

VIRGINIANA FILE

*Historic Sites
(Bel Air)*

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Site Report Of A Dig On The
Grounds Of Bel Air Plantation

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Anth. 589-Holland
Dec. 11, 1974

Typed By Helen Brewer

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Preface

It's impossible to learn all there is to know about archaeology. And it must be nearly impossible to learn all that's necessary to dig any particular site. It's a case of the more you learn, the more you realize how much more there is to learn. This applies twofold when one is a novice archaeologist. Therefore, when I chose, for the first time, my very own site to excavate and report on, I wanted to choose something which would not be particularly difficult to analyze. This makes sense so far-first time out, don't tackle Olduvai. It seemed to me imminently wiser to excavate a colonial site rather than an archaic site. After all, colonial isn't all that old and it would be much easier to identify artifacts of that time period than those of an archaic period. This hypothesis went quickly down the drain as it became immediately obvious that there is no such thing as a "non-difficult" excavation. Some sites may be more complicated than others, but all sites have their definite, unique problems; therefore, the recognition and identification of artifacts by the inexperienced eye will forever be a difficult task. Once one has recognized these difficulties, and the initial shock has worn off, the didactic value of the excavation still remains and may even be enhanced.

Being the director as well as the main excavator of the site, I experienced the age-old story of the tremendous enthusiasm of a crew worker drying up almost completely as soon as work was begun. Nevertheless, my brother, Rob, was still helpful and I appreciate it. Another avid enthusiast, one who retained her enthusiasm, was Deborah Curtis, a student of Brentsville District High School. I met Debbie shortly after beginning excavations, at an Open House at the plantation. Having assisted in a dig on Bel Air Plantation during the summer, she immediately offered her assistance and accompanied me almost every weekend thereafter. Debbie's previous experience with colonial

archaeology was of great help to me.

My cousin, Mark Walters, extended his assistance to the project until he was hospitalized suddenly. Thanks are also extended to another part-time crew member, Mark Powers, a fellow UVa student. My appreciation also for his occasional help with my prose.

But with the continual plodding through the trail of discarded hypotheses, I discovered that, with no exceptions, my greatest appreciation goes to my mother. Not only did she supply lunch, gas and constant encouragement, she was the best excavator of the whole crew and I love her.

Of course, I would never have known of the site if it hadn't been for Robert Miller, a social studies teacher at Stonewall Jackson Senior High School. Mr. Miller is a former teacher of mine and I knew he had conducted a summer field school in the area. He was most obliging in providing me with information, helping to identify artifacts, and supplying all the tools required for the excavation. The project would have been doomed from the start, though, had Dr. Flory barred his gates to me. He was very cooperative and I commend his interest and willingness to help in the science of archaeology.

In addition, I wish to thank Michael A. Hoffman, assistant professor at UVa, for his aid in analyzing some of my data and his guidance in the proper technique of excavating a structure.

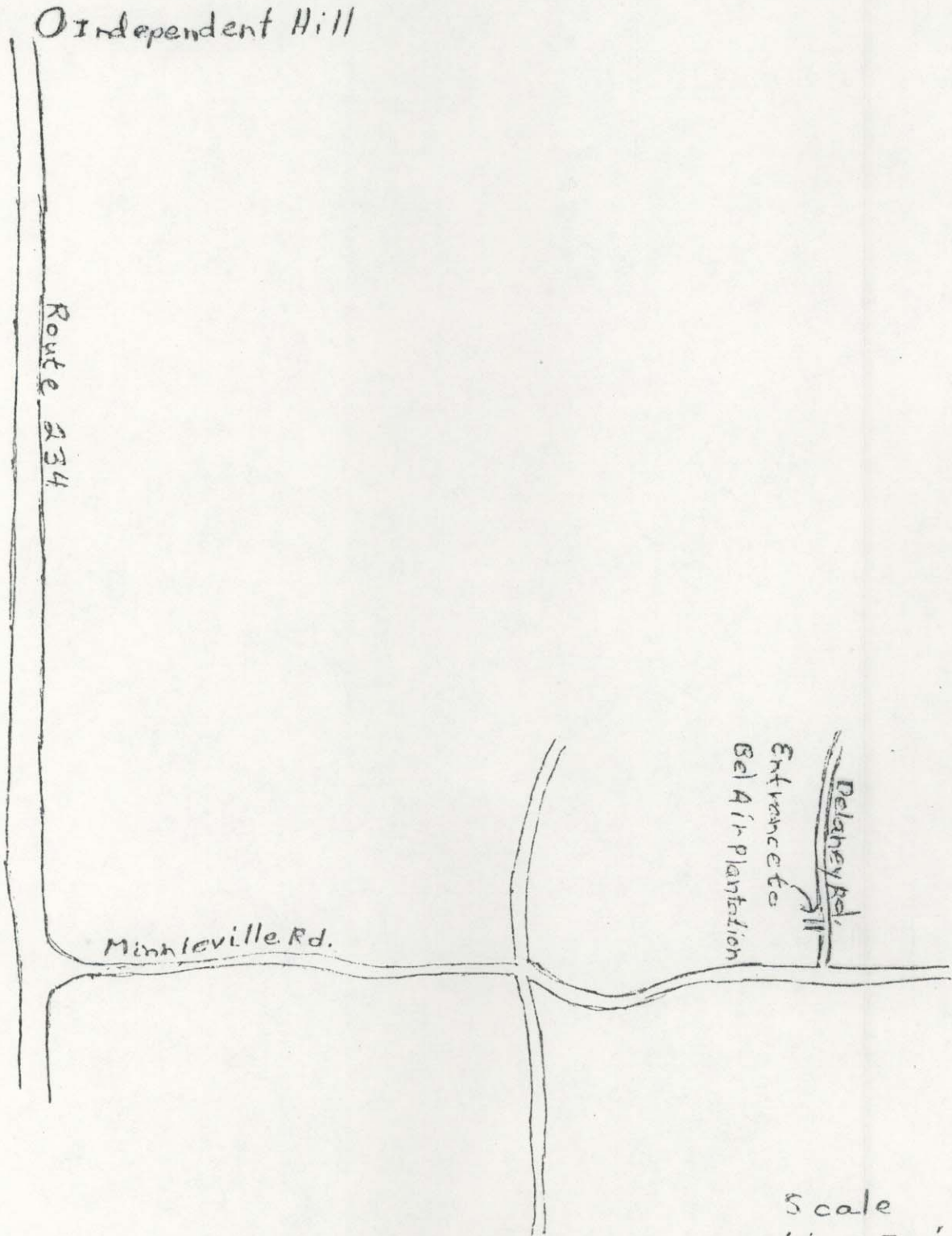
Introduction

Bel Air Plantation is in Prince William County south of Independent Hill on Route 234, between three and five miles east on Minnieville Road, off of which you make a left onto Delaney Road going about .3 miles to the plantation.

As I stated in the preface, I learned of Bel Air Plantation from Mr. Robert Miller. Mr. Miller conducted a summer field school there for high school students. With the aid of Dr. Flory, he went through the history of the plantation trying to decide the best location for staking a site. Unfortunately, the most reliable information turned out to have been given by a man who had lived nearby in 1900. This man said that to the best of his recollection there was a log cabin and a carriage house standing behind and flanking each side of the house. Well, "to the best of my recollection" isn't a whole lot to go on, but Mr Miller staked out an area that would have seemed most likely for the log cabin. Success! The man's memory had served him well and though he hadn't known the position in which the cabin had been sitting, he hit the exact location.

