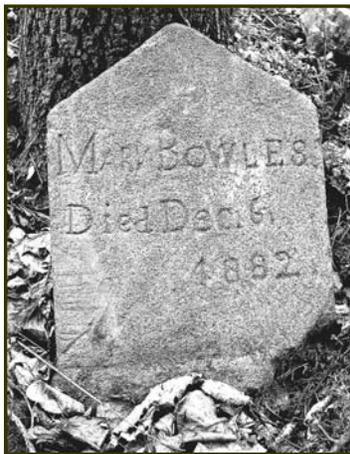


**Archaeological Identification of Cemetery Boundaries
at the Bowles Family Cemetery within Site 44AB374,
Tax Map Parcel 61-160, (Free State Road)
Albemarle County, Virginia**

**VDHR File # 2006-0394
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Project # 2006-7633**



submitted to:
Stonehaus Development
1412 Schem Place
Charlottesville, VA 22901
434-974-7588

submitted by:
Rivanna Archaeological Services, LLC
206 E. Market Street, Suite C
Charlottesville, VA 22902
434-293-3108



report author:
Stephen M. Thompson

March 2006

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Management Summary

Between October 28 – November 4, 2005 and January 2 – January 13, 2006, Rivanna Archaeological Services conducted machine assisted wide-area clearing of surface soils to locate an historical family cemetery known from oral history and historical documents to be located within Albemarle County Tax Map Parcel 61-160. The project area is located with the proposed Belvedere Station tract, a ca. 250-acre parcel slated for high-density residential development by Stonehaus Development (Charlottesville, Virginia). An area initially targeted for archaeological investigation based on recommendations of a Phase I study proved to contain no human burials. Subsequent work in and around an extensive late 20th century trash dump approximately 200 feet north of and upslope from the first locale tested and within the confines of Site 44AB374 exposed the outlines of at least 53 systematically spaced grave shafts across an area of approximately 3,000 sq. ft. (50 ft x 60 ft). Dumping as well as mechanical grading associated with burial of trash at the site appears to have displaced numerous rough fieldstone burial markers and otherwise obscured other potential surface evidence of the cemetery. Although not discovered *in situ*, a single hand-carved and inscribed grave marker bearing the text “Mary Bowles Died Dec. 6, 1882” found within the cemetery area appears to confirm local testimony that the cemetery belongs to the free African-American family that owned and occupied this property from 1788 until the early 20th century. Following mapping of the site, iron bars were set at four corners marking the limits of the area of burials. Stonehaus Development intends to leave the Bowles Family Cemetery and all burials in place.

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Acknowledgements

Once again, thanks are owed to Mr. Bob Vernon for sharing his knowledge, based on countless hours of independent research, of Free State and its inhabitants. We also greatly appreciate the time and information generously given by Mr. Phillip Brown, Mr. Nelson Sprouse, and Ms. Angela Anderson. Mechanical excavation during this project was performed by Mr. Scott Jones. Surveying and mapping of the Bowles Family Cemetery by executed by WW Associates (Charlottesville, Virginia) and we thank Mr. Earl Mottley for coordinating this effort.

Introduction

Between October 28 – November 4, 2005 and January 2 – January 13, 2006, Rivanna Archaeological Services conducted machine assisted wide-area clearing of surface soils to locate an historical family cemetery known from oral history and historical documents to be located within Albemarle County Tax Map Parcel 61-160. The project area is located just north of Free State Road (Rt. 651) approximately 0.53 miles east of Rio Road (Rt. 631) and the Charlottesville city limits (**Figure 1**). This work was conducted in accordance with a contract between Rivanna Archaeology and Stonehaus Development and closely followed recommendations made during an earlier Phase I archaeological study performed by Rivanna Archaeology (Thompson 2005:56-59, 63). The Albemarle County Department of Community Development and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources provided project oversight. An area initially targeted for archaeological investigation based on evidence and recommendations of the Phase I study proved to contain no human burials. Subsequent work in and around an extensive late 20th century trash dump approximately 200 feet north of and upslope from the first locale tested and within the confines of Site 44AB374 exposed the outlines of at least 53 systematically spaced grave shafts across an area of approximately 3,000 sq. ft. (50 ft x 60 ft). Dumping as well as mechanical grading associated with burial of trash at the site appears to have displaced numerous rough fieldstone burial markers and otherwise obscured other potential surface evidence of the cemetery. Although not discovered *in situ*, a single hand-carved and inscribed grave marker bearing the text “Mary Bowles Died Dec. 6, 1882” found within the cemetery area appears to confirm local testimony that the cemetery belongs to the free African-American family that owned and occupied this property from 1788 until the early 20th century.

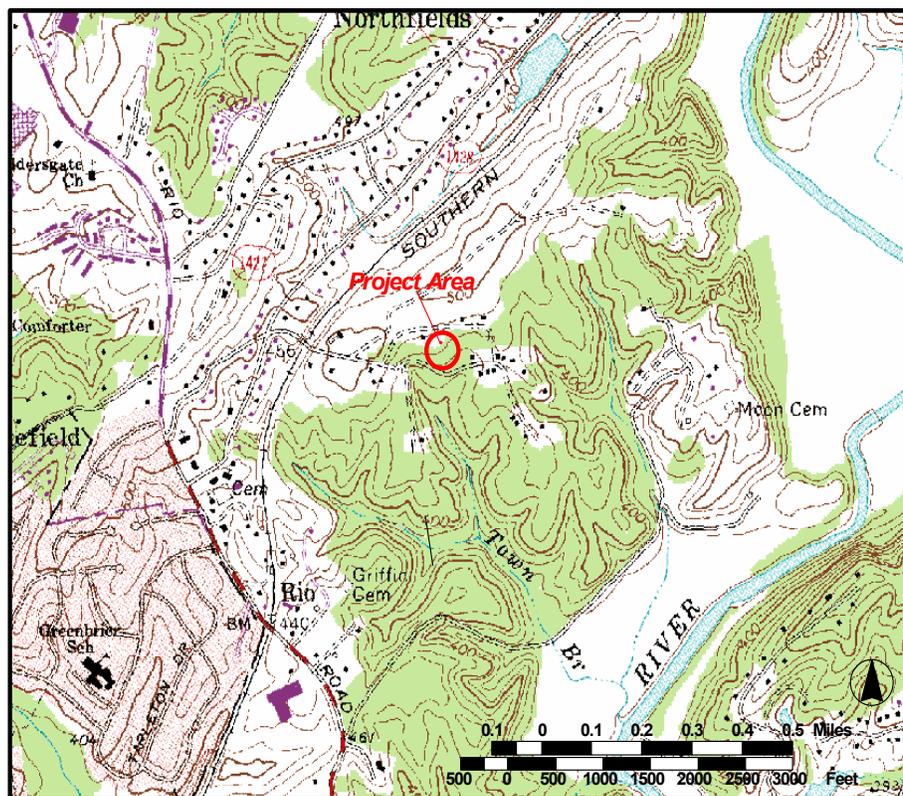


Figure 1: Location of Project Area. Detail of USGS 7.5-minute series Charlottesville East, Virginia quadrangle.

This project was carried out under the general direction of Steve Thompson and Ben Ford, with Steve Thompson being responsible for the organization and direction of the archaeological fieldwork, documentary research, and preparation of the final report. Chris Mundy, Grant Quertermous, and Sara Ferland all contributed to the project's field component. Mechanical excavation at the site was performed by Scott Jones. Ben Ford analyzed artifacts recovered during the course of this project.

Project Setting

The project area is located within Virginia's Piedmont physiographic province and occupies the upper reaches of a broad, generally south-facing slope within deeply dissected uplands approximately one mile east of the confluence of the North and South Forks of the Rivanna River. Springs giving rise to the eastern fork of Town Branch are located approximately 225 feet east of and 350 feet southwest of the project area. Roughly 0.75 mi south of the project area, Town Branch feeds into the Rivanna.

Elevations within the project area range between 440 and 475 feet amsl, with the terrain rising steadily up a 6% - 8% slope from south to north. The area is underlain by the Precambrian Charlottesville Formation, which is comprised primarily of massive beds of quartz biotite gneiss (Nelson 1962:22). Soils within the project area are mapped as Albemarle fine sandy loams (2%-7% slopes), a soil well suited to pasture and hay crops but susceptible to severe erosion (Carter et al. 1985). A narrow but deeply incised gully runs from north to south along the southwestern margin of the project area and appears to have received intentional dumps of rock and household trash to check erosion. Early 20th century aerial photography reveals a significantly more open agricultural landscape, especially immediately west of the project area, and this gully likely developed under these conditions.

Hardwoods of varying ages and including tulip poplar, oak, hickory, maple, beech, locust, hackberry, and dogwood now grow throughout the project area, as do scattered examples of Virginia pine and eastern red cedar. Along the northern and northeastern margins of the project area, in proximity to cleared utility line corridors and historical yard and field areas visible on early aerial photographs, a relatively dense understory comprised of privet, wild rose, wild grape, poison ivy, and other vines and brush prevails. Periwinkle (*Vinca minor*), a non-native evergreen ground cover, is ubiquitous throughout the project area and extends well beyond its margins to the south, east, and west. During an earlier Phase I archaeological survey (Thompson 2005), daffodils were observed growing in and around the trash dump in the northern part of the current project area.

An abandoned two-story frame dwelling (VDHR 002-1717), constructed ca. 1900 (Hallock and Hallock 2004), stands at the northwest margin of the project area. This building is encompassed by archaeological site 44AB374 as is a stone chimney base located approximately 70 feet to the east. The northwestern half of the current project area also lies within the boundaries of Site 44AB374. According to Mr. Nelson Sprouse (1360 Critta Lane), who lived as a young boy in the 1950's at VDHR 002-1717, the chimney base belonged to a log cabin that was demolished roughly 20 - 25 years ago (personal communication, February 2005). Aerial photographs taken between 1937 and 1974 all show a standing structure at this location. Large quantities of recent trash cover much of the ground around VDHR 002-1717. The extensive pile of later 20th

century, largely domestic trash that overlay and obscured the Bowles family cemetery was centered on an area approximately 100 feet south of the chimney base and 125 feet southeast of VDHR 002-1717. While numerous 20th century artifacts and some possible late 19th century material culture were recovered from across Site 44AB374 during Phase I archaeological testing, the relatively few late 18th-early 19th century artifacts collected were confined to the area east of VDHR 002-1717 between the stone chimney base and the large trash dump (Thompson 2005:41-45).

Project Background

For a number of years, Stonehaus Development has been actively pursuing the development of Belvedere Station, a ca. 250-acre high-density residential project that encompasses all of TMP 61-160 and a number of adjoining parcels. In 2003, Stonehaus Development engaged the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) to conduct a reconnaissance-level archaeological survey over the entire Belvedere Station property that focused on known sites and other select areas with a high probability of containing historical resources (Underwood et al. 2004). The WMCAR reconnaissance study incorporated historical research on Free State conducted by Mr. Bob Vernon and, among other findings, identified four archaeological sites (44AB374, 44AB510, 44AB511, 44AB513), each associated with a standing VDHR architectural resource, as having potential historical significance based on their possible association with this historically African-American community. During the reconnaissance survey of Site 44AB374, the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR), “at the request of Stonehaus Development” explored the southern half of this site through “more intensive survey reconnaissance supplemented with six judgmental shovel tests to address local accounts of this area being the location of a small cemetery” (Underwood et al. 2004:25), however no evidence of a cemetery was discovered.

