

# Results of Archaeological Excavation Conducted in Advance of the Front Portico Reconstruction Project at Historic Sandusky (Site 44CP0189), Lynchburg, Virginia.

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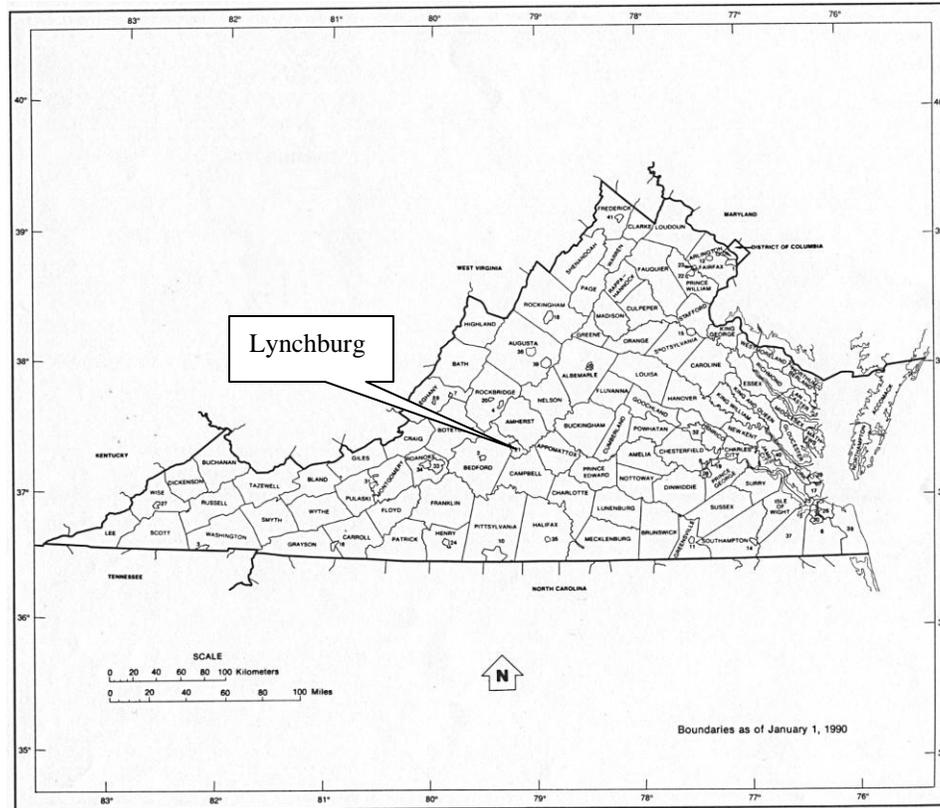
**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Between August 30 and continuing through September 2, 2011, archaeological investigations were carried out by field staff of Hurt & Proffitt and volunteers under and around the front portico of Sandusky house, Lynchburg, Virginia. These excavations were carried out in order to mitigate potential adverse effects of restoration work on the portico. The work was supported by endangered sites funding provided by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Results of the excavation determined that some surface and subsurface disturbance has occurred under and in the immediate vicinity of the portico in the more than 150 years since the portico was built. The effects of both natural activities of burrowing animals and manmade maintenance and gardening activities were evident. None-the-less, excavations did recover numerous artifacts dating from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century through the late 20<sup>th</sup> century. In addition, remnants of the brick foundation of the house's original portico were found during excavation. These remnant foundations correspond well with ghost marks on the brick facade of the house and reveal an earlier portico that was substantially smaller and architecturally simpler than the present portico. This report, together with the artifacts, field and lab notes, excavation photographs, and artifact catalog comprises a full documentation of both the process and results of these archaeological excavations. Final curation of artifacts and documentation rests with Historic Sandusky.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

On August 26, 2011 a contract was executed for archaeology in advance of replacing the front portico of the house at the site of Historic Sandusky, Lynchburg, Virginia (Figure 1). This construction was needed to repair the house's existing mid-19<sup>th</sup> century portico. The house was constructed soon after the original purchase of the property by Charles Johnston in 1808; however, the house and surrounding four acres of preserved grounds are of historical significance primarily due to its role as Union headquarters during the Civil War Battle of Lynchburg.

Previous archaeological investigations by the archaeology staff of Poplar Forest in 2002 were mostly confined to a perimeter area tested in advance of a proposed tree screen planting (Heath and Lichtenberger 2002). In 2003, the western side of the property was tested by shovel testing around a 20<sup>th</sup> century structure in preparation for renovation as a visitor's center (Heath and Lichtenberger 2003). This latter survey extended into the area in front of the house where further parking facilities were anticipated. However, prior to the present work, the immediate vicinity of the house including the area around and under the front portico had not been investigated archaeologically; though some artifacts had been removed from the surface under a porch on the east side of the house. Since the planned construction would necessarily impact the grounds under and in the immediate vicinity of the present portico, funds were sought from the Endangered Sites Program of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) to support archaeological investigation and mitigation prior to the start of excavations in the area.



**Figure 1. Project location.**

In consultation with Hurt & Proffitt (H&P), Historic Sandusky submitted a proposal to the Threatened Sites program of the VDHR for funding to support archaeological investigations and mitigation underneath and in the immediate vicinity of the front portico. A revised proposal for professional services together with an Agreement for the Provision of Limited Professional Services was submitted by H&P to the VDHR on August 24, 2011 (see Appendix One, H&P No. P0100815). Work stipulated in this proposal included archaeological excavation to the extent that time and funding allowed and laboratory services provided by Sweet Briar College's Archaeological Materials Laboratory for analysis and for preparation for archival curation. A final archaeological report would be produced including printed and digital copies of both the report and a catalog of artifacts.

Plans for the rehabilitation of the front portico of the historic house included the removal of all of the portico's flooring and support structure including the present foundation and supporting structure of the roof; the portico roof was supported by props

while the portico's main structure was dismantled and damaged or decayed parts were replaced or repaired. The goal was to restore the portico to its mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century configuration while insuring the structure conformed to modern building and safety codes. The portico's original shallow foundations were insufficient for the restored portico and new footings were planned in order to comply with building code; the new poured concrete foundations would require removing existing foundations and excavating a trench to a minimum width of 12 inches and a minimum depth of 24 inches below grade.

Since the demolition, construction and particularly the digging of new footings would disturb any existing intact archaeological resources, mitigating archaeology was undertaken. This archaeological excavation was to locate any archaeological deposits in the area of the proposed work; the excavation would assess the significance and integrity of these deposits; that is, whether or not the deposits had been disturbed consequent to deposition. Finally archaeologists would record and remove any archaeological resources discovered in advance of work on the new foundation. In order to minimize our interference with the architectural restoration, excavations were undertaken in a short window of time between the demolition and disassembly of the portico and the commencement of new construction.

The area under the portico theoretically had not been disturbed since the portico's construction prior to the Civil War; for this reason, this area was to be treated as a potential sealed deposit. Oral and architectural history, and ghost marks on the brick surface of the house suggested that the original portico was symmetrical about the front door and smaller in footprint; suggesting that some vestige of the original "Federal" style portico (dating to about 1808) might still be preserved beneath the current portico.

There were a number of related reasons for conducting this archaeological excavation. The first was to recover artifacts and investigate potential features contemporary with or post-dating the current portico configuration. This might include artifacts and features relating to the activities at the house on June 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> 1864, when Union General Hunter made it his headquarters for the Civil War Battle of Lynchburg. In addition, subsurface artifacts and features located in the area beneath the present portico could date prior to the construction of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century portico. These

latter artifacts and features should be revealing of the original Federal style and construction techniques of the house. Preserved walls, piers and post holes/molds relating to the earlier portico may be preserved beneath the larger existing portico. The archaeological evidence, coupled with the aboveground evidence of ghost marks on the brick walls under the present portico, could lead to a new and significant understanding of the house's original appearance. And lastly, features and artifacts in the immediate vicinity of the front door may also provide a small window into more mundane but equally important aspects of life at Sandusky during the approximately 200 years since its construction.

Three excavation units (each 5 x 5 feet) for a total of 75 square feet were laid out by Randy Lichtenberger and Keith Adams on Tuesday, August 30, 2011 and excavation began the next day, Wednesday, August 31<sup>st</sup>. Work at the site continued through Friday September 2<sup>nd</sup>. Due to time constraints and particularly the limiting budget, excavations were completed only in Unit One; portions of Units Two and Three were left un-excavated.

This fieldwork utilized both paid H&P staff archaeologists and volunteers under the direction of Randy Lichtenberger. H&P field-staff included David Coleman and Colena Roberts. Volunteer staff included Elizabeth Paull, Thomas Klatka, and Lee Merryman. Laboratory work was conducted in the Archaeological Materials Laboratory of the Department of Anthropology and Archaeology at Sweet Briar College under the direction of Keith Adams and Perry Tourtellotte. Much of the lab work was completed by Sweet Briar student Vera Schooler.

## **2. SETTING**

Located in the Virginia Piedmont Uplands, Sandusky house was for much of its more than 200 year history situated within a topography of rolling hills and farmland that was visually framed by the nearby Blue Ridge Mountains. Currently standing at the north end of a portion of Sandusky Drive and today within the limits of the City of Lynchburg, Virginia, the approximately four-acre site is framed by the surrounding post-WW II tract housing. As noted by Heath and Lichtenberger,

Sandusky “now compose[s] an island of relatively undeveloped land in a modern neighborhood, however, the same structures were likely once an island of development in a sea of agricultural fields.” (2002:2)

Soils are part of the “Urban Land” Cullen Complex (USDA 1973) recognizing the considerable alterations to the natural soil that has taken place during the rapid 20<sup>th</sup> century urbanization of the area. Though there are pockets of the original Cullen Loam in the four acres surrounding the house, much of the soils in the vicinity have undergone considerable disturbance and alteration due to construction and associated gardening. Where still present, Cullen loams exhibit reddish brown loams roughly 5 inches in depth over a subsoil of dark-red clay and a parent material of weathered hornblende gneiss (Loc. cit).

As noted above, the house and grounds comprise about four acres all of which is presently maintained as lawn and ornamental garden. Numerous mature trees and well established ornamental shrubs are scattered about the yard. Plants that were identified during previous investigations include numerous tree species such as oak, black walnut, tulip poplar, pine, magnolia, cedar, birch, cherry and mulberry (Heath and Lichtenberger 2002:2). Other ornamentals mentioned include holly, dogwood, crepe myrtle, lilac, forsythia, and boxwood (both English and American varieties). The authors also discuss the possible presence of an orchard nearby to the property in the past. The areas in front of and flanking the portico presently include primarily ornamental plantings of boxwood, grass, and perennial groundcover. Both small boxwood and periwinkle (*Vinca minor*) groundcover currently are growing on the eastern side of the portico.

The boxwoods flanking the walk in front of the portico and lining the carriage turn-around are similar to plantings at Poplar Forest. As Heath and Lichtenberger state, this strongly suggests that the two Hutter brothers copied each other's landscaping (2002:3). Dendro-chronological evidence from the Poplar Forest boxwoods suggests a wide possible range of dates for planting from as early as 1811 and as late as the 1860s (Grassino-Mayer and Mann 2001). Given the similarity between the plantings at these two locations and the post Jeffersonian family connection between the two properties, the later part of the date range seems most reasonable. It seems reasonable to suggest that the plantings along the walk at Sandusky might fit with the more elaborate construction of the second portico at Sandusky and that the boxwoods at Sandusky and Poplar Forest are associated with Hutter family architectural changes wrought at both locations in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century just prior to the Civil War.

### **3. HISTORY**

#### **The History of Property Transfers**

An excellent discussion of the house, outbuildings, and property under the tenancy of both Johnston and subsequent owners including the Hutters is found in the report of Heath and Lichtenberger (2002:3-4). Heath and Lichtenberger note lapses in the chain of title information they present; especially between John Otey and George Christian Hutter and again further work is needed "to clearly establish the chain of title between George Hutter and Neville Atkinson especially that of the 20<sup>th</sup> century" (ibid. p 7 and 12). For brevity, we will only provide a brief summary of their presentation here. Currently, approximately four acres of undeveloped property surrounds the house at Sandusky; this is the sole portion of the property purchased by Charles Johnston in 1808 to remain attached to the house.

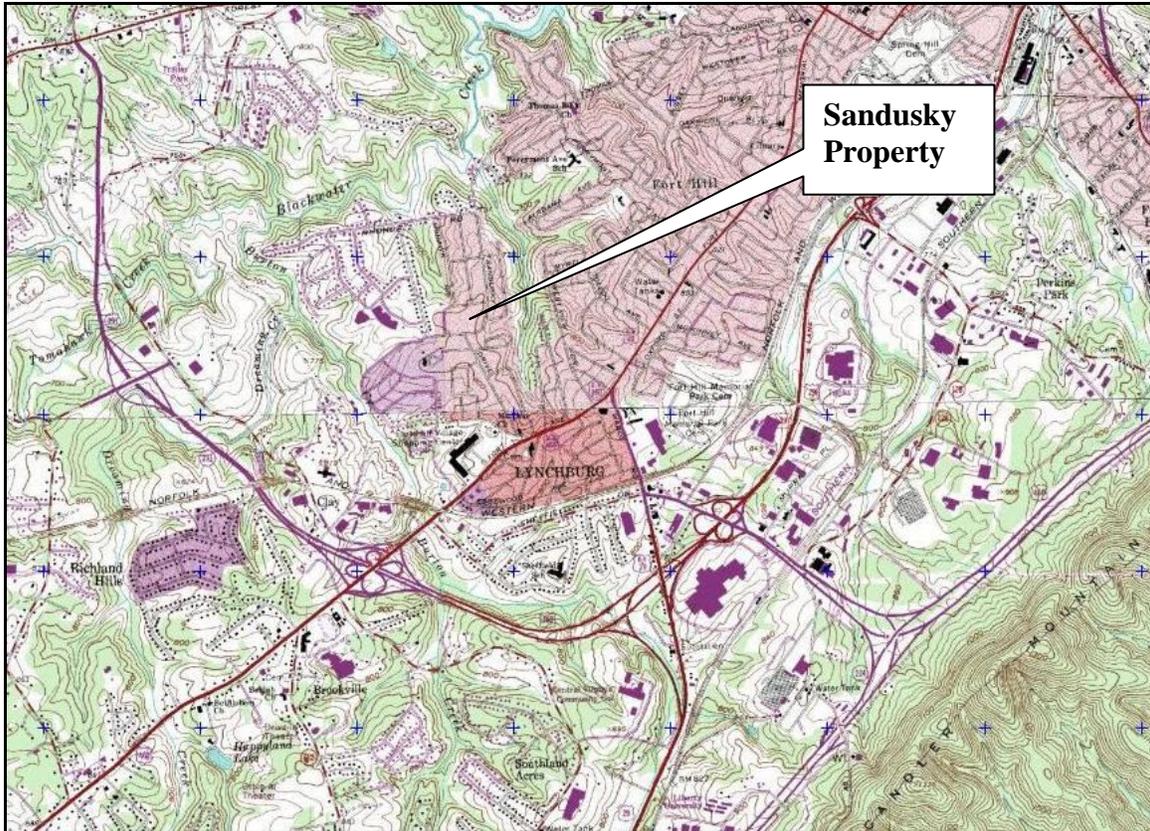
Shortly after his marriage to Elizabeth Steptoe in 1808, Johnston built a two-story brick "I" house at Sandusky and over the next two years he acquired some 1200 acres of land surrounding Sandusky plantation. The house together with associated structures was insured for \$6550 with a policy from the Mutual Assurance Society of Virginia in 1813 (MASV 1813; as cited in Heath and Lichtenberger 2002:4); and subsequent to additions,

the house including a one-story attachment was re-insured for \$8000 in 1817 (MASV 1817).

