It has not been determined when the roadway was built but it is certain it was in use in the latter half of the 19th century, accessible to the tenant farmers in Area XII.

Area XII was located to the south east of Area XI on a ridge spur overlooking the ravine. Very little geologically recent natural stratigraphy remained on this ridge. According to a geomorphologist, most of the upper layers had eroded into the ravine leaving three very thin layers of stratigraphy and a soil that was composed mostly of sandy clay providing the area with very poor drainage. On this site was situated a small tenant farmers house and yard activity area dating to the mid-to-late nineteenth century. The site was composed of three events, the construction, occupation, and destruction of the farm house.

Associated with the construction of the farm house were the raised house pad itself, the chimney and hearth (Feature 512), a brick "porch" (Feature 513), and a brick "walkway" (Feature 518). The house pad was located along the southern edge of the ridge overlooking the ravine and was elevated above the gradually sloping ground surface on all but the north side. The pad, and consequently the house, measured roughly 4.80m x 9.80m in area and was composed of ( ). The pad provided a simple level surface upon which the frame of the structure could rest without the need for a formal foundation and also protected against rain runoff from the largely impermeable soils surrounding the house. A possible alternative is that the house was erected on reasonably level ground and over the years rain water eroded the hillside around the house leaving it on a pad.
Artifacts recovered from the house pad included and the structure was constructed between the mid-1850s to mid-1860s.

Feature 512, the chimney base and hearth, measured 1.48 m north to south, 58 cm east to west, and 38 cm deep. The hearth faced west and was located near the eastern end of the pad, roughly two thirds of the structures interior was exposed to the hearth and the eastern third was behind it. The hearth itself was defined by several large conglomerate stones placed in front of the chimney base and filled with brick rubble and stone to provide a level surface in front of the firebox and to raise the hearth to the level of the wooden floor. The chimney base itself consisted of a foundation of conglomerate rock supporting a brick chimney. The fill within the the hearth and firebox was a dark brown (10 YR 3/3) sandy loam mottled with dark gray (10 YR 4/1) sandy loam and brick and mortar fragments.

Feature 513 was a partially brick paved, directly north of the house pad and covering roughly a third of its length. The path measured 1.55 m north to south, 3.70 m east to west, and varied from 18 to 55 cm in depth. It was composed of mostly of brick in an invariable pattern, often including and apparently salvaged from an earlier abandoned structure. Entry into the brick pathway was probably along the north face, crossing the path, then was probably covered by an overhanging porch roof supported by wooden posts set onto the porch itself. A narrow brick walkway extended northward from the eastern edge of the porch. (over).
Feature 518, the brick walkway, measured 2.60m north to south, 50cm east to west, and 5 to 10cm in depth. It consisted of a narrow band of brick laid in a random fashion. The walkway was surrounded by a yellowish-brown (10YR 5/4), silty clayey silt pattern. The only purpose of this walkway appeared to be to keep the residents from walking through a central area to the north of the farmhouse that gets very muddy after a rain.

*1

Three

Four of the remaining features were related to the occupation of the farmhouse. These were a brick circle (Feature 519), one posthole (Feature 522), and possible shoreline (Feature 542).

*2

Within the farmhouse in the northwest corner was a shallow storage bench (Feature 544) measuring 60cm north to south, 250cm east to west, and 4cm deep. The bench was filled with a very dark grey (10YR 3/1) silty clay matrix. Contained within the fill were small broken tiles, including wasters, milk pans, pipe butt fragments, and architectural debris including tile fragments, brick masonry fragments, a hand tool and some flat fragments along with bone and shell. The purpose of this bench, which would have been beneath the house, is unknown.
Also associated with the construction period was Feature 519. A small circular structure, measuring 1.30 m in diameter and 21 cm in depth, composed of stone and fragmented bricks. There was no difference between the fill within the circular that outside of it, leading to discard the possibility. It was a decorative or functional feature in form of a man or animal with a 25 cm opening, through which a stone or a metal object may have been used to help secure the mound's construction.

Also associated with the construction layer was Feature 522, a small posthole measuring 25 cm in diameter and 10 cm in depth. The posthole was filled with a very dark greyish-brown (10YR 3/2) clay, containing wood and charcoal bits, as well as a mud. This small posthole may have been used to help secure the mound's construction.
structure as it deteriorated over time.

Feature 572 was located at the southwestern corner of the longyard. It measured 1 m north to south, 2.5 m east to west, and 9 cm deep and was filled with a dark brown (10YR 5/3) sandy clay mixed with gravel and mortar. Feature 572 contained artifacts including glass, rock, and bone and was probably a drainage created by the slope of the roof.

Distinctive rubble was found scattered over a fairly wide area but the single feature was attributable to the destruction of the barn framework. This was Feature 574, a large fragment of the collapsed brick chimney. Located in the projection to the east of the farm house. Feature 574 measured 80 cm north to south and 92 cm east to west. The chimney fell to the east of the chimney base (F. 572) and probably represents an upper portion of the stack. Beneath the chimney fell a "pot" in association with it was an insomnia catcher, a "Goodnight" button from the Novelty Rubber Company. These buttons were only manufactured from 1855 to 1870.

