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PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE PROPOSED POTOMAC CHURCH SITE, STAFFORD COUNTY, VIRGINIA

PREPARED FOR:

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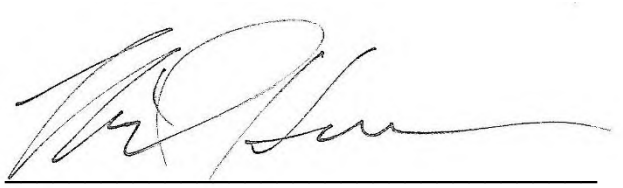
Draft Report



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by

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ABSTRACT

This report presents the results of Phase I archaeological investigations for the proposed Potomac Church Site in Stafford County, Virginia. The project may involve a Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. These investigations were conducted by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. on behalf of Ramboll, pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations as contained in 36 CFR Part 800 (Revised 2004). The work also was undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the *Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Historic Preservation* and those outlined in the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' (VDHR) *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (VDHR 2017).

The project area measured 49.6 acres (ac) (20.1 hectares [ha]). A previous survey had been conducted in 2008 but not submitted for review to the VDHR, and has been included as an appendix to this report. The current fieldwork was undertaken during January of 2023, and included development of a predictive model based in site locations, soils, slopes, proximity to water, and historic map data. Approximately 39.2 ac (15.9 ha) had a high archaeological potential, 5.9 ac (2.4 ha) a moderate archaeological potential, and 4.5 ac (1.8 ha) a low archaeological potential. For the high potential areas, the archaeological survey consist of controlled systematic shovel testing at 15 meter (m) (49.2 foot [ft]) intervals. For the moderate potential areas, survey consisted of 15 to 25 m (49.2 to 82 ft) interval shovel test excavation. Low potential areas were examined by pedestrian survey. Some planned shovel tests were not excavated due to standing water, existing disturbances, or slopes in excess of 15 percent. All areas not subjected to shovel testing were examined through pedestrian survey.

A total of 414 shovel tests were excavated plus an additional 26 delineation shovel tests excavated at 7.5-m (24.6-ft) intervals. An additional 451 planned shovel tests were not excavated due to standing water, existing disturbances, or slopes in excess of 15 percent. All areas not subjected to shovel testing were examined through pedestrian survey. The present survey identified an isolated early to middle stage quartz biface. This artifact represents the isolated discard of a tool broken during manufacture. Six historic glass artifacts were recovered from the Ap horizon in a single shovel test, appear to represent a brief episode of nineteenth casual refuse discard, and were not considered to be an archaeological site. In their isolation, these loci do not possess the potential to address significant research issues or those qualities of significance and integrity defined in the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]), and thus, are not an historic properties, as defined in 36 CFR 800.16(l). Therefore, RCG&A recommends no further archaeological investigation for these isolated finds.

The 2008 survey identified Site 44ST1045 as a probable early twentieth century "ice house" pit with a concentration of bottle glass in a shallow ravine approximately 75 ft (22.9 m) west of the pit. The current survey found that this location actually was approximately 100 m (328 ft) south/southwest of the previously mapped location. The site was found to consist of an unlined hole associated with a bottle dump. The 2008 survey recommended that Site 44FV1045 was not NRHP eligible due to the existence of similar sites in the region, an absence of artifacts in or adjacent to the pit, and an absence of structural remains at the site. The current investigation also found no evidence for artifacts in or near the pit, no structural remains, and no evidence that historic aerial or cartographic data placed a structure at this location. In addition, the glass bottles appear to be the result of refuse dumping and not clearly related to the pit. Therefore, Site 44ST1045 does not possess the potential to address significant research issues. The site does not possess those qualities of significance and integrity defined in the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36

CFR 60.4 [a-d]), and thus, is not an historic property, as defined in 36 CFR 800.16(l). Therefore, RCG&A recommends no further archaeological investigation for Site 44ST1045.

The 2008 survey identified Site 44ST1046 in the eastern portion of the project area, on a south-trending ridge straddling the forest and transmission line easement boundary. The site consisted of four shovel tests and a surface area that yielded a total of 39 prehistoric artifacts, including 2 bifaces, 1 uniface, 1 sandstone fragment, and 35 lithic debitage. One of the bifaces was the stemmed base of a projectile point/knife that fit with the Savannah River, Holmes or Bare Island types. The 2008 study recommended avoidance or additional archaeological investigation of Site 44ST1046. During the current survey, 15 m (49.2 ft) interval shovel testing failed to identify any prehistoric artifacts in or near the previously mapped location of Site 44ST1046. Therefore, there is no evidence that Site 44ST1046 continues to exist in the project area, and RCG&A recommends no further archaeological investigation.

The current investigation did recover eleven prehistoric artifacts close enough to the mapped location of previously recorded Site 44ST1047 that they are considered to be part of that site. The artifacts consisted of ten quartz lithic debitage and one quartz tempered possible Early Woodland Accokeek ware sherd from Ap horizon contexts. The 2008 survey had identified three debitage from two shovel tests as Site 44ST1047. The low density and variety of artifacts and the absence of evidence for intact (unplowed) cultural deposits suggest that Site 44ST1047 lacks integrity and substantive research potential, and thus is not considered to possess those qualities of significance as defined by the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). RCG&A recommends no further archaeological investigation for the site.

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Chapter I

Introduction

Introduction

This report presents the results of Phase I archaeological investigations for the proposed Potomac Church Site in Stafford County, Virginia (Figure 1). The project may involve a Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. These investigations were conducted by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. on behalf of Ramboll, pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations as contained in 36 CFR Part 800 (Revised 2004). The work also was undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the *Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Historic Preservation* and those outlined in the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (VDHR 2017).

The fieldwork was undertaken during January of 2023. Dr. Michael Hornum served as Principal Investigator and Senior Project Manager and supervised all aspects of the project. Dan Grose, B.A., Colleen Niebauer, B.A., and Joseph Flake, B.A., undertook the field investigations. Archival investigations were undertaken by Dr. Hornum and Katherine Grandine, M.A.

Project Location and Description

The proposed project is located east of Old Potomac Church Road and south of the Hospital Center Boulevard. The project will consist of the construction of an industrial/commercial buildings and associated infrastructure. The project area of potential effects measures 49.6 acres (ac) (20.1 hectares [ha]) (Figure 2).

Research Objectives and Design

The objectives of the Phase I archaeological investigation were to identify surface and subsurface cultural resources, and to assess the preliminarily significance of such resources, applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). The study was designed to provide a preliminary determination of: (1) the nature, age, and function of the resource; (2) the horizontal and vertical boundaries of the resource; and, (3) the integrity of the resource. These objectives were met through a combination of background archival research and systematic sub-surface testing of the project area. All archaeological work was completed following standards established by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR), and complied with *Archaeological and Historic Preservation: The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines.*

Three tasks were identified as appropriate to the investigation: (1) archival research, (2) field survey, and (3) data analysis. Archival research was conducted to identify the appropriate historic contexts associated with the development of the area. Previously compiled survey data on file at the VDHR also were reviewed for resources in the vicinity of the project. Field investigations then were completed to verify archival data and to identify previously undocumented archaeological sites.

Organization of the Report

Chapter I presents a description of the study and research objectives. Chapter II provides the natural and cultural setting of the study area, including a review of previous research in the vicinity of the study area. The research methodology is presented in Chapter III. Chapter IV details results of the archaeological investigations. Chapter V provides management recommendations. Appendix I consists of a 2008 report on previous survey of the Project area that was never submitted for review by the VDHR. Appendix II contains an artifact inventory. Appendix III presents updated archaeological site forms. Appendix IV includes the resumes of key project personnel.

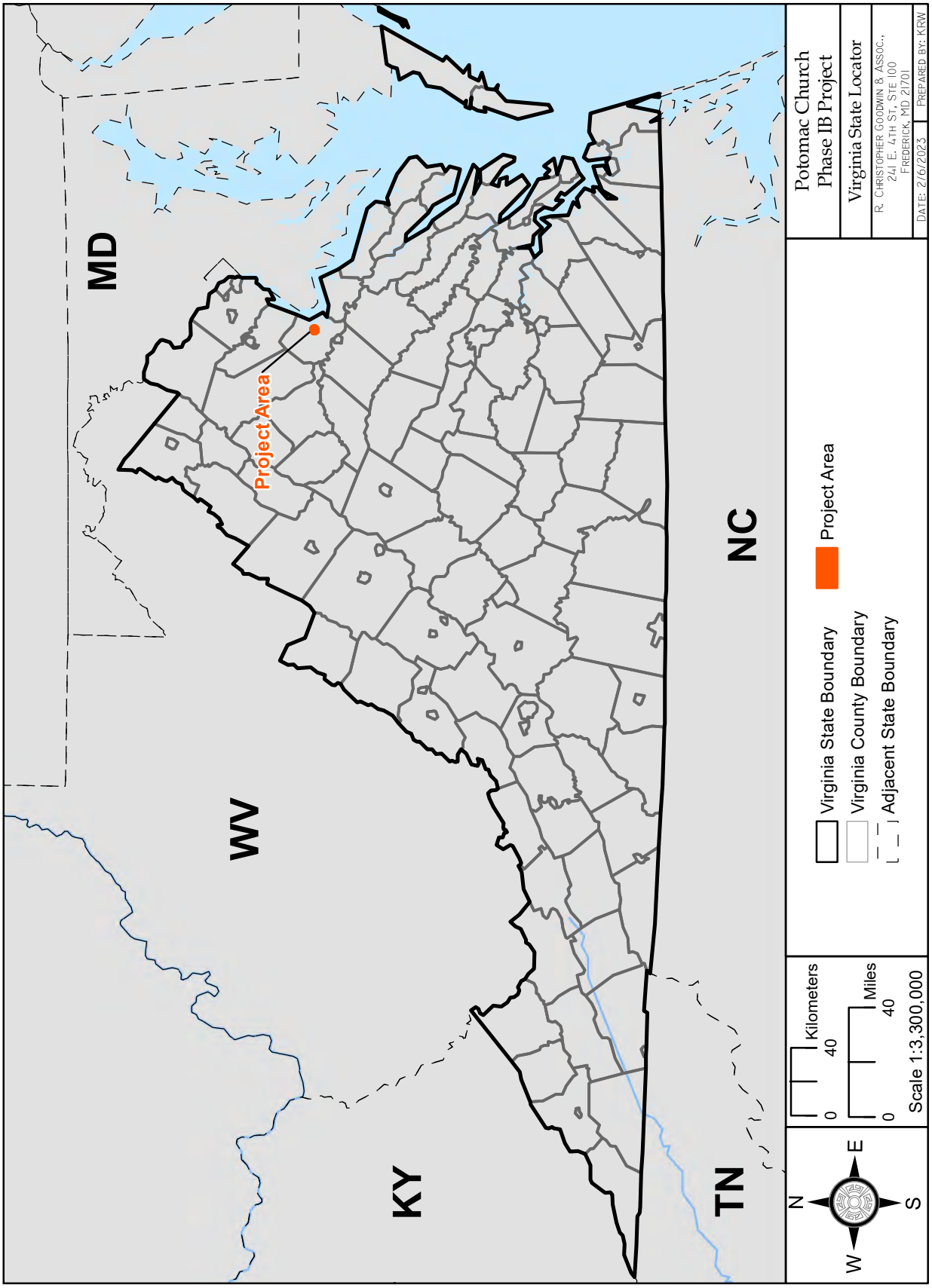

Figure 1. Location of the project area in Stafford County, Virginia

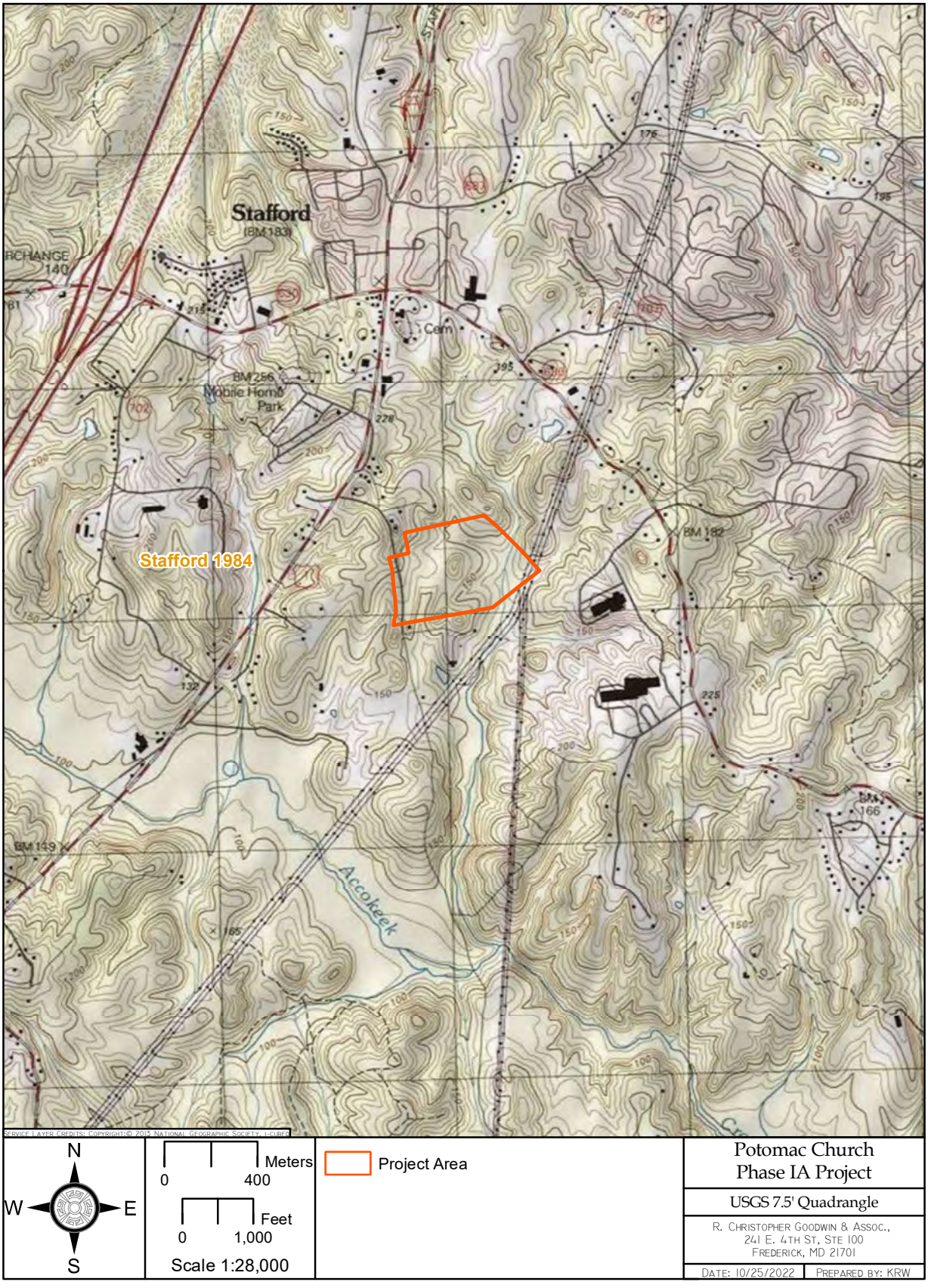

Figure 2. USGS Stafford, Virginia quadrangle (1984) excerpt showing the project area

Chapter II

Natural and Cultural Setting

Natural Setting

The project area is located in the Coastal Plain Physiographic Province in Stafford County, Virginia. The underlying geological material is the Potomac Formation, Cretaceous sands interbedded with sandy clay and silt (USGS 2022). The proposed project area includes upland ridges and knolls as well as tributary drainages of Accokeek Creek, and is situated at approximately 115 to 200 feet (ft) (35.1 to 61.0 meters [m]) above mean sea level (AMSL).

The soils mapped in the Project area include poorly drained, well drained, and somewhat excessively drained soils (Figure 3). Approximately 11 ac (61.62 ha) of the Project area is mapped as poorly drained soils (the Bladen series), and these areas have a low potential for significant prehistoric archaeological sites. None of the prehistoric archaeological sites recorded in the study area are entirely within areas of poorly drained soils, although one historic site is recorded within such an area. Therefore, poorly drained soils could have a higher potential for historic archaeological sites; otherwise, they also have a low potential for historic archaeological sites. The remaining portions of the Project area, mapped as containing better drained soils, have a higher potential to contain historic and prehistoric archaeological sites.

