

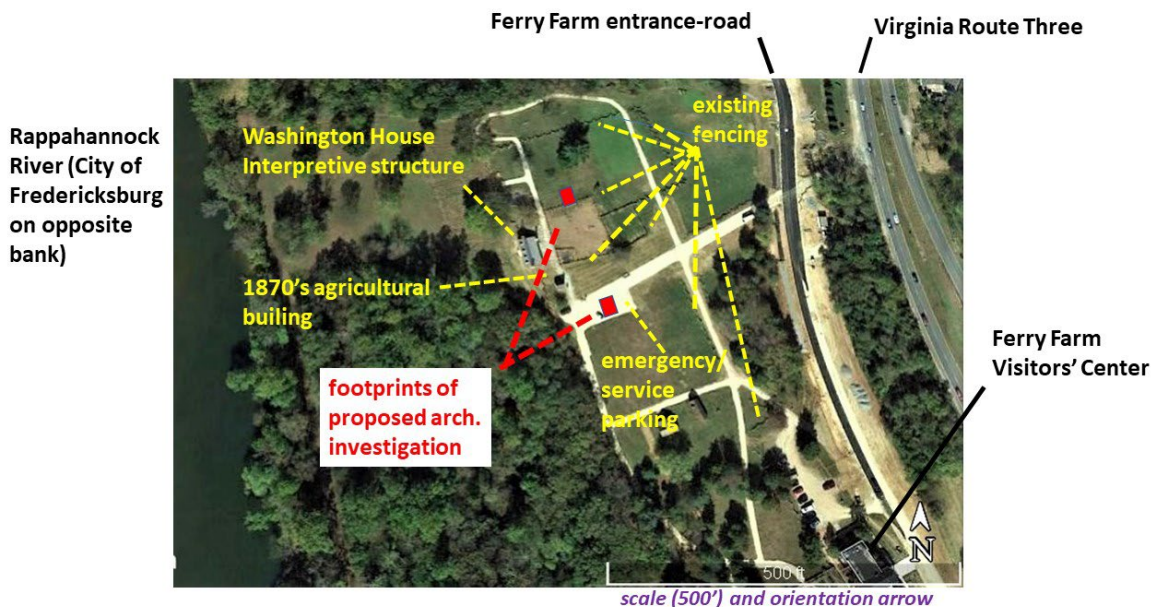
**Scope of Work: Proposed Archaeological Investigation at George Washington's
Boyhood Home National Historic Landmark ("Ferry Farm"), Stafford County,
Virginia, 44ST174,
2023**

April 2023

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Proposal Location, Property Description, National Park Service Review- Background

The conservation easement held by the National Park Service (NPS) over the 76-acre George Washington's Boyhood Home National Historic Landmark (Ferry Farm) stipulates the use of the property as "historic site and education attraction." Situated at 268 Kings Highway Fredericksburg, Va. 22405 (Stafford County), the property's owner, the George Washington Foundation, manages a visitor center, interpretive structures, and other educational facilities where staff and programming share the story of all of the site's past residents, based upon archival- and archaeological investigation.



Site Map, George Washington Boyhood Home NHL: Prop. Archaeological Investigation, 2023

The conservation easement makes provision for the George Washington Foundation to propose to NPS "archaeological investigations" at the National Historic Landmark property, for NPS review under the terms of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and consideration of approval. Approved investigations would occur under the direction of a qualified professional archaeologist. The easement incorporates among its provisions pages 44734-44737 of *Archeology and Historic Preservation; Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines* (*Federal Register*, September 29, 1983), which stipulate that archaeological documentation, including "observation, directly, through excavation," may be "undertaken as an aid to various treatment activities, including research, interpretation, reconstruction..." Approved investigations, the easement continues, "shall be documented and reported." The easement also describes the right of the NPS to protect in perpetuity the natural, cultural, archeological, ecological, open space and aesthetic features of Ferry Farm, and describes the restrictions of the easement as intended to prevent uses, which if allowed to occur, would have an individual or cumulative adverse effect.