In December 2004, Stonehaus Development contracted with Rivanna Archaeology to perform an intensive Phase I archaeological survey of a ca. 30-acre portion of the Belvedere Station property determined by existing documentary research to comprise part of the historical core area of the Free State community. (An additional 60 – 70 acres of this historical core area, immediately south of the Belvedere Station property, underwent residential development in the 1990’s.) Rivanna Archaeology’s Phase I study, conducted in February 2005, incorporated close-interval shovel testing and metal detector survey within the 30-acre project area in conjunction with interviews with local residents and extensive documentary research (Thompson 2005). Mr. Phillip Brown, a long-time resident of 1135 Free State Road, reported to Rivanna Archaeology that he recalled seeing evidence of unmarked graves, which he referred to as the “Bowles family cemetery,” along the southern boundary of TMP 61-160 just north of Free State Road and approximately 325 feet southeast of the abandoned standing structure recorded as VDHR architectural resource 002-1717 and archaeological site 44AB374 (**Figure 2**). Although no surface evidence of a cemetery was observed in this location during Rivanna Archaeology’s Phase I study, metal detector survey across the locale recovered remnants of several potential wire fence lines that seemed to form an enclosure around the potential cemetery area indicated by Mr. Brown. Furthermore, examination of 1937 aerial photographs over the area revealed land use patterns potentially consistent with a cemetery in this location. Shovel testing 150-200 feet west of this area identified a small concentration of late 18th-early 19th century artifacts recorded as Site 44AB518. (Thompson 2005:56-59). Documentary research carried out by Rivanna

Archaeology also led to the discovery of an early 20th century deed (ACDB 169:340 (1919)) that referenced a cemetery on the encompassing 13 – 14-acre parcel that, even if not providing a precise location, corroborated Mr. Brown’s memory of a cemetery on Belvedere Station land north of Free State Road. Mr. Nelson Sprouse (1360 Critta Lane), who as a young boy in the early 1950’s lived for several years at VDHR 002-1717, was also interviewed during Rivanna Archaeology’s Phase I survey. Mr. Sprouse, while admitting that his memory was faulty, dimly recalled a possible cemetery some 200 feet upslope from (north of) the location pointed to by Mr. Brown and in the area of a large, late-20th-century trash pile near VDHR 002-1717. Early aerial photography shows a grove of large trees over this area that was otherwise surrounded by yard areas and agricultural fields (**Figure 2**). In addition to abundant later 19th and 20th century artifacts, shovel testing during the Phase I survey recorded a low-density scatter of late-18th-early 19th century artifacts immediately north of the trash pile and east of VDHR 002-1717 (Thompson 2005:41-44). Remnants of a stone chimney at the northern edge of this artifact scatter appear to be associated with a building visible on 1937 aerial photographs and remembered as a log cabin by Nelson Sprouse. The early historical component of 44AB374, though to be associated at least in part with the early-mid 19th century residence of Stephen Bowles, awaits Phase II archaeological testing.

In the absence of more definitive evidence of the location of the potential Bowles family cemetery, Rivanna Archaeology proposed machine assisted wide-area excavation across the locale indicated by Mr. Brown in an effort to identify subsurface stratigraphic evidence of human burials (Thompson 2005:63). The upslope location suggested by Mr. Sprouse was considered a less likely site and no decision was made to explore further here until testing had been completed downslope.

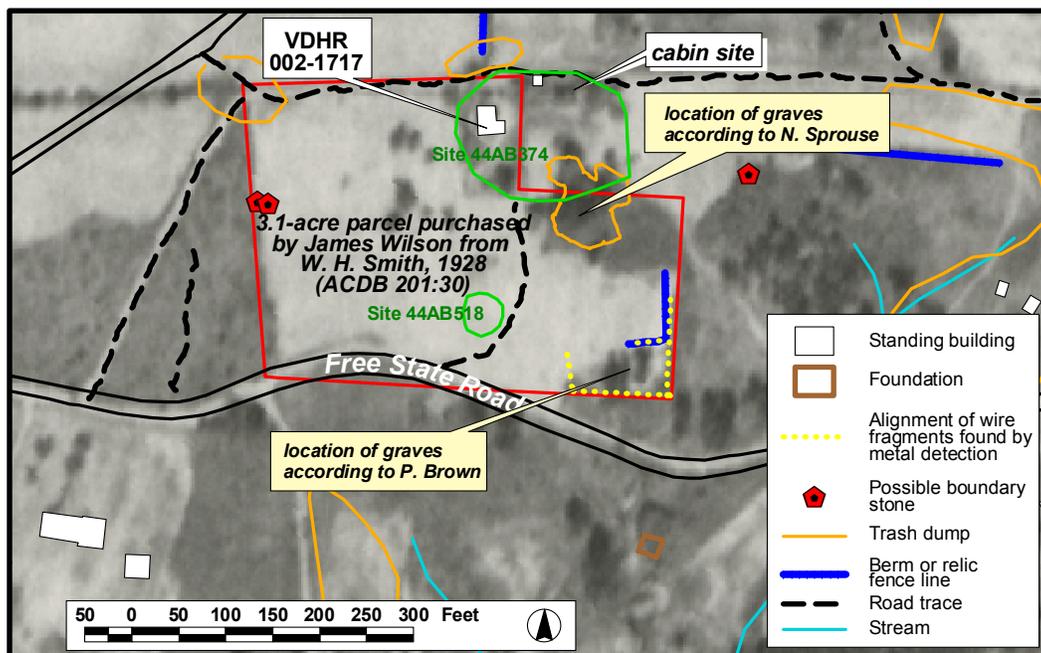


Figure 2: Potential cemetery locations according to Phillip Brown and Nelson Sprouse. This illustration shows standing structures, archaeological sites, and other landscape features recorded during the Phase I survey overlaid on 1937 USDA aerial photography.

Historical Background

As mentioned above, Mr. Phillip Brown referred to the graves he recalled having seen north of Free State Road as the “Bowles family cemetery.” The entire 30-acre project area tested during the Phase I survey formed part of a 210-acre tract of land purchased in 1788 by Amy Farrow, known from historical documents as a free woman of color who bore children with the surnames Farrow (Farrar, Farrer) and Bowles (see Thompson 2005:13-16). Upon her death ca. 1797, Amy Farrow divided her property, which to the east abutted the lands of the Carr family’s Dunlora plantation, between her sons, Thomas Farrow, Jr. and Zachariah Bowles, who received equal portions (ACWB 4:14). While Thomas Farrow, Jr.’s inheritance of the western half of Amy Farrow’s property had been acquired completely by Samuel Carr of Dunlora by the 1830’s, Zachariah Bowles’ eastern half, albeit increasingly subdivided among his heirs and their descendents, remained largely within the Bowles family until the late 19th century. Zachariah Bowles, who was married to Critta Hemings, a freed Monticello slave and sister of Thomas Jefferson’s alleged enslaved mistress, passed the northern portion of his inheritance to a nephew, Stephen Bowles, son of Zachariah’s sister, Susannah (Thompson 2005:14-15; ACDB 30:97). Although Stephen Bowles did not formally receive his inheritance until the death of his aunt, Critta Bowles, ca. 1850, he is known to have been resident in the area as early as 1833 (Thompson 2005:19). As indicated in **Figure 3**, much of the property surveyed during Rivanna Archaeology’s Phase I study lies within Stephen Bowles’ inheritance, as do the potential cemetery locations indicated by both Phillip Brown and Nelson Sprouse.

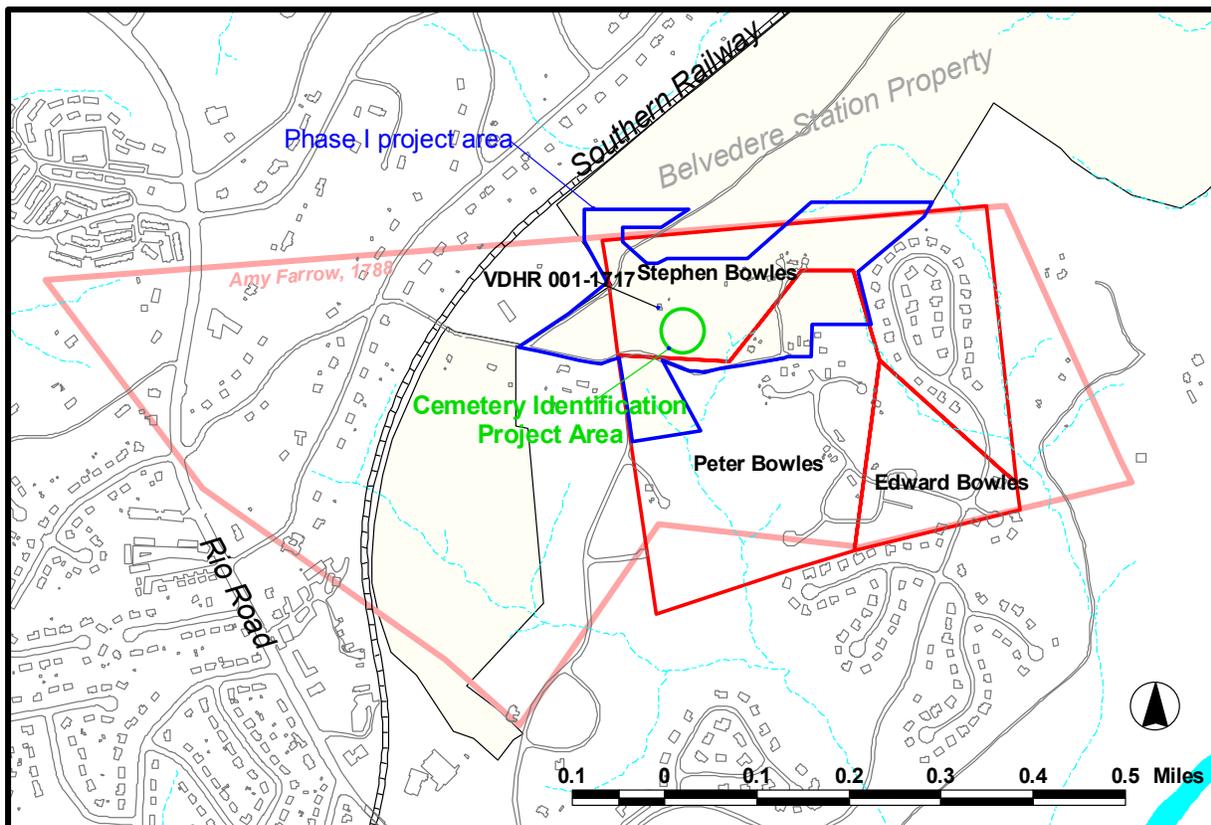


Figure 3: Map showing Cemetery Identification project area and historical property boundaries ca. 1788-1850.

Stephen Bowles and his wife, Susan, likely resided on their Free State property until their deaths in the 1870's. Census records suggest that Stephen and Susan Bowles were childless, however from at least 1860 onwards Bowles' nephew, Stephen T. Coles, resided with the couple. The precise genealogical relationship between Stephen Bowles and Stephen T. Coles is not known; possibly Stephen Coles was related to Reuben Cole/Coles, who had resided on the lands of Zachariah Bowles in the 1830's and whose wife's maiden name was Lucy Bowles (Thompson 2005:19-20).¹ By the time of Stephen Bowles' death in 1875, the size of his property had decreased, through sales of land, to approximately 10 acres, which Bowles bequeathed, along with all of his personal property, to his nephew, Stephen T. Coles (ACDB 29:104) (**Figure 4**).