According to Heath and Lichtenberger, Charles Johnston and his family did not live at Sandusky for long and after falling into disrepair the property was sold to Christopher Clark, Jr. in 1818 (2002:6). In 1822 a Mutual Assurance policy lists George Whitelock as resident and likely renter from Clark (MASV 1822). Following a more detailed discussion in Heath and Lichtenberger's report (citing Early 1927 and Schaffer 1991), the house went through a succession of ownership with William Radford, Isaac Otey, Edward Watts and Thomas Moore purchasing the house in 1823; by 1826 Otey acquired the house and surrounding property; and in 1831, Thomas Holcombe and Chiswell Dabney acting as agents for Otey's widow sold the property to her son, John Otey. In 1841 John Otey sold the house and surrounding property to George Christian Hutter. Research available to Heath and Lichtenberger precluded determining the exact amount of land sold with the house (2002:7 fn.). According to Heath and Lichtenberger, the property tax records from 1848-1850 shed some light on the property purchased by Hutter as it averaged a yearly tax of \$5.86 which was significantly lower than that paid by Johnston only about 20 years earlier (Campbell County Personal Property Tax 1847-1850 in Heath and Lichtenberger 2002:9).

In 1877, Risque Hutter, son of George Christian Hutter, married Charlotte Stannard Hutter. Risque and his family lived with his parents George and Harriet Hutter at Sandusky. George Christian Hutter died in 1879 survived by his widow who lived at Sandusky until her death in 1898. Risque took possession of the property sometime between the death of his father and that of his mother (ibid. 11). Risque died in 1923. Ferdinand Hutter, son of Risque Hutter, maintained ownership of the property until his death in 1950.

After Ferdinand Hutter's death, the house and four acres were purchased by Neville and Louise Atkinson (ibid. p.12, citing Chambers 1982; Dunn and Hobbs 1984:108, and Historic Sandusky n.d. p.9). Just six years later, in 1958, the surrounding neighborhood was annexed to the City of Lynchburg and the following subdivision of the neighborhood is clearly shown in Figure 2 on the USGS topographic map (1984).



**Figure 2. Sandusky property depicted on United States Geological Survey. 1984. Lynchburg, Virginia, Quadrangle Map, 7.5 minute series.**

### **The historic background of Sandusky**

Sandusky, a fine example of early 19<sup>th</sup> century “I” house construction, has considerable potential for illuminating the social and economic history of the early 19<sup>th</sup> century families that occupied the house, as well as the slaves that underpinned the lives of those family members. The existence of several known outbuildings such as summer kitchen, smokehouse, well, and ice house is well documented. Relevant archaeological resources are likely well preserved on the east side of the main house (Heath and Lichtenberger 2003). The excavations reported on here also indicate that at least some of the architectural history of the house is preserved in the immediate vicinity of the house.

As a rough contemporary of Thomas Jefferson’s nearby Poplar Forest, the early period of occupation at Sandusky would provide an excellent comparison to that of Poplar Forest. Indeed, Jefferson and Johnston had at least a nodding acquaintance,

having both attended the dinner for the war hero and future president Andrew Jackson in Lynchburg, in November of 1815. Jefferson and Johnston also corresponded during this time period about more practical matters regarding plasterers and plastering, and Johnston purchased Jefferson's entire 1809 crop of Tobacco in 1810 for \$2005.

As discussed earlier, Sandusky is best known for three days in April 1864. Because this Civil War tale is well told in a variety of sources we will not reproduce it here. Web entries of Historic Sandusky and the report of Heath and Lichtenberger both give ample descriptions of the events that transpired on those days (2003:9-12). The journal of George Hutter's 18-year-old daughter Ada (Ada Hutter Journal 1864 July 24<sup>th</sup>, 29<sup>th</sup> and August 4<sup>th</sup>) and her much later interview in the Lynchburg News (February 4, 1926) are the most detailed information we have about these events:

Major Hutter was at home when General Hunter made his headquarters at Sandusky. General Hunter recognized Major Hutter as an army officer and was courteous to him and protected his family and his home. When General Hunter said "Major Hutter, you cannot go against the old flag," his reply was "Yes my home is here." A Confederate flag floated from the front portico and the band played "Dixie" and "The Bonnie Blue Flag" as they marched into the yard.

Generals Averill, of the cavalry, Crook and Sullivan and staffs were with General Hunter in the Sandusky house. McKinley and Hayes were there too, but I do not remember them. When General Hunter and his army retreated they took all of the horses and mules from Sandusky.

The large brick barn was cleared to use as a hospital for the wounded soldiers of the Northern army. When General Hunter retreated a great many wounded were left in this barn. Though Major Hutter did all he could for them many died and sleep beneath the oaks in the grove at Sandusky (Lynchburg News, February 4, 1926).

At least some of the events presumably took place at the front door of the house. It is not known exactly where or how many support staff and troops were quartered in the yard.

Though it is known that the Hutters' barn served as a Union field hospital and the nearby oak-grove became a burial ground, the location of barn and grove have been lost to memory. The oak grove associated with this story survived into the 20<sup>th</sup> century and was mentioned in a 1926 newspaper article (Heath and Lichtenberger 2002:11).

The three days discussed above is of considerable interest, and underpins the

preservation of Historic Sandusky, but it is important to understand Sandusky in a broader historical context as well. Both the antebellum and post-bellum 19<sup>th</sup> century history of the house pose significant research possibilities for Historical Archaeologists. The comparison of two substantial antebellum house-plantation complexes owned within the same family (Sandusky and Poplar Forest) should be of great interest. Heath and Lichtenberger suggest that slaves were exchanged between the Sandusky and Poplar Forest plantations (2002:11). According to their report of 2002, letters and journal entries suggest slaves remained as servants at Sandusky at least until 1864 (Loc. cit.).

The post-Civil War History of Sandusky also compares interestingly with that of Poplar Forest slave quarter Site A (Heath et al. 2004) and with ongoing research at the nearby Sweet Briar Campus; the latter, a well preserved 19<sup>th</sup> century plantation. In all three instances, the management schemes had to address the effects of the Civil War and emancipation on management of the property and provision of labor. For Poplar Forest and Sweet Briar this meant the adoption of tenant farming in some form; more research is needed to discuss the replacement of slaves and servants at Sandusky.

### **Current Portico**

The existing portico is a Tuscan order Greek Revival addition (Figures 3-5). It is attached to the house via tapering square pilasters on either side of the doorway. The portico roof is supported by four 11 inch diameter columns. The portico rests on an enclosed three-sided brick foundation measuring 4.6 m (15 ft.) long by 2.1 m (7 ft.) wide. Wooden stairs span the middle two columns and rest on a large flagstone set flush to the ground. Paint ghosting from an earlier portico is visible on either side of the doorway and replacement bricks mark the locations of joist pockets from an earlier portico frame. A large wooden sleeper, likely from the original portico, had been reused as a center brace beneath the floor of the newer portico (Adams-Doolittle 2009:47-48).



**Figure 3. This undated photograph is likely the earliest depiction of the current portico (courtesy of the Historic Sandusky Foundation, 2012).**

### Annotated Floorplans

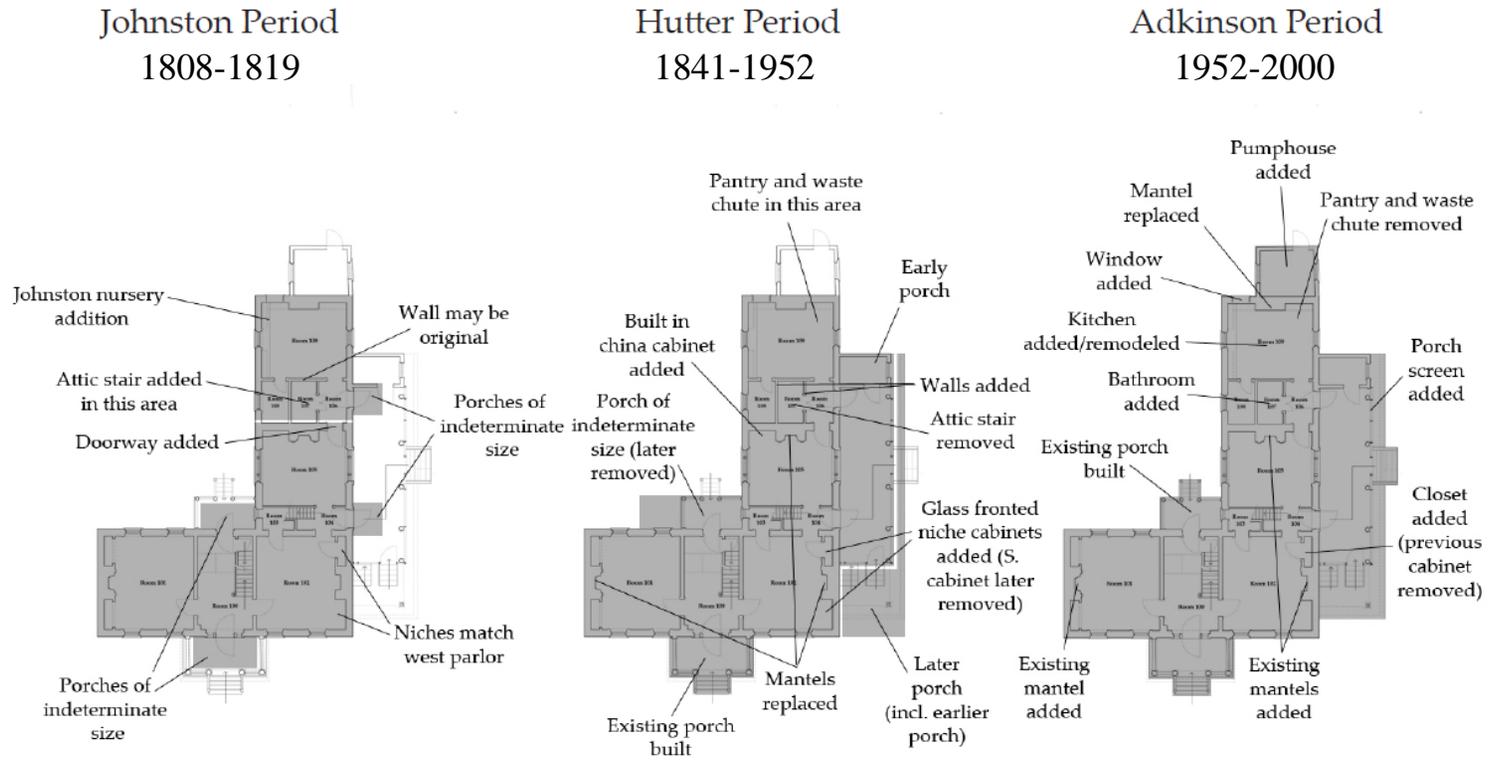


Figure 4. Evolution of the Sandusky first floor plan (excerpted from Adams-Doolittle 2009:62).



**Figure 5. Portico prior to reconstruction (courtesy of the Historic Sandusky Foundation, 2012).**

The style of the present portico, coupled with the use of cut nails and solid wooden columns in its construction, suggest it was built by the Hutterers during the antebellum period. This portico would have been present during the Battle of Lynchburg when Sandusky earned its most significant historical association. The above-ground evidence suggests that the original portico was a smaller federal style edifice. Archaeological evidence is necessary to further understand the size, appearance and types of materials used in the construction of the original.

#### **4. FIELD AND LABORATORY METHODS**

The field methods were designed to capture the most information possible from the area that was to be directly impacted by the portico reconstruction. Methods conformed to the *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resources Survey in Virginia*

(VDHR 2009, Revised 2011). Given the time and funding constraints, a sampling strategy was devised to take advantage of the presumed symmetrical nature of the original portico. Three 5ft. x 5ft. square excavation units were laid out to sample the northwest, southeast and south central portions of the APE. The east and west units were aligned so as to be bisected north-south by the ghost marks of the original portico left on the front elevation of the house. The unit placement would allow for determining the appearance of a full side of the original portico as well as the configuration of the center section, presuming any intact remains were present.

Units were excavated stratigraphically to the depth of sterile subsoil. All soil from the excavations was screened through 0.25-inch (0.64-cm) mesh to facilitate artifact recovery. Cultural materials were collected and bagged according to their provenience. All provenience data and a preliminary artifact inventory were recorded in the field. H&P produced digital photographs, plan views and profile views of each unit. Cultural features were mapped and photographed. Features were bisected, where appropriate, and profiled in drawings and photographs. None of the features warranted removal of flotation and other samples for future use. Soil color and texture were recorded using Munsell Soil Color Charts and standard soils nomenclature (Kollmorgen Instruments Corporation 1992). All units and features were recorded on a field map referenced to the previously established Historic Sandusky archaeological site grid. H&P standard excavation unit forms were used to record detailed field data.