Well, having nothing else to go on myself, I decided to shoot for the carriage house. After looking over the area with Mr Miller, I chose my location, staked the site, and began.

Approximate Location of Bel Air
(in Prince William County)



Scale
1 in = 5 mi

A Short History

Bel Air was built by Charles Ewell in 1740 and named after his childhood home situated along the Potomac-Belle Air. Bel Air was the Ewell family home for some generations, yet it is better known as having been the home of Parson Weems, who had married into the family. From what I can gather about the good reverend, he spent most of his time roaming the countryside in search of adventure and giving out blessings, and actually spent little time at home. However, Parson Weems is said to be buried in the small family cemetery, far behind the house. Unfortunately, all the tombstones have been stolen and no one knows exactly where he (or anyone else, for that matter) should be.

An advertisement in the Phoenix Gazette lists the following outhouses on the plantation in 1826: "kitchen, smokehouse, ice house, stable, corn house, extensive cattle sheds, all nearly new." Of course, "all nearly new" can mean any thing when a man is trying to sell something. However, the ad is something to go on if and when further excavations are conducted.

The plantation was bought in 1948 by Dr. and Mrs. Flory, the present owners, after having set empty for 18 years. They made only necessary restorations to the house, so it is still pretty much in its original condition.

The Dig

The plantation was purchased by its present owner in 1948. At that time, none of the outbuildings were still standing and most of the land had been, or has since been plowed. In deciding where to set up my site, I had the following points to consider; 1) the position of the cabin as related to the house, 2) the sloping of the ground level, and 3) the fact that the yard had been plowed.

The southwest corner of the cabin was 165 feet from the back of the house. The cabin runs along an east-west line diagonal to the house. Because of the strange angle of the cabin, I decided to stake my site running north-south. This was done under the assumption that plantations are normally designed symmetrically in order to be aesthetically pleasing and to make the best practical use of space. My datum point (the southeast stake) was set 86ft. 4in. west of the southwest corner of the cabin, though not in a direct line. There are a couple of reasons for choosing that great a distance. Mr. Miller had previously dug a test square, 10ft. by 10ft. approximately 53 ft. away from the cabin; the square was virtually dry. For me to have set up on the side of the square closest to the cabin would have required taking out a couple of trees. Therefore, I staked out a site 5ft. by 23ft. consisting of four 5ft. by 5ft. squares with 1ft. balks between them. The site was relatively level ground, somewhat lower than the cabin.

The stakes were identified both alphabetically along the east-west lines, and numerically, along the north-south lines. The squares were identified by the south-east stake, therefore being A1, C1, E1, and G1. This system would enable me to enlarge the site from east to west by making the numbers negative, and also to the north by simply continuing the alphabet.

Work began on the site Sunday, September 22 and continued every weekend through Saturday, December 7, weather permitting. After staking the site, we removed the sod, going through it just in case there was anything of interest. The only things found were very small pieces of decayed brick and

burned wood. We went down in arbitrary levels, starting 0-3in., keeping graphed level forms of everything we found of any importance.

On the second day of actual digging, little was accomplished. The plantation was visited by the Prince William Historic Commission and they were all very interested in seeing an archaeologist at work. I must confess that I was nervous and felt rather inadequate, but I only passed on information of which I was certain, and as there was no one who knew more than I, things didn't go too badly. The next day, however, was much worse as an open house was being held for about seven of the historic homes in the county. Bel Air was one of the most popular attractions and my work did not go unnoticed. Everyone was very interested and curious and many had experiential stories to tell. I recognized the valuable opportunity of presenting archaeology scientifically to the public and of correcting several long-standing, mistaken ideas on the subject (particularly the use of metal detectors), but mostly I just wanted them to go away and let me work. One good thing came of all this - I recruited another worker, Deborah Curtis, who had worked with Mr. Miller this summer. I won't go into a day-by-day discussion of the work that went on, but rather a summary of activities and reactions of the participants as we came across unidentified objects, continuously formed and disposed of hypotheses, and tried to keep our sanity.

The first find to really excite me was a good sized chunk of wood protruding from the east wall of A1. After clearing the wall further, we found wood to be in several pieces, and wood also protruded from three other places in the wall. I wasn't at all sure what to make of it at first; however, this wood suddenly began appearing in great quantities in every square. What started out as an exciting discovery soon turned into a damned nuisance. Every time trowel scraped earth, wood pieces or traces could be seen. There was no rhyme or reason to the distribution, all the wood was burned, and the soil associated with it was quite reddened. My first conclusion was, therefore, that the building had burned down.

Other exciting firsts were the first nail and the first piece of glass. The

second nail was great, too. Even the third nail attracted attention. After that, it was simply record and put it into the bag. Glass was the same story. Ceramics were always good to find as they offer the best dating methods. One day, Debbie made an exciting find-black, curved, made of some unknown material, with raised lettering, partially broken away, on the bottom. It turned out to be the base of some kind of electrical device. The lettering- _mps and _co - that gave it away. Debbie also found the rather bedraggled remains of the sole of a tennis shoe. She made up for it though, with other finds.

My mother's most exciting find was a coil of "horse hair" (identified by M.A. Hoffman) which was really a coil of very finely drawn copper wire. I believe she was simply trying to fulfill my hopes of finding a carriage complete with horses.

In addition to all this was the never ending supply of quartz. Quartz by the ounce, by the pound, by the ton. It was amazing!

False finds were not the only problem. A couple of weekends we lost anywhere from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of our work force, (Debbie) when she had to take SAT and Achievement tests. On the fourth week of excavations tragedy struck when my cousin and I were both in auto accidents. I was unable to dig for the next four weekends. The biggest obstacle of all, however, was the lack of time and manpower. With only weekends to work in, some of which were too cold to work longer than two to three hours each day, and with a crew of only two to four people, removal of large amounts of earth were impossible. By the time further digging became impossible, the site had been expanded by two more 5ft. by 5ft. squares adjacent to and east of E1 and G1. The greatest depth in any one square was 11 inches for an area of about 14 inches by 10 inches. The average depth was 5 inches to 7 inches.

What items we did recover were sufficient to prove that some kind of building had stood there. Whether or not it was a carriage house could not be ascertained.

The Structure(s)

Since the ground had been plowed, we didn't have to dig down too far before finding the first few artifacts. The top humus layer of earth was only about two inches deep. The next layer, a combination of loose yellow and red clay was another one-two inches. From there on out it was good old Virginia red clay, with an occasional lump of sandy yellow clay.

As I've mentioned, we immediately began finding burned wood scattered haphazardly all through squares A1-G1. It was impossible to record every trace of wood, so only the larger pieces were graphed individually, while large areas that were filled with little pieces are also indicated on the map. However, traces of wood appeared continuously all through the squares and these have not been recorded. The wood runs an average depth of two inches to ~~six~~ inches. The only aspect of the wood that showed any regularity was a red stripe in the soil, approximately 4in.-5in. wide running from the northwest wall of A1 to the southwest wall of C2 (at a slight angle). This stripe is at least 5 inches deep (starting 2 inches below ground level) and is dotted throughout with burned wood. I would imagine that this stripe was caused by a fallen plank when the building burned down (I have already stated my belief that the building was destroyed by fire and my reasons for that belief.). The only other "feature" in A1 worth lingering over is a hole by the northwest stake about 3 inches in diameter. It's about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, and there are pieces of wood on the inside sides and at the bottom. The hole could well have been a post hole, perhaps used for partitioning rooms, as the hole is rather small. However, since there are no other holes nearby, nor other features to associate it with, definite identification and explanation of its use is presently impossible.

