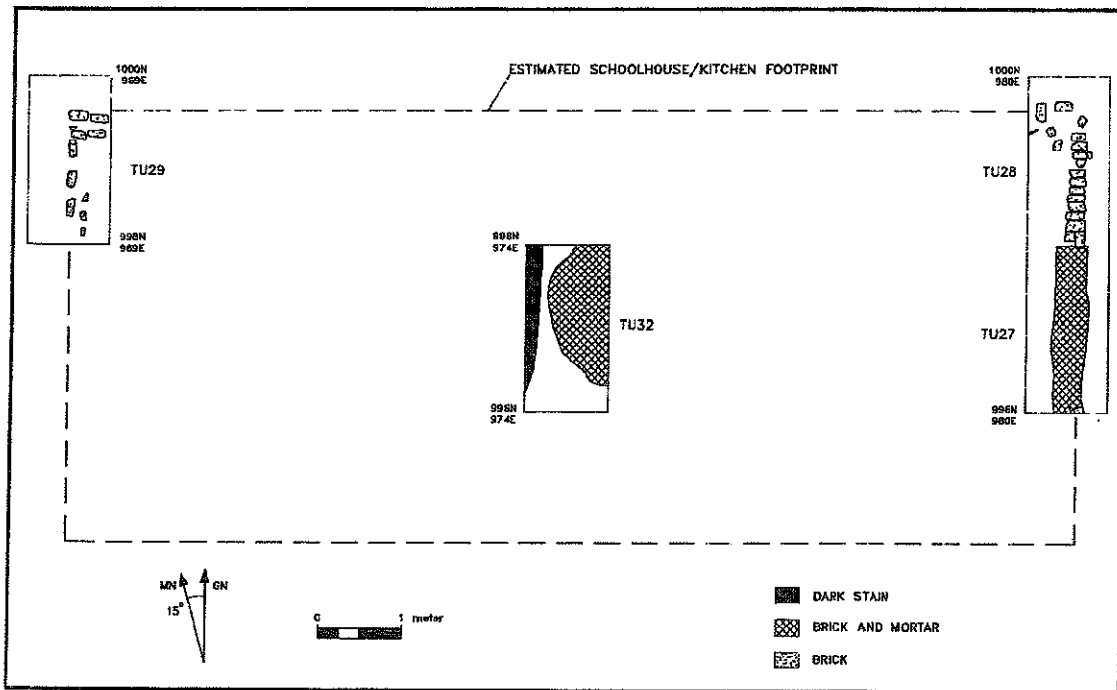


# ADDITIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT EPPINGTON PLANTATION, CHESTERFIELD COUNTY, VIRGINIA

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PREPARED FOR:  
Eppington Foundation Incorporated

PREPARED BY:  
William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research

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EPPINGTON PLANTATION, CHESTERFIELD COUNTY, VIRGINIA

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WMCAR Project No. 01-25

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*AUGUST 21, 2001*

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## INTRODUCTION

The William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) conducted limited archaeological evaluation at Eppington Plantation in Chesterfield County, Virginia, from August 1 through 7, 2001 (Figure 1). The project area is located in southwestern Chesterfield County on the Piedmont Plateau about 840 m northwest of the Appomattox River (Figure 2). This evaluation was conducted at the request of Eppington Foundation Incorporated of Chesterfield, Virginia. The intent of the evaluation was to provide specific information concerning the nature of archaeological resources in the basement of the mansion and in the schoolhouse/kitchen area immediately west of the house.

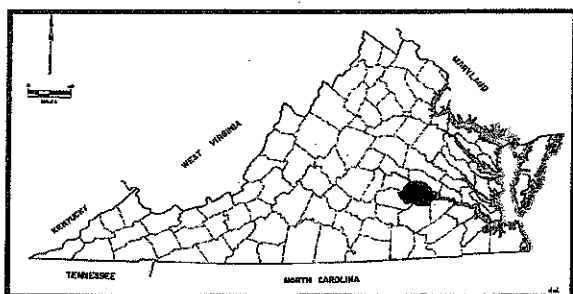


Figure 1. Project area location.

The investigation was carried out under the general supervision of WMCAR Director Dennis B. Blanton. W. Jason Cline was responsible for organization and implementation of the archaeological field program and preparation of the final report. Mr. Cline was assisted in the field by Elizabeth Burling and Kristie Martin. Deborah L. Davenport supervised laboratory processing and conducted the artifact analysis. The final report was produced and edited by David W. Lewes, and final illustrations were prepared by Eric A. Agin. All project-related documentation and artifacts are temporarily stored at the

WMCAR in Williamsburg, Virginia, referenced under project number 01-25.

## RESEARCH DESIGN

Previous archaeological testing was conducted by the James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc. (JRIA) from 1991 through 1993. Their report (see Fesler 1994) provided background information about Eppington and helped guide current archaeological testing. Martha W. McCartney's (1994) documentary history of Eppington describes the property and its development. The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation's architectural study concerns the evolution of Eppington from the time of Francis Eppes during the late eighteenth century to the Hinds family period of the early twentieth century (Wenger et al. 1995).

Archaeological testing was conducted in the schoolhouse/kitchen area immediately west of the west wing of the house and in the basement (Figure 3). One goal of this evaluation was to determine the location of the historically documented schoolhouse/kitchen building. Test unit placement for the schoolhouse/kitchen was based on an 1806 insurance plat (see Fesler 1994:20). According to this document, two outbuildings were located west of the mansion and each structure measured approximately 40 ft. (12.2 m) by 16 ft. (4.9 m) and contained a center chimney. The structure nearest to the west wing (only 17 ft. to the west) is identified as a schoolhouse while the second structure is identified as a kitchen (Figure 4). According to an 1815 insurance plat, the structure known in 1806 as the kitchen had been destroyed, while the schoolhouse building was identified as a kitchen (see Fesler 1994:21; Mutual Assurance Society 1806, 1815) (see Figure 4). A 1796 sketch of Eppington by the renowned architect Benjamin Latrobe also depicts a portion of a gabled structure about the same distance west of the main house as the schoolhouse/kitchen shown on the insurance plats (Latrobe 1977).

