

ABSTRACT

Title of Document: GIVE THE PEOPLE A PLACE TO DRINK:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION
OF EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY TAVERN
ASSEMBLAGES IN THE CHESAPEAKE
BAY, SITE 44FX3194

Brittany Blanchard, Master of Professional
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The Old Colchester Park and Preserve (OCP) in southern Fairfax County, Virginia, harbors a rich historical landscape shaped by the development of port towns along tributaries leading into Chesapeake Bay. This thesis delves into archaeological evidence at Site 44FX3194, remains of a stone foundation associated with a building that may have functioned as a tavern during the later eighteenth century into the early nineteenth century. The thesis compares the site assemblage with the pattern associated with other eighteenth-century tavern sites emerging in the region. Focusing on the early development of Fairfax County, specifically around Colchester (established in 1753), this thesis examines historic records detailing tavern experiences as a part of town life. This study employs cultural material analysis to understand if patterns are comparable to social and behavioral patterns identified in known tavern assemblages. Conducted within the Fairfax County Park Authority framework, this investigation contributes to park master planning, shedding light on early port town emergence in the Chesapeake Bay region.

GIVE THE PEOPLE A PLACE TO DRINK: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION
OF EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY TAVERN ASSEMBLAGES IN THE CHESAPEAKE BAY,
SITE 44FX3194

by

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Foreword

“True wisdom begins when we accept things as they are.”

– *Tenzin, The Legend of Korra.*

Dedication

To my parents, Ralph and Paula, whose life adventures brought me to Virginia.

Acknowledgements

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my colleagues at the Fairfax County Park Authority Archaeology and Collections Branch for their contributions and steadfast support during my thesis study. Dr. Elizabeth Crowell provided incredible insight as I worked on this project. Elizabeth Paynter shared valuable research avenues learned from over a decade of working with Colchester's material culture. I am eternally thankful for your wisdom and words of encouragement. Many thanks to Tyler Ball, whom I approached with corroded coin in hand, and he illustrated beautifully. And to the brute squad, my incredibly supportive team, who poured many hours into this project. While digging this site, you endured tree roots, chaffed fingers, cold toes, and several inquisitions of gold and dinosaurs. I am so thankful for your thorough documentation and lighthearted discussions over the years.

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I must also thank Mark, my darling partner in life, who never complained when I decided to spend our weekends visiting historic places. He provided layperson's terms and many meals while I contemplated historic wares and shouted about different men (mostly named William).

Special thanks to my fluffy animal companions, Miko and Tegan. Miko provided puppy snuggles and was available for tummy rubs whilst I clacked away on my computer. Tegan reminded me I could enjoy the sunshine in our yard while editing this paper and giving her pats. Thank you both for the constant reminder that mealtime is the only time that really matters.

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Chapter 1: Archaeological Investigations of Eighteenth-Century Port Towns in the Chesapeake Bay

In southern Fairfax County, Virginia, lies the Old Colchester Park and Preserve (OCP), a county-owned park containing significant cultural and natural resources (Figures 1 and 2). What archaeological evidence exists to identify the characteristics of an eighteenth-century tavern assemblage in the Mid-Atlantic region, specifically within Fairfax County? This thesis focuses on one archaeological site in the northwestern portion of OCP. Site 44FX3194 was first archaeologically identified and recorded with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) in 2006. Subsequent archaeological investigations observed an intact eighteenth-century architectural stone foundation at the location of a structure depicted on a map drawn in 1782. How might this building have functioned in the context of its surrounding community? What functional uses can be interpreted for this space through a review of the site's archaeological record?

This thesis explores eighteenth-century settlements along river tributaries and branches connecting with the Chesapeake Bay, with focus on development in and around the port town of Colchester. Chartered in 1753, Colchester was established on the northern bank of the Occoquan River, near its confluence with the Potomac River. The Potomac is a navigable river that leads into the Chesapeake Bay, providing opportunistic transport for early colonizing settlements in the Mid-Atlantic region.

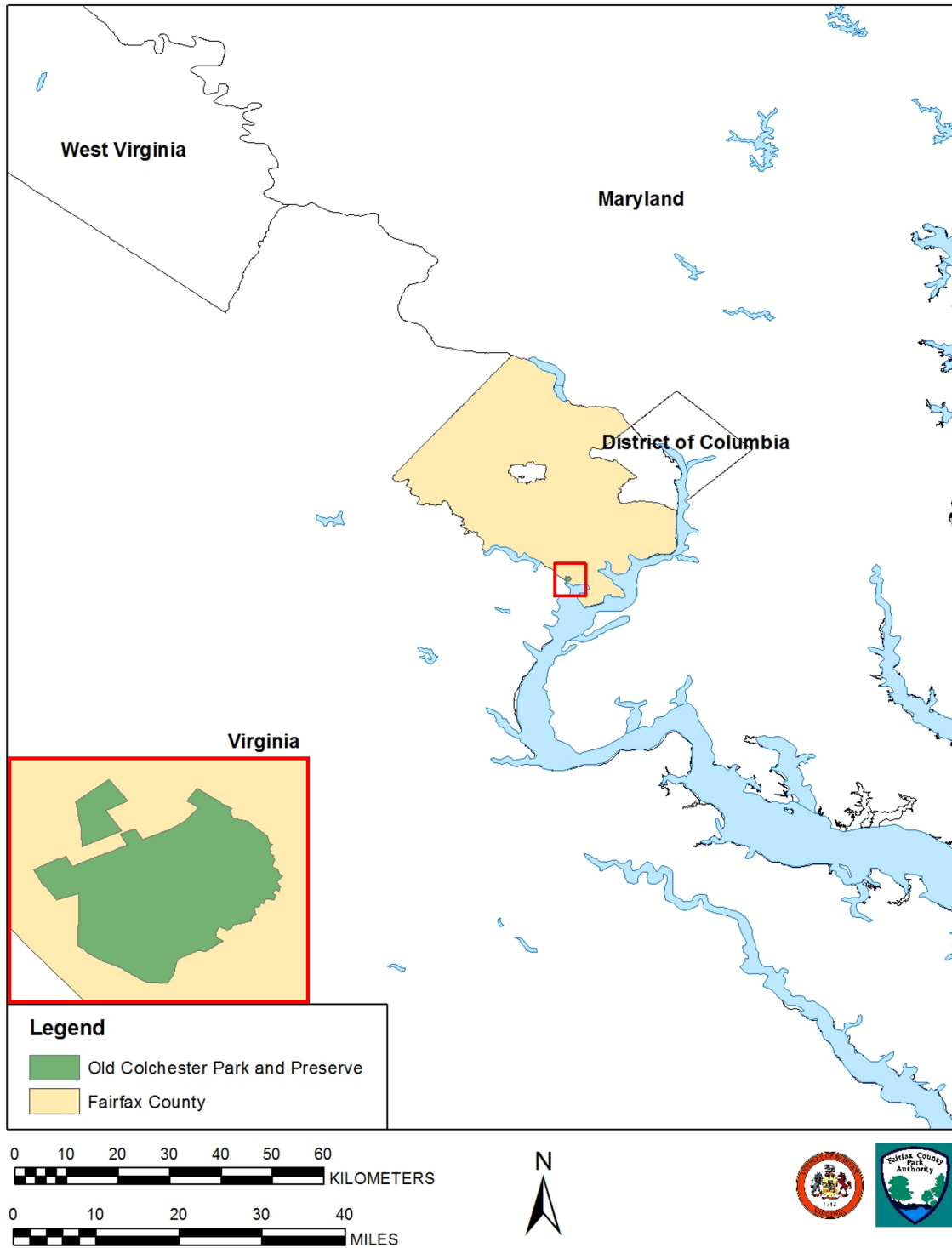
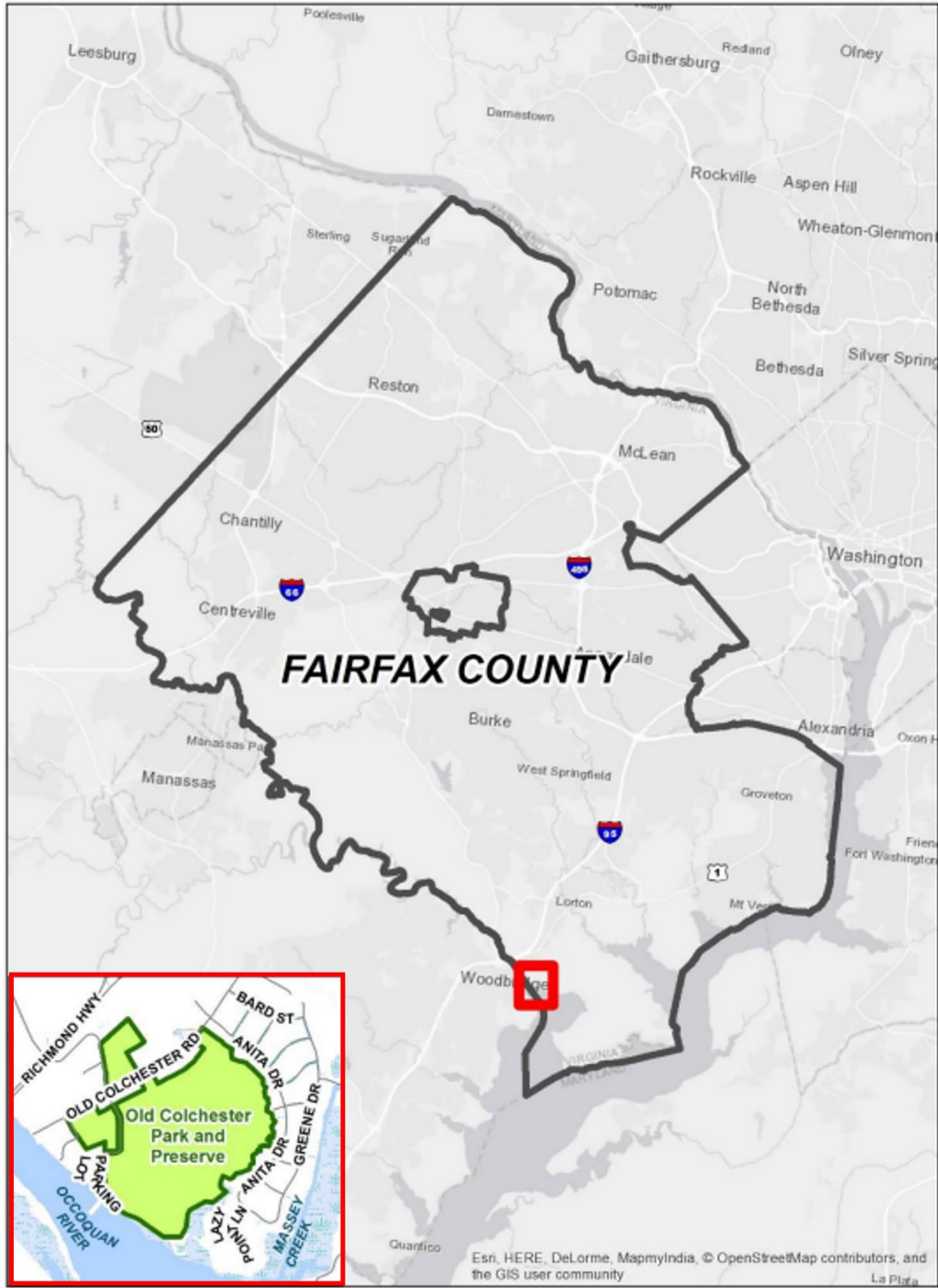


Figure 1. Project Vicinity. Published with permission of Fairfax County Park Authority (FCPA) Archaeology and Collections Branch (ACB).



OCPP
 Location in Fairfax
 ESRI Imagery
 23 January 2018



Figure 2. Location of OCPP within Fairfax County. Published with permission of FCPA ACB.

Historic records describe small eighteenth-century towns such as, and including Colchester, with remarks on the quality of service taverns have provided – including the quality of bug infestation compared to sleep disruption, bemoaning descriptions of shared sleeping arrangements with multiple (possibly bug-infested?) strangers, novice culinary assessments of food and drinks available, complete with governmental regulations on pricing what is expected to be provided to patrons. It is humorous that these records document similar patterns of human experiences we encounter today, particularly when traveling to a different area and requiring accommodation along the way.

Colchester was established in the eighteenth century because developmental growth in surrounding areas desired a rest-stop after traversing the Occoquan River, through a ferry transport installed at a favorable location near the Potomac. A tract of land on the northern bank was purchased, subdivided, and sold beginning in 1754 with stipulations that lot purchasers must construct a house meeting developmental regulations within two years (McCoy et al. 2013:5). A general store established by John Glassford & Co., and maintained by Alexander Henderson, recorded daily transactions in store ledgers between 1758-1769 (History Revealed, Inc. 2023). In 1763, warehouses were built in the town for the inspection and trade of tobacco, taking advantage of the river access (Sprouse 1975:25, 27). The Continental Army traversed throughout this region during 1782, when Colchester appeared on a drawn map. The early nineteenth century saw the town transition from a small port community to a smaller agricultural community of six families by 1820 (Cascardi et al. 2018:23).

What remains of historic Colchester and its periphery townscape are primarily retained in subsurface deposits. One building from the original town remains today, a property entitled the Fairfax Arms. This is the only intact structure in the area retaining eighteenth-century

architectural integrity and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Additional archaeological surveys conducted within OCPP have yielded occupational areas associated with historic Colchester. Interpretation of these sites occurs with the aid of cultural material analysis of areas retaining intact subsurface deposits. Cultural materials archaeologically recovered from Fairfax County parkland are individually analyzed and compared to current type collections to determine diagnostic or temporal information. Diagnostic information can provide information about who made an object, where it was made, the materials and type of technology used to manufacture the object, and so forth. Ideally, this will lead to a temporal identification, or defining the period of time when the object would most likely have been manufactured or used based on the surrounding contexts. This information is valuable for analyzing occupational areas associated with historic Colchester as it can demonstrate what people utilized during town occupation in specific locations and aid in interpreting how those spaces were used historically.

Project Summary and Significance

This thesis is one study of a more extensive evaluation project by the Fairfax County Park Authority (FCPA) to guide the park master planning process. Archaeological work in Fairfax County parks is conducted following the Fairfax County Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP), Park Policy 203, and the NRHP significance criteria (FCPA 2018, 2023; NPS 1995). In 2018, the FCPA Archaeology and Collections Branch (ACB) conducted evaluation-level investigations for this project, which included Site 44FX3194. This project aimed to identify the stone foundation's boundaries and any additional structures present in subsurface deposits within the project area.

In 2006, Thunderbird Archaeological Services (Thunderbird), a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions (WSSI) conducted an archaeological survey across the property that would become the OCPP and initially identified Site 44FX3194 (Cascardi et al. 2018:51). The survey results indicated an eighteenth-century component likely associated with the town of Colchester, with recommendations for further archaeological evaluations to be conducted at the site (WSSI 2006).

The FCPA purchased the majority of the OCPP property in 2006 to preserve unique natural and cultural resources, leading to its classification as a resource-based park (Cascardi et al. 2018:1). In 2011, the property containing Site 44FX3194 was acquired by the FCPA as a northwestern component of the OCPP (Cascardi et al. 2018:49). In 2013, the ACB investigated the property utilizing survey methodologies that transitioned to evaluation level controls when encountering archaeological features. An archaeological feature is considered a cultural event retained in soil deposits that cannot be removed while intact, or non-portable elements of cultural activity. This survey's results included the identification of an intact mid-to-late-eighteenth century stone foundation (Figure 3). Analysis of this archaeological feature posed the possibility of it serving a purpose as a domestic structure and/or a local tavern abandoned or dismantled in the early nineteenth century.

In 2018, FCPA archaeologists returned to conduct the previously mentioned evaluation-level investigation to guide park master planning. This portion of OCPP garnered significant attention for park planning because archaeologists established correlations between structures depicted on a historic map containing roads aligning with those on modern maps and historic Colchester. The original map was drawn in 1782 by cartographers detailing military movements

throughout the Revolutionary War, including an encampment near historic Colchester (Sprouse 1975:73).



Figure 3. Stone foundations encountered in 2013 at Site 44FX3194. Published with permission of FCPA ACB.

Between 2010 and 2011, Cultural Site Resource Management (CSRМ) conducted archaeological research for the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) Lower Potomac Field Station (Comer 2012:3-6). The study focused on Revolutionary War French Army encampment depicted on the 1782 map. Intact deposits containing eighteenth-century ceramics were recorded in the northeastern location of the map and showed a correlation with one building depicted in this area (Comer 2012:51-56). The results of this investigation showed success for

georeferencing locations indicated northeast of Site 44FX3194; however, there are currently no other known records of the building that once stood at Site 44FX3194.

The results of the ACB 2018 investigation include the recordation of subsurface architectural stone alignments, likely associated with the foundations previously recorded at the site and in alignment with one structure on the historic map (Figure 4). The data recovered from this architectural feature serves as the primary source material to address this thesis's research questions. This data includes cultural material recovered during site excavations, soil matrices overlaying and surrounding the architectural components, and archaeological records and maps of Site 44FX3194. This thesis will detail the results from the 2018 testing of archaeological features identified at Site 44FX3194 and how the findings contribute to our understanding of when this building was occupied and what purpose it may have served to people living in and around historic Colchester. This will provide a greater context for understanding the eighteenth-century emergence of port towns in the Chesapeake Bay region.



Figure 4. Architectural feature excavations in 2018, facing Northeast. Published with permission of FCPA ACB.

Thesis Organization

This thesis is organized into seven chapters. Chapter 1 is the introduction to the project which presents the research questions for Site 44FX3194. A brief project summary discusses subsurface architectural foundations likely associated with historic Colchester. This portion of Site 44FX3194 is the primary focus of this thesis. In Chapter 2, I present a theoretical background that provides a framework to guide this research. This chapter discusses eighteenth-century town spaces emerging in the Mid-Atlantic region, the incorporation of taverns in historic towns, and the objects people used in tavern spaces observed in archaeological assemblages. Chapter 3 provides a historical background for the project. This chapter describes settlement along the Chesapeake Bay, focusing on an area on the northern bank of the Occoquan River where Colchester was chartered in 1753 and the town's peripheral land development. This is followed by a description of methods and data collection in Chapter 4. This chapter's overview of the research design and methodology explains how archaeological investigations were conducted at Site 44FX3194. In Chapter 5 I present field and lab results for excavations of architectural foundations encountered during the 2018 investigation. This chapter discusses the architectural stone alignments, structural boundaries, and cultural material recovered from the soil matrix surrounding the foundation. In Chapter 6 I present an analysis of Site 44FX3194's architectural components in conjunction with cultural material recovered from the surrounding soil matrix, archival records, and theoretical interpretations for the site's archaeological assemblage. Chapter 7 presents a synthesis of the project, research questions, and findings discussed in this paper.

