairfax County ([Figure 1](#)) in Northern Virginia. It is an outbuilding foundation, an ancillary structure of a small plantation operation. The main house, Walney, construction dates to the last quarter of the eighteenth century; archaeological and primary documentary evidence now suggest that the outbuilding in question was constructed no earlier than mid-nineteenth century. The FCPA has interpreted the outbuilding as a possible enslaved African American domestic quarter for the Brown or Machen families' agricultural operations. The Brown family and descendants occupied the larger property from 1740 through 1844; Lewis H. Machen purchased the deed from the Brown Lewis family in 1844; the Machen family subsequently sold the property to the Lawrence family in 1935.

Thomas Brown and his descendants owned a modest number of slaves; however, the Machens had leased all but one or two slaves from outside sources. During the Machen period, the enslaved men and women who would have occupied the structure changed from year to year and were not permanent residents on the farm. Thus, a hypothesis of the archaeological investigation was that the evidence of a slave occupation at Walney during the Machen period would present differently, in relation to frequency and types of artifacts, than at other slave quarter sites. However, despite the temporary nature of the residence, it is likely that the artifact deposition would resemble other long-term slave quarter sites occupied during the same temporal period. Currently, the site is the location of a wayside marker on the Walney Historic Trail and suggests several different functions for the outbuilding; including a slave dwelling. This information, provided by a local informant, previously had not been verified through historical documentary research or archaeological testing. In recent years, there has been a shift in the discussion and portrayal of history to include or focus on the marginalized members of society. This shift is consequential in understanding human past; however, the misrepresentation of this information is equally detrimental to the widespread understanding of how socio-economic status was organized on a cultural landscape.

ECLP represents a large, preserved tract of land encompassing almost in its entirety the original land purchased by Thomas Brown and his family members from Willoughby Newton in the late eighteenth century, below shows the 1860 landownership of properties in Fairfax County overlaid on the 1937 and 2013 aerial imagery ([Figure 2](#)/[Figure 3](#)). Additionally, ECLP includes much of the land that was inherited by the Lewis family, descendants of Brown, which was then sold to the Machens, and later purchased by the

Lawrences. The purchase and subsequent donation of the land with the historic structures has created a unique landscape in modern day Fairfax County.

Ellanor C. Lawrence Park: Western Fairfax County



Figure 1. Ellanor C. Lawrence Park, Western Fairfax County, Virginia

Ellanor C. Lawrence Park: 1860 Land Ownership

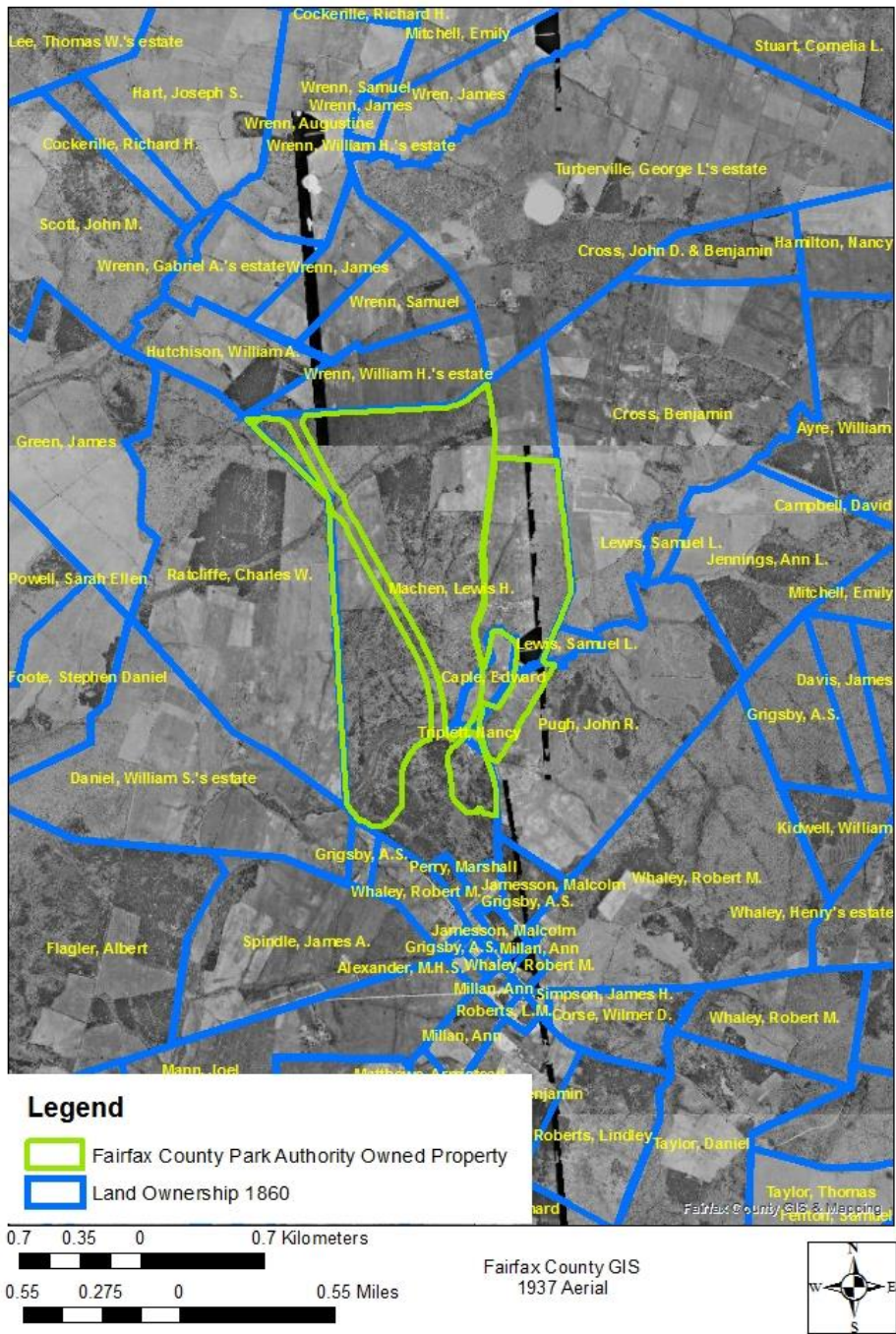


Figure 2. Ellanor C. Lawrence Park, 1860 land ownership, 1937 aerial image

Ellanor C. Lawrence Park: 1860 Land Ownership

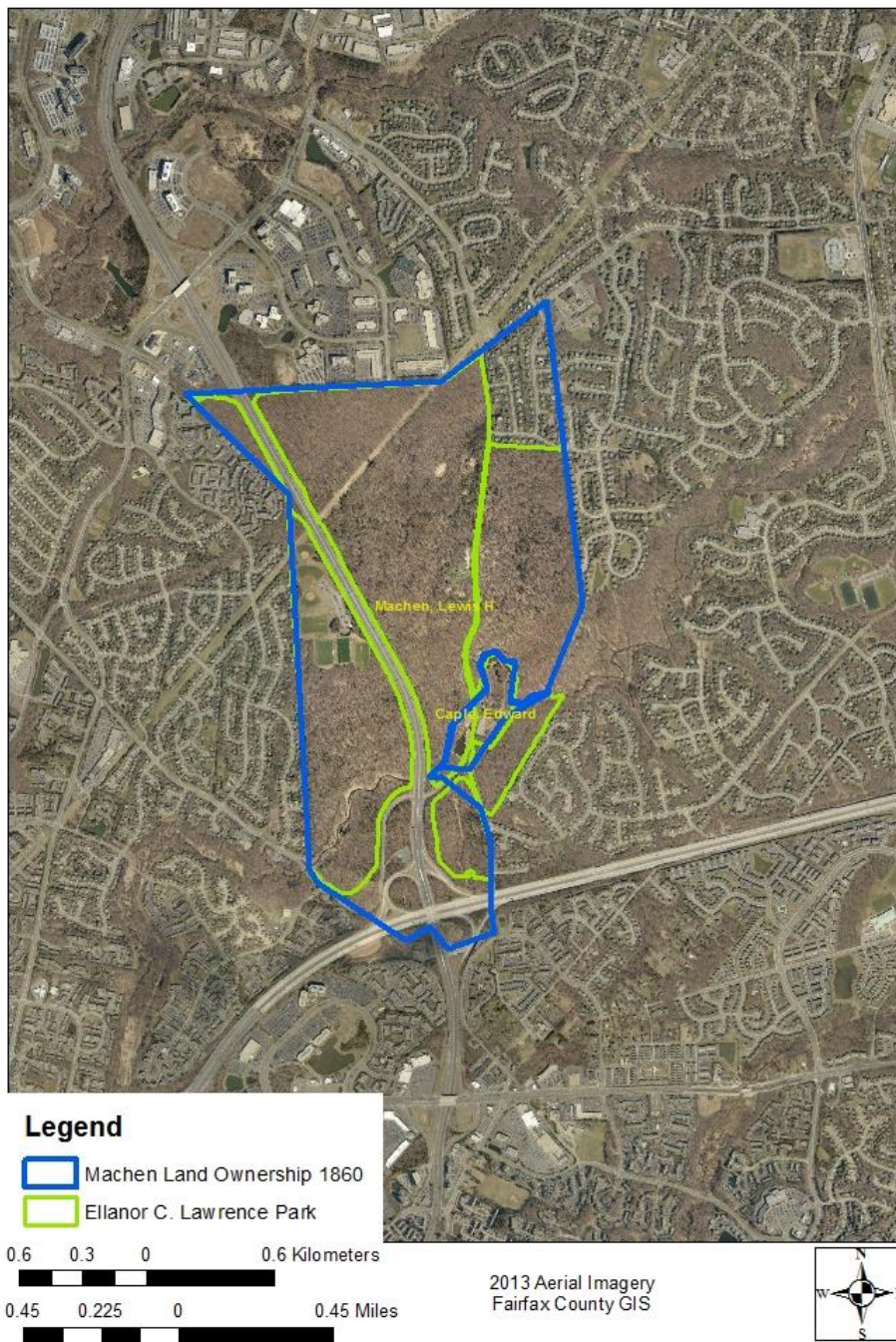


Figure 3. Ellanor C. Lawrence Park, 1860 land ownership, 2013 aerial image

In 1982, Site 44FX0543, hereafter referred to as “the outbuilding,” was first recorded with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources; in 2010, the site form notes an update.

The site form update refers to the outbuilding as “The Walney Stone Foundation,” the recorded outbuilding function is listed as “barn,” and the comments note “oral tradition places slave cabins in the vicinity.” The outbuilding is a location on the historic interpretive trail marked by a wayside sign meant to attract and intrigue the interest of ECLP park visitors to the Walney House (Figure 4). The wayside discusses a range of possible functions of this particular outbuilding, but focuses on the interpretation of the foundation as a slave quarter. An artist’s sketch depicts the common nineteenth century design for slave quarters in the Chesapeake Region.

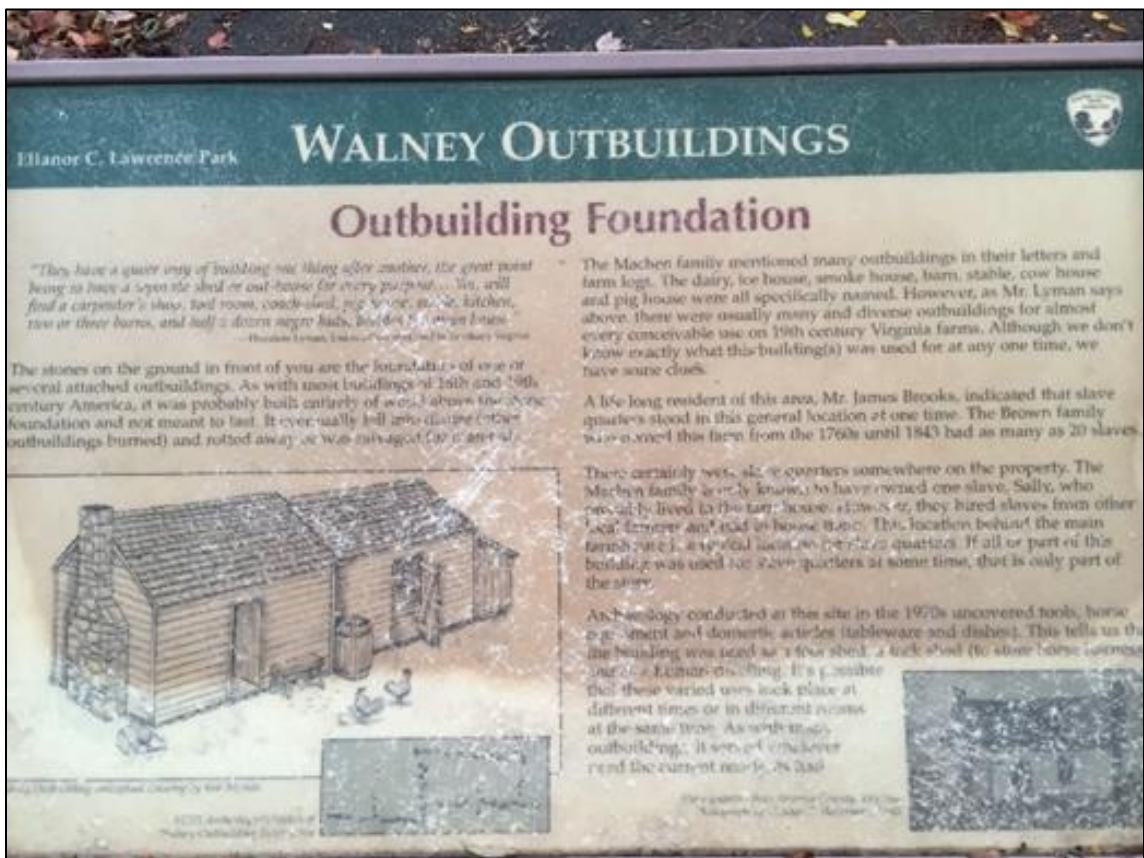


Figure 4. “Walney Outbuildings” wayside marker

Before finalizing the outbuilding as a thesis topic, background research was conducted on the previous archaeological investigations at the site. This research, along with the possibly misleading interpretive sign, piqued the curiosity of the researcher, the park

staff, and several staff members with the FCPA's Archaeology and Collections Branch (ACB).

Since circa 1990, the FCPA has been interpreting the small outbuilding at Ellanor C. Lawrence Park as the location of an enslaved African American dwelling. The interpretation was likely based on the location of the outbuilding in relation to the stone dwelling house, previous archaeological investigations that misinterpreted the material remains, and a trend in the social science fields to examine and interpret the previously overlooked socio-economic members of the developing United States. The goal of this thesis was to provide an accurate interpretation of the outbuilding site. Would this research support the previous interpretation of the outbuilding as an enslaved African American domestic dwelling? In order to address this question, the investigation relied on documentary and archaeological research. The research included the examination of both primary and secondary documentary resources, as well consultation of historic maps. A comparison of the 1982 artifact assemblage and associated records and newly acquired archaeological data with other enslaved domestic sites in the Chesapeake region, as well as the consideration of any perceived research bias. In addition, the research formed the basis for an interpretive event at ECLP. A short presentation discussed the archaeological results and informed the public on the use of the outbuilding, as well as the methodology used to form the conclusions.

Research Materials

Archaeological samples included previously and newly excavated cultural materials acquired through subsurface testing methods. Professional and volunteer archaeologists from the local area and throughout the Mid-Atlantic region assisted in site excavation.

In addition to these materials, research included primary and secondary historic resources from the Fairfax County Public Library system and the Library of Congress (LOC). Primary documentary research included examination of the Machen Family Papers. These papers contain diary entries, interfamily communications, legal files, financial files, and account books (1807-1917). CRM archaeological reports were acquired from the FCPA ACB library located at the James Lee Community Center in Falls Church, Virginia.

The research conducted for this thesis addressed previously identified questions that led to the existing interpretation of the site and the challenge of the missing field documentation and report from the previous excavation. Despite previous excavation at the outbuilding site, a formal report stating scientific results and evidence of function does not exist; the recent archaeological investigation served to correct this problem and provide evidence of building function. Additionally, the lack of formal reporting on the site has created the need to address the temporal period of construction and the question of a domestic occupation within the outbuilding. Reanalysis of the 1982 artifact assemblage, supplemented by the analysis of the newly acquired assemblage, has changed the current interpretation of the nineteenth century agricultural landscape and increased the historical understanding of the cultural landscape at Walney and ECLP. Furthermore, the current research has enabled the agency to interpret the results of the 1982 excavations despite the lack of field documentation. Additional interest in cultural material depositional patterns and the presentation of these in a lease-enslaved labor system versus that of slave owner plantation were considerations of this undertaking.

It is the goal of this thesis to address the hypotheses that the outbuilding site was not a domestic structure used for enslaved labor, but rather was an ancillary support structure for the agricultural ventures of the Machen family ([Figure 5](#)). Through the use of primary documentary evidence, comparative analysis of similar archaeological sites, a reanalysis of the site assemblage from 1982, and the new cultural material remains gathered it became more likely that the original purpose of this structure was to support Walney Farm's growing dairy operation; and later used as a barn and tool shed. Based on Fairfax County historic aerial photography it is also likely the structure, though different in shape, size, and function was in use through at least a portion of the first half of the twentieth century (See [Appendix B: Figure 17](#)). The scant domestic and personal artifacts found during both investigations do not overwhelmingly suggest that the outbuilding may have had a secondary function of providing shelter to the leased enslaved African American people at Walney in the nineteenth century.

Ellanor C. Lawrence Aerial View: Archaeological Sites



Figure 5. Ellanor C. Lawrence Park archaeological sites overview

CHAPTER 2

BACKGROUND AND PREVIOUS RESEARCH

Walney History

The Brown Family

The research presented in this paper is focused on the history of the Walney Farm from its humble beginnings under a tenant lease, recorded as early as 1742 (Pryor, 1984), through just before the outbreak of the Civil War. The written, documented history of the property shows that development initially began during the ownership of Willoughby Newton, formerly a large landholder in Northern Virginia (NNGB: F114). One of the original references to the land found in the Northern Neck Grant Book reads:

Capt. Willoughby Newton of Westmoreland Co. 3600A. in Fairfax Co. 800 A. given him by father-in-law, Col George Eskridge dec'd, 1719 A. granted by Fairfax & 700 A. granted 27 Jan. 1725 to Capt Francis Awbry who sold to Hon. Col. Tayloe who sold to Willoughby Newton. On Great Rocky Cedar Run and little Rocky Run, on Occoquan. adj. Richard Brett, William Linton, James Thomas, Henry Neatherton, Maj. Turbeville, Francis Awbrey's 25 Jan. 1727 deed. 20 July 1743. (Gray, 1988)

In 1742, Willoughby Newton and Thomas Brown signed a three lives lease on property owned by Newton in soon to be Fairfax County (Pryor, 1984). The lease required Thomas Brown to develop the land for agricultural and domestic use; the lease required payment through tobacco farmed on the land (Pryor, 1984). Over the next 50 years, Thomas Brown and his son Coleman began purchasing large tracts of acreage in the immediate vicinity of the leased land (LCDB B:170; FCDB A:50). After his father's death in 1793, Coleman Brown would continue to add and sell off portions of the property before his own death circa 1829 (FCDB S2:22; FCLB 1820).

The Walney House, which now serves as the FCPA Visitors' Center for ECLP, has been suspected to have been built by Thomas Brown. There are several historical clues that support this hypothesis; however, no primary documents have survived to prove this. Brown, a tobacco farmer, dealt with merchants and shippers in the area to move his product. Historical merchant records from Alexandria and Colchester document Brown's movement of tobacco and his purchases of goods. Records from the Glassford and Henderson Company of Colchester have revealed Thomas Brown purchased architectural building supplies in 1765 and 1766, as well as in 1768 (Metz & Downing, 1993). The items purchased by Brown included nails, tools, and window glass. In addition to the surviving mercantile records, a "carved keystone found in 1780 door arch at Walney" has been cited to ascertain an approximate construction date for the Walney House ([Figure 6](#)) (Pryor, 1984). The scant primary and secondary documentary evidence relating to the construction of the Walney House, as well as subsequent remodeling, rehabilitation, and additions to the original structure; leaves little chance that an exact year of construction will be determined.



Figure 6. Walney keystone (photo credit John Shafer)

Thomas Brown and Coleman Brown both owned enslaved African Americans. Joseph Brown, Thomas' oldest son named on the original three lives lease of 1742, likewise owned slaves.

In 1760, Thomas Brown sued Joseph over the ownership and transfer of two of Thomas's slaves (LCCOB A2:266). Thomas indicated that Joseph was to have two of his slaves; however, an apparent confusion of when Joseph was to retain ownership led to the court dispute (Pryor, 1984).

Thomas Brown began growing tobacco under their tenant lease and continued the practice throughout his ownership and life. Thomas Brown's will and probate suggest some diversification of crops increasing over time; but the farm itself was never completely self-sufficient despite drawing more than a modest income (Pryor, 1984; LCWB: E20). Over Thomas' lifetime in now Fairfax County, Thomas increased his slave ownership; at the time of his death he owned sixteen enslaved men and women, eight women and eight men (LCWB D:344). Thomas Brown's will detailed which of his slaves would go to which of his heirs. Thomas provided for one of his slaves, Charles, to receive his freedom; the remaining 15 men and women went to Brown's two sons, Joseph and Coleman, their sisters Elizabeth and Rebecca, and two of his grandchildren Rebecca Lewis (Elizabeth's daughter) and Reid (Joseph Brown's son) (LCWB D:144). Coleman took over the operation of the plantation, lands, and buildings as per Thomas' wishes and continued to live in the area and work the land until his death in 1829 (Alexandria Gazette, 1829). (See [Appendix A](#) for Will and Probate Transcription.)

Records indicate that Coleman Brown continued to improve the land, through agriculture and the construction of new buildings on the property (Pryor, 1984). Coleman built a large, stone foundation barn east of Walney Road (Pryor, 1984). By the time of his death, Coleman had amassed nearly 800 acres of land (Pryor, 1984). It is unclear how many slaves Coleman owned at the time of his death. His will did not enumerate the

enslaved African American men and women he owned. As with much of Coleman's estate, his enslaved laborers transferred directly to his wife Elizabeth (FCWB P1:405). (See [Appendix A](#) for Last Will and Testament Transcription.) At the time of Elizabeth Brown's death in 1840, she owned four men, seven women, and one child. Her probate list detailed the names of her enslaved laborers and to whom they were to be transferred (FCWB U1:244-246). (See [Appendix A](#) for Last Will and Testament, Probate Transcription.)

As specified in Coleman Brown's will, after his wife's death (Pryor, 1984), the Brown family estate was listed for sale in the *Alexandria Gazette*, but not until 1842. The announcement of the sale in the newspaper came after 18 months and a court proceeding (Pryor, 1984).

As advertised in the local *Alexandria Gazette* as a "Commissioner's Sale":

In accordance with a decree of Circuit Superior Court of Fairfax, the heirs of the late Coleman Brown, offer his landed estate for sale. This land (about 800 acres) is adjoining the town of Centreville, in Fairfax county, VA., about twenty miles from the District, and directly between two turnpikes running thither. It is divided into two nice farms, with suitable and commodious buildings on each: a large stone barn 30 feet square, corn-houses, milk-houses, and outhouses for 30 or 40 slaves. This land is of the red soil, produces well, and is divided into ten fields well inclosed [sic]. It has a sufficiency of wood and timber, and a good collection of choise[sic] fruit. No land can be better watered, hvaing [sic] innumerable springs, and Rocky Cedar Run, running through it; and has inexhaustible quarries of the finest free-stone. There are about two hundred acres nicely taken in clover; some sixty or seventy acres of rich bottom, rolled in plaster and sown in fallow; forty or fifty acres of cornland reserved for oats, and a plenty of land for corn without interfering with the grass.

The red soil has always been considered the best in the State, and proverbial for its easy improvement with clover and plaster. Seldom has any land in the County been offered for sale embracing more advantages; and persons desirous of purchasing are invited to examine it- particularly those gentlemen from the North who are purchasing in the County.

It will be sold to the highest bidder the 1st of March next on the premises. The terms are one tenth in hand, and the balance in three annual installments, properly secured. Refer to S. L. Lewis, Centerville, or to

Jan 8-3awts[?]

The Brown family ownership represents more than one hundred years of the same family operating a middling, yet successful, plantation farm in the Piedmont region of northern Virginia. The Brown family and descendants, the Lewis family, from the second quarter of the eighteenth century through the second quarter of the nineteenth century started out on a small tenant farm, over the century building the wealth of the family and eventually becoming the third largest landowning family in Centreville, Virginia (Pryor, 1984). The farm saw little success after the death of Coleman and his wife Elizabeth, despite his son-in-law's (Coleman Lewis) efforts to improve the farm and the land; when the farm eventually sold to the Machens it was in disrepair (Machen, 1917).