There are portions of the project area that are over 15 percent slope, totaling approximately 19.7 ac (8.0 ha) (Figure 4). Areas with slopes this steep are unlikely to have archaeological sites except in caves or rock shelters, and therefore have a low potential for archaeological sites unless sites already are recorded there. Areas with potential disturbance were noted in two locations, associated with a utility easement and a road (Figure 4). However, archaeological sites previously have been recorded in both areas and it is uncertain how much disturbance actually is present.

Stafford County enjoys a warm, continental climate with well-defined seasons. The growing season averages 222 days per year. Total annual precipitation averages 100.3 cm (39.5 in), with rainfall distributed evenly throughout the year (Isgrig and Strobel 1974:122).

Previous Investigations

Nine cultural resource investigations are recorded within the study area (Figure 5; Table 1). These investigations were completed for road expansion, development, and medical facility projects. One of the surveys (Tyrer and Muir 2019) traversed a small portion of the project area, and identified no sites within the project area. Two other studies were located to the southwest (Corle *et al.* 2006) and north (Stewart *et al.* 2012) of the project area. These studies identified five archaeological sites, which are discussed below.
In addition, the project area itself was surveyed previously and a report was prepared, but was not submitted to the VDHR for review. The report on the previous survey is included as Appendix I to this report. The previous study results are referenced, as necessary, in the results discussion in Chapter IV.

Previously Identified Archaeological Sites and Above-Ground Resources

Data on archaeological sites, historic properties and districts listed in the NRHP, and cemeteries were reviewed in the VCRIS database and the other resources mentioned above. The research identified 27 built resources and 16 archaeological sites within the study area for the Project. None of the built resources but three of the archaeological sites are located within the project area (Figures 5 and 6). Four cemeteries has been recorded within the study area and none extend into the project area.

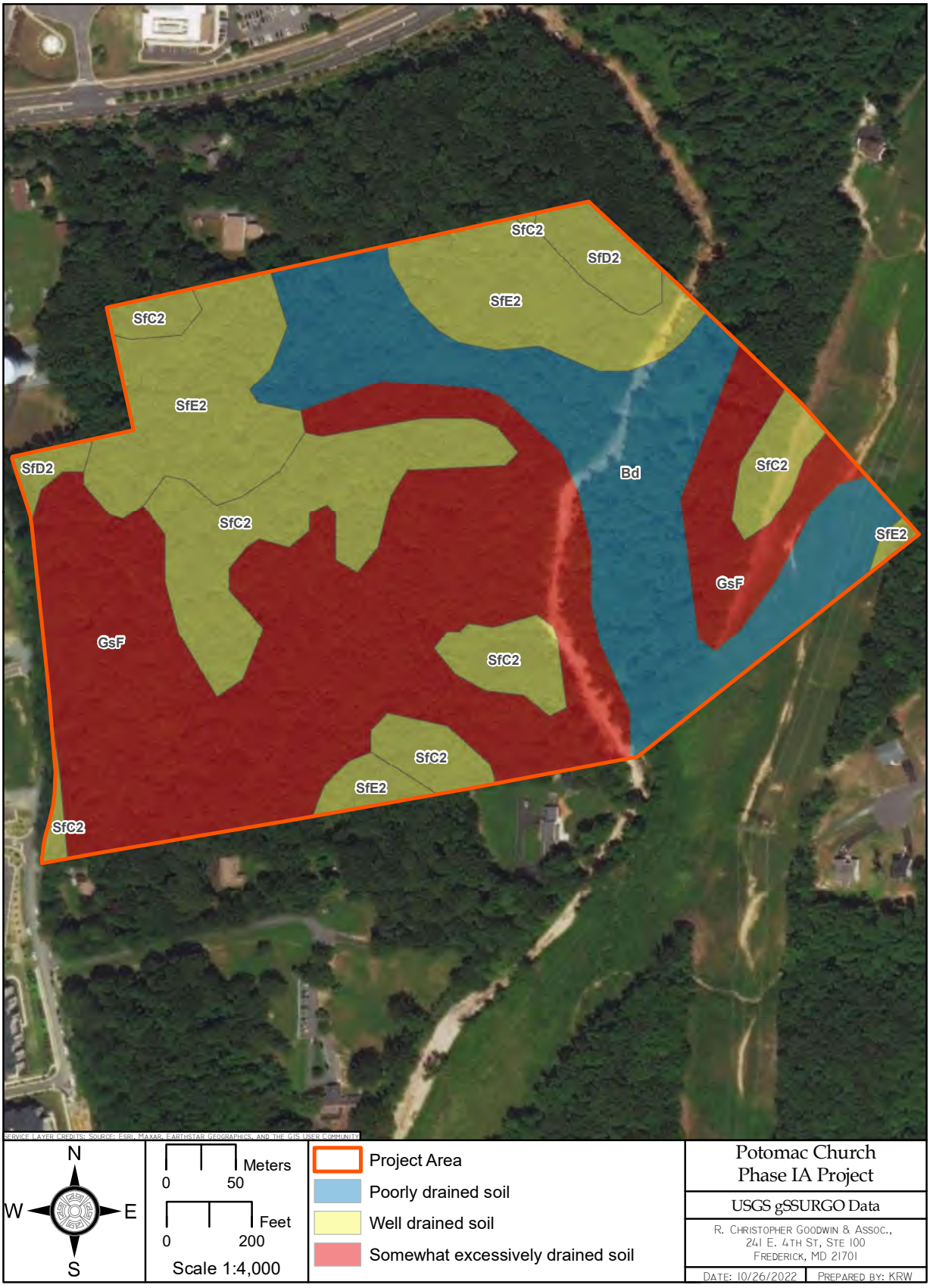

Figure 3. Aerial photographic excerpt showing soils in the project area

Figure 4. Aerial photographic excerpt showing areas of steep slope and potential disturbance within the project area

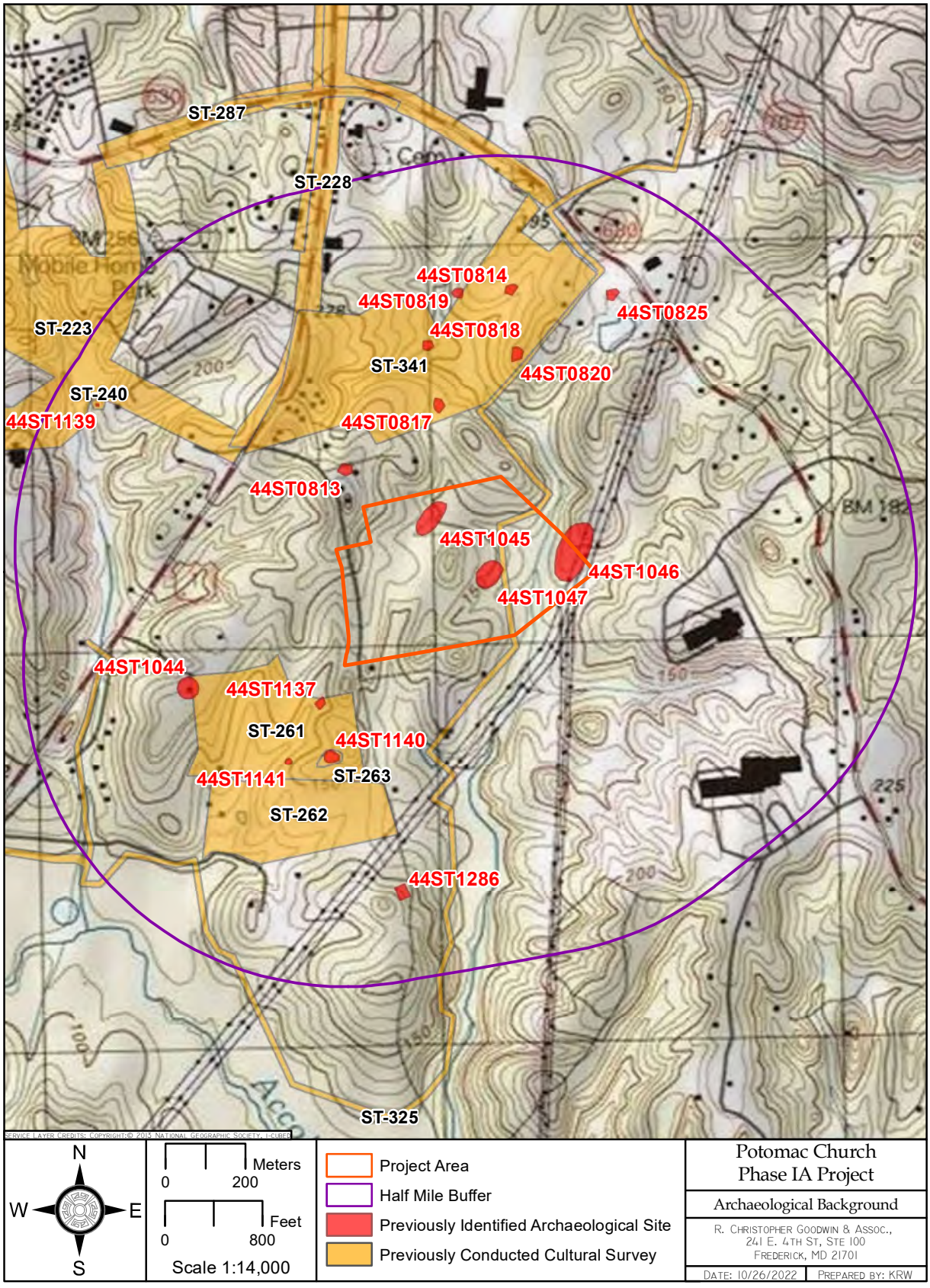

Figure 5. **Excerpt from the Stafford, Virginia USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle map, showing the locations of previous surveys and previously identified archaeological sites within 0.5 mi (0.8 km) of the project area**

Table 1. Previous cultural resources surveys located within 0.5 mi (0.8 km) of the project area

Report Number	County	Title	Author	Affiliation	Year
ST-223	Stafford	Cultural Resources Survey for the Proposed Changes to the State Route 630/I-95 Interchange, Stafford County, Virginia	Katherine Kosalko, Megan Rupnik	Louis Berger Group (Louis Berger and Associates)	2011
ST-228	Stafford	A Phase I Archaeological Survey of Stafford County Streetscape Enhancement Project, Stafford County, Virginia	Clifton Huston	Dominion Engineering Associates, Inc.	2012
ST-240	Stafford	Architectural Survey and Clark Family Cemetery Delineation and Evaluation Route 630 Interchange, Stafford County, Virginia	Emily Calhoun, Hallie Hearnes	Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc.	2012
ST-261	Stafford	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for Abberly at South Campus (Parcels 16, 16H, and 16lL and Portions of Parcels 16B and 16J), Stafford County, Virginia	Brynn Stewart, Sandra DeChard, and Dane Magoon	Cultural Resources, Inc.	2012
ST-262	Stafford	A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey for the Approximately 25.2-Acre Smith Parcel, Stafford County, Virginia	Brynn Stewart, Sandra DeChard, and Dane Magoon	Cultural Resources, Inc.	2012
ST-263	Stafford	A Verification and Delineation Study of a Cemetery (VDHR #089-5424) Located within the Proposed Abberly at South Campus Development, Stafford County, Virginia	Brynn Stewart, Dane Magoon	Cultural Resources, Inc.	2012
ST-287	Stafford	Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of the Courthouse Road/Route 1 Widening Project, Stafford County, Virginia	Earl E. Proper, Kevin McCloskey, LeeAnne R. Brooks, Danae Peckler, Heather Dollins Staton	Dovetail Cultural Resource Group, LLC	2015
ST-325	Stafford	Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the Accokeek Creek Sewer Alignment	Carol D. Tyrer and Dawn M. Muir	Circa – Cultural Resource Management, LLC	2019
ST-341	Stafford	Phase I Archeological Survey and Phase II Evaluative Testing Medicorp Proposed Hospital, Stafford, Virginia	Bryan Corle Lynn Jones, and Joseph Balicki	John Milner Associates, Inc.	2006

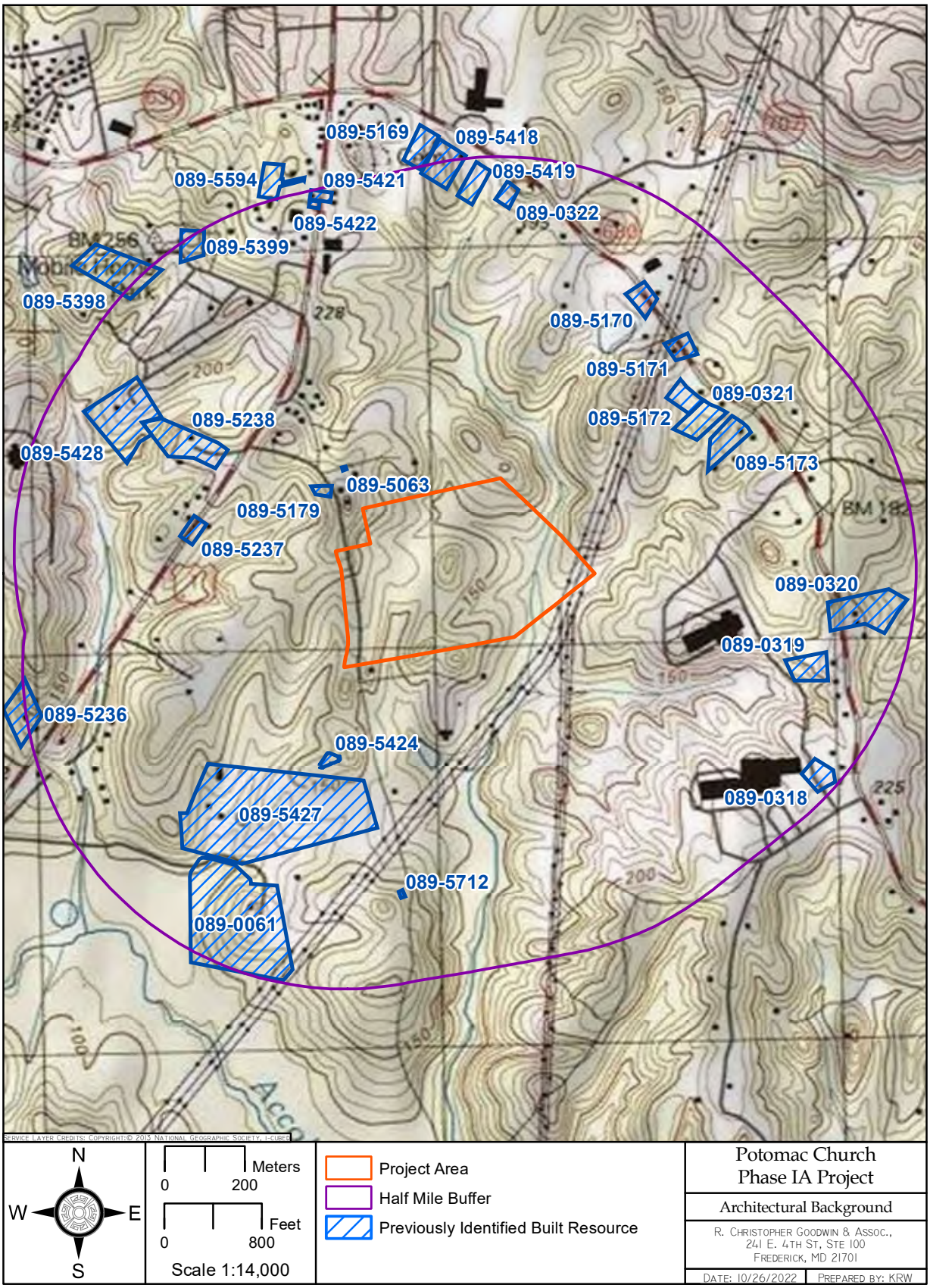

Figure 6. **Excerpt from the Stafford, Virginia USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle maps showing the locations of previously identified above-ground resources within 0.5 mi (0.8 km) of the project area**

Three of the 16 archaeological sites recorded within the study area are located in the project area (Figure 5; Table 2). These sites are a first half of the twentieth century possible icehouse pit and a bottle dump (44ST1045), a Late Archaic to Early Woodland lithic scatter (44ST0146), and a lithic scatter of undetermined prehistoric period (44ST1047). None of these sites have been evaluated for NRHP eligibility. Near the project area to the north, south and west, archaeological sites include eight historic sites, three prehistoric sites, and two sites with historic and prehistoric components. One prehistoric site is Middle Woodland in date, while the remaining prehistoric components are of unknown period. The historic components range from the eighteenth to twentieth centuries. Prehistoric site types include camps, lithic scatters, and a quarry, while historic site types include dwellings, farmsteads, and cemeteries. One cemetery site (44ST1140) has been determined by the VDHR to be potentially NRHP eligible, while three sites have been determined by the VDHR to not be eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. The remaining sites have not been evaluated for NRHP eligibility. A total of 85.7 percent of prehistoric sites are located within 200 m (656 ft) of water sources.