Chapter 2: Theoretical Background

This thesis focuses on architectural foundations archaeologically recorded along the periphery of historic Colchester, specifically Site 44FX3194. The archaeological site identified for this study is situated on the northwestern portion of the Old Colchester Park and Preserve (OCPP) in southern Fairfax County, Virginia. Previous archaeological investigations of Site 44FX3194 led to the subsurface discovery of architectural foundations that are likely the base of a building originally constructed northeast of the town of Colchester. Analysis of the site resulted in a suggestion that the building foundations were likely components of a late-eighteenth century domestic residence. Furthermore, it has been suggested that the building may have operated as a tavern at some point during the period in which Colchester operated as a town. This chapter discusses Colchester emerging as an eighteenth-century town and theoretical expectations for taverns incorporated into town spaces during this period. This is followed by a discussion on how people may have engaged with taverns in the eighteenth century, including their varied usage and regulations governing tavernkeepers. After this, there will be a discussion of Mid-Atlantic tavern assemblages, Colchester and Site 44FX3194 cultural material records, and the utilization of middle-range theory to interpret this site's archaeological record.

Eighteenth-Century Town Spaces

In the late seventeenth century, development in the Mid-Atlantic region involved the installation of ferry operations for transportation across the Occoquan River (Sprouse 1975:7). This facilitated travel between ports and towns developing along the western Potomac River as

port towns began to emerge over the following centuries. Port towns were established to accommodate expectations for town life influenced by cultural familiarity of European development during the period.

In 1753, the Virginia Assembly established the town of Colchester to serve as an inspection station for tobacco grown in plantations throughout the region (FCPA 2015:28). A year later, Colchester was subdivided into forty-two individual lots to be sold with specific conditions for construction and to provide a range of services expected in a town setting where goods and people would enter the port. The *Old Colchester Park and Preserve: Park Master Plan* (2015:28) describes Colchester as a place “where every character in Virginia colonial society could be found,” ranging from wealthy planters or merchants to indentured servants and enslaved persons.

Michel de Certeau (1984) provides a post-structuralist approach to interpreting social spaces constructed within cities that align with Marxist ideas for rise and fall development resulting from governmental decisions to encourage productivity and enhance capitalism (Wolff and Leopold 2021). This approach suggests that structural development may incorporate designated spaces for social gatherings as opportunities to serve as “a circumscribed space in which the will to collect and store up an external population and the will to make the countryside conform to urban models are realized” (de Certeau 1984:135). While these concepts describe a model of nondescript agency, the development of Colchester as a town integrated productive spaces intended for social gatherings. By 1758, several taverns, a marketplace, tailor, vineyard, and tanyard were incorporated with the town’s development (Sprouse 1975:21). This illustrates that community and individual needs were addressed in the provision of spaces intended for travelers and local townspeople to procure meals, socialize, and occupy boarding rooms.

During the eighteenth century, taverns were essential to a town's community. Taverns provided spaces where townspeople gathered for various secular activities, such as eating, drinking, smoking, and conducting business (Rothschild and Wall 2014:74). People would play games and catch up on both political and local news in these public spaces (Lucas 2008:150; Rothschild and Wall 2014:74). Additionally, merchants used taverns as meeting spaces to conduct business affairs before the stock exchange was established in New York City (Rothschild and Wall 2014:74). Furthermore, these were places where travelers would pay for temporary boarding to rest during their journey, some bringing with them news or business opportunities.

Historic records include the documentation of town spaces offering provisional characteristics like taverns – ordinaries, inns, and public houses. The term 'ordinary' has been used interchangeably for taverns as a regulated establishment providing meals and a place to sleep at set prices (Sismondo 2011:6). This has been further categorized as a type of tavern in which consistent pricing had been established by government regulations, rather than a tavern with seasonal influences impacting costs (Fogue 2020:36). Additionally, inn and public house have appeared as interchangeable terms. In this thesis, the term tavern will be used interchangeably only in cases where historical records explicitly use the term. Otherwise, tavern will be used to describe a building managed by one or more tavernkeepers, regardless of whether they hold the tavern license. Management of this type of building includes providing meals and lodging services for a price.

Tavern Patronage

In *Negotiating Public Landscapes: History, Archaeology, and the Material Culture of Colonial Chesapeake Towns, 1680 to 1720*, Michael Lucas (2008:150) describes “taverns in the colonial Chesapeake” as essential meeting places for people “attending court services, visiting stores, or moving through the landscape.” These establishments provided a public space where people could gather to compete in games, engage in political discussions, stay up to date with local news, and enjoy companionship (Lucas 2008:150). Lucas (2008:150) also describes taverns as “places where people ate, slept, and consumed alcohol.”

Sarah Meacham (2009:64) describes taverns in colonial Chesapeake as providing a vital role in connecting “colonists spread apart by sprawling tobacco farms.” Meacham (2009:64) suggests that many taverns “throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth century” were operated “by middling-sort women and prominent widows.” In this discussion, Meacham (2009:64) draws attention to previous scholarly assumptions that “have agreed that women found their options and roles progressively constricted during the eighteenth century” as contradictory to women participating in society as “preferred tavernkeepers” responsible for effectively running such establishments. Social views at this time, per Meacham (2009:64-65), upheld ideas that women held higher moral and virtuous standards compared to men. Therefore, they would be more responsible running establishments, like taverns, through policing to prevent people from becoming indebted to these places (Meacham 2009:64-65). As a result, men were often granted tavern licenses with an unsaid agreement that his wife or daughter may conduct the tavern’s business (Meacham 2009:64).

In *Control, Consumption, and Connections: The Women of Eighteenth-Century Colchester, Virginia, and their Participation in the Atlantic World of Goods, 1760-1761*, Bryce

Forgue (2020:1-2) studies Colchester records from Alexander Henderson's general store ledgers between 1760 and 1761 to "highlight the different ways women of eighteenth-century Virginia could participate in the economy and how that reflects their agency as economic actors." Elizabeth Fallen was one of the women identified in this study through archival records, which indicated that she "was a licensed tavern keeper for one of the ordinaries in the small riverside town of Colchester" (Forgue 2020:1).

It is unclear which Colchester tavern Fallen managed, as the records do not provide that information (Forgue 2020:36). However, Forgue (2020:36-37) identifies four licensed "innkeepers during the early 1760s" in the town: Charles Tyler (licensed in 1757), William Bayly (licensed in 1758), William Linton (licensed in 1761), and Fallen (licensed in 1759). The account of Peter Wagener operating a tavern in Colchester in 1757 can be added as a fifth licensed tavern keeper (Sprouse 1975:21). Per these records, Fallen was the only woman in Colchester to hold a tavern license during this period (Forgue 2020:37).

It is worth noting that historic records, such as tavern licensing and ledgers maintained by Henderson's general store, relay gendered information based on the original recorder's knowledge and perceptions for people making purchases that require documenting. This gendered information is presented in a binary format distinguished as male and female and does not mean that these individuals identified with these assigned gender roles. However, these gender binaries are discussed in this paper within the context of the observed documentation.

Lucas (2008:155) draws attention to a lack of documentation of daily activities occurring within and around taverns in rural areas along the Chesapeake Bay in the eighteenth century. While men outnumber women in known tavern licensing at Colchester, Meacham's (2009:4) findings suggest "large planters and courts typically granted tavern licenses to middling men

whose wives had previous tavernkeeping experience,” bringing forth notions that women in these positions maintained taverns “as part of their share of the household labor.” As previously mentioned, available documentation indicates that men could secure more tavern licenses in Colchester. However, with this theory, women undertook daily operations in running these establishments while men conducted other business.

Drinking at the Tavern

Functioning as a social hub in the eighteenth century, taverns provided “beer, wine, and spirits” commonly found in “the everyday diet of the colonists” and offered meals “to all customers at a fixed price” (Pieczynski 2020:10; Sprouse 1975:60). With the increasing “popularity of ordinaries and taverns” in Virginia, it became necessary to “regulate their operation” due to unfair business practices, such as “price gouging and unfair credit practices” (Pieczynski 2020:10). As a result of these regulations, taverns were likely able to expand their services “to offer lodging, meals, and horse care if they were not already available” (Pieczynski 2020:11). Regulations on Colchester taverns exemplified this through set alcohol sale prices, clean bedding, and cold or hot meal options (Sprouse 1975:60). However, there is a lack of records regarding the equine amenities available in the town.

Meacham (2009:64) explores activities people participated in when visiting taverns, including learning about local events and opportunities. Lucas (2008:150) discusses the tavern’s significant role in a community’s social and economic life. These establishments served as important gathering spots for people visiting or traveling through the area. In these spaces, people could discuss information about relevant court proceedings in a more relaxed atmosphere which also supplied food and libations. Lucas (2008:150) states, “Many ordinaries were situated

near courthouses where people gathered during court days.” Maudlin and Herman (2016:61) add that taverns established in colonial Chesapeake’s rural societies often served as early court meeting places as they were considered “accepted venues of economic or political activity” in the absence of public buildings.

In *The Archaeology of American Cities*, Rothschild and Wall (2014) reflect on the tavern site encountered by archaeologists during Boston’s “Big Dig.” The excavation and analysis of five privy shafts associated with the tavern provided insight into tavern life and “the transformation of colonial New England society” (Rothschild and Wall 2014:75). This transformation involved a shift from communal values, as demonstrated by using “shared drinking vessels” like posset pots “and wooden dishes known as trenchers,” to using “individual drinking glasses, plates, cups, and forks” that are common today (Lewis 2001:18-20; Rothschild and Wall 2014:75). This assemblage provides evidence for an increasing “importance of individuals” and the process of distinguishing oneself from family and peers retained within stratified layers (Matthews 2010:10; Rothschild and Wall 2014:75). This process is driven by capitalism and involves the materialization of objects that authenticate one’s identity (Matthews 2010:10; Rothschild and Wall 2014:75).

Rothschild and Wall (2014:76) raise the subject of previous research on “possible differences in the functions of taverns in rural and urban settings,” as postulated in Wall and Rothschild’s (1984) study in *City Tavern, Country Tavern: An Analysis of Four Colonial Sites*. Four taverns constructed in the late-seventeenth and early-eighteenth century, “along a continuum from urban to rural,” were analyzed to investigate their functions by examining cultural materials recovered during archaeological excavation (Rothschild and Wall 2014:76). The four sites studied were the King’s House in New York City, a tavern in Jamestown,

Virginia, a tavern in Pemaquid, Maine, and Wellfleet Tavern in Massachusetts (Rothschild and Wall 2014:76). In the previous study, Wall and Rothschild (1984:116-117) discuss categorizing artifacts to reflect activities occurring within a tavern, defining the assemblage to “differentiate the activities for smoking, drinking, and food consumption: tobacco pipes, drinking and bottle glass, and ceramics. The first two categories contain types of artifacts which reflect a site’s use as a meeting place, while the third, ceramics, is indicative, in general, of the function of accommodation.” The assemblages from these sites yielded thousands of artifacts from entire sites or assemblages associated with building features that were divided into groups for analysis (Figure 5). The results infer those rural taverns provided lodging and meals for travelers, as well as meeting places for locals, reflected through a “higher proportion of ceramic dishes,” while urban taverns were primarily a place to socialize, reflected through a “higher proportion of tobacco pipes” (Cantwell and Wall 2001:157-158; Rothschild and Wall 2014:76; Wall and Rothschild 1984:116).

		Pipes	Ceramics	Bottles & glasses	Total
Lovelace Tavern	#	4220	388	1828	6436
	%	65.6	6.0	28.4	
Jamestown Tavern	#	543	411	596	1550
	%	35.0	26.5	38.5	
John Earthy’s Tavern	#	2863	4769	91	7723
	%	37.1	61.8	1.2	
Wellfleet Tavern	#	9090	26,336	2255	37,691
	%	24.1	69.4	6.0	

Figure 5. Artifact quantities at the four tavern sites (Wall and Rothschild 1984:118).

In *A Toast to the Tavern: An Archaeological Study of a 17th and 18th Century Tavern in Charleston, Massachusetts*, Christy Vogt (1994:6) analyzes “ceramics, glass, and clay pipes” archaeologically recovered from five privy deposits near the Charlestown tavern. Vogt’s (1994:3) study analyzes whether the assemblages of artifact types reflect the function of the building as a tavern. The study also considers where the tavern falls on the 1984 Wall and Rothschild “rural-urban spectrum” and if the assemblage reflects “socioeconomic changes in Charleston” (Vogt 1994:3). Based on Kathleen Bragdon’s (1988) findings at the Wellfleet Tavern, Vogt explains the expected material culture of a tavern assemblage to include a high frequency of vessels, with a high percentage of drinking vessels in relation to the total ceramic assemblage (Vogt 1994:79). Additionally, the assemblage should contain a high percentage of ceramic types commonly “found in the form of drinking vessels” (Vogt 1994:79).

Vogt’s analysis of the assemblages recovered from the Charleston tavern deposits compared to the Wellfleet tavern shows a difference in the percentage of drinking vessels made of glass or ceramic. The percentage of ceramic wares that are drinking vessels recovered from the Wellfleet site was 54%, whereas the percentage at the Charleston site varied between 9% and 28% (Vogt 1994:67). Based on these findings, Vogt concludes that these represent nearly 1/3rd of the assemblages, indicating that a high percentage of beverage consumption and food preparation activities occurred at the site (Vogt 1994:67-68). Vogt additionally suggests that the nature of the site should indicate that it falls towards the urban aspect of the urban-rural spectrum; however, the results suggest that this site deviates from the pattern due to high quantities of ceramics compared to tobacco pipes and drinking glass (Vogt 1994:69-70). This may be skewed due to Wall and Rothschild analyzing data that relies on sherd count rather than the vessel count employed by Vogt (1994:70).

Molly Kerr (History Revealed 2023) has undertaken an initiative to transcribe the Henderson general store's eighteenth-century records and ledgers from Colchester and Alexandria, Virginia, as a crowd-sourced project. The project transcription (History Revealed 2020) exhibited an interest in purchases for items colored blue, ranging from fabrics and textiles to teacups and saucers. Interestingly, this desirable color can be linked to French Indigo, "a dye that has been in use for thousands of years" and assumed to be procured from the French West Indies (History Revealed 2019). Between 1759 and 1765, Henderson requested indigo on five occasions (History Revealed 2020). However, he only specified "French" indigo in his first request and in the rest of the requests, he described simply as "good" or "very good" indigo (History Revealed 2020). At this time, the ledgers do not provide any further information regarding the type of indigo purchased, and only refer to purchases as "indigo" (History Revealed 2020). The presence of cultural material retaining blue decorative elements at Site 44FX3194 may connect concepts of capitalist expressions for individuality with popular design choices of the period.

By understanding the activities related to tavern services, insights may be gained into the material culture associated with the architectural foundations identified at Site 44FX3194. Cascardi et al. (2018:104-105) identify diagnostic ceramics from the initial evaluation as they correlate with "features on the cultural landscape" to view potential "indications of the function of the once overlying structure." One of the ceramic sherds "found in the Stratum directly above" the foundation is an English Brown stoneware "containing a King William III, 'WR' stamp," which "could indicate the structure served an additional function beyond a domestic dwelling. Ceramics marked with this stamp were of standardized volumes and commonly used at

ordinaries or taverns for commercial sale of alcohol” (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory (MACL) 2002, quoted in Cascardi et al. 2018:104-105).

The cultural material archaeologically recovered from Site 44FX3194 presents the opportunity to identify temporal domains present, affirming site chronology and potential material functional uses through middle-range theory. This approach “is an attempt to strengthen a way of gaining knowledge of the past” by connecting “the detailed analysis of a specific ethnographic setting (Griffin, Leone, and Basso 1971) that features material culture – manufacture, transport, use, discard – with a keen description of these so that similar archaeological settings can be understood” (Skibo et al. 2007:21). Middle-range theory can be a valuable framework for studying cultural materials at this eighteenth-century site by providing a structured approach to understanding the relationships between artifacts, behaviors, and social processes. This aims to bridge the gap between broad social theories and pattern observations, offering a way to analyze and interpret archaeological data. Similar connections to those made between the English Brown stoneware sherd and alcohol regulations may be identifiable in the archaeological assemblage recovered at Site 44FX3194 that may present a more holistic view of how the site functioned in the past while providing supporting evidence for eighteenth-century occupation.

Summary

In this chapter, I provide context and the theoretical framework used to guide my research for this thesis. This begins with a discussion of Colchester’s founding as a port town near the mouth of the Occoquan River and the influences on seventeenth- and eighteenth-century development as town spaces emerged across the Mid-Atlantic region. This considers cultural

familiarity for town space expectations and taverns as social spaces prescribed by government institutions to meet community and individual needs. A description follows regarding activities that took place in eighteenth-century taverns in the Chesapeake Bay region and those known to have been granted tavern licenses during Colchester's occupational period, with a suggestion posed that those who secure tavern licenses may not necessarily be the same person undertaking the daily operations. Eighteenth-century government regulations in Virginia mandated that a license be required to operate a tavern in addition to the services that a tavern should offer. Understanding the different activities that may have taken place in a tavern can aid in interpreting archaeological assemblages, such as recognizing that many people would have been provided with meals over a length of time in these spaces.

The archaeological evidence gathered from other tavern sites may reflect the material culture that the capitalist economy offered as tableware manufactured with different decorative elements that a buyer could choose from. Furthermore, evidence of governmental regulation observed in cultural materials is reflected in standardized stamping and maker's marks incorporated in the original manufacturing of specific tableware items. Lastly, I find the use of middle-range theory to be the most productive for this thesis. With this theoretical framework, behaviors and social processes provide context for interpreting cultural materials encountered at Site 44FX3194. The following chapter provides context regarding the history of Colchester and the adjacent two-acre tract in which Site 44FX3194 is located, as well as a discussion of the archaeological investigations that identified the architectural foundations examined in this thesis.

Chapter 3: Eighteenth-Century Settlement on the Occoquan River

This chapter discusses the historical background surrounding Colchester Town and the relevant vicinity of the town. By understanding the known historical background of Colchester, more robust interpretations for Site 44FX3194 become available. This is due to the proximity, with Site 44FX3194 identified across the street from the original town boundary. The following discussion defines known landownership, licensed tavernkeepers at Colchester, and the archaeological investigations which led to the identification of Site 44FX3194.

Town of Colchester and Vicinity, Fairfax County, Virginia

The beginnings of Colchester's history are found in a series of land transactions across the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In the mid-seventeenth century, the land Colchester occupied was originally a portion of a more significant land grant that King Charles II bestowed upon "seven loyal supporters" (McCoy et al. 2013:3). This large land grant is situated between two large tributaries of the Chesapeake Bay, the Occoquan and Potomac Rivers, and would eventually become Fairfax County. The area where Colchester would be located was within a thousand-acre tract near the mouth of the Occoquan River that was first patented to John Drayton, then re-patented to Richard Boren in 1666 (McCoy et al. 2013:3).