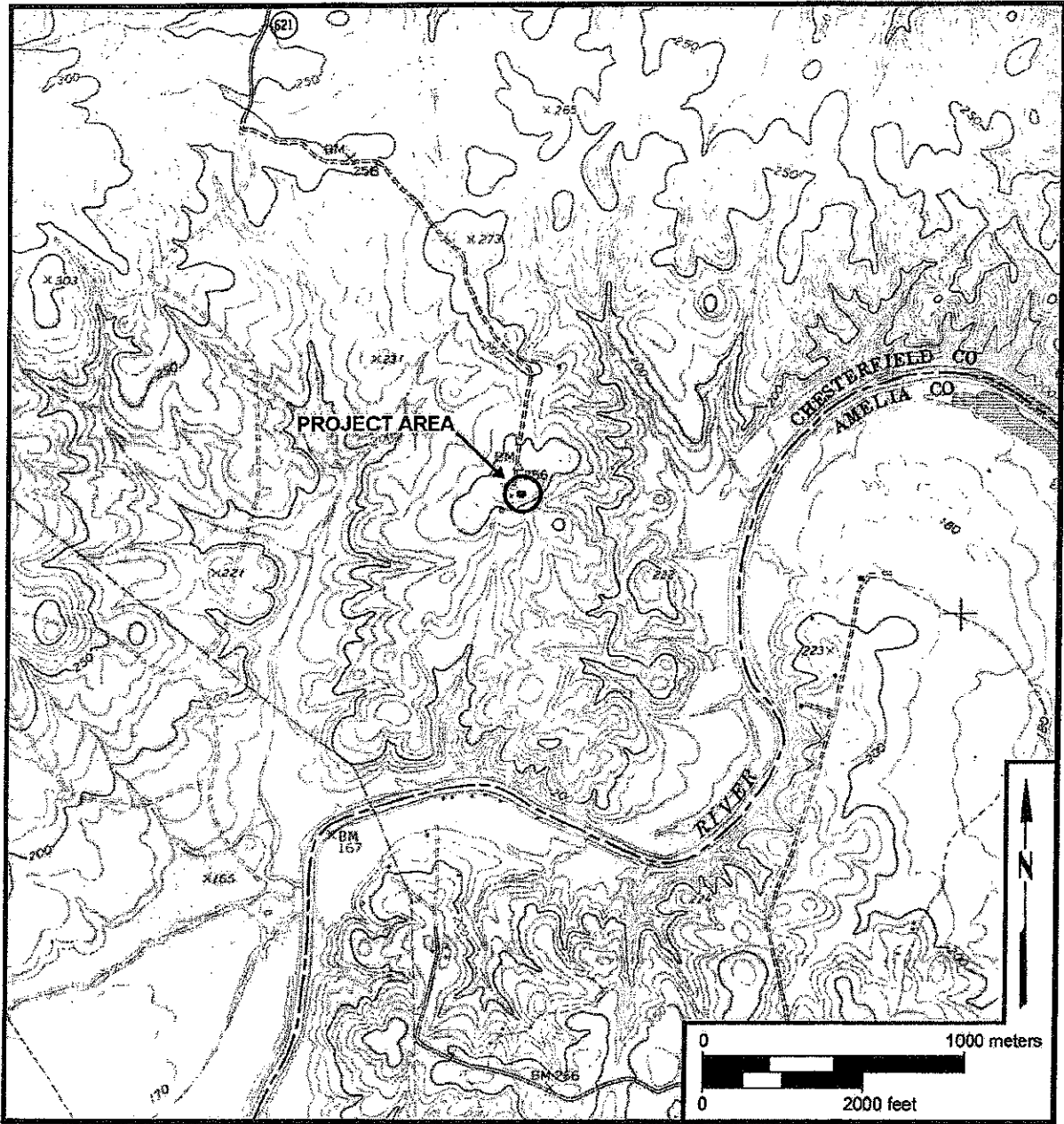


Figure 2. Project area and environs (U.S. Geological Survey 1987).

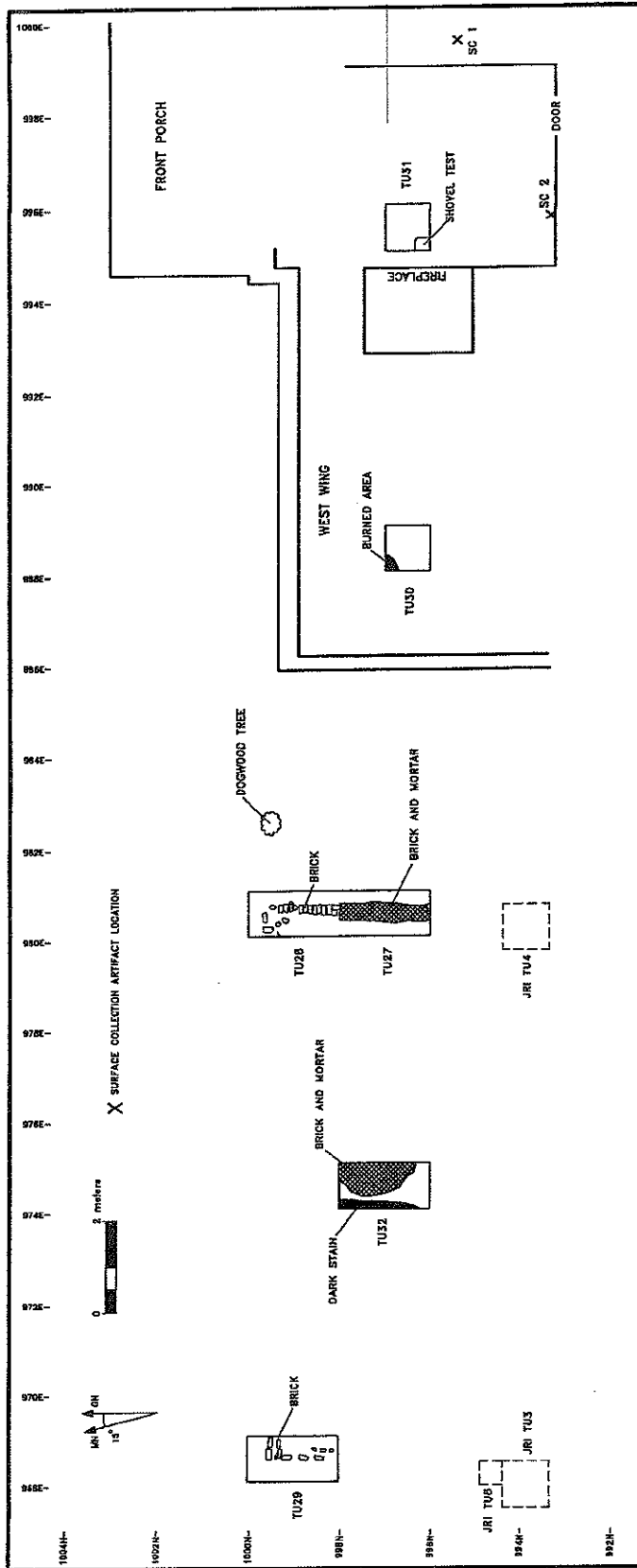


Figure 3. West wing, plan.