Artifacts recovered as a result of this survey were processed and prepared for curation by the Sweet Briar College Archaeological Materials Laboratory in accordance with the specifications in the VDHR's *State Collections Management Standards* (Revised 2007, in VDHR 2011). All recovered artifacts were cataloged using Microsoft Excel (Appendix A). Artifacts are temporarily housed at the SBC laboratory and will be transferred to Historic Sandusky for permanent curation upon acceptance of the final deliverables. Copies of associated records and photographs will be submitted to both the VDHR and Historic Sandusky.

## **5. RESULTS**

H&P conducted a general cleanup of modern construction debris and leaves prior to stringing out the excavation units on the evening of August 30<sup>th</sup>. The ground surface beneath the newer portico consisted of very dry, loose loam. Most of this layer would be removed with dustpans during excavation, however, during unit layout H&P archaeologists identified a section of intact brick wall just beneath the surface of Unit 2, on the east side of the APE. The surface powder was brushed aside to reveal the base of a square brick column connected to a short segment of wall leading northward. The bricks were directly in line with the eastern ghost mark on the house wall, suggesting this was part of the original portico foundation.

### **Unit 1**

Unit 1 was located such that its northwest corner lay at the intersection of the newer portico foundation and the south wall of the house (Figure 6). This was the only unit to lie entirely in the area that had been covered by the newer portico and would be the only unit excavated to subsoil. The upper-most layer (Layer A) consisted of dry yellowish red (5YR4/6) loam as described above. The approximately 6.1 cm (2.4 in) thick layer was removed by brushing the soil onto dustpans with a hand or trowel. Layer A contained 101 artifacts, including an 1888 Indian Head Cent, 26 cut nails, 15 wire nails, 40 window glass shards, bird bone and a rubber canning jar seal (Appendix A). The layer represented soil that was deposited between the time the first portico was dismantled and the newer portico was built. It also included bits of wood and debris from the recent dismantling of the portico. Although this area had been encased by the newer portico, there was evidence of significant rodent activity in the form of black walnut caches and dried leaves used for nesting. At some point squirrels had likely burrowed under the foundation and up into the hollow cavity beneath the portico. The high proportion of architectural artifacts to domestic artifacts in Layer A is further evidence of its relationship to the nineteenth century portico replacement.

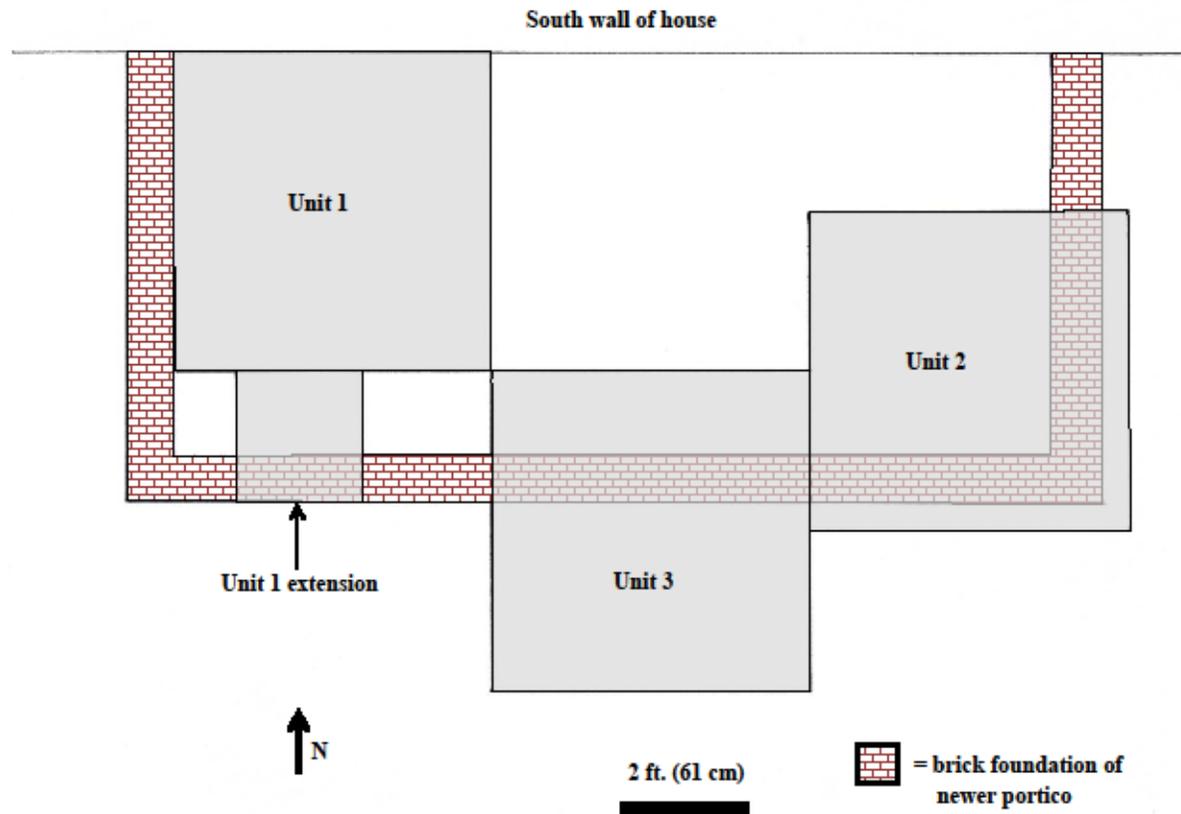


Figure 6. Overall unit placement drawing.

The transition from Layer A to the layers and features below it was marked by an abrupt change to compacted soils across the unit. Several features could be seen clearly at the interface (Figures 7 and 8). Most significant among these was the backfilled robber's trench from the original portico foundation. Labeled as Context E, the trench was the first of the several features to be excavated. Measuring approximately 33.5 cm (13.2 in) wide, the trench cut north-south across the center of the unit. It lay directly in line with the ghost marks on the house to the west side of the door. Trench fill consisted of dark brown (7.5YR3/4) sandy loam mixed with approximately twenty-five percent brown (7.5YR5/4) sandy loam. Fragments of lime mortar were mixed throughout the trench fill, with several palm-sized pieces found lying at the base of the trench. This feature was bisected east-west. Removal of the southern half revealed a shallow flat-bottomed profile approximately 12.8 cm (5 in) deep (Figure 9). The trench contained 53 artifacts, 44 of which were window glass. Two fragments of rubber canning jar seal were also recovered, along with two bottle glass shards and three cut nails.



**Figure 7. View of Unit 1 at the base of Context A.**

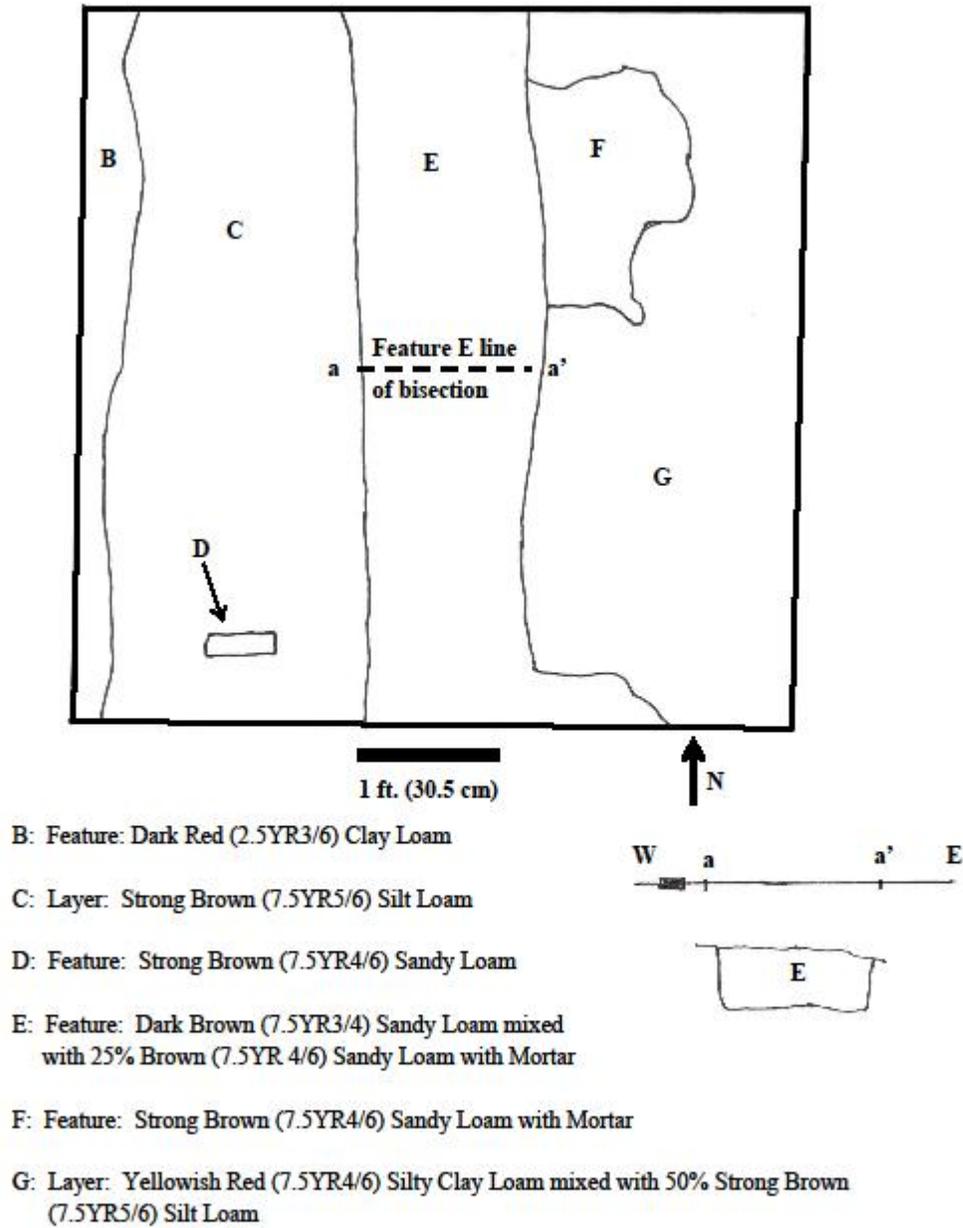


Figure 8. Plan drawing of Unit 1 at the base of Context A.



**Figure 9. View of early portico builder's trench profile  
(Context E) in Unit 1.**

Context B was a 6.1 cm (2.4 in) to 12.2 cm (4.8 in) wide feature that abutted the brick foundation of the newer portico along the entire west side of the unit. The feature fill was comprised of dark red (2.5YR3/6) clay loam. Measuring a maximum of 4.6 cm (1.8 in) deep, the feature appeared to be associated with construction of the newer portico. It may have represented spoil along the edge of a very narrow builder's trench. Only a window glass shard and a fragment of bird long bone were recovered from the feature.

Context D consisted of a flat-bottomed rectangular imprint in the compacted soil between the older and newer portico foundations. The feature had been filled with loose Layer A soil that was removed along with the rest of the layer. This imprint, possibly from a piece of wooden scaffolding, measured 15.2 cm (6 in) long by 3.8 cm (1.5 in)

wide by 1.5 cm (0.6 in) deep. The long axis of the feature was oriented east-west, suggesting that the object that created it had been intentionally placed.

Context F was a semi-circular feature that lay along the northeast edge of the robber's trench (Context E) for the older portico foundation. Its fill was comprised of strong brown (7.5YR4/6) sandy loam mixed with bits of mortar. The feature was very shallow, measuring just 1 cm (0.4 in) deep. It was cut by the robber's trench, but its proximity to the old portico foundation suggests it was associated with its construction. No artifacts were recovered from this feature. Visible below Context F and running east-west was a portion of the builder's trench for the house.

The layer of soil between the old portico robber's trench and the brick foundation of the newer portico was next excavated as Context C. The layer consisted of very compact strong brown (7.5YR5/6) silt loam. It ranged from a relatively thin 3 cm (1.2 in) at the northern end to approximately 9.1 cm (3.6 in) in the center and south half of the unit. This context contained a total of 31 artifacts plus weighed artifacts consisting of 9.1 g of brick and 10.2 g of plaster. The artifact assemblage included a 4-hole bone button, one sherd each of hand painted and transfer printed pearlware, four clear bottle glass shards and fifteen window glass shards. These artifacts fit the interpretation that the layer predated the construction of the newer portico, however the presence of a single machine-made flat headed screw (TPQ 1946), a whole wire nail and 7 wire nail fragments (TPQ 1885) casts doubt on the layer's intactness. Although no burrows were observed in the layer during excavation, the presence of numerous black walnuts in the layer directly above (Context A) suggests that the later artifacts may have originated from twentieth-century rodent disturbance.

Excavators next removed a lens of soil on the east side of the unit as Context G. This dark red (2.5YR3/6) clay loam covered the entire unit east of the old portico robber's trench and may have been associated with the house builder's trench. No artifacts were recovered from the lens which averaged 4.6 cm (1.8 in) thick.

Following the removal of Contexts B, C, E, F and G the house builder's trench, Context H, was fully exposed across the northern end of the unit (Figures 10 and 11). The trench extended 43 cm (1.4 ft) south of the house wall on the east side of the unit and tapered to 34 cm (1.1 ft) away from the house on the west side. It was comprised of

relatively loose dark red (2.5YR3/6) clay loam. The trench was bisected north-south with the west side excavated first. During the course of the excavation the trench collapsed into a large rodent burrow lined with cellophane fragments and other artifacts introduced into the context. It was clear that the disturbance continued into the east half of the unit, so excavation of the feature was terminated at 46 cm (1.5 ft) below its surface. The base of the builder's trench was not reached and since it lay below the depth of proposed disturbance for the current undertaking no attempt was made to excavate it to subsoil. The artifact assemblage consisted of cellophane fragments (discarded in the field), a pig long bone, clear bottle and tumbler glass shards, a dark green wine bottle lip shard, window glass, an unidentified nail, burned brick and plaster. The degree of disturbance, however, cast doubt on which of the artifacts may have originated from outside the trench fill.