This tract of land, the Boren Patent, has proved problematic since its patent date. The original survey of the tract and selling terms of the tract were for 1000 acres. However, in 1729, a reassessment of the tract found it to contain 703 acres (McCoy et al. 2013:3). This discrepancy has led to multiple disputes and claims of trespassing over time (McCoy et al. 2013:3). The size of the land is not the only source of conflict, its location and boundaries have also been a point of

contention. As a result, historical records provide misinformed land information, presenting challenges for interpreting the true location of places in this tract.

Before this had been brought to attention, the tract was sold again as 1000 acres to William Harris and Tomas Baxter in 1668 (McCoy et al. 2013:21). The two divided the Boren Patent tract into lower and upper halves, each allegedly consisting of 500 acres (Figure 6). Harris assumed ownership over the lower half while Baxter maintained the upper half. In 1684, a ferry transport to cross the Occoquan River was provided by Col. George Mason to be used by the local militia (Sprouse 1975:7). The north shore ferry landing was constructed on the upper half of the tract at a place that would later become the port entrance for Colchester. The ferry opened to public transportation in 1691 as settlements expanded in surrounding areas (Sprouse 1975:7). Around this time, a few buildings were recorded near the ferry landing, including a blacksmith shop and church (McCoy et al. 2013:5).

Land ownership within both halves of the Boren Patent changed over time due to inheritance or sale. By 1753, Peter Wagener owned the upper half of the Boren Patent, and the following year, Wagener made 25 acres of land near the Occoquan River available to erect the town of Colchester (McCoy et al. 2013:5). The 25 acres were subdivided into 42 lots, each containing approximately one-half acre sold with the condition that the buyer had two years to construct “a well-framed house of brick, stone or wood” with a chimney of brick or stone (Figures 7 and 8; McCoy et al. 2013:5). Construction stipulations also required structures to meet a minimum area of twenty square feet with a minimum roof pitch of nine feet (Hening 1823 [VI]: 396-399, quoted in McCoy et al. 2013:5). Colchester has been described as “a moderately prosperous port town” that boasted several businesses and was yielded as an advantageous location to support tobacco trade in the region (McCoy et al. 2013:5).

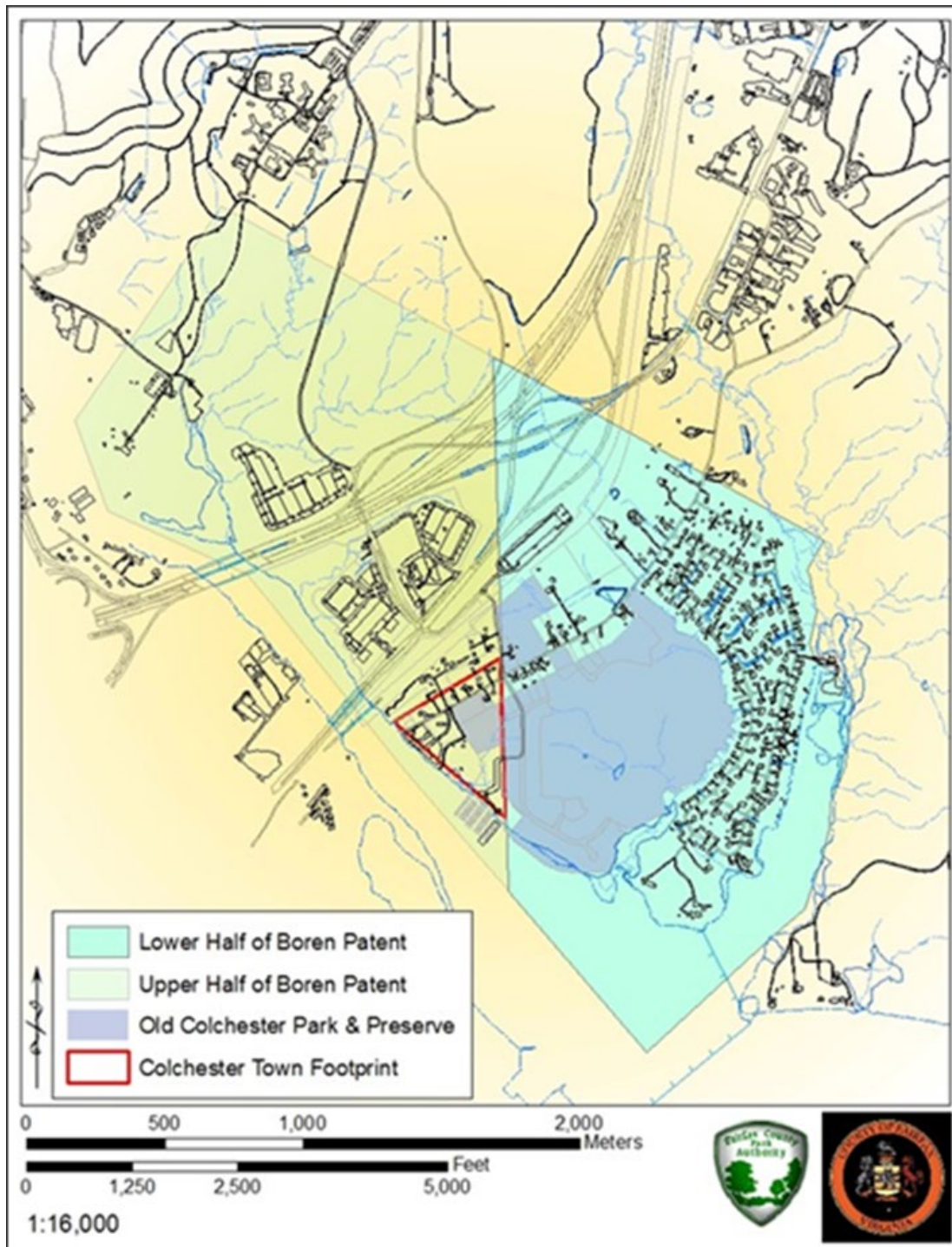


Figure 6. Projection of the 1668 Boren Patent Division into upper and lower halves. Published with permission of FCPA ACB.

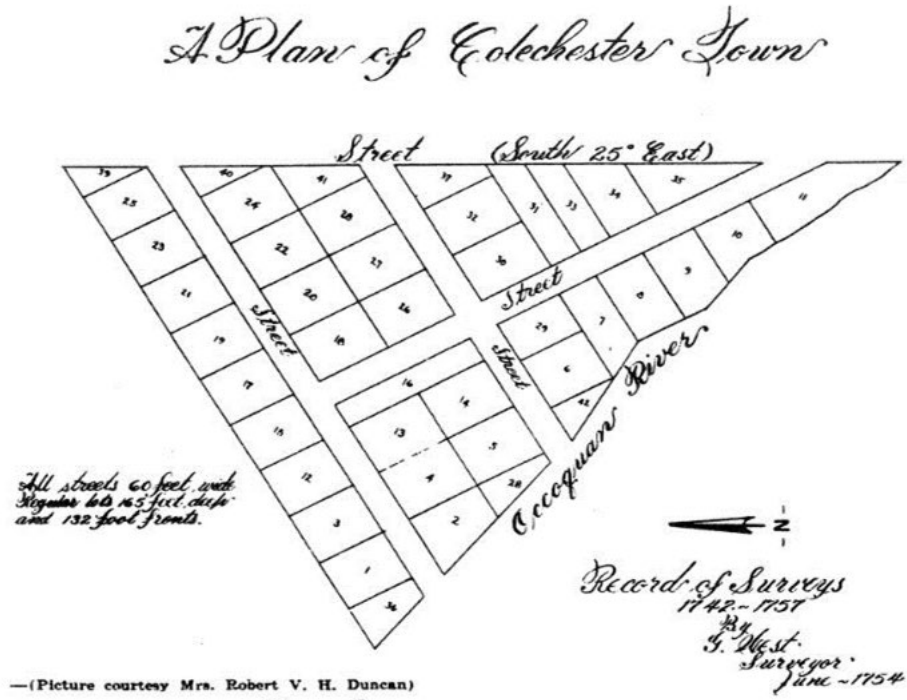


Figure 7. “A Plan of Colchester Town” drawn June 1754 by George West, surveyor for Fairfax County, Virginia (Sprouse 1975:17).

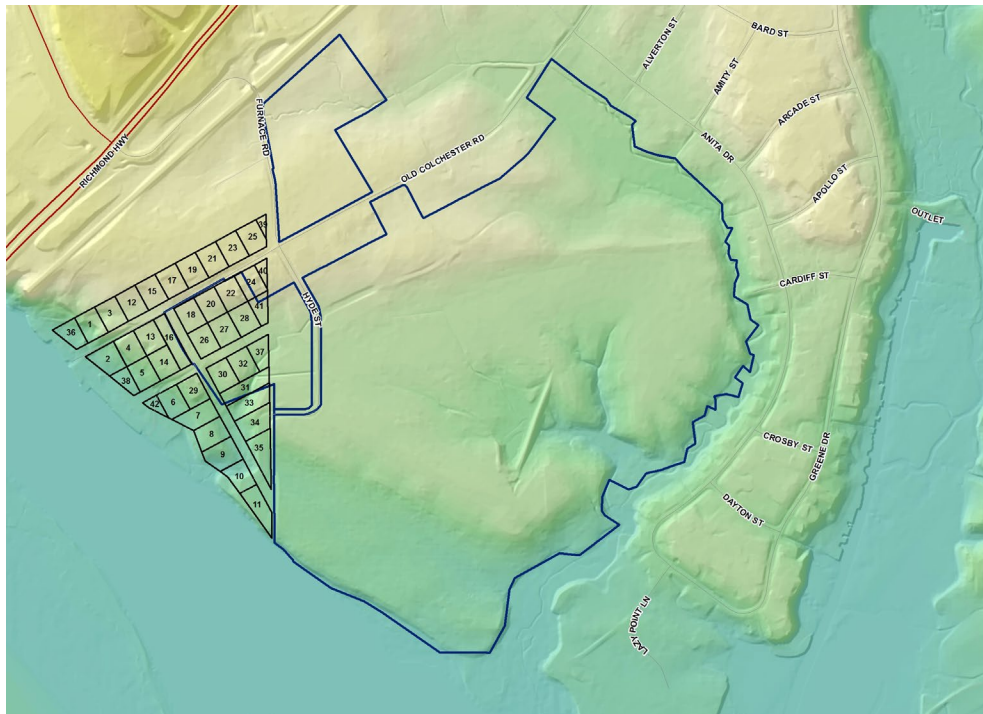


Figure 8. Overview of Colchester Town footprint in the OCPP. Published with permission of FCPA ACB.

While the upper tract division included the area that would become the town of Colchester, the lower tract division included the area that would be archaeologically recorded as Site 44FX3194. The site is adjacent to Colchester's historic footprint, separated by the intersection of Essex Street and Ox Road (modern Old Colchester Road and Furnace Road). Although the exact year is unknown, records indicate that Harris sold the lower half of the Boren Patent to Joseph Waugh sometime between 1668 and 1729 (McCoy et al. 2013:125). Between 1729 and 1766, his son, Travers Waugh, inherited the land, selling a two-acre tract "adjacent to the town of Colchester" to William Linton between 1729 and 1772 (Cascardi et al. 2018:111; McCoy et al. 2013:34, 42, 135). In 1787, ownership of the two-acre tract shifted from the Linton family to Rawley T. Brown and stayed in the family for the following sixty years (McCoy et al. 2013:42).

At this time, there are no known descriptions of construction on these two acres or how the land was occupied during the period that Colchester thrived as a town. The true location of the two-acre tract has been a puzzle to historians and archaeologists at the ACB, who have attempted to unravel the chain of titles and establish a timeline for occupation in and around Colchester. It has been postulated that the location of the two acres is on the land northeast of the intersection of Essex Street and Ox Road. This location aligns with the building foundations identified at Site 44FX3194. The FCPA's recent acquisition of property containing the Fairfax Arms has led to more recent historical research into its landownership and an alternative suggestion that the two-acre tract was adjacent to the Colchester Town lots containing the Fairfax Arms. This location aligns with a period when Linton was managing the establishment as a tavern.

In the broader environment of the time, as the town of Colchester took shape and the two-acre tract changed hands, the Revolutionary War loomed on the horizon. The built town of Colchester and the surrounding environment were recorded in 1782 on a series of maps illustrating Comte de Rochambeau's military movements and encampments as the army traveled from Williamsburg, Virginia, to Boston during the Revolutionary War (Rochambeau 1782). The map *Camp 'a Colchester* was composed during this time and depicts several structures opposite Colchester along both Essex Street and Ox Road (Figure 9). These structures align with the location of Site 44FX3194, which has been suggested as a potential location for the two-acre tract.

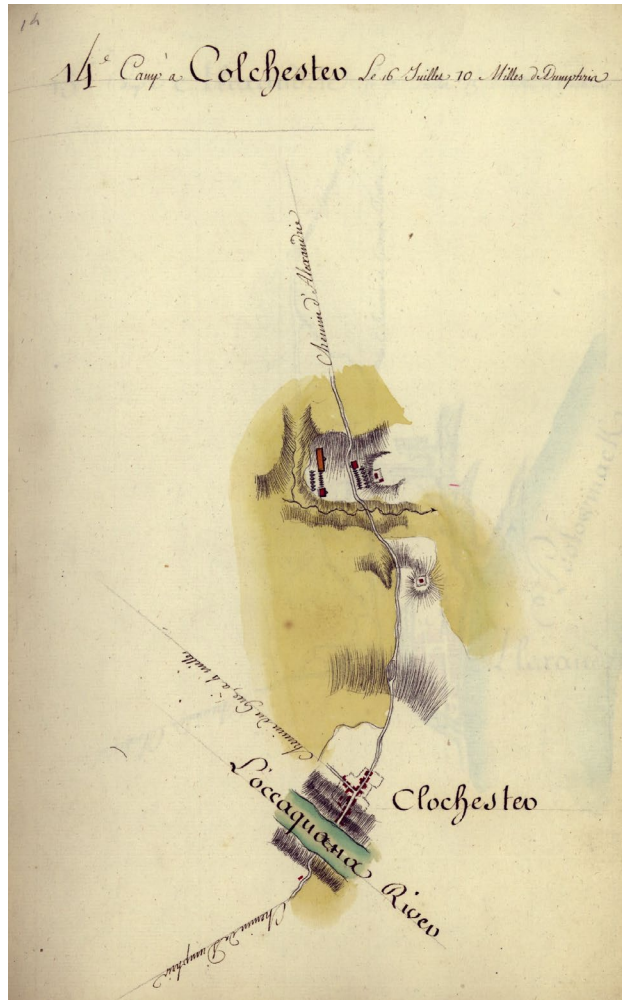


Figure 9. *Camp 'a Colchester*, Amerique Campagne (Rochambeau 1782:14).

Taverns and Tavern Licensing at Colchester

Colchester Town boasted several taverns from its establishment in 1753 through the third quarter of the eighteenth century. Three taverns have been generally located through chain of titles and timelines that define events occurring within the Boren Patent along Essex Street in Colchester, now known as Old Colchester Road (Figure 10; McCoy et al. 2013). Additional

people were granted licenses for tavernkeeping in the town (Table 1). However, the full extent of Colchester’s taverns and tavernkeeping history is unknown.

Tavern Licenses Granted at Colchester	
Name	Year
Charles Tyler	1757
William Bayley	1758
Elizabeth Fallon	1759
Charles Taylor/Tyler	1760
William Linton	1761
David Sexton	1762
Pearce Bayley	1764

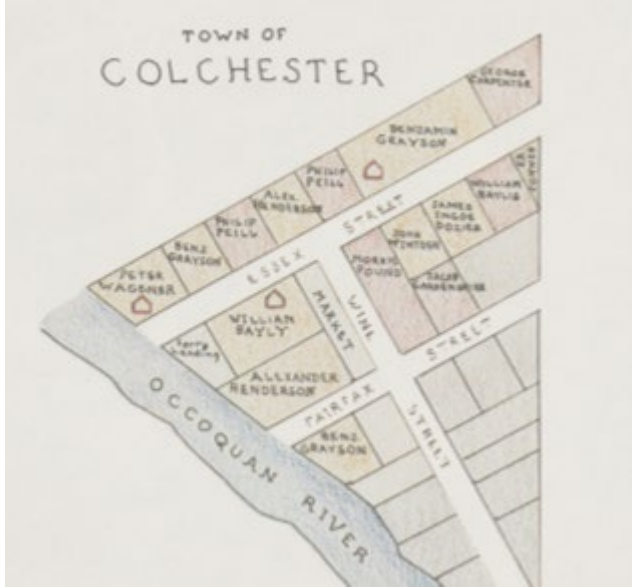


Table 1. List of tavern license holders at Colchester.

Figure 10. Tavern lots depicted on the Colchester Town plan. Published with permission of FCPA ACB.

The first known license for operating a tavern at Colchester was granted to Charles Tyler in 1757 (McCoy et al. 2013:7). Tyler most likely established the Colchester Tavern on two adjoining riverfront lots, both owned by Peter Wagener (McCoy et al. 2013:7). These two lots were advantageously situated on Essex Street, near the shoreline. A tavern on this property would have been one of the “first structures seaborne travelers would have seen on disembarking at Colchester” (McCoy et al. 2013:7).

Around 1768, Tyler passed away, and William Courts took over the tavern. Courts moved to Colchester and changed the name from the Colchester Tavern to the Stone House (Sprouse 1975:61). Charles Tyler, possibly the previous Tyler’s son, published intentions to take

over the Stone House in the August 1775 edition of the *Virginia Gazette* (McCoy et al. 2013:7; Tyler 1775). In this announcement, Tyler (1775) describes that he will “open a TAVERN in the house formerly kept by Mr. Courts... the Stonehouse,” a structure composed of many additions and in a favorable location near the waterfront. He declares that he will provide entertainment and satisfaction to “all ladies and gentlemen that travel that road,” choosing to stay at the tavern (Tyler 1775). Whether Courts or Tyler continued to maintain this tavern is unclear. However, in 1784, John Smyth complained about Courts’ tavern, which may or may not have been the Stone House. Smyth (1784:112) remarked in *A Tour of the United States of America: Containing an Account of the Present Situation of That Country* that Courts’ lodgings were “proportionably bad” and found Courts to be “equally disagreeable with the entertainment.” This discontent offers a glimpse into the varying experiences of travelers during this period in Colchester’s tavern history. In 1798, Peter Wagener left the Stone House to his son, Peter Wagener, in his will. It is unknown how long the Stone House continued to operate after this point.