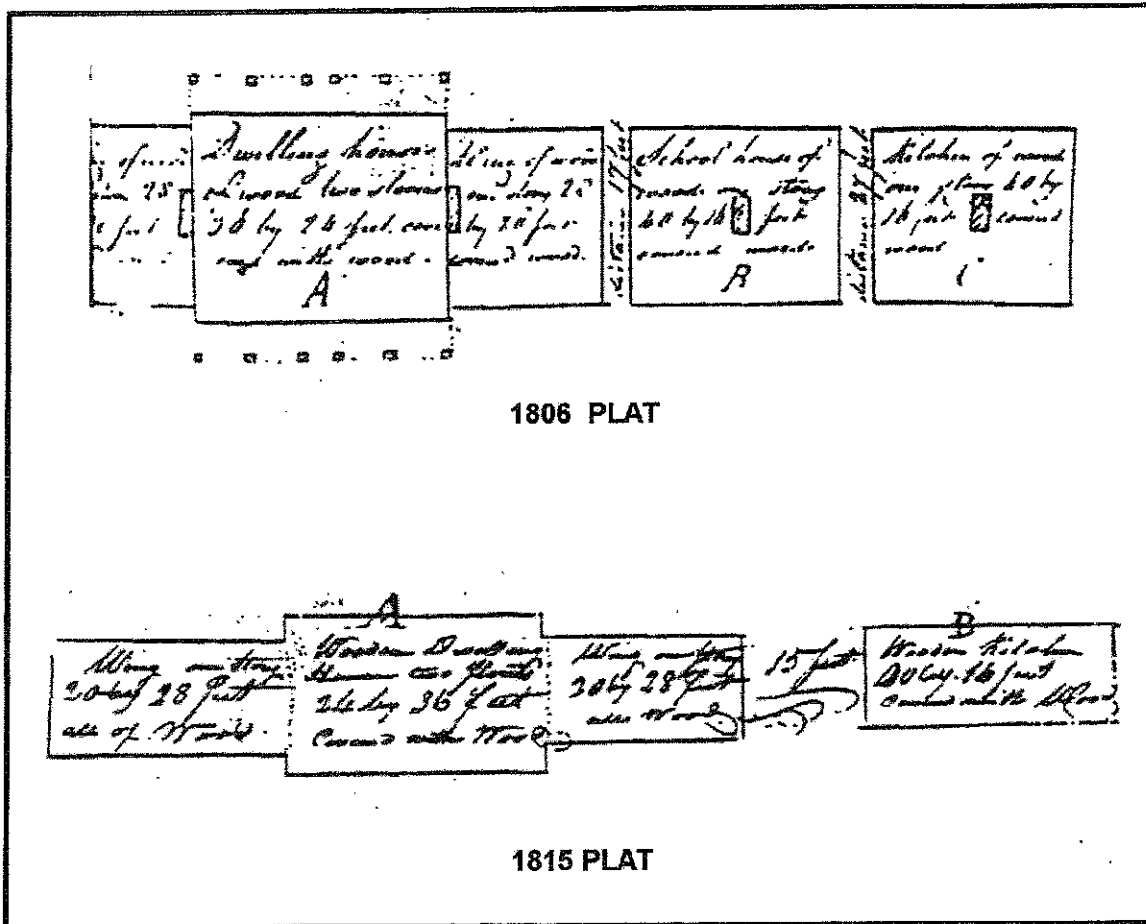


Figure 4. Sketch plans of structures at Eppington from 1806 and 1815 insurance plats (Mutual Assurance Society 1806, 1815).

The second goal of this evaluation was to place test units in the basement of the house (see Figure 3). The basement in the east wing is deeper than the west wing. This suggests that the west wing basement may have been partially filled in one or more episodes. Testing was conducted in the basement in an attempt to determine if the current floor is the original surface or if it was raised sometime in the past, possibly to solve drainage problems.

#### EVALUATION METHODS

A datum for vertical control was established at the northwest corner of the west wing on top of a con-

crete pad. A metric grid was established originating at JRIA's 1000N 1000E coordinate. As mentioned previously, test units were placed in the schoolhouse/kitchen area and the basement of the mansion. Four units were opened in the schoolhouse area and two were placed beneath the house.

Test units were excavated by skim-shoveling and troweling, and all soil was screened through 0.64-cm wire mesh for artifact recovery. The units were excavated according to natural strata and were examined for features during excavation. Any anomalies considered to be potential features were recorded in plan. Information about soils, artifacts, and stratigraphy was recorded on standardized forms. Soils

were described using standard USDA textural terminology and Munsell soil color descriptions (Kollmorgen Instruments Corporation 1988).

All artifacts recovered were returned to the laboratory at the WMCAR for washing, identification, numbering, and cataloging. Following analysis, an inventory was assembled using a standard descriptive typology for prehistoric and historic artifacts (Appendix A). Artifacts were prepared for curation according to the standards of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR).

The hierarchical historic artifact coding scheme includes both functional and temporal dimensions. At the most general level, material is classified according to Group, which includes the Food Preparation/Consumption, Architectural, Furniture, Arms and Military, Clothing, Personal, Medicinal/Hygiene, Domestic Activities, Activities, Smoking, Industrial/Commercial, and Unassigned categories. Subsumed within the groups are artifact Classes, including, for example, Ceramic Cooking/Storage, Ceramic Tableware, Glass Tableware, Window Glass, Nails, Firearm, Apparel, and Writing categories. The next level comprises Objects that describe specific artifact forms such as Flatware, Jug, Jar, Bowl, Nail, Door Knob, Musket Ball, Button, and Auto Part. Temporally diagnostic characteristics are described as Datable Attributes such as Creamware: Edged, Pearlware: Mocha, Whiteware: Flow Blue, Wrought [nail], and Cut [nail]. An additional descriptive level is provided under the Descriptor category that includes such information as coin date, pipe stem bore diameter, glass color, and vessel part. Each artifact category, with the exception of shell, is further recorded by count with respect to provenience. Shell, brick, and coal/cinders are measured by weight with respect to provenience. The results of analysis are tabulated in a comprehensive inventory by context.

Building on the results of the basic analysis and inventory, more specific studies of the historic artifact assemblage can be conducted to better understand site structure, function, and age. For example, the distributions of various groups and classes of artifacts across the site can be analyzed to identify various activity areas and structural loci. The approximate time spans of availability of certain temporally diagnostic artifacts can indicate the range of occupation for the site. Differential distributions of

temporally diagnostic artifacts representing different periods of occupation of the site can potentially reveal changes in site structure over time. Features or discrete, intact cultural deposits may be assigned a terminus post quem date, where the quantities of associated temporally diagnostic artifacts allow. This represents a date after which the context was deposited and is determined by the earliest possible dates of availability for the "youngest" diagnostic artifact(s) in the context.

## RESULTS OF TEST UNIT EXCAVATIONS

The excavation of six test units and surface collection resulted in the recovery of 1,054 historic artifacts (see Appendix A). Of the total historic assemblage, 43% (n=458) are artifacts associated with food preparation or consumption, 28% (n=299) are architectural artifacts of various types, 18% (n=190) represent unassigned materials, 5% (n=57) are medicinal/hygiene related, the furniture group such as lighting devices represent 2% (n=22), faunal/floral material represents 2% (n=21), and less than 1 % each are activities, clothing, personal, and arms and military items. Also recovered were 586 g of handmade brick fragments, 101.1 g of plaster, 99.8 g of mortar, 23.4 g concrete, 43.5 g of slate, 2 g of oyster shell, 178.4 g of coal/cinders, and 201.7 g of clinker (Table 1). Figure 5 illustrates a small selection of diagnostic artifacts recovered.