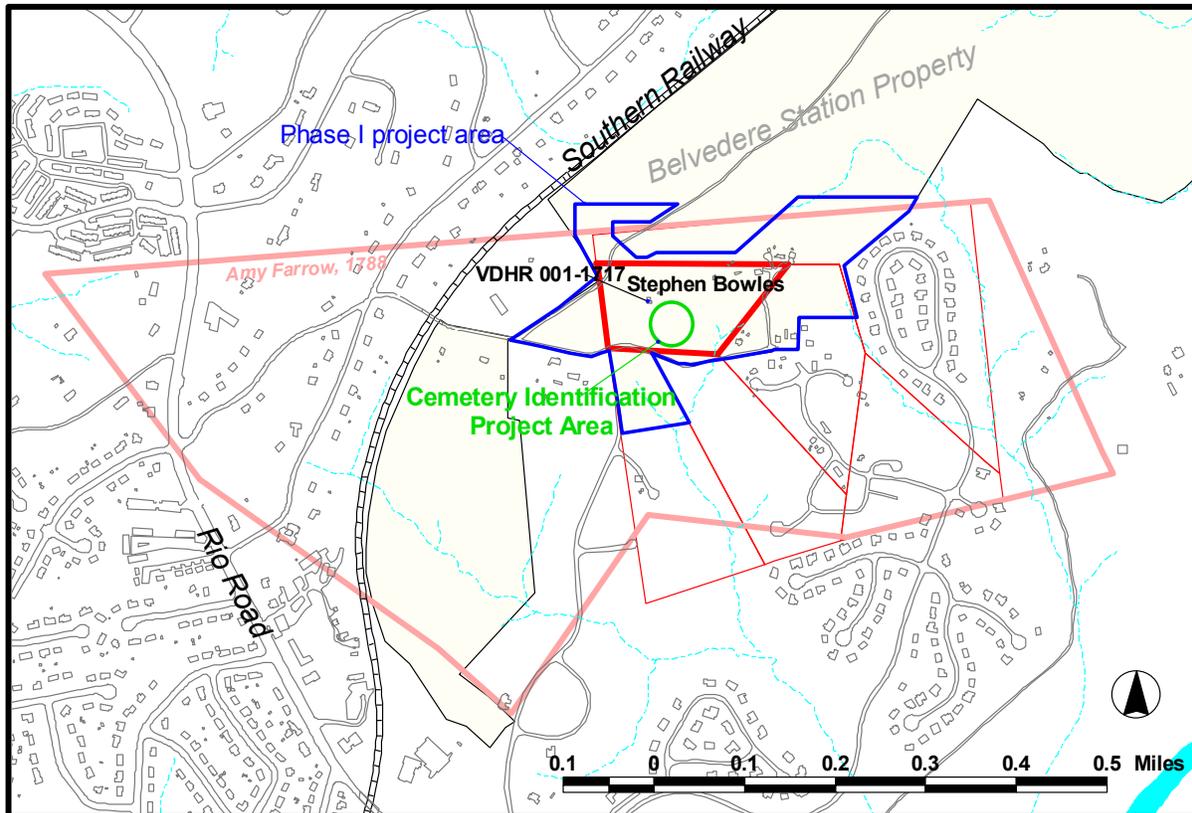


Figure 4: Map showing Cemetery Identification project area and historical property boundaries ca. 1875 when Stephen Bowles passed his 10-acre property to his nephew, Stephen Coles.

Stephen T. Coles married Sarah June Cole, daughter of John and Sarah Ann Cole, in 1879 (ACMR Box 35, Folder 150).² By 1909, through purchases of property to both the east and west, Stephen Coles had increased his land holding to approximately 22 acres (**Figure 5**). In 1895, Stephen Coles sold a 1-acre parcel in the northeastern corner of his property to a

¹ Marriage records suggest that Reuben Coles' wife, Lucy Bowles, may have been the daughter of Susannah Bowles and thus a sister to Stephen Bowles. According to Stephen T[homas] Coles' marriage record (ACMR Box 35, Folder 150), he was the son of Thomas Day and Ellen Taylor, nee? Cole.

² Reuben Coles is known to have had a son named John (Jordan 1995:123), thus Stephen and Reuben Coles may have been related through Stephen's wife, Sarah June, daughter of a John Cole, possibly Reuben's son.

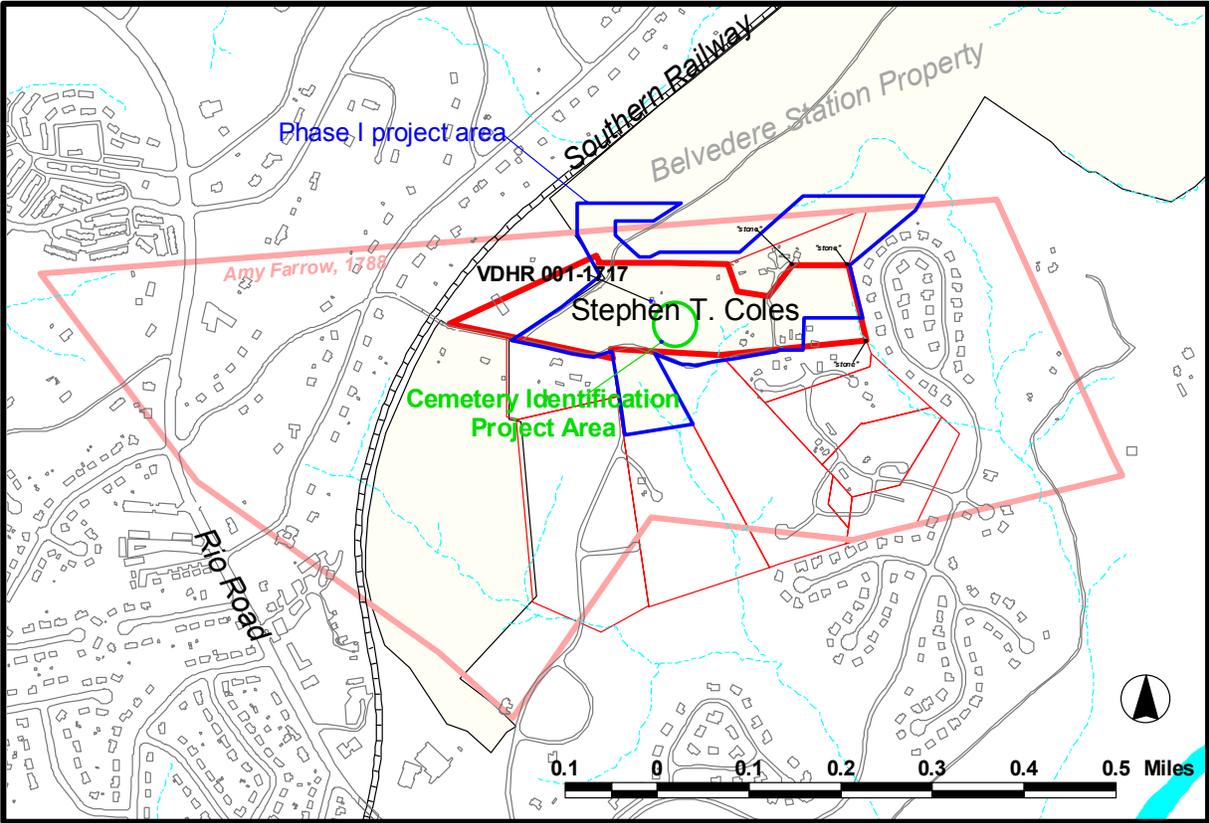


Figure 5: Map showing Cemetery Identification project area and boundaries of Stephen Coles's property ca. 1910.

possible relative, James Tucker Coles (ACDB 104:432).³ By 1910, Stephen's wife, Sarah June, had died as the Federal population census listed Stephen Coles as residing alone with his sister, Ella Coles, on his Free State property.⁴ James Cabell Dabney (1875-1961), a descendent of the late 19th century owners of the Dunlora estate, recalled Stephen Coles both as a resident of Free State and as a gardener and fruit cultivator who worked on his father's (William C. Dabney) neighboring Prospect Hill estate (Lupton 1990:99-100). Stephen Coles may well have planted apple trees recalled by Nelson Sprouse along the road trace between VDHR 002-1717 and Critta Lane during his late 19th-early 20th century ownership of these lands. Stephen Coles probably also built the two-story frame house, VDHR 002-1717, dated ca. 1900 (Hallock and Hallock 2004) that still stands on the property.⁵

Between 1914 and 1916, Stephen T. Coles sold his approximately 22 acres of Free State land. William H. Smith, who subsequently was to acquire a number of parcels in Free State, purchased

³ Reuben Coles also had a son named James (Jordan 1995:123), born ca. 1828. Census records indicate that James T. Coles of Free State was also born ca. 1828. If the same person, this would make James T. Coles an uncle to Stephen T. Coles.

⁴ On-line death records at the Library of Virginia contain an entry for a Sarah J. Cole, deceased September 26, 1781 at the age of 25 (thus born ca. 1856) in Albemarle County; the death was reported by her husband whose name is not provided (http://ajax.lva.lib.va.us/F/?func=file&file_name=find-b-clas29&local_base=clas29; Search "Cole, Sarah J., Albemarle"). Stephen T. and Sarah June Coles' marriage record indicate that Sarah was born ca. 1856.

⁵ Between 1905 and 1906, the value of buildings on Stephen Coles' Free State property increased from \$56 to \$178, suggesting that he made significant improvements (ACLB 1905.2, 1906.2).

eight acres from Coles in 1914 (ACDB 155:144). Two years later, in 1916, Coles sold his remaining ca. 14 acres on which he “has resided for a number of years” and encompassing the current cemetery identification project area to an African-American named George P. Jones (ACDB 164:5). No further record of Stephen T. Coles has been discovered and it is not known whether he died or left the area soon after the sale of his remaining Free State property.