The Machen Family

Lewis H. Machen was a cousin of Coleman Lewis, related by marriage to the Brown family (Machen, 1917). Lewis Machen and his family lived in Washington, DC before purchasing the farm in Centreville. Lewis Machen was born in 1790 in Maryland. He moved to Washington, DC in 1806 and secured a job as clerk with the Secretary of the United States Senate in 1809 and continued to work as a clerk with the United Senate until 1859 (Machen Family Papers, 2016).

In 1814, Lewis Machen was partially responsible for the removal of documents and records from the Senate during the burning of Washington by the British as a result of the War of 1812 (Machen Family Papers, 2016).

Lewis Machen would eventually purchase 725 acres of the farm from the Lewis family in 1843, officially receiving the deed to the property in 1844 (FCDB I:3). Unlike

the Brown family before them, the Machens did not own slaves outright; this required the family to hire or lease enslaved African Americans from surrounding farms (Machen, 1917). Machen Family lore suggests that the oldest surviving son, Arthur, was responsible for naming the farm Walney (Machen, 1917).

Shortly after buying the farm, Lewis Machen set to improving the land with the hopes of making the land profitable. The Machen family detailed their improvements, expenditures, and plans daily, monthly, and yearly while operating the farm ([Figure 7](#)). In addition to recording the monthly labor schedule, the Machens recorded daily activities for not only Arthur and James Machen, but for the leased laborers as well. On these records, presumably Lewis, Arthur, or James Machen, also recorded the daily weather conditions and how or if this affected work on the farm (Walney Documents; 1843-1857). Weather conditions recorded by the Machen family suggest the enslaved laborers would require substantial housing able to withstand the winters of Virginia. The Library of Congress (LOC) has preserved a large collection of Machen family primary documents; the FCPA has retained a much smaller collection of the Machen papers. The Machen family consisted of Lewis H., his wife Caroline, daughter Emmeline, son Arthur, and son James. Other children born to Lewis and Caroline, named Thomas, John, Mary, and Charles, did not survive until adulthood. Arthur did not take as much interest in running the farm as his brother James had; rather he went to law school at Harvard after which he moved to Baltimore and practice law (Machen, 1917).

July

1848. Monday 24. Tuesday 25. Wednesday 26. Thursday 27. Friday 28. Saturday 29.

A. W. M.	Making hay	Making hay	Making hay	Making hay & horse raking	Making hay	Jobs to C.
D. P. M.	Mowing	$\frac{1}{2}$ Mowing $\frac{1}{2}$ Stacking	Stacking hay	Pitching hay to Blacksmith	$\frac{1}{2}$ Mowing $\frac{1}{2}$ Loading hay	Pitching hay to C.
Mr. Camp	$\frac{1}{2}$ In garden $\frac{1}{2}$ Making hay	run well $\frac{1}{2}$ making hay	Gardening & horse peas	Hooping	Thin horse corn	Feeding down Pippin & jobs
Lewis	Mowing	Mowing & raking	Mowing & raking & hauling hay	Mowing	$\frac{1}{2}$ Mowing $\frac{1}{2}$ Raking hay	Hauling, ploughed corn
Henry	Mowing	$\frac{1}{2}$ Mowing $\frac{1}{2}$ Hauling hay	Hauling hay	Hauling hay	$\frac{1}{2}$ Mowing $\frac{1}{2}$ Hauling hay	Hauling hay & boards
Gouraud	Ploughing corn	Ploughing corn	$\frac{1}{2}$ mowing $\frac{1}{2}$ Ploughing	Mowing	Ploughing corn	Ploughing corn
H. Gaskin Wesley	Mowing	Mowing, raking	Mowing	Mowing $\frac{2}{3}$ Mowing $\frac{1}{3}$ Shower in Afternoon	Mowing, raking Mowing, raking	Shower

The hay upon Rocky Run. made and scoured.

Figure 7. Machen Family Workbook: Monday July 24-Saturday 29, 1848

Source: FCPA Walney Papers

Years of tobacco agriculture had depleted the soils of Virginia and this was noticeable at the Walney Farm. Even before the Antebellum years, Virginian agriculturalists increasingly practiced crop diversification, as well as scientific agriculture in an effort to replenish the exhausted land (Bell, 2002). The Machen family concentrated their efforts mainly on wheat and cattle (Pryor, 1984), experimenting with bat guano imported from South America to sow into their fields as fertilizer (Pryor, 1984).

In addition to the diversification mentioned above, the Machen family improved the Walney Farm, constructing several structures. In the mid-1850s, the Machen's added

an icehouse and ice pond; it is possible that at this time the family also added a cow shed and pig pens (Walney Records, 1843-1857). Plans for these buildings exist in the Walney Papers housed with the FCPA. These structures were in addition to other ancillary structures built by the Brown family including a smoke house, crop cribs, detached kitchen, an overseer's house, a milk house, and likely domestic structures for enslaved laborers. The Machen Family Papers reveal that plans for building a dairy were discussed as early as the mid-1840s (Machen Family Papers, 1845). The dairy ruins visible today are most likely from the mid-nineteenth century with an improvement made by James Machen to an existing structure to use as a cheese and butter factory (SWSG, 2012). However, despite past archaeological investigations an initial construction date remains unknown. At the same location is an enclosed springhouse that was a twentieth century improvement.

The Machen Family Papers have been a valuable resource for researchers of the Walney Farm. It is in these papers that a sketch with a poem exists in one of James' account books. The poem discussed "Poverty Lodge" described as the overseer's house (Beresford, 1977; Pryor, 1984). Despite the vast collection of primary source materials from the Machens, information regarding enslaved labor housing does not exist. The "Poverty Lodge" copy in possession of the FCPA is not the original and is difficult to transcribe; however, the message of the poem is clear ([Figure 8](#)). The poem and the accompanying sketches do suggest certain landscape details. The author of the poem, suspected to be Emmeline Machen, has written a sort of love poem for an overseer whom will be departing the farm January 3 (Pryor, 1984). In the poem she writes:

“On a hill high and red, In the middle of an orchard, Poverty lodge in solemn grandeur stands, A kitchen on one side & opposite, a stable and a corn house. Into which H.C.J. Eagen tarry (?)”

The next line is unclear, but the author brings in detail to landscape of the overseers house. Additionally, on the page the poem was written the author hand sketched at the top what we can assume was “Poverty Lodge” with the buildings she mentioned flanking either side. The author sketched another building at the base of the document presumably a house, with a man, and a tree. One hypothesis is that the building sketch at the base of the page represents the Walney stone house (John Shafer, personal communication, January 2017). Additionally, a location for the overseer’s house has been suggested to the south of the Machen compound along Hackley’s Road; however, the location has not been investigated archaeologically (John Shafer, personal communication, April 2017).

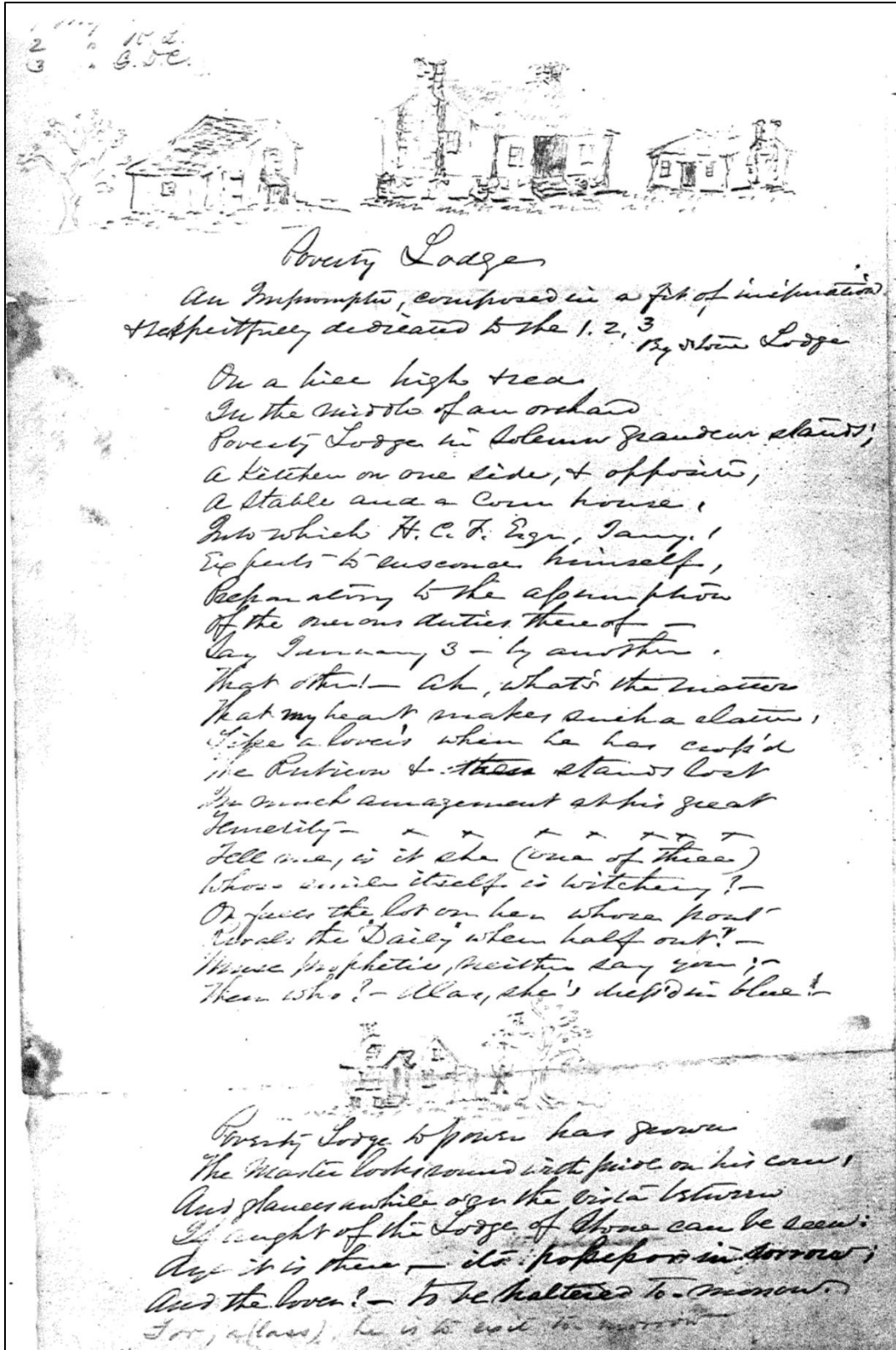


Figure 8. Poverty Lodge ca. 1850s

The Machens retained ownership of Walney Farm through the Civil War, however the family left the farm in 1862 as battles, skirmishes, and troop encampments in the area became more commonplace (Pryor, 1984). Lewis, Caroline, and Emmeline left Walney for Baltimore, where they would stay with Arthur. James was not only a member of the Confederate Army; he also served as an informant to the Confederates when he apprised General Evans of Union Troop movement in the Centreville area (Pryor, 1984). During the Civil War, Walney Farm agricultural operations, for the most part, were continuing at a much smaller scale. The operations were not profitable. It was after the sacking of Walney by Union troops, the Machens headed to Baltimore. After the Civil War, the only one who would return to the farm was James (Machen, 1917; Pryor, 1984). Lewis H. Machen suffered a stroke in 1860. He made the trip to Baltimore, but died on August 11, 1863 before the end of the War (Pryor, 1984).

After the end of the Civil War, James Machen assessed the condition of the farm; including the land, structures, and equipment (Pryor, 1984). Despite the damage, James' intent was to continue to improve the land and make Walney once again profitable. In 1881, James oversaw the completion of an addition to the existing dairy. James' records indicate that construction began in 1880 and a tin plate discovered near the dairy reads, "Built for JP Machen Sr by IG Franc mason and Wilson Thompson carpenter I 1881" (SWSG, 2012).

James Machen married a local woman, Georgina Chichester in 1866 (Pryor, 1984). They continued to stay on at Walney and work the land. In 1874, the frame house occupied by James and his family burned to the ground (Pryor, 1984). Twentieth century renovations to the Walney House exposed a piece of timber exhibiting handwritten documentation that stated, "This house was built by Jas. P. Machen in 1875 – in consequence of the destruction of his former dwelling by fire, Dec. 30-1874. Said Dwelling (Frame) being ten yards South East of the old part of this." (Cross, 1990). Improvements to the land and smaller scale

agriculture continued on the farm. The 1870 census records show that James had abandoned caring for the large 725-acre tract of land and concentrated his agricultural efforts on approximately 340 acres. A tenant(s) was farming the remaining acreage (Pryor, 1984).

James' wife, Georgina, died in 1895 and by 1900 census records indicate that the Machens were no longer residing at Walney (Pryor, 1984; US Population Census, 1900a). During this time and until James' own death, agricultural activities at the Walney Farm continued; just not under the direction of the Machen family (US Population Census, 1910a). James died in 1913 at a hospital in Washington, DC (Machen, 1917).

An advertisement for the sale of the Walney Farm ran in the Richmond-Times Dispatch; the flyer contained a photograph of the Walney House. The Great Eastern Land Company ran the advertisement and the fine print read (see [Appendix A: Figure 16](#)):

“This estate contains 725 acres of some of the richest land that can be found anywhere in the State of Virginia. The soil is a rich chocolate loam, with a porous clay subsoil, and it watered by never-failing springs. Much of the land is in blue grass and other permanent pastures, and this is one of the best dairy farms that can be found anywhere in the State of Virginia. There is a nice orchard of peach, pear, and plum trees.

Improvements

The dwelling house is of stone, two stories, with basement and eight rooms, in a lawn comprising more than an acre, well-shaded by large walnut and locust trees. The garden contains two acres, and the orchard six. There is a well and pump at the kitchen door and a splendid spring fifty yards distant. A gateway with solid stone pillars stands at the roadside thirty yards from the house. Across the road is a large three-story stone barn, the first floor of which is used as a stable. There are also a frame cow stable, a cornhouse, a henhouse, a smokehouse, a dairy, etc. There are three frame tenant-houses on the farm. The fencing is stone, wire, and rail.

There is a thriving town located only 100 yards from the south end of the farm, about one mile from the main dwelling-house. There are stores, schools, two churches, a blacksmith shop and other conveniences. A rural free-delivery route passes the dwelling. Two State highways pass within two miles of this property and it is located within a distance of one and a half hours' drive from the city of Washington, D.C.

The price is \$50,000.00 on your own terms (Richmond Times-Dispatch, 1921).”

The Lawrence Family

The original advertisement placed in 1921 did not help to rid the Machen heirs of the property. Tenants continued to occupy the Walney Farm, cultivating the land through the 1930s (Cross, 1990). It was not until in 1935 that the property sold to Ellanor C. and David Lawrence (Pryor, 1984). They purchased the remaining 638 acres from the Machen family as a country retreat from Washington, D.C. (Pryor, 1984). Under the Lawrence's ownership, agricultural activities ceased. Fields reverted to forested land; they demolished the large stone barn east of the Walney House; and made several renovations and improvements to the existing buildings (Pryor, 1984). Upon Ellanor's death, she requested the land be donated to a local church or another agency to preserve the natural beauty of the property, with a life estate for her husband David; David made the decision to gift the land the FCPA in 1970 (Pryor, 1984). After David's death in 1973, the land officially transferred to the county and the FCPA took over caring for the Walney Farm (Pryor, 1984). (See [Appendix E](#) for Walney Chain of Title.)

Table 1. People of Walney Farm

Person	Action	Year
Willoughby Newton	Leased to Thomas Brown, “Three Lives Lease”	1742
Thomas Brown	Purchased Land, Improved the Farm	Deceased 1793
Coleman Brown	Purchased Land, Improved the Farm, Farmed the Plantation	Deceased 1829
Elizabeth Brown (Wife of Coleman Brown)	Farmed the Plantation	Deceased 1840
Coleman Brown	Willed the Estate to be Sold Upon Elizabeth’s Death	Listed 1842
Lewis Coleman, wife Mary (Son-In-Law to Elizabeth and Coleman Brown)	Sells Farm to Lewis H. Machen	Deed Transfer 1844
Lewis H. Machen and Family	Move to Farm, Name Farm Walney	1844
Lewis Machen	Continues to Work as Senate Clerk, Splits Time in Washington, D.C. and Walney	Retired 1859
Arthur Machen and James P. Machen (Sons of Lewis H. Machen)	Work Walney, Record Agricultural Activities and Expenditures	Arthur Leaves 1849
James P. Machen	Works Walney, Record Activities and Expenditures, Communicates with Lewis H. in Washington, D.C.	1859
Lewis H. Machen	Returns to Walney to Live Full-Time, Suffered Stroke	1860
Machen Family (Lewis H., Wife Caroline, Son James P., Daughter Emmeline)	Onset of Civil War, Remained at Walney Farm, James P. Confederate Army	1860
Machen Family	Walney Sacked by Union Troops, Leave for Baltimore	1862
Lewis H. Machen	Suffers Complications from Stroke	Deceased 1863
James P. Machen	Returns to Walney at End of Civil War	1865
James P. Machen	Weds Georgina Chichester	1866
Georgina Chichester	Lives at Walney	Deceased 1895
James P. Machen	Rents Walney to Tenant Farmers, Leaves the Farm	ca. 1900
James P. Machen	N/A	Deceased 1913
Machen Heirs	Advertised the Sale of Walney	1921
Ellanor C. and David Lawrence	Purchase Walney at Country Retreat	1935
Ellanor C. Lawrence	Will Instructs Walney to be Donated with Life Estate for David	Deceased 1969

Person	Action	Year
David Lawrence	Walney Farm to FCPA	Deceased 1973

Archaeological Background

Other Cultural Resource Investigations

Part of the original gift of land from Ellanor C. Lawrence is located at the interchange of State Route 28 (SR28) and Interstate 66 (I-66); the interchange borders on the south side of park property ([Figure 9](#)). Proposed improvements to the interchange resulted in a land swap between the FCPA and the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT); facilitating the need for Phase I, II, and III levels of archaeological investigations on Site 44FX1965 (Higgins, Downing, Stuck, Davenport, Bowen, Brown, & Andrews, 1997). The land swap resulted in the property no longer being part of ECLP; however, the archaeological investigations are essential to understanding the eighteenth century spatial organization of the land.

The Thomas Brown Site Location: 44FX1965



Figure 9. Thomas Brown Site, 44FX1965

Initial investigations utilized a shovel testing strategy that led to the identification of The Thomas Brown Home Site (Brown Site), 44FX1965. William and Mary Center for Archeological Research (WMCAR) conducted the archaeological investigations beginning in 1996 through 1997 (Higgins et al., 1997). Archaeologists analyzing the site interpreted the location to be the original location of the Brown Family tenant house built on the land by 1743 and later occupied by the James Lane family through 1810 (Higgins et al., 1997). The final report, completed in 1997, also synthesized the data from the Phase I and Phase II level investigations and lead to the interpretation of the site as a domestic occupation (Higgins et al., 1997).

Archaeologists identified at least one single-family dwelling, several outbuildings including a detached kitchen, fences, and trash pits (Higgins et al., 1997). The artifact assemblage suggests occupation of tenant farmers, landowners, and enslaved African Americans (Higgins et al., 1997). During the Phase III investigation, archaeologists identified, recorded, and excavated the kitchen and a single-family dwelling; the structural remains of these two building differed in construction techniques from other buildings identified at the site (Higgins et al., 1997). The structure identified as the dwelling consisted of a wooden frame house on top of a sandstone foundation; the identified kitchen was similar, as its wood frame construction was set upon sandstone piers (Higgins et al., 1997). In addition to these structures, archaeological investigation led to the identification of two earth fast buildings; construction techniques did not employ the use of sandstone for a foundation nor piers and building materials probably

consisted of only log with the use of daub as chinking (Higgins et al., 1997). The earth fast structures were located on the north and south side of the kitchen structure, both structures contained within them root cellars (Higgins et al., 1997). The artifact assemblage included colonoware, most likely from the Lane family occupation of the site; colonoware was a local ware commonly used by the enslaved population (Higgins et al., 1997). The spatial organization of the Brown Site suggests a clear separation between the living spaces of the enslaved peoples and their owners (Higgins et al., 1991).

After the Brown family removed from the Brown Site, it is unclear and not documented where the enslaved laborers lived. The Browns and the Machens relied on overseers to carry out their directives for agricultural activities undertaken by their slaves (Pryor, 1984). However, it is evident that when living at the Brown Site they were most likely living in closer proximity to one another, but in obvious division. It is possible that when the Brown family moved to the larger farm, the enslaved laborers were living in closer proximity to the overseer, the agricultural fields, or their area of specialization.

In 2015, a private consulting firm completed a cultural landscape report (CLR) for ECLP. This report not only addressed the historic core area of Walney House and the surrounding former agricultural land, but the Cabell's Mill (Middlegate) Complex as well. The report considered much of the primary and secondary documentary resources. The CLR was consulted in the completion of the 2017 research and has provided guidance for ECLP and ACB park staff when considering the cultural resources of the park.

Outbuilding Site: Current Conditions

Prior to the 2017 archaeological investigation of the outbuilding, park staff had taken steps to provide for the continued preservation of the integrity of the site. The foundation is visible on today's ground surface. Major threats to the foundation include weeds, trees, and human interference. In an effort to address the adverse environmental conditions, park staff proceeded with their efforts of preservation. The removal of large walnut trees and hickory trees, followed by intensive weed removal resulted in the placement of a crushed stone cap spread over the interior and exterior of the building for future protection (John Shafer, personal communication, January 2017). The FCPA next took the steps of placing sensitive cultural resource signage and a post and rail wooden snake fence around the perimeter of the foundation to discourage people from further interfering with the building.

While there is no direct documentation, the common belief is that in the past, the property surrounding Walney and comprising ECLP has been subjected to relic hunting. A document prepared for Fairfax County by a consultant identified a past annual event known as "Walney Days" (Balicki, Culhane, Owen, & Seifart, 2002). The document states that this event encouraged relic hunting across the park property. The author does not identify a first or second hand source and consultation with the current park manager revealed no additional information (John Shafer, personal communication, 2016).

The location of the foundation stones appears to be mostly in situ, with a few obvious displacements. Twentieth century artifacts are visible on the ground surface and are most commonly associated with agricultural activity. Recognized exceptions to this included a white quartz biface fragment and ironstone ceramic fragments. The white

quartz biface fragment's location, although likely out of original context, was recorded by point provenience. Initial surface observations suggested that the previous archaeological investigations did not purposely remove the foundation stones from their original pattern.

Archaeological Methodology

Overall, the archaeological methods employed in the 2017 study relied on the current standards outlined by the VDHR and the ACB. However, given the site was previously the subject of a subsurface archaeological investigation additional methodology and testing strategies were employed.

Test unit directives specified excavation in 10 centimeter levels, within stratigraphic layers, changing stratum designation at the appearance of a new soil horizon. Designation of layers began with Roman numeral I and increased with every stratigraphic break. Level designations started at one and increased within the stratigraphic layer, but restarted at one in new stratigraphic layers.

All soils were dry screened through one-quarter inch mesh hardware cloth on-site. In the event of a feature, a flotation sample would be saved, and the remainder of soil was to be dry screened through one-quarter inch mesh and the remainder of the soil collected in sandbags for water screening through window mesh.

Artifacts were processed at the James Lee Community Center in Falls Church, Virginia, the location of the ACB lab. The artifacts were washed, dried, rebagged, cataloged, weighed, and entered into the ACB database. FCPA volunteers assisted in the activities, except cataloging, and the artifact collection was then prepared for permanent curation in the FCPA Archaeological Collection.

Following the state and county methodological standards eased the integration of the data into the existing systems. In the event that the excavation uncovered a cultural feature, the above methods would have allowed for an accurate characterization and interpretation of the feature function. Proposed metal detection was conducted in an effort to relate the previous investigations to the site ahead of the work performed.

In addition to the archaeological testing, soil samples were collected from the interior and exterior of the outbuilding foundation, roughly three to five meters apart and roughly five meters from the foundation stones. The interior samples originated from areas not disturbed by the 1982 or 2017 unit excavations and resulted in the collection of only three samples. The 14 samples were mailed to Virginia Tech University for basic soil chemistry analysis.

Excavation Strategy

The SOW prepared for the FCPA detailed site information found on the 2010 outbuilding VCRIS form update, presented above. The information on the site form was used to formulate the work plan for a cumulative total of eight one-meter by one-meter test units. The eight-unit plan was designed to allow these units to occur at different dimensions; such as two-meter by two-meter units or one-meter by two-meter units, the orientation to be determined during fieldwork. The test unit locations were originally to be placed in areas of interest and the most likely area to reveal a cultural feature.

Fieldwork commenced on Saturday January 14, 2017 in an attempt to understand the current condition of the outbuilding. Ten years earlier, the site manager encapsulated the outbuilding foundation with a crushed stone/gravel cap, in an effort to protect it. (John Shafer, personal communication, 2017). The crushed stone cap varied in depth

across the site. In some areas the crushed stone measured up to or more than 10 centimeters deep and in-filled the varied topography across the site. During the first site visit, archaeologists partially removed the crushed stone to the depth where the “natural” stratigraphy and the cultural material layer was encountered.