### *Schoolhouse Area*

#### *TEST UNIT 27*

Test Unit 27 (1 × 2 m) was placed approximately 4.85 m from the west wing of the house in an attempt to locate the eastern edge of the schoolhouse/kitchen building. This unit was excavated by natural levels because the area around the house has not been plowed. Stratum I was roughly 12 cm thick and consists of dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) silty loam. Artifacts recovered from Stratum I include two pieces of dark green bottle glass (ca. eighteenth through nineteenth century), two pieces of green-blue bottle glass (ca. nineteenth century), one piece of aqua bottle glass (ca. late nineteenth through twentieth century), brick and mortar fragments, ten wrought nails, four cut nails, two wire nails, window



glass, one piece of English stoneware, one piece of refined earthenware, 19 pieces of creamware, 53 pieces of pearlware, and bone, slate, and coal.

Stratum II was distinguished by lighter soil which consists of dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) silty loam mottled with brown (10YR4/3) sandy loam and light yellowish brown (10YR6/4) silty loam. Artifact density also increased in Stratum II. Artifacts include brick and mortar fragments, window glass, 50 pieces of dark green bottle glass (ca. eighteenth through nineteenth century), 15 pieces of aqua and green bottle glass (ca. nineteenth through twentieth century), 53 pieces of miscellaneous glass, 26 pieces of Chinese porcelain, 115 pieces of creamware, 224 pieces of pearlware, four pieces of whiteware, one piece of bone china, one piece of English stoneware, 12 wrought nails, 10 cut nails, one wire nail, one copper alloy button (ca. eighteenth century), one black button (ca. nineteenth century), bone, and a slate pencil fragment.

After the removal of 5 cm of soil, a linear feature was identified running north-south. This linear feature consists of brick and mortar fragments and numerous artifacts (Figure 6). This feature is located approximately 17 ft. (5.2 m) west of the west wing. This is the same length given on the 1806 insurance plat for the distance between the west wing and the schoolhouse (see Fesler 1994:20). This feature represents the eastern edge of the schoolhouse/kitchen building. No further excavation was conducted in Test Unit 27; however, photographs were taken and a plan view drawing was made.

#### *TEST UNIT 28*

Test Unit 28 (1 × 2 m) was placed adjacent the north edge of Test Unit 27 to follow the linear feature in Test Unit 27 in hopes of locating the northeast corner of the building. Stratum I was approximately 6–9 cm thick and consists of dark brown (10YR3/3) silty loam (Figure 7). Artifacts recovered from Stratum I include brick and mortar fragments, one piece of creamware, one piece of pearlware, one piece of porcelain, four pieces of dark green bottle glass (ca. eighteenth through nineteenth century), window glass, two wrought nails, three wire nails, and coal.

Stratum II was distinguished by a dark olive brown (2.5Y3/3) silty loam. Artifacts recovered from

Stratum II include eight pieces of dark green bottle glass (ca. eighteenth through nineteenth century), 15 pieces of miscellaneous glass, window glass, brick and mortar fragments, three wrought nails, four cut nails, two wire nails, one piece of bone china, six pieces of Chinese porcelain, 42 pieces of creamware, one piece of porcelain, two pieces of white saltglazed stoneware, seven pieces of whiteware, one porcelain doll part, three wrought nails, four cut nails, two wire nails, one .22 caliber cartridge case, one .32 caliber cartridge case, bone, coal, and slate.

While excavating Stratum II, a single row of unmortared bricks was located in situ running north-south including what appeared to be the northeast corner of building (see Figure 6). The northeast corner is also in line with the west wing which is clearly shown on the 1806 insurance plat (see Fesler 1994:20). The row of bricks line up with the linear feature located in Test Unit 27 and represents the eastern edge of the schoolhouse/kitchen building. No further excavation was conducted in Test Unit 28; however, photographs were taken and a plan view drawing was made.

#### *TEST UNIT 29*

Test Unit 29 (1 × 2 m) was placed approximately 11 m west of Test Unit 28 to locate the northwest corner of the schoolhouse/kitchen. The soil color and texture for Stratum I was the same as Stratum I in Test Unit 28. Artifact density was much lower compared to Stratum I in Test Units 27 and 28. Artifacts recovered from Stratum I include three pieces of dark green bottle glass (ca. eighteenth through nineteenth century), one piece of aqua bottle glass (ca. nineteenth century), brick fragments, window glass, one piece of pearlware, two grommets, two cut nails, bone, and oyster shell. Stratum II was not excavated; however, photographs were taken and a plan view drawing was made.

A row of bricks running north-south including a corner was located just below ground surface (see Figure 6). These bricks were not positioned as closely together as the bricks in Test Unit 28 which indicate that some bricks had been removed. The corner represents the northwest corner of the schoolhouse/kitchen. A tape was pulled from the northeast corner to the northwest corner of building and the

ARTIFACT GROUP	COUNT OR WEIGHT	ARTIFACT GROUP	COUNT OR WEIGHT
ARTIFACT		ARTIFACT	
<i>Food Preparation/Consumption Group</i>		<i>Personal Group</i>	
Ceramics		Toys and Leisure	
Cooking/storage	4	Doll part	1
Tableware	343	Currency	
Cooking/storage		Coin	1
Glass		<i>Furniture Group</i>	
Bottle	97	Lighting device	
Glass beverage container	1	Oil lamp chimney	22
Glass tableware	13	<i>Faunal/Floral Group</i>	
<i>Architectural Group</i>		Unsorted bone	21
Nails		Oyster shell	2 g
Wrought	32	<i>Unassigned Material Group</i>	
Cut	27	Miscellaneous ceramics/glass	
Wire	42	Ceramics	124
Fragments	47	Glass	39
Unidentified	2	Miscellaneous hardware	
Window glass		Grommet, copper alloy	2
Pane	148	Ring, ferrous	1
Construction material		Screw, ferrous	4
Handmade brick	586 g	Staple, ferrous	3
Plaster	101.1 g	Washer, ferrous	2
Mortar	99.8 g	Miscellaneous items	
Concrete	23.4 g	Indeterminate, lead	1
Slate	43.5 g	Unidentified paper/pulp	3
Electrical		Miscellaneous material	
Insulator, porcelain	1	Scrap metal, ferrous	4
<i>Medicinal/Hygiene Group</i>		Wire, metal	3
Grooming/Hygiene		Wire, ferrous	1
Chamber pot	3	Strapping, ferrous	1
Pharmaceutical vial	4	Coal/cinder	178.4 g
Unidentified	50	Slate	1.6 g
<i>Activities Group</i>		Bar, metal	1
Writing		Vulcanized rubber	1
Slate pencil	1	Clinker	201.7 g
<i>Clothing Group</i>		<i>Arms and Military Group</i>	
Fasteners		Ammunition	
Button	2	Cartridge case, .22	1
		Cartridge case, .32	1

Table 1. Historic artifacts from all units by group.