In 1919, George Jones sold the ca 14-acre tract to William H. Smith (ACDB 169:340), the African-American landowner who in 1914 had purchased the easternmost eight acres of Stephen Coles’s property and who appears to have then been resident there (**Figure 6**). The deed recording this sale identified George P. Jones as a widower and reserved for him a right of ingress and egress to “the grave year [sic], about ½ acre” located on the property, possibly indicating that Jones’s wife had died during his ownership of the property and had been buried there. Records of the J.F. Bell Funeral Home contain entries for a George Postles Jones (b. 1862, d.1920)⁶ and his wife, Florinda Taylor Jones (1864-1917).⁷ While the date of death of Florinda Jones would be consistent with the possible scenario mentioned above, whether this is same George P. Jones who purchased Stephen Coles’s homeplace remains unclear. Also unclear is

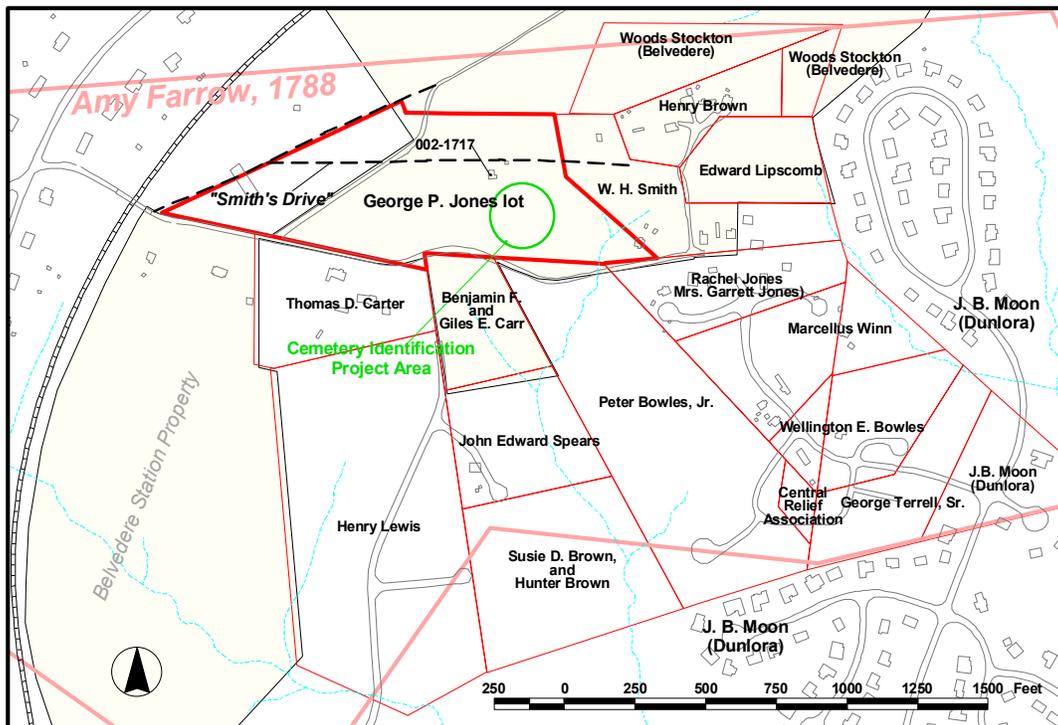


Figure 6: Map showing Cemetery Identification project area, the boundaries of George P. Jones’s 13-14 acres that contained a cemetery, and neighboring landowners ca. 1919.

⁶ The J. F. Bell Funeral Home, begun in 1917, is the oldest extant African-American business in the Charlottesville-Albemarle County area. The funeral home served a largely African-American clientele and its pre-1970 records have been digitized and are publicly available on the internet. For the burial record of George Postles Jones, see http://www.vcdh.virginia.edu/afam/raceandplace/perl_scripts/funeral_search.html; last name: Jones; first name: George Postles.

⁷ http://www.vcdh.virginia.edu/afam/raceandplace/perl_scripts/funeral_search.html; last name: Jones; first name: Florinda.

why Stephen Coles would have sold the property without reserving his own right of access to what may well be the cemetery of an important branch of his family. Possibly, such a provision was not included because Stephen Coles and George Jones were related and thus the land was staying within the family; however no definitive relationship has been discovered between Stephen T. Coles and George P. Jones. Suggestive, perhaps, is information contained in the J. F. Bell Funeral Home records, which list Florinda Jones as the daughter of Fairfax Taylor and Ellen Cole. Furthermore, in the Federal population census of 1870 the household of Fairfax and Ellen Taylor (Family No. 438, Fredericksville Parish) includes, in addition to Florinda Taylor (age 6), a 14-year-old girl named Ella Coles, possibly a niece of Ellen Cole(s) Taylor. The 1870 census also is the first to list Stephen T. Coles (age 17) as residing with his uncle, Stephen Bowles. As mentioned above, other records indicate that Stephen Coles had a sister named Ella, and thus it is possible that, for reasons unknown, shortly after the Civil War Stephen and Ella Coles left their parents' home to reside with relatives.

Deeds and plats (summarized in Thompson 2005:49) suggest that William H. Smith lived on the eight acres he purchased in 1914 in the eastern half of Stephen Coles' property, perhaps at the VDHR structure 002-5053/Site 44AB510. Following Smith's purchase of the western 13-14 acres of the Coles/Jones property, it is possible that Smith moved to VDHR 002-1717 or the cabin that likely stood just to the east, although no records exist to support this. It is also possible that during the later part of his tenure in Free State, Smith also lived on either or both of the parcels shown in Figure 6 as belonging to Edward Lipscomb and Henry Brown.⁸ The J. F. Bell Funeral Home records indicate that William H. Smith and his wife, Mary (nee White), buried a one-month-old infant daughter, Mary Smith, in a family cemetery in Rio, Virginia in 1921.⁹ Conceivably, infant Mary Smith was interred in the same cemetery referenced in the 1919 deed of sale of the western 13-14 acre property from George P. Jones to William H. Smith as this is the only cemetery known from documentary sources as being located on lands owned by William Smith in the 1920's. Of course, Smith may have had access to one of the other small family cemeteries in the Free State area, such as the Brown/Spears cemetery (VDHR 002-5052) on the south side of Free State Road or the Lewis/Terrell cemetery further to the southwest (Birkett 2004)

During the 1920's and 1930's, in a series of transactions, William H. Smith sold off the greater part of the 13-14 acre property he had purchased from George Jones. In 1925, Smith sold two parcels making up the westernmost half of the Jones tract (to G. A. Mawyer and Charles Terrell; ACDB 190:244; ACDB 192:477). Mawyer and Terrell both sold their parcels to A. C. McLaughlin, owner of Belvedere, three years later (ACDB 202:564; ACDB 202:564). Neither of the deeds recording the sales of the Mawyer and Terrell parcels in the western half of the

⁸ In 1927, William H. Smith purchased both the Henry Brown and Edward Lipscomb parcels shown in Figure 6 (ACDB 196:364; 195:480). Smith sold the Brown parcel to Charles and Dora Terrell in 1931 (ACDB 212:572) and, following a default on the loan, the property was acquired in 1956 by Nelson Sprouse's father, Grover Sprouse (ACDB 328:379). As late as 1956, the Lipscomb parcel shown in Figure 6 remained in the possession of Smith's widow, Mary Belle [White] Smith (see plat in ACDB 328:379-380) and it is likely that for at least part of their tenure in Free State the Smiths lived here. Though the Smiths did own the Lipscomb parcel between 1916 and 1919, it was not in their possession in 1921 when they buried their infant daughter in a family cemetery in the area.

⁹ http://www.vcdh.virginia.edu/afam/raceandplace/perl_scripts/funeral_search.html; last name: Smith; first name: Mary; place of burial: Rio. The Bell Funeral Home consistently uses the place name "Rio" for burials of individuals known to have been resident in the Free State area.

George Jones tract mentions a cemetery.¹⁰ In 1928, Smith sold a 3.1-acre parcel on the then western side of his property to James Wilson, a white man (ACDB 201:30). The boundaries of the historical Wilson parcel encompass VDHR 002-1717 as well as much of the surrounding archaeological site 44AB374 and nearly all of the current project area and lie wholly within land held by Stephen Bowles at his death ca. 1875. The deed recording the sale notes that the parcel is “a portion of the property which was conveyed to W. H. Smith by deed of George Jones” and also granted “right of way over the private road [“Smith’s Drive”] leading from the Stockton Road [modern Belvedere Drive] to the home of the said parties of the first part [W. H. Smith and wife] and further grant unto said parties of the second part [James Wilson and wife] ... a right to use the spring water for their own use, and to water stock, together with a right of ingress and egress to and from said spring located on the property of said parties of the first part [Smith], just east of the property hereby conveyed.” The deed also contained the covenant that “the house located just off the northeast corner of the property hereby conveyed, consisting of approximately ½ acre, shall never be leased or sold to persons other than those of the Caucasian race.” There can be little doubt that the house “just off the northeast corner of the property” was the log cabin recalled by Nelson Sprouse and visible on early aerial photography in this location. The deed, however, makes no mention of a cemetery on the 3.1-acre property. James Wilson’s parcel and those of adjoining property owners in the Free State area are illustrated in **Figure 7** (see also **Figure 2**, above). The “notch” in the northeastern corner of the Wilson parcel, which

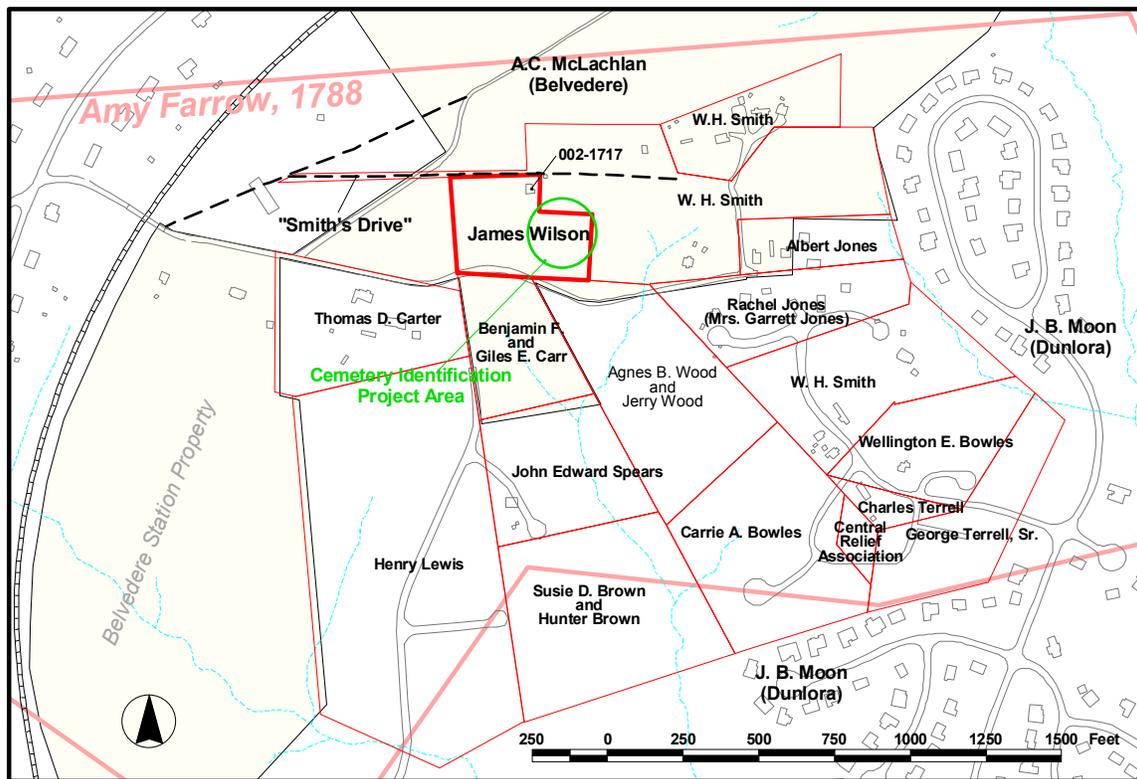


Figure 7: Map showing Cemetery Identification project area and boundaries of James Wilson’s property and adjoining properties ca. 1930.