Fieldwork started prior to the discovery of the 1982 plan view map ([Figure 10](#)). However, initial observation of the 1982 artifact assemblage revealed that the archaeologists recovered a high density of iron artifacts. In an effort to identify the previous target of excavation, a White’s MXT All Pro metal detector equipped with an Eclipse DD search coil was employed with the goal of identifying areas void of iron artifacts. Metal detection has been a successful strategy used to identify archaeological sites, particularly for battlefield survey (Connor & Scott, 1998). The strategy included systematic sweeps of the entire site on east to west transects at an approximate distance of three meters apart. The anticipated results were to identify small areas that did not contain iron targets. The actual results of the systematic metal detector strategy did not meet expectations. No notable voids of iron targets were identified. The 1982 plan view map was discovered shortly after the failed metal detector strategy.

Prior to the 2017 outbuilding excavation the FCPA’s ACB had created a park-wide local grid for accurate location of subsurface archaeological testing, visually identified archaeological features, and details of extant historic structures. The local grid, initially established using a TopCon Total Station, was used for this investigation. The same total station was used to establish a two-meter by two-meter grid over the outbuilding foundation. The two-meter by two-meter grid was established using only whole numbers and encompassed the interior of the foundation and up to two meters to

the exterior of the foundation. Six-inch galvanized nails with marked flagging tape indicated the Northing and Easting location of the local grid were inserted into the soil. Additional nails were placed within the foundation to account for changes in elevation across the site and enabled the use of mason line to create the visual representation of the grid. Concurrent with these activities, contact was made with Ed Chatelain who excavated the outbuilding in 1982 (Ed Chatelain, personal communication, February 1, 2017). This contact facilitated the transfer of additional information in regards to the original archaeological methodology.

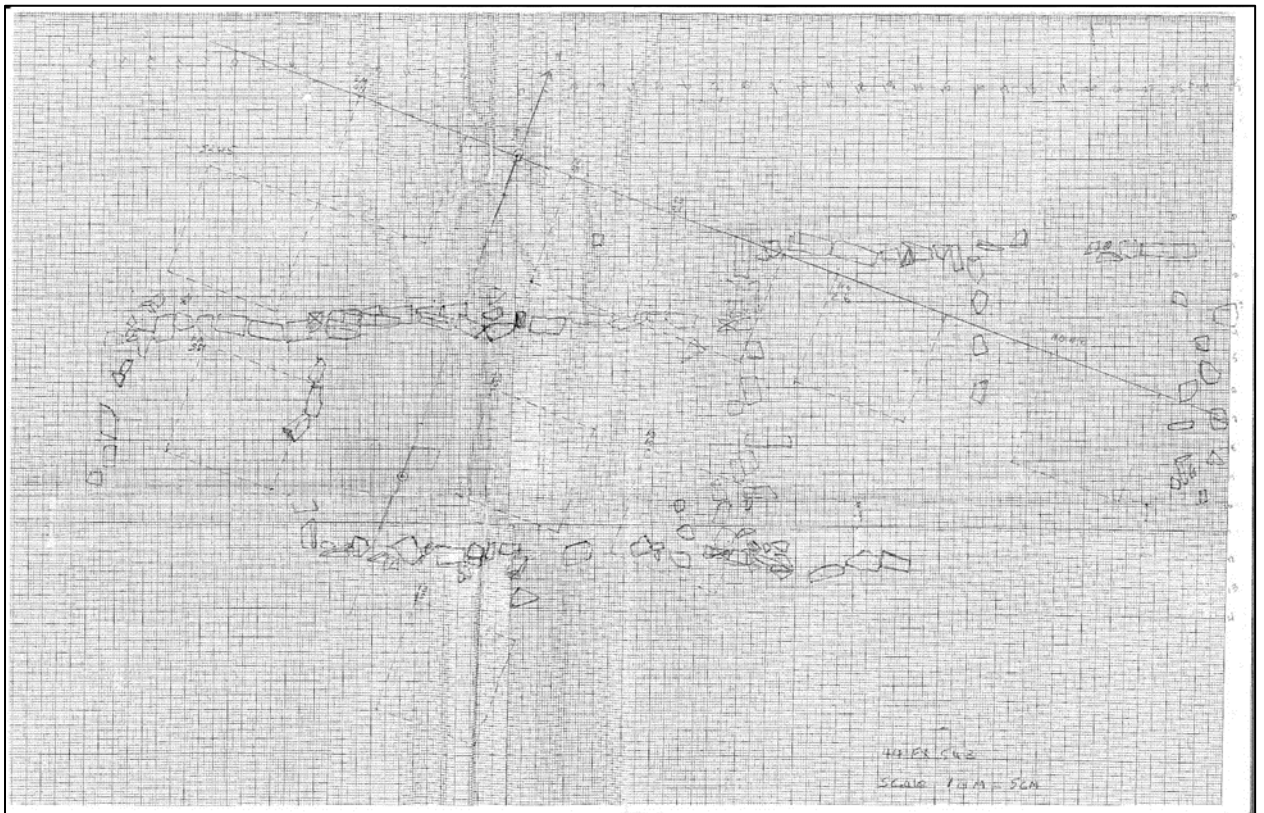


Figure 10. Outbuilding site planview, 1982

The 1982 planview map, showing the location of the previously excavated test units was then used to reestablish the old grid. This was accomplished by aligning the visible foundation stones with the planview map, the use of a compass, and a long tape. The long tape was placed on the east-west axis, running approximately 18 meters across

the site, representing the 1982 North 0 grid line; six inch nails were placed along the tape line to mark the north wall location of the 1982 two meter by two meter previously excavated units. The ACB's recently established grid and the 1982 excavation plan were oriented on strikingly different angles ([Figure 11](#)) adding an increased difficulty to the placement of new units within the site boundary.



Figure 11. 1982 North 0 axis overlain on 2017 archaeological grid

Staff used the newly established two-meter by two-meter grid to guide detailed photography covering the extent of the in situ outbuilding foundation. The photographs were captured from above using an eight-foot ladder, meter scales, and a trowel as a north arrow.

The placement of test units intentionally avoided a significant portion of the 1982 excavation area of impact. In advance of placement, test units were expected to reveal a small percentage of the 1982 disturbed soils and evidence such as unit nails and masons string in test unit corners.

Prior to excavation, the construction date for the outbuilding was unknown. Archaeological evidence was sought to discern the date; this was accomplished by testing within the different divisions of the foundation visible on the ground surface. Test unit locations were situated to examine the interior and exterior of the outbuilding. In the event a test unit location straddled a foundation wall, separation of the exterior and interior artifacts was achieved by assigning a unique field specimen (FS) number to the collection area. In addition, instructions to archaeologists and volunteers excavating the site included saving all cultural materials including the more commonly sampled types; this includes coal, mortar, brick, shell, etc. This collection method was used to better understand the distribution of these items across the site. Objects that were not easily identifiable were also collected during the fieldwork stage.

Surface foundation stones indicated that the divisions between the rooms were not equal and the rooms were of varied size. Two smaller “room” divisions were noted on the west side of the building; the three or four “rooms” to the east measured larger. [Table 2](#) lists the rooms from east to west. It is possible that rooms D and E were one room, scant foundation stones at this location do not provide clear definition ([Figure 12](#)). The outbuilding measurements obtained through GIS equal 21.5 meters E-W by 8 meters N-S at the widest point (70.54 feet by 26.25 feet). The 1982 plan view map suggests measurements of the outbuilding at 17.5 meters by 6 meters (57.41 feet by 19.69 feet).

Table 2. Outbuilding Site, Room Division Dimensions

Room Division	A	B	C	D	E	F
Meter Dimension (N-S x E-W)	3 x 4	5 x 3	5 x 4	6 x 5	5 x 4	5 x 2
English Standard Dimension (N-S x E-W)	9.84 x 13.12	16.40 x 9.84	16.40 x 13.12	19.69 x 16.40	16.40 x 13.12	16.40 x 6.56

Ellanor C. Lawrence: Site 44FX0543 Foundation Division



Figure 12. Outbuilding site, 44FX0543 foundation division

An initial hypothesis was that the smaller rooms on the west end of the foundation could have been an earlier construction and thus the physical remains of a former nineteenth century slave dwelling. Previous archaeological investigations and architectural surveys have revealed an average size typical of the two room, “saddlebag” style of housing; the rooms ranged in size from 8’ x 8’ to as large as 20’ x 20’ (Vlach, 1993). Style and size is variable over time, region, and wealth; as well as where and for whom they were located on the eighteenth and nineteenth century landscape (Vlach, 1993). The “saddlebag” style house, in general, consisted of two rooms with separate entrances and central chimney to serve each interior unit (Vlach, 1993).

Research into Chesapeake Region slave quarters informed test unit placement within the outbuilding. Areas of interest were identified as the most likely locations to identify features. Potential features included root cellars, sub-floor pits, heat sources, and areas where trash would likely have accumulated (Heath, 1999; Singleton, 1995; Sobel, 1989; Vlach, 1993). Given the specific history of the Walney Farm, the outbuilding could have served the Brown family slaves in the second generation of the family’s occupation therefore serving as the residence of owned enslaved laborers creating an archaeological distribution or pattern typical of the region. The outbuilding could have also served the Machen family as housing for their leased enslaved labor. The Machen family documented that their leased enslaved laborers usually changed from year to year (Machen, 1917). If the outbuilding served as a domestic dwelling for leased, ever-changing African American slave laborers, it was hypothesized that, while similar pattern of material remains deposition might occur; the archaeological remains would have the tendency to be ephemeral.

Given the specific history of the site and the availability of primary documentary evidence, the outbuilding function should not be elusive as previously believed. A reanalysis of the 1982 artifact assemblage together with the new assemblage has provided much needed insight into, not only the construction technique and function, but also the temporal period of use. The original investigation of the outbuilding came on the heels of the social science push to study socio-economic groups who did not necessarily have a voice in the past and left little evidence in the historical record. It may be that the original investigators of the outbuilding site interpreted the landscape together with a sparse domestic artifact scatter, armed with generalized knowledge over stated the importance of this structure on the landscape.

CHAPTER 3

PRIMARY DOCUMENT REVIEW

The earliest land-owning occupants of the land, the Browns, left little personal documentation of their activities and daily life on their farm. Original records relating to the Browns that are of consequence to this study include records from the Glassford Company, which operated out of Colchester; and the Last Will and Testament's of Thomas, Coleman, and Elizabeth (Coleman's wife). The probates of Thomas and Elizabeth have likewise survived; a probate was not completed at the time Coleman's passing as his will provided for the transfer of his estate to his wife.

In stark contrast to the Brown family, the Machens left a vast collection of letters, diaries, workbooks, farm operations, account books, and financial files; as well as a 1917 book entitled *The Letters of Arthur W. Machen*. The book, written by Arthur Machen's son, Arthur, after the death of his father, provides a second hand sketch of the Machen family beginning with the parents of Lewis H. Machen. In this book, the younger Arthur collected letters written between the families and adds some of his personal recollections of the family stories as his father passed to him.

At the time of Thomas Brown's death, he provided instruction for the transfer of 16 slaves; one of whom was to be free (LCWB: E20). At the time of Elizabeth's death, after the passing of her husband Coleman, she provided for the division 12 slaves (FCWB: U1). Coleman and Elizabeth had only one child, Mary, who survived to adulthood (Pryor, 1984). There is no record of where the Browns were housing their slaves.

The Machen family, like the Brown family, left no direct documentary evidence for where they were housing their leased enslaved labor. However, their workbook, account book, financial files, and letters detail the daily activities on the farm. Lewis Machen's regular absence and physical removal from the day-to-day operations of Walney encouraged his sons to keep these detailed records. The LOC's Manuscript Division holds many of the documents off-site from the main facility. The documents in the collection also include the family's correspondence. The FCPA and ECLP park staff members have consulted these collections on several occasions to address the enslaved laborers history at Walney. Consultation with this collection, undertaken as part of this research and previous research by ECLP park staff, revealed no primary documentary evidence of slave life nor their living conditions at Walney Farm. However, the entire collection was not examined.

Consultation with the FCPA collections revealed building plans for several structures; including a dairy, pig houses, and a cow shed, probably associated with James Machen (Walney Documents, 1843-1857). Of particular interest to this project were the plans for the cow shed ([Figure 13](#)). The Walney Historic Interpretative trail with historic wayside markers illustrates prominent landscape features; this includes a smoke house (moved from the original location), the outbuilding, the icehouse, the ice pond, and the dairy. The aerial photograph shows the location of selected features on today's landscape. During the period of the Machen occupation, the organization of these structures would have been the same; however, the current vegetation of secondary growth forest would have been, for the most part, absent and agricultural fields would have dominated the aerial view. The organization of the landscape at its current condition is reminiscent of

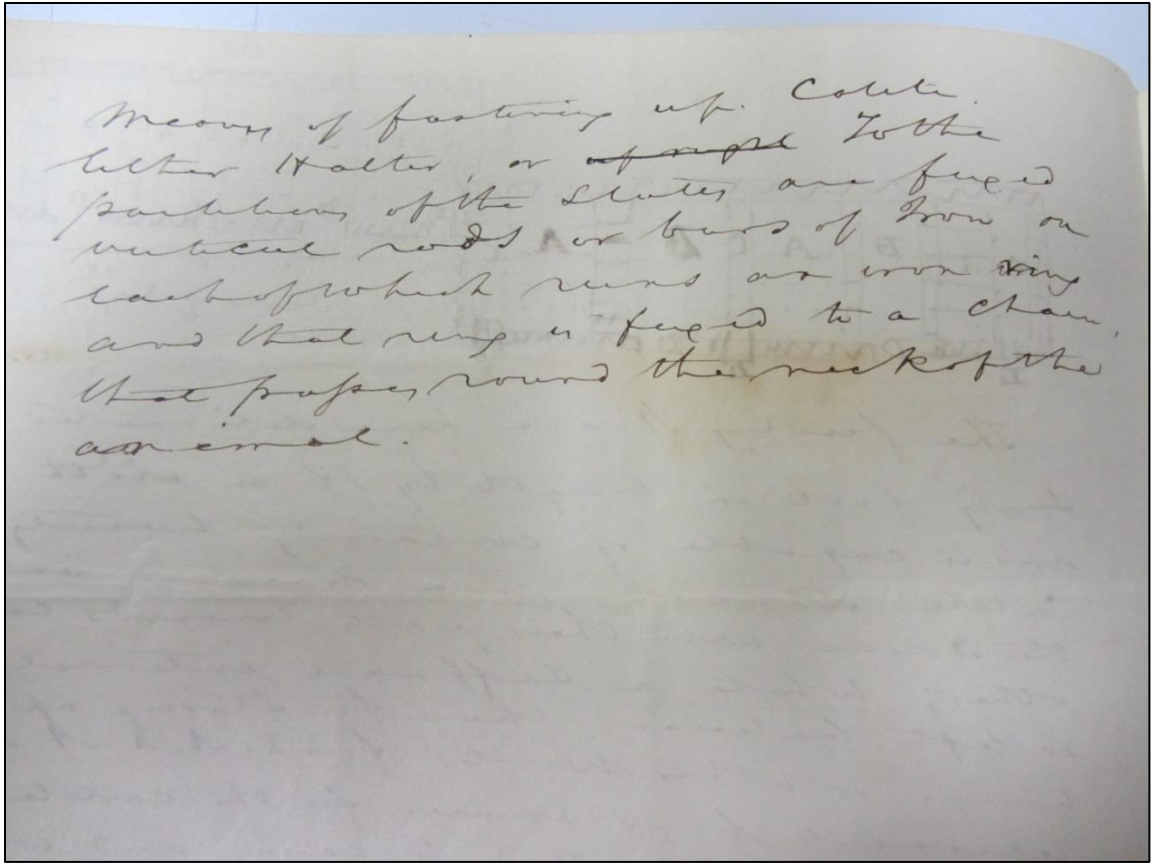


Figure 13. Cow shed document, ca. 1850s

The above cow shed plan details the size, shape, and function of the building; illustrating several room divisions. The Machen notes provide the detailed use of space such as how many cows, which crops, and the amount of crops that could be stored in the cow shed. The plan does not provide detail on how many of the leased enslaved laborers might have occupied the building on an upper floor or in a loft. Based on the thorough description contained in this document, if the Machens were to house their leased slaves in the building, it is likely that this detail would have been part of the depicted plan or described in the text. The plan, likewise, does not provide mention of ventilation, floor construction, nor a heating source. Ventilation and heating sources are two important features that would be necessary in domestic dwellings, and while the ventilation (i.e. windows) may not be part of the detailed use of space, a heating source surely would

have been a consideration for the Machen's description of the interior use of space. In addition, the absence of the mention of floor construction leads the researcher to believe the floor would be earthen, despite of the stone foundation of the structure. A lack of manmade features found within the interior of the outbuilding further suggests that the building would not have been occupied as a domestic structure (Heath, 1999; Samford, 1996; Sobel, 1989). The construction plan fails to mention loft space, space that would likely be filled by enslaved laborers. Given the temporary nature of the Machen's leased slave population, loft space may have been the likely option for housing.

The cow shed document makes mention of troughs for the animals. The author of the document proposed that these troughs would be made of either stone or wood; it is likely that the stones that first give the appearance of pillar stones may have been placed in a way to support these troughs.

The Machen plan for the cow shed cites the length of the building as "sixty feet in length by 18 in width." The outbuilding site examined for this research measures 57.41 feet (east-west) by 19.69 feet (north-south). Based on the comparable size, the room divisions, and the likely locations of doors the outbuilding site and the cow shed exhibit significant similar properties.

An additional primary document surviving from the Machen family that is of interest to the project is a poem accompanied by a drawing, entitled "Poverty Lodge." The poem, discovered in one of the Machen family workbooks, appears to be a sort of tribute to one of the overseers who worked at Walney. The overseers for Walney, much like the leased enslaved laborers, changed frequently. The poem and the drawing provide

some insight into the organization of the landscape. In addition, the drawing may provide a clue to where the domestic housing for the leased enslaved laborers was (Figure 8).

CHAPTER 4
ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND LANDSCAPE DISCUSSION OF REGIONAL
PLANTATION SITES

Research undertaken prior to the 2017 excavation heavily influenced the location of the test units. However, other factors such as the 1982 archaeological investigation informed the location of test units as well. Test units were located in a manner as to largely avoid the previous excavation, but in areas considered likely to yield features. Literature review of regional plantation sites informed the excavation and the test unit placement. (See [Appendix B](#) for Archaeological Testing Results.)

Sub-Floor Pits and Root Cellars

Despite the current visible sandstone foundation, the investigative approach of the outbuilding took into account the possibility of encountering sub-floor pits or root cellars. The identification of these types of features are frequent on slave quarter sites, but have been recognized by Mid-Atlantic archaeologists as varying in frequency over time and region; typically becoming less frequent in occurrence during the approach to and throughout the nineteenth century (Heath & Breen, 2012). Sub-floor pits and root cellars frequently occur at slave quarter sites of earthfast construction techniques, but that is not to say that they do not occur elsewhere. The [chart](#) below was adapted from information gathered by the Virginia Slave Housing Project. It should be noted that the occurrence of these features represented by this chart have not been sorted temporally and has excluded sub-floor pit occurrence in unknown foundation types. Brick foundation and sub-floor pit occurrence appears to follow closely behind the feature appearance in earthfast housing; however, 22 of the sub-floor pits that were located within brick foundations were

identified at the Kingsmill Quarter site. Prior to the recent outbuilding excavation the possibility of more than one period of construction was acknowledged, therefore it was not considered unlikely for one or both these types of features to be present.

The 1982 and 2017 archaeological investigations on the outbuilding site did not encounter archaeological features aside from the foundation walls. Two distinct soil cultural material bearing layers contained the majority of the artifacts; these layers have been interpreted as Ap soil horizons. Prior to excavation, it was considered unlikely that the investigation would encounter evidence from agricultural disturbances related to plowing across the site and plow scars were not encountered. The Ap soil likely came from disturbances during the use and deconstruction of the outbuilding.

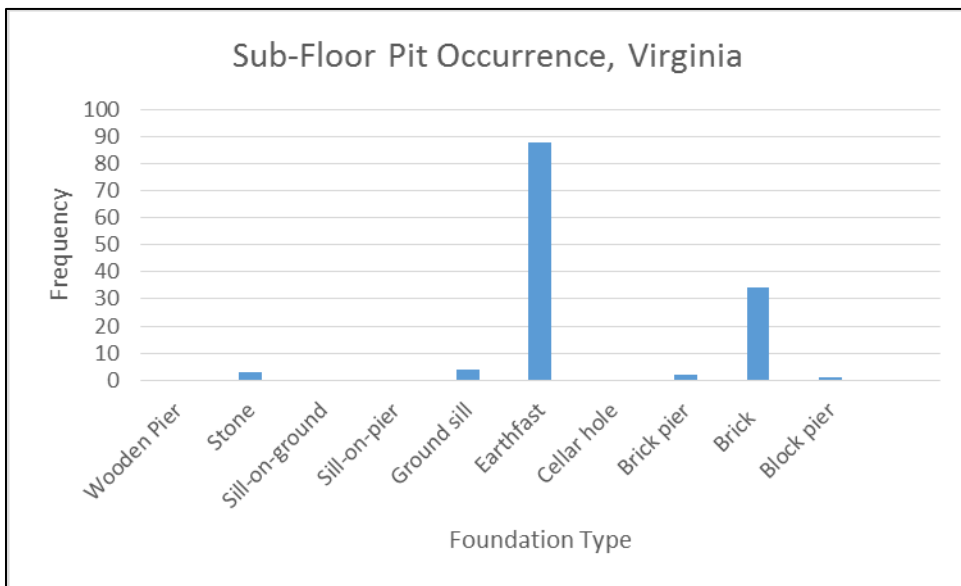


Figure 14. Sub-floor pit occurrence, Virginia

Adapted from Source: www.vaslavehousing.org

Heating Source

Archaeological investigations sought the location of a heating source or chimney, as there is presently no surface evidence for this type of feature at the outbuilding. Test unit placement along north-south oriented walls was considered the most likely to locate

this type of feature; however the east-west orientation was examined as well. As previously mentioned, the 2017 investigation did not reveal the presence of any features and it has been cautiously presumed that the 1982 investigation likewise failed to identify features. The climate of Virginia is not conducive to housing any population through all seasons in a structure lacking a heat source, for both warmth and food preparation. Architectural, historical, and archaeological surveys across all regions of Virginia recorded different locations within domestic dwellings for the placement of chimneys and hearths (Heath, 1999; Heath & Breen, 2012; Ascher & Fairbanks, 1971; Orser, 1990; Samford, 1996; Sipe, 2006; Sobel, 1989; Vlach, 1993). Even more informative than these authors on the location of chimneys at slave quarters is the compilation of archaeological and architectural slave site information as presented on the website Virginia Slave Housing. The site presents a database consisting of nearly 60 years of archaeological, architectural, and research surveys in Virginia compiled into an easily accessed website. The database tracks the construction technique of the building, the location of chimney or chimneys, and the construction technique used for the chimney.

Construction techniques for enslaved domestic dwellings, in general, evolved from the early colonial period into the nineteenth century (Deetz, 1993; Samford, 1996; Singleton, 1995; Sipe, 2006; Vlach, 1993). The cultural shift in enslaved domestic dwelling architecture resulted in these domestic dwellings becoming more substantial than earthfast buildings, typically leading to raised, wooden floors and away from earthen dirt floors; thus also contributing to the lessened use of sub-floor pits or root cellars (Heath & Breen, 2012; Singleton, 1995; Samford, 1996). In any case, the evolution of slave housing did not exclude a central heating source within the building. It is unlikely

that an element such as this would be missing from an enslaved domicile; particularly during the Antebellum period, when plantation owners sought to improve living conditions for their enslaved African American labor (Vlach, 1995). With no structural evidence identified in the artifact assemblages, it is again unlikely that this building served primarily as a domestic dwelling for enslaved laborers. A complete lack of brick, disarticulated sandstone or other stone, and the absence of daub suggest that there was not a chimney located on the outbuilding site, wooden or otherwise. Specific references to “dog-trot,” “shot-gun,” and barrack style housing for enslaved labor suggested end or central locations for heating features (Sobel, 1989; Vlach, 1993). The 2017 archaeological investigation unit placement examined the likely areas for these features; archaeology did not identify evidence supporting their presence.