**Figure 10. View of house builder's trench, Context H, in Unit 1.**

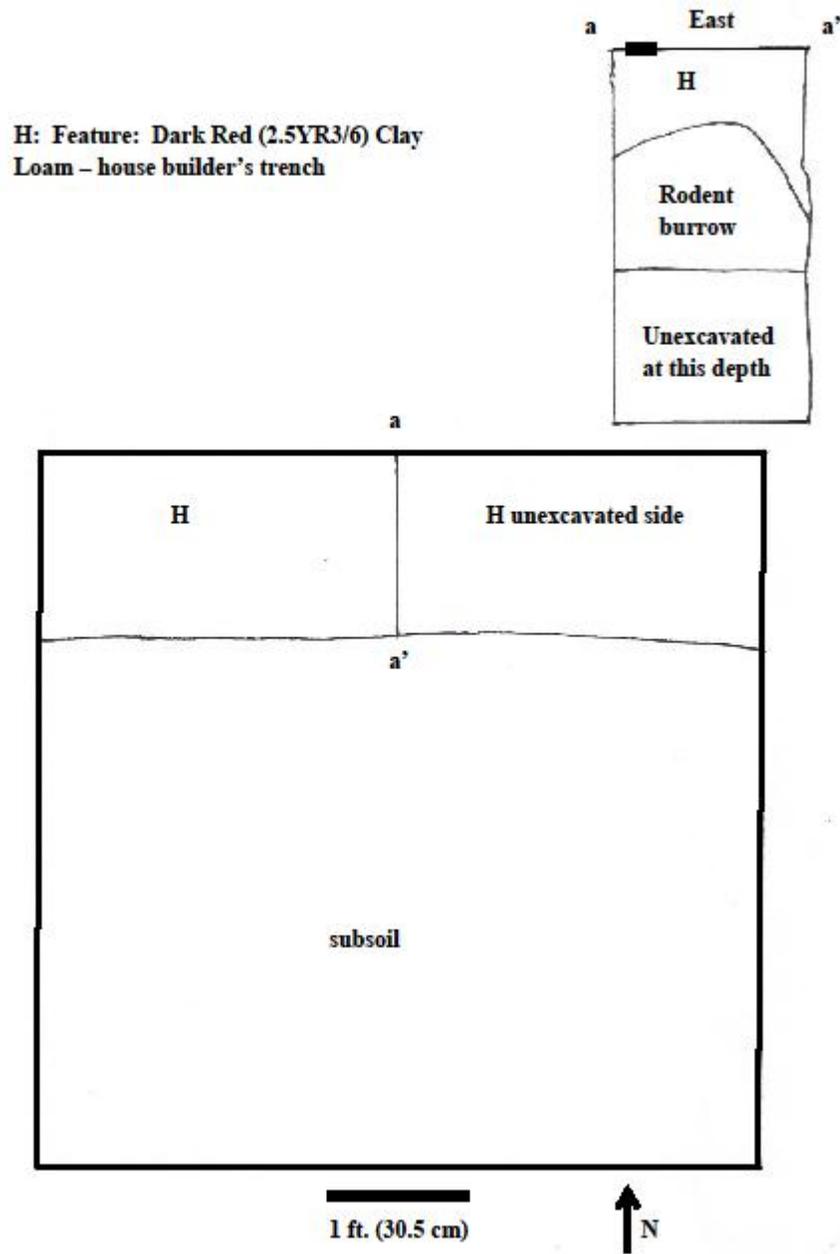
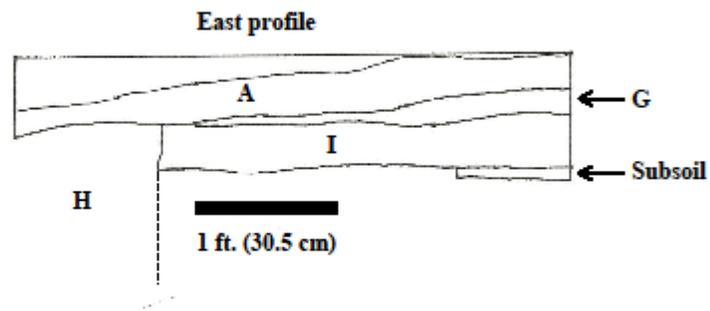


Figure 11. Plan drawing and profile of house builder’s trench, Context H, in Unit 1.

Finally, after removing contexts A through H, a layer presumed to be pre-house A-horizon was exposed across the entire unit (Figures 12-16). Context I, which consisted of approximately 7.6 cm (3 in) of light brown (7.5YR6/4) silt loam, was excavated to sterile subsoil (dark red (2.5YR3/6) clay loam). The layer contained a total of 5 artifacts and 63.5 g of mortar. These artifacts consisted of an unidentified wood fragment, a bird bone, a dark green bottle glass shard, a window glass shard and a sherd of unglazed earthenware.



**Figure 12. Unit 1 east profile.**



A: Layer: Yellowish Red (5YR4/6) Loam

G: Feature: Strong Brown (7.5YR4/6) Sandy Loam

H: Feature: Unexcavated Portion of House Builder's Trench

I: Layer: Light brown (7.5YR6/4) Silt loam

Subsoil: Dark Red (2.5YR3/6) Clay Loam

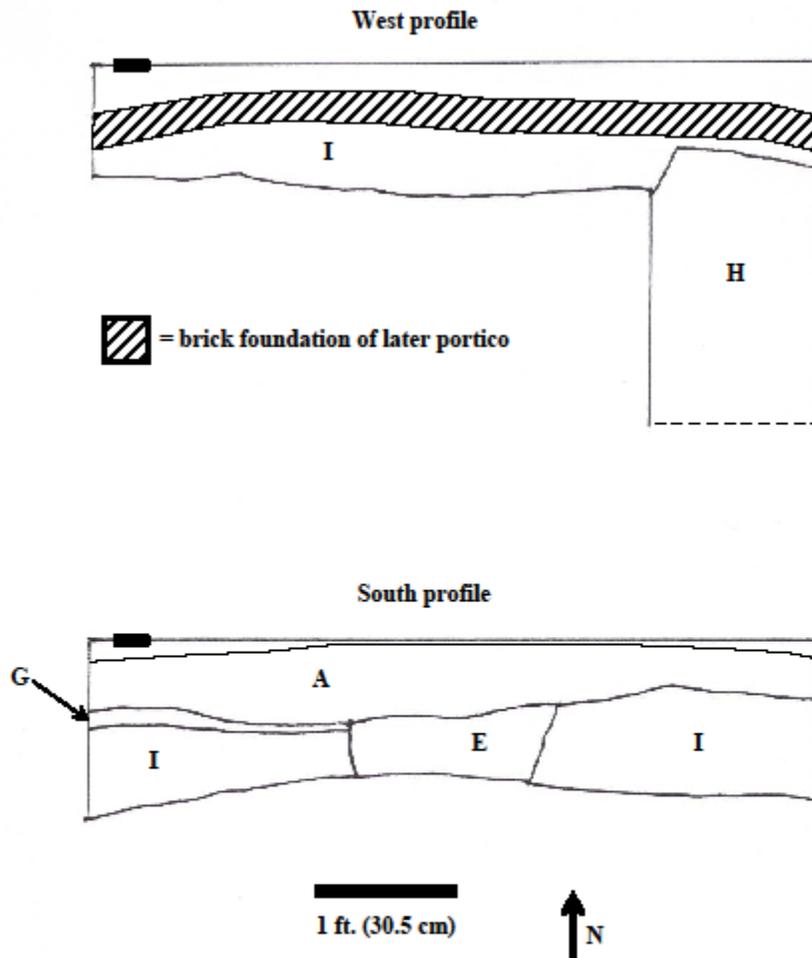
Figure 13. Unit 1 east profile drawing.



Figure 14. Unit 1 west profile.



**Figure 15. Unit 1 south profile.**



A: Layer: Yellowish Red (5YR4/6) Loam	H: Feature: Dark Red (2.5YR3/6) Clay Loam
E: Feature: Dark Brown (7.5YR3/4) Sandy Loam mixed with 25% Brown (7.5YR 4/6) Sandy Loam with Mortar	I: Layer: Brown (7.5YR4/4) Silt Loam
G: Feature: Dark Red (2.5YR3/6) Clay Loam	

Figure 16. Unit 1 west and south profile drawings.

### Unit 2

H&P placed Unit 2 at the east side of the APE. The southeast corner of the unit lay just southeast of the newer portico foundation. The intent of this alignment was to sample a portion of the symmetrical porticos that was not covered by Unit 1, i.e., east front edge of the porticos in Unit 2 versus west back corner in Unit 1. The unit also

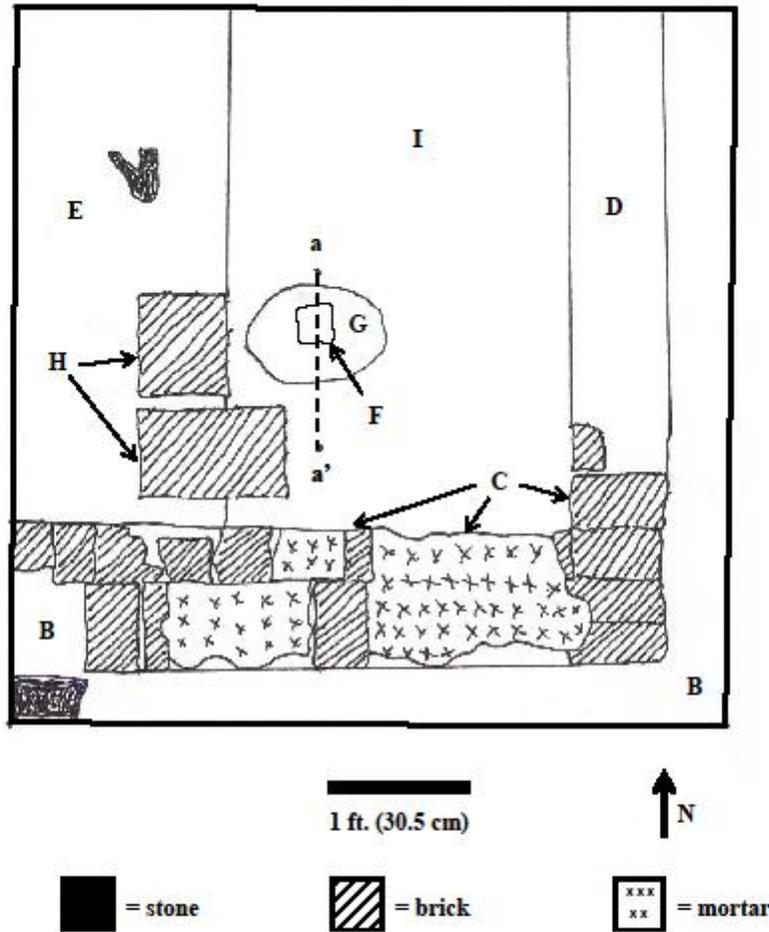
contained all of the bricks related to the older portico which were exposed during unit layout.

As in Unit 1, archaeologists first excavated the layer of very dry loose yellowish red (5YR4/6) loam that had formerly been covered by the newer portico. Labeled Context A, this 3.0 cm (1.2 in) to 4.6 cm (1.8 in) thick layer was excavated largely by sweeping soil onto a dustpan as it had been in the first unit. The artifact assemblage consisted of 33 items, including one sherd each of whiteware and pearlware, window glass, clear bottle glass, cut nails and wire nails. A rodent bone recovered from the layer further evidenced the disturbance noted in Unit 1.

Also, as in Unit 1, a variety of features were clearly visible at the base of Context A (Figures 17 and 18). The partial brick foundation of the old portico, designated Context H, was the most prominent of the several features. The foundation lay in the southwest quadrant of Unit 2, just to the south and west of a posthole (Context G) which retained the base of a roughly square wooden post (Context F). Other contexts visible at this depth included a jumble of brick, mortar and artifacts to the north and west of the old brick foundation (Context E), the bricks and large patches of mortar (Context C) related to the newer portico foundation, the area of exposed soil directly beneath portions of the robbed out newer foundation (Context D) and the modern topsoil located to the east and south of the newer foundation (Context B). Finally, excavators recorded the layer between the new and old portico foundations as Context I on the plan drawing, but this layer was not excavated due to time constraints. It lay in the same relative position and appeared similar in composition to Context C in Unit 1.



**Figure 17. View of features at the base of Context A in Unit 2.**



B: Layer: Dark Grayish Brown (10YR3/2) Loam	F: Feature: wooden post base
C: Feature: later portico foundation	G: Feature: Reddish Brown (5YR3/4) Silty Clay Loam
D: Feature: Strong Brown (7.5YR5/6) Silt Loam mixed w/5% Light Brown (7.5YR6/4) Silt Loam	H: Feature: original portico foundation
E: Feature: Brown (7.5YR4/4) Loam	I: Layer: unexcavated

**Figure 18. Plan drawing of features at the base of Context A in Unit 2.**

Excavation continued with the removal of Context B, the narrow strip of modern topsoil located along the east and south sides of the unit. The layer consisted of dark grayish brown (10YR3/2) loam which was approximately 6.1 cm (2.4 in) thick at its deepest point. On the east side of the unit most of the layer had been scraped away during demolition of the newer portico. As a result, excavation was concentration on the

south edge of the unit and within a short segment along the southeast edge. The layer contained 9 window glass shards and a fragment of an unidentified nail.

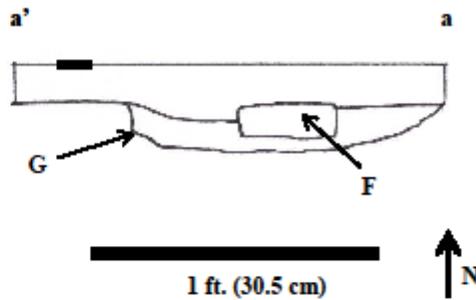
Excavators next removed what was left of the newer portico foundation, particularly because it was apparent that it had cut through part of the older foundation. Although H&P believed that the older brick foundation might form three sides of a rectangle similar to the newer foundation, the removal of the newer foundation revealed that the brick associated with the older portico terminated in a square column base with no east to west running section. It was clear at this point that the original portico was not only smaller, but was built in a significantly different style.