The next square, C1, turned up the greatest number of artifacts, and was the deepest all around. There is one area in this square that attracted my attention while digging. In the southeast quadrant is an area about 13 inches long and 6 inches wide. The north side is flanked by several fair sized

pieces of quartz, while the rest of the area is full of burned wood. I suppose it's possible that it was once a fireplace, perhaps used by Civil War soldiers to warm their hands and heat their coffee. But that's grasping at straws, and it's more likely to be a natural, though suggestive pattern.

The next four squares - E1, E0, G1, G0- are more interesting from a structural analysis point of view. At a depth of 2-4 inches is a stone floor. This floor is comprised of hundreds of stones ranging in size classifications from pebble to large rock. The stones are mortared together, the age of the mortar leaving some of the smaller stones pretty loose. The floor appears to be fairly thick, averaging 2-3 inches. The floor is broken away in several places. In E1 an approximate area of 40 inches by 12-14 inches is missing by the south stake.

Another area, almost in the middle of the south wall, is 10 inches by 6 inches and 7 inches deep and appears to be a double post hole. There is wood down in the hole and along the sides. The posts were probably supported by the rocks still remaining in the hole. In the northeast corner is another hole, 4 inches by 4 inches and 8 inches deep. This too seems to have been a post hole, with a fair amount of the post still at the bottom. Again the post seems to have been supported by rocks jutting from the sides of the hole.

In G1, the floor is broken along the same wall as in E1; the area being approximately 42 inches by 8-12 inches. There are several clumps of wood in the square. This square, and the two remaining squares are not as well excavated as the other three squares, due to the aforementioned lack of time and manpower.

In E0, there are three more post holes, one a double post hole, and one fairly interesting animal tunnel. (We did not come into contact with the animal, which is fortunate as the hole could easily have belonged to a snake.) The post holes are set strangely, relative to each other, and suggest no pattern. As the holes are in the middle of the floor, however, the posts must have been used for the partitioning of rooms, or to hang things. In either case, they could also act as roof supports (at least the two 6 by 6 inch posts could

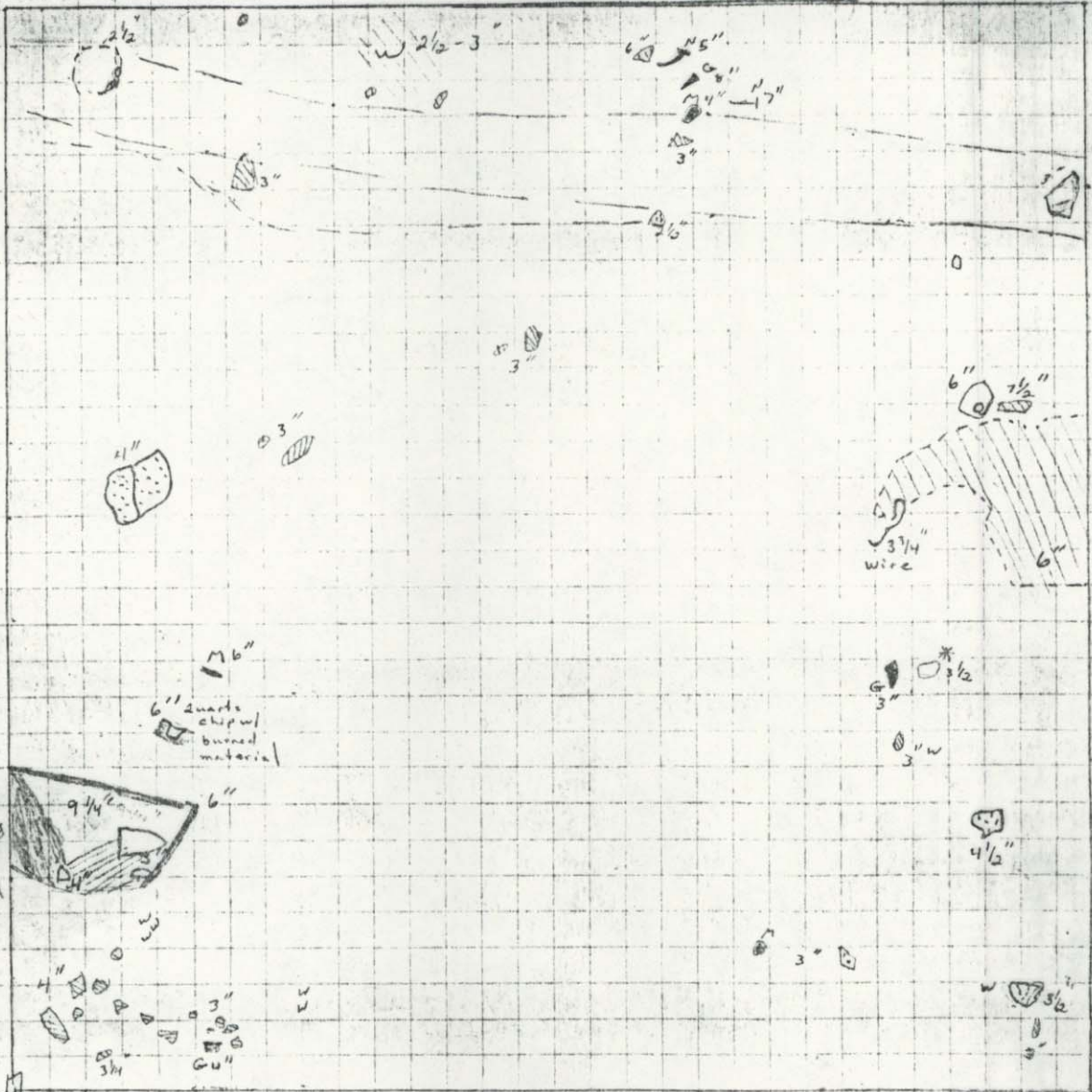
have).

Square GO did not have time to reveal much more than the presence of the stone floor. And at that, I can't swear that it covers the whole 5ft. by 5ft. area, though it seems to.

When everything is viewed as a whole on a large scale, thorough frustration occurs. Without a good deal more excavation, no conclusions can be drawn concerning this area except to place it in a general time frame of ca. 1750-1900. All I can do is put forth a hypotheses that cannot possibly be tested. I feel that I'm dealing with two separate, contemporary buildings-separate because of the floor or lack thereof in A1 and C1; and contemporary because of the same date ranges for both floored and non-floored. It is conceivable that it's a split level building, but it seems strange that the stone would be the top floor.