None of the 18 above-ground resources recorded within the study area are located within or overlap the project area (Figure 6; Table 3). The closest above-ground resources are house 089-5179 located 0.06 mi (0.10 km) from the project area and cemetery 089-5063 at 0.07 mi (0.11 km) away. The resources include 20 dwellings, 3 cemeteries, 2 commercial buildings, 1 double house, and 1 barn. The resources range in date from ca. 1750 to ca. 1960. Two of the resources, the ca. 1750 Cedar Hill Farm located 0.37 mi (0.60 km) southwest of the project area and the pre-1900 cemetery on Old Potomac Church Road situated 0.14 mi (0.23 km) south/southwest of the project area, have been determined by the VDHR to be potentially NRHP eligible. Fifteen of the resources have been determined by the VDHR to not be eligible for inclusion on the NRHP. The remaining resources have not been evaluated for inclusion on the NRHP.

Prehistoric Setting

The Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic Period

Traditional notions about the initial peopling of the North American continent have begun to challenge previous notions about the reach of the Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic period, traditionally defined as extending from about 12,000 B.C. to 6,500 B.C. Research at the Cactus Hill site (44SX202) in Sussex County has pushed back the beginning date for human occupation in Virginia back by about two millennia. There, two pre-Clovis components, identified by the presence of prismatic blades and blade cores found in association with hearth-like features, have been dated to 15,070+70 B.P. and 16,670+730 B.P., respectively (Boyd 2003:63). In addition, similar artifact assemblages have been identified at the Williamson site (44DW1) in Dinwiddie County, which Hall (1999, quoted in Boyd 2003:70) may represent "possibly the largest Clovis chert quarry and base camp in all of North America."

Beyond the exciting new perspectives offered by sites like Cactus Hill and Williamson, however, the way in which archaeologists view subsequent periods also has changed. Numerous studies have tended to consolidate the Paleo-Indian and Early Archaic periods, based on data derived from investigations at multi-component sites with Paleo-Indian components. These studies have suggested that adaptive patterns remained relatively static throughout the period (Gardner 1979, 1983), although lithic technologies, elements of the basic tool kit, and the choice of "coalescent locations" did undergo some changes as the Paleo-Indian evolved toward the Early Archaic subperiod (Gardner 1989).

Diagnostic projectile points for the Paleo-Indian Period include Clovis, Mid-Paleo, and Dalton types, while side-notched and corner notched Palmer, Kirk, and Warren points represent the traditionally defined Early Archaic Period (Gardner 1980:3; Custer 1984:43). A base map illustrating the distribution of fluted point finds in Virginia shows that, except for the Flint Run Paleo-Indian complex, Paleo-Indian fluted points in Virginia are found most frequently in the counties south of Richmond and east of the Appalachians (Turner

Table 2. Previously identified archaeological sites located within 0.5 mi (0.8 km) of the project areaz

DHR Number	Site Types	Time Periods	NRHP Eligibility Status	Distance to Project Area (miles)
44ST0813	Cemetery	20th Century	Not evaluated	0.06
44ST0814	Cemetery	20th Century	Not evaluated	0.29
44ST0817	Dwelling, single, Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown, 18th Century: 4th quarter, 19th Century: 1st half	Not evaluated	0.12
44ST0818	Camp, temporary, Dwelling, single	Prehistoric/Unknown, 18th Century: 4th quarter, 19th Century: 1st half	Not evaluated	0.23
44ST0819	Camp, temporary, Lithic workshop	Middle Woodland	Not evaluated	0.30
44ST0820	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not evaluated	0.19
44ST0825	Quarry	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not evaluated	0.33
44ST1044	Farmstead	19th Century: 2nd quarter, 20th Century: 1st half	Not evaluated	0.24
44ST1045	Possible icehouse pit and a bottle dump	20th century: 1st half	Not evaluated	0
44ST1046	Lithic scatter	Late Archaic to Early Woodland	Not evaluated	0
44ST1047	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not evaluated	0
44ST1137	Civil War era activity site of indeterminate function	19th Century: 3rd quarter	DHR Evaluation Committee: Not Eligible	0.07
44ST1139	Cemetery	20th Century: 1st half	DHR Staff: Not Eligible	0.45
44ST1140	Cemetery	Colony to Nation, Antebellum Period, Civil War, Reconstruction and Growth, World War I to World War II	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible	0.14
44ST1141	Burned brush pile containing incidental domestic debris	19th Century, 19th Century: 2nd half, 20th Century: 1st half	DHR Evaluation Committee: Not Eligible	0.17
44ST1286	Cemetery	Early National Period, Antebellum Period, Civil War, Reconstruction and Growth, World War I to World War II	Not evaluated	0.36

Table 3. Previously identified above-ground resources located within 0.5 mi (0.8 km) of the project area

DHR Number	Property Name	Addresses	Type	Style	Date	NRHP Status
089-0061	Cedar Hill Farm	170 Jumping Branch Road	Single Dwelling	Vernacular	ca. 1750	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible
089-0318	Dent, Richard House	1688 Courthouse Road	Single Dwelling	Other	1890	Not Evaluated
089-0319	Costantino House, Oakview	1624 Courthouse Road	Single Dwelling	Vernacular	1910	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
089-0320	Winkler, Ellis B. House	1617 Courthouse Rd., Route 630	Single Dwelling	Vernacular	1910	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
089-0321	Shelton, Willard D. House, Courthouse Road	Courthouse Road, Route 630	Single Dwelling	Craftsman	1939	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
089-0322	Doris W. Kendall House, 1386 Courthouse Road	1386 Courthouse Road, 1386 Route 630	Single Dwelling	Craftsman	1920	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
089-5063	Parker Cemetery, Washington-Parker Cemetery	Johnson's Pride Lane	Cemetery	Not applicable	1917 - 1945	Not Evaluated
089-5169	House, 1326 Courthouse Road, House, 1348 Courthouse Road	1326 Courthouse Road, 1348 Courthouse Road, Route 630	Single Dwelling	Craftsman	ca. 1935	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
089-5170	House, 1461 Courthouse Road	1461 Courthouse Road	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	ca. 1950	Not Evaluated
089-5171	House, 1498 Courthouse Road	1498 Courthouse Road	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	ca. 1940	Not Evaluated
089-5172	House, 1502 Courthouse Road	1502 Courthouse Road	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	ca. 1945	Not Evaluated
089-5173	House, 1536 Courthouse Road	1536 Courthouse Road	Single Dwelling	No Discernable Style	ca. 1900	Not Evaluated
089-5179	House, 51 Old Potomac Church Road	51 Old Potomac Church Road	Single Dwelling	Vernacular	ca. 1900	Not Evaluated
089-5236	House, 1813 Jefferson Davis Highway	1813 Jefferson Davis Highway	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	ca. 1940	Not Evaluated
089-5237	Family Pizzeria, House, 1920 Jefferson Davis Highway	1920 Jefferson Davis Highway	Single Dwelling	Craftsman	ca. 1935	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
089-5238	House, 1949 Jefferson Davis Highway	1949 Jefferson Davis Highway - Alt US 1	Single Dwelling	Craftsman	ca. 1938	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
089-5398	Duplex, 67 Clarke Hill Road	67 Clarke Hill Road	Double House	Vernacular	ca. 1925	Not Evaluated
089-5399	House, 48 Clarke Hill Road	48 Clarke Hill Road	Single Dwelling	Vernacular	ca. 1960	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
089-5418	House, 1358 Courthouse Road	1358 Courthouse Road, Route 630	Single Dwelling	No Discernable Style	ca. 1950	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
089-5419	House, 1372 Courthouse Road	1372 Courthouse Road, Route 630	Single Dwelling	Colonial Revival, Cape Cod	ca. 1947	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
089-5421	Commercial Building, 2072 Jefferson Davis Highway	2072 Jefferson Davis Highway, Route 1	Commercial Building	No Discernable Style	ca. 1960	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
089-5422	Commercial Building, 2068 Jefferson Davis Highway	2068 Jefferson Davis Highway, Route 1	Commercial Building	No Discernable Style	Pre-1962	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
089-5424	Cemetery, Old Potomac Church Road	Old Potomac Church Road	Cemetery	No Discernable Style	Pre-1900	DHR Staff: Potentially Eligible
089-5427	Farm, 143 Jumping Branch Road	143 Jumping Branch Road	Single Dwelling	Other	Post-1880	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
089-5428	Woodmancy Farm		Barn	No Discernable Style	ca. 1945	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
089-5594	House, 2077 Jefferson Davis Hwy, Smith House	2077 Jefferson Davis Highway - Alt Route 1	Single Dwelling	Minimal Traditional	ca. 1942	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
089-5712	Cemetery, off of Old Potomac Church Road, Porter Family Cemetery	Old Potomac Church Road	Cemetery	No Discernable Style	ca. 1850	Not Evaluated

1989:80). Turner (1989:81) suggested that this area represented the northern edge of the oak-hickory forest type at the end of the Pleistocene. However, most palynologists have indicated that this area of southeastern Virginia was a northern pine-dominated forest into the early Holocene (e.g., Davis 1976; Delcourt and Delcourt 1981).

The environment during these periods was conditioned by the transition between late Pleistocene and Holocene climates. The Late Glacial episode of the terminal Pleistocene saw the "last effects of the glaciers upon climate in the Middle Atlantic area" (Custer 1984:44). Palynological and faunal data suggest a "mosaic" pattern of vegetation in areas south of present-day Pennsylvania (Custer 1984:44). Steponaitis (1983:39) suggested that the Late Glacial vegetational assemblage along Coastal Plain rivers such as the Patuxent "may have included spruce and pine as the dominant woody taxa, with stands of deciduous trees occurring in the more protected areas."

As the late Pleistocene transitioned into the early Holocene, summer temperatures moderated, winters became wetter, and both vegetation and fauna shifted in response. Recent research based on data from Cactus Hill suggests that this transition may have occurred earlier than previously thought on Virginia's coastal plain; palynological and charcoal samples from Early Archaic hearth features at that site suggest that, by 8,000 B.C., oak/hickory forests were well established, with oak the dominant species. Analysis of faunal assemblages from the same Cactus Hill contexts indicated that deer, (possibly) elk, smaller game animals, and a variety of fish a reptile species also may have comprised part of the Early Archaic diet (Barber 2003:122-123).

Gardner (1979, 1983) originally identified six site types in the Shenandoah Valley Paleo-Indian settlement system, which Custer (1989) argued might be more widely applicable in the Middle Atlantic. They included: (1) quarry sites; (2) quarry reduction stations; (3) quarry-related base camps; (4) base camp maintenance stations; (5) outlying hunting stations; and (6) isolated point finds. High-quality lithics were considered to be the focal point for the settlement system, and hunting was the subsistence base (Gardner 1979; Stewart 1980; Custer 1989). More recently, however, research in Inner Coastal Plain areas, where even the traditional Paleo-Indian tool kit was fashioned using a variety of lithic resources, has questioned the rigid application of this "lithic determinism" to areas outside of the Shenandoah Valley (Barber 2003:123).

As prehistoric settlement patterns and subsistence regimes began to adapt to the more diversified resource base that was fueled by the spread of oak-dominated forests, lifeways apparently stabilized. Bifaces of the Kirk Phase, which sometimes is viewed as transitional to the Archaic, may have developed during this time. Stewart (1980:6) has interpreted the use of rhyolite in the Great Valley during the Kirk Phase as indicative of expansion into new environmental zones, because the hunting-based economy refocused on more diverse species. In Northern Virginia, Johnson (1986:2-11) noted larger numbers of sites and projectile point finds from the Kirk Phase, which he also interpreted as a response to a more diverse subsistence base.

Analysis of the distribution of Paleo-Indian sites based upon DHR site forms demonstrates a definite tendency for them to cluster at the interface of the Piedmont and Inner Coastal Plain, where a wider variety of resources could be exploited (Barber 2003:123). The upland terraces of small interior stream drainages, which some have felt to be the most typical settings for Early Archaic settlement (Turner 1976:263), have not been surveyed systematically or intensively (Bogley *et al.* 1985:4-5).

The Archaic Period

The Archaic Period extended from 6,500 B.C. to 1,000 B.C., a time that included the traditional Middle Archaic (6,500 B.C. - 3,000 B.C.) and the Late Archaic (3,000 B.C. - 1,000 B.C.). Diagnostic artifacts of the Middle Archaic include bifurcate base St. Albans, LeCroy, and Kanawha points, as well as the Stanly, Morrow Mountain, Guilford, and Neville points (Custer 1984; Stewart 1980). The date of 6,050 B.C. marks the emergence of the full Holocene environment and corresponds to the beginning of the Atlantic climatic episode. This episode involved a warm and humid period that continued to about 5,000 B.C., followed by a cooling trend (Custer 1984:62-63).

Gardner summarized prehistoric adaptation in response to the Holocene environment:

> By 6,050 B.C., the Post-Pleistocene conditions had changed so dramatically that the adaptations of the long-lived Paleo-Indian-Early Archaic system could no longer function in a viable manner. The hunting emphasis was thus abandoned and general foraging rose to pre-eminence. This resulted in a major settlement shift away from primary focus on sources of cryptocrystalline stone and the distribution of generalized, but seasonally available set of resources (Gardner 1978:47).

For the southern Coastal Plain, Turner (1976:263) noted that the highest number of Archaic period sites were located in interior areas along freshwater streams. The pattern that emerges is one of a hunting-gathering subsistence base, with little or no reliance placed upon marine and riverine resources.

The Late Archaic period embraced yet another set of climatic shifts that saw the onset of warmer and drier conditions (Kavanagh 1982:9). In the Middle Atlantic, vegetation patterns included the reappearance of open grasslands, and an expansion of oak-hickory forests in the valley floors and on hillsides. Between approximately 2,650 - 940 B.C., the basic modern Holocene forests of the Middle Atlantic were established (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981).

Generally accepted diagnostic artifacts of the Late Archaic noted in proximate areas of southern Maryland (e.g., Charles County) include Piscataway, Vernon, Holmes, Susquehanna Broadspear, and Dry Brook projectile point types. The Late Archaic settlement pattern in Coastal Plain Virginia (Turner 1976:88) appears to have consisted primarily of scattered campsites focused on major rivers, as resident populations adopted an increasingly sedentary, less mobile, character. This trend continued into the Early Woodland period (Hodges 1991:202-203). Turner (1976:88) contended that prehistoric populations shifted to estuarine settings as the resources of interior ecosystems were depleted, although reliance on estuarine resources such as shellfish became markedly pronounced only later during the Middle Woodland (Hodges 1991:223).

The Woodland Period

The Woodland Period extended roughly from 1,000 B.C. to A.D. 1600. Turner's analysis of Woodland Period settlement patterns in the Atlantic Coastal Plain province contended that the highest number of Woodland Period occupations would be found in transitional estuarine zones, defined as those areas in which fresh and salt water mix (Turner 1976:82). The King George County shoreline of the Potomac River lies within this type of transitional zone.