Excavation of the newer foundation was completed with the removal of its builder's trench, labeled as Context D. The fill consisted of strong brown (7.5YR5/6) silt loam mixed with approximately 5 percent light brown (7.5YR6/4) silt loam. The trench was relatively shallow at the northeast corner of the unit, measuring only 2.5 cm (1 in) thick, but averaged 7.6 cm (3.0 in) along the southern unit wall. A total of 13 artifacts were recovered, consisting of a sherd of green shell edged pearlware, clear bottle glass, flat glass, a snail shell and 2 cut nails.

Having removed all traces of the newer portico from the unit, excavators turned their attention to the post and post hole feature. The post hole (Context G) was first bisected north to south. The east half of the feature was removed to expose the post fragment in the west profile of the fill (Figures 19 and 20). The west half was then removed along with the post fragment (Context F). The post measured 7.6 cm (3 in) long and 6.4 cm (2.5 in) wide and had been oriented with its long axis running north to south. No artifacts were recovered from the dark reddish brown (5YR3/4) silty clay loam feature fill, which measured just 1.5 cm (0.6 in) thick.



Figure 19. West profile view of bisected post hole (Context G) in Unit 2.



F: Feature: wooden post base

G: Feature: Reddish Brown (5YR3/4) Silty Clay Loam

Figure 20. West profile drawing of bisected post hole (Context G) in Unit 2.

Context E lay on the west side of the unit, surrounding the older foundation on its north and west sides. This feature clearly represented the robber's trench left behind

following demolition of the older portico. The east boundary of the feature consisted of a prominent north – south running line connecting the east edge of the brick foundation to the ghost marks on the house wall. Soils on the east of the feature were very compacted compared to the loose trench fill. The trench fill also lay slightly below the level of the soil to the east, revealing a steep-sided cut where the trench had been excavated. The fill was composed of brown (7.5YR4/4) sandy loam. It varied from a relatively thin 3.0 cm (1.2 in) at its west center, where it extended outside the original builder's trench, to 21.9 cm (8.6 in) within the trench. Excavators recovered 65 artifacts from the feature, including 1 whiteware plate rim sherd and 1 body sherd, 1 blue transfer printed pearlware sherd, 1 industrial slip-decorated pearlware spall, 2 sherds of undecorated porcelain (1 rim and 1 body), 5 clear vessel glass shards, 35 flat glass shards, 13 cut nail fragments and a .22 cal. shell. Weighed artifacts consisted of unidentified pieces of wood, painted plaster, mortar, brick and eggshell. The antebellum TPQ for this feature is appropriate to the presumed construction date of the newer portico.

Excavation of Context E revealed the full extent of the older portico foundation (Context H) (Figure 21). The column portion of the foundation consisted of a square brick pad measuring 39.6 cm (15.6 in) on each side, or two brick lengths. Only the bottom course of the column, consisting of 8 whole bricks, remained fully intact. Three bricks that had been part of the second course remained in place at the northeast corner. A short segment of the foundation wall extended northward toward the house from the center of the column. The wall was a single brick in width containing a bottom course laid rowlock style (long side of the header oriented vertically) and a second course with headers exposed. The bottom course retained seven bricks while only the two closest to the column remained in the second course. Although not enough remained of the foundation to determine the type of bond used, it may have mirrored the main house where English bond was employed below ground level with Flemish bond above (Figure 22).

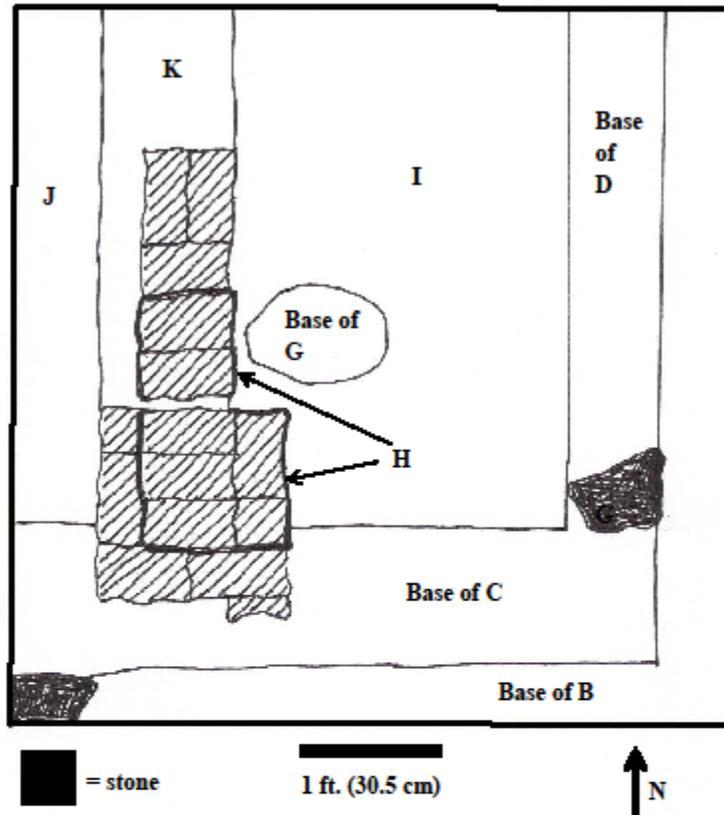


**Figure 21. Old portico foundation (Context H) fully exposed in Unit 2.**



**Figure 22. View of brick bond on the south side of the main house.**

No further excavation took place within Unit 2 due to the lack of time and resources. However the entire surviving portion of the original portico foundation and features directly related to it had been exposed and documented (see Figure 21; Figure 23). Archaeologists assigned Context J to the layer of soil exposed to the west of the older portico in order to collect a shard of clear glass tumbler and a flat glass shard that were fully exposed on the surface before completing photographs and plan view drawings of the unit.



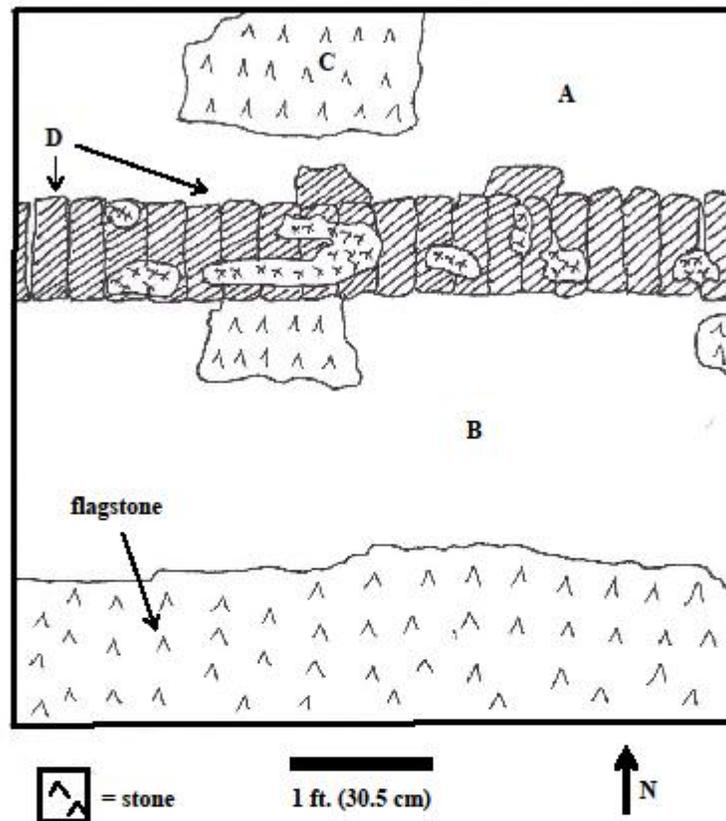
H: Feature: Brick foundation of original portico

I, J and K: Assigned letters but not excavated

**Figure 23. Plan drawing of Unit 2 at the conclusion of excavation.**

### Unit 3

Unit 3 was located diagonally adjacent to Unit 1. The unit also shared the southern half of Unit 2's west wall (see Figure 6). In relation to the house the unit was located just to the west of center of the front door. Several features were present within its bounds at the ground surface. The features consisted of a portion of the large stone slab upon which the newer portico steps rested, the newer portico foundation (Context D), a large quartz stone (Context C) that had recently supported a sleeper for the newer portico (Historic Structures Report p. 48) and a smaller stone of indeterminate function abutting the south side of the newer portico foundation (Figure 24).



- A: Layer: Yellowish Red (5YR4/6) Loam
- B: Layer: Yellowish Red (5YR4/4 to 5YR4/6) Loam
- C: Feature: Quartz Stone – support for newer portico
- D: Feature: Brick foundation and mortar associated with newer portico

**Figure 24. Plan drawing of Unit 3 prior to excavation.**

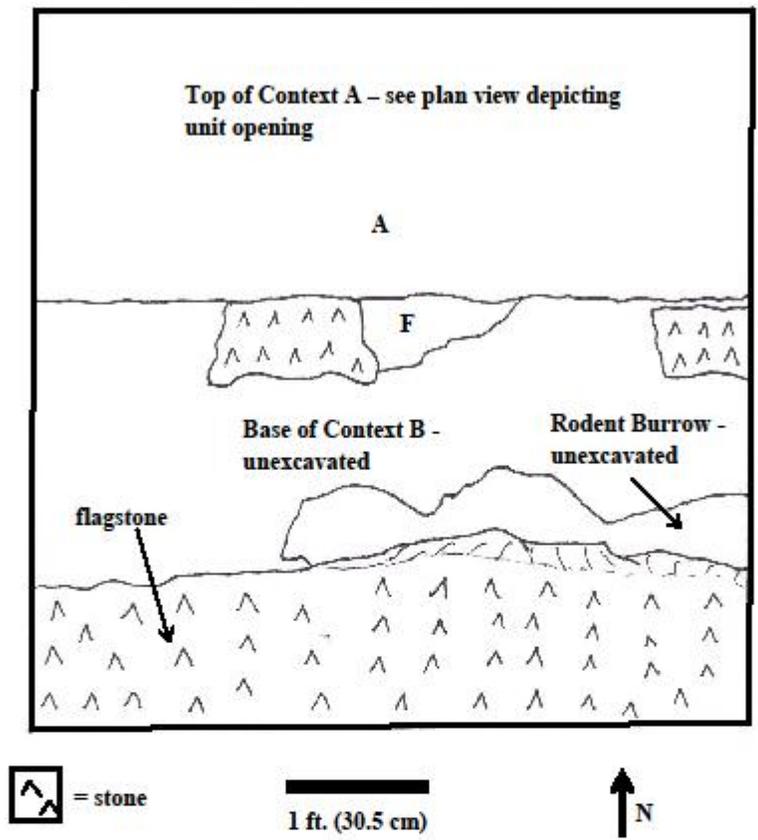
The unconsolidated soil north of the newer foundation, *i.e.*, the soil that had been under the porch until recently, was designated Context A as it had been in Units 1 and 2. The layer of yellowish red (5YR4/6) loam was thickest along the north edge of the unit and tapered thinner to the south where it met the foundation. It measured 6.7 cm (2.6 in) in depth in the northwest corner of the unit and just 1.8 cm (0.7 in) in the northeast corner. A variety of modern and historic artifacts were recovered from the context,

including brick, mortar, plastic and wood fragments, a plastic bandage, a piece of round lead shot, vessel and flat glass; a rodent bone, nail fragments and a screw. The excavation revealed that Context C, the large quartz stone, extended through Context A into the next layer.

Context B was comprised of the topsoil located to the south of the newer portico foundation. This layer had been covered until recently by the wooden portico steps. Soil in this layer was comprised of yellowish red (5YR4/4 to 5YR4/6) loam. As anticipated the layer produced a variety of historic and modern artifacts, including wire and cut nails; decking screws, plastic, paint and wood chips; a .22 caliber shell and a 1972 U.S. quarter. A second flat stone was uncovered near the surface of the layer at the east edge of the unit and just south of the newer portico wall. It was similar in both size and alignment to the stone noted above that was situated to its west (Figures 25 and 26). These stones, and a single brick further to the west, looked to have been intentionally placed but had no current function. Given their proximity to the newer portico wall they may have served as footers for upright braces at the back of the steps. However, no uprights existed at the time the steps were removed for the current rebuilding project. It is also possible that the stones were related to the older portico steps in some manner. The base of layer B was marked by the appearance of numerous horizontal roots and two rodent burrows. The burrows ran east to west at the edge of the large landing stone and near the center of the unit at the edge of the portico wall.



**Figure 25. Plan view of Unit 3 at the base of Contexts A and B.**



A: Layer: Yellowish Red (5YR4/6) Loam

F: Feature: Brown (7.5YR4/3) Loam

**Figure 26. Plan drawing of Unit 3 at the base of Context B.**

Excavators next removed the large stone (Context C) that had supported the sleeper and the section of the newer portico foundation (Context D) in order to access earlier deposits related to the original portico. A feature composed primarily of mortar with some loose soil (Context E) was excavated from directly beneath the newer section of wall. The feature also contained two whole bricks. It appears that the masons had used the material to fill a rodent burrow or other depression before constructing the brick portico foundation. The feature averaged 3 cm (1.2 in) thick, but measured the width of a brick in thickness at its center. Ten artifacts were recovered from the feature fill, consisting of 5 cut nails, 1 clear bottle glass shard, 3 clear flat glass shards and 1

unidentified wood fragment. Brick and mortar samples were also taken.

An extensive rodent burrow/den was found beneath Context E. Labeled Context F, this feature was the northern extension of one of the burrows noted at the base of layer B. It ran northward to approximately the south edge of where the stone sleeper support (Context C) had been located. The burrow extended to 21 cm (8.4 in) below ground surface at its center. It contained a small quantity of flat glass, sheet iron, a land snail shell, a painted plaster fragment, mortar and wood fragments.

Context G, the last to be excavated in Unit 3, was a feature that lay along the northern edge of the unit. It was situated beneath layer A and had been located beneath the newer portico. This feature consisted of strong brown (7.5YR4/6) clay loam measuring approximately 3 cm (1.2 in) thick. A total of 23 artifacts were recovered, including 11 clear flat glass shards, 7 cut nails/fragments, 1 pearlware rim sherd, 1 undecorated porcelain rim sherd, 2 clear vessel glass shards and a prehistoric quartz flake. The context also included a copper alloy button with a rouletted rim and possible floral pattern. Weighed artifacts from the feature consisted of charcoal, mortar and primer paint chips. The feature extended into the north wall of the unit and may represent a lens related to construction of the newer portico (Figure 27).