¹⁰ It should also be noted that these western parcels, while part of Amy Farrow’s original 1788 holding, were not held by Zachariah Bowles or any of his descendants until Stephen Coles acquired the property in 1888.

measures approximately one-half acre, clearly contained the house (and probably an associated yard area) referenced in the deed and that remained in William Smith's possession. While Smith may have wanted for strictly economic reasons to retain the cabin as a rental property (as mentioned above, it is believed that Smith's home lay further to the east), it is possible that he was also interested in retaining the adjacent 0.5-acre lot because it contained the cemetery in which he had buried an infant child some seven years earlier. In 1937, William Smith sold to Fred L. Breeden a 1.74-acre parcel that consisted of all of Smith's remaining land north of "Smith's Drive" (ACDB237:470). The Breeden parcel lay completely within the historical George Jones tract as well as Stephen Bowles' earlier final 10-acre land holding. The deed recording the sale of this small parcel to Breeden does not mention a cemetery on the property. James Wilson and his wife, Bertha, owned (and presumably occupied) the 3.1-acre property containing VDHR 002-1717 until 1953 when they sold it to J. F. Hill (ACDB 306:35). The deed conveying the Wilson property to Hill makes no mention of a cemetery on the land. Four years earlier, in 1949, J. F. Hill had acquired a 4.4-acre parcel immediately to the east and bounded by Free State Road, Critta Lane, and "Smith's Drive." This 4.4-acre parcel was sold to Hill by William Smith's creditors and includes the last remaining (3.25-acre) portion of the property containing a cemetery that was conveyed by George P. Jones to Smith in 1919. Although the sale of this 4.4-acre property to Hill was made "subject to such restrictive covenants and spring rights as are duly recorded" in earlier deeds of sale, the deed contains no specific mention of a cemetery. As mentioned, Smith's widow, Mary Belle, retained possession of a Free State parcel east of Critta Lane, however this property lay well outside of the 1919 George Jones tract known to contain a cemetery.

Archaeological Methods and Results

Following the recommendations of the Phase I study, Rivanna Archaeology began mechanically assisted wide-area clearing of surface soils in the southeastern corner of the historical James Wilson parcel (see **Figure 2**, above), here defined as Area 1. Initial work entailed manually clearing small saplings and other understory vegetation from the area to be investigated. At the request of Stonehaus Development, no larger trees were cut. Surface soils, ranging in depth between 0.6 and 1.0 foot, were removed mechanically using with a mini-excavator operated with a 2.5-ft-wide toothless bucket to reveal the upper surface of reddish-brown, clayey, C-horizon subsoil. Following mechanical stripping of surface soils, the exposed subsoil surface was leveled and cleaned manually using shovels and trowels to expose potential stratigraphic features such as back-filled grave shafts. In all, a total area of just over 2,400 sq. ft. (0.06 acres) was cleared in the southern Area 1 location (**Figure 8, 9**), including approximately 850 sq. ft across the area possibly once enclosed by a wire fence, another 250 sq. feet immediately to the west and straddling a narrow gully, as well as some 1300 sq. ft. lying largely within land that was actively plowed in the early 20th century according to aerial photography. No evidence of graves or of any other cultural features was discovered in the cleared subsoil surface in this southern location nor were any potential grave markers or artifacts observed during the course of this work.

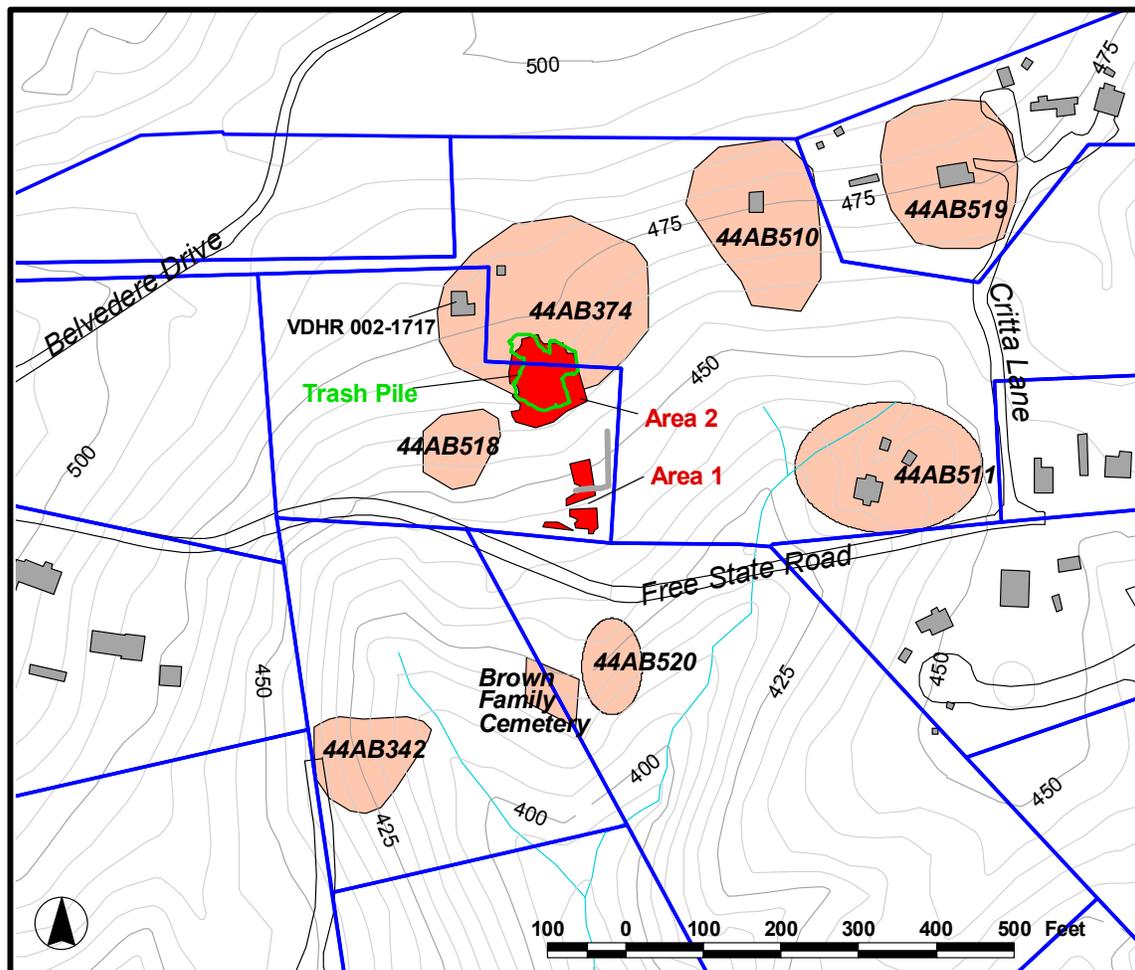


Figure 8: Map showing locations of Areas 1 and 2 cleared during cemetery location project and recorded archaeological sites.



Figure 9: View from south of mechanically assisted excavations in Area 1.

Following the failure to discover graves in the first location, attention was focused on the second target area, Area 2, located some 150 ft upslope and in the vicinity of the extensive 20th century trash pile (**Figure 8**). During an initial walk-over of this area with the machine operator to plan the clearing and excavation strategy, a hand-carved headstone was discovered lying face-down at the base of a small tree and all but obscured by vegetation and leaf litter (**Figure 10**). The facedown position of the headstone and its incomplete condition (**Figure 11**) together with evidence of past earthmoving in the vicinity of the trash pile suggested that the marker might have been displaced. However, the general correspondence with Mr. Sprouse's memory of graves in this area suggested a cemetery nearby. Although in a different location than that recalled by Mr. Brown, the name of Mary Bowles on the marker seemed to confirm the connection to the Bowles family.



Figure 10: Mary Bowles marker stone shortly after discovery in Area 2. Note the still significant quantities of trash in the left side of this image. Trash removal has already begun across the area in the background of this picture.

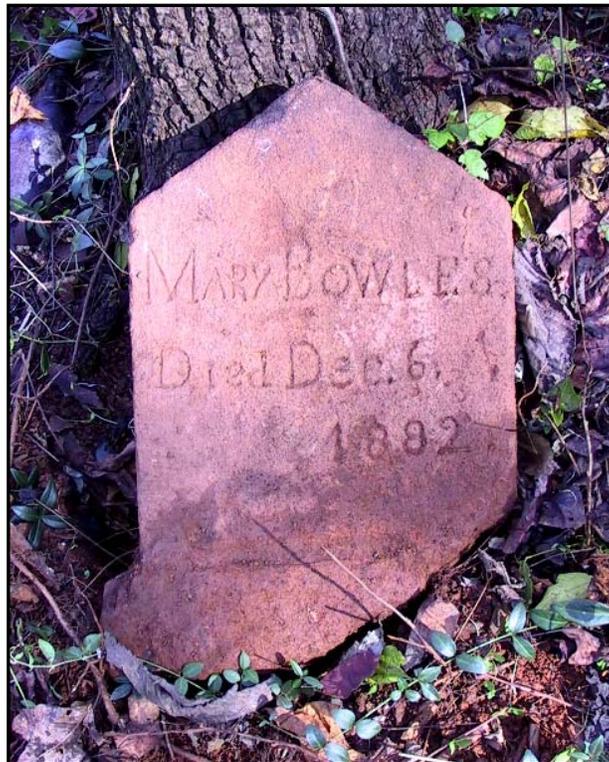


Figure 11: Mary Bowles marker, close-up view. Note break in lower right corner of stone.

Following the discovery of the marker stone, work began to clear the surrounding area of all low vegetation and the copious amounts of trash, with close attention paid to the possibility that additional grave markers may be present. During this clearing process a second carved stone (though with no inscription) (**Figure 12, 13**) was discovered approximately 12 feet southeast of the first marker. This marker stone also had been toppled and was almost completely buried by vegetation and surface soils. In addition to the two carved markers, numerous unworked fieldstones scattered throughout the area and two low cairns of fieldstone were encountered during clearing. Clearing also revealed an approximately 40-ft long and 2-3 ft high berm of earth and refuse oriented east-west and located ca. 40 feet south of the large trash pile; the berm appears to have resulted from periodic mechanical pushing, compaction, and burial of debris. This evidence for mechanical disturbance together with the complete absence of upright marker stones suggested significant alteration to the site's surface.



Figure 12: Uninscribed, carved grave marker upon discovery. The Mary Bowles marker is visible against the base of the tree in the upper right of this photograph.



Figure 13: Close-up view of uninscribed marker stone.

With the small vegetation and the bulk of the trash removed from Area 2, the mini-excavator was used to gradually strip surface soils, working outwards in all directions from the location of the two carved grave markers. Because of the likelihood that soils had been displaced and original grade truncated (though to an unknown degree) by the apparent periodic reworking and dispersal of the dump, mechanical stripping of surface soils proceeded slowly and with considerable caution both to avoid impacting potential shallow graves and to search for additional formal markers. As in Area 1, islands of unexcavated soil were left around the bases of all larger trees and hand cleaning following mechanical removal of surface soils. Across Area 2, approximately 0.5 - 1.0 foot of surface soils were removed before a pattern of grave shafts became apparent. In order to ensure discovery of all graves associated with the cemetery, an effort was made to

clearing 20 – 25 feet beyond the outermost identified grave shafts, however in certain locations the presence of large trees prohibited this.