The frequency of architectural materials far exceeded any other functional category at the outbuilding site; this is true for both investigations. Architectural materials account for 75% of the 1982 assemblage and 67% of the 2017 artifact assemblage. However, the majority of these artifacts were nails. Wrought, machine cut, and wire nails were recovered from across the site. Wrought nails, being the earliest, were found in low density with a combined 40 total were recovered from both excavations (2.2% of the assemblages). It is unlikely that the wrought nails represent an earlier construction date, but were more likely a surplus supply or an illustration of reuse. Additionally, windowpane and flat glass recovered from both excavations account for only nine of the 36 glass fragments recovered. The lower frequency of architectural glass found at the outbuilding site does not add heavily to the interpretation of the ECLP site as an enslaved domestic dwelling.

Colonoware

The 1982 and 2017 archaeological investigations did not yield any colonoware artifacts. Colonoware, a locally made, low-fired, earthenware has been identified on enslaved African American domestic sites from north to south on the east coast. The name colonoware evolved from Colono-Indian ware, first identified as such by Ivor Noël Hume in 1962 (Noël Hume, 1962). The ware is similar, not identical, to prehistoric pottery types made by Native American groups, hence the former name; however, the form of colonoware exhibits features reminiscent of European vessels sometimes with flat bottoms. Today colonoware is largely recognized as a product of the African American enslaved group; however, some archaeologists are active detractors of the ceramic being produced exclusively by African Americans (Deetz, 1996; McKee, 2000). Colonoware has been identified as occurring in the highest frequencies on eighteenth century archaeological sites, though there has been some evidence of the ware appearing well into the nineteenth century (Galke, 2009). The absence of this particular ware does not strongly influence the interpretation of the outbuilding site function; however, the presence of the ware would have. Colonoware identified on the Thomas Brown Site (44FX1965), excavated in advance of transportation improvements and resulting in a land swap between the FCPA and VDOT, has been attributed to the Lane family slaves who lived on the property in close proximity to their masters (Heath & Breen, 2012; Higgins et al., 1999). Galke proposes that the tradition of colonoware continued in Manassas, Virginia in the enslaved African American community, while the freed African Americans opted to purchase the more popular refined earthenware that was popular with Anglo-Americans (Galke, 2009).

Other types of historic ceramics were recovered from the 1982 and 2017 archaeological investigations. Historic ceramic accounted for 1.1% of the artifact assemblages when considered together; 29 of 2,704 artifacts. The low occurrence of historic ceramic does not provide credence to the interpretation of the site as an enslaved African American dwelling. Additionally, ironstone and whiteware were the most frequently identified historic ceramics found on the outbuilding site totaling 16 of the 29. Ironstone and whiteware both have wide-date ranges and the production of these wares continue today.

Personal Items

Archaeological research into enslaved African American domestic dwellings in the Chesapeake and Mid-Atlantic regions revealed similar artifacts and features across sites and enslaved communities. In the past, these items have been referred to as Africanisms or racial markers (Heath & Breen 2012). Personal items commonly found on enslaved African American domestic sites include beads, rings of made of natural materials, “gaming pieces” or gastroliths, pierced coins, buttons, and shells (Heath & Breen, 2012). However, assessing an archaeological site by the absence of these markers alone has likely created a gap in the data and archaeologists have recognized the need to not immediately eliminate a site from the enslaved domestic site type on this consideration alone (Heath & Breen, 2012).

A very limited number of personal items were recovered from the 1982 and 2017 archaeological investigations. While this would not be out of the ordinary on an enslaved African American domestic site, personal items from both investigations total only five artifacts, one of these items a 1977 United States nickel was likely left by the

archaeologists who previously excavated the site. The remaining four items were two coins and two other personal items. Two “Indian Head” pennies from the years 1895 and 1907 were recovered and the remaining objects were a cupric clothing clasp and a cupric thimble. Despite the artifacts presence on the site, the extremely low frequency of personal items does not support the interpretation of the building as an enslaved African American domestic dwelling. Personal items commonly associated with enslaved domestic dwelling sites did not occur at the outbuilding site. The absence of these items along with the absence of other artifact types and archaeological features provides further evidence that this outbuilding was likely not used as an enslaved-labor housing complex.

Spatial Organization of Walney

The spatial organization of the Walney Farm was a product of the mid-nineteenth century. The Walney House, long suspected to be a construction of Thomas Brown during the last quarter of the eighteenth century, sits atop a hill, central on today’s landscape. The front of the house faces the east, the dairy building lies to the north and west, and the outbuilding to the south and west, with the icehouse tucked away south and further west from the outbuilding ([Figure 5](#)). The ruins of a stone barn, also built by the Brown family, are north and east located across Walney Road. All the structures built to the west are located down a gentle, rolling hill a typical feature of the topography in Fairfax County.

When the Machen family bought the property, they moved into the building they referred to as a “Virginia Cottage,” citing the stone building as too old to live in, but the stone house was to be utilized by Lewis Machen as a library (Machen, 1917). When the Machens bought the property, in addition to the stone house were two “mansion houses”

and several tenant houses (Machen, 1917). Evidence found at the site, has put one of the mansion houses approximately thirty feet to the south and east of the stone house, the other mansion house may have served as the overseer's dwelling. The frame house the Machens occupied would have a similar vantage point over the immediate agricultural operation as the stone house provided. Considering the modern day landscape, one can see the Georgian organization of symmetrical design. The locally quarried sandstone used for construction ties the buildings to one another. However, it is more than likely that both the outbuilding and the dairy above the ground surface, like the two mansion houses, were of wooden frame construction. The frequency of nails recovered from the outbuilding site lends credence to the frame construction technique. However, in respect to the dairy archaeological investigations around the exterior of the building were completed for conservation purposes, but no formal report exists on the findings. Additionally, oral history has informed several locations for household and agricultural features. These include not only the kitchen, but also slave quarters in the area of the outbuilding, the Brown/Machen family cemetery, and the possible location of a slave cemetery ([Figure 15](#)).

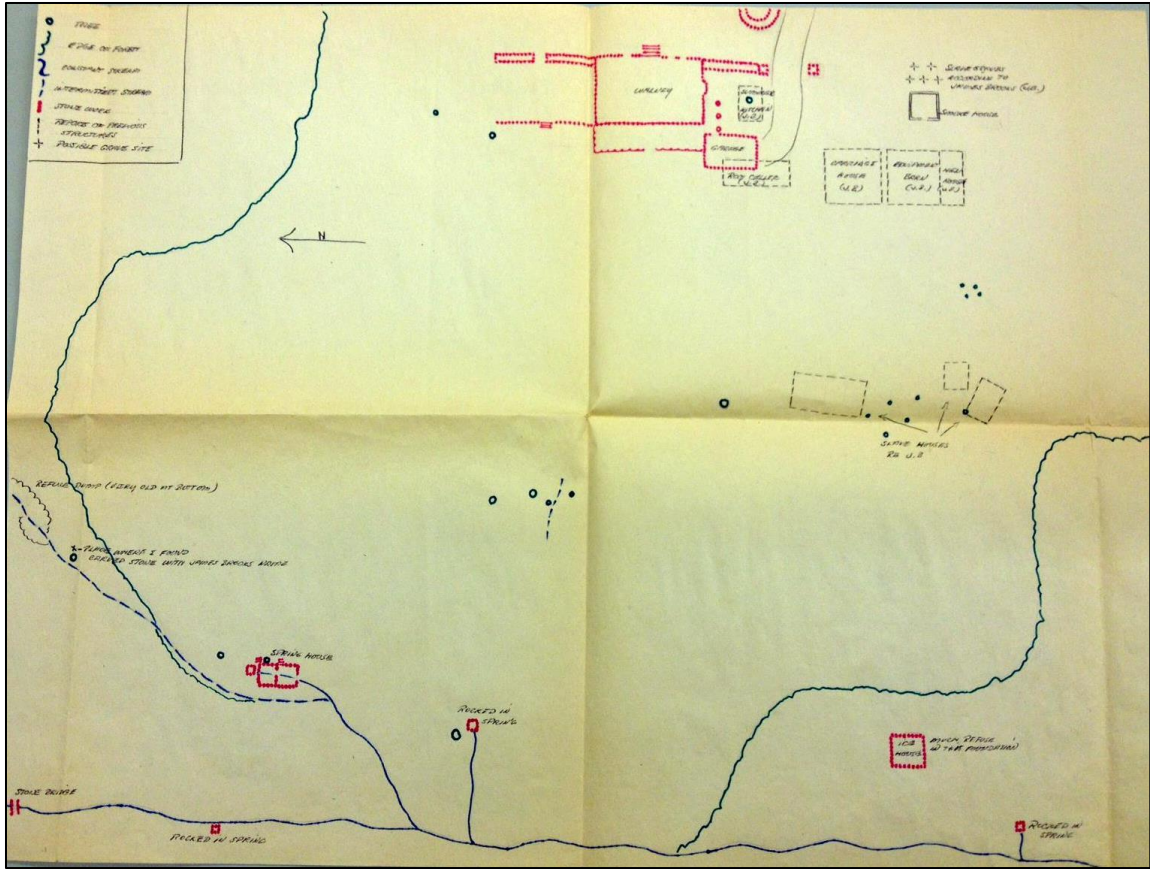


Figure 15. Walney survey map, oral history informed, ca. 1970s

Source: ACB Library, likely Surveyor William McIntosh

It is an unfortunate truth that historical maps were not left by the Machen family in which they describe their land use. The map above was made with information from a local informant, most likely in the 1970s. As illustrated by this map and armed with the knowledge that the “Virginia Cottage” sat possibly where the stone circle is outline to the east and near the top of the map, imagining a Georgian landscape in the nineteenth century becomes difficult. However, the positioning of the main stone house may indicate that a Georgian plantation was the goal of either Thomas or Coleman Brown, most likely Thomas. Architectural historians have pointed out that unlike the material items historically cataloged for probate inventories, these inventories usually made no mention of the structures on the decedent’s property (Upton, 1988). Taxation records make

mentions of buildings, but not in detail nor are they located. In addition, it is unlikely that any map made, unless it was for the plantation owner, would specify the location of the enslaved domestic quarters, but rather would focus on the planter's buildings and agricultural operations. Archaeologists in both the public and private sectors have identified this issue repeatedly (Morton, Blake, & Morton, 2007).

The Georgian worldview consideration of archaeological sites began to gain ground in Virginia among historical archaeologists in the late 1970s. This was during a period of large-scale excavations in the Tidewater region, public interpretation movements, and an effort to share archaeological findings regionally. James Deetz refers to the preference shift to the Georgian landscape during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries as the visualization of a changing worldview in a period known as the "Age of Reason" and the physical, built representation of humans above nature while propagating the individual above the community and based on wealth and status (Deetz, 1996). Deetz work coincided with other large projects at Mount Vernon, Monticello, Williamsburg, Martin's Hundred, and Flowerdew Hundred; and this work in historical archaeology in Virginia would influence archaeology not only the Mid-Atlantic region, but archaeology on a national scale (Upton, 1988).

The Georgian worldview visible in the spatial organization of larger plantations not only brings the focus from the community to the individual, but also creates a landscape related to the power of the individual. Historical archaeologists in the United States often employ a Marxist theoretical approach when undertaking their work and interpreting landscapes in general. This is particularly true when archaeologists consider the plantation landscape (Leone, LaRoche, & Babiartz, 2005). Marxism is a social theory

that stresses class relationships, mode of production, and control of production and emphasizing the inherent conflict between different segments of society (Bentley, Maschner, & Chippindale, 2008). Archaeological undertakings on larger plantations such as Mount Vernon or Monticello have the unique ability to illustrate the social theory in the spatial organization; however, many smaller and less well-known plantation sites possess the ability to do the same (Vlach, 1993).

Despite the appearance of twentieth century Walney, it is unlikely that the Machen family viewed the space as we do today. Large, successful plantation owners sought to manipulate the landscape to convey wealth and thus their power through the development of the grounds surrounding their dwelling (Vlach, 1993). While the Machen family pursued the status of the large plantation family, their means would never meet expectations before or after the Civil War. In 1820, the United States government started to collect information on agricultural activities (U.S. Census History). The agricultural schedule from the Non-population Census Records of the United States from the years 1850-1880 provide additional information on the condition of the Walney farm and the Machen family prior to and after the Civil War ([Table 3](#)). The Machen family owned Walney less than 20 years before the onset of the Civil War and despite their efforts in scientific agriculture, crop diversification, and animal husbandry activities they would not achieve the wealth and status they had sought with the purchase of the farm.

Table 3. Agricultural Products of Fairfax County 1850 and Walney Farm 1850-1880

Agricultural Products of Fairfax County Farms (1850) and Walney Farm (1850—1880)	Fairfax County		Walney Farm		
	1850	1850	1860	1870	1880
Owner/Agent/Manager	All Fairfax County Farms	Lewis H. Machen	Lewis H. Machen	James P. Machen	James P. Machen
improved acres (ac.)	82,694	500	500	288	345
improved: tilled, including fallow and grasses in rotation (ac.)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	260
improved: permanent meadows, permanent pastures, orchards, vineyards (ac.)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	85
unimproved (ac.)	96,650	230	200	100	90
value of forest products sold or consumed (\$)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	\$50
cash value of farm (\$)	\$2,265,023	\$11,000	\$25,000	\$18,500	\$14,000
value of farming implements and machinery (\$)	\$80,296	not given	\$1,000	\$1,000	not given
Horses	2,192	11	7	9	9
asses and mules	96	0	3	1	n/a
milch cows	3,363	5	10	8	25
working oxen	387	4	4	0	n/a
other cattle	3,385	28	15	13	18
calves dropped	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	25
barn yard poultry	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	25
other poultry	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5
eggs produced (dozens)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	200
Sheep	8,637	150	30	45	11
Swine	11,588	20	45	10	18
value of livestock (\$)	\$267,563	\$2,120	\$2,000	\$2,165	\$600
value of animals slaughtered (\$)	\$80,452	\$250	\$360	\$1,190	n/a
wheat (bushels [bu.])	56,156	800	120	330	360
rye (bu.)	5,860	0	250	0	0
Indian corn (bu.)	207,531	1,200	1,500	900	700
oats (bu.)	76,798	600	600	0	0
Irish potatoes (bu.)	27,971	50	200	250	40
buckwheat (bu.)	5,153	0	0	0	0
value of orchard produce (\$)	\$3,547	0	0	\$200	\$100
apples (bu.)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,000
peaches (bu.)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	25
value of produce of market gardens (\$)	\$3,168	0	0	0	n/a
butter (pounds [lbs.])	122,758	500	500	480	3,000
cheese (lbs.)	22,115	0	0	0	0
hay (tons)	4,420	40	75	40	50

Agricultural Products of Fairfax County Farms (1850) and Walney Farm (1850—1880)		Fairfax County		Walney Farm	
clover seeds (bu.)	113	0	0	0	0
other grass seeds (bu.)	68	0	10	0	0

Source: Versar, Inc. Cultural Landscape Report for Ellanor C. Lawrence Park, 2015

The details written for the cow shed by the Machen family provided room for up to 20 cows. The agricultural census for 1850 and 1860 list the Machens large mammal holdings at 48 and 39, respectively. These mammals include horses, mules and asses, “milch” cows, working oxen, and other cattle. “Milch” cows counted 5 and 10, while other cattle account for 28 and 15, total cattle 32 and 25. During the time period when the cow shed would have been constructed the Machen family agricultural operation included other farm mammals as well, such as sheep and swine; further suggesting that the outbuilding functioned as an agricultural support building.

In addition to the altered landscape archaeologists encountered in 1982, the analysis of the property was likely obscured by the regional shift in study by historical archaeologists analyzing larger plantations in the Tidewater, Piedmont, and Northern Neck, and Chesapeake regions. The plantation studies and examination of domestic quarter sites for enslaved African Americans was an ever-popular pursuit in the late 1970s and continues to be today. Large plantations with permanent slave populations provided insight into the daily lives of eighteenth and nineteenth century slaves. However, conditions at plantations such as Kingsmill, Mount Vernon, Monticello, and Flowerdew Hundred differed drastically from the conditions at Walney and the same assumptions about the landscape organization cannot be made. This is especially true when considering the leased status of the enslaved labor at Walney.

Regional Site Comparison

In 1966, the United States government enacted legislation known as the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) (King, 2013). The NHPA, and specifically Section 106, required development undertaken on federal land, with federal funds or under federal permits to consider, study, and develop mitigation measure for prehistoric and historic archaeological resources that would be adversely affected by federal undertakings. The NHPA created the need for and facilitated the growth of the cultural resource management (CRM) industry (King, 2013). Prior to 1966, archaeological investigations fell mainly under the purview of academic institutions, museums, grant funded research, and benevolent benefactors interested in exploring and preserving particular aspects of “American” culture (Upton, 1988). After 1966, this changed and has changed to the extent that the majority of the archaeological work currently done in the United States is now compliance work undertaken by private, for-profit CRM firms. Like with any cultural shift, there have been beneficial and detrimental results. A very clear and obvious benefit of the NHPA is the sheer number and type of site that now gets attention. Archaeological sites that were commonly overlooked in the past are now the focus of greater scrutiny. On the other hand, CRM archaeologists and the localities in which they work have been separated in a manner that the ability to access the now vast volume of knowledge created is nearly impossible. CRM professionals have been complicit in this creation of a large body of grey literature, one that is largely inaccessible to the academic scholar and even the CRM archaeologist. Because of this development in the field of archaeology, locating sites that share a similar organizational pattern to that of Walney farm under the Machen family may be out of reach to this study. Additionally,

communication with other Mid-Atlantic archaeologists in regards to the Machen family practice of leasing enslaved laborers did not reveal similar site types. Similar site types being small to middling plantations that relied almost exclusively of leased enslaved laborers.

The Machen family ownership of Walney and the organization of enslaved labor was not unique to the farm. Slave leasing was a common and well-documented practice in Antebellum Virginia (Zaborney, 2012). However, through this research the author discovered that this class of enslaved laborers has been grossly over looked in scholarly work in history, anthropology, and archaeology. Furthermore, the amount of scholarly work published on small to middling plantation operation workforces has been far less than then what has been published in regards to large plantations.

Site size and historical circumstances of the enslaved labor has caused a significant difficulty in finding comparative sites for analysis in regards to this research. In addition to the problematic and unbalanced research, the Machen occupation of Walney was relatively short prior to the Civil War. Leased enslaved laborers were hired annually, beginning in January and lasting through December (Machen, 1917). Prior to this undertaking, the question of how archaeological evidence for an enslaved labor domestic dwelling would present was considered. The original hypothesis included that the deposition pattern of artifacts would share certain characteristics to that of the larger, more permanent dwellings; as well as the artifact deposition presenting in an ephemeral manner. The domestic group artifacts at the outbuilding can be categorized as being ephemeral, though there is not a correlation to the deposition suggesting any type of concentrated activity or separated activities by room division.

Based on the analysis of the artifact assemblages from the 1982 and 2017 excavations, the outbuilding's likely construction was no earlier than the second quarter of the nineteenth century. The nineteenth century construction date infers that the Machen family built and used the outbuilding. Historical archaeologists, architectural historians, and historians have observed a change in enslaved domestic dwellings from the seventeenth through nineteenth centuries. At the same time, scholars recognize that this change did not occur homogeneously throughout Virginia, but varied regionally and temporally (Bell, 2002; Heath & Breen, 2012; Vlach, 1995). Based on the archaeological investigation of the outbuilding site and the observed construction technique one can presume that if this structure served primarily as an enslaved domestic structure it would have had a wooden floor elevated slightly above the soil. Furthermore, the frame probably would have been wooden clapboard with a wattle and daub constructed chimney; as there is no evidence of a stone constructed chimney. The style described above is similar to the changes in domestic enslaved African American dwellings taking place across Virginia in the nineteenth century. Additionally enslaved dwellings constructed of wood or clapboard would typically be insulated using clay or daub (Heath & Breen, 2012; Orser, 1990; Singleton, 1995; Vlach, 1995). There is no evidence of this found archaeologically. The movement away from earthfast structures in the nineteenth century resulted in a lower frequency of sub-floor pit occurrence as illustrated previously by Figure 14; however, the movement away from earthfast structures coincided with a movement toward "single family" structures thus possibly eliminating one of the reasons for the sub-floor pit (Sipe 2006; Sobel, 1989; Upton, 1988). If the Machens followed the previously identified shift in "quarter" building, it could be presumed the room divisions

would serve a family unit; however, since the Machens practiced the leasing enslaved labor this presumption could be successfully argued against.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS

Interpretation of Historic Sites to the Public

Archaeology provides to history what history cannot provide to archaeology. Historians rely on the use of written accounts of the past to understand the historical condition of politics, culture, and environment. Archaeologists, and in particular historical archaeologists, consider the written history of the past along with the objects left behind by people. Historical archaeology can clarify, dispute, and augment written histories by examining the artifacts left behind by people. When the cultural materials are considered together archaeologists have the ability to tell a more intimate story of daily life. In a past society where documentary accounts exist, most likely, you will find that the marginalized members of that society have not contributed their “voice” or worldview to this record; this is apparent in the wealth of historical records in the United States. Record keeping and firsthand accounts exist from the eve of the creation of Colonial America through today; however, personal accounts from enslaved Africans and African Americans are scant; and while this socio-economic group is present in the written history, it is not from their own point of view. Historical archaeologists have acknowledged that one of the many goals of archaeologists should be to confront the written history in an effort to understand history (Little, 1994).

In the case of the outbuilding examined in this research, the archaeological undertaking was an effort to understand the historic function of the structure. Research found primary documentary evidence and oral tradition of the Walney farm were at odds with one another. The oral tradition provided by James L. Brooks cited “slave cabins” in

the area of the outbuilding. Mr. Brooks was a descendant of a former slave and a local resident of Fairfax County (Beresford, 1977). The information he provided to the FCPA regarding the location of slave quarters was not firsthand knowledge, but had been passed to him from a relative (Beresford, 1977). Mr. Brooks also related that his uncle had worked at the Walney farm and lived in the stone house, most likely referencing the extant dwelling structure in the historic core area (Beresford, 1977).

Primary documentary evidence left by both the Brown and Machen family indicates that enslaved laborers, either owned or leased, worked at Walney farm. Previous archaeological investigations have identified the original location of Thomas Brown's tenant house (44FX1965), to be later occupied by James Carr Lane. Excavations at 44FX1965 provided overwhelming evidence that two of the structures identified during the excavation functioned as enslaved labor quarters. In 1977, an environmental assessment report of ECLP consisted of pedestrian survey throughout the park by archaeologists. The pedestrian survey resulted in the identification of 22 historic sites visible on the ground surface consisting of possible or identified stone foundations (Ecol Science, 1977). Few of these sites were subject of subsurface archaeological testing and if they were, the archaeological testing was insufficient. Additionally, it has been rare that a formal report and/or original field notes have been located or retained; thus creating the further need to interpret these sites. In the archaeological history of ECLP, the 1977 pedestrian survey has been the most comprehensive investigation to date (i.e. a comprehensive Phase I cultural resource subsurface survey has not been completed at ECLP). It is the belief of the author that if the park were subject to strategic survey,

numerous additional cultural resources would be identified; possibly leading to the identification of enslaved laborer quarters on the 650-acre property.

There is no doubt that enslaved laborers toiled on the farm under the Brown and Machen families, but the current interpretation at ECLP falls short in addressing this. Additionally, the current interpretation of the outbuilding is misleading, as the wayside marker overtly suggests the function of the outbuilding as a slave quarter. In light of the primary documentary evidence combined with the analytical results of the 1982 and 2017 outbuilding assemblages, it would be the suggestion of this work to correct the interpretative signage to promote a factual representation of the primary function of the outbuilding. If this were done, the Walney complex interpretation would focus on the mid-late nineteenth century dairy agricultural operation that it was.

Despite the changed interpretation of the outbuilding site, it should be considered imperative to acknowledge the enslaved population who lived and worked the land of ECLP. While the Machen family probably only owned one domestic slave, they relied heavily on leased slave labor. Historians and archaeologists have often overlooked enslaved African Americans who were leased from their home plantations to nearby or neighboring plantations. Discussions around the conditions of this particular community within the enslaved African American population are lacking in the scholarly works of both academic fields. The primary documents left by the Machen's and lease agreements offer the FCPA a unique opportunity to represent this largely ignored group of people. The lack of the physical remains that functioned primarily as an enslaved African American domestic dwelling should not deter the FCPA from interpreting the presence of these people on the landscape, however, creative, passive and active interpretation would

be needed. Furthermore, the research on the outbuilding underscores the imperative need for strategic, comprehensive archaeological survey across ECLP to identify and interpret the places where the enslaved population of Walney lived.

Public Outreach

One major focus of this research project addressed the interpretation of the outbuilding site. Because the outbuilding is one of the stations on the Walney Historic Interpretive Trail, the interpretation was an important aspect of the research. The FCPA considers public outreach and engagement with the local community a central tenet of their mission.

To set aside public spaces for and assist citizens in the protection and enhancement of environmental values, diversity of natural habitats and cultural heritage to guarantee that these resources will be available to both present and future generations. To create and sustain quality facilities and services which offer citizens opportunities for recreation, improvement of their physical and mental well being, and enhancement of their quality of life. (FCPA Mission Statement.)