A building pattern can be suggested for the floored area. If there are post holes to the north and/or south of E1/Gland E0/G0 respectively, or even if there are holes in the balks or where the floor is completely broken away, then the building would appear to run on a northwest/southeast line. This is a very strange angle, considering the position of the house, and what had been the barn. Maybe they weren't concerned about or interested in aesthetics. At any rate, before any final analyses can be made, the site must be expanded a) horizontally, in order to find the borders and thereby the extent of the building(s), and b) vertically, in order to accumulate more artifacts that will help in identifying the type of structures present and to be more positive and accurate about the date. I have Dr. Flory's permission to keep the site open until spring. If things go well therefore, perhaps I will be better able to draw final conclusions relating to this site.

level
3"-8"



hole left from
quartz rock,
blackened walls,
burnt wood,
quartz chips -
blackened

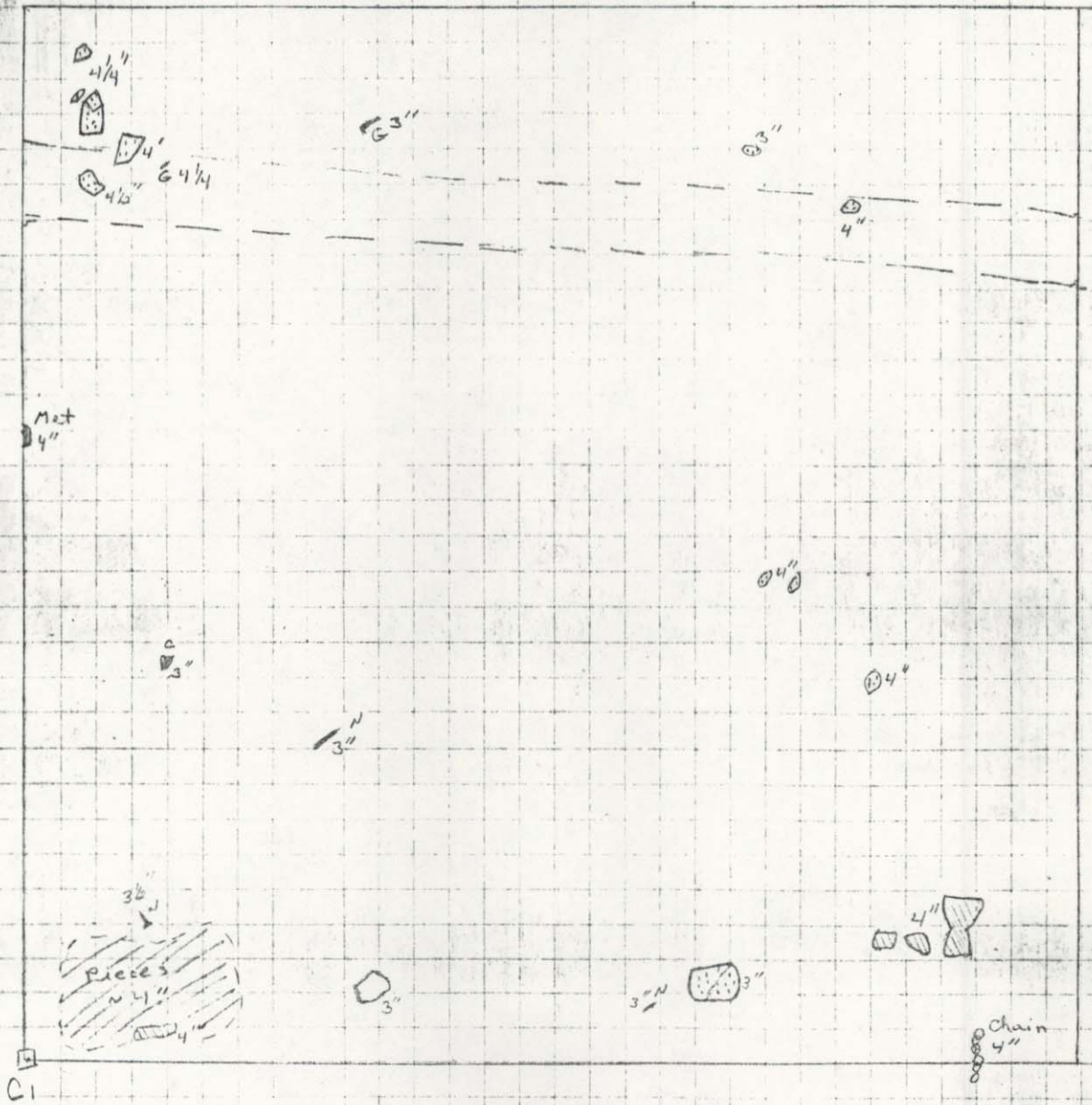
6" quartz
chip w/
burned
material








- Wood 
- Brick 
- Stone 
- mortar 
- nail 
- glass 

Scale

2"

level
0"-4"

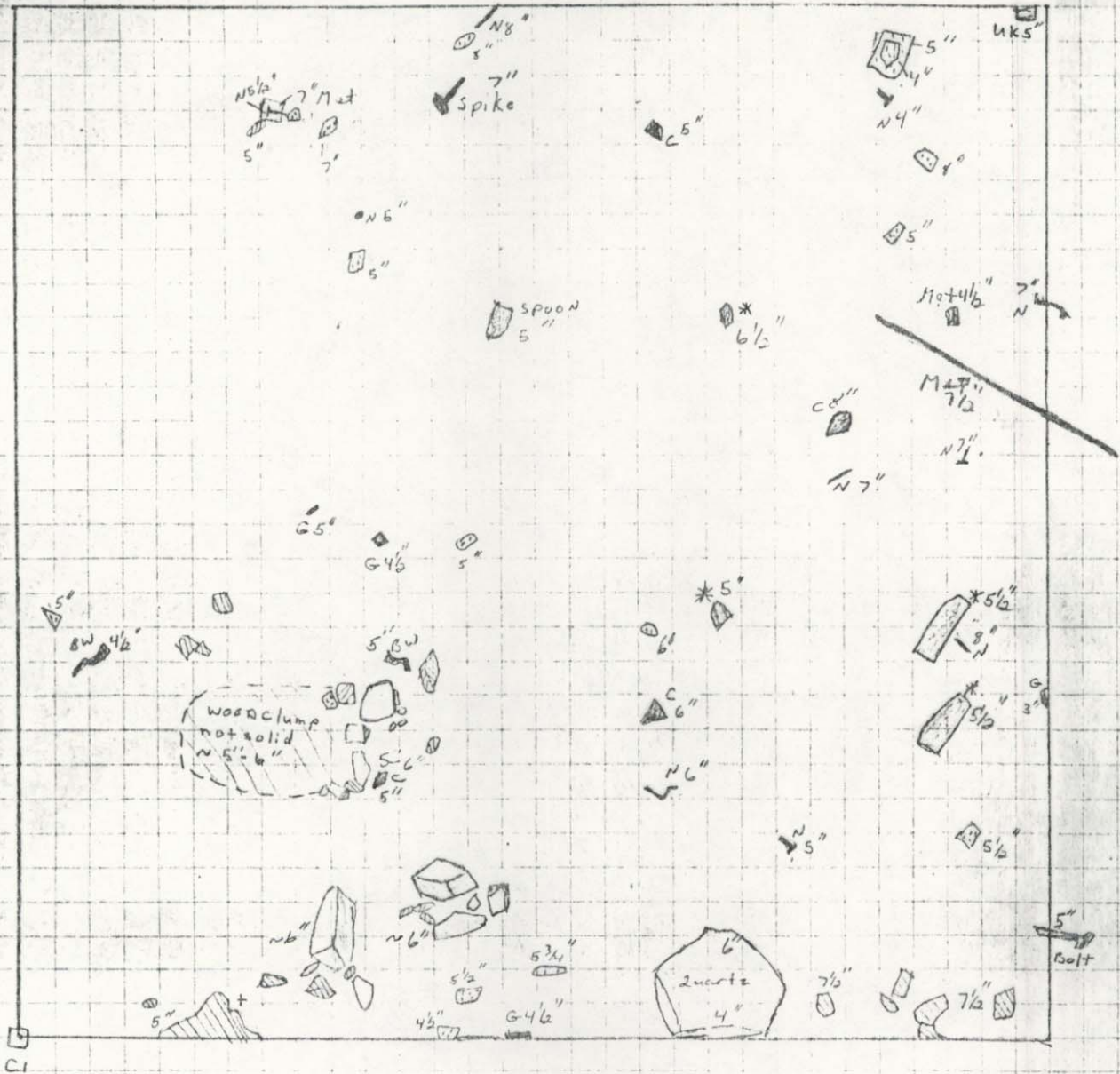


- Wood 
- Brick 
- Stone 
- Metal 
- Ceramic 
- Glass 
- Nail 

Scale

2"