In all, mechanical clearing was carried out across an area measuring approximately 90 ft x 100 ft (0.2 acres). A total of 53 entire or partial grave shafts oriented approximately east-west and arranged in five irregular north-south rows were identified (**Figure 14**). Given the overall density of graves recorded across Area 2, it is possible that unexcavated islands left around the bases of trees, particularly in the southeastern and north-central portions of the cemetery, conceal an additional 10 - 15 graves. Of the 40 grave shafts for which full dimensions could be

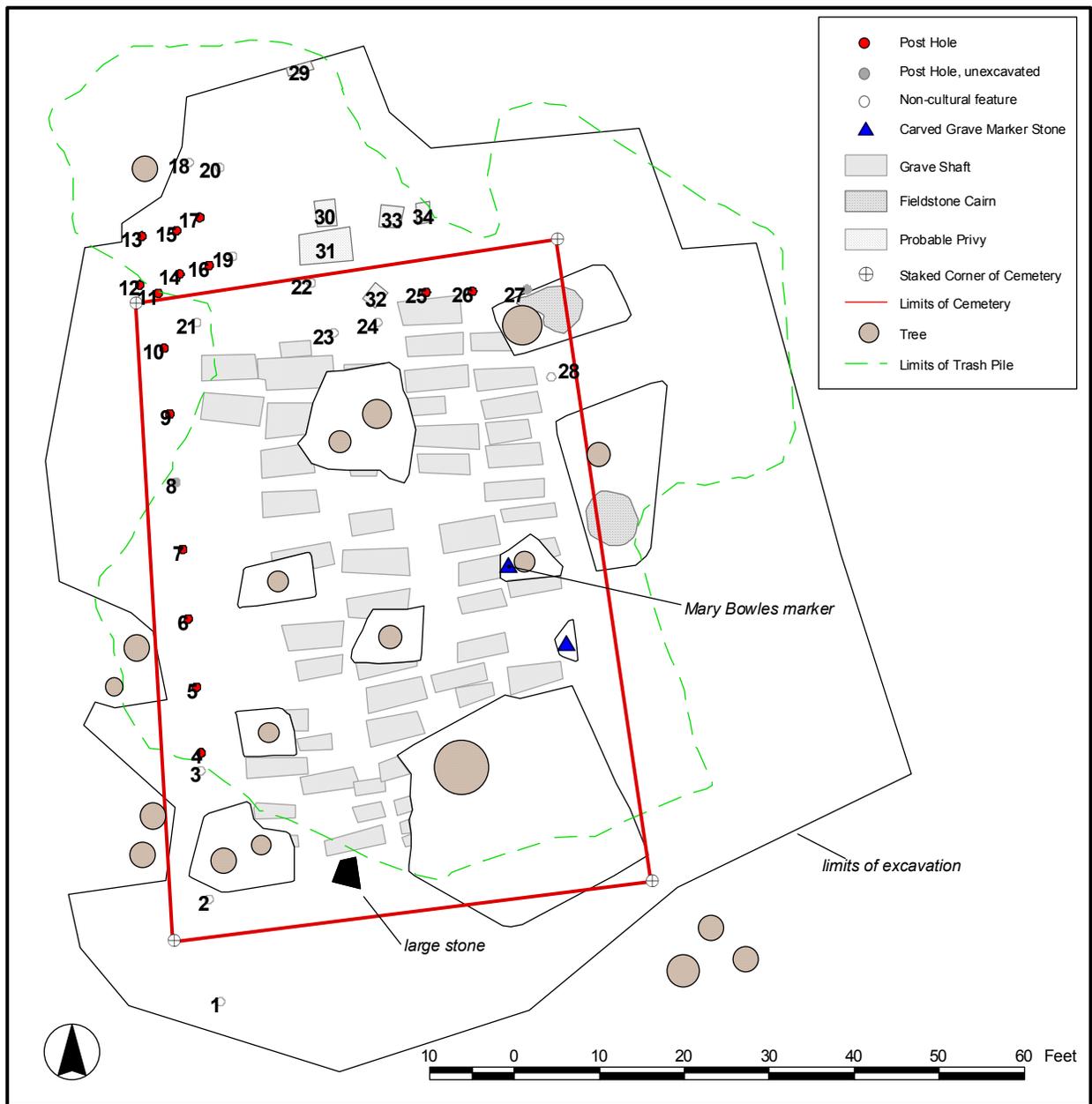


Figure 14: Area 2 final site plan showing area cleared, grave shafts, and other identified cultural features.

determined, 75% (n = 30) measured at least 6 feet along their long axes suggesting that these are the graves of adult individuals. Of the remaining 10 grave shafts, 8 measure 3 ft – 4 ft in length and two shafts are between 5 and 6 feet long; these smaller shafts likely contain burials of children and subadults.

In addition to grave shafts, mechanically assisted clearing across Area 2 exposed a variety of other cultural features (**Figure 14**). A total of 28 roughly circular features (numbers 1 – 28) with diameters ranging between 0.5 and 1.5 feet were identified and excavated with their contents screened through 0.25-inch hardware cloth. Eleven of these features (numbers 1-3, 18-24, 28) were determined to be of likely non-cultural origin. The remaining 17 small, circular features (numbers 4-17, 25-27) were identified as postholes. A line of eight postholes (numbers 4 – 11) spaced at intervals of approximately 6 – 8 feet was defined along the western margin of the cemetery area and an additional three aligned post holes (numbers 25 – 27) were located just off the northeastern corner of the cemetery. Two of the postholes in the western alignment (numbers 6, 10) yielded cut nails, and two yielded fragments of wooden posts (numbers 7, 9). The placement and orientation of the line of western postholes suggests that the fence line respected the cemetery's boundary, however it is not clear whether these features are contemporaneous with the cemetery or if they are surviving remnants of a full fenced cemetery enclosure to which numbers 25 – 27 may also belong. The absence of any clearly modern artifacts in these postholes is a strong indication that the fence line predates the extensive mid-20th century dumping of trash in the area. Two low cairns of field stones identified along the eastern limits of the area of burials also possibly reflects a boundary between the cemetery and adjacent agricultural land, while a large stone along the cemetery's southern side (**Figure 15**) also may have been deliberately placed to mark the limits of the burial area.



Figure 15: Hand cleaning along the southern margins of the cemetery. Note the large tulip poplar to the left and the large stone just right of center in this photograph which may have marked the southern edge of the cemetery,. View from the northwest.

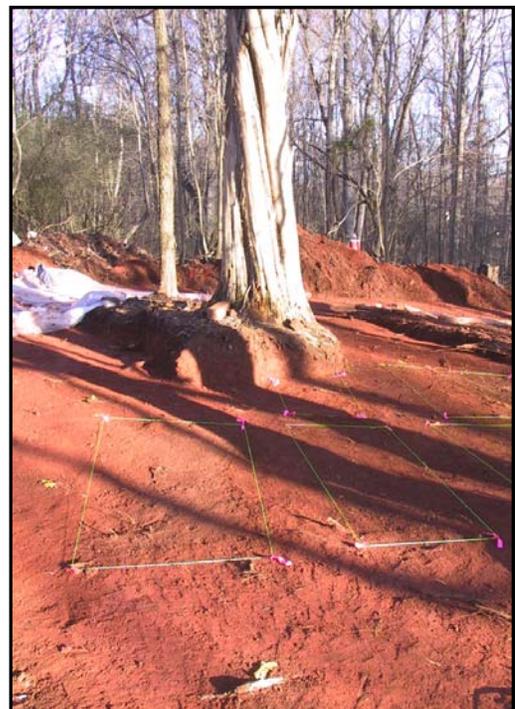


Figure 16: Large, dead cedar in northeastern corner of the cemetery. View from west.

A very large tulip poplar (diameter ca. 3.5 ft) occupies the southeastern corner of the cemetery area (**Figure 15**), while the dead trunk of a large Virginia cedar (diameter ca. 3 ft) is located at its northeastern corner (**Figure 16**). Given their size, both of these trees likely stood when the cemetery was in use and it is possible that the cedar was planted or deliberately selected for its symbolic value.

Along the northern side of the cemetery area a series of cultural features were exposed that appear unrelated to the cemetery and to post-date its period of use even though they do seem to respect its limits (**Figure 14**). At the northern end of the row of postholes along the western side of the cemetery a configuration of six systematically spaced postholes (numbers 12 – 17) appears to mark the location of a small, ca. 6-ft x 8-ft earthfast structure. Each of the six postholes associated with the structure contained abundant artifacts, including plastic and other clearly 20th century debris, suggesting that construction of this small building post-dates trash disposal in the area which appears to have begun around the middle of the twentieth century. Perhaps significantly, none of the eight postholes associated with the western fence line or the three postholes just northeast of the cemetery contained artifacts with the exception of the two cut nails mentioned above. East of the six-pole structure, a series of six rectangular features (numbers 29 – 34) ranging in size between ca. 1.8 ft x 2.5 ft and 3.75 ft x 6.25 ft were exposed and mapped. Four of these features appear roughly aligned with the six-pole structure to the west, suggesting they all may have been roughly contemporaneous with one another. The fill in all of the six rectangular features was very loosely compacted, rich in organics, and quite distinct from the soils filling the grave shafts to the south. Several of these northern, rectangular features also contained intact bottles and other large artifacts suggesting that debris from the nearby trash pile may have accumulated within them. According to Nelson Sprouse, outhouses traditionally had been sited in this area from the mid-20th century onwards and it is quite possible that all six of these features represent backfilled pits associated with this use. Because of time constraints and the fact that all six features appeared recent and unassociated with the cemetery, no excavations into their fills were conducted.

Discussion

As mentioned, the discovery of the inscribed grave marker corroborates Phillip Brown's belief that the cemetery is associated with the Bowles family.¹¹ The Mary Bowles memorialized on this stone almost certainly was the wife of Edward 'Ned' Bowles. In 1837, Edward Bowles purchased 12 acres from Stephen and Peter Bowles (ACDB 34:383-384). Although the precise relationship between Edward Bowles and Stephen and Peter Bowles remains unknown, the three may have been brothers or close cousins. The 1833 census of free blacks in Albemarle County (Jordan 1995:123) lists an "Edwin Boles," a 22-year-old cooper residing "at Thomas M. Lewis" with an older woman, perhaps his mother, Caty Bowles, a 58-year-old housekeeper (hence, born ca. 1775).¹² Federal census records for 1850 list Edward Bowles, age 40, as resident in the Free State area in the same household with a 75-year-old Catherine (Caty?) Bowles (hence, born ca. 1775). The ancestry of Catherine/Caty Bowles is not known. Census records for 1860 and 1870 record the occupation of Edward Bowles of Free State as cooper and indicate that this wife, Mary, was born ca. 1830.

Edward Bowles married Mary Farrow/Farrar in Albemarle County on April 30, 1851 (ACMB Box 18).¹³ The marriage bond is signed by Edward Bowles and John Farrow and further records that John Farrar appeared before the county clerk to testify that Mary Farrar was of age. Accompanying the marriage bond is an additional handwritten testimony, signed by "James Farrow," certifying that "Mary Farrow" is of age and giving his consent to marry. Edward's wife, Mary, may be same Mary Farrar who appears as a 5-year-old child (thus born ca. 1827) in the 1833 census of free blacks in the County (Jordan 1995:136). Given her placement on the list, this Mary Farrar appears to have been a granddaughter of Reuben Farrar (age 65) and probably was the child of Reuben's son, James Farrar, and his wife, Critty Hawkins Farrar¹⁴. She further appears to have had a younger brother named John (age 4 in 1833) who may be the same John Farrow/Farrar named on the marriage bond. Any relationship between Mary Farrow/Farrar and Amy Farrow/Farrar, while likely, remains unknown.

Edward and Mary Bowles raised at least seven children: Nancy Ellen Bowles (1852/3 – 1932),¹⁵ Isetta Bowles Winn (1853/54 – 1956),¹⁶ James H. Bowles (born ca. 1856),¹⁷ Joseph Thomas

¹¹ Phillip Brown is descended from the Bowles through his mother, Susie D. Spears Brown. Susie D. Spears Brown was the daughter of Lucy Jane Spears, one of two children of Andrew [A.J.] Spears and Susan Bowles Spears. Susan Bowles Spears was the daughter of Peter F. Bowles, a nephew of and heir to Amy Farrow's son, Zachariah Bowles.