Our research-design, as with previous archaeological investigations, includes the goal of developing a better understanding of the spatial use of the Ferry Farm landscape over the thousands of years of its occupation. In accordance with that research design and also the Preferred Alternative (Alternative “D”) for treatment of the overall property—selected through an NPS National Environmental Policy Act/Environment Assessment public/agency/consulting-party review in 2013-2014, and including research on and creation (beginning with NPS agency/consulting-party/public National Historic Preservation Act/Section-106 review in 2015 and 2021) of an interpretive landscape with missing Washington-era landscape features and structures—our proposed archaeological investigation for 2023, below, would emphasize seeking evidence of such features and structures.

The NPS map of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) is attached to the end of this Scope of Work.

Proposal Specifics

For the 2023 field season, the George Washington Foundation’s Department of Archaeology proposes archeological investigation of **a) one area--FF40 on Fig. 1, below-- b) one feature—F321 on Fig. 1, and c) the plowzone of an area—FF38 on Fig. 1 and adjoining/surrounding F321:**

a) investigation of FF40 (Fig. 1: area of subsurface, concrete foundations and cellar of 1914-1994 farmhouse): The proposed investigation at FF40 would cover an area of 35 ft. by 30 ft. at the footprint of a farmhouse that was extant 1914-1994.

The Department of Archaeology proposes to investigate FF40 to ascertain the extent to which remains of a colonial-era kitchen might have survived the construction of the 1914 farmhouse at its immediate footprint. Documentary evidence attests to some stone remains of a colonial-era structure being discovered by accident in the 19th century and to an unknown extent incorporated into the cellar and foundation of farmhouse upon its construction in 1914. The proposed investigation of FF40 is intended to give the Department of Archaeology, researchers, and interpretive planners a chance to interpret and document the full nature of the foundation of the colonial-era kitchen and cellar and refine its dates. All of the cellar and much of the foundation were filled and covered with sand, and topped with sod following the destruction (by fire) of the farmhouse in 1994, six years prior to the surrounding Ferry Farm property receiving National Historic Landmark designation and the conveyance of a conservation easement to NPS.

The Department would also sample the fill of the cellar of the eighteenth-century kitchen, if found, in order to refine the date of its destruction.

b) investigation of 3/4ths of feature F321 (Fig. 1): In 2017, archaeological monitoring of installation of a new utility line, approved in 2015 following four-step NPS, agency/consulting-party/public Section-106 review of a broader landscape-rehabilitation, uncovered the edge of an archeological feature—irregular in plan but equivalent to about three 5 ft. x 5 ft. units—containing organic fill and eighteenth-century artifacts (utility line subsequently routed around feature). The Department proposes to excavate up 3/4s of

the fill of F321 and leave the balance of the fill undisturbed. A portion of a gravel-surfaced, emergency/service parking area, likewise approved during the 2015 landscape-rehabilitation review by NPS and itself situated atop a layer of Geomat, now rests atop F321.

c) investigation of plowzone of FF38 (Fig. 1): The Department of Archaeology's proposed work at FF38, surrounding F321, would investigate a 35ft. x 35ft. area (FF38) of what we believe is a plowzone that seals F321 and also seals the area adjoining. The Department would look in particular for any architectural features (postholes) associated with, but situated outside, F321. The Department would excavate, below the plowzone, those architectural features. The Department proposes to leave two 5ft. units of the plowzone undisturbed. A portion of a gravel-surfaced, emergency/service parking area, likewise approved during the 2015 landscape-rehabilitation review by NPS and situated atop a layer of Geomat, now rests atop FF38 and the suspected plowzone.

Aside from the proposed parameters individual to "a"- "c", above, the work would follow the format of past investigations at Ferry Farm. In order for future generations of archaeologists to apply new methods and techniques there, portions of significant, sealed context of all pre-20th century brick or stone foundations remains would be left unexcavated. For sealed contexts, between one quarter and one half of the fill would be left intact depending on the Foundation's archaeologists' understanding of the feature. For complex features, they would excavate three quarters of the fill. For features that are easy to interpret, half of the fill would be left unexcavated.