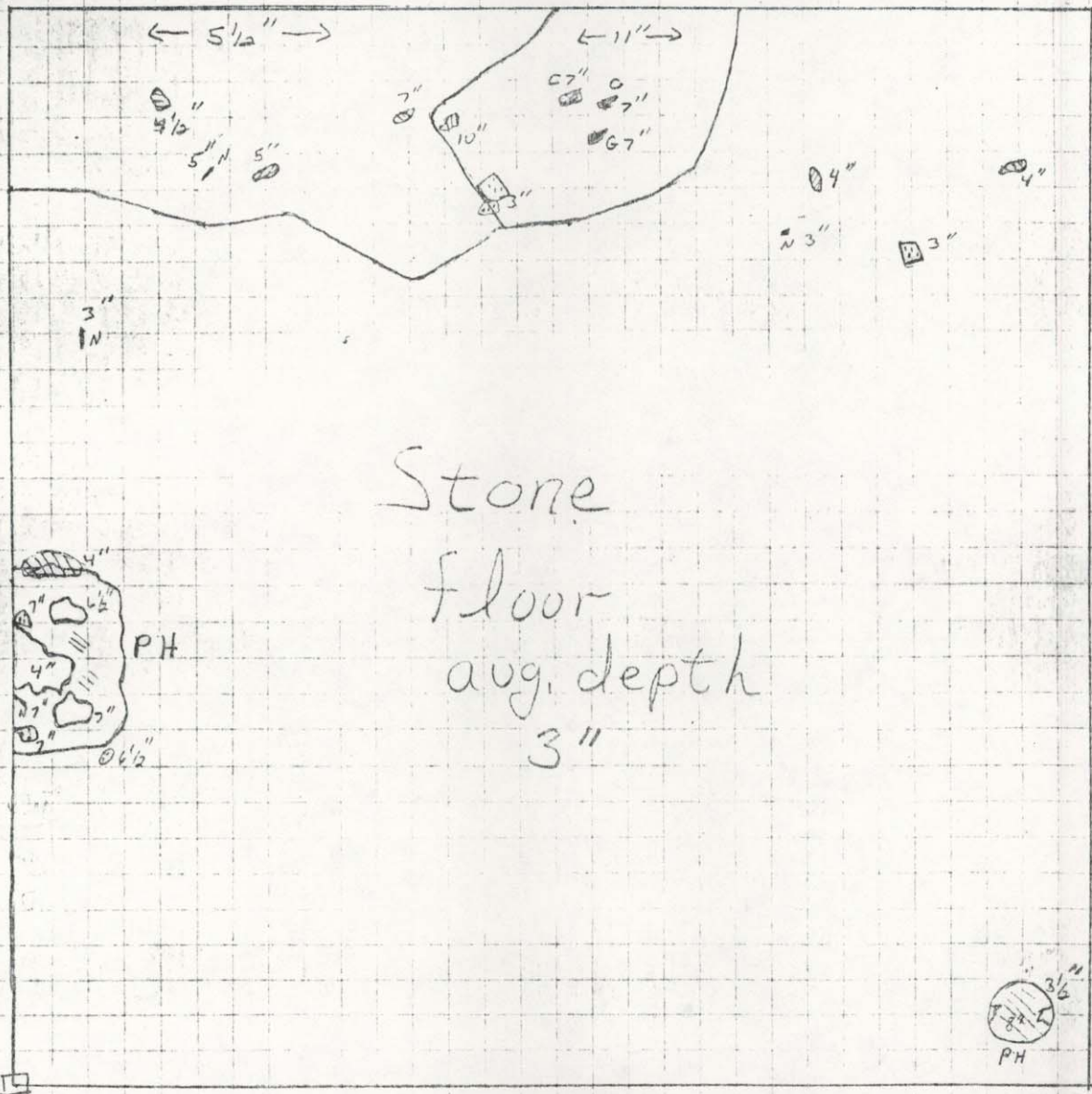
level
4"-8"



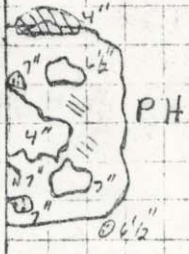
- | | |
|-------------|--|
| Wood | |
| Brick | |
| Stone | |
| Metal | |
| Ceramic | |
| Glass | |
| Nail | |
| Barbed wire | |

Scale

2"



Stone
 floor
 avg. depth
 3"