Two additional tavern locations were recorded on Essex Street in Colchester. These were the Colchester Inn, later named the Fairfax Arms, and a tavern that operated from William Bayly’s residence across the street from the Stone House (Sprouse 1975:63,173). The Fairfax Arms was constructed on one of three contiguous lots owned by Benjamin Grayson (Sprouse 1975:63). These three lots lined the northern side of Essex Street. The tavern on Grayson’s property would have been up the road, five to seven lots east of the Stone House. In 1761, William Linton rented the lot containing Fairfax Arms and secured a tavern license to operate the establishment (Sprouse 1975:63). Around this time, Linton also purchased “two acres adjacent to the town... from Travers Waugh” (Sprouse 1975:63). Little more is known of Linton’s land usage and Grayson’s ownership of property on Essex Street fluctuated, with Grayson eventually

becoming indebted and his properties repossessed by his creditors (Sprouse 1975:63). By 1773, Alexander Henderson assumed ownership of Grayson's string of five lots and maintained "a good dwelling,... all convenient stores," and ancillary buildings (Sprouse 1975:63-64). Despite continuous land transitions over the following centuries, the Fairfax Arms stands today as the only Colchester Town building retaining integrity from its original eighteenth-century construction. In 1979, this structure was listed as architecturally significant on the NRHP because it retains the original building design and construction material (NAC 2017). In 2021, the FCPA gained ownership of property containing the Fairfax Arms, incorporating it into the OCPP.

The third tavern recorded on Essex Street began operating out of William Bayly's residence, likely beginning in 1758 (Sprouse 1975:21,173). As previously mentioned, this building was across the street from the Stone House. Bayly's property occupied two lots, bounded by the town's marketplace on the east and the ferry landing on the west (Sprouse 1975:173). Bayly obtained a tavern license in 1758, which he transferred five years later to his son, Samuel (Sprouse 1975:173). By 1768, Pierce, Bayly's other son, took over the tavern (Sprouse 1975:173). It is unknown how long Pierce Bayly maintained the tavern on Essex Street, but his death was recorded in 1801 (Sprouse 1975:173). These few records document Bayly's tavern in Colchester. Yet again, little is known about how it operated and what became of it following these scant records.

On Rochambeau's 1782 map, *Camp 'a Colchester*, we can see the built environment of Colchester, including development at the intersection of Essex Street and Ox Road. As depicted on the map, several buildings were located along both roads. While the purpose of these buildings is currently unknown, it is possible that at least one of them functioned as a tavern on

the periphery of Colchester Town. This assumption is based on the advantageous location of Essex Street serving as a primary road from ferry transport leading to areas north of the Occoquan River in addition to Linton's history of running taverns in the area and postulated land ownership at the northeastern crossroads.

Previous Archaeological Investigations at Site 44FX3194

The town developments that once composed Colchester and its surrounding areas are now mostly underground deposits, with only surviving historical documentation to tell their story. The history of Colchester's built environment has been recorded by deeds and wills, and occasionally maps. In recent years, archaeological investigations have been conducted to locate and verify structures and identify historic deposits in the area. Previous investigations within the two-acre tract consisted of an evaluation of the architectural significance of a nineteenth-century farmhouse located at the center of the property, two Phase I identification-level archaeological surveys, and one Phase II evaluation-level survey were completed with reports describing these investigations and their findings (Cascardi et al. 2018:51). An additional Phase II survey was later conducted, but the collections are still undergoing processing and a final report has not yet been released.

As noted in Chapter 1, Thunderbird investigated the area that was to become the OCPP. This archaeological investigation incorporated "both surface reconnaissance" and shovel test pit excavation at intervals of 15.2 m (50 ft), later "shortened to 7.6 m (25 ft) intervals within known sites" (Cascardi et al. 2018:51). Additionally, positive shovel tests triggered the excavation of radial shovel tests "at a 7.6 m (25 ft) interval in a cruciform pattern around the positive tests" (Cascardi et al. 2018:51).

Two sites, 44FX3194 and 44FX3195, were recorded as being near the northeast intersection of Essex Street and Ox Road (Cascardi et al. 2018:51). Site 44FX3194, identified during Thunderbird's investigations, dated to the late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century, likely associated with the historic town of Colchester (Cascardi et al. 2018:51). On the other hand, Site 44FX3195 was recognized as an early twentieth-century trash scatter most likely associated with the farmhouse occupation (Cascardi et al. 2018:51).

In the early months of 2013, the ACB conducted a second identification-level survey on the property, which had been acquired by the FCPA in 2010 (Cascardi et al. 2018:51; Sperling and Veness 2014:3, 69). This survey employed 45 "Mini-Test Units" measuring 0.50 m x 0.50 m, positioned at intervals not exceeding 10 meters (Cascardi et al. 2018:51; Sperling and Veness 2014:64). The outcome of this investigation revealed the exposure of six features and an extension of the previously established boundaries of Site 44FX3194 (Cascardi et al. 2018:51; Sperling and Veness 2014: 69, 79). Cascardi et al. (2018:51) write that "analysis of the artifact distribution" patterns unveiled clusters indicative of specific temporal periods, prompting a recommendation for further evaluation-level investigations specifically focused on Site 44FX3194 (Sperling and Veness 2014:1, 87).

Later that year, the ACB conducted additional evaluations at Site 44FX3194 to explore concentrations of late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century artifacts (Cascardi et al. 2018:58). Excavations were completed utilizing one-meter square test units and 0.50 m x 2.0-meter test units (Cascardi et al. 2018:58). Test unit placement was guided by previous excavations that yielded features and high artifact frequencies associated with the eighteenth century, along with the *Camp 'a Colchester* map (Cascardi et al. 2018:65). This methodology posed an opportunity

to identify historic structures depicted on the map that may have been retained within intact stratigraphic layers.

During 2013, portions of intact dry-laid stone foundations and cellar components that date to the mid-to-late-eighteenth century were discovered via archaeological testing (Figure 11; Cascardi et al. 2018:82, 85, 113). The results indicated that these features correlate with a building depicted at a northeast crossroad on the historic map and confirm that a building was situated on a lot of land adjacent to the town of Colchester (Cascardi et al. 2018:111-112). The foundations are likely a portion of the building depicted on the historic map; however, no known records indicate who commissioned and occupied the building or how it functioned over time.

The results of this evaluation assess the site's horizontal and vertical boundaries through artifact and feature distribution. Cascardi et al. (2018:104-105) identify diagnostic ceramics associated with the stone and cellar foundations as they correlate with "features on the cultural landscape" to assess potential "indications of the function of the once overlying structure." Artifact assemblages from intact strata are used to infer the occupational period "with a weighted mean ceramic date [MCD] of 1773.9 and date range between 1737.8 and 1810.0" (Cascardi et al. 2018:108). One ceramic sherd found in soils overlaying the architectural foundations is an English Brown stoneware "containing a King William III, 'WR' stamp... [the presence of this] could indicate the structure served an additional function beyond a domestic dwelling (Figure 12; Cascardi et al. 2018:104). Ceramics marked with this stamp were of standardized volumes and commonly used at ordinaries or taverns for commercial sale of alcohol" (MACL 2002, quoted by Cascardi et al. 2018:104-105).



Figure 11. Architectural foundations encountered in 2013. Published with permission of FCPA ACB.

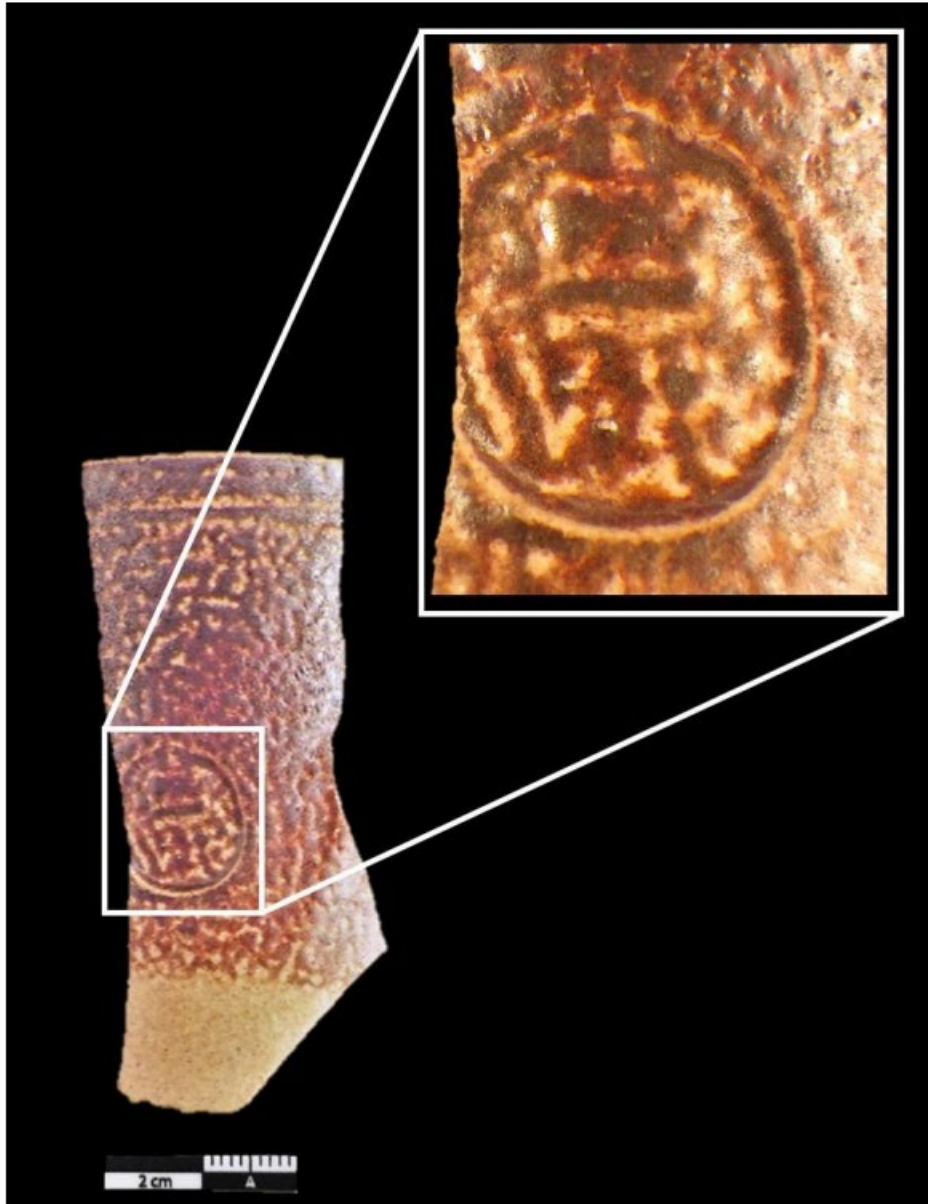


Figure 12. “WR” stamped stoneware recovered from Site 44FX3194. Published with permission of FCPA ACB.

The presence of intact cultural features associated with diagnostic artifact assemblages provided supporting data to recommend Site 44FX3194 as eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D (Appendix B). The site has also been considered significant according to criteria developed for local significance in Fairfax County under Criteria 2, 3, and 4 as the architectural components

may yield important information pertaining to history, particularly the occupational period for the late eighteenth-century town of Colchester.

In November 2018, the ACB resumed archaeological assessments of Site 44FX3194 to inform the park master planning process. The goal was to establish a more precise site boundary and gain a deeper understanding of its significance. Excavations were conducted using one-meter square test units to locate corners and additional edges of the structure. Archaeologists uncovered dry-laid stone foundations like those identified in the previous evaluation. These were likely a continuation of the cellar foundations previously identified as they were recorded in test excavations placed approximately 3.5 meters to their west. A feature block was excavated to expand upon the building's outline and follow the stone alignments to identify the structural arrangement.

This evaluation involved sampling the cultural features to enhance comprehension of the functional and temporal contexts at Site 44FX3194. While the artifact assemblage recovered during this investigation is still undergoing processing at the ACB laboratory, items retrieved from the underlying plowzone, and all strata beneath the plowzone within the feature block have been cataloged to provide data for this thesis. Future analysis of materials that have yet to be processed may provide further data to address the research questions.

In 2020, arrangements were underway through the FCPA Resident Curator Program (RCP) to appoint a curator for the property. As part of this program, a tenant had received approval to lease the farmhouse on the property, contingent upon their commitment to rehabilitate and preserve its historic elements. During March and April of that year, the ACB revisited Site 44FX3194 to define the site boundaries further and provide avoidance recommendations for the tenant. Four additional one-meter square test units were excavated

along the periphery of the previously examined feature block, with two revealing additional edges of the architectural foundations. Like the prior evaluation, the results of this investigation are currently undergoing processing at the ACB laboratory and await formal documentation in a comprehensive report. These findings aid in providing avoidance recommendations for culturally sensitive areas on the property. Having a general understanding of these areas allows a caretaker to notify the ACB if concerns arise regarding the protection of these sites while under their stewardship.

Chapter 4: Methods and Data Collection

Previous archaeological investigations at Site 44FX3194 address research questions regarding whether intact subsurface cultural deposits are present, if intact deposits align with the occupational period of the neighboring port town, Colchester, and how cultural materials were used at the site. Archaeological excavations identified cultural deposits that align with the period when Colchester Town was occupied. These deposits include dry-laid stone foundations that correlate with a building illustrated at an intersection on the historic map, *Camp 'a Colchester* (Cascardi et al. 2018:108-111). The 2013 archaeological excavation which located the architectural foundation consisted of three one-meter square test units in a contiguous block to expose a portion of the foundation. In 2018, archaeologists with the ACB returned to the property to continue survey efforts locating surviving evidence of the buildings illustrated along the roadsides on *Camp 'a Colchester*. This effort was made both to inform the OCPP master planning and to inform the FCPA's RCP so that future curators would be aware of culturally sensitive areas on the property.

Additional foundations identified during this survey are likely a continuation of those encountered in 2013. The cultural material recovered from the architectural foundations in 2018 serves as the primary source material for this thesis. While reviewing this material, I ask what archaeological evidence exists to aid interpretation of how buildings were used that were constructed along the outskirts of historic port towns? How does investigating the materials recovered from this site contribute to a more holistic understanding of port towns emerging along the Chesapeake Bay?

This study of cultural deposits associated with eighteenth-century port towns requires an overview of contemporaneous historic town developments along with reviewing archival documents and cultural materials to infer temporal and functional domains present at Site 44FX3194. This study aims to identify temporal periods present in the artifact assemblage archaeologically recovered during the 2018 investigations. The collection has been cataloged to identify patterns and analyze any correlations between the architectural foundations, occupational periods, and functional uses. While analyzing potential correlations, this study will also investigate whether links can be made between the architectural foundations and individuals who owned land parcels in and near Colchester Town. These cultural deposits could contribute to a better understanding of the town's socio-economic dynamics and our understanding of Colchester's development, occupation, or decline.

Research Design and Methods

The 2013 evaluation of Site 44FX3194 points to the likelihood that the archaeologically identified features originated after the 1753 establishment of Colchester Town and appear before the presence of a building on a historic map illustrating the same location in 1782. The recovery of polychrome hand-painted pearlware dating between 1795 and 1815 suggests that the feature was likely capped in the early nineteenth century (MACL 2002, quoted by Cascardi et al. 2018:103-104). However, the interpretative validity of this conclusion needs to be revised due to the constrained excavation extent. Although the complete dimensions and extent of the building remain unknown, cultural material analysis during this evaluation indicates the contemporaneous occupation of this building during the town of Colchester's rise and fall, with a weighted MCD of 1773.9 and a date range spanning from 1737.8 to 1810.0 (Cascardi et al. 2018:103-104, 108).

All archaeological investigations conducted on the OCPP use common methodology outlined in the FCPA Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP, FCPA 2018). Additionally, archaeological resources on FCPA parkland are evaluated in accordance with the NRHP and local significance criteria (FCPA 2018:3). Furthermore, all archaeological methods implemented at the OCPP are designed to conform with or exceed those articulated in the *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (VDHR 2017). Site 44FX3194 had previously been recommended for listing on the NRHP and with Fairfax County as significant to the local public and is located on parkland – the OCPP, which means the site is protected and not in danger of any current developmental impacts. As previously mentioned, the 2018 investigation aimed to identify additional cultural deposits near the edge of the property, bounded by modern roads to the south and west. The goals of this investigation included identifying additional edges and corners that would have connected to the architectural foundation encountered in 2013.

The 2018 investigation entailed the stratigraphic, hand excavation of one-meter square test units. Each layer for each unit was documented photographically and on detailed unit level forms. Archaeological features encountered had the boundaries defined but were not removed. After completing each test unit excavation, plan view maps of each test were hand-drawn to scale. The minimum artifact recovery consisted of screening soils through 0.635 cm hardware mesh. All soil retrieved from feature deposits were water processed through a 0.16 cm window screen, and a minimum of three liters were processed through flotation.

Artifacts were bagged based on provenience, and a unique Field Specimen number corresponding to the specific provenience and recovery method was assigned. Artifacts were processed at the ACB laboratory in Fairfax County, Virginia, following the *ACB Laboratory Guide: A Manual for the Archaeology and Collections Branch, Fairfax County Park Authority*,

VA (2022). This manual provides detailed instructions following current best practices for artifact processing and preparing collections for preservation. The Field Specimens were numerically organized, artifacts sorted by individual or batched types, and individual catalog numbers assigned. Artifacts were identified and described using current references and type collections, then reviewed by the ACB branch manager, the laboratory director, or the staff archaeologist. Artifacts were documented in the Archaeological Material Analysis System (AMAS), an MS Access database developed and maintained by ACB staff. Artifacts will be curated at the ACB collections facility in Fairfax County, Virginia.

Data Analysis Plan

The cataloging process for artifacts recovered from Site 44FX3194 involved visually examining the materials recovered during test excavations. Each artifact was described based on its morphology and grouped into categories. These categories were then separated into material types, such as ceramic, glass, metal, and lithic, and further categorized as either historic or precontact. The function of the artifacts was interpreted based on their identifying information, such as domestic kitchenware or architectural material. Additional research was conducted to determine manufacturers, dates, and manufacturing locations for artifacts with identifying signatures, including maker marks, ceramic types or patterns, stamping, and other specific attributes. The ACB in-house type collection was referenced to compare nails, bottle glass, and ceramic types. Sources utilized during artifact research included book publications and publicly available digital databases to identify cultural materials meeting the most current standards.

Cultural materials selected for study in this thesis were archaeologically recovered from architectural foundations that were likely a continuation of those foundations encountered in

2013. These materials were retrieved from soils screened through ¼-inch mesh hardware cloth. This study does not review cultural materials recovered through water processing or flotation. However, future research should review materials recovered through these controls to better understand the site's context on a macro-level as the materials that were selected for this study are from the same soil deposits.

Regardless, artifacts recovered from architectural foundations have the potential to aid site interpretation and answer the research question posed in this thesis. Different activities may be inferred based on what type of objects are recovered from a site. An abundance of a specific artifact type may provide an understanding of past activities. For example, Wall and Rothschild (1984:116-117) assumed that activities occurring in a tavern could be indicated by an increased presence of tableware, drinking glass, and tobacco pipe artifact types. Rothschild and Wall (2014:76) suggested that activities occurring in rural taverns would result in an artifact assemblage containing a higher amount of tableware compared to city taverns which would have a higher amount of tobacco pipes. Vogt (1994:3) proposed that the expected material culture of a tavern assemblage would contain a high amount of vessel artifacts, particularly drinking glass, compared to ceramics. Understanding the material culture at Site 44FX3194 will allow a more robust context to be developed for historic port towns that emerged in the Chesapeake Bay region.