¹² Thomas M. Lewis is likely Thomas Meriwether Lewis, son of Thomas Walker Lewis of Locust Grove and grandson of Nicholas Lewis of The Farm. The location of Thomas M. Lewis' residence in 1833 is not known.

¹³ Records of the J. F. Bell Funeral Home also indicate that Mary Bowles' maiden name was Farrar.

¹⁴ The marriage bond entered on behalf of James Farrar and Critty Hawkins is dated August 8, 1825 and contains affidavits attesting that Critty Hawkins is of age signed by Robert Battles and Samuel Carr (ACMB 1825). Both Reuben Farrar and James Farrar appear as heads-of-household on the 1830 Federal population census, with James' household consisting of five "free colored."

¹⁵ J. F. Bell Funeral Home records indicate that Nancy E. Bowles was buried in the Union Ridge Cemetery. It is not known whether she married or had children

(http://www.vcdh.virginia.edu/afam/raceandplace/perl_scripts/funeral_search.html; Last Name = "Bowles," First Name = "Nancy").

¹⁶ Isetta Bowles was married to Marcellus Winn and was buried in the Union Ridge Cemetery

(http://www.vcdh.virginia.edu/afam/raceandplace/perl_scripts/funeral_search.html; Last Name = "Winn," First Name = "Isetta").

Bowles (1857 – 1943),¹⁸ Charles A. Bowles (born ca. 1859),¹⁹ Wellington E. Bowles (born ca. 1860),²⁰ and Critta M. Bowles (born ca. 1864).²¹

Records of the Library of Virginia Death Records Indexing Project contain an entry for Mary Bowles who died December 6, 1882 in Albemarle County at the age of 52; unfortunately no names for next-of-kin are provided in this record.²² The ca. 1830 birth date inferred from the death record is perfectly consistent with that of Edward Bowles' wife, Mary, who according to census records was born in 1830.²³ Edward and Mary Bowles apparently lived on the 12-acre parcel that Edwards purchased from Stephen and Peter Bowles in 1837. The location of Edward Bowles' property roughly 0.25 miles southeast of the cemetery in which his wife was buried seems further indication that that the cemetery belonged to and was used by the extended Bowles family. Although the identities of all those buried here may never be known conclusively, there is a strong possibility that the cemetery contains the remains of Amy Farrow, Thomas Farrow, Jr., Lucy Bowles Barnett, Judith Barnett, Zachariah and Critta Hemings Bowles, Stephen and Susan Bowles, and Peter F. and Lucy Bowles, and many of these couples' children and descendents. Other individuals likely buried in the Bowles family cemetery include Stephen and Sarah June Coles as well as, possibly, Florinda Taylor Jones (wife of George P. Jones) and the infant Mary Smith (daughter of William H. and Mary Belle White Smith), mentioned above. In all, the cemetery likely was in use throughout the 19th century, although the earliest burials may have been made in the closing decade of the 18th century and the last during the first two decades of the 20th century.

Although William H. and Mary Smith may have buried an infant child in the Bowles family cemetery in 1921, geo-registration of historical property boundaries contained in Albemarle County deed books suggests that Smith sold the bulk of the cemetery in 1928 in his 3.1-acre transfer to James Wilson (**Figure 17**). That one of the boundary lines delineating the Wilson parcel passes through the northernmost portion of the cemetery may reflect survey or registration inaccuracies rather than an intentional division of the burying ground; elsewhere however the digitized limits of the Wilson parcel closely match boundaries visible in roughly contemporaneous aerial photography. Alternatively, it may be the case that the property

¹⁷ James H. Bowles is thus far known only from Federal census records for 1860 and 1870.

¹⁸ Joseph T. Bowles married Cornelia Marie Stewart and, after his first wife's death, Sarah Slaughter (Marian Bowles Dukes, personal communication 2005). The location of Joseph T. Bowles' burial is known only to be "Charlottesville, VA" (http://www.vcdh.virginia.edu/afam/raceandplace/perl_scripts/funeral_search.html; Last Name = "Bowles" First Name = "Joseph Thomas").

¹⁹ Charles A. Bowles is thus far known only from Federal census records for 1860 and 1870.

²⁰ Wellington Bowles owned a portion of his father's Free State land in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. His place of burial is not known.

²¹ Critta M. Bowles is thus far known only from Federal census record for and 1870. Her place of burial is not known.

²² http://ajax.lva.lib.va.us/F/?func=file&file_name=find-b-clas29&local_base=clas29; search Names in Subject: "Bowles, Mary, Albemarle". This search yields two records for Mary Bowles with death dates of December 6, 1882 (age 52) and December 6, 1883 (age 50). The index also contains a record for [Edward] Ned Bowles, died May 1887, age 75, that was reported by his son, Wellington Bowles (http://ajax.lva.lib.va.us/F/?func=file&file_name=find-b-clas29&local_base=clas29; search Names in Subject: "Bowles, Ned, Albemarle").

²³ In the 1860 Federal population census Mary Bowles is listed as the 30-year-old wife of Edward Bowles (Family No. 473, Fredericksville Parish), while the 1870 census records her age as 40 years (Family No. 849, Fredericksville Parish)

boundaries depicted in Figure 17 are accurate and indicate that by time of the 1928 sale, the cemetery's full extent was no longer apparent on the ground. Also possible is that Smith intentionally retained ownership of the northern part of the cemetery as this is the area in which he and his wife had buried a child.

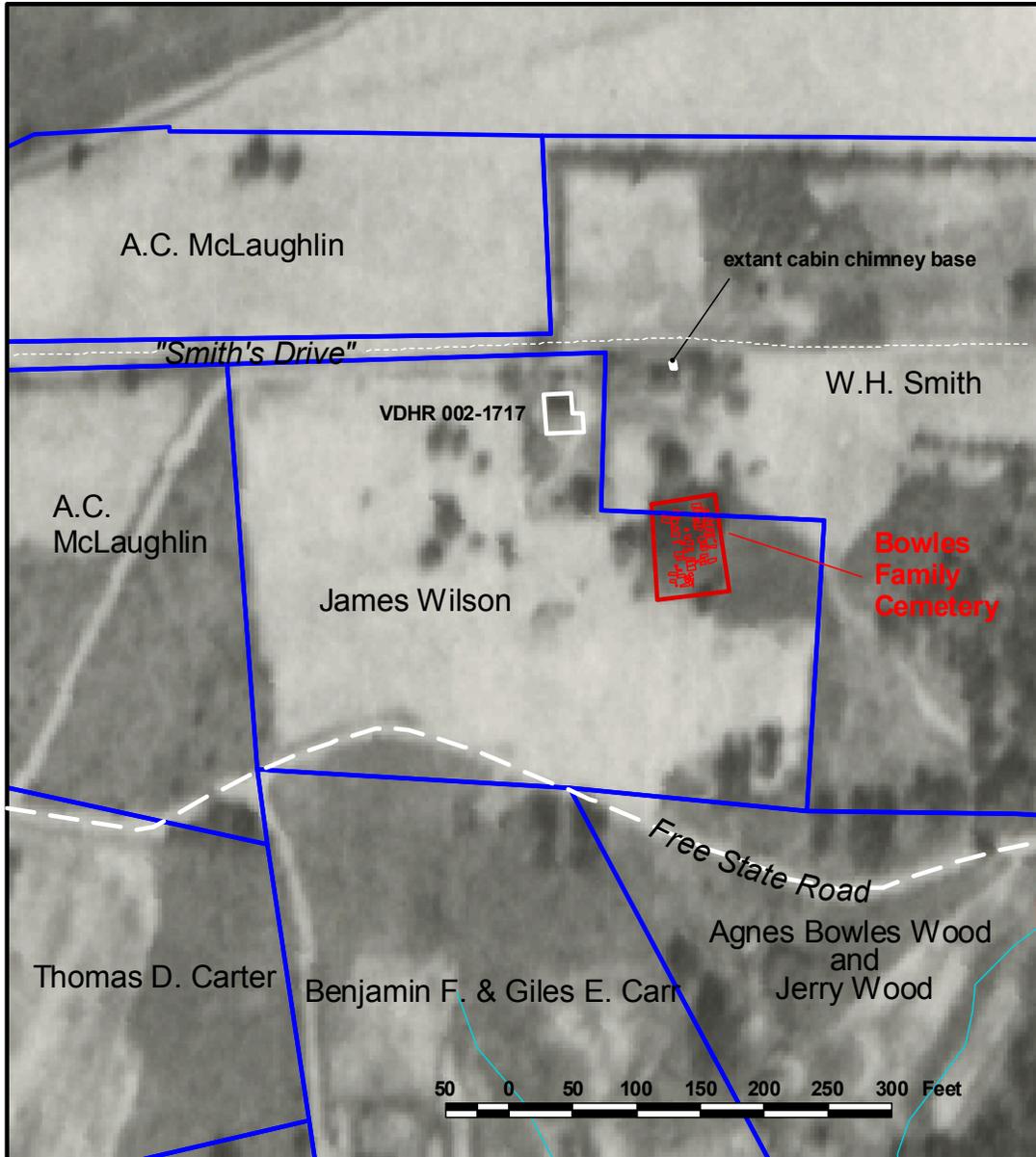


Figure 17: Boundaries of the Bowles family cemetery along with ca. 1930 property boundaries and owners overlaid on 1937 USDA aerial photography.

Recommendations

According to conversations with Stonehaus Development, the Bowles family cemetery will be left in place and no burials will be disturbed during the development of the surrounding property. Rivanna Archaeology. At this time, no details are known regarding the precise manner in which the cemetery area will be conserved and landscaped. Rivanna Archaeology strongly recommends that surviving Bowles family members be consulted during the planning process.²⁴ In addition, as soon as possible the cemetery area should be rehabilitated. The two carved marker stones were left where discovered during fieldwork. Because of disturbances to the surface of the cemetery, neither of these stones can be confidently associated with specific grave shafts. However, the marker stones clearly belong to the cemetery and consideration should be given to their conservation and placement in the final landscape design. Given the large quantities of modern refuse contained in the surface soils removed from the cemetery area, it is recommended that this spoil be carried off-site and that 6 – 12 inches of clean topsoil be spread across the site prior to reseeding the area in grass. Removal of spoil and spreading of topsoil should be particularly sensitive so as not to impact the cemetery area. To avoid any potential disturbances to human remains, dead or unhealthy trees within the cemetery area should be removed only by cutting at their base and no trees should be uprooted. New plantings within the cemetery area, if planned, should be made only with the approval of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

²⁴ At present, Phillip Brown, a great-great-grandson of Peter F. Bowles, and Marion Bowles Dukes, a granddaughter of Edward and Mary Bowles, are the closest known surviving relatives living in the area.