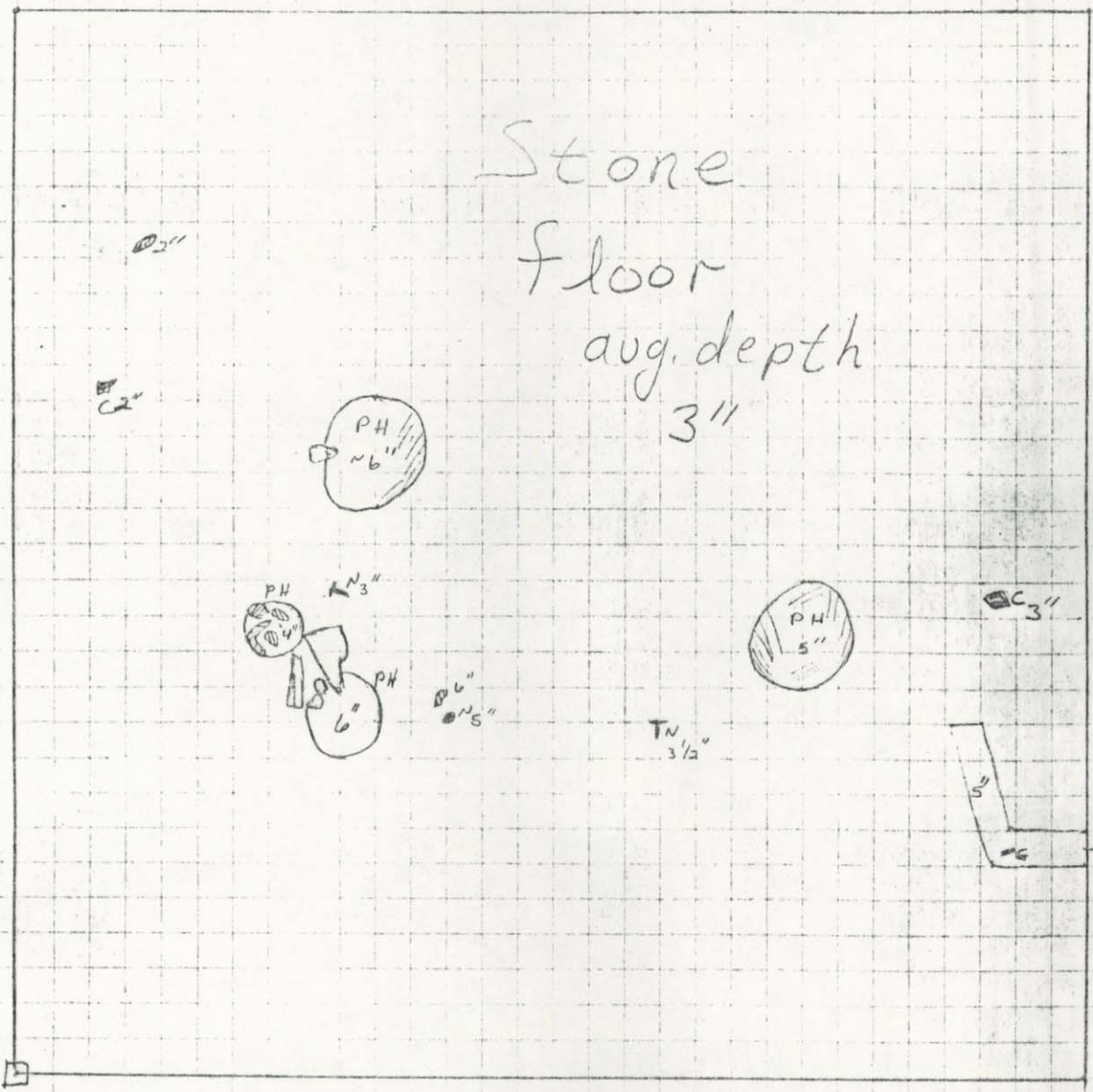


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




- Wood
- Brick
- Stone
- Ceramic C
- Glass G
- nail N
- posthole PH

Scale
 —
 2"

Stone
 floor
 avg. depth
 3"



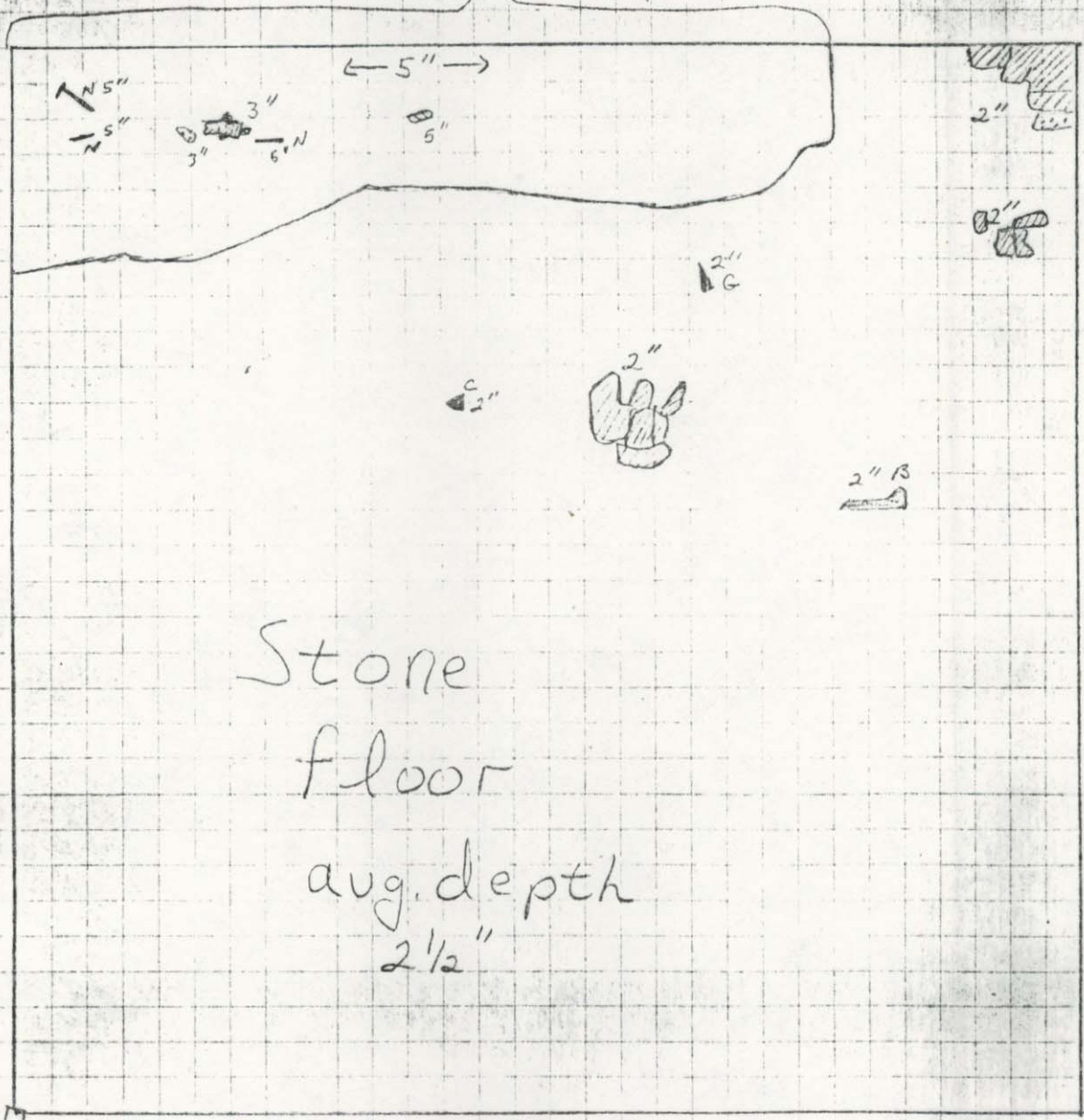
20

- Wood 
- Brick 
- Stone 
- Ceramic 
- glass 
- Nail 
- posthole PH

Scale
 —
 2"

Animal
 hole

floor broken away



- | | |
|---------|---|
| Wood | |
| Brick | |
| Ceramic | C |
| Glass | G |
| Nail | " |
| Bone | B |

STONE
floor
avg. depth
3"

* 2 1/4"

3 1/2"
40 C

60

ceramic C
socketwrench * (20th c)

scale
—
2"

Artifacts

ass: I found what appear to be six types of glass-that is, glass used in six
oel- different types of products. With the exception of one piece, all the
ne, glass is of varying shades of green. This color comes from the first, though
69: 1) unsuccessful, glassmaking attempts near Jamestown in 1608 and is called
Waldglas, or green "forest" glass.

Out of thirteen pieces of glass, five are from wine bottles. The glass is a very smoky dark green. A couple of pieces, because of their thickness, look black when not held up to the light. With such small fragments the exact shape of the bottle(s) cannot be determined. Therefore, absolute dating is impossible without the knowledge and experience of an expert. However, by pictures and descriptions, four of the pieces seem to date from 1750-1780. The last piece is earlier-1700-1750. I say this because its thickness lets us know it is part of the base of the bottle, but it is also curved. Wine bottles were made with rounded bases from early to mid-18th century. The practice was then abandoned due to difficulty in storing the bottles. The next item, of which there are three representative pieces, is the pharmaceutical . . . phial. The phials, common to the first half of the 18th century were made of thin transparent olive green glass. The bottles were cylindrical, explaining the curve in my three samples.