Chapter 5: Field and Laboratory Results of Site 44FX3194

In the winter of 2018, the ACB conducted evaluation-level archaeological investigations at Site 44FX3194. This chapter will discuss the subsurface cultural deposits encountered during the investigation. Evaluation-level investigations yielded two archaeological features that are the subject of this study: historic brick rubble and architectural stone foundations. These are recorded as Feature Block 150 and include the excavation of 19 one-meter square test units in a contiguous block. A dry-screen sampling of the historic brick rubble produced historic artifacts associated with eighteenth- and nineteenth-century manufacture.

At the beginning of this investigation, archaeologists placed an intentional test unit to the northwest of the 2013 excavation, which encountered the previously discussed architectural foundations (See Chapter 3). Approximately three and a half meters west of the cellar feature, the 2018 excavations encountered the brick rubble and architectural foundations mentioned above, which were composed of similar brick, slate, and stone matrices. Late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth century artifacts were recovered with these features, including creamware and pearlware ceramics and wrought nails. To define the feature and site boundaries, additional test units were excavated with placement based on the results of each previous test unit and under the site constrictions that included a paved road and mature pine trees bounding the feature block (Figures 13 and 14).



Figure 13. Site overview, facing Northwest. Image courtesy of Colleen Boyle.



Figure 14. Site overview, facing Southeast. Image courtesy of Colleen Boyle.

Field Results

A total of 19 one-meter square test units were excavated as a contiguous block labeled Feature Block 150 (Figure 15). The first test unit was placed approximately 5.6 meters northwest of those excavated in 2013, which encountered the architectural foundation. Chapter 3 discussed these previous excavations and the correlation between the foundations, their assemblage yielding “a weighted mean ceramic date of 1773.9,” and a building illustrated on the historic map, *Camp 'a Colchester* (Cascardi et al. 2018: 108).



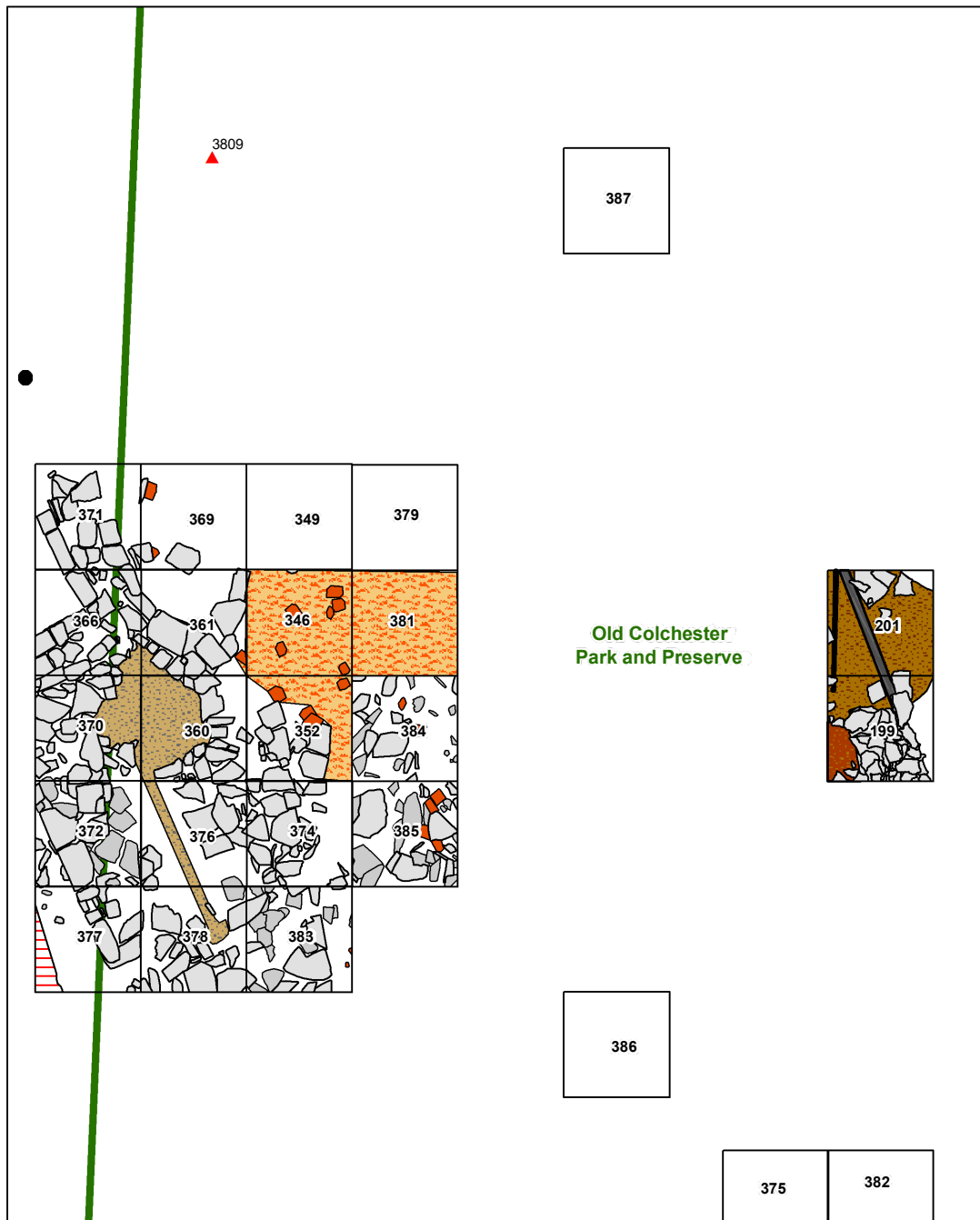
Figure 15. Test units excavated at proposed location for the building on *Camp 'a Colchester*. Image by author.

Each test unit in Feature Block 150 was excavated stratigraphically (Figure 16). The first layer of each unit consisted of a root mat and topsoil. This was underlain by a plowzone that contained a mix of eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth century artifacts. Under the plow zone was a brick rubble soil matrix that yielded either architectural foundations or a historic in-filling event. Rubble was removed to define the foundation edges and screened using feature soil methodology. Table 2 provides a list of architectural components identified in Feature Block 150 associated with those encountered in 2013.



Figure 16. Feature Block 150 excavations in progress. Published with permission of FCPA ACB.

Limitations encountered during these excavations include the presence of a paved road to the west and mature pine trees to the east. The excavations encountered edges of the architectural foundation; however, due to project time constraints, the entire extent of the feature was not revealed. Those recorded within Feature Block 150 have been digitized via AutoCAD to create a plan view of the architectural components (Figure 17).



OCPP - Enyedi RCP
 44FX3194
 Stone Foundation
 20 March 2020



Figure 17. Digitized drawing of architectural foundations encountered at Site 44FX3194. Published with permission of FCPA ACB.

Feature	Test Unit	Interpretation	Associated Features
120	193	Demolition or deterioration	123, 124
123	199, 201	Cellar feature	120, 124
124	193, 199, 201	Architectural foundation	120, 123
150	346, 349, 352, 360, 361, 366, 369, 370, 371, 372, 374, 376, 377, 378, 379, 381, 384, 385	Brick and stone fill/ brick rubble	120, 123, 124, 151
151	346, 352, 360, 361, 366, 369, 370, 371, 372, 374, 376, 377, 378, 381, 384, 385	Architectural foundation	120, 123, 124, 150

Table 2. Archaeological features associated with Feature Block 150 at Site 44FX3194.

Laboratory Results

Investigations at Site 44FX3194 recovered 848 artifacts from Feature Block 150 in a dry-screen sampling of the plowzone through brick rubble fill layers. Because excavations took place in an area presumed to hold architectural components, building materials such as brick, mortar, and slate were only kept if unique. An example of materials that were retained include dressed slate with a bore hole because this object may yield information about historic roofing techniques. Otherwise, these materials were documented and discarded in the field.

The cultural materials recovered from the root mat and topsoil were undergoing processing at the time of this thesis and will not be discussed in this paper. Cultural materials recovered from the plowzone contained a mix of modern and historic artifacts. A variety of historic cut and wrought nails were recovered from this layer. Additionally, modern whiteware ceramics were recovered alongside historic creamware and tin-glazed earthenware ceramics. Five tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from this layer, and this was the only layer known to contain tobacco pipe artifacts at the time of this study (Figure 18). A study of artifacts

recovered through water processing and flotation would be beneficial in determining if smaller pipe fragments are among the brick rubble. This data could be incorporated into future analysis of the feature.

Of the 848 artifacts, 91 were recovered from the brick rubble removed while exposing the foundation's boundaries (Appendix C). These 91 artifacts serve as the primary source material for this thesis. A total of 56 artifacts collected from this layer were cataloged as diagnostic, with temporal information recorded with each of these artifacts. Diagnostic artifacts excavated from this layer date from the late eighteenth through the early nineteenth century.



Figure 18. Tobacco pipe fragments recovered from the plowzone. Image by author.

Thirteen glass fragments were recovered from the layer that were not assigned a temporal period. These fragments are too small to determine morphological signatures used in identifying manufacturing information with certainty. The fragments have been divided into vessel glass (n=6, 6.6% of the analyzed assemblage) and window glass (n=7, 7.7%). The remaining 22 artifacts (24.2%) include a range of earthenware and porcelain sherds, ferrous nails, mortar, slag, slate, and one large piece of fossilized coral. Due to the condition or nature of these artifacts, they were not assigned to a temporal period but recorded as non-diagnostic artifacts. Future research may be able to discern reliable dates for the manufacture and use of these objects.

Artifacts recovered from the brick rubble were divided into groups based on functional usage. Three groups appeared within this layer: domestic kitchen, architectural, and commerce. The coral falls under an outlier as a possible architectural component (Table 3).

Diagnostic			Non-Diagnostic		
<i>Function</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>% of Analyzed Assemblage</i>	<i>Function</i>	<i>Count</i>	<i>% of Analyzed Assemblage</i>
Domestic Kitchen	45	49.5%	Domestic Kitchen	18	19.8%
Architectural	10	10.9%	Architectural	16	17.6%
Commerce	1	1.1%	Possibly Architectural	1	1.1%
<i>Total</i>	56	61.5%	<i>Total</i>	35	38.5%

Table 3. Artifacts recovered from brick rubble by function.

Of the 56 diagnostic artifacts (61.5% of the analyzed assemblage), the majority (n=45, 49.5%) were sorted into the functional group domestic kitchen. This group is comprised of creamware (n=6, 6.6%) and pearlware (n=39, 42.9%) ceramics indicative of a late-eighteenth through early-nineteenth century context (Figure 19). One creamware sherd retained observable decoration, an olive-green annular design, while the remaining five were undecorated. Ten pearlware sherds retained observable decoration, while 29 fragments were undecorated.

Decorations on pearlware ceramics include an olive-green hand painted floral motif, an olive-brown hand painted decoration, and blue decoration on eight sherds. These include four shell-edged ceramics. Three retain neoclassically-inspired characteristics that indicate manufacture of these objects likely occurred between 1800 to 1830 (MACL 2002).

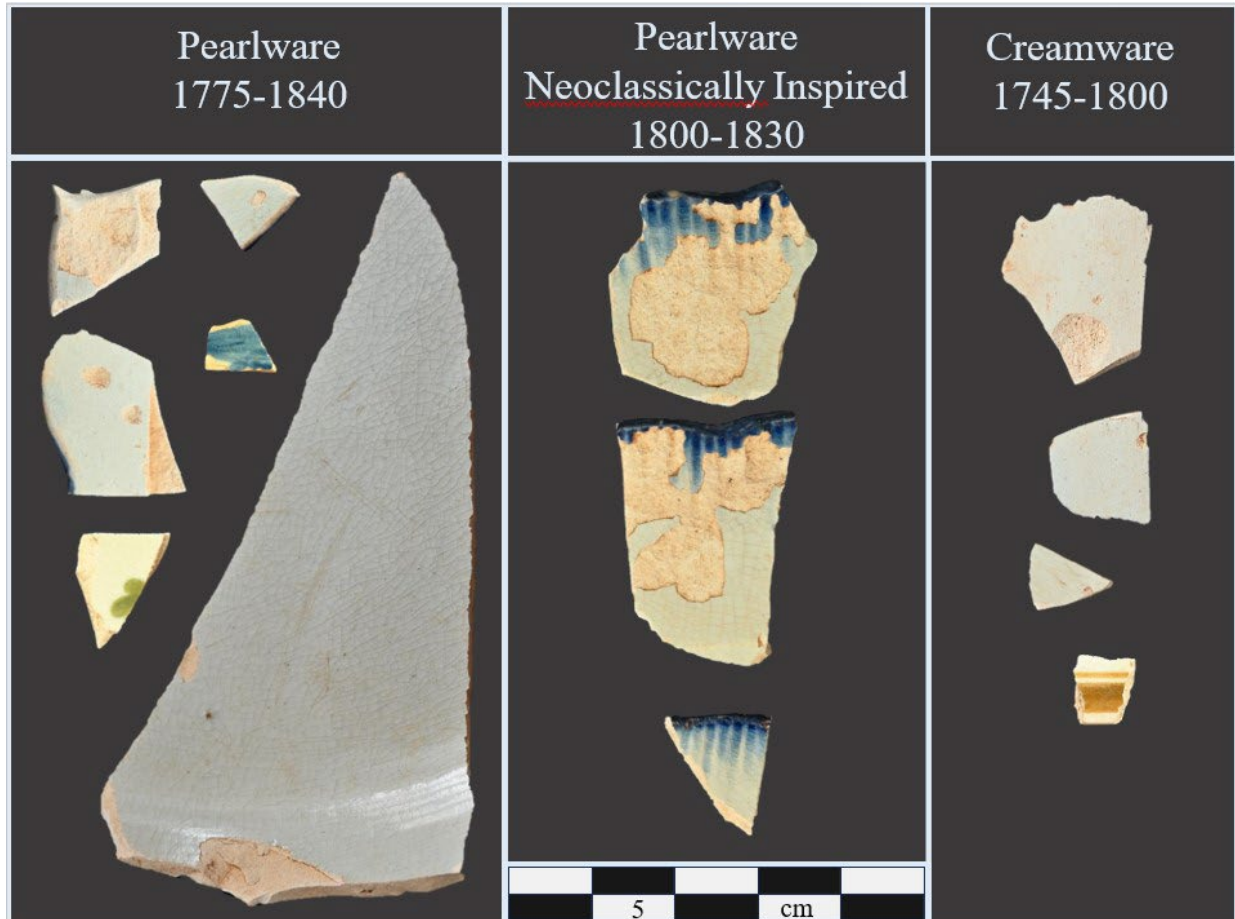


Figure 19. Representative sample of historic ceramics recovered from brick rubble. Image by author.

This layer also contained nail fragments and intact nails categorized as architecturally functioning artifacts dating to the late eighteenth century. Archaeological recovery from this layer yielded three complete wrought iron nails and seven fragments (n=10, 10.9%) that coalesce

to reconstruct three additional complete nails consisting of one wrought and two hand-headed examples, as depicted in Figure 20. One copper coin (1.1%) recovered from the brick rubble layer was placed in the functional group commerce. This coin retains design elements from when struck that allowed its identification as a 1786 Vermontisium, or Vermont Copper (Figure 21).

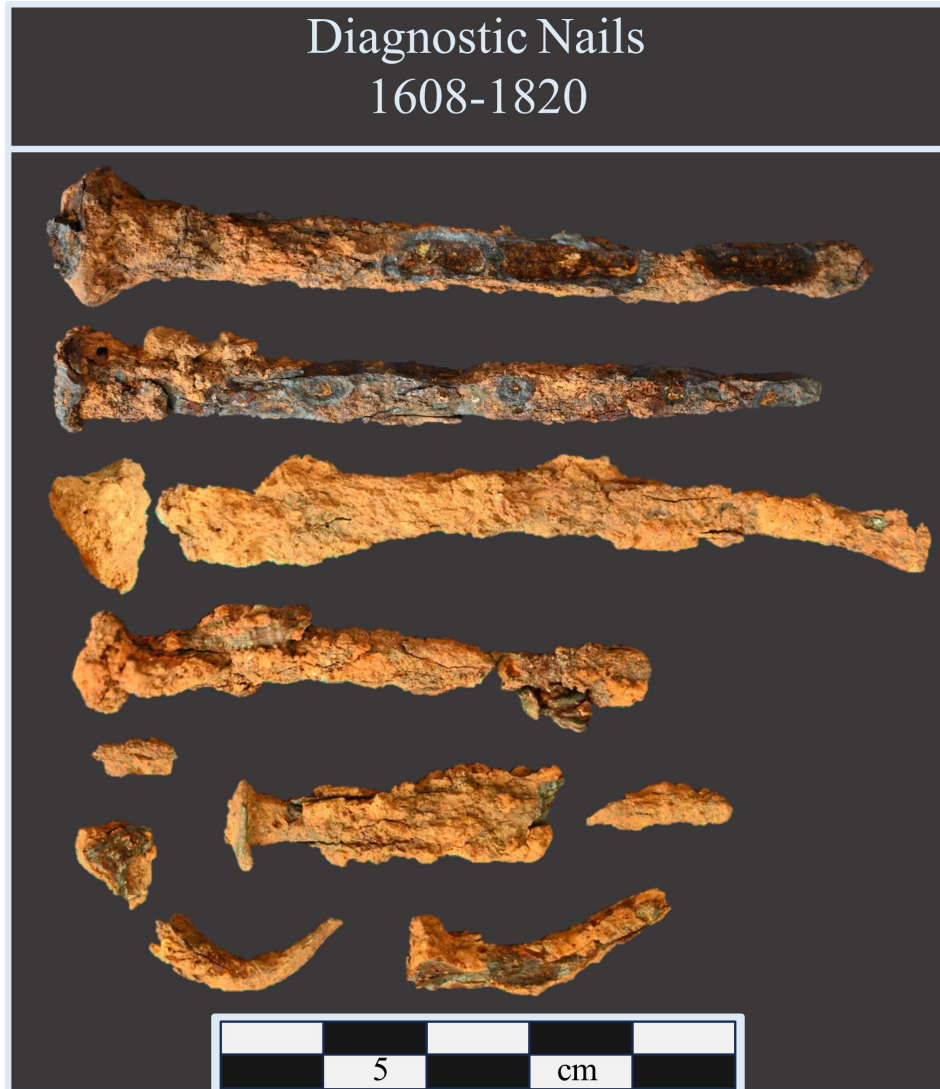


Figure 20. Historic nails recovered from brick rubble. Image by author.