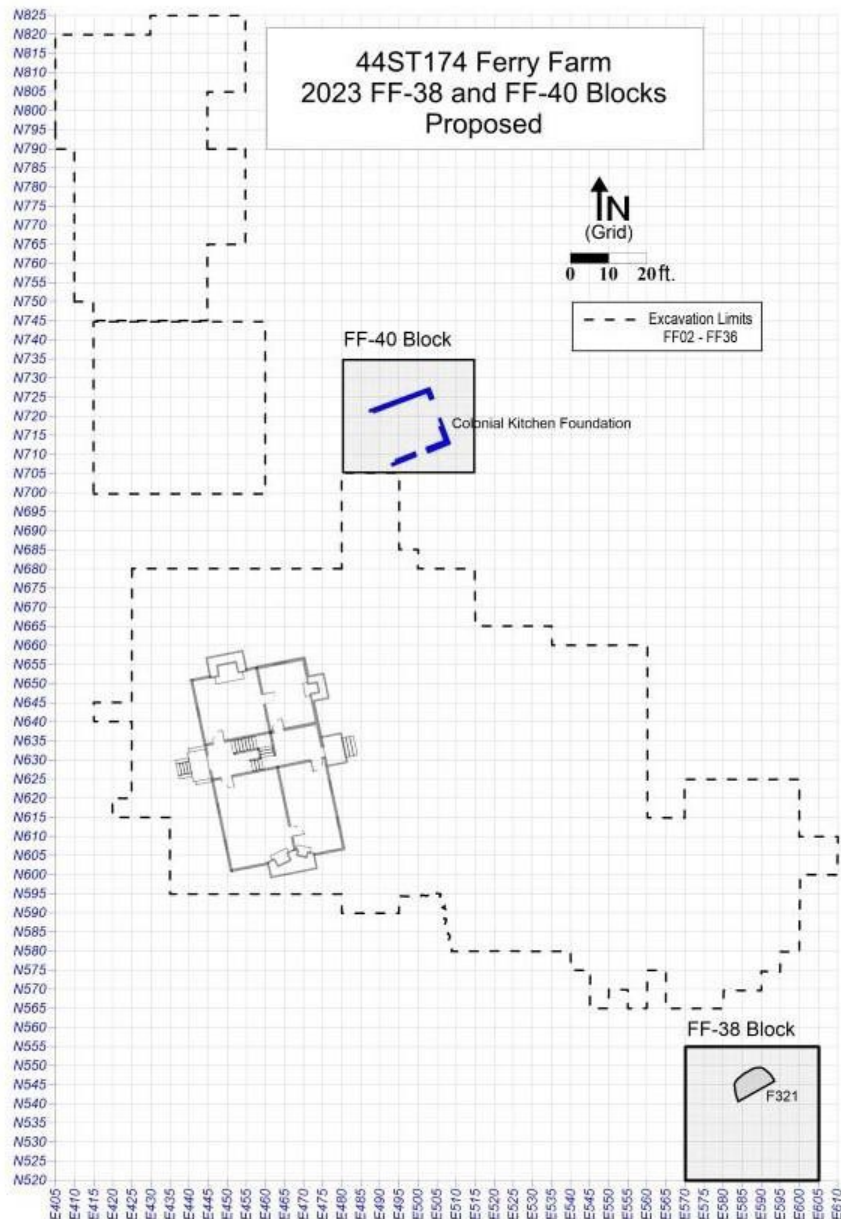


Fig. 1. Locations of proposed investigation: FF38, FF40, F321.

For the 2023 archaeological investigation, the Department of Archeology proposes to adopt the protocols, below, in the event of the discovery of human remains—the protocols proposed for past archaeological investigations approved through the NPS’s four-step Section 106 reviews:

The George Washington Foundation shall make all reasonable efforts to avoid disturbing gravesites, including those containing Native American human remains and associated funerary artifacts. The Foundation shall treat all human remains in a manner consistent with the ACHP’s Policy Statement Regarding Treatment of Burial Sites, Human Remains and Funerary Objects (February 23, 2007; <http://www.achp.gov/docs/hrpolicy0207.pdf>).