There are two larger, slightly thicker pieces of glass that probably come from snuff or blacking bottles. The glass is a darker green than that used in the phials, but a bit lighter than the glass of a wine bottle. Bottles of this sort were typical of the third quarter of the eighteenth century. The clear piece of glass found is too small to identify. It has a slightly curved shape. There is the possibility of it being from a pharmaceutical phial as the phials were being^{produced} in clear glass beginning around 1750. More than likely, though, the glass is fairly recent, akin to the several pieces of 20th century Coke bottle type glass, found but not recorded in these pages.

amic:
el-
e,
9;
2)

Ceramic is a term that applies to all earthenware and stoneware products, usually limited to referring to items used in cooking and eating. I have sixteen pieces of ceramics, three of which were not part of cooking or eating utensils.

The oldest type of ceramic I have dates from 1725 and was used up to the Revolutionary War. I have three samples of this Buckley ware, more commonly referred to as redware. This ceramic is an earthenware made from a blend of yellow and red clay (my sample seems to be gravel tempered). The resulting red-to-purple body is then heavily black-glazed. Redware was confined to coarse cooking vessels.

Another type of earthenware is slipware, so named for its decorative glazed brown and white slips over the red clay body. For some unknown reason the brown slips outlast the white, so that often a piece of slipware can be recognized by a strip of brown glaze, then a strip of no glaze, back to the brown, etc.. Slipware dates around 1750. The larger of the two pieces I found is the bottom rim of a plate, judging from its flat base rising at a slight angle along one side.

I have one very small ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ ") piece of Wedgwood creamware dating in the 1740's and 1750's. Creamware is a pale yellow earthenware evenly coated with a liquid lead cream-colored glaze. As is typical, my piece has a portion with a molded relief on it.

Another piece of earthenware, slightly larger than the creamware is difficult to identify, but may be a piece with lead glaze done in brown and pale yellow. Such wares were usually used for wide and shallow bowls and date in the second quarter of the 18th century.

The remaining pieces of ceramic are all stoneware, dating basically to the same time-frame. The oldest pieces, delftware, date from early to mid-18th century. Delftware is a type of "pottery coated with a lead glaze containing tin oxide" (p. 12). It was a very popular tableware, though more fragile than most others. Delftware is most commonly

decorated on blue, though purple, green, red and yellow are not infrequently used. The two pieces I have (the larger being $\frac{1}{2}$ "x $\frac{3}{4}$ ") are decorated with a blue transferprint. This is done by placing a sheet of paper with the blue ink upon the not yet fired glaze.

I have three pieces of white salt-glazed stoneware. This ware was "as the name implies, glazed with salt, which was thrown into the kiln and absorbed into the atmosphere when the fire was at its hottest." The ware had a sheen to it and the surface felt slightly pebbled. One of my pieces has a slight curve to it and is without decoration. The other two pieces fit together and are molded, with a brown enamel in the indentation. The two appear to be part of a rim. Salt glaze dates to the mid-18th century.

My last piece of ceramic is Rhenish ware. This is a grey stoneware decorated with cobalt blue, most often used in mugs and jugs. It also dates to the mid-18th century.

The three aforementioned pieces of earthenware that were not used as cooking or eating utensils, were part of an early water pipe. They are made of clay that appears to be shell or quartz tempered. There is a silver gray glaze covering both sides and the surface is very pebbly. It would probably date from mid-late 19th century (R. Miller).

tal:

With one exception (not counting the steel butterfly nut) all the metal found was iron. The item found in greatest abundance, as one might expect, was. THE NAIL! (or pieces thereof). The nails that were whole were from 3"-4" long with square or diamond-shaped heads (depending on how you look at it). The square heads date them to the 18th century or earlier. Along the same line as nails, we found a couple of bolts, which are really only a shorter, thicker version of the nails.

The only other metal pieces that can be dated are two pieces of barbed wire, about 3" long, $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide and $\frac{1}{16}$ " thick. The barbed wire is curved and is best described as looking rather like an airplane propeller

with the ends chopped off. This type of barbed wire dates 1880-1890 (R. Miller).

Also found was a chain comprised of four figure 8 links, (I was hoping to find an arm or leg attached to the end of the chain when it was removed from the wall of the square. Oh, well, one can't have everything). The chain is crudely made, the links being uneven and the ends of the individual links not always meeting to form the complete 8. Due to a lack of expertise in metallurgy, I have been unable to date this chain. Another interesting piece is a metal pipe about 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ " in length, with an estimated original diameter of $\frac{1}{2}$ ". One side of the pipe is folded over to the other to form a seam. The pipe, like the chain, was crudely made and was perhaps used along the lines of a water faucet.

The one metal find not made of iron was the flattened bowl of a spoon. This looks as if it were made of tin. It looks just like all the spoons you see in a Civil War museum.

In addition, there were several other nondescript pieces of metal. They were fairly small, the largest being about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "x1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

ck and tar

The brick we found was made of yellow and red clay, tempered with gravel. It has a red-orange coloring, sometimes with yellow highlights, and looks like the same brick that the house is made of. Much of the mortar in the house is also original and looks like that which we found holding the stone floor together. The mortar is shell tempered and doesn't really look much different from what is used today except in that it sometimes looks white instead of gray.

d

The wood has a shiny quality about it; almost as if someone bought a tube of sparkles from the dime store and sprinkled them on the wood. It has a yellowish tint to it, feels like wood, and is grainy like wood (which is fortunate as anything else would mean that it wasn't wood). And all the pieces were invariably charred.

e

I found three small pieces of bone-one is unidentifiable, one appears

to have been part of a joint in a long bone, and the third is a rib bone. The rib bone is small, perhaps about the size of a pig's rib bone, and has been butchered lengthwise. Carbon-14 dating costs about \$140.00 to have done, and since I am about \$138.00 short, neither the bones nor the wood have been dated.

The artifacts that can be dated and which have been described offer evidence of two conflicting eras. The glass and ceramics date mainly around the third quarter of the 18th century, while the metal pieces seem to come mostly from the late 19th century. No expletive hypothesis can be propounded in dealing with this conflict until a great many more artifacts are retrieved and a clearer picture of the site can be seen. So far, there simply are not enough data to make any hypothesis statistically sound.