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Appendix 1

Artifact Catalogue

Bowles Family Cemetery (44AB374)

Artifact Catalog

Provenience	Ct.	Mat. Gnrl	Mat. Spfc.	Form	Subform	Type	Extant	Color	Comments
Post Hole 6	1	metal	iron	nail	cut		fragment		
Post Hole 7	1	organic	wood	post	spec.?		fragment		
Post Hole 9	1	organic	wood	post	spec.?		fragment		
Post Hole 10	1	metal	iron	nail	cut		fragment		
Post Hole 12	1	metal	iron	nail	unid.		fragment		
	1	synthetic	plastic	button case			complete	clear	1.5 inch diam.
	1	glass	glass	lamp shade			fragment	rose tinted	same as Post Hole 16
	1	synthetic	concrete	unid.	unid.		fragment		interior cylinder mold
Post Hole 13	1	ceramic	refined earthenwa	unid.	unid.	whiteware	body		Ca. 1820+
	1	glass	glass	container	unid.		base	clear	4.5 inch diam., MM: Hazel-Atlas Glass Co., Wheeling, WV 1920-1964.
	1	glass	glass	unid.	unid.		unid.	clear	heat altered
	6	metal	iron	sheet	can	can	fragment		
	1	metal	iron	nail	unid.		fragment		
Post Hole 14	2	ceramic	refined earthenwa	unid.		whiteware	body		crossmend, ca. 1820+
	6	glass	glass	container	unid.		body	clear	
	1	glass	glass	container	bottle		body	clear	
	1	glass	glass	container	bottle		body	amber	
	2	metal	iron	nail	unid.		complete		2.5 inch
	1	metal	iron	nail	unid.		complete		2.5 inch
	2	metal	iron	nail	unid.		shank		
	1	metal	iron	nail	unid.		fragment		
	1	metal	iron	latch	unid.		complete		2 6/16 inch long
	1	mineral	graphite ?	battery core	unid.		fragment		5/16 inch diam.
Post Hole 15	1	ceramic	terra cotta	pipe			fragment	brown	17/16 inch thick
	1	ceramic	terra cotta	pipe	bell end		fragment		10/16 inch thick
	1	mineral	graphite ?	battery surround					1.5 inch tall, 1 inch diam.
	1	metal	iron	nail	cut		complete		1.5 inch
	2	metal	iron	ring			fragment		cross mend
	4	glass	glass	container	unid.		body	clear	
	1	glass	glass	container	bottle		body	amber	...RE USE'
	1	glass	glass	container	bottle		body	amber	...TTLE'
	1	glass	glass	container	bottle		body	amber	
	2	glass	glass	container	bottle		body	clear	
	1	glass	glass	container	bottle		body	clear	...OS' seam present
	1	glass	glass	flat	window			clear	
	1	glass	glass	container	unid.		body	clear	seam present
	1	glass	glass	container	unid.		base w/ feet	clear	
	1	glass	glass	container	bottle		neck/shoulder	clear	
	1	synthetic	plastic	disc	watch face		complete	clear	1 inch diam.
Post Hole 16	1	ceramic	refined earthenwa	unid.	unid.	ironstone	base	green	MM: '...CHIN' 4:28' Ca. 1845+
	1	glass	glass	flat	window			aqua	
	1	glass	glass	lamp shade			fragment	rose tinted	same as Post Hole 12
	1	glass	glass	container	bottle		body	amber	
	5	glass	glass	container	unid.		body	clear	
	2	metal	iron	nail	shank		fragment		
	1	metal	iron	nail	unid.		fragment		
	2	metal	iron	sheet	can		fragment		
	1	synthetic	concrete	pipe			fragment		
Post Hole 17	1	glass	glass	flat	window		fragment	clear	
	1	glass	glass	container	unid.		body	clear	
	1	glass	glass	unid.	unid.		body	clear	
	1	metal	iron	nail	unid.		complete		3 inch
	1	metal	iron	nail	unid.		fragment		
Feature 18	1	mineral	graphite?	battery core	unid.		complete		Feature 18 is a non-cultural feature.
	2	mineral	graphite?	battery cylinder	unid.		fragments		2 11/18 inch long, 5/16 inch diam.
	1	metal	iron	sheet	unid.		fragments		

Bowles Family Cemetery (44AB374)

Artifact Catalog

Provenience	Ct.	Mat. Grnl	Mat. Spfc.	Form	Subform	Type	Extant	Color	Comments	
Unprov. Surface	1	ceramic	stoneware	jug	1 gallon siz	salt gl. stnwr	lip/neck/shoulder	gray	stamped '1' on shoulder	
	3	ceramic	stoneware	unid.	unid.	salt gl. stnwr	body	gray		
	1	ceramic	stoneware	unid.	unid.	salt gl. stnwr	body	gray		
	1	ceramic	stoneware	container	unid.	salt gl. stnwr	rim	gray / brown		
	1	ceramic	stoneware	container	unid.	lead gl. stnwr	rim/body		white body with lid indentation	
	1	ceramic	stoneware	container	unid.	stoneware	body	white	30' stamped in blak ink on ext.	
	1	ceramic	porcelain	cup		porcelain	base w/handle			
	1	ceramic	porcelain	cup		porcelain	rim	blue	20th c.	
	1	ceramic	porcelain	flatware	saucer?	porcelain	rim/body/base	blue		
	1	ceramic	earthenware	holloware	flowerpot	redware	body	aqua	20th c.	
	1	ceramic	refined earthenwa	holloware	unid.	ironstone	rim			
	1	ceramic	refined earthenwa	holloware	unid.	ironstone	rim			
	2	ceramic	refined earthenwa	flatware	unid.	ironstone	rim			
	4	ceramic	refined earthenwa	unid.	unid.	ironstone	body			
	2	ceramic	refined earthenwa	holloware	cup	ironstone	base w/footing			
	4	ceramic	refined earthenwa	flatware	unid.	ironstone	base w/footing			
	1	ceramic	refined earthenwa	holloware	bowl	ironstone	rim/body/base w/footir	pink		
	1	ceramic	refined earthenwa	flatware	unid.	ironstone	base w/footing		MM: '...IN U.S.A.' and 'IN8'	
	1	ceramic	refined earthenwa	holloware	bowl	ironstone	rim			
	1	ceramic	refined earthenwa	holloware	lid	ironstone	lid			
	1	ceramic	refined earthenwa	flatware	saucer	ironstone	base w/footing	lt. blue		
	1	ceramic	refined earthenwa	flatware	plate/sauce	ironstone	rim	green		
	1	ceramic	refined earthenwa	holloware	cup	ironstone	rim	brown		
	1	ceramic	refined earthenwa	flatware	unid.	ironstone	base w/footing	lt. blue		
	1	ceramic	refined earthenwa	flatware	unid.	ironstone	rim/base w/footing			
	1	ceramic	refined earthenwa	flatware	unid.	ironstone	rim			
	1	ceramic	refined earthenwa	holloware	unid.	ironstone	base w/footing	purple/green	Ca. 1900-1950	
	2	ceramic	refined earthenwa	holloware	unid.	ironstone	base w/footing	yellow/green/pink plus lus	Ca. 1900-1950	
	1	ceramic	refined earthenwa	flatware	plate/plate	ironstone	base w/footing	orange	Ca. 1900-1950	
	1	ceramic	refined earthenwa	holloware	cup	ironstone	body/base w/footing	brown/yellow/green/oran	Ca. 1900-1950	
	1	ceramic	refined earthenwa	holloware	bowl	ironstone	base w/footing			
	1	ceramic	refined earthenwa	holloware	bowl	ironstone	rim	aqua		
	1	ceramic	refined earthenwa	flatware	plate	ironstone	base w/footing	yellow/white/brown		
	1	ceramic	refined earthenwa	flatware	plate	ironstone	rim	yellow		
	1	ceramic	refined earthenwa	holloware	bowl	ironstone	base w/footing	speckled white/green/bro	Ca. 1900-1950	
	1	ceramic	refined earthenwa	unid.	unid.	ironstone	rim	blue		
	1	ceramic	refined earthenwa	holloware	cup	ironstone	rim	blue		
	1	ceramic	refined earthenwa	holloware	cup	ironstone	body	blue		
	1	ceramic	refined earthenwa	flat	tile		fragment	pale yellow	MM: '...H & R J'	
	1	ceramic	refined earthenwa	flat	tile		fragment	pale green		
	1	ceramic	refined earthenwa	holloware	unid.	whiteware	rim	brown		
	1	ceramic	refined earthenwa	flatware	unid.	whiteware	rim/base w/footing	pink/yellow/green		
	1	ceramic	refined earthenwa	flatware	unid.	whiteware	rim	pink/yellow/green		
	1	ceramic	refined earthenwa	flatware	unid.	whiteware	base w/footing	green		
	1	ceramic	refined earthenwa	unid.	unid.	whiteware	rim	dk. green		
	3	ceramic	refined earthenwa	holloware	unid.	whiteware	body			
	1	ceramic	refined earthenwa	flatware	unid.	whiteware	base	green	MM: '...W. S. GEORGE, CANARY ONE, MADE IN USA, 124A' Ca. 1904-1960	
	1	ceramic	refined earthenwa	holloware	unid.	whiteware	body			
	1	ceramic	refined earthenwa	holloware	unid.	whiteware	body	blue		
	1	ceramic	refined earthenwa	flatware	unid.	whiteware	base w/footing	blue		
	1	ceramic	refined earthenwa	holloware	unid.	whiteware	rim/base w/footing	blue		
			ceramic	refined earthenwa	holloware	unid.	unid.	rim	alkaline gl.	
	1	ceramic	refined earthenwa	holloware	jar	yelloware	rim	lt. blue	ca. 1825-1900	
	2	ceramic	refined earthenwa	holloware	unid.	pearlware	rim	blue	ca. 1800-1830	
	1	ceramic	refined earthenwa	flatware	unid.	pearlware	base			
	1	ceramic	refined earthenwa	holloware	unid.	annular banded w/	rim	green/brown	ca. 1790-1820	
	1	ceramic	refined earthenwa	holloware	bowl	annular banded w/	body	lt. blue/green/brown	ca. 1790-1820	
	1	ceramic	refined earthenwa	holloware	unid.	Jasper-like ware	rim/body	lt. blue	ca late 19th - early 20th c.	
									MM: 'W' and 'c' surrounded by circle. Note: R.I.P. and skull and cross-bones.	
	1	glass	glass	container	bottle	coffin bottle	complete	amber	Ca. late 20th c.	
	1	glass	glass	container	bottle	bottle	complete	clear	screwtop, '1 1/4 FL. OZS.' on neck. 'Insist on Virginia Dare Flavors, Pat'd.' 1 3/4 inch diam. Base, 3 3/4 inch tall Post-1923	
	1	glass	glass	container	cup	milk glass	rim w/handle	white		
	1	glass	glass	container	cup	milk glass	body	white		
	1	glass	glass	container	unid.	milk glass	base	white		
	1	glass	glass	lighting	chimney	milk glass	base	white		
	1	glass	glass	holloware	unid.	milk glass	rim	white		
	1	glass	glass	holloware	unid.	milk glass	rim			
	1	glass	glass	cover/lid	unid.	milk glass	cover/lid	white		
	1	glass	glass	marble				blue/white	15/16 inch diam.	
	1	glass	glass	marble				blue/white	9/16 inch diam., flat side	
	1	glass	glass	marble				green/white	9/16 inch diam.	
	1	metal	iron	spike			complete		5.5 inch long	
	1	metal	iron	nail	cut		complete		2.5 inch long	
	1	metal	iron	nail	cut		complete		2.0 inch long	
	1	metal	iron	nail	cut		shank			
	1	metal	iron	nail	cut		fragment			
	1	metal	iron	nail	unid.		complete		2.0 inch long	
	1	metal	iron	nail	unid.		fragment			
	1	metal	wh. metal	button cover			complete		11/16 inch diam., 'Sweet ORR' Jeans/Overall maker -20th c.	
	1	organic	faunal	tooth	lg. herbivore		fragment			
	1	organic	faunal	shell	flat	mother of pearl	fragment			
	1	stone	marble?	handle	door knob	polished marble	fragment	white	2 1/4 inch diam.	