In an effort to honor the FCPA mission, public outreach became a critical impetus of the project. Without volunteers from the local community, the project would not have been successful. The excavation utilized the assistance of 18 volunteers over the course of one weekend. Support from the Friends of Fairfax Archaeology and Cultural Resources (FOFA) helped to recruit the volunteers. The FCPA eCoordinator system and the ACB had an influx of new volunteers who contributed over 200 hours to the project. In addition to the new volunteers, the ACB “regulars” were very involved in not only the excavation, but also artifact processing and the preparation of materials for permanent curation in the ACB Collection facility at the James Lee Community Center in Falls Church, Virginia.

After the completion of the excavation and analysis of the assemblages, the information was presented at a free public event at ECLP. The “Walney through the Years” event celebrated the 50th anniversary of the park and focused on the historic cultural resources. A double-sided handout presented the archaeological methods and conclusions of the investigation accompanied a 15-minute outdoor presentation that engaged and encouraged the attendees to become involved in their park history. The handout featured the logos and the website information of FOFA. The handout highlighted not only FOFA’s involvement, but also the involvement of volunteers from the local community. The handout meant to encourage community members to become involved in the many preservation opportunities available in Fairfax County. (See [Appendix C](#) for handout and presentation.)

Conclusion

Strong evidence was uncovered in the reexamination of the outbuilding site that suggests the Machen family constructed the outbuilding and not the Brown family; machine cut nails being the most prevalent architectural artifact found on the site. The artifact assemblage median date of 1870 considered with the plan for the cow shed builds a substantial argument that the outbuilding construction occurred in the third quarter of the nineteenth century. The cow shed plan dates to circa 1853. No archaeological remains supporting the oral tradition of the outbuilding as a domestic dwelling for enslaved African Americans were identified during the 2017 investigation. Artifacts considered indicative that the outbuilding functioned as a domestic dwelling include daub remains, manmade features, and evidence of a chimney. The absence of these materials suggests the outbuilding would not have been suitable for people to live in during the cold and

sometimes harsh winters of Northern Virginia. The artifact assemblages revealed personal items and kitchen items; these items were an ephemeral scatter of these materials and not found with a correlation to a concentration or activity area.

The outbuilding's primary interpretation as an enslaved African American domestic structure cannot be considered historically or archaeologically accurate. Primary documentary evidence suggests that the outbuilding was constructed and used as a cow shed or "feeding house." Detailed notes on the use of the space found within the cow shed exist on the original document accompanied by a hand drawn plan; the notes include the number of cows and the amount of crops that could be stored within this particular site. Furthermore, past archaeological investigations site assemblage, when integrated into the 2017 research, overwhelmingly exhibit qualities the site interpretation as one of an agricultural support structure, not a domestic dwelling. In the case of the oral tradition referring to the outbuilding as a "slave dwelling," it is more than likely that there were specific dwellings on the property for housing enslaved labor, regardless of the temporary nature of these men and women during the Machen family occupation. However, without the physical evidence to locate these men and women in this outbuilding the current interpretation is a gross oversight on the part of the FCPA. The misinterpretation and misinformation concerning land use on the Walney Farm in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries is detrimental to the public and individual history of this specific site. It is far too often that the marginalized members of any society have been ignored, as all past peoples contribute to a common culture; though just as dangerous to society is the misinterpretation of information being passed from trusted sources to the unwitting public. Of course, as always in archaeology, the answer can

always be found in the next hole. The focus of the 2017 and 1982 subsurface archaeological testing was the interior and immediate exterior of the site 44FX0543; systematic survey of the area outside of the outbuilding would offer ECLP and park staff additional land use answers. cursory soil chemistry samples were collected (Appendix D), however it is the belief of the author that more intensive and rigorous testing would provide more accurate results in regards to the outbuilding and surrounding areas use. Few soils were collected from the interior of the building due to the increased area of disturbance, be it scientific in nature; archaeology has always been and will remain a destructive process.

Strategic park-wide archaeological investigations at ECLP would better inform past land use and understanding of the landscape. The recognized potential for additional significant features from the pre-Contact period through the twentieth century should be considered when approaching interpretation on agency land. Currently, there exists substantial gaps in the archaeological data at ECLP. The location of tenant houses, the overseer's house, and enslaved domestic dwellings represent a few of the potentially significant site types yet to be identified on the 650-acre park. Known Civil War sites, including troop camps and earthworks, have been previously identified, along with the likely locations of five additional Civil War sites. Further archaeological research at ECLP to locate these could provide new insight into the past and connecting the rich history of Fairfax County to today's park visitors. The accurate interpretation of the historical past remains a principal goal of the FCPA and ECLP possesses a wealth of this information currently under represented in western Fairfax County.

This thesis examines the current interpretation of the outbuilding site and provides an accurate interpretation of the function of this structure and temporal period for the site. Archaeological and documentary research confirmed that the interpretive focus on the structure as an enslaved African American dwelling was misleading to the public. The research presented here more strongly suggests that the structure was instead an ancillary building, a cow shed or “feeding house” that the Machen family constructed for use in their dairy agriculture operation. Primary documentary review supplied compelling evidence supporting the outbuilding's function as a dairy-related support structure, rather than an enslaved African American dwelling. Additionally, literature review of scholarly work, the cross-comparison of similar archaeological sites, and landscape analysis of similar regional sites helped to explicate the data gathered from the archaeological investigations of this outbuilding site.

APPENDIX A
TRANSCRIPTION AND NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT

Thomas Brown Last Will and Testament

Loudoun County Will Book D p. 344 (Transcription by Cheryl A. Repetti)

In the Name of God Amen I Thomas Brown of the County of Loudoun being of sound mind memory memory [sic] and understanding the uncertainty of this Transitory Life do so make public and Declare this my last will and Testament in manner and form following. [Unintelligible]. I give and bequeath to my son Joseph Brown one Negro woman named Patt and all present and future increase the aforesaid Negroes now in my Son's Joseph's Possession and also give him all my stock of Sheep, the aforesaid Slaves I give to my said son Joseph Brown to him and his heirs forever.

Item. I give and bequeath to my son Coleman Brown the Land and Plantation wherein I now live Including all the Land I purchased from John Hancock and also the following Negroes (to wit) Rob and Peter and the Bed and furniture that I commonly ly on [sic] also my blazed face Mare all of which I give to him and his Heirs forever. –

Item. I give and bequeath to my Daughter Betty the wife of John Lewis the following slaves (to wit) Denah, Ben, Prince, Hannah, and Sarah and their future Increase all of which I give to her and her Heirs forever. –

Item. I leave to my Daughter Rebecca the wife of Joseph Asbury the use of the two following slaves during her Natural Life (to wit) Betty and Ally [Atty?] and after her Decease I give Betty to my Son Joseph Brown and his heirs forever, and Ally I give to my gran Daughter Rebecca Lewis the two following Slaves Cole and Lettice the Daughter of Ally to her and her heirs forever. –

Item. I give and bequeath to my Grand Son Reid Brown (the son of Joseph Brown) the Land I purchased of Henry Payne also the following slaves (to wit) Nace [?] and Morar [?] and two Cows and Calves one feather bed and furniture.

Item. It is my will and Desire that my Negro man Charles (that I bought of John Thornton) be a freeman at my Death he having been a faithful Slave to me in my old age. –

Item. My will and Desire is that all the residue of my Estate that is not here to fore bequeathed be sold at the discretion of my Executor, and the money arising therefrom to be equally divided between my four children Betty Lewis, Rebecca Asbury, Joseph Brown and Coleman Brown. –

Lastly. I nominate [unintelligible: constitute?] and appoint my son Coleman and Jeremiah Cockerill Executors of this my last will and Testament Revoking and Deannulling all former and other wills heretofore made and avowing [?] and confirming this this to be my last [unintelligible] Testimony whereof I have here unto [unintelligible] on and Seal this 16th day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Ninety one 1791. –

Witnessed by Samuel Love

Chas Eskridge,

William Lane

[At a Court held Sept 9 1793 the last Will & Testament of Thomas brown was offered for probate. Was opposed by Joseph Brown. On 11th or 14th day of October 1793 (next court day), will was proved by witnesses and executors commissioned.]

Probate of Thomas Brown

Loudoun County Will Book E p.20

Inventory of appraisal of the Estate of Thomas Brown deceased taken by us the subscribers, In obedience to an order of the worshipfull Court of Loudoun County to us [directed?] this ____ day of _____ 1793 as followeth –

20 head of Hogs @ 6?8?/ 5 Shoats @ 4/ 1	12 4
5 pigs @ 2/6=11 Do 6/ one Bay Horse £15 6	15 10
1 Bay Mare £8 one Black Horse £17 0	25 0
Hand Mill 30/ one red Cow & Calf £3.10 0	5 0
1 old pied Cow & Calf £3,,10 one Young Do Do £3,10 0	7 0
1 pied Do white face £3,10 one red Cow white face £ 3,,10 0	7 0
1 heifer white face £3,10 one smaller pied heifer white faced £2,10 0	6 0

1 Do Do £2, 10 one pied Do 2 years old 36/ 0	4 6
1 Do Do £1,16 one pied heifer yearling 20/0 0	2 16
2 steer yearlings @ 20/each one Large Bull £4 0	6 0
1 Brindle Cow & Yearling £3,10 two old Barshare plows 0/ 0	3 10
3 old Shovel plows 7/ two old Grubbing Hoes 6/ 0	0 13
2 old weeding Hoes 3/ three old Hilling hoes 6/ 2 old axes 10/ 0	0 19
2 Iron pot racks 16/ 1 old Saw 1/ one Griddle 2/6 6	0 19
4 large Iron pot hooks 5/ 1 small Do / one Dutch oven 10/ 0	1 0
1 butter pot 1/6 2 pair Hame [blot] 12 pair old Iron Traces 12 6	0 13
2 old Leather Collars 0d 2 old blind Briddles 6/ old Iron shovel Clevice etc 3/ 0	0 9
20 spools 10/ 3 pieces wooden ware 2/ old brass spice mortar 5/ 0	0 17
pair shears of tin stainer 1/ old Cherry tree Chest of drawers 30/ 0	1 11
Broken Cherry tree Table 10/ old candle stand 1d old Chest 1/ 1	0 11
Old razor 1/ 5 old Chairs 4/ one new bed of furniture £5 0	5 5
1 old Bed of furniture £3 one Do Do £3, 10 0	6 10
Shovel & Tongs 5/ pair of flat Irons 3/ old candle box stick of [unintellige] 6	0 11
Pair old hand Irons 6/ two Large Pewter Basons 19/ 0	0 18

4 small pewter basons 5/ 2 plates 2 Dishes & 4 spoons 13/ 0	0 10
3 knives, 2 forks old cup 1 earthen dish 2/6 old cupboard 30/ 6	1 12
1 Quilting wheel 5/ two old Linned wheels 6/ weavers Rake 1/ 0	0 12
1 stone fat pott 3/6 one Negro man called Moses £75 6	75 3
A parcel Corn supposed to be 40 Barrels @ 12/ 0	24 0
1 old waggon 30/ sixty five feet of foder 40/ 0	3 10
1 new wheat Fann £5, 10 a parcel rye supposed 30 bushels £4,10 0	10 0
2 Earthen Butter potts 4/ one Iron Tea kettle 5/ 0	0 10
Half a Dozen Leather Bottomed Chairs 10/ 0	0 10
Bostons four fold stale a small tooth comb 1/6 6	0 1
One small Dutch oven & old hand irons 8/ 0	0 8
One whip Saw 10/ one Ciss Cut Do 5/ 0	0 15
[total] pounds	200+

Coleman Brown Last Will and Testament

Fairfax County Will Book P p 405

On the 13th day of November in the year of 1829 I Coleman Brown of the County of Fairfax, and State of Virginia in the strength of the Lord do make this my Last will and Testament, hereby making all and every other will or wills heretofore by and made, and declare only and Last true will and Testament in manner and form for coming. That is to say, first I give and bequeath to my daughter Mary C. Lewis, the stonehouse she now occupies, which was built by George Brittain with the two acres of Land attached to the house as it was laid of for the said Brittain, which said house and two acres of Land, I give the sole use and benefit of the said Mary C. Lewis and not to be subject to any sale or contract of her husband Coleman Lewis. Secondly, I give and bequeath to my beloved wife Elizabeth Brown, all the slaves I own, except old aimmy during her life and subject to be disposed of as she may think proper. Thirdly, my will and desire is that old Aimmy excepted in the gift to my wife, remain with her during her life and at the death of my said wife Aimmy to be maintained and taken care of by my executors of my estate. Fourthly I give and bequeath to my beloved wife Elizabeth Brown, the use of all my estate, real personal and mixed during her natural life. Fifthly, my will and desire is that at the death of my beloved wife Elizabeth Brown, my executors hereinafter named, do sell all my Lands (except the two acres and house above devised to Mary C. Lewis) and all the personal estate (except the salve which are above devised and there disposed of) at publick sale, giving such credit as they may think best for the interest of those concerned, and out of the money arising from such sale, first to pay all my just debts, and the revenue(?) to be equally divided between the children of my daughter Mary C. Lewis as they socially(?) come of age or marry each to receive an equal portion. The potion of this that are single and under age to be kept on Interest by my Executors until the come of age or marry. Lastly I hereby nominate constitute and appoint Johnson Cleveland(?), John More and Charles Lewis, Executors to this my Last will and Testament. In ____ whereof I have hereunto set my hand seal the day and year first above written:

Published in presence of

Coleman Brown

James L Triplett

Geo A. Berkley

C. A. Lullatts

At the Court held for Fairfax County the 15th day of February 1830.

This Last Will and Testament of Coleman Brown deceased was presented in Court by John Moore one of the executors named, and the same being proved by the oaths of George A. Berkley and Charles A. Lullatt ____ that it is admitted to record

Leste M Mofscc (signature)

Elizabeth Brown Last Will and Testament

Fairfax County Will Book P1 p 405

S. M. Ball

I Elizabeth Brown of Fairfax County Virginia being in a weak state of health, but sound mind and memory do make and ordain this my last will & Testament

Item. I will and desire m servants Adison, William, and Alfred to my two grandsons Saml L. Lewis & Charles T. Lewis they to pay to my Grandson Joseph F. Lewis one third of their value, so as to prevent their being taking away from their wives.

My Grand daughter Ann E. Lewis

Item. I wil and desite all my other servants and all my moveable and personal property exclusive of the property above desired and willed away to my Grand daughters Louisa B. Lewis, Sarah G. Lewis, Mary B. Lewis, Ellen Lewis, & Eliza Lewis to be equally divided among them.

Lastly I will and appoint Samuel L. Lewis and Char. P Lewis my Grand Sons my executors to carry my wishes into effect. In testimony where of I have hereunto affixed my hand & seal to this 26th day of March 1839.

Mary D. Halley
Char Lewis
S.S. Lewis

Elizabeth + Brown (Seal)

S. S. Lewis

At a Court held for the County of Fairfax the 15 day of June 1840

This last will and Testament of Elizabeth Brown dec'd was this day proved by the oath of Charles Lewis, a subscribing witness hereto, being proved by the Oath of Charles Lewis (the said Mary D. Halley being dead) is admitted to probate.

Teste

S. M. Ball cc

Probate of Elizabeth Brown

Fairfax County Will Book U1 p 244-246

(Cut off at top of page)

They had faithfully inventoried and appraised the property of Elizabeth Brown and according to the within order. Granted under my hand this 20th day of May 1844

B. F. Rose J. P.

Appraisement of the property of Elizabeth Brown made on Monday 28th of Sept. 1840 by Robert Alexabder, Lewis Pritchart, Benjamin Crop and Stephen Daniel.

Table 4. Elizabeth Brown's Probate, Monday 28 September, 1840.

Horses	\$	c		\$	c
Grey horse (Mike)	65	00	1 Wagon and Gear	51	00
Grey mare (Milly)	55	00	No 8 Barsham (?) Plough	04	00
Sorrel horse Thom blind	05	00	Do 6 Do	03	00
Grey Colt	30	00	3 Shovel Do Wrong	1	25
Sorrel Colt	30	00	1 Maddock & Grubbing hoe	00	75
	18	00	2 Broad hoes	00	50
	5				
Farming Utentials			3 axes	02	00
1 Harrow	03	00		65	50
Page Break					
Household & Kitchen Furniture	\$	c		\$	c
2 Walnut Tables	10	00	1 Dictionary	01	00
1 Eight day clock	50	00	Wash bowl & Pitcher	00	50
1 Desk	08	00	Steelyards (?)	01	50
½ Doz. Red chairs	06	00	Blue Bedstead 2 Sheets 1 WC Corn	30	00
1 Rocking chair	02	00	Small do. 2 Do. 1 garn (?) Do.	12	00
1 Large Looking glass	03	00	1 Pair Rose Blankets	03	00
1 Gun	04	00	4 Large Woolen Counterpanes	20	00
1 Bible Psam & Hymn Book	02	50	White Bedstead 2 Sheets W.C. Counterp	25	00
3 Volumes Dr. Gill	06	00	Do. Do. 2 Do. 1 Do. Both up stairs	20	00
6 Large Chairs	04	00	Do Do Do	25	00
1 Turene	00	50	3 Potracks	01	50
2 Large Dishes	00	80	7 Bottles Not sold	00	75

1 Glass tumbler & sugar bowl	00	37 ½	3 Table cloths, Blanket & sheet	01	37 ½
1 Large bowl & Cantor	00	37 ½	1 Clothes Basket	00	37 ½
3 Pitchers & Decanter	01	50	1 Cloak Not Sold	03	00
½ Doz. Cups & saucers	00	37 ½	Everything in the Garden	06	00
2 Dishes 3 Pewter Basins	02	12 ½	5 Cedar Barrels 1 Hogshead	02	62 ½
1 Milk dipper (?) salt sellar (?) & pep (?) • per box -	00	37 ½	1 Large Tray	00	50
	10 1	92 ½	3 Stands & 2 Barrels	01	50
3 Small Bowls	00	30	8 Geese 50 c piece	04	00
½ Doz large Silver Spoon	18	00	2 Turkey hens one gobbler 2 young ones	02	50
½ Doz small & 4 old Do	05	00		162	12 ½
Plates	00	50	Crops on the Farm		
Knives & Forks	00	37 ½	50 Barrels Corn \$2.50 per Bar	125	00
Waiters & Sugar Base (?)	00	75	Fodder	20	00
1 Tea pot	00	12 ½	50 Bush: oats 30 c	15	00
3 Jugs & pewter Funnel	01	50	Flax & seed 3 Bush	06	00
3 jars, pickels [sic] & pot	01	62 ½	Wry	05	00
2 Candle sticks	00	50	Straw	05	00
1 Lamp & Lantern	00	50		176	00
Nest of Wooden Ware	01	50	1 Pair Andirons	01	00
Candle Moulds	00	12 ½	Barrel & Vinegar	00	50
2 Little wheels	04	00	Meal Tub & Chest	01	25
1 Large Do & Real	03	00	1 Pair Iron Wedges	00	50
Seals & Weights	00	50	Drawing Knife	00	25
1 Skillet & lid	00	75	Grid Iron & Toaster	00	50
1 Tea Kettle	01	00	Conk (?) Shell	00	25
2 Ovens & Lids	01	00		04	25
1 Pot	01	00	Cattle & Hogs		
1 Grind (?) Stove	02	50	Red Cow	15	00
C. T. Lewis			Red Do	18	00
2 Seythes & Cradles	06	00	Black Brindle Cow	18	00
1 Hand Mill	02	00	4 Yearlings \$8. Piece	32	00
3 Trays & Sifter	01	00	3 Sows & 2 Pigs	14	00

3 Small Tables	02	62 ½	15 Large Shoals 3\$	45	00
Shovel Tongs & Poker	00	50	1 Large Yearling	12	00
2 Chests	03	00		172	00
1 Old Desk	03	00	Negroes		
1 Pair of Belloweses [sic]	00	(?)	Men		
Loom, Spools, Slays, & Harness	05	75	Addison	650	00
1 Pair Flat hors (?)	00	50	Bill	650	00
4 Shuck bottom chairs	01	00	Alfred	650	00
	70	42 ½		1950	00
	64	42 ½			
Caroline	40 0	00	Amt: of Negroes	3930	00
Leah	20 0	00	Ditto Cattle & Hogs	172	00
Mary	20 0	00	Do Household & Kitchen furniture	338	72 ½
George Grinnah (?)	15 0	00	Farming utensils	65	50
	10 00	00	Amount (?) Horses	185	00
Jane	42 5	00		4691	22 ½
Susan	40 0	00	Amount (?) Negroes	950	00
Susan's child	05 0	00	Other property	677	71
Milly	07 5	00		1627	71
	95 0	00			
Rachel	05 0	00			

See original on file, for difference in
Amts. as recorded

Lewis S. Pritchatt.

Benjamin Cross.

R. Alexander.

Researchers Note: Original document in table form; c= cent; Do= Ditto (Do from original)

Poverty Lodge

An impromptu, composed in a fit of inspiration

Respectfully dedicated to the 1,2,3

By __(?)__ Lodge

On a hill high & red

In the middle of an orchard

Poverty Lodge in solemn grandeur stands

A kitchen on one side, and opposite

A stable and a cornhouse

Into which H.C.J. Eager, Tarry (?)

Expects to ensconce himself

Preparations to the aformen_ (?)_

Of the onerous duties thereof

Say January 3- by another

What other! Ah, what's the matter

What my heart, makes such a clatter,

Like a lover's when he has coss'd

The Rubicon and then stands lost

To much amazement at his great

Temerity x x x x x x x

Tell me, is it she (one of three)

Whose smile itself is witchery?

Or faces the lot on her who part

Revels the Daily when out?

Whose prophetic, neither, say you?

Then who? Alas, she's dress'd in blue!

Poverty Lodge to power has grown

The Master looks round with pride on his corn,

And glance a while o'er the vista between

If aught of the lodge of home can be seen

Aye, it is there- it's possessor in sorrow

And the lover? To be haltered tomorrow

For alas [sic] he is to exit tomorrow

Cow Shed Document

The feeding House here delineated is sixty feet in length, by 18 in width and is capable of containing twenty cattle standing in a direction across the House with their fronts towards each other; while a sufficient interval is left between them for storing of turnips or other winter food. A. A. A. A. represents four spaces for the cattle, five being another to allotted o each, and which may be fitted up either with cribs or with stone troughs. B.B. represent[s] two spaces for receiving roots _ [sic] each interval being 8 feet wide. They are separated from the troughs or cribs by means of strong wooden partitions (for which a then party wall is sometimes substituted) from three to three feet and half in height. D.D., the doors, are sufficiently wide to admit a cart to be backed in and turned up. Over this low partition the turnips or roots are thrown to the beasts. C.C.C. are passages 4 feet in breadth behind the animals for the purpose of removing the Dung The behind the animals by means of the doors respectfully marked E.E.E. should the peculiarity(?) of the situation(?) require the large doors just mortared (?) {or mentioned(?)} may be disposed of in the back of the feeding B (?) in one House(?)

Reverse Side of Document

Means of fastening up cows either halter or around to the partition of the slots(?) are fixed vertical rods or bars of iron on each of which runs an iron ring and that ring is fixed to a chain that passes round the neck of the animal.

DWELLING HOUSE
—ON—
The Famous Walney Estate

FOR SALE BY,
Great Eastern Land Company

This estate contains 725 acres of some of the richest land that can be found anywhere in the State of Virginia. The soil is a rich chocolate loam, with a porous clay subsoil, and is watered by never-failing springs. Much of the land is in blue grass and other permanent pastures, and this is one of the best dairy farms that can be found anywhere in the State of Virginia. There is a nice orchard of peach, pear and plum trees.

IMPROVEMENTS

The dwelling house is of stone, two stories, with basement and eight rooms, in a lawn comprising more than an acre, well-shaded by large walnut and locust trees. The garden contains two acres, and the orchard six. There is a well and pump at the kitchen door and a splendid spring fifty yards distant. A gateway with solid stone pillars stands at the roadside thirty yards from the house. Across the road is a large three-story stone barn, the first floor of which is used as a stable. There are also a frame cow stable, a cornhouse, a henhouse, a smokehouse, a dairy, etc. There are three frame tenant-houses on the farm. The fencing is stone, wire and rail.

There is a thriving town located only 100 yards from the south end of the farm, about one mile from the main dwelling-house. There are stores, schools, two churches, a blacksmith shop and other conveniences. A rural free-delivery route passes the dwelling. Two State highways pass within two miles of this property, and it is located within a distance of one and a half hours' drive from the city of Washington, D. C.

The price is \$50,000.00, on your own terms.

Great Eastern Land Company
209-210 CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
RICHMOND, VA.