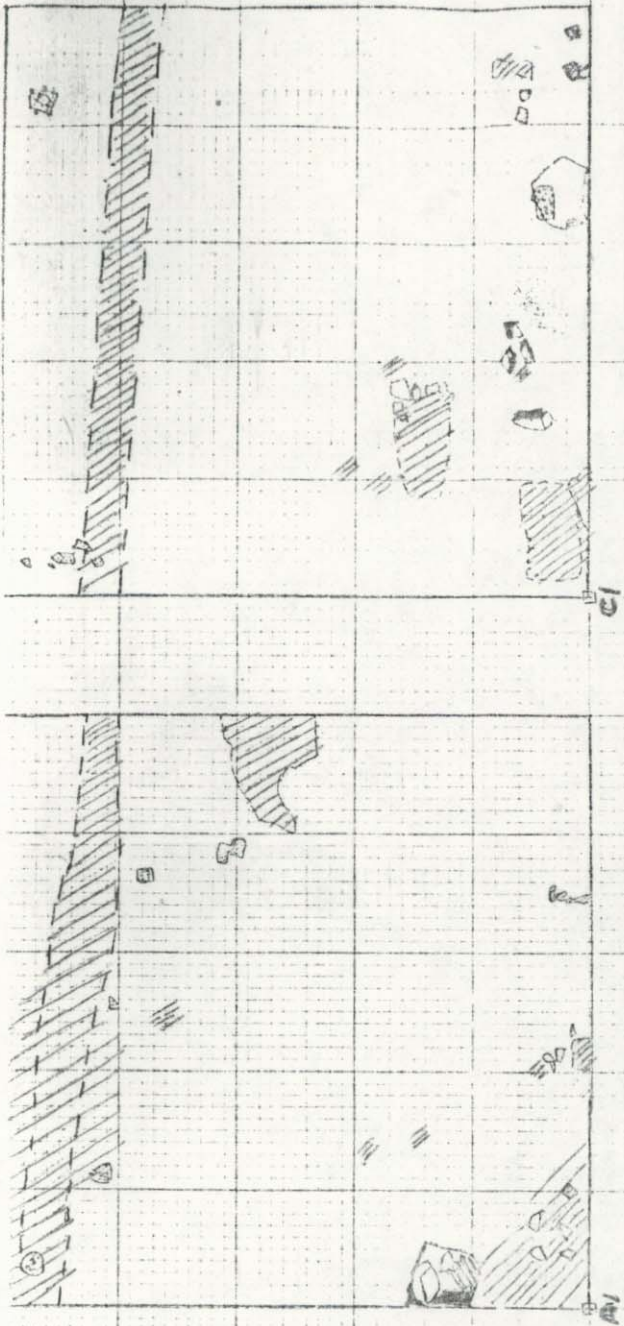
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


KEY

Wood 

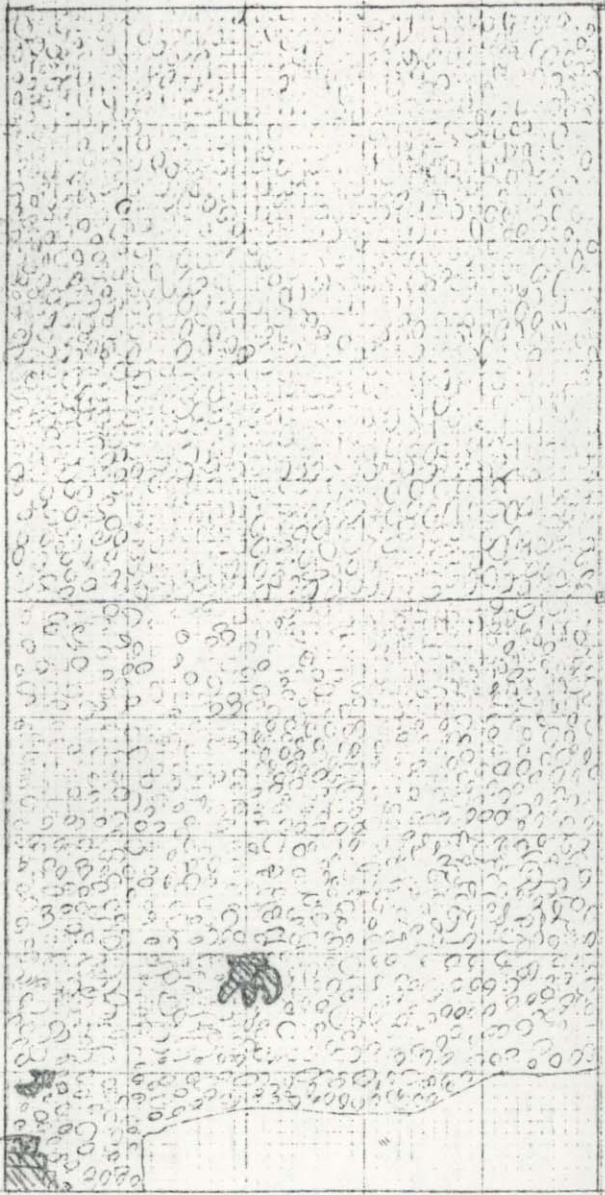
Brick 

Stone  (usually quartz)

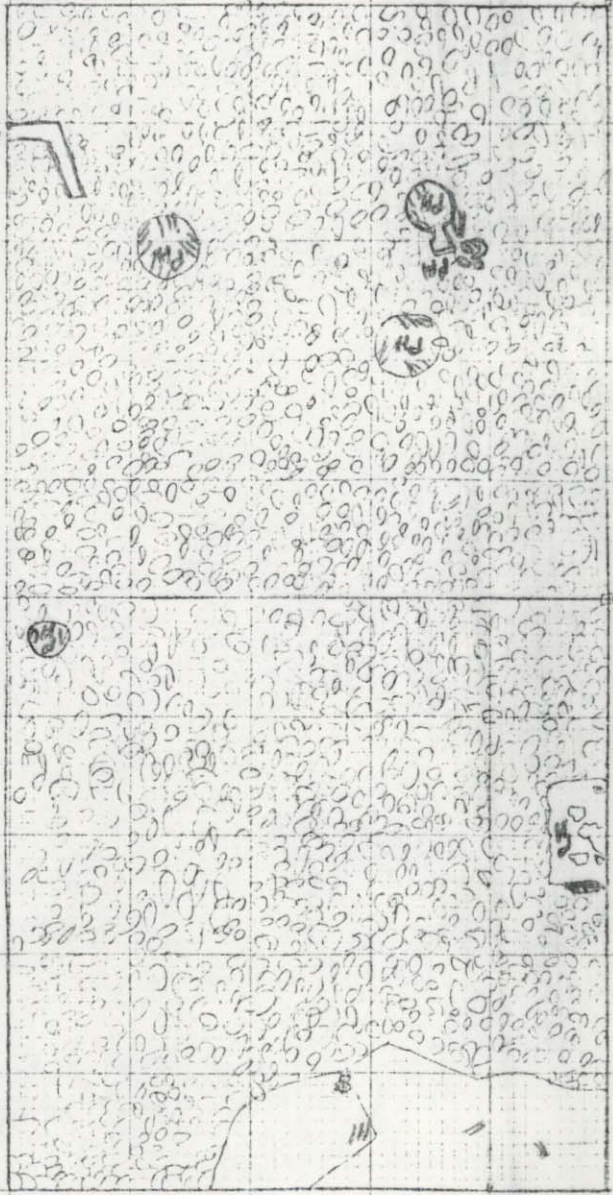
Posthole-PH 

SCALE

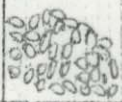
1 square =
1 sq. ft.



ANIMAL



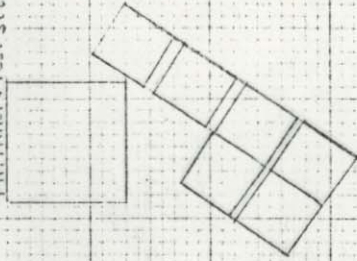
HOUSE



Part of Chimney

Post markers
for Cabin

Mr. Miller's Test Site



FENCE

SCALE

1 inch = 10 feet