If such are encountered, the Foundation will immediately notify the NPS, which shall

immediately notify the SHPO and the consulting parties. All work involving subsurface disturbance will be halted in the area of the resource and in the surrounding area where further subsurface materials can reasonably be expected to occur. If the remains are determined to be of Native American origin, the Foundation shall comply with the provisions of NAGPRA and the accompanying regulations at 43 CFR Part 10. If the remains are determined not to be of Native American origin, the Foundation shall comply with the Virginia Antiquities Act, Section 10.1-2305 of the Code of Virginia, final regulations adopted by the Virginia Board of Historic Resources published in the Virginia Register on September 20, 2016, 17VAC5-and found in the Code of Virginia 10.1-2305 et seq, or subsequent revisions.



Fig. 2. Proposed Area at (and on near side/foreground of) location of staff member) of archaeological investigation (FF38, F321) and under gravel-surfaced emergency/service parking area and underlying layer of Geomat. looking north. Left to right in background: 1870's Agricultural Building; Washington House interpretive structure and interpretive, historical fencing (NPS 4-Step-Section-106 reviewed/approved 2015); Root Cellar/Storage Building interpretive structure (NPS 4-step-section-106 reviewed/approved 2021). Darker area (not encompassed by proposed investigation) of parking area behind staff member is set of access-ports for underground utilities (NPS 4-Step-Section-106 reviewed/approved 2015).



Fig. 3. Proposed Area of archaeological investigation (FF 40). Looking south. Interpretive fencing (NPS Section-106 reviewed and approved in 2015) is anchored in subsurface concrete-footers. For proposed archaeological investigation, one or both of the nearest segments would be removed temporarily without ground disturbance beyond area disturbed for original fence-installation in 2016.

Archaeological Documentation

The Secretary of Interior's Standards for Archaeological Documentation require a Statement of Objectives, and a discussion of the methods and the techniques required to accomplish these objectives.

Research Design

Archaeological interpretations usually start by addressing some very basic questions that over time give way to more nuanced questions. Initial research questions include: When was the structure built? How long was it in use? Which pieces were original to the structure? Which pieces were added and when? When were some of the pieces abandoned or replaced? A second set of questions deal with the notion of function. How was the structure used? Is it a domestic, agricultural, or support building? If domestic, who used it – master, overseer, servant, or tenant? Did the occupants change over time? Does the social standing of new occupants differ from the original owners as the land and buildings become rundown?

A large percentage of the artifacts recovered at Ferry Farm are situated in the plowzone. The rest are situated in sheet refuse and in feature fill. By understanding the distribution of these finds in association with the physical remnants of structures, fences, and work areas, and in conjunction with the local context provided mostly by the historical record, researchers are able to tease out meaning from these data sets.

Once the basic questions are answered, more sophisticated research questions can be addressed, including:

1. *Develop a better understanding of the spatial organization of eighteenth-century plantations.* The spatial organization of plantations from this period is poorly understood in part because few of these sites have undergone large-scale excavation. Of particular interest are the changing relationships between the planters, indentured servants, and the enslaved. Archaeology is well positioned to help delineate the spatial aspects of the systems put into place to insure that these groups could co-exist even though they pursued vastly different goals in life.
2. *Develop an understanding of how George Washington came to exhibit certain unique attributes that served him well in his adult life.* Washington developed these characteristics as a boy at Ferry Farm. For example, George developed a fascination with the western portion of Virginia early in life, through his exposure to travelers heading west along the Ferry road beside his home. This interest stayed with him throughout his adult life. His boyhood home promoted genteel English behaviors such as surveying, the tea ceremony, and proper plantation management. By exploring the material circumstances of his situation and those of his family we may be able to trace the origins of these character traits, traits which form the basis of the nascent American cultural

psyche, an identity which Washington adopted and which ultimately led to his enthusiastic support for, and participation in, the American Revolution.

3. *Develop an understanding of the economic and social circumstances of the Washingtons before and after Augustine's death.* While the death of a patriarch is a shattering experience for most families, Augustine's family suffered more than most. At his death Augustine Washington, following the practices of the day, provided a parcel of land to each of his sons, leaving the home farm and ten slaves to George, to be inherited when he turned 21. As tradition dictated, George's mother, Mary, managed the farm until he came of age. Mary remained a widow for the remainder of her long life. Lost revenues from the two expansive plantations given to Augustine's oldest sons greatly reduced the income of those family members that remained at the home farm.