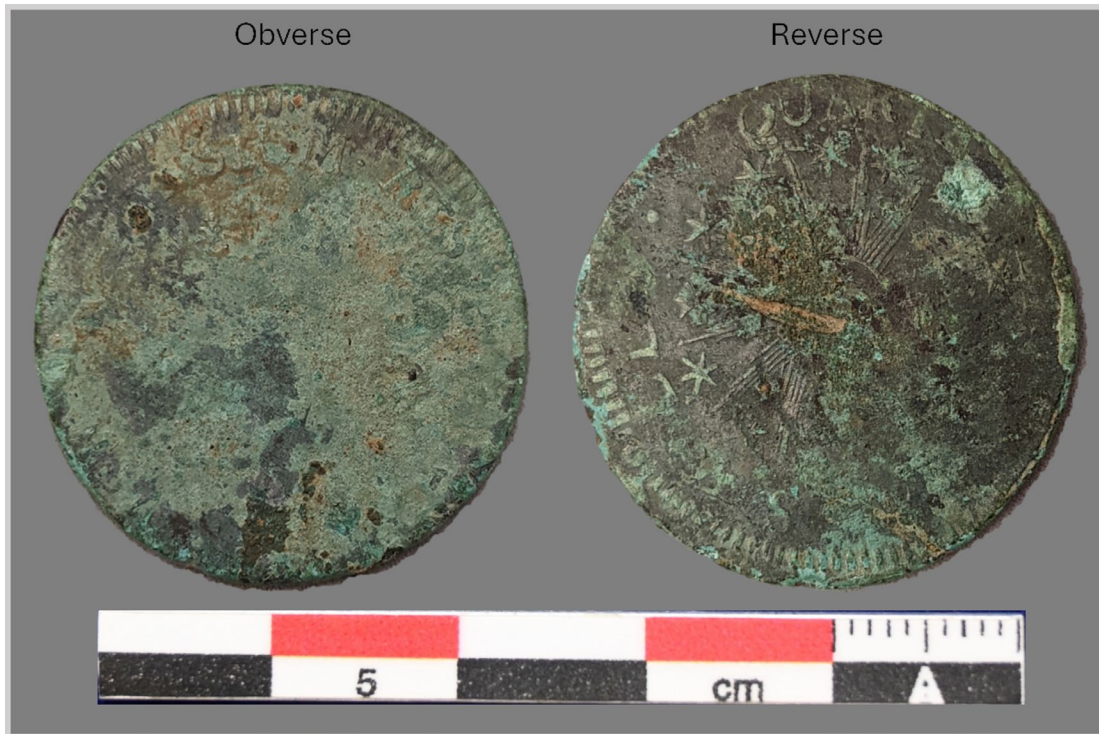


Figure 21. 1786 Vermontisium copper recovered from brick rubble. Image by author.

Eighteen artifacts (19.8% of the analyzed assemblage) recovered from the brick rubble were sorted into the functional group domestic kitchen that did not retain characteristics indicative of a specific period (Figure 22). This non-diagnostic group identified two material types: ceramic and glass. The majority ($n=12$, 13.2%) were ceramics and included coarse earthenware, porcelain sherds, and a portion of refined earthenware paste. Six (6.6%) were glass fragments from vessels manufactured using aqua, clear, or olive-green glass.

The remaining artifacts from this layer were sorted into the functional group as architectural ($n=16$, 17.6%) or possibly architectural ($n=1$, 1.1%). Like the non-diagnostic domestic kitchen artifacts, these do not retain characteristics that associate the item with a specific period (Figure 23). Four material types were identified in this group: lithic, glass, metal, and other. One slate fragment was identified with a drilled notch on one edge and most likely functioned as a roofing slate. A total of seven window glass fragments were recorded and

described as either aqua blue or aqua green in coloring. Additionally, this layer yielded six ferrous nail fragments, one piece of shell and quartz tempered mortar, and one slag fragment. A fossilized coral was also recovered from this layer, the only object of this type identified at the site and may have been used during the construction of the structure's foundation. Alternatively, the coral may have been picked up because it was interesting and brought to the building as a keepsake.

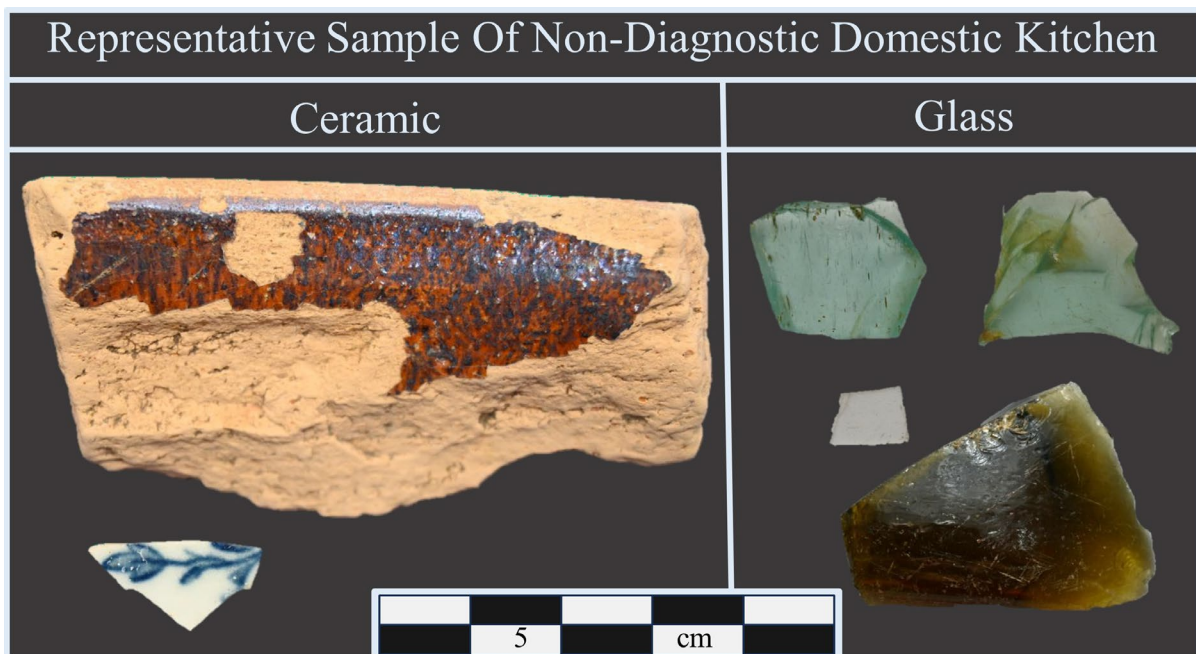


Figure 22. Examples of undated ceramics and glass recovered from the brick rubble. Image by author.

Representative Sample of Non-Diagnostic Architectural Materials



Figure 23. Examples of undated architectural materials recovered from the brick rubble. Image by author.

Chapter 6: Analysis of Site 44FX3194

In the previous chapter, I discussed the archaeological excavation results of 19 test units at Site 44FX3194. These excavations revealed architectural components that likely align with a building illustrated on the map *Camp 'a Colchester*. Both the building on the map and the architectural foundations are at a historic intersection originally named Essex Street and Ox Road. The intersection is now paved, and the roads are renamed Old Colchester Road and Furnace Road. Furthermore, the two are adjacent to Colchester, a port town chartered in 1753. During the excavation, archaeologists recorded a brick rubble fill and foundational stone walls. Out of the 19 test unit excavations, a total of 91 artifacts were recovered from the brick rubble fill through dry-screen recovery. The stone foundation was designated exclusively as architectural stone alignments; therefore, no artifacts were associated with this archaeological feature. In this chapter, I present my analysis of cultural materials recovered from the brick rubble and the architectural components encountered during the 2018 excavations.

Material Culture Analysis

Archaeological excavation of Feature Block 150 exposed a brick rubble fill containing 56 historic artifacts recovered through dry screening of the feature fill. Cultural materials retrieved from this layer were reviewed to evaluate potential uses and occupational periods. The majority of these artifacts were creamware and pearlware ceramics sorted into the domestic kitchen functional group. Creamware and pearlware are tableware categorized as refined white earthenware, the former introduced during the 1740s as a creamy-colored ceramic with a thin, fine paste (MACL 2002). The creamy glaze color was achieved by adding copper to lead oxide

before firing (MACL 2002). A yellow or greenish tint may be observable in areas where the glaze pooled, such as on molded rims or foot rings (MACL 2002). As potters experimented with ceramic manufacturing techniques over the following decades, cobalt was added to lead oxide, which resulted in a pearly-white ceramic that soon garnered popularity as pearlware (Miller and Hunter 2016). This was introduced in approximately 1775, and as opposed to creamware, a blueish color may be observed in areas where glaze pooled before firing (MACL 2002). The early nineteenth century saw a reduction in cobalt use in ceramic glazes, with whiteware ceramic technology overlapping pearlware by 1820 (MACL 2002). The technology to manufacture whiteware ceramics replaced pearlware and is still produced to this day (MACL 2002). Using these manufacturing dates to assess ceramics recovered from the brick rubble resulted in a MCD of 1803.3, with a date range between 1772.0 and 1834.0.

Additional material culture recovered from this layer that aids in identifying when the original building may have been used include architectural nails, nail fragments, and a copper coin. The morphological attributes observed for these nails demonstrated discernible attributes to those that blacksmiths would have manufactured in the early-eighteenth and late-nineteenth centuries. These nails are characterized as iron rods wrought with a spatulated or tapered tip and a head fashioned through hammering, indicating likely manufacture between 1608 to 1820 (FCPA 2024). The copper coin retains elements that can be identified on only one coin issued as currency, a 1786 Vermontisium, or Vermont Copper (Figure 24; UND, DSC 2024). This coin has a short window for manufacture and circulation. Following the unanimous Declaration of Independence of the thirteen colonies in 1776, Vermonter, Reuben Harmon, Jr. expressed fellow aspirations to join the American Confederation through symbolism that he cast on coinage for the independent Vermont Republic (UND, DSC 2024). The obverse side, or heads, of this coin

depicts an image of a field with a plow before forested mountains that the sun is peeking over RES PUBLICA VERMONTENSIVM (the Republic of Vermont) encircling the scene (UND, DSC 2024). The reverse side, or tails, portrays a large central star with the all-seeing Eye of Providence in its middle (UND, DSC 2024). Rays burst from the star and are accompanied by 13 smaller stars representing the colonies. STELLA QUARTA DECIMA (The Fourteenth Star) encircles this side of the coin alluding to the conception of Vermont becoming the fourteenth state (UND, DSC 2024). This pattern was struck on the obverse side in Vermont only in 1786 (UND, DSC 2024). The obverse design was replaced with a bust in 1787, and production ended in 1788 due to copper coin weight regulations (UND, DSC 2024).



Figure 24. Reverse face of the Vermontisium. Left illustration published with permission by Tyler Ball. Right image by author.

Thirteen glass fragments recovered from the brick rubble were not assigned to a datable period because they were too small to identify diagnostic attributes. However, the glass was

categorized into groups as either domestic kitchen vessel glass or architectural window glass. Few vessel glass fragments were present in this assemblage. The six observed were manufactured using aqua, clear, or olive-green glass, and each may have been components of a larger drinking vessel or bottle. Twelve additional ceramics observed in this layer are also currently undated and include tableware made of coarse earthenware or porcelain sherds. A small portion of ceramic paste was included in this observation. While these artifacts are not associated with a specific period, they predominantly demonstrate dining activities occurring at this archaeological site.

The material culture recovered from the brick rubble fill resulted in a MCD of 1803.3, with a date range between 1772.0 and 1834.0. The potential occupation for the original building of these architectural remains is inferred based on the MCD and date range of the recovered ceramics. This range supports previous assumptions for the late eighteenth- to early nineteenth-century occupation. However, the beginning of the date range identified in this study is nearly 34 years later than that proposed in the 2013 analysis. This also indicates an occupational ending date 24 years later than originally proposed. Colchester was chartered in 1753, and by 1820, the town and surrounding area transitioned into a small agricultural community. The dates from the 2013 and 2018 excavations fall within the timeline of Colchester Town occupation, with the former range beginning before the town had been chartered and the latter ending after the town is presumed to have dissolved. Using these date ranges and referencing the chain of titles and timelines indicates that the property owner may have been Travers Waugh, William Linton, and/or Rawley Brown when the building was occupied. Waugh sold property to Linton sometime between 1729 and 1772. Linton's sale to Brown occurred in 1787, and the property remained with the Brown family for the next sixty years. This property is the two-acre tract that's location

has not been verified but suggested to have been at this intersection or adjacent to Fairfax Arms. The map, *Camp 'a Colchester*, depicts a sizable building at the same location as the architectural remains. It is possible that the building was constructed during the earlier years of this date range and used by all three landowners or permitted people during this period. It is also possible that the building was constructed in phases over time to include additions onto a smaller original building. The difference of nearly thirty years between the two excavations may be indicative of this portion of the building's construction occurring as a later addition.

The artifact assemblage contains items categorized as domestic kitchen (n=63, 69.2%), architectural (n=27, 29.7%), and commerce (n=1, 1.1%). Domestic kitchen and architectural categories yielded diagnostic and non-diagnostic objects that align with assumptions for activities identified in tavern assemblages and architectural construction within the same period. Wall and Rothschild (1984:117) suggested that artifact categories associated with tavern activities would include “tobacco pipes, drinking and bottle glass, and ceramics.” Aside from tobacco pipes, which had been identified in plowzone deposits above the architectural remains, the assemblage retains all these signatures. It is possible that pipe fragments were discarded outside of the building, causing them to later be redistributed as agricultural practices began plowing the landscape. The studies by Rothschild and Wall (2014:76) found that archaeological assemblages recovered from rural tavern sites yield a “higher proportion of ceramic dishes” compared to urban taverns where a “higher proportion of tobacco pipes” was observed (Wall and Rothschild 1984:116). Of the 91 artifacts recorded within the architectural remains, a total of 57 (62.6%) were observed to be ceramic tableware fragments. In an analysis of privy deposits near a tavern, Vogt (1994) anticipates the material culture of a tavern to include a high frequency of vessels, particularly drinking vessels compared to ceramics. A total of six (6.6%) vessel glass

fragments were observed within the architectural remains, indicating a higher frequency of ceramics at the site compared to Vogt's assumption. It is possible that some ceramic fragments identified in this layer may have been components of teawares or other servicewares. Alternatively, this may indicate that dining activities occurred more frequently at this site than drinking activities. Furthermore, the inclusion of a 1786 coin may be indicative of people traveling across the East Coast and visiting this building for some reason. On the other hand, this coin may have been someone's personal keepsake, lost before the building was abandoned or dismantled.

Table 3 shows that most of the artifacts analyzed fall into the domestic kitchen functional group – a total of 69.3% of the analyzed assemblage. Of this, 49.5% are diagnostic ceramic sherds and 6.6% are non-diagnostic vessel glass fragments. This data relies on sherd count rather than vessel count. A high percentage of domestic kitchen objects is expected for a rural tavern on the Wall and Rothschild scale, where rural taverns typically provide lodging and meals for travelers and a meeting place for locals. This observation is reflected through higher proportions of ceramics in tavern assemblages (Rothschild and Wall 2014:76-77; Wall and Rothschild 1984:116). Observing rural tavern characteristics in the site's assemblage is consistent with its location near Colchester, a small port town with modest but regular business and a ferry crossing – an area that developed before Fairfax County became the urban sprawl bordering the nation's capital that it is today. The building was located at a crossroad leading away from the ferry landing and connecting to roadways along the eastern seaboard. It was in an advantageous location for a tavern with access to supplies at the marketplace in Colchester or Henderson's general store. The port ensured that travelers would pass through the area, bringing news and

goods while seeking a place to rest. Within a brief walking distance, members of the Colchester community could gather in a common room for meals and entertainment.

Architectural Analysis

The 2018 archaeological excavations encountered a compelling assemblage of stone alignments composed of large slate and rock stones stacked in one or more courses. Although the stones were not uniform in shape and size, they retained characteristics of dressed stones intentionally shaped for architectural purposes. The deliberate arrangement of these elements forms continuous lines across the site, suggesting a systematic construction episode. The consistency of this alignment leads to their interpretation as architectural foundations with the possibility of an internal retaining wall exposed during excavations (Figure 25). Based on their proximity and direction of alignment, they are likely a continuation of the architectural foundations recorded in 2013. Along the western portion of the site, stone alignments formed an alignment that may represent the western boundary of the structure. The soils west of this alignment were primarily sterile, while brick rubble identified immediately east is most likely within the structure (Figure 26). The brick rubble remaining in this architectural feature is recorded as additional architectural components. This rubble exhibits brick and stone arranged in a disorderly manner within the architectural foundations that are characteristic of a controlled demolition or dismantling episode. The latest date for artifacts recovered from this layer is 1840, which likely indicates that the building was no longer used after this period.

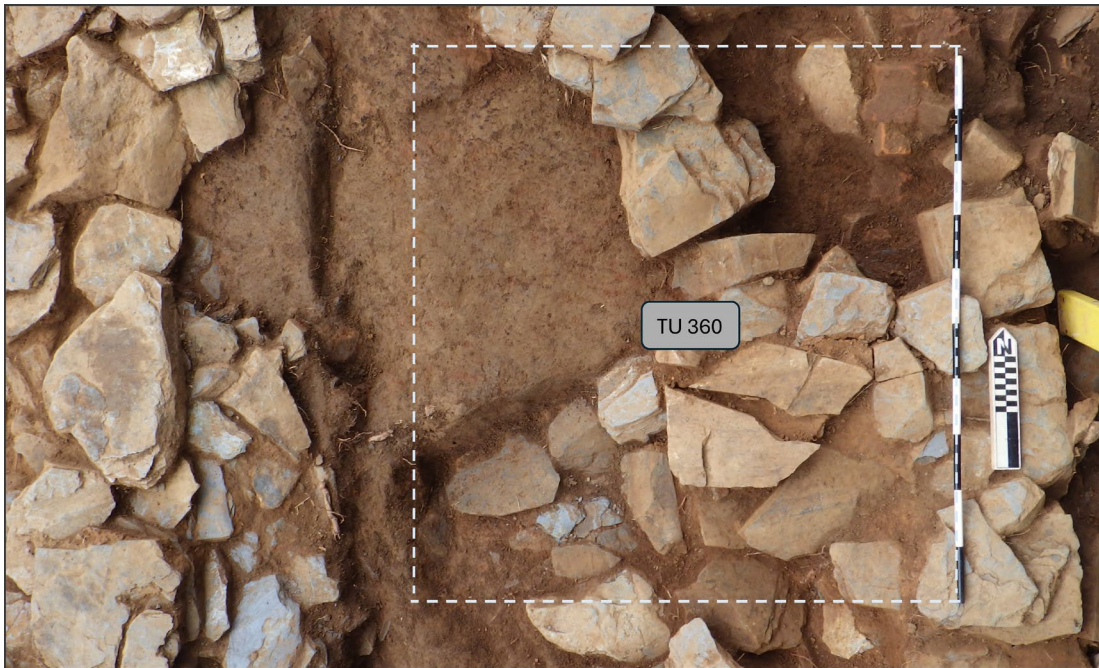


Figure 25. Internal wall segment surrounded by brick rubble. Published with permission of FCPA ACB.