The Early Woodland Period generally is dated from about 1,000 B.C. - 500 B.C. (Gardner 1982). In King George County, characteristic ceramics of the period include steatite-tempered Marcey Creek Plain; schist- and grog-tempered Bushnell; horneblende-tempered Dames Quarter; and Croaker Landing Ware (Waselkov 1981). Some researchers (e.g., Wesler *et al.* 1981) also include Popes Creek Net-Impressed ceramics in the Early Woodland, although others associate this ware type with the Middle Woodland Period (Gardner 1982; Stewart 1981; Blanton 1992:73). Projectile points associated with Early Woodland sites include fishtail and corner-notched forms, as well as Calvert and Rossville points (Wesler *et al.* 1981:183).

Gardner (1982:58-60) proposed two settlement pattern models for the Late Archaic/Early Woodland periods in the Inner Coastal Plain. His "fusion-fission" model suggests that macro-social population units came together seasonally along both fresh and salt water estuaries to exploit fish runs, and dispersed at other times to form micro-social unit camps involved in exploiting other resources. The "seasonal shift" model suggested that the same population formed macro-social unit and micro-social unit camps in both fresh water and salt water zones, moving laterally between these zones on a seasonal basis (Gardner 1982:59).

The Middle Woodland Period (ca. 500 B.C. - A.D. 1000) in the Coastal Plain appears to continue the Early Woodland settlement patterns elucidated by Gardner. Potter's (1982) research on Chicacoan settlements suggests that, between approximately A.D. 200 - 550, many sites were small and dispersed. Site types for the early Middle Woodland

period included small, low-density estuarine shell middens and small habitation sites located in the interior. Potter (1982:367) postulated that the small middens represented family band resource procurement sites, and that the large middens were representative of seasonal fall and winter base camps. Later Middle Woodland manifestations involve large midden sites located on necklands and coves; these may represent seasonal population gatherings for communal resource procurement (Blanton 1992:84). An increase in sites during this period is consistent with Turner's (1976) view that prehistoric populations increasingly moved to exploit riverine and estuarine environments throughout the Late Archaic and Woodland periods.

Diagnostic artifacts of the Middle Woodland include the "virtually ubiquitous" Mockley Cord-Marked and Net-Impressed ceramics (Blanton 1992:73), and gravel-tempered Nomini wares, dated A.D. 875 and A.D. 895, respectively (Waselkov 1981:7-8). Blanton (1992:73) feels that the latter type may signify the beginning of an increasing provincialism as groups coalesced late in the period. Middle Woodland projectile points commonly found in the lower Potomac watershed of southern Maryland include Fox Creek, Selby Bay, and (for the terminal Middle Woodland) Jack's Reef types; however, no similar set of diagnostics has been defined for Virginia's Potomac River estuary. No definitive evidence of horticulture has been found in the region for this period.

The Late Woodland Period generally is defined as extending from approximately A.D. 1000 - 1600. Three specific ceramic types, together with characteristic Late Woodland triangular projectile points, are associated with Late Woodland occupations along the lower Potomac estuary. By approximately A.D. 900, shell-tempered Townsend ceramics dominated cultural assemblages in southern Maryland (Clark 1980:18) and across most of Virginia (Turner 1992:103). However, shell-tempered Townsend tradition subsequently became increasingly identified with southeastern Virginia, while sand and crushed quartz tempered Potomac Creek Ware began to define sites in the Potomac watershed near the Inner Coastal Plain/ Fall Line (Egloff and Potter 1982:112). While Potomac Creek ceramics have been identified most closely with the historically known Piscataway Indians of southern Maryland (Clark 1980:8), Potter (1976:62) suggested that its presence in sites in Virginia may indicate a continuing, although not always amicable, relationship between the Late Woodland tribes of southern Maryland and the Virginia tribes of the lower Potomac.

Waselkov (1981) and Potter (1982:377) defined an additional Late Woodland ware type from sites on the southern Potomac shoreline. Yeocomico Ware, with dates ranging from approximately A.D. 1480 - 1500 (Waselkov 1981:8), is a crushed shell-tempered ceramic with a clayey to slightly sandy matrix. Decorative markings on the shell-smoothed exterior include horizontal cord impressions or vertical lines of punctations. In addition, an undecorated variation called "Yeocomico scraped" also has been identified. Yeocomico Ware occurs in two major vessel forms: hemispherical bowls and globular jars with semi-conical to rounded bases. Potter suggested that, due to similarities in form, matrix, and decorative motif, Yeocomico Ware may be related to the Chickahominy wares found on sites in the James and Chickahominy River drainages (Potter 1982:377).

During the Late Woodland Period, prehistoric residents of the Coastal Plain developed the social and economic infrastructures that characterized this region at contact. Evidence suggests that the prehistoric subsistence base began to turn to plant husbandry between A.D. 700 – 900; float samples from the White Oak site (44WM119) in nearby Westmoreland County produced several elements that indicated the presence of maize in Late Woodland components (Turner 1992:102). Four factors appear to have governed the choice of village location: proximity to estuarine resources; proximity to fresh water springs; proximity to marsh areas; and location on soils conducive to horticulture (Potter 1976:35).

Villages associated with shell middens and located adjacent to coves or tributary embayments of the Potomac, constituted the primary site types in the area; however, in most instances, these groupings were not palisaded, but were "internally dispersed," a site description first proposed by Potter (1982)(Turner 1992:110). Large villages of the size and scope of Patawomecke (44ST2) appear to have been the exception rather than the rule during the early Late Woodland. With the exception of a

brief hiatus around A.D. 900, the full-blown Late Woodland village system developed by A.D. 1300 (Potter 1982:370-371). The number and frequency of smaller sites such as small estuarine shell middens and interior base camp/procurement sites declined, although they did not disappear completely (Potter 1976:35; Potter 1982:370).

Historic Setting

Settlement to Society (1607-1750)

The recorded history of Stafford County can be traced to the early seventeenth century, when John Smith explored the upper reaches of the Potomac River in 1608. Smith's map (Stephenson 1981:15) depicted a large Indian village, Patawomeck, between the mouths of Potomac Creek and Aquia Creek, in Stafford County in the area of Marlborough Point (Stafford County Historical Society 2019). Patawomeck was identified as containing "kings houses". In actuality, at least ten villages were located in the area, "each consisting of 2 to 100 longhouses" (Stafford County Historical Society 2019).

Smith's 1608 map also shows that he explored the upper reaches of Aquia Creek and the Rappahannock River, identified as "Tappohanock River", to the fall line, which is along the southern boundary of Stafford County (Stephenson 1981:15; Rappahannock Early Settlement n.d.). Although European traders subsequently plied the navigable rivers forming the boundaries of Stafford County, their expeditions apparently did not penetrate the interior section of the county.

The first English settlers in what became Stafford County were the Catholic Brent family, who settled the mouth of Aquia Creek in 1647 (Stafford County Historical Society 2019). In 1649, the area was included in the Northern Neck grant, later known as the Fairfax grant, a large grant given to supporters of Charles II, while he was exiled in France. This grant to six loyalists comprised 5.2 million acres between the Rappahannock and the Potomac Rivers. When Charles II returned to the throne in 1660, he confirmed the grant to his supporters. The proprietors appointed land agents to sell land in Northern Neck and to collect quitrents. The administration of the Northern Neck grant descended through several generations, ending with the death of Thomas, Sixth Lord Fairfax, in 1781. Since Lord Fairfax remained a loyalist during the Revolutionary War, the State of Virginia claimed the unsold land of the Fairfax Grant in 1779 (The Fairfax Grant n.d.).

During the late seventeenth century, the area that became Stafford County represented the northern reach of English settlement. The most populated area of the colony was around Jamestown in southeastern Virginia. During the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, the English population gradually expanded through settlement along the numerous Tidewater rivers, including the Potomac and the Rappahannock. Early Virginia originally was divided into eight shires. The northernmost reach of English settlement initially was called Charles River Shire, but renamed York Shire in 1643 (Atlas of Historical County Boundaries-Virginia 2000). By 1664, Stafford County had achieved sufficient population defined as "100 tithable persons", or 500 persons, and was carved from the northernmost section of York Shire (Boogher 1899:vi; Traceries 1992:10). Stafford County was represented in the House of Burgesses in 1666 (Boogher 1899:v). The county boundaries encompassed a larger acreage than the current county (Atlas of Historical County Boundaries-Virginia 2000).

Seventeenth and early eighteenth century European settlers established dispersed plantations along the banks of the navigable rivers, such as the Potomac and lower Rappahannock. In 1700, Virginia's population numbered 58,560 persons; by 1720, the population had grown to 87,757. During the next twenty years, the colony's population surged to 180,440 (Salmon and Campbell 1994:92). This rapid population growth was reflected in the expansion of settlement outward from Jamestown. In 1710, the modern area of Stafford County was outside the most populated area of the Virginia colony; by the 1720s and 1730s, Stafford County, was well as nearby King George, Spotsylvania, and Caroline counties comprised the northwest frontier of the colony (Kulikoff 1986:95).

Throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, Virginia's agricultural economy in the Tidewater was rooted firmly in the plantation tobacco farming system that used the labor of indentured and enslaved persons (Greenhorne

& O'Mara 1993:10). Tobacco grown along the Rappahannock River was particularly prized for its flavor ("Stafford, Virginia: Our American Story" 2014). Enslaved persons were brought to the Rappahannock Valley during the late 1600s to work the tobacco fields (Stafford County African American History n.d.). Depressed tobacco prices during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries contributed to a series of economic depressions (Kulikoff 1986:79). Attempts by the Virginia legislature to mitigate the economic impact of these depressions focused on encouraging town development and on regulations governing the quality of tobacco exports. Attempts at legislating town development failed; the tobacco plantation centered economy, with its focus on export to European traders, lent itself towards independent outposts rather than centralized towns (Kulikoff 1986:106-107). As a result, town development was slow in the Tidewater region during the seventeenth century.

One early effort at town formation in Stafford County was the establishment of the town of Marlborough established in 1691 at Marlborough Point at the mouth of Potomac Creek. Marlborough Point was selected as the public port for Stafford County. The town had tobacco warehouses, a fishing industry, and also was the site of the county courthouse (Traceries 1992:10). However, when the courthouse burned in 1714, the town site gradually was abandoned (Stafford County Historical Society 2019; Traceries 1992:10).

A more successful town planting was the establishment of Falmouth at the fall line of the Rappahannock River. Both Falmouth, then located in King George County, and Fredericksburg were chartered in 1727-1728 (Stafford County History n.d.; Stephenson 1981:21; Historic Falmouth 2021). Falmouth was located at the westernmost point of navigation along the Rappahannock River. The town became an important river port with a tobacco inspection station, wharves, warehouses, and a ferry (Stafford County Historical Society 2019; Traceries 1992:10). Products from further inland were collected in Falmouth via a network of tobacco rolling roads and shipped to foreign markets down the Rappahannock River (Historic Falmouth 2021; Stafford County Historical Society 2019; Traceries 1992:28).

Colony to Nation/Early National Period/Antebellum Period (1750 - 1860)

During this period, the boundaries of current Stafford County were established. During the mid-eighteenth century, the boundaries of Stafford County contained only land fronting on the Potomac River from Chopawamsic Creek on the north to Upper Machodoc Creek on the south (Stephenson 1981:21). By December 1776, an act established new boundaries for both Stafford and King George Counties. The borders of both counties were reconfigured to contain land stretching from the Potomac River to the Rappahannock River (Harris 1990:13). The town of Falmouth then became located in Stafford County (Stephenson 1981:21; Atlas of Historical County Boundaries-Virginia 2000).

Falmouth continued to be a major regional shipping point through the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (Historic Falmouth 2021). Tobacco continued to be the major agricultural crop shipped through the port until the end of the eighteenth century. Falmouth also became an industrial center with the establishment of Hunter's Iron Works, ca. 1750. Hunter's Iron Works manufactured weapons, equipment, and hospital supplies to support the continental troops during the Revolutionary War (Traceries 1992:43; Historic Falmouth 2021). By the end of the century, the Falmouth also had cotton warehouses and three flour mills, representing a major transition from tobacco production to grain and other agricultural products (Stafford County Historical Society 2019; Historic Falmouth 2021; Leithoff *et al.* 2016:13). The labor used in the agricultural fields, in the mills and in the iron works often were enslaved who arrived as cargo to Falmouth (Stafford County African American History n.d.).

The Revolutionary War was supported by the residents of Stafford County. Few events occurred in the county. British General Cornwallis sent British cavalry to Fredericksburg. Both Fredericksburg and Falmouth were evacuated and Hunter's Iron Works were partially disman-

tled. In 1776, a British ship destroyed the house of William Brent overlooking the Potomac River (Traceries 1992:33). Wagon trains of allied French troops under Rochambeau traversed Stafford County on their way to and from the Siege at Yorktown. An American soldier noted in his journal that a wagon train camped at Potomac Creek November 11-13, 1781 (44 ST1014) (Leithoff *et al.* 2016:14).

The first federal census in 1790 recorded the population in Stafford County as numbering 9,588 (Family Search n.d.). By 1810, Stafford County's population numbered about 4,200 enslaved Blacks, 350 free Blacks, and 5,400 Whites (Stafford County African American History n.d.). Throughout the decades of the nineteenth century, the total population of the county generally declined, reaching a total population of 8,555 in 1860 (Family Search n.d.). During the War of 1812, British troops on their way to Washington, D.C., anchored in the mouth of Potomac Creek. The troops landed and raided nearby Marlborough Point (Traceries 1992:33).

During this period, transportation routes in the county improved. By the mid-eighteenth century, a stage coach road traversed the county. The general route was inland from the coast to accommodate easier stream crossings (Stephenson 1981:25). By the 1820s, the stage coach road crossed the county line between Prince William County at Chopawamsic Creek and linked Aquia, Stafford County Courthouse and Falmouth before continuing southward (Traceries 1992:29; Stephenson 1981:39). The present day Route 1 generally follows the early stage coach route (Traceries 1992:29). By the 1860s, historic maps show that a number of roads criss-crossed the interior of Stafford County linking dispersed farmsteads with small towns (Figure 6).

In 1834, the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad was formed to link Richmond with the port at Aquia Creek. The railroad reached Fredericksburg in 1837. Passengers and goods were then transported in coaches overland to steamboats leaving from both Potomac Creek and Aquia Creek to Washington, D.C. (Traceries 1992:29; Stafford County Historical Society 2019). The railroad was completed to Aquia Landing at the mouth of Aquia Creek in 1842 (Stafford County Historical Society 2019). A trip between Richmond and Washington, D.C., that formerly took 36 hours by stage coach, took only 12 hours by railroad and steamboat (Traceries 1992:30).

During the nineteenth century, agriculture production in Stafford County transitioned from solely tobacco to a mix of tobacco, grains, cotton, and livestock. In 1850, over 58,900 bushels of wheat were grown. In 1860, the primary crops included tobacco (148,075 pounds), corn (182,104 bushels), wheat (61,919 bushels), oats (54,464 bushels), and cotton (10,570 pounds) (Traceries 1992:20). Livestock raising also became an important agricultural activity and included horses, cows, oxen, and other cattle (Traceries 1992:20).

The Civil War (1861-1865)

During the Civil War, Stafford County became a logistics and supply area for both the Confederate and Union forces at various times between 1861 and 1865. When the war began in April 1961, the U.S. government seized four steamships that plied the Potomac River between Washington, D.C., and Aquia Landing for Union use. The Confederates seized Aquia Landing and fortified it against Union occupation. Confederate forces retained Aquia Landing until early 1862, when they learned that the Union troops were planning an offensive on Richmond using Aquia as a base. The Confederates destroyed their base, removed the cannon, and burned rail ties and bridges while retreating southward. By spring 1862, Union troops were rebuilding Aquia Landing for their use, and Union troops were taking up positions along the north side of the Rappahannock River. The plantation house of Chatham on the north side of the river southeast of Falmouth became the Union headquarters (Traceries 1992:34). Union troops held Stafford County until August 1862, when General Robert E. Lee advanced northward and engaged Union troops at the Second Battle of Manassas (Traceries 1992:34-35).

Stafford County remained in Confederate hands until after the Battle of Antietam, Maryland, in November 1862. The newly appointed commander Union General Ambrose Burnside conceived a strategy to surprise Lee by racing

him to Richmond. One hundred thousand Union troops marched southward along the Warrenton Road and prepared to cross the Rappahannock River towards Richmond. Union troops occupied Stafford Heights on the north side of the Rappahannock River. Burnside ordered that pontoon bridges be delivered to Falmouth to cross the Rappahannock River, but the shipment was delayed. The delay allowed time for Confederate troops to fortify the area south of Fredericksburg (American Battlefield Trust n.d.).