A lack of resources prevented George from going to England for a formal, classical education, as his planter-class peers did. Money was so tight that George did not even attend a colonial college, instead becoming a surveyor. In a letter to Lawrence, George cancelled a planned visit for fear that his poorly-fed horse was not up to the task. Archaeology will shed light on the material aspects of their lives during this difficult period. How did these hardships influence George Washington as he grew to manhood and became a proponent of the American Revolution? What was daily life like for the Washington families and the domestic enslaved workers who performed much of the work around the plantation house.

4. *Develop a better understanding of the spatial use of the landscape over the thousands of years of occupation at the Ferry Farm site.* The site was in use before and after the Washington Family occupation. Several thousand years earlier, American Indians used this area repeatedly as a temporary campsite. Excavations have unearthed numerous projectile points, tools, flakes and for the first time a concentration of Middle Woodland pottery was recovered in 2012. The 2014 excavation uncovered two prehistoric features. A number of prehistoric features have been subsequently recovered along with an intermittently present American Indian layer. In the nineteenth century, Ferry Farm operated as a absentee owned farm, and was impacted heavily by the Battle of Fredericksburg.

The recovery of the land and its continued agricultural use during the post bellum period is an important, yet poorly understood and underappreciated aspect of Virginia history. Archaeological investigations will contribute significantly to an analysis of this era. A successful and expansive farming occupation was established here in the twentieth century. The Colbert Family appreciated the history of their property. In addition, popular movements to preserve the site began here in the twentieth century, well after such efforts were underway at Mount Vernon but in conjunction with the Wakefield National Memorial Association efforts at the birthplace of George Washington.

Excavation Strategy

The excavation employs a grid oriented 10 degrees west of magnetic north. All locations

in this text are in reference to grid north. With the help of the National Park Service, Ferry Farm staff established two permanent datum points south and west of the site that were tied into the USGS coordinate system using GPS. Using temporary grid coordinates for excavation units in the field, staff archaeologists later convert the temporary grid coordinates into USGS coordinates.

Using 5-ft.-square excavation units, the research design calls for the use of the open-area excavation technique. This technique requires archaeologists to uncover a site layer by layer resulting in a detailed "snapshot" of a particular point in time. For a large portion of the site machine plowing created only two layers of stratigraphy (topsoil and plowzone). The areas directly north and east of the house is unplowed and several natural layers and associated features have been encountered. Using trowels and shovels, excavators remove these layers in standard excavation units.

Layers and features are assigned unique numbers for identification purposes. Information about the physical attributes of these layers and features are recorded using the standard context form developed by the George Washington Foundation (GWF) Archaeology Department. Items recorded include Munsell color, soil texture, samples taken, documentation, and a general description. Features are further recorded using plan and profile drawings, photographs, and elevations. All measurements are taken in feet and tenths of feet.

All soils are screened. Plowzone and features containing light concentrations of artifacts were passed through a ¼-inch mesh hardware cloth. Artifact rich-features are water-screened using 1/16th inch mesh.

Soil chemistry samples are collected from both soil layers and feature fills. Virginia Tech has agreed to analyze the soil chemistry and report the results back to the GWF.