Figure 16. Walney For Sale, Richmond Times-Dispatch, 1921

APPENDIX B
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION RESULTS AND MATERIALS

Previous Archaeological Investigation 1982

Site 44FX0543, known as the Walney Stone Foundation and described as an outbuilding/barn, with a date range from 1750-1849. Internal documentation on file with the ACB does not indicate that this site was among the sites identified during a pedestrian reconnaissance survey performed in 1977. However, Ed Chatelain filed the original site form with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) in 1982 after a pedestrian reconnaissance survey. Additionally, the site form and, ECLP Park Manager, John Shafer's documentation seem to disagree with regard to what/where this site is located on the Walney landscape (John Shafer, 2013). In John Shafer's Cultural Description report he identifies Site 44FX0543 as being the Dairy Complex, however, the archaeological site form indicates that this site is the outbuilding south of the Walney house. Based upon the location and descriptions contained within the Virginia Cultural Resources Information System (VCRIS) of VDHR; Site 44FX0543 is the stone foundation outbuilding located south and west of the Walney House. The site is currently located along an interpretative trail and has signage suggesting the possibility of the area being slave quarters.

A member of the Northern Virginia Chapter (NVC) of the Archaeological Society of Virginia updated the site form with VDHR in June 2010. This update indicated that in 1982 subsurface investigation of the site included the excavation of "at least 12 shovel test pits, each 1'X1', and one 5'X5' unit." The site form reports that site disturbance is as high as 75-99% of the site prior to the archaeological work. The FCPA does not have a professional archaeological report associated with this excavation; however, there are two photographs of excavations within the collection. In 2002, the ACB contracted a cultural

resource management firm to complete a reanalysis of the artifacts recovered from excavations across ECLP. The firm, Louis Berger, Inc., conducted the 2002 study and was unable to locate the associated artifacts or any field notes from the 1980s archaeological investigation into the site (Lee Decker, 2002).

Historical aerial photography from 1937 show the outbuilding site with a small outbuilding located toward the west edge. The outbuilding, much smaller than the extent of the foundation is no longer standing in the next series of aerial photography from historic Fairfax county ([Figure 17](#)/[Figure 18](#)).

Ellanor C. Lawrence: 44FX0543



Figure 17. Ellanor C. Lawrence Park, 44FX0543, 1937 aerial image

Ellanor C. Lawrence: 44FX0543

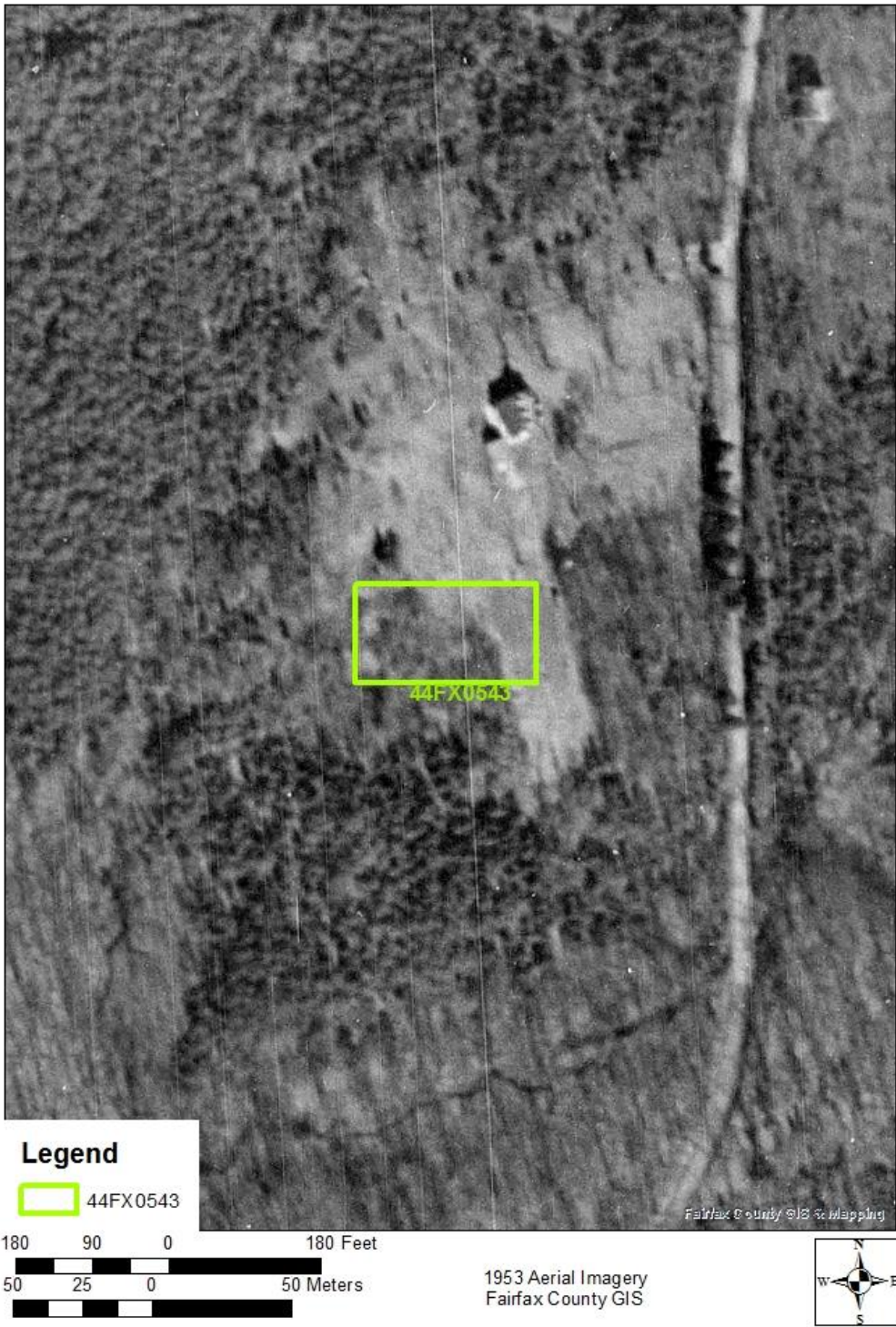


Figure 18. Ellanor C. Lawrence Park, 44FX0543, 1953 aerial image

In advance of the 2017 archaeological study of the outbuilding site consultation of the ACB library and collection materials at the James Lee Community Center (JLC) attempted to identify overlooked materials from the previous investigations. The consultation revealed a related archaeological assemblage and the original paper catalog. The 1982 catalog system used numeric codes, the key for which was located and the catalog decoded. In addition to the work at JLC, the ECLP park manager located copies of plan view maps, the original county site form, and Polaroid photographs from the original excavation of the outbuilding site. These materials, found onsite at ECLP, revealed an egregious error in the 2010 state site form update. The original planview ([Figure 10](#)) map indicated a total of 10 two meter by two meter test units, not 12 shovel test pits and a five foot by five foot test unit. These discoveries were made subsequent to the submittal of the thesis proposal, scope of work (SOW), and a brief presentation to a local organization requesting volunteer support; thus affecting the proposed archaeological methodology.

Ed Chatelain, formerly of the Office of Comprehensive Planning, and since retired, led the 1982 archaeological investigation. I contacted Mr. Chatelain through email in an effort to learn more about the previous project. Mr. Chatelain explained that in the 1970s there was an effort to explore the functions of outbuildings in relation to the larger, more prevalent plantation homes that had been more commonly been the focus of archaeological investigations. In addition to the purpose of the investigation, Mr. Chatelain related the common methodologies used by the County during his tenure (Ed Chatelain, personal communication, February 1, 2017). Units were excavated stratigraphically, measured in centimeters, and a feature number would have denoted

features. With this information and the artifact assemblage, I was able to confirm that the 1982 archaeological investigation on the outbuilding site most likely did not encounter any features aside from the foundation walls. The provenience information on the individual artifact bags, combined with the discovery of the plan map, and personal communication with Mr. Chatelain further aided in the excavation strategy and results.

The shift of archaeology to focus on outbuildings in an effort to identify and understand the enslaved African Americans daily life was not unique to the field and has been recognized by scholars as beginning prior to the 1970s (Singleton, 1995). Archaeologists and other social scientists began to address past research biases resulting in the over study of the wealthy, elite socio-economic class (Orser, 1990). The former course of study neglected to address the marginalized people whom supported the lifestyles of the elite (Orser, 1990).

Test Units 1982

As mentioned previously, the 1982 archaeological investigation involved the excavation of 10 two-meter by two-meter square test units. Archaeologists used a provenience system of northing, easting, southing, and westing coordinates. Archaeologists established the N0/E0 grid point to the north and outside of the foundation; therefore none of the unit proveniences exceed N0. (Figure 10).

Broad assumptions about the 1982 fieldwork are being made using a combination of information from the original catalog, discourse with Mr. Chatelain, and the newly acquired data. It is likely that the original investigation did not yield features other than the existing stone foundation. Mr. Chatelain informed through email that if features had been identified the provenience would have noted the occurrence (Ed Chatelain, personal

communication, February 3, 2017). The soils encountered were likely similar, excluding the crushed stone cap, to those encountered in 2017. Artifact level provenience from the 1982 excavation does not exceed a level designation of “3.” The representation of level information on the 1982 catalog forms was indicated through four numeral spaces. Mr. Chatelain indicated that levels would have been excavated in centimeters, but not if the measurements were taken from the ground surface, a common datum, a unit datum, or other method.

Test Units 2017

In total, the 2017 archaeological investigation resulted in seven test units. The test units size and orientation varied across the site, but were placed in this manner to largely avoid the locations of the 1982 archaeological units ([Table 5/Figure 12](#)). Placement of units examined the interior of the building, exterior along the foundation, and the construction of the foundation. Prior to excavation areas with gaps in stones were noted and perceived to be doorways; tall, rectangular stones observed on the surface were thought to be pillar stones. Construction techniques of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries typically used piers, sills, or a brick or stone foundation and typically did not combine the methods for one structure (Samford, 1996). The appearance of the tall stones in the foundation led credence to the hypothesis of multiple phases of construction mentioned previously. Test Unit Six was placed immediately south of Test Unit Five effectively extending the unit to a one meter by three meter investigation along an interior wall to the exterior of the building. Test Unit Seven was placed immediately west of Test Unit One creating a backwards “L” shape unit to explore a possible feature. The possible

feature was noted in the field to be a natural disturbance, most likely from tree root activity.

Table 5. 2017 Test Unit Dimensions, Orientation, Room Locations

Test Unit	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Size	1mx2m	1mx2m	1mx2m	1mx2m	1mx1m	1mx2m	1mx1m
Orientation (length)	North-South	East-West	North-South	North-South	N/A	North-South	N/A
Room Division	E	A	B	C	D	D	E

Ellanor C. Lawrence Park: Test Unit Location and Grid



Figure 19. Ellanor C. Lawrence Park, 44FX0543, test unit locations, local grid, 1982 north 0 axis

None of the test unit excavations revealed features beyond the stone foundation. Excavations did reveal an evenly distributed Ap soil layer across the interior and extending to the exterior of the outbuilding. The soil profile encountered remained consistent across the site, as presented in (Table 6). No clear indications of historic plow related disturbances were observed during the excavation; however, it may be that the Brown family had plowed the area prior to the Machen’s construction of the building.

Table 6. Soil Profile

Stratum	Horizon	Color	Texture	Description	Additional Notes
I	Ao/Fill	5YR4/3 2.5Y4/2	Silty Clay Crushed Stone	Reddish Brown (20%) Dark Grayish Brown (80%)	Crushed stone cap est. year 2010
II	Ap	5YR3/3	Clay Loam with 10%	Dark Reddish Brown	Cultural layer, disturbed not by plow, saprolite pebbles
III	C	5YR3/4 7.5YR5/8	Compact Clay	Dark Reddish Brown (75%) Strong Brown (25%)	Heavy presence of saprolite
IV	C	5YR3/4 7.5YR5/8	Compact Clay	Dark Reddish Brown (75%) Strong Brown (25%)	Saprolite increased, very high presence

Soil Series

The area of investigation, being a small and limited outbuilding site, only encountered one nationally and state recognized soil series; the Penn Silt Loam.

(85) Penn - This silty soil occurs on hilltops and sideslopes of the Triassic Basin over red sandstone and shale. Depth to bedrock is 3 feet. Permeability is moderate to moderately rapid, but may be restricted by unfractured bedrock. Foundation support is good, but excavation can be difficult because of the shallow bedrock. If water perches on the bedrock, grading and drainage may be needed to prevent wet yards. Suitability for septic drainfields and infiltration trenches is poor because of the shallow rock. The bedrock disintegrates rapidly, limiting its use in engineered fill, road embankments or trench backfill. Topsoil may be needed to increase rooting depths for lawns, trees and landscape plants (Description and Interpretive Guide to Soils in Fairfax County, 2013).

Prior to excavation, one question considered the placement of the stones as original or secondary. All evidence suggests that the layout of the stone foundation is original, but there is little to suggest that it was ever more than one or two courses. Test Unit Two encountered two courses of stone. The stone identified below the present ground surface most likely served to create a level surface for construction. Smaller stones encountered across the site represent chinking, interpreted as serving the aforementioned purpose ([Figure 20](#)).



Figure 20. Test Unit 2, west profile, foundation wall

The current topography of the interior of the outbuilding is uneven, the western half of the outbuilding being lower than the east. The topography added to the hypothesis

of an earlier construction and in favor of an enslaved domestic dwelling site. The topography of the site required the additional placement of grid points over the site to facilitate the mason string used to visualize the two-meter by two-meter grid. The series of overview photos taken meant to create a photogrammetric representation of the outbuilding. Unfortunately, the photos did not process properly and the software utilized was unable to create the desired imagery.

The outbuilding foundation measured approximately 104 square meters. The two excavations combined excavated a total area of 62 square meters of the interior and exterior of the outbuilding, with 59% of the site now excavated. Several factors affected the decision of how many test units to excavate in 2017. Previous excavation locations and working between two different grids, unit placement to avoid the areas targeted in the 1982 investigation, and time constraints influenced the limited number of 2017 units.

The failure of both excavations to identify features and/or concentrations of artifacts is significant, especially from within the interior and immediate exterior of the outbuilding. Test unit placement targeted specific areas that were considered the most likely to yield cultural features. Test units explored the likely locations of chimney placement and areas suspected to contain concentration of artifacts. Gaps in the foundation stones interpreted as likely doorways were focused on; as well as the foundation walls where refuse from domestic dwellings tend to gather though this manner of deposition has been the subject of debate (Heath, 1999). The absence of these features, combined with the absence of artifacts related to these features (as discussed below) do not provide sufficient evidence for the function of the outbuilding to be considered a domestic dwelling.

1982 and 2017 Artifact Assemblage Analysis

The outbuilding site excavations performed in 1982 and 2017 resulted in the collection of two artifact assemblages. The 1982 investigation suffered from interpretive limitations due to the dearth of field notes and reporting. Being aware of these limitations, one goal of the new research entailed examining the old collection with the new collection for a cohesive analysis of the site. The ACB has created a standardized catalog system for excavations undertaken by ACB staff. The ACB catalog utilizes functional categories first promoted by Stanley South in 1977. An initial examination of the 1982 assemblage resulted in the decision that there was a need to recatalog that assemblage. Because we can only make educated assumptions regarding the 1982 assemblage and collection methodology, it was considered prudent to create two distinct catalog databases.

During the processing materials from both excavations considered unstable or prone to deterioration or items considered to yield a low return of information were weighed and discarded. This treatment only extended to items such as coal, unidentified sheet metal, unburnt seeds or nuts, and items like rubber tire parts. In total, items weighed and discarded from the 1982 excavation totaled 1,636.85 grams; the 2017 excavation weighed and discarded 700.4 grams of materials. During the 2017 excavation materials such as coal were collected in the field, and weighed and discarded in the lab. Since the 1982 assemblage, prior to the reprocessing, did not contain a large amount of coal, it is unclear if the archaeologists discarded this material in the field, as there are no accompanying field notes.

Table 7. 1982 Artifact Assemblage Total by Group

1982 Artifact Assemblage Total by Group	
Group	Total
Historic	1612
Prehistoric	4
Faunal	5
Floral	57
Possibly Identifiable	3
Total	1681

Table 8. 2017 Artifact Assemblage Total by Group

2017 Artifact Assemblage Total by Group	
Group	Total
Historic	1010
Prehistoric	6
Faunal	2
Floral	3
Possibly Identifiable	1
Unidentifiable	1
Total	1023

Table 9. 1982 Artifact Assemblage Total by Function

1982 Artifact Assemblage Total by Function	
Function	Total
Activity	8
Activity: Agriculture	2
Activity: Clothing	1
Architecture	1281
Architecture: Furniture	1
Arms/Military	5
Clothing	1
Commerce: Personal	1
Domestic	11
Domestic: Kitchen	29
Miscellaneous Hardware	47
Possibly Identifiable	176
Stable/Barn	1
Transportation	2
Unidentifiable	23
Total	1589 (92 unassigned)

Table 10. 2017 Artifact Assemblage Total by Function

2017 Artifact Assemblage Total by Function	
Function	Total
Activity	21
Activity: Agriculture	0
Activity: Clothing	0
Architecture	688
Architecture: Furniture	0
Arms/Military	0
Clothing: Personal	1
Commerce: Personal	2
Domestic	5
Domestic: Kitchen	12
Miscellaneous Hardware	74
Other	1
Possibly Identifiable	170
Stable/Barn	1
Transportation	0
Unidentifiable	40
Total	1015 (7 unassigned)

The tables ([Tables 7-10](#)) above illustrate the predominantly historical artifact assemblage of both excavations. The frequency of architectural materials far exceeds any other functional category; this is true for both investigations. Architectural materials account for 75% of the 1982 assemblage and 67% of the 2017 artifact assemblage.

By far, the most prolific artifact collected from both sites were nails ([Figure 28](#)). Nail manufacturing progressed from wrought, to cut, to extrusion over the course of several hundred years. Wrought nails, the earliest type were hand forged by blacksmiths and were popular in the Colonies and the United States until 1820 (FCPA AMAS, 2017). Following the wrought nail technology, machine cut nails that were cheaper and easier to mass-produce have been assigned a diagnostic range between 1800 and 1900 (FCPA AMAS, 2017). The extrusion manufacturing technique refined the process of mass-production even further and possessed an early-ascribed date of 1890 (FCPA AMAS, 2017). Nail types found at the outbuilding site have been ascribed a manufacturing

technique from all three technologies. Prior to the investigation, research was intended to examine the possibility of multiple stages of construction for the outbuilding. Wrought nail concentrations and occurrences across the site were an initial interest of the research. However, the two investigations combined recovered 40 wrought nails out of 1,797 nails (2.2%). It is unlikely that these nails represent an earlier construction date, but were more likely a surplus supply or an illustration of reuse. The Machen papers reveal frequent trips to the blacksmith. This expenditure likely represents the family's agricultural needs and not architectural needs (Machen Family Papers, Account Books, 1833-1889).

Windowpane and flat glass account for nine of the 36 glass fragments. The even lower frequency of architectural glass found at the outbuilding site does not add heavily to the interpretation of the site as an enslaved domestic dwelling.

Domestic and domestic kitchen artifacts account for 2.4% of the 1982 assemblage and 1.7% of the 2017 materials. Miscellaneous hardware is 7% of the 2017 assemblage. Considering both assemblages, 2.1% of all the recovered artifacts were assigned a domestic or domestic kitchen function. Additionally, an even lower percentage of the domestic and domestic kitchen artifacts actually provide temporal information.

Historic ceramics are a valuable resource for historical archaeologists as a means of accurately dating sites (Deetz, 1993). Despite the outbuildings overall low return of ceramics and other domestic artifacts, their presence within the collection should still be considered. Due to the low number of ceramics recovered from the site in total, they will be treated as a single assemblage when considering the frequency across the outbuilding site. Historic ceramics account for 29 of the 2,704 artifacts, the equivalent of 1.1% of the

outbuilding assemblage. Only 20 of these historic ceramics provide diagnostic information to inform the temporal attribute of the outbuilding site.

Table 11. 1982 and 2017 Historic Ceramic Assemblage

1982 and 2017 Historic Ceramic Assemblage				
Ceramic Type	Early Date	Late Date	Median Date	Total
Manganese Mottled	1680	1780	1730	1
Creamware	1762	1800	1781	1
Pearlware, shell-edged	1775	1850	1807.5	1
North American Stoneware	1775	1900	1837.5	1
Ironstone	1820	1950	1880.5	13
Whiteware	1820	1950	1880.5	2
Whiteware, decal	1890	1950	1920	1
Total			Average Median Date 1834	20

The average mean ceramic date of 1834 presented in [Table 11](#) does not account for the frequency of any one type of historic ceramic. It also should be noted that the occurrence of items such as whiteware and ironstone have a wide date range, but as ironstone was the most frequently recovered ceramic type the wide date range was considered prudent for understanding the collection. When considering the frequency of the materials the adjusted date would be 1864. In addition to the historic ceramic, items recovered assigned a domestic function include glass. ([Figure 21](#)/[Figure 22](#))

Bottles, unidentified hollow glass, windowpane, and unidentified flat glass were recovered in low frequency from across the outbuilding site ([Figure 23](#)). Like the historic ceramics, the glass recovered from both excavations should be considered together for an accurate diagnostic range. All glass fragments recovered total 36 of the 2,704 objects in the collection. Diagnostic date ranges have been ascribed to 13 fragments of glass recovered; four of which were manufactured using a mold, unidentified technique. Unidentified mold manufacturing of glass has a wide-date range (1750-1950) and can

heavily skew a sample toward the early side, as several glass fragments are routinely identified as made using this technology but may appear much later to the archaeologists excavating the site. Therefore, for the purpose of the research conducted these objects will be excluded from the sample considered for dating. Exclusion of these objects then brings the average median date for glass recovered to 1920.5. The identified manufacture type for objects with a median date of 1920.5 in our sample is machined, unidentified. The machine manufacturing technique for glass does not begin until 1881 and has been ascribed a late date in the AMAS catalog as 1960.

Additionally, the artifact assemblages when considered together exhibited a low frequency of personal items; these types of items include clothing items, coins, sewing related artifacts, clothing fasteners, etc. (FCPA AMAS, 2017). The previous archaeologist who investigated the site attributed the low occurrence of these specific items to relic hunting activities at ECLP (Ed Chatelain, personal communication, February 1, 2017). However, without direct documentation of the activity or evidence observed through excavation this cannot be confirmed. An item of interest that remained in the assemblage, a Minie Ball, is generally of particular interest to relic hunters as it represents a direct connection to United States Civil War; a common target for relic hunters in the region. The personal items recovered from the excavations represent a miniscule portion of the artifact assemblage; these were two clothing-related items and three coins. These coins were identified as an “Indian Head” penny from the year 1895; an additional “Indian Head” penny dated to 1907; and a nickel dated 1977. Coins remain a useful dating tool for archaeological sites and the 1977 Nickel was likely dropped or purposely placed on the site prior to backfilling during the previous investigation. The

two remaining personal items were a cupric clothing clasp with teeth and a cupric thimble with dimples ([Figure 24](#)). The thimble was recovered from the interior of the outbuilding in the second level of excavation; in division “D” illustrated by Figure 12. The level two deposition of this personal artifact could suggest this as an earlier artifact; however, the item was found in context with wire (extrusion) nails.

In addition to the personal items identified on the outbuilding site, a few lithic objects of interest were identified. The first, from the 1982 excavation, was a small, white, smoothed pebble. By the size, shape, and smoothness this item appears to be a quartz gastrolith. The possible gastrolith was a milky white color and collected from the interior of the building, in the same context of the previously mentioned thimble. The other item, polished quartzite, was reminiscent of a waterworn small cobble. The quartzite cobble was not typical of other lithic materials on site and the collection area of the item was from the exterior of the building. Subsoil across the outbuilding site contained varying amounts of saprolite the density of which increased with depth. The 1982 excavation recovered three pieces of drilled saprolite, the function of these items is currently unknown; it is possible they were used for architectural purposes or perhaps they were personal items used for adornment such as beads or pendants ([Figure 25](#)). The drilled saprolite items were recovered from test unit N0/E3, most of the unit was located on the exterior of the outbuilding. The position explored the foundation area between divisions C and D at a corner where the foundation extends approximately two meters north ([Figure 12](#)). Another probable personal item was recovered from the 2017 excavation, this item may be a bead fabricated from a hard rubber such as gutta-percha.

Although, this possible bead was tiny in size and did not show any signs of a threading hole ([Figure 26](#)).

Faunal remains recovered occurred in very low frequency from both the 1982 and 2017 investigations. The total numbered seven, all of which were mammal bones. None of the faunal remains showed signs of burning and none were identified in features. The 1982 investigation yielded one bovine distal humerus with a clean cut mark. Aside from this single bovine bone, no other bones showed clear evidence of food use. The outbuilding soil is not conducive for preservation of these types of material remains, and as previously mentioned, there were no observed signs of burning nor heating.