**Figure 27. Plan view of Unit 3 at the conclusion of excavation.**

### **Unit 1 Extension**

At the conclusion of the fieldwork and just prior to final site photography, H&P used a probe to detect remnants of the older portico column on the west side of the project area. A 2 ft. by 2 ft. extension was added to the south end of Unit 1 in order to capture the remains prior to their being destroyed by the footer for the replacement portico. The northwest corner of the extension was placed 1 ft. east of the southwest corner of Unit 1.

The soil in this area (Context A) matched layer A of Unit 1, consisting of 3 cm (1.2 in) of dry yellowish red (5YR4/6) loam. Due to time constraints the layer was not screened for artifacts. Excavation revealed that only four bricks of the bottom course of the column remained in situ (Figures 28). The bricks aligned with the robber's trench in Unit 1 and the ghost marks on the house's south elevation. They were also symmetrical to the column remains discovered on the east side of the door.



**Figure 28. Plan view of column base after excavation of Context A in Unit 1 Extension.**

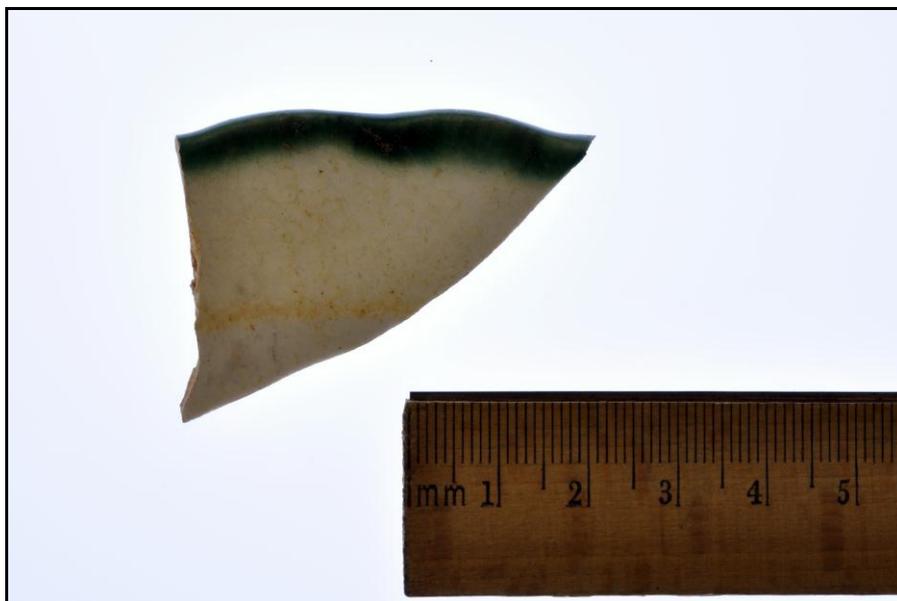
### **Artifact Assemblage**

A total of 514 artifacts were recovered during the course of the investigation (Appendix A). This number represents only “counted” as opposed to traditionally “weighed” artifacts such as wood fragments, paint chips, mortar, brick, charcoal and shell. Architectural artifacts (nails, screws and window glass) comprise 68% (n=349) of the collection (Table 1). Domestic glass and ceramic account for 12% (n=63) and 3% (n=17) of the artifacts, respectively. Pearlware is most prominent among the ceramics suggesting an association with dumping during the early house occupation period. Many of the 28 bones/bone fragments recovered are rodent or bird in origin and may represent animals that died under or around the portico. Other notable artifacts include an 1888 Indian Head Cent and 4-hole bone button from Unit 1, two .22 caliber long/long rifle

shells from Unit 2; and a piece of lead shot and copper alloy roulette pattern button from Unit 3. Unit 3 also contained the only prehistoric artifact, a quartz flake which was recovered from Context G.

	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3
Architectural - nails/screws	54	17	78
Architectural – window glass	104	62	34
Domestic - glass	38	17	8
Domestic - ceramic	3 (2 pearlware, 1 terra cotta earthenware)	9 (4 pearlware, 3 whiteware, 2 porcelain)	5 (1 pearlware, 1 porcelain, 3 terra cotta earthenware)
Bone	9	9	10

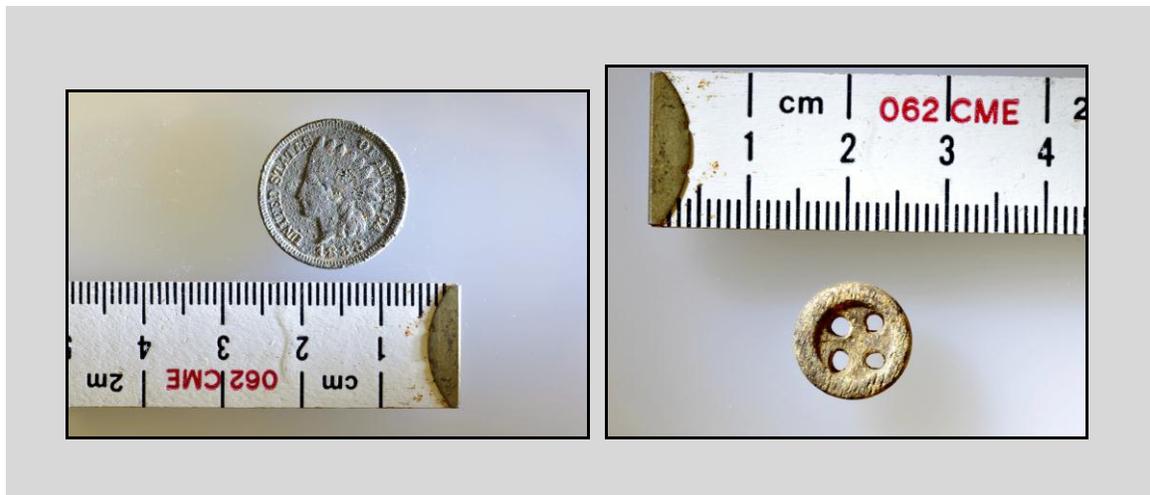
**Table 1. Summary of artifacts recovered by unit.**



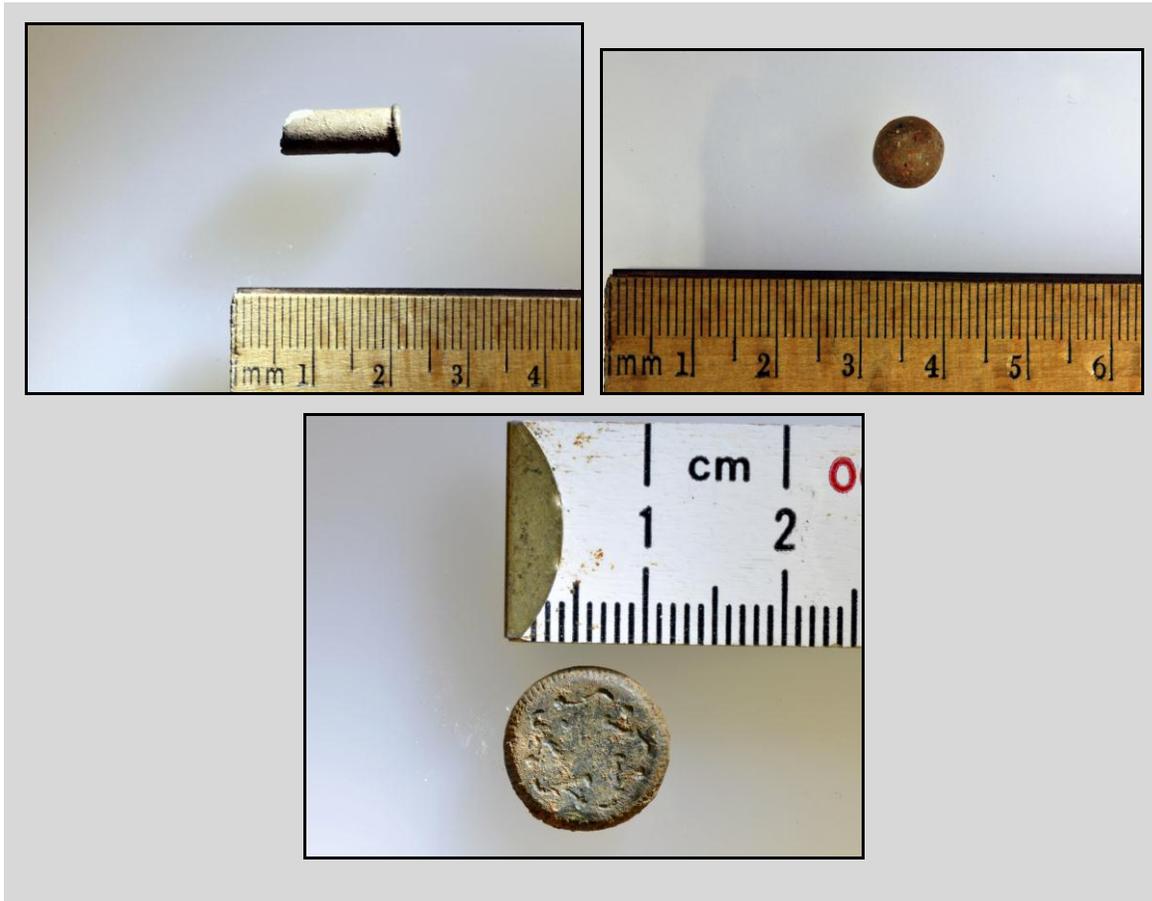
**Figure 29. Late painted-on green shell edge pearlware (ER2-D).**



**Figure 30.** Clockwise from top left, red transfer-printed whiteware, blue transfer-printed pearlware and undecorated porcelain (ER2-E).



**Figure 31.** 1888 Indian Head Cent (ER1-A) and Bone 4-hole button (ER1-C).



**Figure 32. Clockwise from top left, .22 cal. Long shell (ER3-B), lead shot (ER3-A) and roulette pattern copper alloy button (ER3-G).**

Historic Sandusky volunteers recovered an additional 62 general provenience artifacts during construction of the portico footer (Appendix B). These artifacts generally reflect the types recovered during the excavation; however, the sample is biased towards glass and ceramics. More than half (n=32) of the general provenience artifacts consist of window glass. Notable ceramics include 8 pearlware sherds, 2 creamware sherds and 2 sherds of Chinese export porcelain. Two of the pearlware sherds are Blue Willow transfer prints and another is an industrial slipware with mocha decoration.

The assemblage is unremarkable in that it fits well with what would be expected at the

front entrance to a plantation house of this age. Most of the items are architectural and likely were deposited during demolition and construction of the porticoes and associated changes to the south elevation of the house. While few in number, the domestic and personal artifacts are mainly nineteenth-century in age and can be related to the plantation period of the property's history. It is worth noting, as well, that no items were recovered that can be linked directly to the Civil War occupation of Sandusky. A more robust discussion of common artifact types recovered at Historic Sandusky can be found in the several archaeological reports previously cited.

### **Summary of Portico Features**

Excavation revealed the earlier portico foundation to be 2.96 m (9.7 ft.) long east-west from outer wall to outer wall. This makes the original portico significantly smaller ((1.6 m (5.3 ft.)) than its 4.6 m (15 ft.) replacement; a conclusion suggested by the much narrower set of ghost marks on the building (Figures 29 and 30). The width of the earlier portico matches fairly closely with the replacement measuring just 9.1 cm (3.6 in.) shorter at 2.0 m (6.7 ft.). The archaeological evidence indicates that the porticoes differed stylistically. The later Greek Revival structure features a single course wide three-sided brick foundation. The original portico, however, consisted of two single-course brick walls extending southward from the front of the house. The walls terminated at what appear to have been brick columns. This design likely would have had a wooden front side with steps extending down from the center. Two post/posthole features (Unit 1 Context D and Unit 2 Context F/G) located just to the outsides of the original foundation may represent scaffolding erected during construction of the portico. H&P and the VDHR have identified several examples of federal porticoes in Lynchburg but further architectural fieldwork will be required to verify an example that matches the Sandusky remains (Figure 31). To date, the best overall match is the portico of the Israel Grafius House in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania (Figure A). It features a foundation composed of two brick extensions from the main house with an all-wooden center, much the way Sandusky's original portico would have been configured.