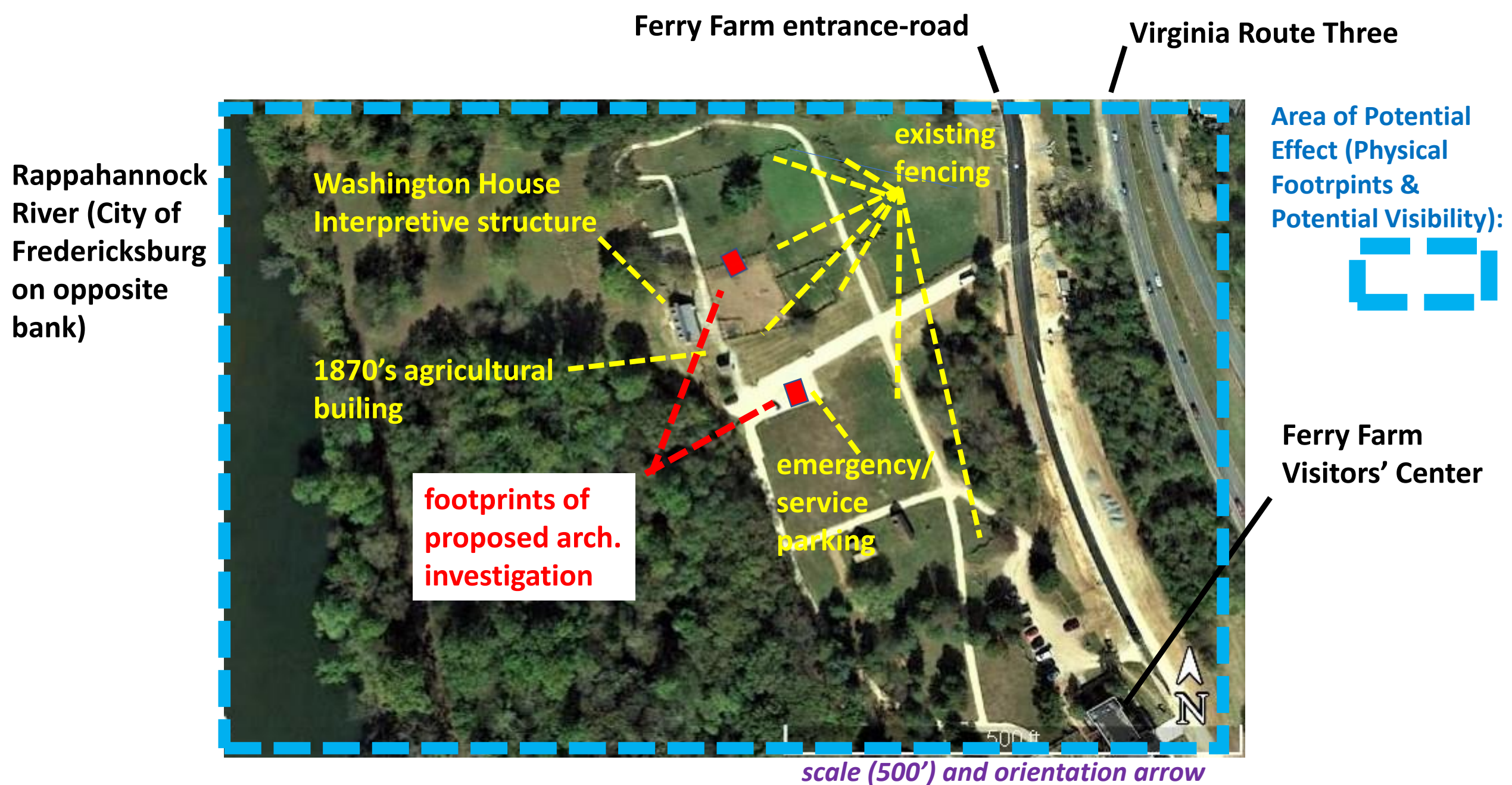
Once inside the laboratory, artifacts are washed, sorted, identified, labeled, and cataloged in an Access database. Ceramics and glass are crossmended and are analyzed as objects instead of sherds. Artifacts are permanently stored in the Ferry Farm Visitor Center. Small finds in need of stabilization are conserved by an outside contractor. Additional details about small find artifacts, including photographs and metric attributes, are recorded in the department's object catalog database.

The budget for the entire project is \$ 100,000.

Reporting

As per past reporting, we propose to provide to the NPS, for its review and comment--and distribution to DHR and the NPS's Section-106 consulting parties for review and comment--an Interim Technical Report with the preliminary results of and our conclusions for the 2023 archaeological investigation. We had submitted such reports annually under the requirements of the now-expired Programmatic Agreement for Ferry Farm, and prior to submitting—biennially or triennially—corresponding, far larger Monograph Technical Reports ever, which include artifact catalogs and typically cover

multiple investigations. We propose to continue this protocol for the 2023 investigation. (As a signatory to the original Programmatic Agreement we have approved the wording of its draft replacement, now under a final stage of review, by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and anticipate operating under a finalized, signed Agreement soon.)



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