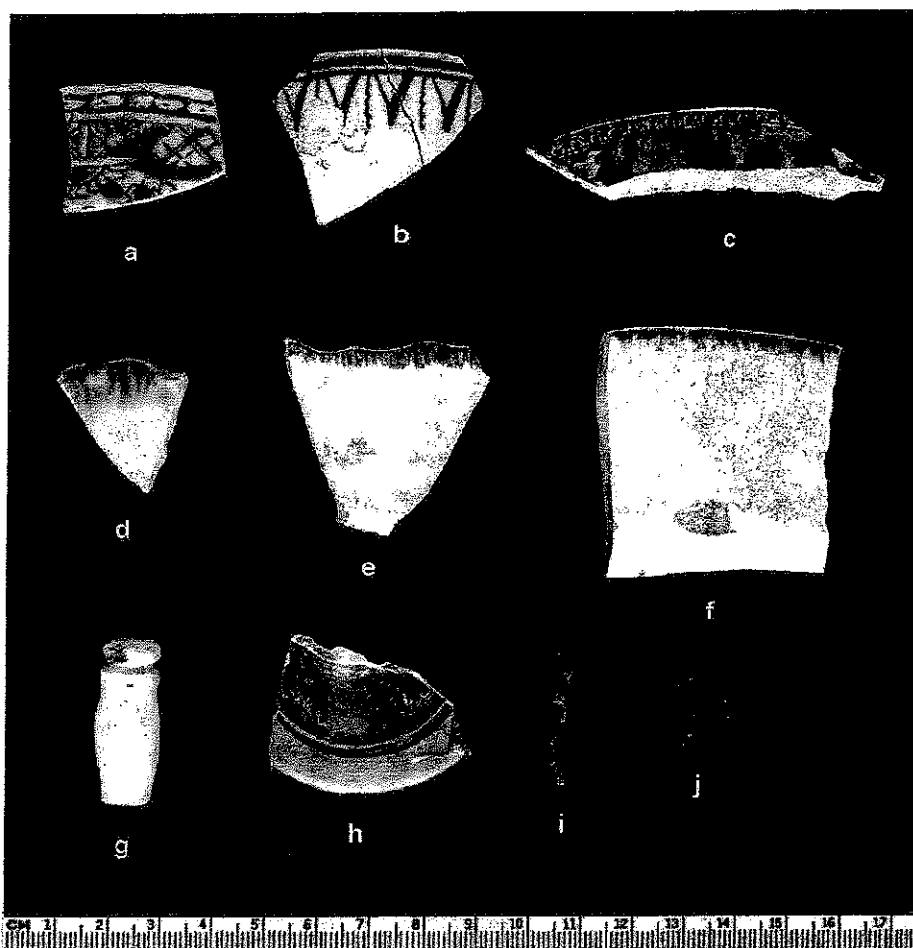


Figure 5. Selected diagnostic artifacts (a - underglaze blue Chinese porcelain plate; b - hand-painted blue pearlware teabowl; c - blue transfer-printed pearlware plate; d - green shell-edge pearlware plate; e - blue shell-edge pearlware plate; f - blue shell-edge whiteware plate; g - porcelain doll part; h - glass stemware base; i - slate pencil; j - jet button [a-c, e, f, h-j - TU27, L.II; d - TU30, L.I; g - TU28, L.II]).

length measured 40 ft. (12.2 m), the length given for the schoolhouse on the 1806 insurance plat (see Fesler 1994:20).

#### TEST UNIT 32

Test Unit 32 (1 × 2 m) was placed approximately 5 m west of Test Unit 27 to locate the schoolhouse's center chimney. Stratum I contained a 10–12-cm layer of modern gravel which represents a former driveway. Stratum II measured between 4 and 8 cm thick and consisted of dark grayish brown (10YR4/2)

silty loam mottled with a dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) clayey loam. While excavating Stratum II, two gravel clusters with high concentrations of coal were identified in the southwest and northwest corners of unit. Artifacts recovered from Stratum II include three pieces of refined earthenware (ca. twentieth century), two pieces of whiteware, one piece of dark green bottle glass, five wrought nails, five cut nails, 34 wire nails, window glass, and bone.

The base of Stratum II includes a semicircular destruction layer of brick and mortar fragments lo-

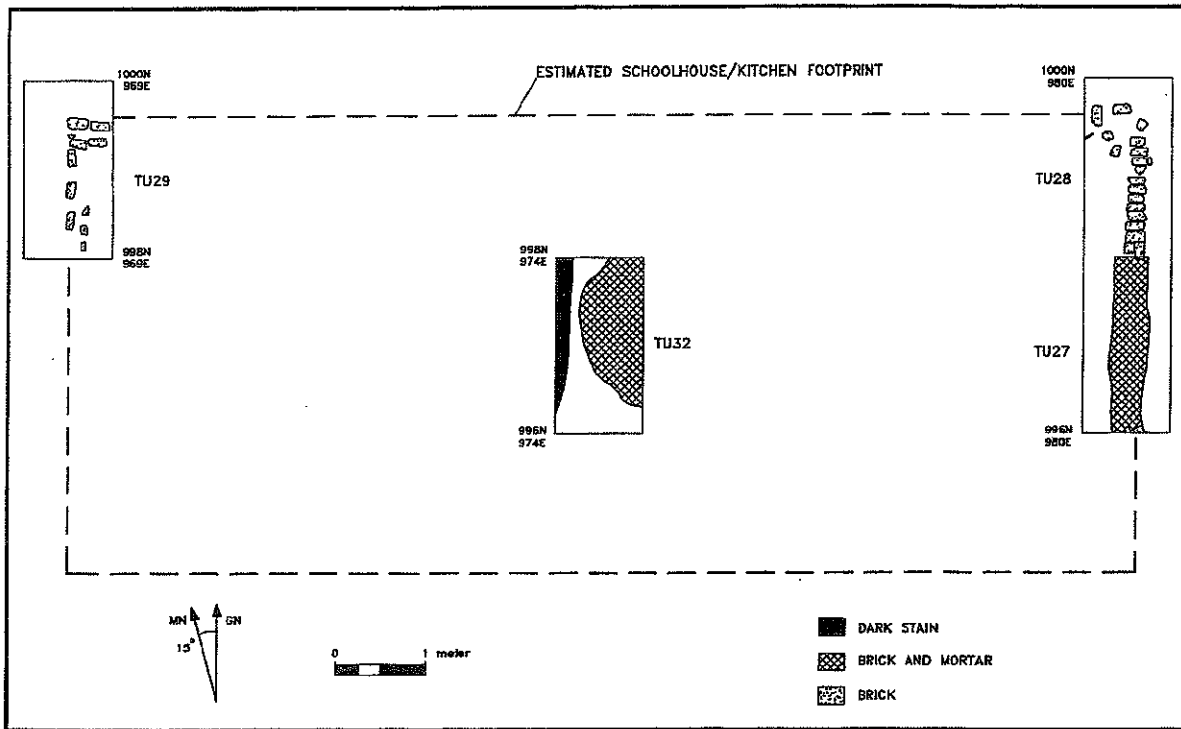
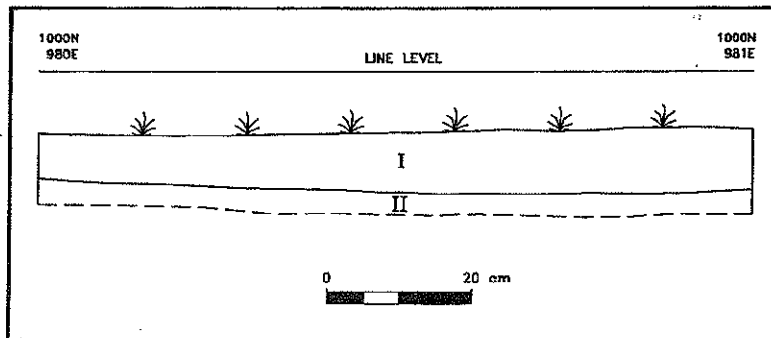