When Union troops began installing the pontoon bridges on December 11, 1862, across the Rappahannock River to Fredericksburg, Confederate snipers harassed the workers, halting the bridge buildings efforts. To rid the Fredericksburg of sniper, Union artillery shelled the town for four hours. Next, Union soldiers rowed across the river to clear out the snipers from Fredericksburg. The Confederates withdrew after a few hours of house-to-house fighting. On December 12, the Union crossed the Rappahannock River and occupied Fredericksburg (American Battlefield Trust n.d.).

The main fighting in the Battle of Fredericksburg occurred on December 13 when the Union attacked Confederate positions south of the Rappahannock River. The Union troops were repulsed with heavy casualties. A lull in the fighting occurred on December 14, and, on December 15, Union troops withdrew to the north side of the Rappahannock (American Battlefield Trust n.d.). While the Confederates won the battle, Union troops continued to occupy Stafford County throughout the duration of the war. A large body of Union soldiers were encamped throughout the county. Food and livestock from county farms were requisitioned to support the troops. In addition, trees and fences were felled for firewood. The multi-year occupation depleted the agricultural and forestry resources of the county (Traceries 1992:34-35).

The Union occupation in Stafford County was a boon for enslaved persons. More than 10,000 enslaved freedom seekers left their plantations to cross to the north shore of the Rappahannock River to freedom behind the Union lines. These persons then travelled north from Aquia Landing to contraband camps in Washington, D.C. (Stafford County African American History n.d.).

Reconstruction and Growth/World War I to Present (1865-2022)

Stafford County, along with other Tidewater counties in Virginia, suffered severely as a result of the Civil War, and its population declined significantly. In 1870, the county had a population of 6,420. The county's population would not surpass its 1860 population total until 1940. In 1950, the population rose to 11,902, the first time that the county population was above 10,000 (Family Search n.d.). In 1970, the county population rose to 24,587. In 1991, the county was recorded with 63,051 residents (Traceries 1992:8). During the early decades of the twentieth-first century, the population passed 100,000. In 2000, the county's population numbered 92,446 (Library of Virginia 2019). By 2020, the county population reached 156,927. Of this total, 70 percent were white, 20 percent were Black, and 3.6 percent were Asian (U.S. Census Bureau 2020).

Agriculture in Stafford recovered slowly following the end of the Civil War. The impacts of having over 100,000 Union troops camped in the county and living off the land during 1862-1863 strained the local agricultural resources (Stafford County Government n.d.). In addition, the outcome of the Civil War was felt in dramatic changes in labor with the ending of slavery. The overall number of acres of improved farmland in the county decreased between 1860, when 62,377 acres were farmed, and 1880, when 45,963 acres were farmed (Traceries 1992:20). Former large plantations were divided into smaller farms. The land had to be replenished and the agricultural economy rebuilt. The primary crops during the 1870s and 1880s were wheat and oats, and livestock included horses, cows, sheep, and swine (Traceries 1992:20). Stafford County remained primarily agricultural through the first half of the twentieth century (Traceries 1992:20-21).

Transportation improvements including rail and roads continued throughout this time period. The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad that originally terminated at Aquia Landing was extended north to join with the Washington and Alexandria Railroad in Quan-

tico during the late nineteenth century (Traceries 1992:7). This eliminated the steamship link to Washington, D.C.

The advent of motorized vehicles, including automobiles and trucks, resulted in the need for road improvements at the national, state, and county levels. Two major highways constructed through Stafford County included Route 1 and Interstate 95. Route 1 was constructed during the 1910s by linking historic sections of the stage coach road to form a continuous highway along the Atlantic seaboard. The road was enlarged in 1923 and designated Route 1 in 1925 (Traceries 1992:25, 31). During the 1950s, President Eisenhower instituted the interstate highway system. Interstate 95 which bisects the county, was completed through Stafford County during the 1960s (Stafford County Government, n.d.). These two highways linked Stafford County to areas of northern Virginia and Washington, D.C. By 1991, 80 percent of Stafford County residents commuted for work to areas outside the county boundaries, and residential communities were constructed on former farmland (Traceries 1992:8).

Chapter III

Research Design and Methodology

Research Design

The objectives of the Phase I archaeological investigation were to identify surface and sub-surface cultural resources, and to assess the preliminarily significance of such resources, applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). The study was designed to provide a preliminary determination of: (1) the nature, age, and function of the resource; (2) the horizontal and vertical boundaries of the resource; and, (3) the integrity of the resource. These objectives were met through a combination of archival background research; archaeological field investigations; and report preparation.

Archival Research Methods

Background research provided data on previously recorded archaeological sites and structures in the project areas and within a 0.5-mi (0.8-km) vicinity, and identified historic contexts and themes that provided guidance in assessing the potential significance of archaeological identified in or near the project area. Information on previously recorded sites, structures, and surveys in the project area and the vicinity was obtained from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' on-line V-CRIS system.

Archaeological Predictive Model

Areas of archaeological potential were determined for the Project area (Figure 7). Recorded site locations were areas of high archaeological potential. Outside of the recorded site locations, the following areas also were considered to possess a high potential to contain archaeological sites. All but one of the prehistoric sites previously recorded in the Study Area were located within 200 m (656 ft) of water sources, and all but one of the prehistoric and historic sites were situated at least partially within better drained soils. Therefore, such areas possessed a high potential for archaeological sites. Poorly drained soils were considered to possess a low potential for prehistoric sites and generally for historic sites unless sites had been recorded in such areas, as were slopes over 15 percent for all types of sites unless sites had been recorded in such areas. The remaining portions of the Project area were considered to have a moderate archaeological potential. Approximately 39.2 ac (15.9 ha) had a high archaeological potential, 5.9 ac (2.4 ha) a moderate archaeological potential, and 4.5 ac (1.8 ha) a low archaeological potential.

Archaeological Field Methods

For the high potential areas, the archaeological survey consist of controlled systematic shovel testing at 15 m (49.2 ft) intervals. For the moderate potential areas, survey consisted of 15 to 25 m (49.2 to 82 ft) interval shovel test excavation. Low potential areas were examined by pedestrian survey. Some planned shovel tests were not excavated due to standing water, existing disturbances, or slopes in excess of 15 percent. All areas not subjected to shovel testing were examined through pedestrian survey.

In accordance with VDHR guidelines, shovel tests measured 40 centimeters (cm) (15.7 inches [in]) in diameter. Shovel tests were excavated to a minimum depth of 10 cm (3.9 in) into culturally sterile subsoil. Soil was excavated in layers following natural stratigraphy into culturally sterile subsoils. All excavated soils were dry-screened through 0.25-in (0.635-cm) hardware cloth. Locations of shovel tests were documented using sub-meter accuracy GPS units or measured to those that were so documented. Stratigraphic data were documented using Munsell Soil Color Chart (revised 1998) designations and standard soil nomenclature.

Digital imagery comprised the collected photo-documentation. Photographic records

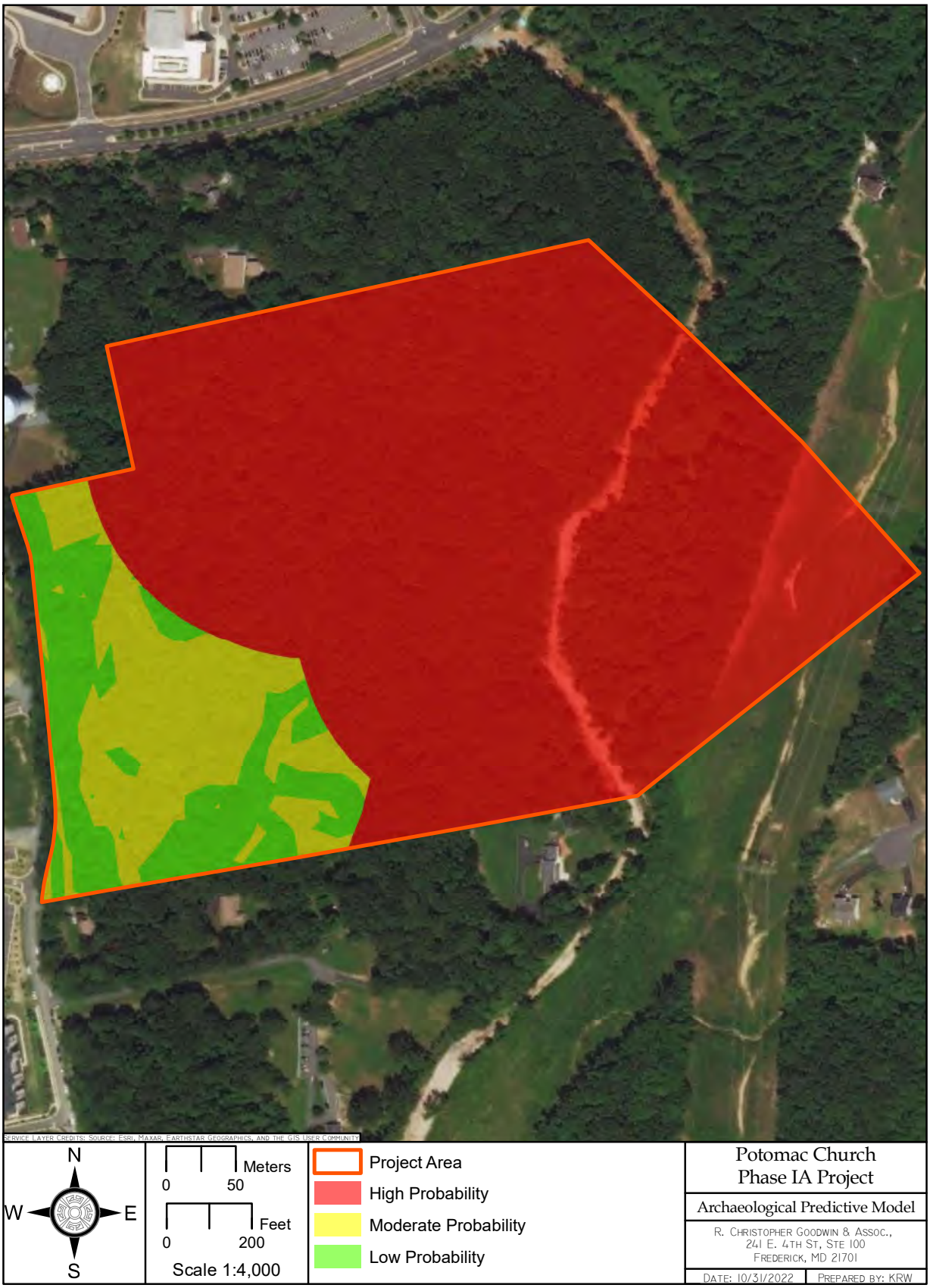

Figure 7. Aerial photographic excerpt showing the archaeological potential zones in the project area

were maintained during the present investigation. All procedures and methods of recordation were completed in accordance with the standards established in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service 1983) and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (VDHR 2017).

Archaeological Laboratory Methods

Artifacts recovered during the Phase I investigations were inventoried in the field then transported to the laboratory of R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., in Frederick, Maryland, for cleaning, cataloguing and analysis of the recovered materials. Laboratory procedures were performed in accordance with state and federal curatorial guidelines. The condition of individual artifacts was assessed for degree of stability prior to carrying out any of the processing procedures. Artifacts were sorted into those that could be wet washed or dry-brushed by hand, cleaned, air dried, and sealed in clean, archival re-sealable plastic bags. Provenience data were recorded on the outside of each bag as well as on acid-free paper tags placed inside each bag.

Artifact data was inventoried using a Microsoft Access® computer program to permit more expedient manipulation of chronological, functional, and distributional data. Each entry included the material class, artifact type, distinguishing attribute(s), and functional category, and site and provenience designations. Standard Phase I level analytic methods for cultural materials are presented below.

Historic Artifacts: Standard Analytic Methods

During Phase I investigations, artifact analysis usually is limited in scope to the basic identification of material type, manufacturing type or method, and decorative elements. The information from Phase I-level analysis is intended to provide data used for determination of relevant temporal periods and characterization of site type and function. The coded catalogue system for historic artifacts incorporates artifact attribute data, artifact counts, comments, and manufacture date range information.

The classification system proceeds from the most general attributes of an artifact and progresses to the most specific. The basic categories used to organize this information include Group, Class, Type, Sub-Type, Modification, and Date Range. Certain classes of artifacts are subjected to additional descriptive analyses that record specific measurements, glaze, color, and other relevant morphological aspects. Categories and classificatory types are determined using standard literature in the field, including Miller (1980, 1991; *et al.* 2000), Noël Hume (1976), Jones and Sullivan (1989), South (1977), Worthy (1982), Majewski and O'Brien (1987) and others. Where possible, manufacture's marks are used in conjunction with artifact types to refine temporal associations of particular artifact sub-assemblages. In addition to the general literature on artifact types, online resources are consulted for specific attributes, descriptions, and visual data. These include Lindsey (2022) and Whitten (2022) for recent glass bottle and bottle mark research. Recent ceramics research is accessed at sites like the Florida Museum of Natural History (FLMNH) digital type collection (2016); the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab's (MACL) digital collection of diagnostic artifacts from Maryland sites (2020); and the Digital Archive of Comparative Slavery (DAACS) website (Thomas Jefferson Foundation 2015). More detailed analyses of specific ceramic types may be found in research published in the Ceramics in America series (Hunter 2001 – 2008; Hunter and Beckerdite 2009 – Present).

Prehistoric Artifacts: Analytical Methods

Prehistoric Ceramic Analysis

Ceramic artifacts were documented according to following regimen. For all sherds, the following attributes were documented: type, temper, size, condition, count, and weight. For sherd larger than very small and also of excellent or good condition, the following additional attributes were documented: temper size, vessel part, plastic technique, surface treatment, and paint technique. Size included the following increments: very small (less than 2 cm [0.8 in]), small (2 - 3 cm [0.8 - 1.2 in]), medium (3 - 6 cm [1.2 - 2.4 in]), large (6-10

cm [2.4 - 3.9 in]), and very large (10 - 15 cm [3.9 - 5.9 in]). Condition included the following values: excellent, good, and poor.

Terms used during the ceramic analysis were defined as follows. **Conoidal** was defined as synonymous with "conical." **Inclusions** are particulate matter, usually mineral in nature, present in a clay or fabric; these either occur naturally in the clay or are additives desired by the potter; often used synonymously with **temper**; inclusions also may be voids, such as those remaining from the leaching of shell or limestone. **Paste** refers to the clay or mixture of clay used for construction; paste includes the materials added to the clay. **Segment**, in analysis of cordage, refers to one revolution of a strand in the final combination creating a cord; when the cord is held vertically and viewed from one side, a segment is one diagonal unit. **Strand**, in analysis of cordage, is a unit composing the cord, which consists of one or more sets of fibers twisted individually or together. **Temper** is the material that is added to a clay to improve its working, drying, or firing properties; temper may be mineral or organic, but is usually non-plastic. **Twist**, in analysis of cordage, is the description of the slant of segments or bars composing the cord; twist identifies whether the cord segments slope from upper right to lower left (Z) or from upper left to lower right (S). **Type** was defined as groups of ceramic artifacts that share the same surface treatment/decoration within the same ware. **Ware** was identified as a group of ceramic types that share attributes, especially with regard to temper and texture.

Prehistoric Lithic Artifacts

During the first stage of analysis, all collected lithic artifacts were subdivided into formal descriptive categories. Cleaning procedures consisted of washing lithic debitage. Weight measurements were made to a tolerance of 0.01 g using an Acculab digital scale (Model #V-200); dimensions were measured to a tolerance of 0.01 mm. Interpretations of utilization and raw material class were made using a Meiji Techno EMZ-Series zoom stereo microscope. Procedures for measuring edge angles of lithic artifacts were based on the technique outlined by Keeley (1980). Measurements and descriptions of artifacts in each category were encoded by provenience into a computerized database (Microsoft ACCESS™). Subsequent analyses of data used Microsoft ACCESS™ and EXCEL™ software.