**Figure 33. Final view of excavation facing east.**

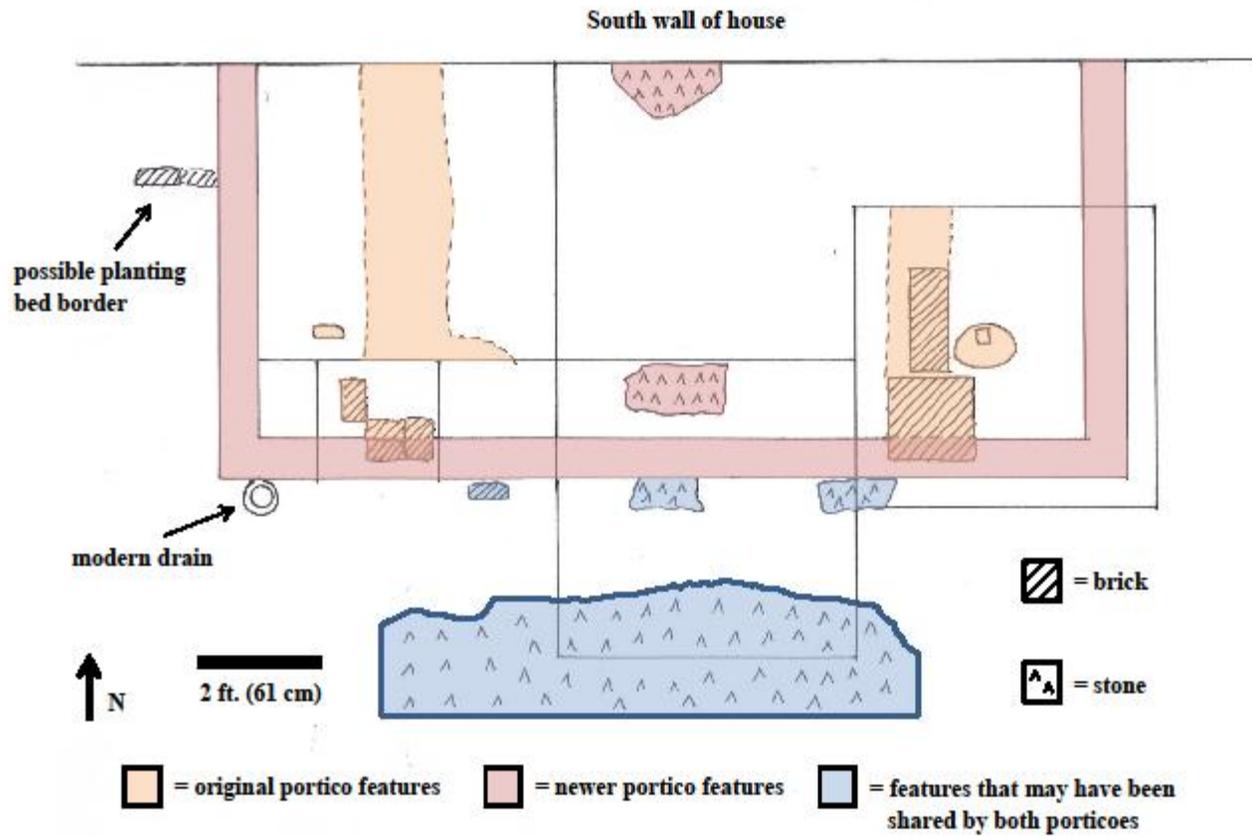
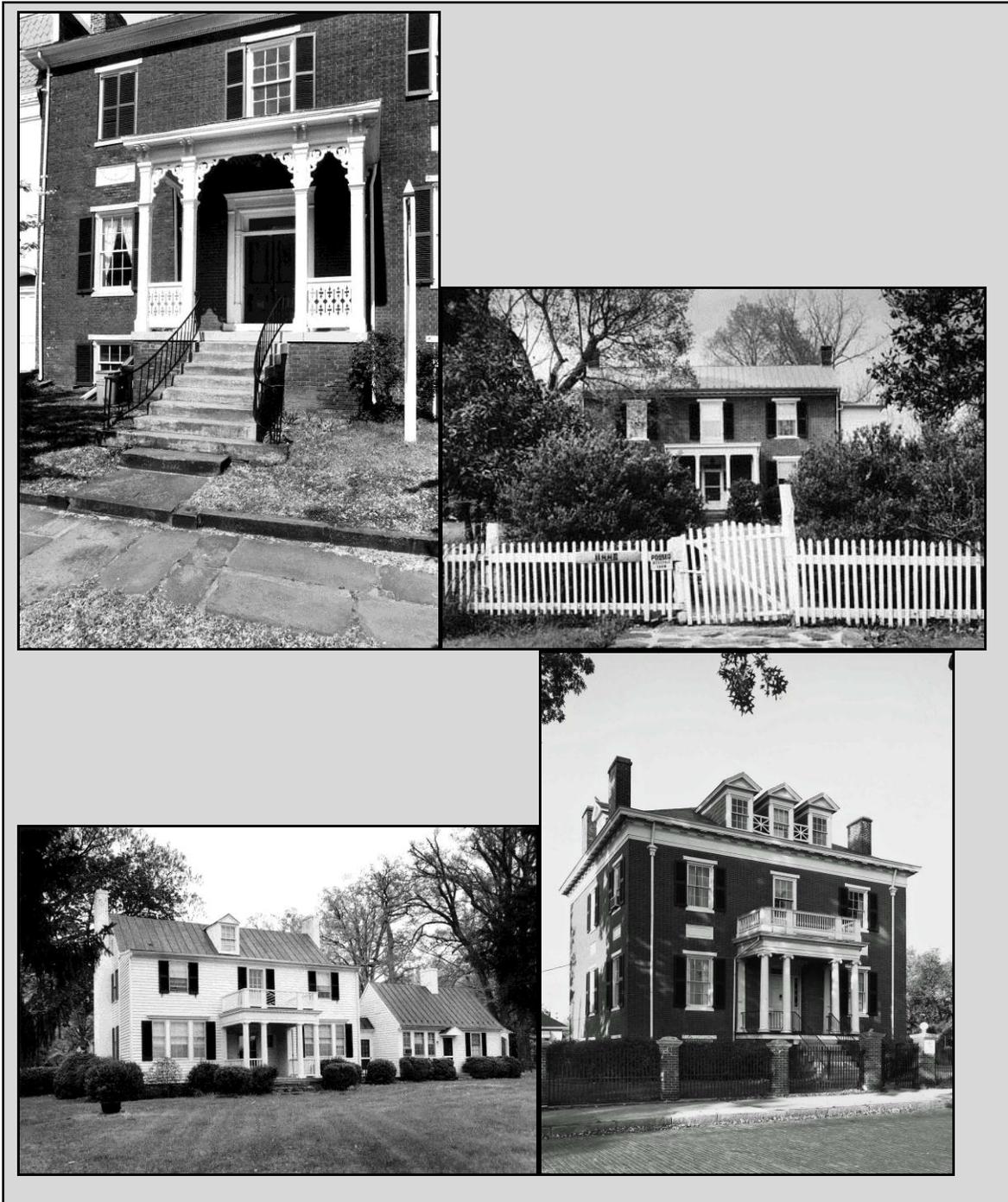


Figure 34. Plan drawing of overall excavation.



**Figure 35. Examples of Lynchburg Federal Style porticoes from the period of Sandusky’s original portico, clockwise from upper left: 118-0019 Warwick, John Marshall,House; 118-0201 Rosedale, 118-0006 Carter Glass House, 118-0223 Samuel Miller House (Loth 1999).**



**Figure 36. Portico of the Israel Grafius House (c. 1802), Huntingdon County, PA (Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division).**

## **6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The portico excavation project resulted in the identification of intact remains of an earlier brick portico foundation. The close match between the dimensions of these

remains and the ghost marks on the south elevation of the house strongly suggest that the feature is indeed the c. 1808 portico. The excavation provides significant new information to the architectural understanding of the original house, as the results show that the original portico foundation was constructed as a parallel set of brick walls with square brick columns at their south termini. Further architectural research can undoubtedly identify examples of similar construction which will allow Historic Sandusky to visualize the appearance of the front of the house during the Johnston occupation.

The survey strategy was designed to take advantage of the supposed bilateral symmetry of both the earlier and replacement porticoes and it is deemed to have been successful. Unit 1 contained a section of the original portico robber's trench which connected to the wall of the house, while Unit 2 contained the intact south end of one of the two brick foundation walls. Excavation of Unit 3 verified that no wall connected the east and west sides of the earlier foundation. Taken as a whole, the units presented a complete picture of the c. 1808 structure. While H&P did extend Unit 1 southward on the last afternoon of the project, the discovery of several intact bricks from the west wall column base only proved the symmetrical appearance of the first portico.

The project cannot be judged an unmitigated success, however, as the abundance of features related to the two porticoes prevented the team from completing excavation of Units 2 and 3 as originally planned. Luckily, most of the unexcavated portions of these units were spared from disturbance during the reconstruction. Armed with the knowledge of where original portico features were located, the contractors were able to excavate rather precisely for the concrete footer, preserving the entire east side of the earlier foundation beneath the reconstructed portico. Only the four remaining bricks of the west column base were lost during the process. While excavators did not reach the base of Units 2 and 3, the results from Unit 1 clearly showed the depth to subsoil and the presence of a cultural layer contemporary with the house construction. These results can be extrapolated to other areas currently preserved beneath the reconstruction.

Construction of the new porch footer disturbed a strip approximately 1.5 to 2 feet wide, so the area under the center of the portico was largely preserved. The primary exception was the small area excavated to pour a concrete column to support the

reconstructed portico floor. H&P was unaware of plans to pour the column, but a photograph taken during the reconstruction suggests that it disturbed only a maximum 2 x 2 foot area (Figure 32).



**Figure 37. View of the concrete footer for the reconstructed portico (courtesy of the Historic Sandusky Foundation, 2012).**

The presence of numerous intact features and artifact-rich cultural strata at the front entrance to the house bodes well for future archaeological work at Sandusky. Excavation near the house, particularly along the east side, where the ca. 1808 brick kitchen and smokehouse were located, is likely to produce a large quantity of data that would contribute to the research questions posed in Section 3 above, and potentially many others. Since the present project was initiated, the Historic Sandusky Foundation has entered a partnership with Lynchburg College, which may provide opportunities for further archaeological exploration. H&P is very pleased to have partnered with the VDHR and Historic Sandusky to help bridge the gap on the present project (Figure 33).



**Figure 38. View of reconstructed portico foundation (courtesy of the Historic Sandusky Foundation, 2012).**

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**APPENDIX A: ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

Note: Artifacts used to establish the TPQ for a context appear as bolded rows within the context.

ER/STP #	Layer	Material	Glass Color	Form	Type	Weight (g)	Quantity	TPQ	Condition
1	A	Bronze		Coin	Indian Head Cent		1	1888	
1	A	Glass	Clear	Light Bulb		0.7	1	1879	
1	A	Glass	Clear	Light Bulb		0.6	1	1879	
1	A	Glass	Clear	Bottle		2.2	1		
1	A	Glass	Clear	Light Bulb		1.5	1		
1	A	Glass	Clear	Bottle		0.3	1		
1	A	Glass	Clear	Bottle		0.2	1		
1	A	Glass	Aqua	Bottle		0.5	1		
1	A	Glass	Clear	Light Bulb		<.1	1		
1	A	Glass	Clear	Flat	Window	39	19		
1	A	Glass	Clear	Flat	Window	20.6	21		
1	A	Rubber		Seal	Mason Jar	2.1	1		Fragment
1	A	Iron		Nail	Cut	86.8	21	1820	Whole, Pulled
1	A	Iron		Nail	Cut	13.3	5		Fragment
1	A	Iron		Nail	Wire Finish	23.7	6	1905	Whole
1	A	Iron		Nail	Wire Sinker	45.2	3	1885	Whole
1	A	Iron		Nail	Wire	2.8	1	1885	Whole
1	A	Iron		Nail	Wire	10.2	5	1885	Fragment
1	A	Metal		Unidentified		21.3	1		Fragment
1	A	Bone			Bird	1.2	5		Fragment
1	A	Plaster			Wall, Lime Based	7.6	3		Fragment
1	A	Shell			Snail	0.2	2		Fragment

ER/STP #	Layer	Material	Glass Color	Form	Type	Weight (g)	Quantity	TPQ	Condition
1	A	Shell			Oyster	2.7	1		Fragment
1	A	Earthenware		Brick		0.5	2		Fragment
1	A	Wood		Unknown	Pine	32.4	1		Fragment
1	A	Wood		Quarter-Sawn	Heart Pine; Tongue and Groove Flooring	11	1		Fragment
						Total *	97		
1	B	Glass	Clear	Flat	Window	0.5	2		
1	B	Bone			Bird Long Bone	0.2	2		Fragment
						Total *	4		
1	C	Bone		Button	4 Hole	0.2	1		Whole
1	C	Ceramic		Rim Sherd	Pearlware, possible blue transfer print	3.1	1	1830	Fragment
1	C	Ceramic		Body Sherd	Pearlware, Hand Painted	3.2	1	1810	Burned Fragment
1	C	Earthenware		Brick	Hand Made, soft	9.1	1		Fragment
1	C	Plaster				10.2	7		Fragments, 2 with vestige finish coats of milk paint
1	C	Glass	Clear	Bottle		2.1	3		Fragments
1	C	Glass	Clear	Bottle	Leaded	2.7	1		Fragment
1	C	Glass	Clear	Flat	Window	15.9	15		Fragments
1	C	Iron		Nail	Wire	23.2	8	1885	1 Whole, 7 Fragments; 2 Pulled
1	C	Iron		Screw	Flat Head machine made	5.7	1	1946	Whole
						Total *	32		
1	E	Glass	Clear	Flat	Window	44.2	44		Fragments
1	E	Glass	Clear	Bottle		0.7	2		Fragments
1	E	Metal			Unidentified	1.3	1		Fragment
1	E	Metal		Nail	cut	1.4	1	1820	clinched
1	E	Metal		Nail	cut	5.5	2	1820	head only
1	E	Metal		Nail	unknown	1.5	1		Fragment, corroded

ER/STP #	Layer	Material	Glass Color	Form	Type	Weight (g)	Quantity	TPQ	Condition
1	E	Rubber		Gasket	Jar Seal	1.5	2	1882	Fragments
1	E	Earthenware		Brick		65.5	2		Fragments
1	E	Mortar				263.3	2		Fragments
						Total *	53		
1	H	Bone			Pig Longbone	34.3	1		Fragment
1	H	Glass	Dark Green	Bottle	Wine bottle lip fragment	4.6	1		Fragment
1	H	Glass	Clear	Bottle	Milk bottle Lip	23.1	1		Fragment
1	H	Glass	Clear	Vessel	Body Fragment	4.5	1		Fragment
1	H	Glass	Clear	Bottle	Milk bottle body fragment, embossed	8.6	1		Fragment
1	H	Glass	Clear	Vessel	Body Fragment	3.7	1		Fragment
1	H	Glass	Clear	Vessel	Body fragment, tumbler	2	1		Fragment
1	H	Glass	Clear	Bottle	Milk bottle body fragment, embossed	6.2	1		Fragment
1	H	Glass	Clear	Vessel	Body Fragment	8.2	1		Fragment
1	H	Glass	Clear	Vessel	Body Fragment	2	1		Fragment
1	H	Glass	Clear	Vessel	Body Fragment	5	1		Fragment
1	H	Glass	Clear	Vessel	Body Fragment	13.8	1		Fragment
1	H	Glass	Clear	Vessel	Tumbler Body Fragment	10.5	1		Fragment
1	H	Glass	Clear	Vessel	Body Fragment	15.2	1		Fragment
1	H	Glass	Clear	Vessel	Tumbler Base Fragment	11.4	1		Fragment
1	H	Glass	Clear	Vessel	Body Fragment	3	1		Fragment
1	H	Glass	Clear	Vessel	Tumbler Base Fragment	5.7	1		Fragment
1	H	Glass	Clear	Vessel	Body Fragment	1.1	1		Fragment
1	H	Glass	Clear	Vessel	Tumbler Body Fragment	13.2	1		Fragment
1	H	Glass	Clear	Vessel	Body Fragment, Embossed	4.6	1		Fragment
1	H	Glass	Clear	Vessel	Body Fragment	3	1		Fragment
1	H	Glass	Clear	Vessel	Milk Bottle Base Fragment	5.3	1		Fragment