Figure 26. Segments of the western boundaries identified in 2018, not to scale. Published with permission of FCPA ACB.

Chapter 7: Closing the Tavern

Beneath the OCPP and its surrounding landscape lie the remains of the eighteenth-century town of Colchester and evidence of town life on its outskirts. Prior review of historical records conjoined with archaeological investigations have identified architectural remains of buildings that had once stood during the occupational period of Colchester. However, these records occasionally neglect to inform who primarily used the building and for what purpose. In this thesis, I present an analysis of one architectural foundation that was archaeologically investigated within the boundaries of the OCPP but on the periphery of historic Colchester's town footprint. Furthermore, I discuss potential uses for the building based on archival research, relative dating, and artifact assemblage interpretation within the limits of this study. This final chapter provides a brief discussion of the significance of this research, future directions that may provide a more robust understanding of eighteenth-century life in the Chesapeake Bay region, and a summary of findings addressed during this analysis.

Site Significance

The architectural components discussed in this thesis are preserved underground. However, a modern road constructed along the western edge of the architectural remains presents the potential for adverse effects to this site (Figures 27 and 28). A drainage ditch between the road and the architectural remains poses the threat of erosion to the overburden preserving the building foundations. Additionally, the roots of mature pines growing east of the architectural remains identified in 2018 pose a risk of displacing archaeological deposits (Figure 29). These

characteristics of the project area resulted in excavation limitations. Removal of the roadway and trees would require mechanical means. This is both unfeasible and was outside of the project scope.



Figure 27. Excavations of architectural remains near road, facing Northwest. Published with permission of FCPA ACB.



Figure 28. Excavation progress showing road limitation on left, facing North. Published with permission of FCPA ACB.



Figure 29. Site overview at close of project showing proximity of mature pine trees, facing East. Published with permission of FCPA ACB.

Site 44FX3194 has been recommended as eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D due to the site retaining integrity that has the potential to yield information to compare the differences between activities that occurred within and outside of Colchester Town limits (Cascardi et al. 2018:113-114). This, in conjunction with additional sites recorded in the vicinity, may be examined to analyze the eighteenth-century development of communities on river tributaries of the Chesapeake Bay.

Site 44FX3194 has also been recommended for listing with Fairfax County as a significant local public cultural resource (Cascardi et al. 2018:113-114). This local significance determination may be considered for resources located within the county, particularly if they do not meet the eligibility criteria for the NRHP but would be valued as a local heritage site (FCPA 2018:12). Site 44FX3194 upholds the ability to instill local pride as a cultural resource preserved in the OCPP. The park's mission is to preserve cultural history and it was named in honor of the eighteenth-century town (Cascardi et al. 2018:113-114). Furthermore, Site 44FX3194 upholds the ability to contribute to local public education and outreach, presenting opportunities to exhibit or display site findings to share with the public. Future aspirations for the OCPP include the potential to establish an open-air living history museum in the footprint of the archaeologically identified buildings such as those in Williamsburg, Jamestown, and Saint Mary's City. This would increase public awareness of historical development in the Chesapeake Bay region through the reproduction of a port town built along one of the bay's tributary rivers.

Project Summary

The architectural remains analyzed during this study were identified during a 2018 archaeological evaluation of Site 44FX3194 in Fairfax County, Virginia. The architectural

remains consist of brick and stone rubble as well as stone alignments that were likely foundational and internal retaining walls that supported a building. Previously, a 2013 archaeological survey identified foundations and a bulkhead entrance interpreted as a cellar entrance for a building occupied during the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. Three one-meter square test units were excavated in 2013 to explore this archaeological feature. The survey's findings suggest that the cellar may have been a portion of a domestic residence or building that served as a tavern during the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. This interpretation references a MCD of "1773.9 with a date range between 1737.8 and 1810.0," along with cultural materials associated with tavern regulations retrieved from soils surrounding the cellar entrance (Cascardi et al. 2018:108). This thesis engages with the interpretation that the building may have functioned as a tavern through a review of additional archaeological evidence recovered in 2018.

Archaeological investigations in 2018 tested areas in all cardinal directions at varying distances from the cellar entrance identified in 2013. Southern excavations yielded additional architectural foundations, likely a component of the same building. This section of architectural foundations was not encountered in Feature Block 150, therefore not analyzed in this study. Excavations to the north and east did not locate additional architectural components. These three areas would benefit from future archaeological testing to determine the full extent of this building's boundary.

Excavations to the west located the architectural remains that serve as the primary study area for this thesis. Nineteen test units archaeologically excavated exposed roughly 5 x 4 meters of subsurface deposits containing stone alignments, likely foundational and retaining walls that provided support to a building. Additionally, brick and stone rubble within the boundaries of

these stone alignments were recorded and partially excavated (Figure 30). Intentional demolition of the building may have caused the containment of rubble within the foundational walls, resulting in a lens of material culture contained within this layer. The primary goal of this project was to identify potential building remains in areas along a modern road and potentially expand upon the cellar entrance. As a result, archaeological excavations at Site 44FX3194 only exposed the topmost portions of any architectural remains encountered. Brick rubble excavation was done to locate architectural walls, resulting in the collection of cultural materials within the rubble.



Figure 30. Ongoing excavations showing brick rubble at bottom of photograph, facing West. Published with permission of FCPA ACB.

Material culture recovered from the brick rubble was analyzed to evaluate potential occupational periods. This resulted in a MCD of 1803.3, with a date range between 1772.0 and 1834.0. Potential occupational periods for the architectural remains are inferred based on relative

dating of the recovered ceramics and supported by datable architectural artifacts present in this layer. These results support previous assumptions for late-eighteenth to early-nineteenth century occupation of the original building.

The dates from the 2018 excavations fall within the timeline of when Colchester Town was chartered, experienced the height of its occupancy, and transitioned to a small agricultural community, a window of nearly 65 years. Using these date ranges and referencing chain of titles and timelines indicates three property owners that also fall within the MCD range. Although none of these property owners were known to operate a tavern outside of Colchester, one, William Linton, was licensed as a tavernkeeper in 1761 to manage the Fairfax Arms. Linton was also recorded as the property owner of two acres, potentially where Site 44FX3194 is located, beginning somewhere between 1729 and 1772 until 1787.

If these two acres were located northeast of the intersection of Essex Street and Ox Road, it is possible that the building was constructed during Linton's ownership and used as a tavern at some point between 1772 and 1834. However, it is also possible that the building was constructed before Linton owned the property, used by previous property owner Travers Waugh, and then used by the subsequent landowners. As there are no known records for a tavern license granted to operate this type of establishment at this location, it remains possible that the building was used as a domestic residence and the material culture encountered represents a dining area within the original building.

Material culture recovered from the brick rubble was analyzed to interpret functional uses and yielded objects that would have been used architecturally, in a domestic kitchen setting, or as currency. Then the artifacts were compared to assemblages recovered from tavern contexts to identify potential patterns. Previous research suggests that a tavern assemblage would contain

more ceramic tableware, drinking glass, and tobacco pipe artifact types compared to other cultural materials (Bragdon 1988; Cantwell and Wall 2001:157-158; Wall and Rothschild 1984:116-117; Rothschild and Wall 2014:76; Vogt 1994:6, 79). This would likely result from people dining and smoking in one area over an extended period. The majority of the artifacts recovered from the brick rubble are ceramics likely used as tableware. Although there were fewer glass vessel fragments in this layer and tobacco pipes only in the plowzone, it is likely that dining activities occurred at this site. The high proportion of ceramic sherds in this assemblage aligned with expectations for an assemblage recovered from a rural tavern site. The Vermont copper coin may be an indication of someone traveling across this region, pausing at this location perhaps to enjoy a meal or stay for the night.

This thesis explores eighteenth-century settlement along the Occoquan and Potomac Rivers, tributaries that connect with the Chesapeake Bay. Development in and around the historic port town, Colchester, in Fairfax County, Virginia, served as an area of primary interest for this research. In this thesis, I ask what characteristics of an eighteenth-century tavern assemblage can be identified through archaeological investigations? I found middle-range theory beneficial to interpreting behaviors and social processes that leave cultural materials in the archaeological record. With this, I suggest that the archaeological assemblage analyzed for this thesis indicates that dining activities occurred at this site during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Furthermore, drinking and smoking activities were less strongly represented in the assemblage. While the material culture may represent dining activities occurring in a tavern, it is possible that this space was used as a personal dining room. Because the size and dimensions of the building are still unknown, additional research should be undertaken to further support or refute this theory. Future research should analyze the smaller artifacts recovered

through water processing to further build upon this theory. Although Site 44FX3194 holds the potential for continued research into how this building was used and what role it played for the community living in and around Colchester Town, it is apparent that this building was constructed and used as a component of a port town emerging in the Chesapeake Bay region. This history shows us that despite the extensive documentation of people living in Colchester Town, people occupying the landscape surrounding the town are more challenging to trace through archival research. As a result, archaeological investigations can verify historic building locations and provide a more holistic view of the development of these town spaces along the Chesapeake Bay and in the greater Mid-Atlantic.

Appendix A: Chain of Titles and Timeline of Events

Table B1: Upper Boren Patent Data Chain of Title and Timeline, 1666-1755 (McCoy et al. 2013:89-90).

Year	Event/Record
1666	(5 June) William Boren Patents 1000 ac (404.69 ha) [actual 703 ac or 284.5 ha] (FXCO LC: 1, 1788-1824, Bayly v. Henderson [1792]: 6-23).
1668	(12 November) William Borne sells 1000 ac (404.69 ha) [actual 703 ac or 284.5 ha] to William Harris and Thomas Baxter. Tract divided into two 500 ac [actual 351.5 ac or 142.25 ha] parcels. Thomas Baxter receives the upper half of Bourne’s Patent; William Harris receives the lower half (FXCO LC: 1, 1788-1824, Bayly v. Henderson [1792]: 6-23).
1669	(8 March) Thomas Baxter sells 500 ac (202.34 ha) [actual 351.5 ac or 142.25 ha] to Ralph Clifford (FXCO LC: 1, 1788-1824, Bayly v. Henderson [1792]: 6-23).
1669-1692	Ralph Clifford dies intestate leaving his property to his daughter Elizabeth Clifford Beech [Beach, Beesh] 500 ac (202.34 ha) [actual 351.5 ac or 142.25 ha] (FXCO LC: 1, 1788-1824, Bayly v. Henderson [1792]: 6-23).
1691	Mason family starts running a ferry on the Occoquan (Mitchell and Sprouse.1986).
1692/3	(24 March) Elizabeth Clifford Beach, widow, sells the 500 ac (202.34 ha) [actual 351.5 ac or 142.25 ha] of land to George Luke, Esq., (FXCO LC: 1, 1788-1824, Bayly v. Henderson [1792]: 6-23).
1692-1726	George Luke dies leaving 500 ac (202.34 ha) [actual 351.5 ac or 142.25 ha] to his wife, Elizabeth Luke (FXCO LC: 1, 1788-1824, Bayly v. Henderson [1792]: 6-23).
1726	(3 June) Elizabeth Luke sells to George Mason, III, 500 ac (202.34 ha) [actual 351.5 ac or 142.25 ha] (FXCO LC: 1, 1788-1824, Bayly v. Henderson [1792]: 6-23; Stafford County, Virginia Deed Book J, Page 297).
1729	(10 July) Elizabeth Luke to George Mason, III, sale canceled per a lawsuit in the General Court of Virginia; Savage Survey determines Boren Patent acreage to be only 703 ac (284.5 ha) [not 1000 ac or 404.69 ha] (FXCO DB O1: 481).
1729	William Ball is a tenant on property and a “Smithshop” is located on the property according to 1729 Savage Survey (FXCO DB O1: 481).
1729-1747	Elizabeth Luke, by her last will and testament, directs the 500 ac (202.34 ha) [actual 351.5 ac or 142.25 ha] to John Popiatt, Gentleman in fee (FXCO LC: 1, 1788-1824, Bayly v. Henderson [1792]: 6-23).
1744	George Mason, IV, attempts unsuccessfully to reestablish ownership of 500 ac (202.34 ha) [actual 351.5 ac or 142.25 ha] tract sold to his father by Elizabeth Luke (sale canceled in 1729) (FXCO DB R1: 284; FXCO DB R1: 349).

Year	Event/Record
1744	(September) The Lieutenant-Governor, Council, and House of Burgesses of the colony of Virginia enacted “an Act, for enabling the justices of Prince William and Fairfax counties, to levy tobacco on the said counties, to support the Occoquan ferry.” The ferry is said to cross between Prince William and Fairfax counties at the lands of Mrs. Ann Mason, widow (HS Sept 1744: Chap. XX, 252).
1747	(28 March) Lawrence Washington, as factor for John Pepial [Popiatt], of Cople, Great Britain sells to John Graham 500 ac (202.34 ha) [actual 351.5 ac or 142.25 ha] for £150 (FXCO DB B1: 208 (Lease); FXCO DB B1: 210 (Release); FXCO LC: 1, 1788-1824, Bayly v. Henderson [1792]: 6-23).
1749	(28 September) “Jeremiah Bronaugh and John Graham Gen[tleman] are appointed and desired to View the Road and mark out the most convenient way from Pohick Run to Occoquan Ferry and make their report to the next Court” (FXCO RO 28 Sep 1749, p. 39).
1750	(3 July) “John Graham Gent[leman] is appointed Overseer of the Road from the Bridge at Graysons Mill to Occoquan Ferry. Ordered that he do keep the same in repair according to the directions of the Act of Assembly and that he have liberty to open and clear another Road if it shall appear to be a more convenient one for the public than the former Way” (FXCO RO 3 Jul 1750, pg. 102).
1752	(21 November) “Peter Wagener Gent[leman] is appointed surveyor of the road in the room of John Graham Gent[leman]” (FXCO RO 21 Nov 1752, pg. 251).
1752	(21 December) “On the motion of Peter Wagener Ordered that Daniel McCarty Gent[leman] allot a sufficient number of Titheables to Clear the road from Occoquan Ferry to Pohick” (FXCO RO 21 Dec 1752, pg. 276).
1753	John Graham sells to Peter Wagener 500 ac (202.34 ha) [actual 351.5 ac or 142.25 ha] for £300 (FXCO DB C1: 471, deed book missing).
1754	(21 May) “Peter Wagener, William Peake and William Simpson Surveyors of the road are ordered to clear a road from the Ox road to Occoquan Ferry the way it is marked by the viewers” (FXCO RO 21 May 1754, pg. 87).
1754	Per an Act of Assembly, Peter Wagener provides 25 ac (1.21 ha) to erect a town on the Occoquan River to be called Colchester. (Appendix A; Hening [VI]: 396).
1755	(19 June) “William Reardon is appointed surveyor of the road from Occoquan Ferry road to the Ox road and Lewis Ellzey Gent[leman] is appointed to divide the Tithables who clear the roads whereof William Peake, William Simpson and Peter Wagener are Surveyors” (FXCO RO 19 Jun 1755, pg. 315).

Table B2: Two-Acre Tract Data Chain of Title and Timeline, 1729-1860 (McCoy et al. 2013:135-137).

Year	Event/Record
1729-1772	(Before 1772) Travers Waugh sells to William Linton a 2 ac (0.81 ha) parcel (FXCO DB L1: 73, deed book missing; FXCO DB L1: 239, referenced).
1761	(15 July) William Linton licensed to keep ordinary at Colchester who with Hugh West his security entered into Bond (FXCO RO 21 July 1761, page 617).
1763	(15 February) License is granted to William Linton to keep an ordinary at Colchester who with Hugh West his security entered into Bond (FXCO RO 15 February 1763, page 802).
1769	(15 May) William Linton of the parish of Truro and county of Fairfax is presented before the court for retailing spirituous liquors without a license within six months last past (FXCO RO 15 May 1769, page 129).
1782	Mary Linton pays 1 s. tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) valued at £5 (FXCO LTR 1782).
1787	Rawley Brown, recorded from Mary Linton, pays 1 s., 2 d. tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) valued at £3 15s 4d. (FXCO LTR 1787).
1788	Rawley Brown, received of Mary Linton, pays 1 s., 2 d. tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) valued at £3 15s 4d. (FXCO LTR 1788).
1789	Rawley Brown, received of Mary Linton, pays tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) (FXCO LTR 1789).
1792	Rawley Brown, received of Mary Linton, pays 4 d. tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) valued at £3 15s 4d. (FXCO LTR 1792).
1793	Rawleigh T. Brown, recovered from Mrs. Linton pays 2 d. tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) valued at £3 15s 4d. (FXCO LTR 1793).
1794	Rawleigh T. Brown pays 2 d. tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) valued at £3 15s 4d. (FXCO LTR 1794).
1795	Rawleigh T. Brown pays 2 d. tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) valued at £3 15s 4d. (FXCO LTR 1795).
1796	Rawleigh T. Brown pays 2 d. tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) valued at £3 15s 4d. (FXCO LTR 1796).
1797	Rawleigh T. Brown pays 2 d. tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) valued at £3 15s 4d. (FXCO LTR 1797).
1798	Rawleigh T. Brown pays 2 d. tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) valued at £3 15s 4d. (FXCO LTR 1798).
1799	Rawleigh T. Brown pays \$0.06 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) valued at \$6.28 (FXCO LTR 1799).
1800	Rawleigh T. Brown pays \$0.06 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) valued at \$6.28 (FXCO LTR 1800).
1801	Rawleigh T. Brown pays \$0.06 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) valued at \$6.28 (FXCO LTR 1801).
1802	Rawleigh T. Brown pays \$0.06 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) valued at \$6.28 (FXCO LTR 1802).
1803	Rawleigh T. Brown pays \$0.06 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) valued at \$6.28 (FXCO LTR 1803).
1804	Rawleigh T. Brown pays \$0.06 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) valued at \$6.28 (FXCO LTR 1804).