Figure 6. Schoolhouse/kitchen area, plan.



- I - Dark brown (10YR3/3) silty loam
- II - Dark olive brown (2.5Y3/3) silty loam

Figure 7. Test Unit 28, north profile.

cated in the eastern half of unit (see Figure 6). Also, a burned area containing coal and gravel was identified along the west wall of unit at the base of Stratum II. Photographs were taken and a plan view drawing was made.

### *Basement Areas*

#### *TEST UNIT 30*

Test Unit 30 (1 × 1 m) was placed in the basement of the west wing approximately 7 m east of Test Unit 27. The purpose was to learn about the construction of the basement to see if the current floor is the original surface or if the basement floor was raised sometime in the past possibly to solve drainage problems. Stratum I was between 0.5 and 3 cm thick and consists of dark brown (10YR3/3) silty loam. Stratum I consisted of a layer of coal and ash overlying a clay floor. A small burned area was located near the northwest corner of unit. Artifact density in Stratum I was relatively high considering the shallow depth of the deposit. Artifacts recovered from Stratum I include brick and mortar fragments, one piece of creamware, one piece of pearlware, three pieces of whiteware, one piece of American gray stoneware, three pieces of dark green bottle glass (ca. eighteenth through nineteenth century), window glass, six pieces of miscellaneous glass, two cut nails, coal, bone, and iron fragments. At the bottom of Stratum I, a high concentration of coal was identified in the southeast corner; photographs were taken and a plan view drawing was made.

#### *TEST UNIT 31*

Test Unit 31 (1 × 1 m) was placed approximately 6 m east of Test Unit 30 and about 32 cm east of a former fireplace which was enclosed with brick. Test unit placement was based on probing near the fireplace which indicated a possible buried brick floor. Stratum I consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) silty clay loam and was 4–9 cm thick. Artifacts recovered from Stratum I include brick fragments, one piece of creamware, one piece of whiteware, one piece of porcelain, one piece of clear bottle glass of undetermined age, two cut nails, and metal fragments. Stratum I also contained modern gravel disturbance throughout the eastern half of unit which may be the result of sump pump installa-

tion 2.5 m to the southeast. Stratum II measured 2–8 cm thick and consisted of red (2.5YR4/8) clay along the eastern half of unit and dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4) clayey loam mottled with red (2.5YR4/8) clay in the western half. Stratum II contained one piece of dark green bottle glass (ca. eighteenth century) and several pieces of brick and mortar. Stratum II was excavated to determine if the clay level was deposited in the basement sometime in the past, possibly to address drainage problems by raising the floor. After excavating Stratum II, a color and texture change was identified in the western half of unit. This area of lighter soil was excavated as Stratum III and consisted of red (2.5YR4/6) sandy clay mottled with yellowish red (5YR4/6) sandy clay. A shovel test was placed in the southwest corner of unit and extended about 17 cm in depth below Stratum III. One small piece of modern electrical wire was recovered from clay fill along with gravel. What we thought was a possible brick floor turned out to be compacted gravel which was mostly confined to Stratum III. Photographs were taken and a plan view drawing was made.

### SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The main house which survives at Eppington was formerly the focal point of a well-appointed plantation, once organized into distinct areas of domestic, agricultural, and leisure pursuits. The property immediately adjoining the house was configured to include spaces for formal pleasure gardens, orchards and kitchen gardens, burial of the dead, and a host of necessary activities including food preparation. Only vestiges of these features of the central plantation complex survive today, and it is in relocation of specialized activity areas that archaeology can lend particular support. Through this latest round of archaeological investigation, the site of an important plantation building was found, variably labeled in documents as a schoolhouse or kitchen. Also, details relating to basement-level activities in the main house were recorded.

The building nearest the main house on the west side is indicated first as a schoolhouse by an 1806 insurance plat. On an 1815 plat it was described as a kitchen. Using the very specific distances and dimensions in these documents, it was an easy matter

to locate four 1-x-2-m test units where the footprint of the structure should have been. Guided by the documentary information, excavations defined three of the four sides of the schoolhouse building along with the central chimney location (see Figure 6).

A linear feature running north-south was located in Test Unit 27 which contained brick and mortar fragments. Test Unit 28 located adjacent the north edge of Test Unit 27 contained a single row of unmortared bricks including a corner. This row of brick was aligned with the linear feature in Test Unit 27 and was approximately 17 ft. (5.2 m) west of the west wing of the house as described on the 1806 insurance plat (see Fesler 1994:20). Therefore, this linear feature represents the eastern edge of the schoolhouse/kitchen building. The rarity of whole bricks in the feature indicates that brick was probably removed and used elsewhere after the building was abandoned. The northeast and northwest corners of the schoolhouse/kitchen building were identified in Test Units 28 and 29 (see Figure 6); the distance between the corners is 40 ft. (12.2 m), exactly the distance given on the 1806 insurance plat. Further evidence that these two corners represent the partial outline of the schoolhouse building is the alignment with the northwest corner of the west wing, also as shown on the insurance plat.

According to the insurance documents the wooden building stood one story high and was underpinned with brick. According to Fesler (1994), the underpinning may refer to brick used only cosmetically to match the appearance of the main house and offered no substantial structural support. Given the narrow width of the brick construction recorded in the excavations, it is likely that the archaeological traces do not represent a foundation but instead the partial brick underpinning. A single slate pencil fragment from Test Unit 27 was the only piece of archaeological evidence suggesting the building was used as a school. The high density of domestic artifacts from Test Units 27 and 28 is consistent with

later use as a kitchen during the first half of the nineteenth century.