In general, lithic materials were divided into four distinct categories (Group, Class, Type, and Subtype) primarily based on interpretations of technological attributes, although interpretation of functional attributes also was a goal. The Group category includes basic divisions of lithic artifacts into Core, Debitage, Flake Tool, Biface, Uniface, Groundstone, Fire-Cracked Rock, Use-modified tool, and other; these categories are based on technological interpretations. The Class category consists of raw material designations, including rhyolite, argillite, jasper, chert, chalcedony, quartz, quartzite, ironstone, greenstone, amphibolite, steatite, sandstone, and silicified sandstone. The artifact Type category assigns the reduction stage of the lithic artifact. The subdivision includes Primary, Secondary and Non-cortical flakes, or from which flake reduction stage a uniface was made, finished or unfinished bifaces or groundstone tools, and amount of remnant cortex on core surfaces. The Subtype or morphology category permits recordation of distinct descriptive attributes for biface stages, flakes, cores, groundstone tools, scrapers, awl, drill, use modified tools, beads, manos, abraders, metates, pestles, pipes, vessels and net sinkers.

Bifaces

The biface group included all items exhibiting bifacial modification, with three exceptions. Exempted were flakes with bifacial platforms, flakes exhibiting a bifacial edge, and flakes exhibiting marginal (as opposed to invasive) bifacial retouch. Included are items representing early stage reduction as well as finished bifacial tools. Biface forms included finished forms such as projectile point/knife, knife, awl, and drill, as well as the following unfinished forms: flake blank, biface stages I – V. Some bifaces exhibited ambiguous morphologic attributes; these items were catalogued as Amorphous if the biface was complete but could not be attributed to one of the other identified morphological types; as Indeterminate if morphology was obscured by material flaws or breaks; or as "Other" if an additional morphologic interpretation could be made.

In addition, pieces ésquillées also were included in the Biface group. Although these items may represent bipolar cores or use-modified tools, in order to avoid confusion they were catalogued as bifaces based on the presence of bifacial flake scars (Gramly 1982). Interpretations of morphology, function, and temporal affiliation followed nomenclature and classifications established in Justice (1987) and (DeRegnaucort 1992).

Biface stages were defined as follows (based on Callahan 1979). An early-stage (I) biface is given this designation only when the biface exhibits a thick cross section; sinuous edges, prominent arisses, and cortex must be present (Nilsson 1988:32; Tyree 1990:102-106). An early – middle stage (II) biface consisted of a biface with a thinner, more rounded cross section than a stage I; sinuous, lateral and more regularized edges; relatively symmetrical excurvate form; little or no cortex; highly varied in longitudinal cross section; flake scars are somewhat patterned and may extend across the centerline of the biface; tip and basal elements appearing, and no evidence of pressure flaking (Nilsson 1988:32; Tyree 1990:102-106). A middle-stage (III) biface is defined as having a thickness to width ratio usually fewer than 3.0; straight, sinuous, excurvate edges; broad, expanding, patterned flake scars; pressure flaking rarely evident, and well defined tip and basal elements (Nilsson 1988:32; Tyree 1990:102-106). A middle – late stage (IV) biface is characterized as having straight excurvate edges; tip and basal elements very evident; pressure flaking apparent for the first time, and the biface is partially shaped by pressure flaking. A late-stage (V) biface is defined by smooth edges, regular outline, well-thinned, often complex patterned flake scars, extensive pressure flaking resulting from shaping or use wear (Nilsson 1988:32; Tyree1990:102–106). A biface is considered a projectile point/knife when the hafting elements appear.

Each biface was analyzed by recording raw material class; presence of heat-treatment for each biface; weight of each item; and other relevant information when applicable. Length was measured along the longest axis parallel to the general edge orientation; width was measured from Edge B to Edge C. Each biface was oriented "left-right" following the procedure outlined by Cook (1976), in which the longer edge, when rolled, is designated the "right edge or C." The left edge was designated edge B, the proximal end edge A, the distal end edge D and if a prominent middle ridge was present it was designated edge E. Thickness was measured at the thickest part of the artifact from dorsal to ventral.

Debitage

Debitage analysis sheds light on activity areas, sources of raw materials, and stages of tool manufacture. The frequency of flakes and the amount of cortex retained on them help to determine raw material access, since local materials are expected to display more body cortex. The size of the flake and the percent of cortex displayed help to determine the stage of tool manufacture. The debitage group included flakes and shatter and excluded formal flake tools such as unifaces and bifaces.

Analytical procedures for debitage consisted of sorting by raw material class and presence of heat-treatment; classifying by reduction stage; classifying by technological attributes; and weighing. These procedures were used in an attempt to incorporate analyses of the technological attributes of individual flakes with traditional analyses by reduction stages (Bradbury and Carr 1995).

Reduction stages were defined as follows: Primary flakes were defined as flakes with 50 per cent and greater cortex remaining on the dorsal surface; secondary flakes were defined as those with less than 50 per cent cortex remaining on the dorsal surface; and non-cortex flakes were defined by the absence of cortex.

Technological attributes were ascertained and recorded under Sub-Type (Morphology); designations included flake fragments and core reduction flakes. A designation of flake fragment is given to flakes with missing or broken platforms, greater than 50 per cent of the termination or margin is missing. Similar to shatter, but able to distinguish dorsal and ventral surfaces and/or where the platform might have been or direction of blow. A designation of undiagnostic flake is given when a flake cannot be identified as one of the above sub-types. The designation of core

reduction flake included primary core reduction and early/late stage core reduction flake. Early-stage biface thinning flake was characterized by a flake that exhibited a bifacial, low-angled, platform that may be single or multi-faceted; thin and curved or twisted in long section, and multiple dorsal flake scars (Ritter and Tyree 1999:92; Flenniken 1987).

Raw Material Classes

Raw material determinations primarily were based on macroscopic observations with additional information provided by a hand lens (10x) or stereomicroscope (10-30x). Raw material definitions relied on Mottana et al. (1978) and Chesterman and Lowe (1992). In addition to raw material class, the presence of heat-alteration was recorded as absent, present, or possible. Evidence for heat-alteration included color change, luster change, and heat fracture scars, such as spalls, potlids, and crazing. One lithic material was identified, as detailed below.

Quartz designations are restricted to crystalline varieties of silica-rich rocks in which no individual grains are detectable under low (10x) magnification. In the collection, it was identified as vein, cobble and crystal forms. The material is so abundant, the most common mineral on earth, that identifying specific sources beyond cobbles collected from the streambed or over bank deposits is beyond the scope of this data recovery.

Records and Curation

Upon completion of the project, the artifacts will be deeded to the Commonwealth of Virginia. All artifacts, records, photographs, and field notes will be curated at the state repository for archaeological collections in the VDHR headquarters in Richmond.

Chapter IV

Results of Phase I Archaeological Survey

Archival Results

Available historic maps and aerial photographs of the project area were reviewed to provide insight into potential historic cultural resources. No structures are shown in the project area on an 1863 map (Figure 8) or on the 1931 and 1966 USGS quadrangle maps (Figures 9 and 10). Aerial photographs from 1963 to 2018 also show no structures in the project area (NETR Online 2023). While there are no cartographic or aerial photographic data to suggest that structures existed in the project area, early twentieth century Site 44ST1045 recorded in the project area suggested that additional historic archaeological components might be present in proximity to that site location. A 2008 survey of the project area, not submitted for review to the VDHR, is presented in Appendix I of this report.

Archaeological Results

The field survey was undertaken in accordance with the predictive model discussed in Chapter III. For the high potential areas, the archaeological survey consist of controlled systematic shovel testing at 15 m (49.2 ft) intervals. For the moderate potential areas, survey consisted of 15 to 25 m (49.2 to 82 ft) interval shovel test excavation. Low potential areas were examined by pedestrian survey. Some planned shovel tests were not excavated due to standing water, existing disturbances, or slopes in excess of 15 percent. All areas not subjected to shovel testing were examined through pedestrian survey. Fieldwork was undertaken in January of 2023.

The project area mostly consisted of deciduous forest at the time of the survey (Figure 11). The eastern portion of the project area included a maintained electrical transmission line easement with grassy vegetation (Figure 12). A sewer line easement also was evident in the eastern portion of the project area, west of the transmission line (Figure 13). A baseline for the shovel testing was run at 280 degrees from Old Potomac Church Road to the eastern point of the project area, and the survey was divided into Area A north of the baseline and Area B south of it (Figure 14).

Area A

In Area A, shovel testing included northings of N1000 to N1225 and eastings of E985 to E1630. A total of 199 shovel tests were excavated at 15 m (49.2 ft) intervals, while 266 planned shovel tests were not excavated due to slopes in excess of 15 percent, standing water, or existing disturbances (Figure 14). After the identification of two culturally positive initial shovel tests, four 7.5 m (24.6 ft) interval delineation shovel test were excavated. A typical Area A shovel test soil profile (ST N1150 E1105) consisted of 11 cm (4.3 in) of dark olive brown (2.5Y 3/3) sandy loam underlain by 13 cm (5.1 in) of dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) sandy loam, and then 13 cm (5.1 in) of light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) sandy clay loam. These strata fit within the parameters for Ao, Ap, and Bt soil horizons belonging to the Sassafras series mapped in the area (USDA NRCS 2023).

The present survey identified an isolated surface find at N1165 E1420, which consisted of a broken early to middle stage quartz biface (11.53 g) (Figure 15). The four delineation shovel tests failed to identify further artifacts. This artifact represents the isolated discard of a tool broken during manufacture. In its isolation, this locus does not possess the potential to address significant research issues. This isolated find does not possess those qualities of significance and integrity defined in the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]), and thus, is

Figure 8. Excerpt from an 1863 map of Stafford County showing the approximate location of the project area

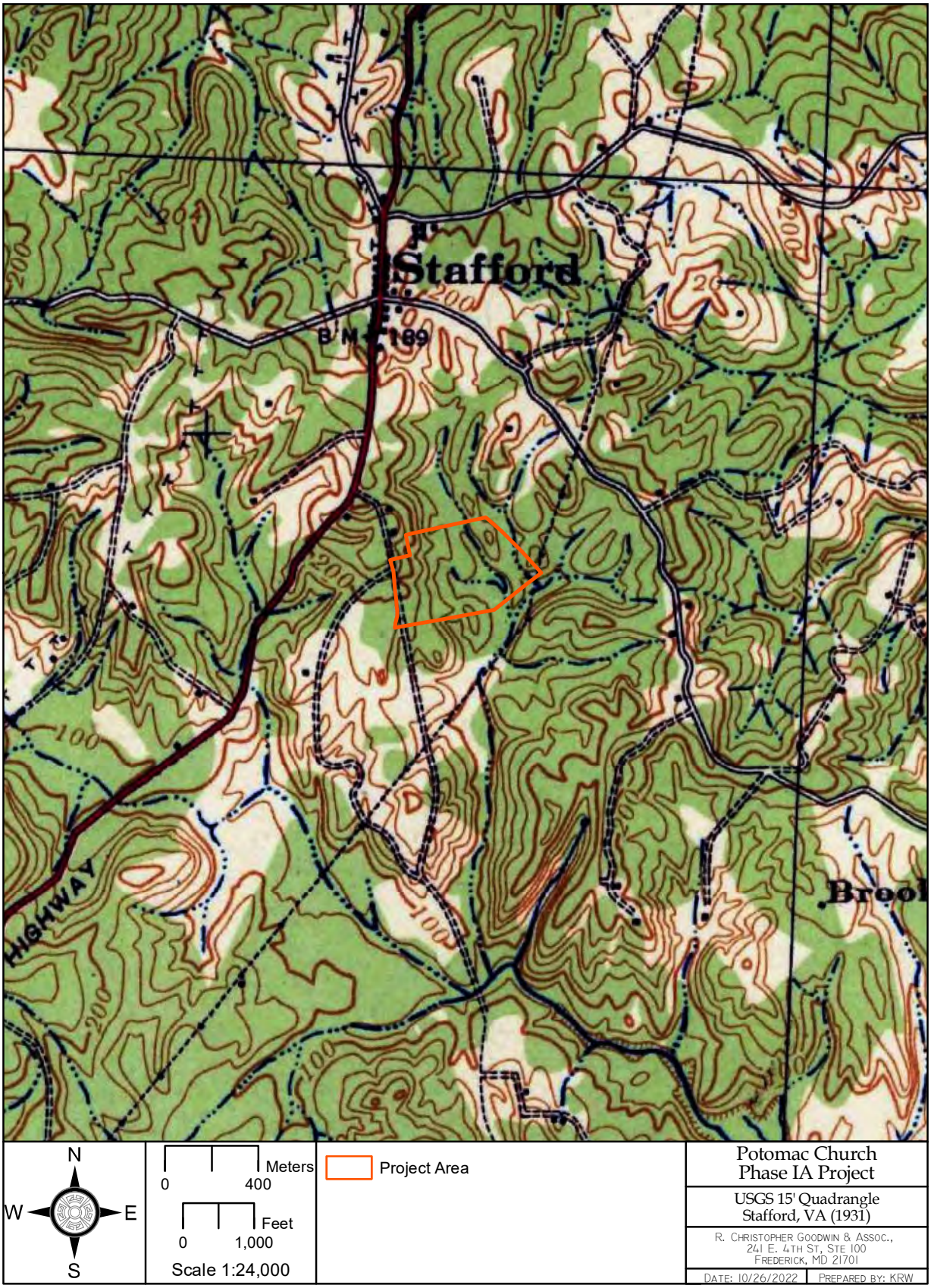

Figure 9. Excerpt from 1931 USGS quadrangle map showing the location of the project area

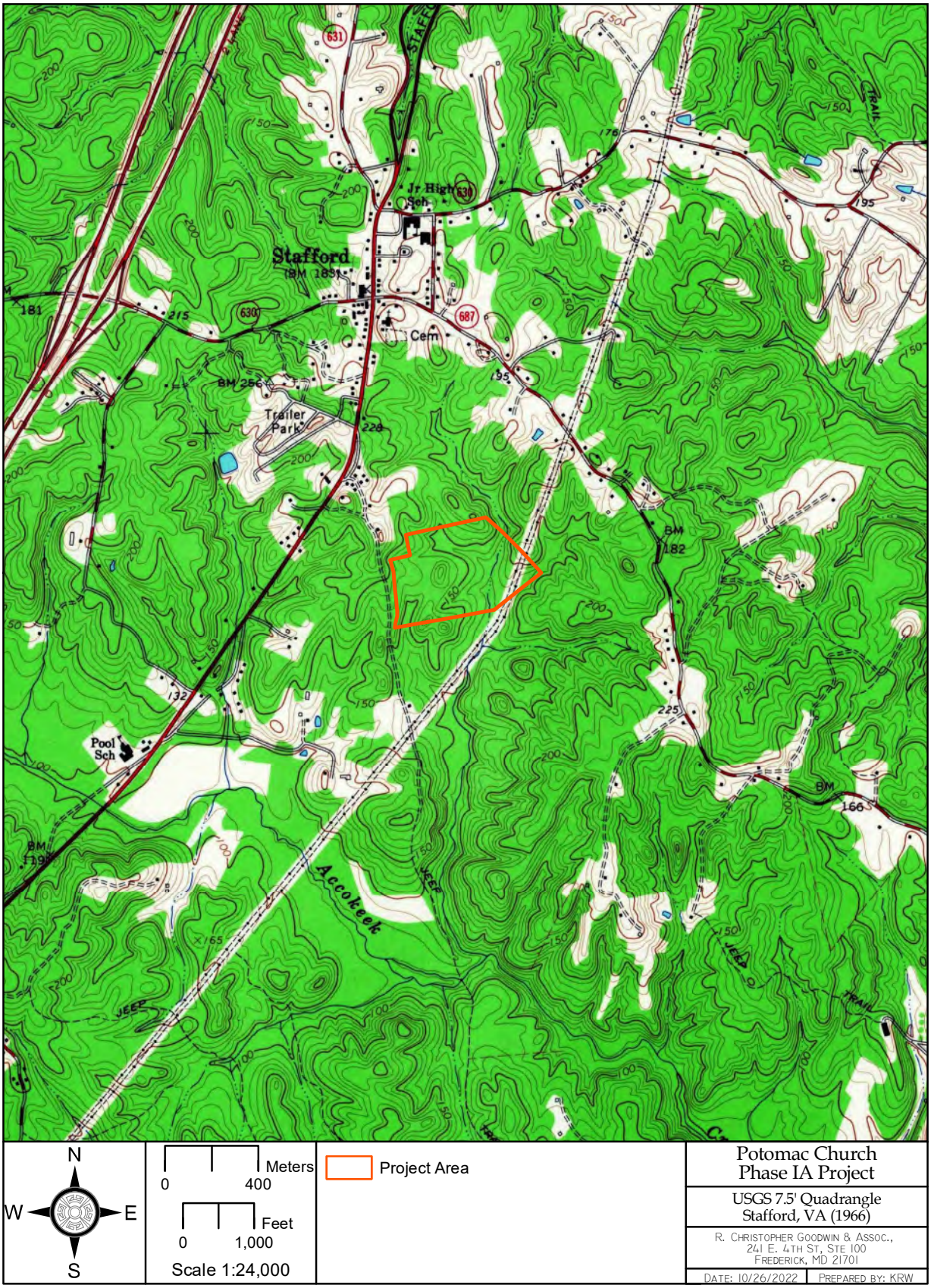

Figure 10. Excerpt from 1966 USGS quadrangle map showing the location of the project area