Artifacts typically ascribed a prehistoric function also were identified across the site. A biface fragment, likely from a projectile point or knife, was identified on the exterior surface of the outbuilding ([Figure 27](#)). The context of this item was considered disturbed, but was point provenience collected. Debitage recovered from the 1982 investigation totaled four flakes. The items were collected from both the interior and exterior of the building. The 2017 excavation recovered five fragments of debitage and one fire-cracked rock. The appearances of these items in the recent excavation occurred on both the interior and exterior of the building, but were noted to be from the immediate area of the foundation wall. The context of these artifacts suggests a possible construction related activity or earlier population activities.

When considering the artifact assemblages as a whole, there is little evidence that associates the function of the outbuilding with enslaved African Americans. None of the diagnostic materials recovered from either investigations exhibit the characteristics typical of a concentration anywhere within the outbuilding site. The items occur

frequently in the interior and exterior of the building and do not provide temporal information based on their deposition. The artifactual evidence strongly suggests that the Machen family built and used the outbuilding. The archaeological investigation when considered with the primary documentary evidence suggest the outbuilding's primary function served as a cow shed, in support of the agricultural dairy operation. Despite this, it is not impossible that a secondary function of the outbuilding served as a temporary dwelling for the fluid leased enslaved labor population that the Machen family relied upon.



Figure 21. Manganese mottled and creamware sherds

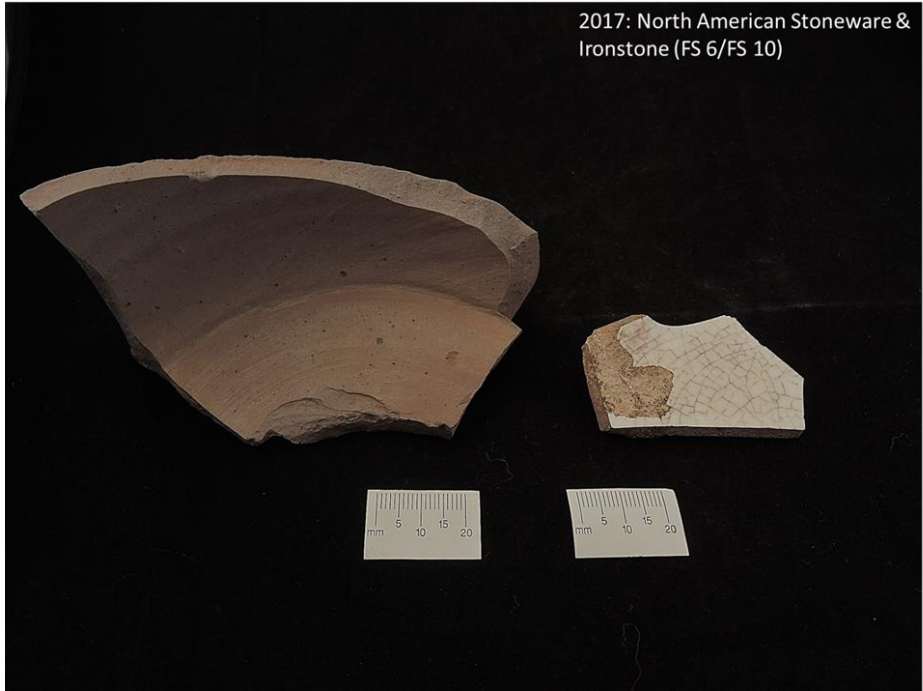


Figure 22. North American stoneware and ironstone sherds



Figure 23. Twentieth century whole glass bottles

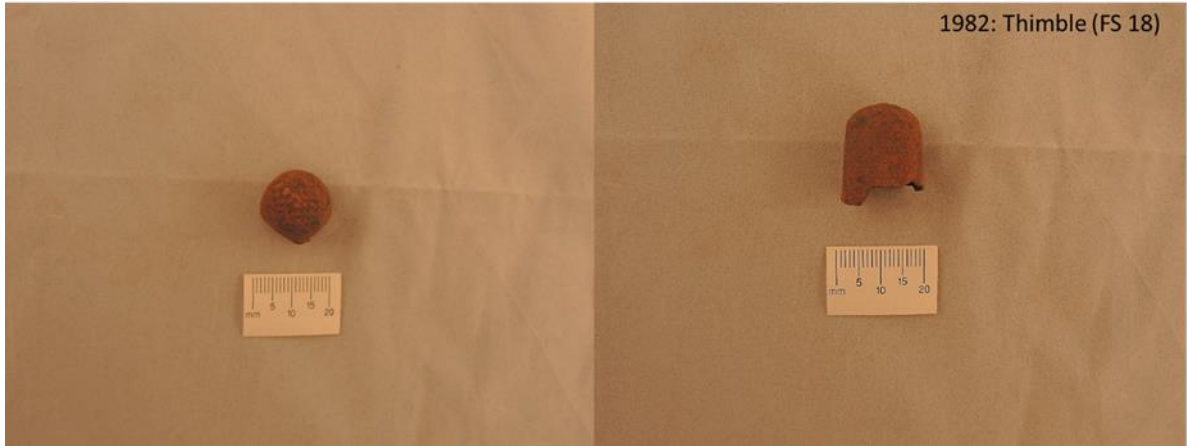


Figure 24. Cupric thimble



Figure 25. Gastrolith and drilled saprolite

2017: Rubber Bead (FS 4)

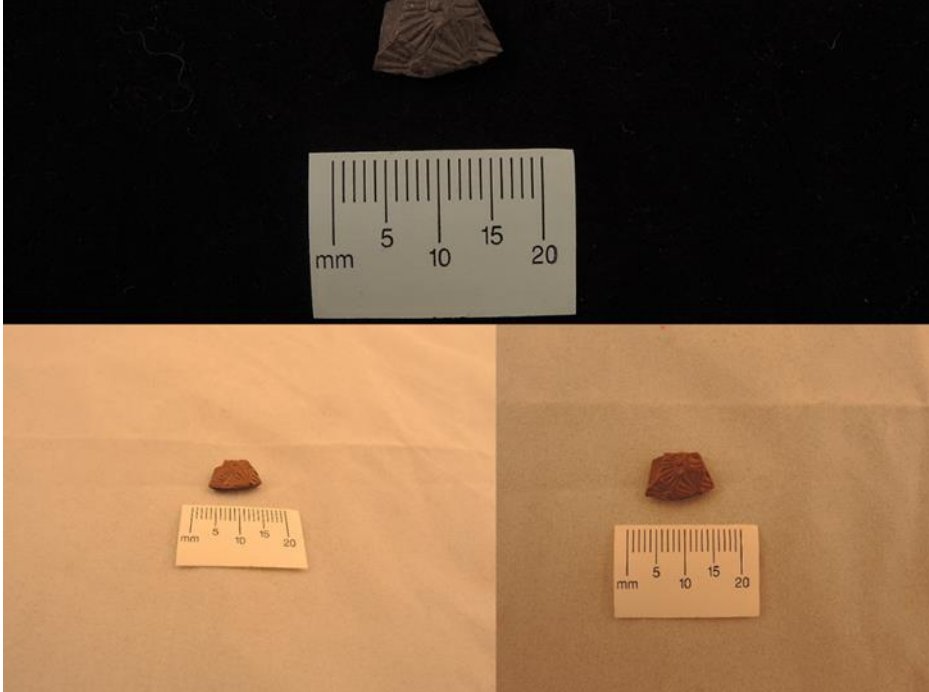


Figure 26. Hard rubber bead



Figure 27. Quartz biface fragment and polished stone



Figure 28. Nail variety and threaded screw

The outbuilding site was originally approached knowing there was a good possibility the excavation would encounter fill episodes and temporal artifactual deposition associated with different use periods. This theory prevailed due to the location of the foundation stones, as they appeared not to be disturbed. However, this was not the case. Archaeology encountered mixed contexts of artifacts as represented in [Figure 28](#). Field Specimen (FS) 10 was collected in 2017 from Test Unit 2, Stratum I, Level 1. As a surface level, mixed context would not be unexpected but provides evidence that fill episodes did not occur as discrete events on the outbuilding site. The figure includes two machine cut nails, one screw, and a wire (extrusion) nail. These different fasteners are in varying states of oxidation; however, the manufacture technology is easily identifiable. FS numbers are assigned and unique to a specified provenience, as is illustrated by this photograph the context and deposition of the artifacts did not follow the suspected patterns. This occurrence was not limited to FS 10 and occurred regularly across the outbuilding site in the 1982 and 2017 archeological investigations.

Table 12. Field Specimen 31 Table

FS 31: Test Unit 6, Strat II, Level 4- exterior, 45-52 cmbd (below datum)				
Diagnostic Artifact	Machine Cut Nail; 19 th Century	Unknown, Square Technology; wide-date range	Extrusion Manufacture Nail (wire); 20 th Century	Total
Quantity	2	1	4	7

[Table 12](#) represents the last stratigraphic layer that bared cultural materials from Test Unit 6. The test unit straddled the interior and exterior of the building, FS #31 was designated for collection from the exterior of the building. As illustrated above, the materials recovered from this stratum did not present a discrete temporal period. Nineteenth century materials were recovered from the same context as twentieth century artifacts. These artifacts could have been deposited in different ways, one being

deterioration and another a deconstruction event, and little evidence was found to suggest that the outbuilding was burned.

The results of the two excavations did not show drastic differences in the analysis. The 1982 excavation equaled the removal of 20 one meter by one meter test units. The 2017 investigation covered an area equal to 12 one meter by one meter units. The difference in the undertaking resulted in more artifacts recovered from the previous investigation. The median average diagnostic date range differs by 23 years. This is the likely result of artifacts possessing a wide date range, and may be due to the further degradation of iron artifacts such as nails. Between the separate investigations, an average median date for the site is 1870. The median average date ascribed to the 1982 artifact assemblage has been identified as 1881, the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The 2017 artifact assemblage is slightly earlier, dating to the third quarter of the nineteenth century 1858.5.

2017 Field Documentation

Unit Summary Form

44FX 0543

Page 1 of 8

Unit # 1 Unit Size 1m x 2m N-S Excav. 302, JMC, CH
 Unit Coordinates: SW N2321 E2369 Closed Date 5 Feb 2017
 Datum Height Boemas Datum Corner NW Closing Depth 65 cm bcd
 Purpose for unit placement Test both interior & exterior of the eastern end of the outbuilding for evidence of occupation period and use
 Near or adjacent units & direction and distance from:

Stratum	Levels	Interpretation
I	1	Gravel / stone dust
II	1	Top Soil
III	1	Pos plow scar → After TU7 prob tree root interference
IV	1	Subsoil
IV	2	Subsoil

FS#
 Int Ext ext int phoscar ext
 I: 2 3 II: 4 5 III: 6 IV: 1, 7

Photo Log #
 I: 73-75, 76-78 II: 76-78, 79-80 III: 79-80, 81-82 IV: 1: 79-80, 90-92
 IV: 2: 90-92, 113-115 West Wall: 116-117 South Wall: 118-119 East Wall: 120-121 Ext North Wall: 122-123
 Int South Wall: 126-127

Sites\JLC\Parks and Projects\OCPP\CART\Forms\TU_summary

Map Log #

Notes: Test unit 1 was dug in order to test the eastern portion of the outbuilding. The unit was placed so that an interior & exterior could be examined. First the gravel/dust was removed as strat I. All soil was 1/4" screened where nails were recovered. The top soil was then removed in which (glass, nails, ceramic, coal) were recovered. After removing this strata a post plowsear appeared in the southern part of the unit located on the exterior of the structure. The "plowsear" was then removed. Within the "plowsear" nails, a rounded/smooth rock, and a large piece of a salt glazed stoneware was found at the base of the "plowsear". The rest of the unit was then brought down to level with the "plowsear" to see if any other associated features were found. After removing 10cm of soil no other features were found however a few nails and additional post polished stones were found. An additional 10 cm was then dug into subsoil to confirm that no other features or cultural material was present. The unit was then closed and all walls were photoed. In addition the west wall was profiled.

To Note:

- * The majority of artifacts were found on the exterior of the structure but this is prob attributed to the exterior portion being the majority of the unit.
- * After removing to 7 directly west the plowsear is now a prob tree root interference

Unit Summary Form

44FX 0543

Page 1 of 7

Unit # 2 Unit Size 1m x 2m Excav. AGE/APH

Unit Coordinates: SW N2300 E2351 Closed Date 2/5/2017

Datum Height 10cm Datum Corner SW Closing Depth 46-48cm

Purpose for unit placement Unit is oriented E/W across the western stone foundation

Near or adjacent units & direction and distance from:
 Majority of units are to the east of us across the
 Rest of the stone structure

Stratum	Levels	Interpretation
I	1	AP Horizon, with fill; Beginning of cultural deposition
II	1	B Horizon, cultural level
III	1	B Horizon, some cultural deposition
III	2	B Horizon, culturally sterile

FS#

FS# 10, FS# 17, FS 29 & FS 30 & screen bag

Photo Log #

88 & 89, 107 - 109, 186 & 187, 229 - 241

Map Log #

1 Planview, East Wall Project; stone ^{west} wall foundation
project

Notes:

Majority of artifacts came from the exterior of the foundation
& included other types of artifacts besides nails,
* - Up until Strat III level, we did not
screen the exterior & interior walls separately

Unit Summary Form

44FX 0543

Page ___ of ___

Unit # 3 Unit Size 1 x 2m Excav. PAS/JM/

Unit Coordinates: SW N2323 E 2355 Closed Date 2/5/17

Datum Height 10cmags Datum Corner SE Closing Depth _____

Purpose for unit placement North/South running foundation stones to discern further use of site

Near or adjacent units & direction and distance from:

Stratum	Levels	Interpretation
<u>I</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>Gravel inclusions/overburden</u>
<u>II</u>	<u>1 & 2</u>	<u>A-horizon w/ cultural component</u>
<u>III</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>Subsoil - stonite</u>

FS#

11 # 25

Photo Log #

86/87, 101/102, 133-135, 179/190, 186-191, 192/193, 194/195, 196/197, 198/199

Map Log #

Notes:

TU3 excavated in arbitrary 10cm levels w/ natural strata. Stratum I consists of gravel/overburden layer underlain by Stratum II (intact A-horizon) w/ partial level 2 to catch up any remnant excavation from previous day's efforts. Stratum III was 10cm into sterile subsoil.

*Note: N/E coordinates should be recorded as N2382 E2355

Unit Summary Form

44FX 0543

Page ___ of ___

Unit # 4 Unit Size 1m x 2m Excav. 2/4/17

Unit Coordinates: SW N 2320 E 2357. Closed Date 2/4/17

Datum Height 10cm above Datum Corner NW Closing Depth

Purpose for unit placement In order to investigate the interior of the outbuilding.

Near or adjacent units & direction and distance from: 1m SE of TU 3 & 4m W of TU 6

Stratum	Levels	Interpretation
I	1	Fill deposited after previous excavation (2016)
II	1	Redeposited soil from previous excavation?
III	1	compact subsoil

FS# 9413

Photo Log # 84, 85, 96-98, 103-106, 130-132, 140-145, 148-151, 152-156, 157-160

Map Log #

Plan View & Profile

Notes:

TU 4 was excavated in 10cm arbitrary levels & natural stratigraphic breaks. Stratum I consisted of a 5YR 3/3 dark reddish brown silt loam w/ gravel inclusions. Artifacts primarily consisted of cut, wrought, & wire nails & one (1) piece of whiteware. Strat II was marked by a decrease in gravel inclusions and a uniform 5YR, 3/3 dark reddish brown w/ very little structure. Artifacts consisted of nails (corroded). The third Strat consisted of a 5YR 3/4 dark reddish brown silt w/ pockets of 7.5YR 5/8 clay. As depth increased, clay content increased. No artifacts were recovered from Strat III.

As depth increased, artifact density decreased. It is likely that soil & artifacts might have been deposited after the 2010 excavation. Test Unit 4 was excavated @ the base of Strat III Level 1

Unit Summary Form

44FX 0543

Page 1 of 8

Unit # S Unit Size 1.2 NS x 1.2 E/W Excav. ZDL, DRU, UP G

Unit Coordinates: SW 2323 / E 2363 Closed Date 04 FEB 2016

Datum Height 13m AGS Datum Corner NE Closing Depth 57 cm bd

Purpose for unit placement look for poss pit + hearth features
in structure

Near or adjacent units & direction and distance from:
TU 6 directly adjacent to South

Stratum	Levels	Interpretation
<u>I</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>Full assembled w/ site cap</u>
<u>II</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>infilling / Ap</u>
<u>III</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>sub soil CR ~ 50% mudstone</u>

FS# 8, 12, 15

Photo Log # 83, 93-95, 99-100, 128-129, 161-170

Unit Summary Form

44FX 0543

Page 1 of 7

Unit # 6 Unit Size 1m E/W x 2m N/S Excav. VP6, DRO, ZOL

Unit Coordinates: SW N2321/E2353 Closed Date 05 FEB 17

Datum Height 13cm ags Datum Corner NE of TWS Closing Depth 61 cm bd

Purpose for unit placement Explore variance in site soils between interior & exterior of structure

Near or adjacent units & direction and distance from: Adjacent & South of TWS

Stratum	Levels	Interpretation
<u>I</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>Disurbed + mixed w/ stone dust</u>
<u>II</u>	<u>1-4</u>	<u>Infilling of AP</u>
<u>III</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>CR subsoil w/ hist. Qty of mudstone</u>

FS# 19, 21, 26, 27, 31

Photo Log # 136-139, 183-185, 202-205, 214-225

Map Log #

Notes:

Unit straddled foundation
Soil from interior + exterior was given separate Lids + FS #'s
Slots contained a cross entirety of unit
↳ Slot I was associate with site cap
Slot II possible initials / Ap.

Unit Summary Form

44FX 0543

Page ___ of ___

Unit # 7 Unit Size 1m x 1m Excav. JCB, CH, SMC

Unit Coordinates: SW N 2321 E 2368 Closed Date 5 Feb 2011

Datum Height Seamas Datum Corner NW Closing Depth 60 cm bcd

Purpose for unit placement Further explore the cess feature in TU 4

Near or adjacent units & direction and distance from:

Directly west of unit 4 on east side of the out building

Stratum	Levels	Interpretation
I	1	Stone dust
II	1 5/2	Top Soil
F.I FF	1 5/2	Top Root / Root Interference
II	2 5/2	Subsoil
III	3 5/2	Subsoil
F.2 FF	1	Podest Run (Feature was soil was discarded)
F.I FF	1 N/2	Top Root / Root Interference
II	1 N/2	Subsoil

FS#

I: 20 II 5/2: 24 ^{was 41} F.I 5/2: 22, 23 F.2: 26 (discarded) ^{was 41} F.I N/2: 32, 34

Photo Log #

I: 146-147, 174-175 F.I FF 1 5/2: 174-175, 181-182 II 1 5/2: 174-175, 181-182 II 2 5/2: 181-182, 206-207
II 3 5/2: 206-207, 208-210 North Wall 5/2: 211-213 F.2 FF 1: 181-182, 200-201 F.I FF 1 N/2: 174-175, 206-207
II 1 N/2: 174-175, 212-213

Sites\JLCParks and Projects\OCPP\CART\Forms\TU_summary

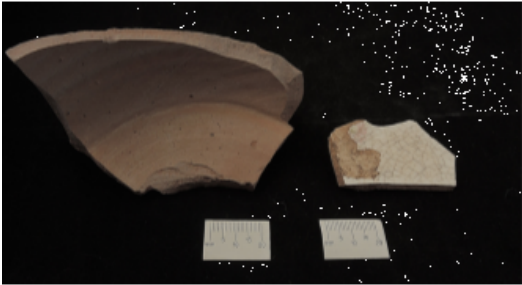
Map Log

Notes: Test unit 7 was opened in order to further explore the pos feature found in TU 1. First the stone dust was removed where nails were found. After the removal of stone dust the continuation of the feature first found in unit 1. The unit was then bisected between a North & South bisect. The south bisect was removed first starting with F1 in which nails were found. All soil was 1/2" screened over top and all soil that fell through was saved for wms. After the removal of feature 1 in the S bisect, a 10cm arbitrary level of subsoil was removed. Doing this revealed what appeared to be another feature located along the west wall. The feature was dug but it was concluded that it was rodent interference. The subsoil was then brought down even with the base of unit 1. A north wall profile of the south bisect was then taken. Feature 1 North bisect was then removed. After approx 3cm the boundary of the feature was altered (see plan view map). The feature was then removed and soil saved for wms after 1/2". Feature was determined to be a prob top root. A 10cm arbitrary level of the subsoil in the N bisect was then removed. A west wall profile was then drawn and as a south wall photo. Unit was then closed.

APPENDIX C
PUBLIC OUTREACH DOCUMENTS

The Hidden History of Walney

Archaeologists use a variety of methods to discover the history that can't be seen above ground. The methods include careful and precise recording of the location of artifacts and features to determine the **context** of the material remains. On the outbuilding site we used a total station to establish grid points and then used masons string to create a visual representation of the grid. By taking these first steps before excavation we were able to physically see the relationship of each unit to the other.



Different types of artifacts tell us a lot about the sites we work on. Sites that have a high number of ceramics could indicate the past location of a house that is no longer standing. Pictured to the left are two different pieces of ceramic that were recovered during the recent excavations. The ceramic to the left is a sherd of North American Stoneware, likely used for food/drink storage. The ceramic sherd on the right is an ironstone sherd, a type of ceramic still in production today. The sherd is probably from a plate.

An archaeologist in 1977, Stanley South, created functional groups for artifacts that allow archaeologists to categorize the different material remains they come across. One benefit of this grouping method is the ease of cross-comparison between similar site types. The chart to the right provides more detail on the nine different functional groups.

Adapted from, *Methods and Theory in Historical Archaeology*



The photograph above is an illustration of three nails and one screw that were recovered from the outbuilding excavation. 1,022 artifacts were collected from this site— more than half of which were nails!

Kitchen	Dishes/Plates, Glass Bottles
Bone	Food remains- bones that show evidence of processing (sheep, pig, cow, deer, other wild game)
Architectural	Nails/window glass
Furniture	Upholstery tacks, drawer pulls
Arms	Ammunition, gun flints, gun pieces
Clothing	Buttons, buckles
Personal	Jewelry, coins
Tobacco	Tobacco pipe
Activities	Farm tools, machine parts, ink well



This project would not be possible without the support of the Friends of Fairfax Archaeology. To get involved, please visit www.fafa.org and become a member today!





The photograph to the left is an overview of the outbuilding site from aerial imagery of Fairfax County taken in 1937. If you look closely you can see there was still a small building standing at this location. The building in the photograph is much smaller in length than the foundation stones visible on the surface today. It is likely that the structure was repurposed when the Machen family stopped farming the land.

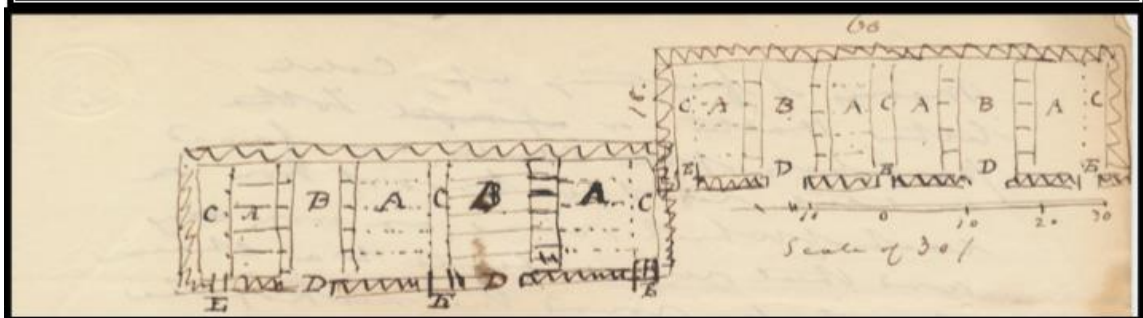


The above picture on the left is a image from Green Hill Plantation of a slave quarters taken in the early in 20th century, a small one room wooden frame structure with a brick chimney (Library of Congress). On the right is the "Ruined Slave Quarter" from Berryville, VA. This building was a two-room stone structure with a stone chimney (Library of Congress). No evidence of a chimney or heating source was found during the excavation of the outbuilding site.



The three artifacts shown left are drilled saprolite rock. Saprolite naturally occurs in the soil at ECL, so it is not an unusual material to find. However, the modification of the saprolite was undoubtedly done by a human hand. Items such as these are not datable and may represent cultural items related to the Native American population who lived on the land prior to the contact period in the 17th century.

Pictured below is the detailed drawing of the "Feeding House." We know it is the work of a member of the Machen Family, most likely James P. The drawing is from circa 1853. Transcription of the document told us that this building was 60 feet in length and 18 feet in width. The creator of the cow shed document specified in great detail the use of interior space of this building. Cows were to be kept in the sections marked with "A" - he figured there was room within the building for 20 cattle! The sections marked "B" were for root and winter crop storage. The sections marked "C" were passages for cleaning out the animal waste. The gaps marked with "D" and "E" were doors that allowed access into the individual stalls, as well as access for carts to bring in crops. (Walney Papers, 1853)



This project would not have been possible without the support of the Friends of Fairfax Archaeology group. For more information on upcoming events, symposiums, and membership please visit www.fofa.org and get involved in preservation and conservation of your local cultural resources!