Test Unit 32 was placed near the center of the projected building to identify evidence of a center chimney shown on the 1806 insurance plat. A semi-circular layer of brick and mortar fragments was located in the eastern half of the unit and a burned area containing coal and gravel was identified along the west wall, confirming the site of this architectural feature.

Two 1-x-1-m test units were placed in the basement of the main house. Test Unit 30 in the west wing revealed a thin layer of fill containing artifacts and coal over a clay floor. Test Unit 31, approximately 6 m east of Test Unit 30 and adjacent to a bricked-in fireplace, revealed a clayey loam fill containing gravel and artifacts over a clay floor. The gravel may be the result of sump pump installation about 2.5 m to the southeast. Based on limited archaeological testing in the basement, it would appear that this area was routinely swept of debris or otherwise kept relatively clean. The potential exists, however, to discover traces of activities in this area through broader, areal excavation.

Results in the schoolhouse building area confirm the potential for profitable archaeology in the Eppington yards. With the findings of this limited effort, the building can be placed on the landscape for interpretive purposes and a sufficient sample of artifacts has been recovered to infer the nature of associated activities. In fact, the evidence is very consistent with the indications derived from documentary sources, namely that an unusual, special-purpose building was transformed through necessity into a more essential one.

Future work could follow the same approach and seek to define the basic outline of the companion building farther west, the original kitchen. Also, an expanded sample from the area of these buildings can help reveal more about their changing functions.

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APPENDIX A:  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY





Eppington Evaluation Historic Inventory

Provenience	Class	Object	Database Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight (g)	Quantity
SURFACE #01	Misc. Hardware	Ring	Ferrous	3" diameter			1
							Provenience #01 Total: 1
SURFACE #2	Bone	Unsorted bone					3
SURFACE #2	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	Stoneware: Albany slip	?; 19th c.			1
SURFACE #2	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Chinese porcelain	underglaze blue	Rim		1
							Provenience #2 Total: 5
							Provenience SURFACE Total: 6
TU 027	Bone	Unsorted bone		1-burned			2
TU 027	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	English stoneware				1
TU 027	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware: Edged	asymmetrical shell blue scallop, 1780s-1810s	Rim		4
TU 027	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	P: painted		Blue		1
TU 027	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware			43.5	48
TU 027	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Refined Earthenware	bisque, indeterminate		171.9	1
TU 027	Construction Materials	Unidentified	Slate	cut		14.8	
TU 027	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made				
TU 027	Construction Materials	Mortar	Shell				
TU 027	Glass Storage Container	Bottle	Colored glass	18th/19th c.	Dark Green		2
TU 027	Glass Storage Container	Bottle	Colored glass	19th c.	Green-blue		2
TU 027	Glass Storage Container	Bottle	Crown finish	aqua, late 19th/20th c.	Neck		1
TU 027	Grooming and Hygiene	Unidentified	Creamware				6
TU 027	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable glassware	Colorless glass	indeterminate			5
TU 027	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentified	Creamware	indct. food/toiletry			13
TU 027	Misc. Hardware	Screw	Ferrous			62	1
TU 027	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/cinder				15
TU 027	Nails	Nail Fragment(s)	Unidentified				4
TU 027	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				2
TU 027	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire				2
TU 027	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought				10
TU 027	Window Glass	Pane glass		18th/19th c.			16
							Provenience L.I Total: 134
TU 027	Bone	Unsorted bone					5
TU 027	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified	English stoneware				1
TU 027	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Bone china		Rim		1
TU 027	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Chinese porcelain		Base		1
TU 027	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Chinese porcelain	underglaze blue, Nanking border, 1st qtr 19th c.	Rim		1
TU 027	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Chinese porcelain	underglaze blue "Fitzhugh" border, 4th qtr 18th/1st qtr 19th c.	Rim		4
TU 027	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Creamware	plain, c. 1790s-1st qtr 19th c.	Rim		1
TU 027	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	P: printed blue		Rim		1
TU 027	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware		Base		3

## Eppington Evaluation Historic Inventory

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight (g)	Quantity
TU 027	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	Pearlware: Edged	asymmetrical shell blue scallop, 1780s-1810s	Rim		23
TU 027	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	W: edged	unscalloped shell blue, c. 1860s-1890s	Rim		1
TU 027	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Chinese porcelain	1-overglaze ghost	Base		2
TU 027	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Chinese porcelain	overglaze black, c. 1790s-1820s	Rim		4
TU 027	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	Chinese porcelain	overglaze ghosts	Rim		2
TU 027	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer	P: painted	blue	Rim		3
TU 027	Ceramic Tableware	Serving tableware	W: flow blue	small dish-like, c. 1840s-1860	Rim		1
TU 027	Ceramic Tableware	Tea bowl	P: painted	brown	Base		2
TU 027	Ceramic Tableware	Tea bowl	P: painted	blue	Rim		2
TU 027	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Chinese porcelain				7
TU 027	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Chinese porcelain	black, c. 1790s-1820s	Overglaze		1
TU 027	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Chinese porcelain	1800-1820	Underglaze Blue		4
TU 027	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	P: bright polychrome				1
TU 027	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	P: painted		Blue		10
TU 027	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Pearlware				179
TU 027	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	Whiteware			75.7	2
TU 027	Construction Materials	Brick	Hand Made			69.9	
TU 027	Construction Materials	Plaster					
TU 027	Currency	Coin	>1950	1970 penny			1
TU 027	Fasteners	Button		jet, elaborately molded decoration, 9/16", 19th c.			1
TU 027	Fasteners	Button		flat, plain face, 11/16", 18th c.			1
TU 027	Glass Storage Container	Bottle	Copper Alloy		Aqua		4
TU 027	Glass Storage Container	Bottle	Colored glass	19th/20th c.	Dark Green		50
TU 027	Glass Storage Container	Bottle	Colored glass	18th/19th c.	Green		4
TU 027	Glass Storage Container	Bottle	Colored glass	19th/20th c.			7
TU 027	Glass Tableware	Bottle	Colorless glass	19th/20th c.			2
TU 027	Glass Tableware	Hollowware	Colorless glass	?, 18th/19th c.	Rim		1
TU 027	Glass Tableware	Sternware	Colored glass	?, ultramarine, folded foot, 19th c.	Base		2
TU 027	Glass Tableware	Sternware	Colorless glass	folded foot, 18th/19th c.	Base		2
TU 027	Glass Tableware	Unidentified	Colored glass	?, 19th c.	Ultramarine		4
TU 027	Glass Tableware	Unidentified	Colorless glass	18th/19th c.			4
TU 027	Grooming and Hygiene	Chamber pot	Creamware		Rim		1
TU 027	Grooming and Hygiene	Unidentified	Creamware				37
TU 027	Lighting Devices	Oil lamp chimney	Colorless glass	19th/20th c.			12
TU 027	Lighting Devices	Oil lamp chimney	Colorless glass	19th/20th c.	Base		4
TU 027	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable glassware	Colored glass	19th/20th c.	Opaque White		2
TU 027	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable glassware	Colorless glass	indeterminate			19
TU 027	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentified	Creamware	indet. food/toiletry			76
TU 027	Misc. Items	Unidentified	Lead	indet. object frag. with incised "ZZ", 1 3/8" diameter			1
TU 027	Misc. Material	Mineral	Coal/cinder			3.8	
TU 027	Nails	Nail	Unidentified				14