ER/STP #	Layer	Material	Glass Color	Form	Type	Weight (g)	Quantity	TPQ	Condition
1	H	Glass	Clear	Vessel	Body Fragment	2	1		Fragment
1	H	Glass	Clear	Vessel	Body Fragment	2.3	1		Fragment
1	H	Glass	Clear	Vessel	Body Fragment	5.7	1		Fragment
1	H	Glass	Clear	Flat	Window	1.5	2		Fragments
1	H	Earthenware		Brick	Burned	401	1		Fragment
1	H	Earthenware		Brick	Fragment	205.6	7		Fragments
1	H	Plaster				25	6		Fragments
1	H	Metal		Nail	unknown	7.3	2		fragmentary
						Total *	29		
1	I	Earthenware		Pot	Terra Cotta Pot Sherd	0.9	1		Fragment
1	I	Glass	Dark Green	Bottle	Wine bottle body fragment	2.1	1		Fragment
1	I	Glass	Clear	Flat	Window	0.3	1		Fragment
1	I	Bone			Bird	0.9	1		Whole
1	I	Wood			Unidentified	1.2	1		Fragment
1	I	Mortar			Mortar with Brick inclusion	63.5	2		Fragment
						Total *	4		
					Unit 1 Total*		219		
2	A	Ceramic		Dish	whiteware	58.7	1	1830	Fragment
2	A	Ceramic		Vessel	Pearlware Fragment	0.6	1		Fragment
2	A	Glass	Clear	Vessel	Body Fragment	18	7		Fragment
2	A	Glass	Clear	Flat	Window	15.1	12		Fragments
2	A	Bone			Rodent	0.1	2		Whole
2	A	Paint		Chip		1.1	1		Fragment
2	A	Wood			Unidentified	12	1		Fragment
2	A	Metal		Nail	Cut	26.3	6	1820	Whole and Fragments

ER/STP #	Layer	Material	Glass Color	Form	Type	Weight (g)	Quantity	TPQ	Condition
2	A	Metal		Nail	Wrought	3.7	1	before 1820	Whole
2	A	Metal		Nail	unknown	4.7	1		Fragment
						Total *	31		
2	B	Metal		Nail	unknown	4	1		Frament
2	B	Glass	Clear	Flat	Window	5.4	9		Fragments
						Total *	10		
2	C	Earthenware		Brick		2159.1	1		Whole
2	C	Mortar			Fragment	127.2	1		Fragment
2	C	Earthenware		Brick	Half Brick	1115.8	1		Whole
						Total *	0		
2	D	Ceramic		flat	Rim Sherd Pearlware Late Painted-on Green Shell Edge	7.4	1	1830	Fragment
2	D	Glass	Clear	Vessel	Body fragment	3.2	2		Fragment
2	D	Glass	Clear	Vessel	Body Fragment (from Milk Bottle?)	1.5	1		Fragment
2	D	Glass	Clear	Vessel	Rim Fragment	4.2	1		Fragment
2	D	Shell			Interior shell of a land snail	<.1	1		Fragment
2	D	Glass	Clear	Flat	Window	2.5	5		Fragment
2	D	Metal		Nail	cut	9.2	2	1820	Whole
						Total *	12		
2	E	Ceramic		Plate	Body Sherd Pearlware Blue Transfer Printed	3.3	1	1820	Fragment
2	E	Ceramic			Pearlware Spall Industrial Slip Ware	0.5	1		Fragment
2	E	Ceramic		Plate	Rim-Sherd White Ware	9.3	1	1840	Fragment
2	E	Ceramic		Plate	White Ware Body Sherd	19.9	1	1840	Fragment
2	E	Ceramic		Dish	Plain Porcelain Rim Sherd	0.7	1		Fragment
2	E	Ceramic		Dish	Plain Porcelain Body Sherd	2.4	1		Fragment

ER/STP #	Layer	Material	Glass Color	Form	Type	Weight (g)	Quantity	TPQ	Condition
2	E	Glass	Clear	Vessel	Rim Fragment	9	2		Fragments
2	E	Glass	Clear	Vessel	Body Fragment	4.5	3		Fragments
2	E	Glass	Clear	Flat	Window	29.7	35		Fragments
2	E	Bone			Rodent	2.6	5		Fragments
2	E	Eggshell				<.1	2		Fragments
2	E		Iron	Nail	Wrought		1		INTACT
2	E		Iron	Nail	Wrought		1		INTACT
2	E		Iron	Nail	Cut with machine head		1		INTACT
2	E		Iron	Nail	Wrought		1		Head only
2	E		Iron	Nail	Wrought		1		Head and broken shaft
2	E		Iron	Nail	Cut		1		Fragment of shaft
2	E	Metal		Gun Shell	.22 cal. Long rifle rim fire	0.7	1		Whole
2	E	Wood			Unidentified	1	4		Fragments
2	E	Plaster			Painted	0.5	1		Fragment
2	E	Wood			Unidentified	22.2	13		Fragments
2	E	Earthenware		Brick		916.6	1		Fragment
2	E	Mortar			Fragment	150.5	1		Fragment
						Total *	58		
2	F	Wood		Post	Fragments	34.5	6		Fragments
						Total *	0		
2	J	Glass	Clear	Vessel	Body Fragment (from tumbler?)	6.2	1		Fragment
2	J	Glass	Clear	Flat	Window	1.2	1		Fragment
						Total *	2		
					Unit 2 Total*		113		
3	A	Glass	Clear	Vessel	Body Fragments (from tumbler?)	11.2	3		Fragments
3	A	Glass	Clear	Flat	Window	2.5	2		Fragments
3	A	Bone			Rodent Bone and large-animal tooth	0.9	2		Fragments

ER/STP #	Layer	Material	Glass Color	Form	Type	Weight (g)	Quantity	TPQ	Condition
3	A	Lead		round	shot	3.4	1		Whole
3	A	Plaster			Fragments, 1 painted	0.5	2		Fragments
3	A	vinyl plastic		Band-Aid		0.1	1	1921	Whole
3	A	Plastic		Fragments	Unidentified	3.5	16		Fragments, type unidentified
3	A	Wood			Unidentified	21.3	45		Fragments
3	A	Metal		Nail		13.9	8		Fragments
3	A	Metal		Screw		5.6	2		1 Fragment, 1 Whole
3	A	Earthenware		Brick		10.4	1		Fragment
3	A	Mortar			Fragments	45.3	11		Fragments
						<b>Total *</b>	<b>35</b>		
3	B	Glass	Clear	Vessel	Body Fragments	2.5	2		Fragments
3	B	Glass	Clear	Flat	Window	8.5	13		Fragments
3	B	Earthenware		Pot	Terra Cotta Pot Sherds	81.1	3		Fragments
3	B	Mortar			Fragments	29.7	6		Fragments
3	B	Wood			Unidentified w/ paint chips	12.8	29		Fragments
3	B	Plastic			Record Fragments	3.2	5	1940	Fragments
3	B	Metal			Unidentified Fragment	12.6	1		Fragment (file?)
3	B	Metal		File		4	1		Whole (?)
3	B	Iron		Screw	Tap Concrete		1	1993	Whole
3	B	Iron		Screw	Common Head		4		Whole
3	B	Iron		Screw	Decking Screw, Square Drive		2	1908 but likely much later based on coating	Whole
3	B	Metal		Screw	Pan-head metal screw		1		Whole

ER/STP #	Layer	Material	Glass Color	Form	Type	Weight (g)	Quantity	TPQ	Condition
3	B	Metal		Screw	Unidentified		2		Fragments
3	B	Metal		Nail	Cut Nails	41.5	7	1820	Whole
3	B	Metal		Nail	Cut Nails Fragments	3.1	2	1820	Fragments
3	B	Metal		Nail	Wire Finishing Nails	52.9	14	1906 based on conical top with cavity; See U.S. patent 797,494.	Whole
3	B	Metal		Nail	Finishing Nails		2	1906	Whole
3	B	Metal		Nail	Finishing Nails		1	1906	Whole
3	B	Metal		Nail	Wire Nail		7	1885	Fragments
3	B	Metal		Nail	Common Wire Nails		2	1885	Whole
3	B	Metal		Nail	Galvanized Spiral Deck Nails		2	1885	Whole
3	B	Metal		Nail	Ring Shank Nail Galvanized		1	1964	Whole
3	B	Metal		Nail	Unidentifiable		5		Fragments
3	B	Copper		Wire	Fragment	1.2	1	1885	Fragment
3	B	Brass		Shell	22 Caliber long or long rifle	0.5	1	1887	Whole, no manufacturer's mark
3	B	Nickle Alloy		Coin	Jefferson Quarter dated 1972	5.6	1	1972	Whole
3	B	Plastic		Cap	Yellow	0.2	1		Whole
3	B	Plaster			Fragments	0.8	2		Fragments
3	B	Paint		Chips	Various Colors, white		8		Fragments
3	B	Paint		Chip	Red		6		Fragments
3	B	Rubber		Caulking	Silicone Rubber Caulking		2		Fragments
3	B	Bone		Bird	Fragments		8		Fragments
						Total *	92		

ER/STP #	Layer	Material	Glass Color	Form	Type	Weight (g)	Quantity	TPQ	Condition
3	C	Mortar			Limestone Mortar	45	2		Fragments
3	C	Wood			Unidentified	4.1	15		Fragments
						Total *	0		
3	D	Metal			Unidentified	1.4	7		Fragments found between bricks
						Total *	7		
3	E	Mortar			Fragments	162.1			Fragments
3	E	Iron		Nail	Cut Nails	11.2	3	1820	Whole
3	E	Iron		Nail	Cut Nail Fragments		2	1820	Fragments
3	E	Glass	Clear	Flat	Window	2.4	3		Fragments
3	E	Wood			Unidentified	<.1	1		Fragment
3	E	Glass	Clear	Vessel	Bottle	1.6	1		Fragment
3	E	Earthenware		Brick		11.7	4		Fragments
						Total *	9		
3	F	Iron		Nail	Cut Nail		1	1820	Whole
3	F	Iron		Nail	Wire Nail Fragments		2	1885	Fragments
3	F	Shell			Land Snail Shell	0.1	1		Whole
3	F	Bone				0.2	1		Fragment
3	F	Paint			Possible Primer Paint Fragment		1		Fragment
3	F	Wood			Unidentified	0.7	3		Fragments
3	F	Mortar			Fragments	11.8	3		Fragments
3	F	Plaster			Painted	0.4	1		Fragment
3	F	Glass	Clear	Flat	Window	2.9	5		Fragment
3	F	Metal			Unidentified	17.9	6		Fragments
						Total *	15		
3	G	Iron		Nail	Cut Nail		1	1820	Whole
3	G	Metal		Nail	Nail Fragments		6	1820	Fragments

ER/STP #	Layer	Material	Glass Color	Form	Type	Weight (g)	Quantity	TPQ	Condition
3	G	Ceramic		Vessel	Rim sherd, Plain Porcelain	0.2	1	nd	Fragment
3	G	Ceramic		Dish	Rim sherd, Pearlware	1.3	1	1805 based on stippling	Fragment
3	G	Paint			Primer Paint Chips		3		Fragments
3	G	Copper Alloy		Button	Stamped Button, roulette pattern on edge possible floral pattern on front	1.2	1		Missisng shank, solder present; possibly embedded wire of Omega.
3	G	Glass	Clear	Vessel	Unknown	1.6	2		Fragments
3	G	Glass	Clear	Flat	Window	4.7	11		Fragments
3	G	Quartz		Flake		1.1	1		
3	G	Charcoal			Fragment	0.1	1		Fragment
3	G	Mortar			Fragment	0.9	1		Fragment
						Total *	24		
					Unit 3 Total*		182		
					Site Total*		514		
					* totals do not include "weighed" artifacts such as brick, mortar, plaster, paint chips, shell and charcoal.				

**APPENDIX B: GENERAL PROVENIENCE ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

Glass Color	Material	Form	type	Decoration	Condition	Weight in grams	Quantity
GREEN	GLASS	BOTTLE	BLOWN			7.4	3
CLEAR	GLASS	FLAT	WINDOW			33.2	32
	CERAMIC	BODY SHERD	PEARLWARE	BLUE WILLOW		4.9	1
	CERAMIC	BODY SHERD	PEARL WARE	BLUE WILLOW		12.1	1
	BONE	LONG BONE	BIRD (CHICKEN)				3
	CERAMIC	HANDLE ATTACHMENT	INDUSTRIAL SLIPWARE (MOCHA)			3.5	1
	CERAMIC	FOOTRIM	PEARLWARE	PLAIN		12.3	4
	CERAMIC	RIM SHERD	CHINESE EXPORT	FUGITIVE DECORATION		1.1	2
	CERAMIC	BODY SHERD	CREAMWARE	PLAIN		1	2
	CERAMIC	BODY SHERD	PEARLWARE	BLUE TRANSFER PRINTED	burned	1.7	1
	MINERAL		COAL			9.1	2
	CERAMIC	BODY SHERD	ENGLISH PORCELAIN	NONE		2.3	1

Glass Color	Material	Form	type	Decoration	Condition	Weight in grams	Quantity
	CERAMIC	RIM SHERD	IRON STONE			6.5	2
	CERAMIC	BODY SHERD	IRON STONE		PARTIAL MAKER'S MARK NOT IDENTIFIED	20.1	1
	CERAMIC	FOOT RIM	LATE PORCELAIN	NONE		5	2
	CERAMIC	RIM SHERD	LATE PORCELAIN	NONE		2	1
	STONE	ROOFING	SLATE			23.9	1
CLEAR	GLASS	BODY SHERD	MOLDED			3.7	1
CLEAR	GLASS	BODY SHERD	PRESS-MOLDED			2.7	1
CLEAR	GLASS	RIM SHERD	PRESS MOLDED			0.7	1
CLEAR	GLASS	TUMBLER	RIM SHERD	ACID-ETCHED		7.8	1
						Total*	62
					* total does not include "weighed" artifacts, e.g., coal.		