Figure 11. Photograph of typical project area vegetation and topography, in the northwestern portion of Area A, looking northwest

Figure 12. Photograph taken from ST N925 E1525 looing north, showing wet area with dry grasses in the foreground, hardwoods on either side of the powerline corridor; and powerlines in the background

Figure 13. Photograph of the sewer line, in Area B, looking south

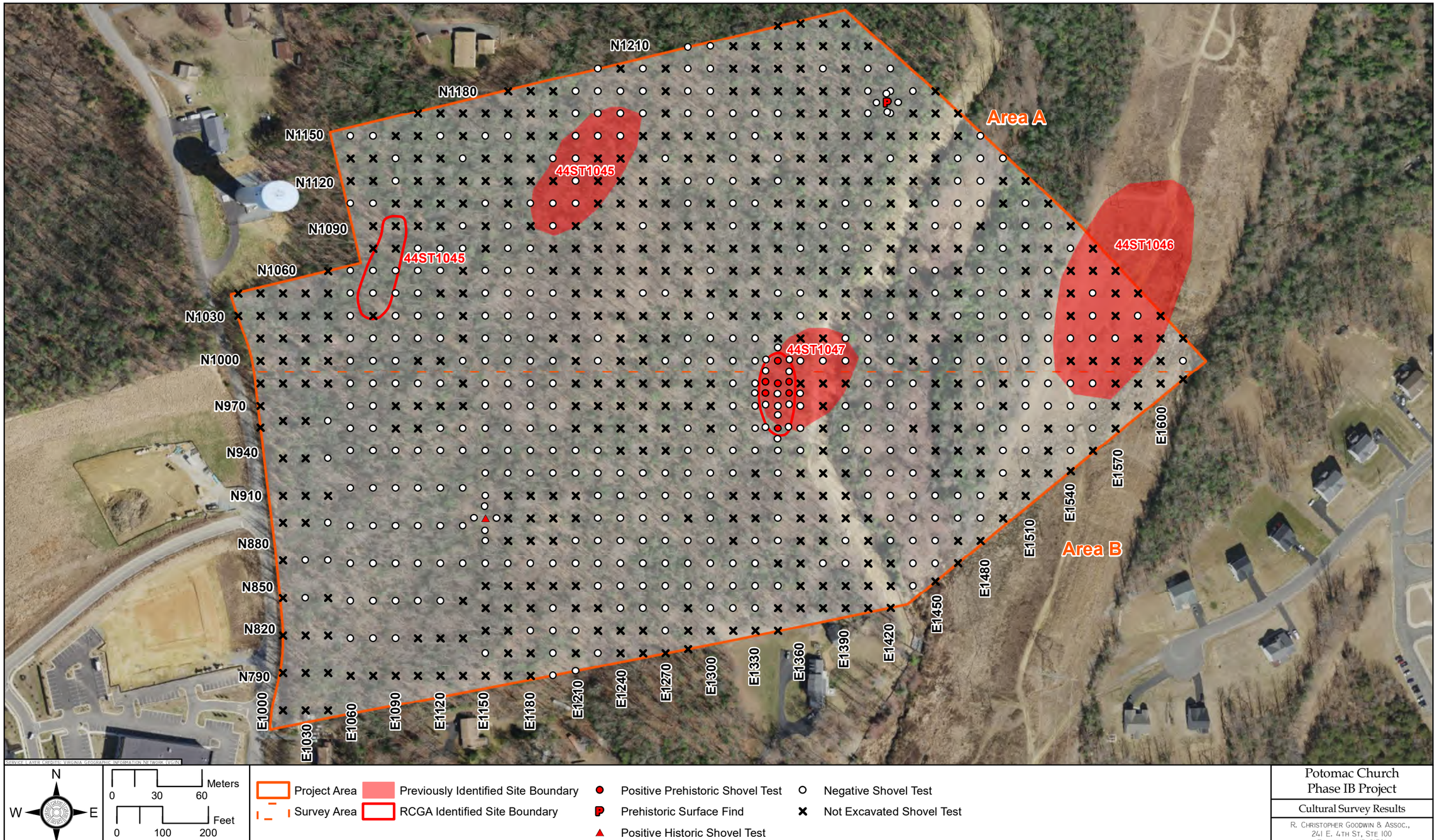

Figure 14. **Aerial photographic excerpt showing the current archaeological testing of the project area and locations of sites and isolates identified in relation to the previously recorded site locations**

Figure 15. Photograph of isolated biface fragment (FS 2), dorsal and ventral views

not an historic property, as defined in 36 CFR 800.16(l). Therefore, RCG&A recommends no further archaeological investigation for this isolated find.

Site 44FV1045

The 2008 survey identified Site 44ST1045 as a probable early twentieth century "ice house" pit with a concentration of bottle glass in a shallow ravine approximately 75 ft (22.9 m) west of the pit, both located in the northern portion of the project area (Appendix I). The current survey found that this location actually was approximately 100 m (328 ft) southwest of the previously mapped location. The site was found to consist of an unlined hole associated with a bottle dump (Figures 16 and 17). The 2008 survey recommended that Site 44FV1045 was not NRHP eligible due to the existence of similar sites in the region, an absence of artifacts in or adjacent to the pit, and an absence of structural remains at the site. The current investigation also found no evidence for artifacts in or near the pit, no structural remains, and no evidence that historic aerial or cartographic data placed a structure at this location. In addition, the glass bottles appear to be the result of refuse dumping and not clearly related to the pit. Therefore, Site 44ST1045 does not possess the potential to address significant research issues. The site does not possess those qualities of significance and integrity defined in the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]), and thus, is not an historic property, as defined in 36 CFR 800.16(l). Therefore, RCG&A recommends no further archaeological investigation for Site 44ST1045.

Area B

In Area B, shovel testing included northings of N985 to N770 and eastings of E1000 to E1585. A total of 215 shovel tests were excavated at 15 to 25 m (49.2 to 82 ft) intervals, while 185 planned shovel tests were not excavated due to slopes in excess of 15 percent, standing water, or existing disturbances (Figure 14). After the identification of three culturally positive initial shovel tests, 22 7.5 m (24.6 ft) interval delineation shovel test were excavated. A typical Area B shovel test soil profile (ST N865 E1165) consisted of 12 cm (4.7 in) of dark olive brown (2.5Y 3/3) sandy loam underlain by 13 cm (5.1 in) of light olive brown (2.5Y 5/6) sandy clay loam. These strata fit with-

Figure 16. Photograph of the Site 44ST1045 pit, looking north

Figure 17. Photograph of Site 44ST1045 bottle dump at drainage head southwest of the pit, looking west

in the parameters for Ap and Bt soil horizons belonging to the Galestown or Sassafras series mapped in the area (USDA NRCS 2023).

Six historic glass artifacts were recovered from the Ap horizon in a single shovel test, N895 E1150 (Figure 18). These artifacts included four aqua glass indeterminate form and manufacturing method fragments, one aqua non-machine made glass bottle base with an open pontil scar (pre-1881), and one amber bottle glass fragment of indeterminate manufacturing method. No artifacts were recovered from the four delineation tests excavated around this shovel test. These artifacts appear to represent a brief episode of nineteenth casual refuse discard and were not considered to be an archaeological site. In its isolation, this locus does not possess the potential to address significant research issues. This locus does not possess those qualities of significance and integrity defined in the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]), and thus, is not an historic property, as defined in 36 CFR 800.16(l). Therefore, RCG&A recommends no further archaeological investigation for this refuse discard locus.

The 2008 survey identified Site 44ST1046 in the eastern portion of the project area, on a south-trending ridge straddling the forest and transmission line easement boundary (Appendix I). The site consisted of four shovel tests and a surface area that yielded a total of 39 prehistoric artifacts, including 2 bifaces, 1 uniface, 1 sandstone fragment, and 35 lithic debitage. One of the bifaces was the stemmed base of a projectile point/knife that fit with the Savannah River, Holmes or Bare Island types. The 2008 study recommended avoidance or additional archaeological investigation of Site 44ST1046. During the current survey, 15 m (49.2 ft) interval shovel testing failed to identify any prehistoric artifacts in or near the previously mapped location of Site 44ST1046. Therefore, there is no evidence that Site 44ST1046 continues to exist in the project area, and RCG&A recommends no further archaeological investigation.

Site 44ST1047

Seven shovel tests that straddled Areas A and B (one in Area A and six in Area B) yielded eleven prehistoric artifacts that were recovered close enough to the mapped location of previously recorded Site 44ST1047 that they are considered to be part of that site. The typical soil profile (ST N977.5 E1352.5) consisted of 7 cm (2.8 in) of grayish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy loam underlain by 22 cm (8.7 in) of light yellowish brown (10YR 6/4) sandy loam, and then by 12 cm (4.7 in) of yellowish brown (10YR 5/8) sandy clay loam. Sometimes the second stratum was darker, as a dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) and the third stratum redder, as a strong brown (7.5YR 5/6). These strata appear to fit with an Ao, old Ap (with variable amounts of organic material remaining), and Bt soil horizons belonging to the Galestown or Sassafras series mapped in the rea (USDA NRCS 2023).

The artifacts consisted of ten quartz lithic debitage (26.8 g) and one ceramic sherd (4.89 g) (Figures 19 and 20). The debitage included three primary cortical flakes, two secondary cortical flakes, and five non-cortical flakes. Seven flakes were flake fragments, two early to late stage core reduction flakes, and one a late stage biface thinning flake. The sherd is quartz tempered with faint cord marking. One faint S-twist impression suggests that it may belong to Early Woodland Accokeek ware. All of the artifacts were recovered from Ap horizon contexts. The 2008 survey had identified three debitage (two quartz and one chert) from two shovel tests as Site 44ST1047 (Appendix I). The low density and variety of artifacts, averaging 1.56 per culturally positive shovel test from the combined current and 2008 investigations, and the absence of evidence for intact (unplowed) cultural deposits suggest that Site 44ST1047 lacks integrity and substantive research potential, and thus is not considered to possess those qualities of significance as defined by the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). RCG&A recommends no further archaeological investigation for the site.

Figure 18. Photograph of selected isolated glass fragments (FS 9): aqua glass, amber glass, aqua glass bottle base

Figure 19. Photograph of selected lithic debitage from Site 44ST1047, ventral view: top to bottom, left to right. Row 1: secondary flake fragment (FS 7), tertiary, early/late stage core reduction flake (FS 8)' Row 2: tertiary late stage bifacial thinning flake (FS 5), secondary, early/late stage core reduction flake (FS 5), tertiary, flake fragment (FS 6); Row 3: primary flake fragments (FS 1, FS 3, FS 5)

Figure 20. Photograph of ceramic sherd (FS 4) from Site 44ST1047, exterior view

Chapter V

Summary and Recommendations

Summary

This report has presented the results of Phase I archaeological investigations for the proposed Potomac Church Site in Stafford County, Virginia. The Project may involve a Section 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. These investigations were conducted by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. on behalf of Ramboll, pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations as contained in 36 CFR Part 800 (Revised 2004). The work also was undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set forth in the *Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Historic Preservation* and those outlined in the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (VDHR 2017).

The project area measured 49.6 ac (20.1 ha). A previous survey had been conducted in 2008 but not submitted for review to the VDHR, and has been included as an appendix to this report. The current fieldwork was undertaken during January of 2023, and included development of a predictive model based in site locations, soils, slopes, proximity to water, and historic map data. Approximately 39.2 ac (15.9 ha) had a high archaeological potential, 5.9 ac (2.4 ha) a moderate archaeological potential, and 4.5 ac (1.8 ha) a low archaeological potential. For the high potential areas, the archaeological survey consist of controlled systematic shovel testing at 15 m (49.2 ft) intervals. For the moderate potential areas, survey consisted of 15 to 25 m (49.2 to 82 ft) interval shovel test excavation. Low potential areas were examined by pedestrian survey. Some planned shovel tests were not excavated due to standing water, existing disturbances, or slopes in excess of 15 percent. All areas not subjected to shovel testing were examined through pedestrian survey.

A total of 414 shovel tests were excavated plus an additional 26 delineation shovel tests excavated at 7.5-m (24.6-ft) intervals. An additional 451 planned shovel tests were not excavated due to standing water, existing disturbances, or slopes in excess of 15 percent. All areas not subjected to shovel testing were examined through pedestrian survey. The present survey identified an isolated early to middle stage quartz biface. This artifact represents the isolated discard of a tool broken during manufacture. Six historic glass artifacts were recovered from the Ap horizon in a single shovel test, appear to represent a brief episode of nineteenth casual refuse discard, and were not considered to be an archaeological site.

The 2008 survey identified Site 44ST1045 as a probable early twentieth century "ice house" pit with a concentration of bottle glass in a shallow ravine approximately 75 ft (22.9 m) west of the pit. The current survey found that this location actually was approximately 100 m (328 ft) south/southwest of the previously mapped location. The site was found to consist of an unlined hole associated with a bottle dump. The 2008 survey identified Site 44ST1046 in the eastern portion of the project area, on a south-trending ridge straddling the forest and transmission line easement boundary. The site consisted of four shovel tests and a surface area that yielded a total of 39 prehistoric artifacts, including 2 bifaces, 1 uniface, 1 sandstone fragment, and 35 lithic debitage. One of the bifaces was the stemmed base of a projectile point/knife that fit with the Savannah River, Holmes or Bare Island types. The 2008 study recommended avoidance or additional archaeological investigation of Site 44ST1046. During the current survey, 15 m (49.2 ft) interval shovel testing failed to identify any prehistoric artifacts in or near the previously mapped location of Site 44ST1046. The current investigation did

recover eleven prehistoric artifacts close enough to the mapped location of previously recorded Site 44ST1047 that they are considered to be part of that site. The artifacts consisted of ten quartz lithic debitage and one quartz tempered possible Early Woodland Accokeek ware sherd from Ap horizon contexts. The 2008 survey had identified three debitage from two shovel tests as Site 44ST1047.

Recommendations

In their isolation, the biface and glass fragment loci do not possess the potential to address significant research issues or those qualities of significance and integrity defined in the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]), and thus, are not an historic properties, as defined in 36 CFR 800.16(l). Therefore, RCG&A recommends no further archaeological investigation for these isolated finds.

The 2008 survey recommended that Site 44FV1045 was not NRHP eligible due to the existence of similar sites in the region, an absence of artifacts in or adjacent to the pit, and an absence of structural remains at the site. The current investigation also found no evidence for artifacts in or near the pit, no structural remains, and no evidence that historic aerial or cartographic data placed a structure at this location. In addition, the glass bottles appear to be the result of refuse dumping and not clearly related to the pit. Therefore, Site 44ST1045 does not possess the potential to address significant research issues. The site does not possess those qualities of significance and integrity defined in the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]), and thus, is not an historic property, as defined in 36 CFR 800.16(l). Therefore, RCG&A recommends no further archaeological investigation for Site 44ST1045.