## Eppington Evaluation Historic Inventory

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight (g)	Quantity
TU 027	L.II	Nail(s)	Cut				10
TU 027	L.II	Nail(s)	Wire				1
TU 027	L.II	Nail(s)	Wrought				12
TU 027	L.II	Pharmaceutical Containers	Colored glass	18th/19th c.	Green		2
TU 027	L.II	Pharmaceutical Containers	Colored glass	18th/19th c.	Green-blue		1
TU 027	L.II	Window Glass	Colored glass	18th/19th c.			73
TU 027	L.II	Writing	Pane glass				1
			Slate pencil				1
				Provenience L.II Total: 609			
TU 028	L.I	Unidentified	Ceramic Tableware				1
TU 028	L.I	Unidentified	Ceramic Tableware				1
TU 028	L.I	Unidentified	Ceramic Tableware	19th c.			1
TU 028	L.I	Brick	Hand Made			150	
TU 028	L.I	Mortar	Shell			38.4	
TU 028	L.I	Bottle	Colored glass	20th c.?	Amber		1
TU 028	L.I	Bottle	Colored glass	18th/19th c.	Dark Green		4
TU 028	L.I	Unidentifiable glassware	Colorless glass	indeterminate			2
TU 028	L.I	Mineral	Coal/cinder			15.5	
TU 028	L.I	Nail(s)	Wire				3
TU 028	L.I	Nail(s)	Wrought				2
TU 028	L.I	Pane glass	Wrought	18th-20th c.			12
				Provenience L.I Total: 27			
TU 028	L.II	Cartridge case	Cartridge case		.22		1
TU 028	L.II	Cartridge case	Cartridge case		.32		1
TU 028	L.II	Bone	Unsorted bone				3
TU 028	L.II	Ceramic Tableware	Flatware	overglaze purple, c. 1790s-1820s	Rim		2
TU 028	L.II	Ceramic Tableware	Hollowware	19th/20th c.	Rim		1
TU 028	L.II	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer		Base		1
TU 028	L.II	Ceramic Tableware	Saucer		Rim		1
TU 028	L.II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified				3
TU 028	L.II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified		Underglaze Blue		1
TU 028	L.II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified	?			1
TU 028	L.II	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified				6
TU 028	L.II	Construction Materials	Brick			47.6	
TU 028	L.II	Construction Materials	Mortar			21.9	
TU 028	L.II	Construction Materials	Shell				
TU 028	L.II	Glass Beverage Container	Colorless glass	ribbed, 18th/19th c.			1
TU 028	L.II	Glass Storage Container	Colored glass	20th c.?	Amber		1
TU 028	L.II	Glass Storage Container	Colored glass	18th/19th c.	Dark Green		8
TU 028	L.II	Grooming and Hygiene	White saltglazed		Rim		2
TU 028	L.II	Grooming and Hygiene	Ceramicware				7
TU 028	L.II	Lighting Devices	Colorless glass	19th/20th c.			3
TU 028	L.II	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Colorless glass	indet., 18th-20th c.			9

## Eppington Evaluation Historic Inventory

Provenience	Class	Object	Dateable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight (g)	Quantity
TU 028	L.II	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Creamware	indet. food/toiletry			35
TU 028	L.II	Misc. Material	Slate			1.6	
TU 028	L.II	Misc. Material	Coal/cinder			40.5	
TU 028	L.II	Misc. Material	Ferrous				1
TU 028	L.II	Nails	Nail Fragment(s)				11
TU 028	L.II	Nails	Nail(s)				4
TU 028	L.II	Nails	Nail(s)				2
TU 028	L.II	Nails	Nail(s)				2
TU 028	L.II	Nails	Nail(s)				3
TU 028	L.II	Pharmaceutical Containers	Colored glass	18th/19th c.	Green		1
TU 028	L.II	Toys and Leisure	Doll/doll part	arm/leg			1
TU 028	L.II	Window Glass	Porcelain	18th/19th c.			28
							Provenience L.II Total: 140
TU 029	L.I	Bone	Unsorted bone				1
TU 029	L.I	Ceramic Tableware	Platter	shell blue	Rim		1
TU 029	L.I	Construction Materials	Brick			64.4	
TU 029	L.I	Glass Storage Container	Bottle	19th c.	Aqua		1
TU 029	L.I	Glass Storage Container	Bottle	18th/19th c.	Dark Green		3
TU 029	L.I	Misc. Ceramics/Glass	Unidentifiable glassware		Molten		1
TU 029	L.I	Misc. Hardware	Grommet				2
TU 029	L.I	Misc. Material	Scrap metal				1
TU 029	L.I	Nails	Nail(s)				2
TU 029	L.I	Shell	Mollusk	oyster		2	
TU 029	L.I	Window Glass	Pane glass	18th/19th c.			5
							Provenience L.I Total: 17
TU 030	L.I	Bone	Unsorted bone				3
TU 030	L.I	Ceramic Cooking/Storage	Unidentified				1
TU 030	L.I	Ceramic Tableware	Plate	asymmetrical shell green	Rim		1
TU 030	L.I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified				1
TU 030	L.I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified				1
TU 030	L.I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified				1
TU 030	L.I	Ceramic Tableware	Unidentified				1
TU 030	L.I	Construction Materials	Brick				1
TU 030	L.I	Construction Materials	Mortar				30
TU 030	L.I	Glass Storage Container	Bottle	18th/19th c.; 1-square-bodied	Dark Green	3.2	3
TU 030	L.I	Glass Storage Container	Bottle	post 1950?			3
TU 030	L.I	Lighting Devices	Oil lamp chimney	19th/20th c.			3
TU 030	L.I	Misc. Hardware	Screw				1
TU 030	L.I	Misc. Hardware	Staple	20th c.			2
							Provenience TU 029 Total: 17



# Eppington Evaluation Historic Inventory

Provenience	Class	Object	Datable Attribute	Comments	Descriptor	Weight (g)	Quantity
TU 032	Nails	Nail(s)	Cut				5
TU 032	Nails	Nail(s)	Wire				34
TU 032	Nails	Nail(s)	Wrought				5
TU 032	Window Glass	Pane glass		19th/20th c.			13
							Provenience L.II Total: 76
							Provenience TU 032 Total: 76
							Site Total: 1054