Interested in volunteering on archaeological digs around Fairfax County? Visit <https://cartarchaeology.wordpress.com/> for more information on upcoming volunteer orientations. The excavation on the outbuilding site was powered by volunteers! Join us next time!

The Hidden History of Walney Farm

Good afternoon, how is everyone today? Good! It's definitely a great day to be out here at Ellanor C. Lawrence park- I usually just call it ECL. Has everyone been in the

visitor's center today? There are restrooms and a water fountain if you need. Otherwise, I would like to introduce you all to an archaeological site located here in the park that I recently had the pleasure of excavating.

Do many of you come out to ECL on a regular basis? It is one of my favorite parks in the county, so I try to get here even when I'm not working. I trust that most of you had the opportunity to hear a little bit about the history of Walney farm today? What I would like to share with you is the Hidden History of the farm.

How many people here know what archaeology is? Awesome! Right on track.

The Society for American Archaeology defines archaeology as:

...the study of the ancient and recent human past through material remains . It is a subfield of anthropology, which is the study of all human culture.

Archaeologists excavate sites to find artifacts, features, and other items left behind by people in the past. The material remains have the unique ability to provide a glimpse into the past. That is these seemingly simple items provide details on past peoples daily lives and who they may have been. In general, material remains refer to artifacts and features. Can anyone tell me what an artifact is? How about a feature?

Artifacts- an artifact is any item that has been used or modified by people.
Features - features are kind of like artifacts except they cannot be moved. For example, let's look at the foundation here in front of us. The stones that make up the outline of the foundation would be considered a feature. The foundation serves as a visual reminder that this simple outline of stones once was an important part of this farm.

Does anyone have any questions so far?

Okay, the recent archaeological project I worked on investigated this outbuilding site. Before starting the excavation, I had formulated some simple questions about the site. The questions centered on When, Who, What and Why. I skipped the “where” part, because I already knew the answer to that one.

I had to have a plan in place to get as many clues about the outbuilding that I could in a short period of time. Archaeologists find clues, much like detectives to solve mysteries of the past. This is done through excavation and in several ways- background research is a good one, especially on historic sites. Historical archaeologists can usually uncover historical documents to supplement the information they gather during an excavation. Besides documents, all archaeologists rely heavily on something we call context to help us understand what we have discovered. The context in which an artifact or feature is found tells an archaeologist a lot about land use and the people who lived here before.

Alright- I’ve used the word context a few times, who knows what that is? Context is the relationship of artifacts and features to one another within a site. Archaeologists record these details very specifically. The position of an artifact alone can tell us a lot about why it’s there or who put it there. When we record artifacts and features we use a horizontal and vertical location. Horizontal locations give us clues about what different activities were taking place in the past on a site. Vertical locations tell us when these activities were taking place. Artifacts that are found deeper in the soil have a tendency to be older than the ones found closer to the ground surface.

The first mystery to solve was when was this structure built?

To figure this out, I used a combination of artifacts and historical documents to determine a likely construction date. Archaeologists use artifacts to do this by recording the details of the artifact once it is out of the ground and back to the lab. Many of the artifacts found by historical archaeologists have a chronology that was being recorded by the people making them when they were being made. For example, historic ceramic sherds provide us with a reliable production timeline. Let's say you are excavating a home site or domestic dwelling and waaaaay down deep in a cellar feature you found a piece of "shell-edged pearlware" and this was the earliest datable artifact you found we know that shell-edged pearlware was first produced in 1775 and production lasted until 1840. This bit of ceramic tells us that the site does not pre-date 1775, but this doesn't work both ways- just because a piece of shell-edge is found on a site it does not mean that the structure was not built after 1840 . You probably know someone who has old ceramics in their house today!

After I excavated the site I used the artifact collection to determine a median or average date. If you look at the hand out there are three photos of the artifacts that were found- two pieces of ceramic, three nails and a threaded screw, and some modified saprolite. I've included the modified or altered saprolite as more of a curiosity, the nature of the object does not provide time-based information. However, the nails and ceramics do. After running some calculations on the artifacts I determined the site was constructed in the mid-1800's.

But guess what?! This answered my second question also- Who built this structure, the Machen family did. If you did take the opportunity to spend some time with Kirsten this afternoon you probably know that the Machen family purchased the farm

from Lewis' (who were direct descendants of the Browns) in 1844 this coincides with the outbuilding construction period.

Okay so now that we've answered the first two questions we still need to determine what this building was and why it was constructed in the mid-1800's. Archaeologists use similar methods to answer these questions as too. I mentioned before- detailing the attributes or characteristics of an artifact to determine what the items were used for in the past, examining historical records, and careful excavation keeping mind context is the most valuable information we record. Additionally, we consider the frequency of the items to determine what kinds of activities were taking place on a site.

Now for a little bonus history- the history of archaeology- in 1977 Stanley South (an archaeologist) published a book for archaeologists and he talked about some really booooooring (or fascinating) stuff- it all depends on who you are. If by chance you are interested, the book is Method and Theory in Historical Archeology. Anyway, he created nine groups for artifacts that assigned a general use for the everyday items left behind.

The categories are :

Kitchen	Dishes/Plates, Glass Bottles
Bone	Food remains- bones that show evidence of processing (sheep, pig, cow, deer, other wild game)
Architectural	Nails/window glass
Furniture	Upholstery tacks, drawer pulls
Arms	Ammunition, gun flints, gun pieces
Clothing	Buttons, buckles
Personal	Jewelry, coins
Tobacco	Tobacco pipe

Activities	Farm tools, machine parts, ink well
------------	-------------------------------------

Archaeologists use these groups to determine site use or what we call function. Function can mean what was going on at the site or what an artifact was used for. This is the what part of the mystery and these everyday items can tell us a lot.

Does anyone here have any guesses on what this building was? Many different uses have been suggested in the past: Enslaved domestic dwelling, tool shed, barn or stable.

- What type of artifacts do you think we would find if this were a domestic dwelling? Ceramics, glass bottles, personal items, food remains- right.
- What if the building was used as a tool shed? Machine parts, tools, farm implements, maybe some personal items that were lost.
- What if the outbuilding were a barn or stable? Tack pieces- bridle parts, saddle parts, tools, farm implements, and again maybe some personal items that were misplaced, dropped, or lost.

The excavation uncovered all of these items (besides tobacco pipe fragments). The most common item recovered were nails- but there was not a lot of window glass (both architectural material remains. We also came across large pieces of sheet metal, a galvanized tub, barrel hoop, large plow parts, and machine parts. The frequency of these items led me to believe that we were probably not looking at an enslaved domestic dwelling site.

So, I did some more background research- I looked into the architectural history of enslaved African American dwellings and common artifact types that are found on these sites. I realized that what I had found did not fit the archetype (or typical example) of an enslaved house site dating to the mid-1800's.

After coming to this realization, I had to do more research. I came across a document in the Walney Papers collection that outlined building plans for a cow shed. If any of you are familiar with the agricultural history of the park you know that Machens either built or improved the dairy that is across the lawn just to the north of here. When I found this- I thought Ah-Ha! The cow shed is outlined on the document and the author describes the size, construction, and use of interior space in detail.

“The feeding house here delineated is 60 feet in length, by 18 in width.” That sounded familiar to me. When I stretched a long tape across the outline of stones I measured 64 feet. The width is approximately 20 feet, but varies slightly across the site.

Also, when you look at the author’s original plan drawing you can see that the east side of the building is drawn to be slightly north of the west side causing this sort of corner we can see here today. And again, I thought ah-hah! The document has been dated to 1853 and was definitely a product of one of the Machens.

So now, we have discovered the what and the why- a cow shed to support dairy agriculture. Then, when we put it all together we get **The When, the Who, the What, and the Why:** The structure dates to the mid-1800s, during the Machen family period of occupation, and was originally a cow pen to support their growing dairy operation.

Historians and archaeologists have found some evidence that there was another house here in the core area of Walney, probably just to the south and east of the stone house visitor center. Primary documents from the Machen family tell us that the family would have lived in that house, not the stonehouse. From that vantage point the Machens

would have been able to keep watch over the 19th century dairy agriculture operation that they were growing.

APPENDIX D
CHEMICAL SOIL ANALYSIS

Soil Sample Analysis and Methods

After the completion of the 2017 excavation, fourteen soil samples were collected for chemical analysis. Collection of the samples from the interior and exterior of the building occurred at an interval of approximately three through five meters. Soils for chemical analysis from the interior of the building numbered three. The sample extraction avoided both the current and past unit excavation locations. Soil samples from the exterior of the building totaled 11 at approximately three to five meters from the foundation stones. The exterior sample placement extended well beyond the perimeter of the 1982 and 2017 excavation target. The placement of the exterior soil samples was an attempt to identify potential areas of discreet human activity related to a domestic dwelling. In addition, the north exterior of the outbuilding was excluded from the test sample due to trail building and related disturbances.

Current vegetative conditions surrounding the outbuilding site include manicured grass to the east, tall grasses with leaf litter and other organic materials along the southern periphery, with tall grasses and organic materials on the western edge. The outbuilding and the immediate surrounding area topography does not possess drastic slopes and remains relatively level until gradual upslope to the east and gentle downslope to the west ([Figure 29](#)). The collection of soil samples occurred within the level area and considered prudent for testing due to the topography.

Ellanor C. Lawrence Park: 44FX0543 Topographic Map

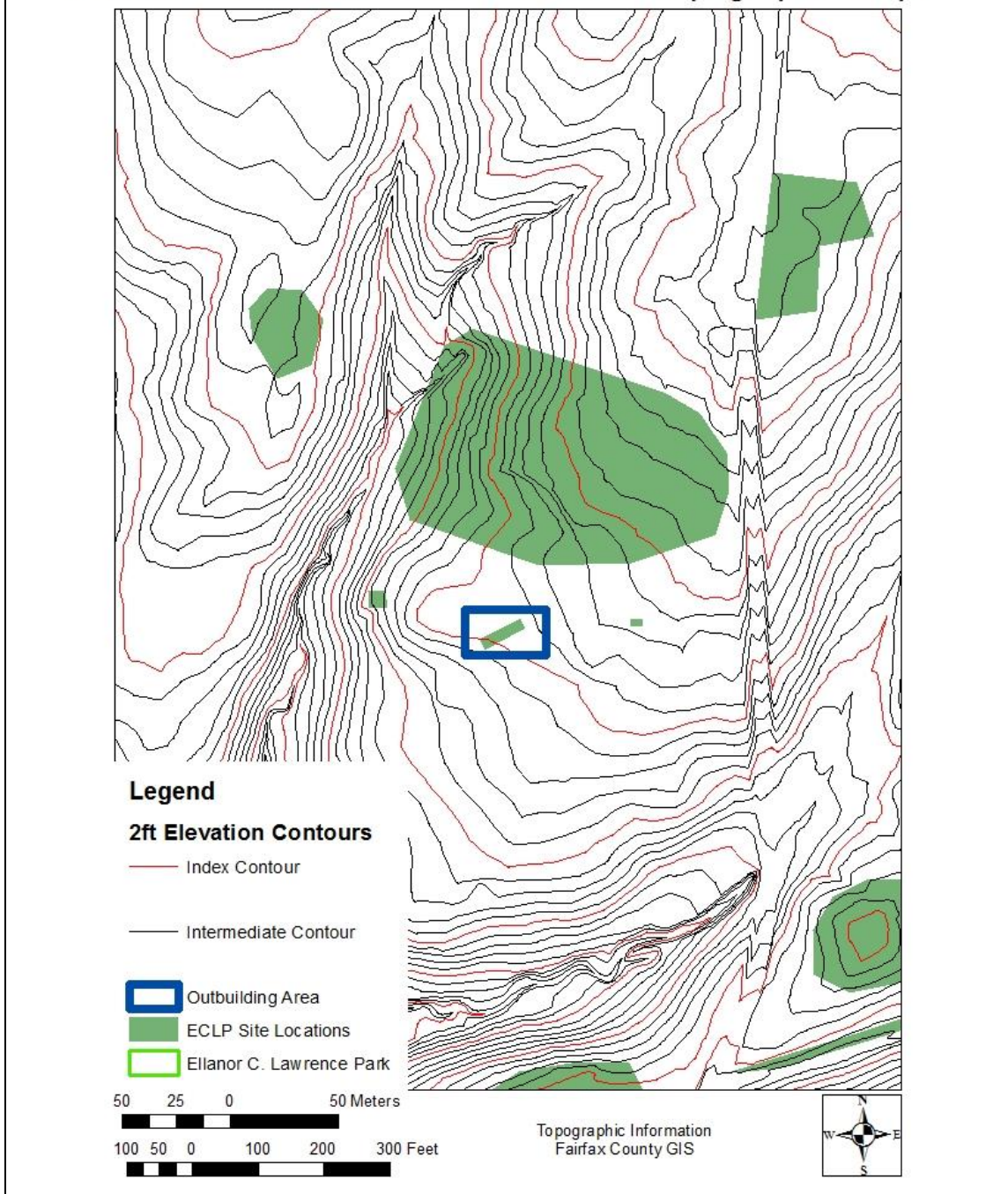


Figure 29. Ellanor C. Lawrence Park, 44FX0543, topographic map

All soil samples were collected from 5-10 centimeters below the current ground surface in the Ap horizon. A larger soil sample collection from the outbuilding site and

the larger Walney site would most likely help to clarify the results, but due to monetary and time constraints, this method was not employed. All soil samples collected were sent to the Virginia Tech lab for processing. Table 13 lists the results of the 14 samples taken in exterior and interior of the outbuilding; Figure 30 maps the location of the soil test. Interior soil samples from the building correspond with Test 12, 13, and 14. The remaining soil tests were collected from the exterior.

Soil pH analysis has been used as a tool in archaeology for over 50 years, gaining ground in the 1960s (Deetz & Dethlefsen 1963). Today archaeologists utilize basic chemical analysis beyond the pH to identify areas of human activity and to supplement the excavation results for a better understanding of past land use. Soil chemical analysis has proven to be a useful tool for archaeologists in identifying areas of human activity, as well as determining agricultural land use (Gall, 2012). For example, high levels of phosphorous in soil are indicative of an area used for animal husbandry and chemically signify the presence of human or animal tissue or waste (Heath, 1999). The presence of calcium indicates the presence of bone or shell, potassium indicates wood or wood ash, and a higher presence of magnesium indicates past burning episodes (Heath, 1999).

Phosphorous levels from all tests range from medium to very high, potassium ranges from medium low to very high, calcium medium to very high, and magnesium from high to very high. Phosphorous levels vary greatly across the outbuilding site, two of the interior tests have a very high occurrence of phosphorous. This may indicate that the structure was indeed used as a cow shed; as animal or human waste can cause these

elevated levels (Heath, 1999). Archaeological investigations have also revealed that phosphorous levels may be elevated by inorganic waste (Gall, 2012).

Potassium levels vary, even more widely than phosphorous, across the site. Test results indicated medium low to very high occurrences of potassium. Potassium indicates the presence of wood or wood ash (Heath, 1999), no ash was observed anywhere on the site. The high levels of potassium occurring around the exterior of the building are likely from decaying wood; there was no indication of decaying architectural wood on the premises. However, archaeological investigations revealed a high frequency of nails, evidence of a wooden frame construction. Potassium may also indicate a location where wood burned or charcoal was deposited (Gall, 2012).

The presence of calcium in the soil tests also varies across the site, from medium to very high. The highest amount of calcium identified in soil testing came from an interior test (Test 13); however, the other two interior tests did not show the same elevated levels. High levels of calcium can indicate decaying bone or shell, both are material remains that are high in calcium (Heath, 1999). Calcium can also indicate the presence of other wastes such as manure, mortar, or charcoal (Gall, 2012).

Magnesium levels do not vary as greatly across the site as the other elements. The presence of magnesium in the soil ranges from high to very high. The appearance of magnesium in chemical soil analysis has been related to burning episodes (Heath, 1999). No archaeological evidence directly indicative of a fire event was observed during the excavation; however, the artifact assemblage did contain a number of well-preserved machine cut nails, these may have annealed in a fire event. Prior to FCPA ownership of ECLP oral history has related a fire event at the icehouse. After the fire, the icehouse was

not rebuilt and was used as a trash dump (John Shafer, personal communication, October 2016). An archaeological investigation at the icehouse confirmed the oral history; however, there is no formal archaeological report associated with the investigation.

Soil acidity or potential hydrogen varied across the site from 4.9 through 6.1; nine of the 14 tests have highly acidic soils measuring between 5.0 and 5.5 (Maguire, 2009). Virginia soils are notorious for high acidic properties affecting preservation of organic material remains (Maguire, 2009).

Table 13. Soil Chemical Analysis Results

Soil Chemical Analysis Results					
Test For:	P	K	Ca	Mg	pH
Test 1	30	225	1924	257	5.6
Rate	M	H	H+	VH	
Test 2	81	83	1436	160	4.9
Rate	H	M-	M+	H-	
Test 3	94	233	1445	211	5.2
Rate	H+	H	H-	H+	
Test 4	74	325	1183	201	5.4
Rate	H	VH	M	H+	
Test 5	71	334	1787	274	5.4
Rate	H	VH	H	VH	
Test 6	52	377	1869	210	5.1
Rate	H-	VH	H	H+	
Test 7	44	206	1885	255	5.4
Rate	H-	H-	H	VH	
Test 8	50	189	1335	195	5.3
Rate	H-	H-	M+	H+	
Test 9	27	159	974	206	5.1
Rate	M	M+	M	H+	
Test 10	191	272	1439	176	5.2
Rate	VH	H	M+	H	
Test 11	34	369	2107	223	6
Rate	M+	VH	H+	VH	
Test 12	80	129	1979	272	6.1
Rate	H	M	H+	VH	
Test 13	137	248	2601	302	5.9
Rate	VH	H	VH	VH	
Test 14	358	215	1096	145	5.1
Rate	VH	H	M	H-	

(P) Phosphorous; (K) Potassium; (Ca) Calcium; (Mg) Magnesium; (pH) Potential Hydrogen

Ellanor C. Lawrence Park: Soil Chemical Sample Locations



Figure 30. Ellanor C. Lawrence Park soil sample locations

Soil Sample 3 ([Table 14](#)) extraction came from outside the outbuilding and approximately ten meters from the foundation. Exterior placement examined the soils

outside of the immediate outbuilding area and used as a control. However, due to the location of the outbuilding in the core area of the dairy operation and the farmhouse it is likely that this space would have been used for some activity in the past. Today's landscape does not reveal what activities these could have been.

Table 14. Soil Test 3 Control Results

Soil Test 3: Control Results					
Element	P	K	Ca	Mg	pH
Test 3	94	233	1445	211	5.2
Rating	H+	H	H-	H+	

No clear pattern emerged from the soil chemical analysis. The results clearly show that activities took place across the site, from the interior to the exterior. Particular interest in the soil chemicals to the south of the outbuilding stemmed from the probably location of doors for animal waste removal. Soil tests placed on the south side of the outbuilding numbered SS4-SS8. High levels of phosphorous, potassium, calcium, and magnesium existed in these tests; this may be representative of past agricultural activities and cleaning out of cattle stalls ([Table 15](#)).

Table 15. Exterior Soil Tests South of Outbuilding

Exterior Soil Test Results: South Edge					
Element	P	K	Ca	Mg	pH
Test 4	74	325	1183	201	5.4
Rating	H	VH	M	H+	
Test 5	71	334	1787	274	5.4
Rating	H	VH	H	VH	
Test 6	52	377	1869	210	5.1
Rating	H-	VH	H	H+	
Test 7	44	206	1885	255	5.4
Rating	H-	H-	H	VH	
Test 8	50	189	1335	195	5.3
Rating	H-	H-	M+	H+	

Interior soil chemical tests revealed variable levels of the elements commonly used to distinguish activity areas; they did not exhibit a consistent elevated pattern ([Table](#)

16). Research led to the suspicion that the interior samples results would show elevated levels of phosphorous, potassium, calcium, and magnesium due to their common location within the building and therefore in direct contact with animal waste. The results failed to meet expectations, as Table 13 illustrates the presence of these elements in all tests, but in inconsistent rates. In fact, when comparing the levels in the interior tests with the exterior tests no one sample stands out.

Table 16. Interior Soil Tests of Outbuilding

Interior Soil Test Results					
Element	P	K	Ca	Mg	pH
Test 12	80	129	1979	272	6.1
Rating	H	M	H+	VH	
Test 13	137	248	2601	302	5.9
Rating	VH	H	VH	VH	
Test 14	358	215	1096	145	5.1
Rating	VH	H	M	H-	

In an effort to better understand the soil chemical levels surrounding the Walney historic core area, it would be prudent to further test the extent of today's manicured level and the portions of the landform that are wooded to further study the soil chemistry of the area.

APPENDIX E
CHAIN OF TITLE

Table 17. Chain of Title: Walney, North of Big Rocky Run

Chain of Title: Walney, North Side of Big Rocky Run		
Year	Event/Description	Record
1728	Thomas, Lord of Fairfax to Richard Britt grants 1,140 acre land patent; a grant error was made and the land was resurveyed to 648 acres.	NNGB B:165
1730s	Richard Britt wills Scarlett Hancock 400 acres.	No Information
1730s	Richard Britt's will transfers 248 acres to Lettice Hancock Smith.	No Information
1740	Scarlett Hancock wills John Hancock 400 acres, Scarlett is John's mother.	Will of Scarlett Hancock/PWWB C:272
1761	Thomas Brown purchases 400 acres from John Hancock.	LCDB B:170
Unknown	Lettice Hancock and Smith Langfitt grant Hancock Smith 248 acres; Hancock Smith is the son of Lettice.	No Information
1769	Hancock Smith transfers 248 acres to Coleman Brown; Coleman is the son of Thomas Brown.	No Information
September 1793	Thomas Brown transfers his land by way of will to Coleman Brown. The will was written October 16, 1791 and included the land Thomas Brown lived on and the land he purchased from John Hancock.	LCWB D:344

Table 18. Chain of Title: Walney, South Side of Big Rocky Run

Chain of Title: Walney, South Side of Big Rocky Run		
Year	Event/Description	Record
1728	Francis Awbrey receives a 700 acre patent for land on Rocky Cedar Run.	NNGB B:106
Unknown	Francis Awbrey transfers 700 acres to Colonel John Tayloe.	PWDB B:5
March 1740	Colonel John Tayloe transfers 700 acres to Captain Willoughby Newton.	PWDB D:366
July 20, 1743	Captain Willoughby Newton receives land grant on both sides of Big Rocky Run, consolidating his lands.	NNGB F:113
1767	Catherine Lane nee Newton is transferred approximately 350 acres of Newton's Loudon County land holding upon Willoughby's death.	WC 14:416; Newton's will
1769	John and Catherine Lane, married transfer James Hardage Lane 350 acres.	No Information

1810	Upon James Lane's death his estate was transferred. Missing deed book, missing information.	FCDB K2
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Table 19. Chain of Title Walney, Two Acres North of Big Rocky Run

Chain of Title: Walney, Two Acres North of Big Rocky Run		
Year	Event/Description	Record
1816	Coleman Brown to George Brittan transfers 2 acres.	FCDB P2:80; deed book missing
Mid-December 1818	Estate of George Brittan, deceased, transfers 2 acres to James L. Triplett.	FCDB R2:32; no additional information
Later December 1818	James L. Triplett and wife Martha transfer 2 acres of land to Coleman Brown; records show the transfer included a large stone dwelling house.	FCDB R2:32; no additional information
December 1829	Mary C. Brown Lewis inherits 2 acres from father Coleman Brown upon his death; includes the large stone dwelling house "built by George Brittan."	FCWB P1:405; will written November 13, 1829

Table 20. Chain of Title Walney: Includes all of Walney Property

Chain of Title Walney: Includes all of Walney Property		
Year	Event/Description	Record
April 1844	Lewis H. Machen purchases 725 acres, 1 rood, 22 poles from the heirs of Coleman Brown: Mary C.B. Lewis and children. This included the land where Coleman Brown resided with exception of a 1/8 acre burial plot.	FCDB I3:198
1863	Upon the death of Lewis H. Machen land ownership was transferred to his children Arthur W., Emmeline, and James P. Machen Sr.	No Information
1887	Emmeline Machen's share of Lewis H. Machen's was transferred to Arthur W. and James P. Machen Sr.; her brothers.	No Information
1935	Ellanor C. Lawrence purchases Walney property from the heirs of Arthur W. and James P. Machen Sr.	No Information
March 1971	The estate of Ellanor C. Lawrence and Fairfax County National Bank transfer property rights to the Fairfax County Park Authority; this includes the entirety of the property that was transferred from Lawrence's to the FCPA.	FCDB 3446:669

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