From the evidence it appears the barn

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two room wooden structure with a brick porch and overhanging porch roof. The living area was to the west and the smaller room behind it. The fireplace chimney was probably a stone room. It is possible the structure began as a stone cabin and was converted to a farmhouse later. This is however less likely than the idea that someone living on the farm as the slaves and the fields the worked would be much further from the plantation home due to soil depletion by this time.

Little evidence of a yard surface with sheet refuse was found. Only the brick sidewalk, the walkway next to the walkway (F58) and the 608 were indications of yard activity. It is possible that the yard was swept by the occupants in that season for removal of the artifacts associated with yard activities such as into the drain.

The roadway (F608) appears to continue and link with the road in Area X1. This provided the tenants with access to the Cornell Goodwin, the Potomac and into the plantation and Alexandria to the west and with the inland road of Prince George's County to the east.
7.0 The Berry Occupation and Tenant Period

Area VIII was located directly south of Area IC and VII. No features supporting the presence of a structure within Area VIII were found. The archeological remains recovered indicate that it was utilized solely during the Berry occupation of Addison Plantation. Trenches were cut with a backhoe through Area VIII both north to south and east to west to get a clearer view of the areas stratigraphy. A study of the stratigraphic record of the area indicated that a shallow finger of the ravine was infilled with as much as 2 m of local material during a landscaping episode. This fill overlay a buried A horizon and non-cultural geologic strata. Within the trenches it was clear that an alteration of the natural ground slope had been intended. The original ground surface had a 21 percent slope from north to south and a maximum of 12.5 percent slope from east to west. The altered slope, above the fill layers, was 25 percent north to south and only 4 percent east to west, creating a steeper north to south slope while providing easier access east to west.

The artifacts recovered were a mixture of 19th century materials throughout the fill layers. Artifacts from Layer D, the buried A horizon, also dated to the 19th century. While the Layer D artifacts were fairly large, those recovered from the fill were small and very worn or broken. Their small size and poor condition may be due to their being transported and dumped with the fill or it may be that prior to their transport they were part of a sheet midden in a high traffic area outside of a structure. It is also possible that a combination of both
is true.

The evidence suggests that Area VIII was infilled during the 19th century, probably by the Berry family rather than their tenants. The infilling created an accessible, gradual sloped bowl canted at an angle, north to south, to take advantage of the daily sunlight. No structural features were recovered but this extensive infilling suggests some reason for landscaping Area VIII in this way. It is hypothesized that Area VIII may have been used by the Berrys as an ornamental falling garden although its placement towards the ravine rather than towards the Potomac River is unusual.

Area IX was located south, west, and down slope from the Manor house on a ridge spur that extended roughly 16 m beyond the southern boundary of the area. The spur was a flattened ridge trending roughly north to south with a slope fall of approximately 2 m north to south. Steep slopes were encountered along the eastern and western borders of the area. These were left largely unexcavated as it was unlikely features were to be found on these slopes. Angling roughly east to west through the northern end of the area was a modern dirt road with pushpiles from its construction along both sides.

During excavation soils located within other areas 2 to 3 feet below the surface were found almost directly beneath the topsoil. It was evident that several feet of the ridge had been graded off at some point. In many places this stripping had also brought cobbles, identical to
those used in the construction of the Manor house drive and flashing, very close to the surface.

While evidence for the grading of Area IX was abundant, and an 1863 survey map of the area indicated that as many as three structures should be located there, no features, structural or otherwise, or living surfaces, could be defined. Artifacts were thinly scattered through Layers A and B. Most of them were 19th century materials attributed to either the Berry family or tenant farmers occupying the plantation grounds.

As in other areas, the Area IX ridge top had been lowered several feet. The material removed may have been used to aid in the creation of the garden terrace in Area IVA. It is also possible that the soil was razed, and pushed over the sides to mine the cobbles below to build the cobble drive but it is more likely to have provided fill for the terrace. The lack of structural features, despite the presence of the three structures shown on the survey map, can be explained in several ways. It is possible the structures were of such an ephemeral design that they left no trace in the soil, or the structures, as they appear on the map, may have been located at the northern end of the area and were destroyed by the modern road. Thirdly, though least likely, is that the grading of the area occurred after the 1863 survey and all evidence of the structures was razed in the process. The artifact scatter was light enough to have been deposited by traffic passing through the area.
Area XI was located south and east of Area VB, north and west of Area XII, and east and slightly south of Area X. The area stratigraphy was simple. The only unique layer was a water deposited silt layer within a road feature. Increasing slopes were encountered along the east and west borders of Area XI.

Two features and one small dump were located during excavation. The largest feature was Feature 539, an old roadway that ran approximately north to south through the eastern half of the area and extended beyond it north and south. To the south the road followed along the northern edge of the ravine. The road was visible along the ravines slope and disappeared into the Potomac River floodplain. This roadway appeared on the 1863 survey map. The road feature was approximately 8 m wide within Area XI. It became narrower and deeper to the south and shallower and wider to the north. The widening to the north may have indicated roughly where the road diverged, carrying traffic in several directions. The second, Feature 545, was merely a non-cultural erosional feature. The dump was located adjacent to the west edge of the roadway. It was comprised of architectural debris including brick rubble, window glass, mortar, and nails. This dump was contained within roughly a 2 x 4 m area and no features were associated with this dump.

Beyond the dump area, artifacts were widely scattered throughout Area XI. The majority of these were 19th century ceramics. Area XI was a 19th century transportation route utilized by the Berrys and/or tenants.