Year	Event/Record
1805	Rawleigh T. Brown pays \$0.06 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) valued at \$6.28 (FXCO LTR 1805).
1806	Rawleigh T. Brown pays \$0.06 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) valued at \$6.28 (FXCO LTR 1806).
1807	Rawleigh T. Brown pays \$0.06 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) valued at \$6.28 (FXCO LTR 1807).
1809	Rolley T. Brown pays \$0.06 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) valued at \$6.28 (FXCO LTR 1809).
1810	Rolley T. Brown pays \$0.06 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) valued at \$6.28 (FXCO LTR 1810).
1811	Rolly T. Brown pays \$0.06 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) valued at \$6.28 (FXCO LTR 1811).
1812	Rolly T. Brown pays \$0.06 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) valued at \$6.68 (FXCO LTR 1812).
1813	Rolly T. Brown pays tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) adjoining Colchester valued at \$6.68 (FXCO LTR 1813).
1814	Rolly T. Brown pays \$0.10 half tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) adjoining Colchester valued at \$6.28 (FXCO LTR 1814).
1815	Rolly T. Brown pays \$0.10 three quarters tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) adjoining Colchester valued at \$6.28 (FXCO LTR 1815).
1816	Rolly T. Brown pays \$0.09 half tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) adjoining Colchester valued at \$6.28 (FXCO LTR 1816).
1817	Rolly T. Brown pays \$0.10 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) adjoining Colchester valued at \$6.28 (FXCO LTR 1817).
1818	Rolly T. Brown pays \$0.10 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) adjoining Colchester valued at \$6.28 (FXCO LTR 1818).
1819	Rolly T. Brown pays \$0.10 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) adjoining Colchester valued at \$6.28 (FXCO LTR 1819).
1820	Rolly T. Brown pays \$0.04 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) adjoining Colchester valued at \$30.00 (FXCO LTR 1820).
1821	Rolly T. Brown pays \$0.03 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) adjoining Colchester valued at \$30.00 (FXCO LTR 1821).
1822	Rolly T. Brown pays \$0.03 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) adjoining Colchester valued at \$24.00 (FXCO LTR 1822).
1823	Rolly T. Brown pays \$0.02 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) adjoining Colchester valued at \$24.00 (FXCO LTR 1823).
1824	Rolly T. Brown Estate pays \$0.02 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) adjoining Colchester valued at \$24.00 (FXCO LTR 1824).
1825	Rolly T. Brown Estate pays \$0.02 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) adjoining Colchester valued at \$24.00 (FXCO LTR 1825).
1826	Rolly T. Brown Estate pays \$0.02 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) adjoining Colchester valued at \$24.00 (FXCO LTR 1826).
1827	Rolly T. Brown Estate pays \$0.02 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) adjoining Colchester valued at \$24.00 (FXCO LTR 1827).

Year	Event/Record
1828	Rolly T. Brown Estate pays \$0.02 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) adjoining Colchester valued at \$24.00 (FXCO LTR 1828).
1829	Rolly T. Brown Estate pays \$0.02 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) adjoining Colchester valued at \$24.00 (FXCO LTR 1829).
1830	Rolly T. Brown Estate pays \$0.02 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) adjoining Colchester valued at \$24.00 (FXCO LTR 1830).
1831	Rolly T. Brown Estate pays \$0.02 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) adjoining Colchester valued at \$24.00 (FXCO LTR 1831).
1832	Rolly T. Brown Estate pays \$0.02 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) adjoining Colchester valued at \$24.00 (FXCO LTR 1832).
1833	Rolly T. Brown Estate pays \$0.02 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) adjoining Colchester valued at \$24.00 (FXCO LTR 1833).
1834	Rolly T. Brown Estate pays \$0.02 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) adjoining Colchester valued at \$24.00 (FXCO LTR 1834).
1835	Rolly T. Brown Estate pays \$0.02 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) adjoining Colchester valued at \$24.00 (FXCO LTR 1835).
1836	Rolly T. Brown Estate pays \$0.02 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) adjoining Colchester valued at \$24.00 (FXCO LTR 1836).
1837	Rolly T. Brown Estate pays \$0.02 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) adjoining Colchester valued at \$24.00 (FXCO LTR 1837).
1838	Rolly T. Brown Estate pays \$0.03 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) adjoining Colchester valued at \$24.00 (FXCO LTR 1838).
1839	Rolly T. Brown Estate pays \$0.03 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) adjoining Colchester valued at \$24.00 (FXCO LTR 1839).
1840	Rolly T. Brown Estate pays \$0.03 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) adjoining Colchester valued at \$24.00 (FXCO LTR 1840).
1841	Rolly T. Brown Estate pays \$0.03 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) adjoining Colchester valued at \$24.00 (FXCO LTR 1841).
1842	Rolly T. Brown Estate pays \$0.03 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) adjoining Colchester valued at \$24.00 (FXCO LTR 1842).
1843	Rolly T. Brown Estate pays \$0.04 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) adjoining Colchester valued at \$24.00 (FXCO LTR 1843).
1844	Rolly T. Brown Estate pays \$0.03 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) adjoining Colchester valued at \$24.00 (FXCO LTR 1844).
1845	Rolly T. Brown Estate pays \$0.03 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) adjoining Colchester valued at \$24.00 (FXCO LTR 1845).
1846	Rolly T. Brown Estate pays \$0.03 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) adjoining Colchester valued at \$24.00 (FXCO LTR 1846).
1847	(6 November, recorded) Sd.r M. Ball, Clerk of Court, sells at public auction to Robert Ratcliffe the 2 ac (0.81 ha) belonging to the heirs of Rolly T. Brown for the non-payment of land taxes (FXCO DB M3: 28).
1847	Rolly T. Brown Estate pays \$0.03 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) adjoining Colchester valued at \$24.00 (FXCO LTR 1847).

Year	Event/Record
1848	(27 June) Robert Ratcliffe sells to James Potter a 2 acre (0.81 ha) square lot, bounded by four equal sides: on the west side by Ox Road, on the south side by Old Stage Road [Old Colchester Road], and adjoining the town of Colchester (FXCO DB R3: 146).
1848	Robert Ratcliffe of Brown pays \$0.03 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) valued at \$20.00 (FXCO LTR 1848).
1849	James Potter (Colchester) of Ratcliffe pays \$0.02 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) at Colchester valued at \$20.00 (FXCO LTR 1849).
1850	James Potter (Colchester) of Ratcliffe pays \$0.02 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) at Colchester valued at \$20.00 (FXCO LTR 1850).
1851	James Potter of Ratcliffe pays \$0.05 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) at Colchester valued at \$40.00 (FXCO LTR 1851).
1852	James Potter of Ratcliffe pays \$0.08 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) at Colchester valued at \$40.00 (FXCO LTR 1852).
1853	James Potter of Ratcliffe pays \$0.08 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) at Colchester valued at \$40.00 (FXCO LTR 1853).
1854	James Potter of Ratcliffe pays \$0.08 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) at Colchester valued at \$40.00 (FXCO LTR 1854).
1855	James Potter of Ratcliffe pays \$0.08 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) at Colchester valued at \$40.00 (FXCO LTR 1855).
1856	James Potter of Ratcliffe pays \$0.16 tax on 2 ac (0.81 ha) at Colchester valued at \$40.00 (FXCO LTR 1856).
1857	James Potter pays \$10.23 tax on 213 ac (86.2 ha) at Colchester valued at \$2,556.00 (FXCO LTR 1857).
1858	James Potter (Col[chester]) pays \$10.23 tax on 213 ac (86.2 ha) at Colchester valued at \$2,556.00 (FXCO LTR 1858).
1859	James Potter (Col[chester]) pays \$10.23 tax on 213 ac (86.2 ha) at Colchester valued at \$2,556.00 (FXCO LTR 1859).
1860	James Potter (Col[chester]) pays \$10.23 tax on 213 ac (86.2 ha) at Colchester valued at \$2,556.00 (FXCO LTR 1860).

Table B3: Tract Containing Site 44FX3194 Data Chain of Title and Timeline, 1969-2011
(McCoy et al. 2013:138).

Year	Event/Record
1969	(30 December) Margaret H. Clarke, widow and co-executrix of the estate of Andrew W. Clarke and surviving heir of the estate of Charles T. Clark sells to Timberlake S. McCue 12.88 ac (5.21 ha) for \$10.00, except two parcels conveyed in 1947 and 1955, remaining acreage is 9.4073 ac (3.81 ha) (FXCO DB 3260: 360).
1975	(27 June) Timberlake S. McCue, widower sells to Timberlake S. McCue, trustee 1.4507 ac (0.59 ha) for \$10.00, being part of land recorded in FXCO DB 3260:360 (FXCO DB 4223: 38).
1977	(28 June) Timberlake Shirley McCue died intestate. List of Heirs of Timberlake Shirley McCue: Timberlake S. McCue, Jr., son; Martha Elise McCue, daughter (FXCO WB 231: 299).
1980	(30 December) McCue's heirs sell to The McCue and McCue Limited Partnership 134.8807 ac (54.58 ha) (FXCO DB 5512: 1952).
1983	The McCue and McCue Limited Partnership sell to Thomas and Patricia Lewis 1.4507 ac (0.59 ha) (FXCO DB 5826: 593).
1986	Thomas Lewis sells to Jonathan Enyedi 1.4507 ac (0.59 ha) (FXCO DB 6545: 1978).
2011	(3 March) Jonathan G. Enyedi sells to the Fairfax County Park Authority 1.4507 ac (0.59 ha) for \$660,000.00 (FXCO DB 21616: 102).

Appendix B: National Register Criteria for Evaluation

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service
National Register Criteria for Evaluation (NPS 1995:2)

Criteria for Evaluation:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations:

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- a. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- b. A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- c. A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or
- d. A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- e. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- f. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
- g. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

Appendix C: Feature 150 Artifact Catalog

Catalog Num	Amt	Cat	Obj	Mat	Tech1	Diagnostic	Descriptor	Color	Modifier	Tech2	Segment	Remarks
State Site: 44FX3194 Project ID: 2013CS001												
Area 3 B AreaName Envedi TU346F150 Ia DRY 1/4												
04380.0001	1	CER	UNG	ESR	LOC	<input type="checkbox"/>	MMG	GGR RDB			SPL RIM	
04380.0002	1	CER	UNG	ESR	LOC	<input type="checkbox"/>	MMG DEG	GGR RDB			SPL	
04380.0003	5	CER	UNG	ESR	LOC	<input type="checkbox"/>	MMG	GGR RDB			SPL MND	
04380.0004	2	CER	UNG	ESR	LOC	<input type="checkbox"/>		RDB			SMR	
04380.0005	2	MET	ANA	FER	WRO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OXD UID SPN				WHO MND	UID(des)= probable RSE
04380.0006	1	OTH	BON	MOR	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	DEG		SELOTH		FRG	SEL(mod)= large; OTH(mod)= QUA
Area 3 B AreaName Envedi TU352F150 Ia DRY 1/4												
04382.0001	1	CER	TGW	PCL	PPF	<input type="checkbox"/>	TFP FLM	BLU CRG WHB	TUP		SHE	
Area 3 B AreaName Envedi TU361 Ia DRY 1/4												
04398.0001	1	CER	TGW	EAR	EPL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HDP FLM	OGR CRG WHB	HPU		SHE	
04398.0002	1	CER	TGW	PCL	UID	<input type="checkbox"/>	TFP	BLU CRG WHB	TUP		SHE	
04398.0003	1	GLA	WPN	GLA	UID	<input type="checkbox"/>		AQB			FRG	
04398.0004	1	GLA	UNH	GLA	UID	<input type="checkbox"/>	PAT OTH	CLR			FRG	OTH(des)= very thin
04398.0005	1	MET	ANA	FER	WRO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OXD RSE SPN				WHO	
04398.0006	1	MET	ANA	FER	WRO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OXD UID TFN				WHO	UID(des)= probable RSE
Area 3 B AreaName Envedi TU369F150 Ia DRY 1/4												
04410.0001	1	CER	KPL	EAR	EPL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	MFP	CRG WHB			SHE BAS	MFP(des)= small circular imperfection, probable air BUB on interior surface
04410.0002	1	CER	TGW	EAR	EPL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DEC	BLU CRG WHB	UND		SHE	DEC(des)= probable TFP or HDP; UND(mod)= probable TUP or HPU
04410.0003	1	CER	TGW	EAR	EPL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HDP	OLB CRG WHB	HPU		SHE	
04410.0004	1	GLA	WPN	GLA	UID	<input type="checkbox"/>	UID	AQU			FRG	UID(des)= SEM-like, possible MFP
04410.0005	2	GLA	WPN	GLA	UID	<input type="checkbox"/>		AQU			FRG	
04410.0006	1	MET	ANA	FER	WRO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OXD UID SPN				WHO	UID(des)= possible THN
04410.0007	5	MET	ANA	FER	SQN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	OXD HNN UID				WHO MND	UID(des)= probable TFN
Area 3 B AreaName Envedi TU374F150 Ia DRY 1/4												
04432.0001	1	MET	PCN	CPP	MPS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DEG OTH INF OXD				WHO	PCN(obj)= 1786 VERMONTENSIMUM, W-2020, RR-6, Bressett 4-D; OTH(des)= obverse: "...SIUM RES..." curved along edge portion, small wheat motif beneath "S", reverse: "...QUATRA DE...ST...LL..." curved along edge portion, sun, rays, and stars motif in center, one ray points at tail of "Q"; INF(des)= small incision in center of reverse motif
Area 3 B AreaName Envedi TU376 Ia DRY 1/4												
04436.0001	1	CER	TGW	EAR	EPL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		CRG WHB			SPL	
Area 3 B AreaName Envedi TU381F150 Ia DRY 1/4												
04459.0001	2	CER	TGW	EAR	EPL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INF SLE SCR	BLU CRG WHB	BSE		SHE RIM	SLE(des)= neoclassical 1800-1830s (MAC Lab 2015)
04459.0002	1	CER	TGW	EAR	EPL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	INF SLE SCR	BLU CRG WHB	BSE		SPL RIM	SLE(des)= neoclassical 1800-1830s (MAC Lab 2015)
04459.0003	1	CER	TGW	EAR	EPL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SLE	BLU CRG WHB	BSE		SHE	
04459.0004	3	CER	TGW	EAR	EPL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	UID SCR	BLU CRG WHB	UID		SPL RIM	UID(des)= probable SLE; UID(mod)= if SLE, prob BSE

Catalog Num	Amt	Cat	Obj	Mat	Tech1	Diagnostic	Descriptor	Color	Modifier	Tech2	Segment	Remarks
04459.0005	1	CER	TGW	EAR	EPL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		CRG WHB			SHE BNK	
04459.0006	14	CER	TGW	EAR	EPL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		CRG WHB			SHE	
04459.0007	12	CER	TGW	EAR	EPL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		CRG WHB			SPL	
04459.0008	2	CER	TGW	EAR	ECR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		CRG WHB			SHE	
04459.0009	3	CER	TGW	EAR	ECR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		CRG WHB			SPL	
04459.0010	1	CER	TGW	EAR	ECR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HDP ANN	OLB CRG WHB	HPU		SHE RIM	
04459.0011	1	CER	UID	EAR	UID	<input type="checkbox"/>		WHB			SMR	
04459.0012	3	GLA	WPN	GLA	UID	<input type="checkbox"/>		AQG			FRG MND	
04459.0013	2	GLA	UNH	GLA	UID	<input type="checkbox"/>	BUB	AQB			FRG	
04459.0014	2	GLA	UNH	GLA	UID	<input type="checkbox"/>		CLR			FRG	
04459.0015	1	GLA	UNH	GLA	UID	<input type="checkbox"/>	BUB UID UID	OGR		UID	FRG	UID(des)= possible BUR, possible WTL; UID(des)= possible PNL
04459.0016	1	MET	ANA	FER	SQN	<input type="checkbox"/>	OXD				FRG WIT SHF	WIT(seg)= SLT attached to OXD
04459.0017	2	MET	UID	FER	UID	<input type="checkbox"/>	OXD				FRG SHF	UID(obj)= probable ANA
04459.0018	1	MET	UID	FER	UID	<input type="checkbox"/>	OXD				FRG UID SHF	UID(obj)- probable ANA; UID(seg)= prob HDN
04459.0019	2	MET	UID	FER	UID	<input type="checkbox"/>	OXD UID				FRG RIM	UID(obj)= possible AXP; UID(des)= curved, possible cylindrical shape, pipe-like
Area 3 B AreaName Envedi TU383F150 Ia DRY 1/4												
04470.0001	1	LIT	UID	SLT	UID	<input type="checkbox"/>	UID	GRY			FRG	UID(obj)= probable DSS; UID(des)= probable DRD on one edge, notched approximately 1" x 1.4"
Area 3 B AreaName Envedi TU385F150 Ia DRY 1/4												
04471.0001	1	OTH	SLG	SLG	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>					FRG	
04471.0002	1	OTH	OTH	OTH	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/>	OTH	BFB			UID	OTH(obj)= coral; OTH(mat)= coral; OTH(des)= measuring approximately 8" x 4"; UID(seg)= possible WHO

Glossary

Catalog Column Abbreviation	Definition
Catalog Num	Catalog Number
Amt	Amount
Cat	Category
Obj	Object
Mat	Material
Tech1	Type or Technology 1
Des	Descriptor
Col	Color
Mod	Modifier
Tech2	Type or Technology 2
Seg	Segment

Code	Definition	Code	Definition	Code	Definition
ANA	Nail	EAR	Earthenware, Refined	MMG	Manganese Mottled-like Glaze
ANN	Annular	ECR	Creamware	MND	Mend
AQB	Aqua Blue	EPL	Pearlware	MOR	Mortar
AQG	Aqua Green	ESR	Redware, Course	MPS	Stamped, Struck
AQU	Aqua	FER	Ferrous	N/A	Not applicable
AXP	Pipe, not tobacco	FLM	Floral Motif	OGR	Olive Green
BAS	Base	FRG	Fragment	OLB	Olive Brown
BFB	Buff	GGR	Ginger Glaze	OTH	Other
BLU	Blue Decoration	GLA	Glass	OXD	Oxidized
BNK	Brink	GRY	Gray	PAT	Patina
BON	Bonding or Binding	HDN	Head, fastener	PCL	Porcelain
BSE	Shell Edge, Blue	HDP	Hand Painted	PCN	Coin
BUB	Bubbles	HNN	Hand Headed, unidentified	PFP	Soft Paste Porcelain
BUR	Burned	HPU	Hand Painted, Underglaze	PNL	Panels
CER	Ceramic	INF	Incised, Molded, or Impressed, unidentified	QUA	Quartz or Meta- Quartz
CLR	Clear, Colorless	KPL	Plate	RDB	Red or Purple Bodied Paste
CPP	Copper	LIT	Lithic	RIM	Rim
CRG	Clear Glaze	LOC	Local, Coarse or Stoneware	RSE	Rosehead Nail
DEC	Decoration, unidentified or other	MET	Metal	SCR	Scalloped Rim
DEG	Degraded or Eroded	MFP	Manufacture Imperfection	SEL	Shell
DRD	Drilled or Perforated			SEM	Seam
DSS	Dressed Stone				

Code	Definition
SHE	Sherd
SHF	Shaft
SLE	Shell Edge
SLG	Slag, Coke or Clinker
SLT	Slate
SMR	Paste and Temper, Surface Missing
SPL	Spall
SPN	Spatulated Tip Nail
SQN	Square Nail
TFN	Tapered Flat Tip
TFP	Transfer-Print
TGW	Tableware, unidentified (or Toiletware)
THN	T Head Nail
TUP	Transfer-Print, Underglaze
UID	Unidentified
UND	Underglaze, general
UNG	Utilitarian Ware, other or unidentified
UNH	Unidentified Hollow or Curved
WHB	White Bodied Paste
WHO	Whole
WIT	With Other Material
WPN	Windowpane
WRO	Wrought Fastener
WTL	Whittle Marks

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