The current investigation found no evidence that Site 44ST1046 continues to exist in the project area. Therefore, RCG&A recommends no further archaeological investigation. For Site 44ST1047, the low density and variety of artifacts and the absence of evidence for intact (unplowed) cultural deposits suggest that the site lacks integrity and substantive research potential, and thus is not considered to possess those qualities of significance as defined by the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). RCG&A recommends no further archaeological investigation for the site.

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Dr. Michael Hornum served as Principal Investigator and Senior Project Manager and supervised all aspects of the project. Dan Grose, B.A., Colleen Niebauer, B.A., and Joseph Flake, B.A., undertook the field investigations. Archival investigations were undertaken by Dr. Hornum and Katherine Grandine, M.A. Laboratory analyses were completed by Dan Grose, B.A. and Katie Koscak, M.A. Kristopher R. West, M.A. prepared the graphics for the report. Ms. Sharon Little produced the report.

APPENDIX I

2008 SURVEY REPORT

CRI Project No. 1361 October 8, 2008

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE SOUTH CAMPUS PROPERTY STAFFORD COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Prepared for:

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October 2008

ABSTRACT

In August of 2008, CRI was contracted by Old Potomac Church LLC to conduct a Phase I cultural resources survey of the South Campus property in Stafford County, Virginia. The South Campus Property consists of two parcels located southeast of Stafford Courthouse and north of Accokeek Creek. Old Potomac Church Road bounds the larger of the parcels on the west, while property boundaries form the remaining boundaries of the parcel. The second, smaller parcel extends south from Peake Lane to encompass a roughly rectangular yard around a 1963 ranch-style house. The Peake Lane parcel is located west of Old Potomac Church Road and Peake Lane runs east to meet Route 1 (Figure 1). CRI conducted the archaeological survey to identify any cultural resources located within the designated survey areas, and to determine if the resources retain sufficient integrity to be potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Steeply sloping land and stream bottoms, which constituted a portion of the project area, were visually inspected. The Phase I archaeological survey systematically shovel-tested approximately 18 acres within the two parcels. Approximately 8 acres of high probability area was investigated and approximately 10 acres of low probability area was investigated in accordance with appropriate standards.

Four archaeological sites and three isolated archaeological finds were identified within the project area. Site 44ST1044, located to the west of the main parcel on the south side of Peake Lane, was the remains of a mid-to-late-nineteenth- and early twentieth-century domestic occupation. A cellar pit was located immediately east of the project boundary. In many of the shovel tests within the Peake Lane project area, a probable fill layer capped buried, artifact-bearing topsoil. ***CRI recommends Site 44ST1044 as potentially eligible for nomination to the NRHP under Criterion D; Criteria A through C are not considered applicable. Avoidance or Phase II evaluation of Site 44ST1044 is recommended.***

Site 44ST1045 designates a pit, probably the remnants of an icehouse, located near the base of a slope above an ephemeral stream. Approximately 75 feet west of the pit was a concentration of early twentieth-century bottle glass in a shallow ravine. No additional artifacts or structural features were identified in the vicinity. ***CRI recommends Site 44ST1045, as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP under Criterion D; Criteria A through C are not considered applicable. No further work is recommended.***

Prehistoric artifacts recovered from a ridge near the eastern edge of the project area were classified as Site 44ST1046. Artifacts recovered from four of 29 shovel tests and from the surface of a dirt road included quartz, quartzite, chert, jasper, and basalt debitage and the base of a Savannah River, Holmes, or Bare Island Point (ca. 2500-500 BC). ***CRI recommends Site 44ST1046 as potentially eligible for nomination to the NRHP under criterion D; Criteria A through C are not considered applicable. Avoidance or Phase II evaluation of Site 44ST1046 is recommended.***

Site 44ST1047 occurs atop a ridge overlooking the Rank 2 tributary of Accokeek Creek, directly west and across the stream from Site 44ST10467. Excavation of 17 shovel tests on and in the vicinity of Site 44ST1047 produced three fragments debitage from two shovel tests. ***CRI recommends Site 44ST1047 as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP under Criterion D; Criteria A through C are not considered applicable. No further work is recommended.***

Three shovel tests excavated on ridges in the eastern parcel produced isolated finds. Isolated Finds, by definition, are not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. Therefore, ***CRI recommends Isolated Finds 1361-4, 1361-5, and 1361-8 as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP; No further work is recommended.***

Summary of Archaeological Sites Identified with Recommendations

VDHR Site #	Site Type	Description	CRI Recommendations
44ST1044	Domestic site	19th-20th C	Recommended Potentially Eligible; Avoidance or Phase II Evaluation
44ST1045	Pit and bottle dump	20th C	Recommended Not Eligible, No Further Work
44ST1046	Camp or special-purpose site	Terminal Archaic to Early Woodland (ca. 2500-500 BC)	Recommended Potentially Eligible; Avoidance or Phase II Evaluation
44ST1047	Special-purpose site	Prehistoric, Indeterminate	Recommended Not Eligible; No Further Work

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I. INTRODUCTION

In August of 2008, CRI was contracted by Old Potomac Church LLC to conduct a Phase I cultural resources survey of the South Campus property in Stafford County, Virginia. The South Campus Property consists of two parcels located southeast of Stafford Courthouse and north of Accokeek Creek. Old Potomac Church Road bounds the larger of the parcels on the west, while property boundaries form the remaining boundaries of the parcel. The second, smaller parcel extends south from Peake Lane to encompass a roughly rectangular yard around a 1963 ranch-style house. The Peake Lane parcel is located west of Old Potomac Church Road and Peake Lane runs east to meet Route 1 (Figure 1). CRI conducted the archaeological survey to identify any cultural resources located within the designated survey areas, and to determine if the resources retain sufficient integrity to be potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Steeply sloping land and stream bottoms, which constituted a portion of the project area, were visually inspected. The Phase I archaeological survey systematically shovel-tested approximately 18 acres within the two parcels. Approximately 8 acres of high probability area was investigated and approximately 10 acres of low probability area was investigated in accordance with appropriate standards.

The cultural resources investigations described herein were conducted with reference to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's (ACHP) *36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties, Final Rule* (ACHP 2000); the Department of Interior's *36 CFR 60: National Register of Historic Places*; the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation*; *National Register Bulletin 15, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (USDI 1981, 1983, 1991). Additionally, the preparation of this report follows guidelines published by the VDHR including: *Guidelines for Preparing Identification and Evaluation Reports for Submission pursuant to Sections 106 and 110, National Historic Preservation Act, Environmental Impact Reports of State Agencies Virginia Appropriation Act, 1992 Session Amendments*; *How to Use Historic Contexts in Virginia: A Guide for Survey, Registration, Protection, and Treatment Projects*; *How to Complete Virginia Department of Historic Resources Archaeological Site Inventory Forms*; and *Guidelines for Archaeological Investigations in Virginia* (VDHR 1992a, 1992b, 1993, 1996).

This report contains a description of the project area's physical and environmental setting, a general research design that summarizes field methods, previous research in the area, and the expected results, an outline of meaningful cultural contexts for the property, and finally, the survey results are described and recommendations made. CRI Vice President Ellen Brady oversaw the general course of the project. Principal Investigator Mike Klein authored the report. Emily Lindtveit analyzed the artifacts, and Tracey McDonald prepared the figures. Field Director Taft Kiser and Project Archaeologist Josh Duncan supervised the fieldwork, assisted on site by Archaeological Field Technicians Robbie Peterson and Brian Schools. Copies of all field notes, maps, correspondence, and historical research materials are on file at CRI's main office in Richmond, Virginia.

PR# 081361

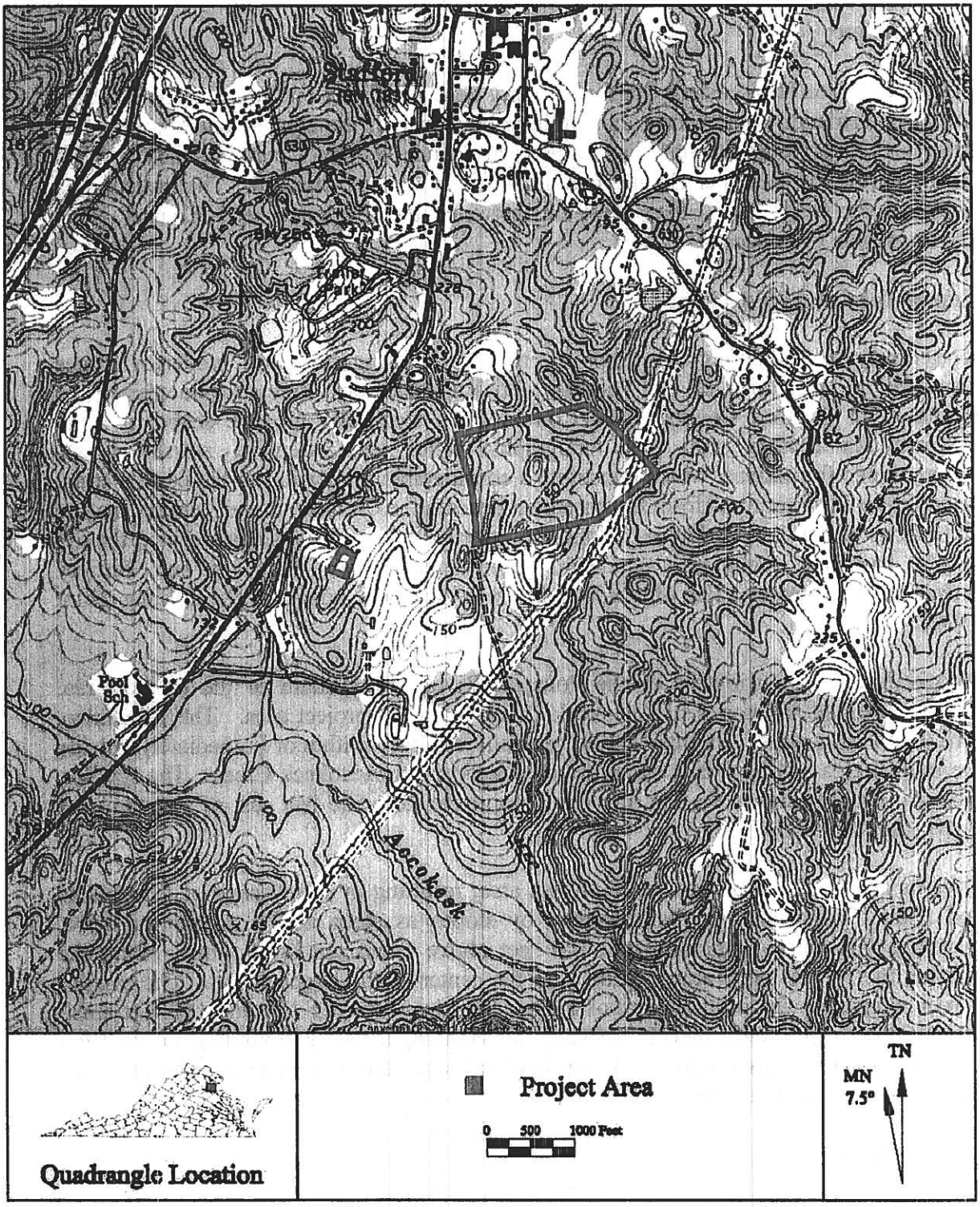

Figure 1. Detail of *Stafford, VA* USGS Quadrangle Depicting the Location of the South Campus Project Area (USGS/Maptech 1998).

II. ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

Introduction

The project area is in eastern Stafford County near Stafford Courthouse. The Rapidan and Rappahannock Rivers form the southern boundary of the county, and the Potomac River and King George County lies to the east. Prince William County bounds Stafford on the north, and Fauquier County lies immediately west of Stafford. The project area occupies the Fall Zone, the transition between the Piedmont and Coastal Plain Physiographic Provinces.

Topography and Hydrology

In general, an undulating topography with broad rolling hills and moderate slopes dissected by tributaries of the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers characterizes the Piedmont in Stafford County. The Coastal Plain along the Atlantic seaboard is an elevated sea bottom with low topographic relief and extensive marshy tracts. Metamorphic formations, which constitute a considerable proportion of the earth's crust, underlie the Piedmont and form the basement beneath the Cretaceous and Tertiary marine formations of the Coastal Plain. Along the inner boundary of the Coastal Plain, the top of the basement rocks rises landward from beneath the Cretaceous and Tertiary formations and creates a line of rapids and falls in the rivers, known as the fall line (Hunt 1967).

Accokeek Creek, a tributary of the Potomac River, flows south of the project area. Small, unnamed tributaries of Accokeek Creek drain the project area. The tributaries, rank 1 and 2 drainages (Strahler 1963), generally originate within or immediately outside the project area and flow in a southeastern direction into Accokeek Creek. The smaller, western parcel occupies the top of a knoll, approximately 500 feet east of a stream that flows into Accokeek Creek.

Streams dissect the larger parcel in project area, resulting in a landscape of floodplains and upland ridges and knolls separated by slopes as steep as 30 percent or more. Elevation rises from approximately 100 feet above mean sea level (amsl) along the streams to 190 feet amsl atop a knoll near the center of the larger parcel. The smaller parcel, situated at the northern end of a ridge top, rises between 170 and 190 feet amsl. The smaller, westernmost parcel consists of the landscaped yard surrounding a circa 1963 ranch house at 21 Peake Lane. Erosion likely affected the soils in both portions of the project area to some degree.

Soil Morphology

The Sassafras-Aura-Caroline soil association occurs throughout the project area (Isgrig and Strobel 1974). Deep, moderately well-drained to excessively drained soils that have a sandy clay loam, heavy clay loam, or clay subsoil constitute the Sassafras-Aura-

Caroline association. More importantly, a seasonally high water table and regular ponding characterize the Bladen loams on the bottomland along streams in the project area. Consequently, the likelihood of identifying significant concentrations of artifact in the stream bottoms is extremely low. In addition, even Sassafras fine sandy loam atop the ridges in the larger parcel exhibits a severe tendency to erode if tilled or exposed. Erosion, therefore, potentially deflated the topsoil and impacted the integrity of archaeological resources throughout the project area. The Soil Conservation Service, however, classifies the gently sloping (2-6%) Sassafras fine sandy loam atop the ridge that constitutes the majority of the smaller, western or Peake Lane parcel as well suited to locally grown crops, despite a moderate tendency to erode. The roughly 500-foot distance between the smaller parcel and the nearest permanent stream, however, likely limited prehistoric activity in the area to a greater extent than atop the ridges overlooking tributaries of Accokeek Creek in the larger parcel (Table 1; Figures 2 and 3).

Natural Resources

The project area consists of old-growth hardwood forest and open areas located on ridges crosscut by tributaries of Accokeek Creek. Historically, the project area and the land surrounding the tract were more than likely plowed, and logging possibly occurred during the 19th century. Prior to the arrival of Europeans, therefore, the environment appeared much different. Shelford (1963:19) classifies the region as part of the oak-hickory forest. A relict of old growth forest near the mouth of the Potomac River in Maryland provides a hazy view of the pre-1600 upper story: post oak (47%); southern red oak (21%); black oak (9%); white oak (7%); chestnut (6%); and hickory (3%) (Shelford 1963:57). Deer and turkey represent the predominant game species in the region, though numerous other animals and migratory waterfowl continue to be hunted.

Table 1: Soil Types Found in the Project Area.

Symbol	Mapping Unit	Slope	Soil Class	Properties
AvD2	Aura gravelly fine sandy loam	10-18%	IVe	Gravelly, severe erosion hazard
AvE2	Aura gravelly fine sandy loam	18-35%	VIe	Gravelly, severe erosion hazard
Bd	Bladen loam	0-2%	IVw	Seasonal high water table and ponding
GsF	Galestown-Sassafras complex	30-45%	VIIe	Very severe erosion hazard
MdD2	Marr very fine sandy loam	10-15%	IVe	Very severe erosion hazard
SfB	Sassafras fine sandy loam	2-6%	IIe	Moderate erosion hazard, well suited to locally grown crops
SfC2	Sassafras fine sandy loam	6-10%	IIIe	Severe erosion hazard
SfD2	Sassafras fine sandy loam	10-15%	IVe	Severe erosion hazard
SfE2	Sassafras fine sandy loam	15-35%	VIe	Severe erosion hazard

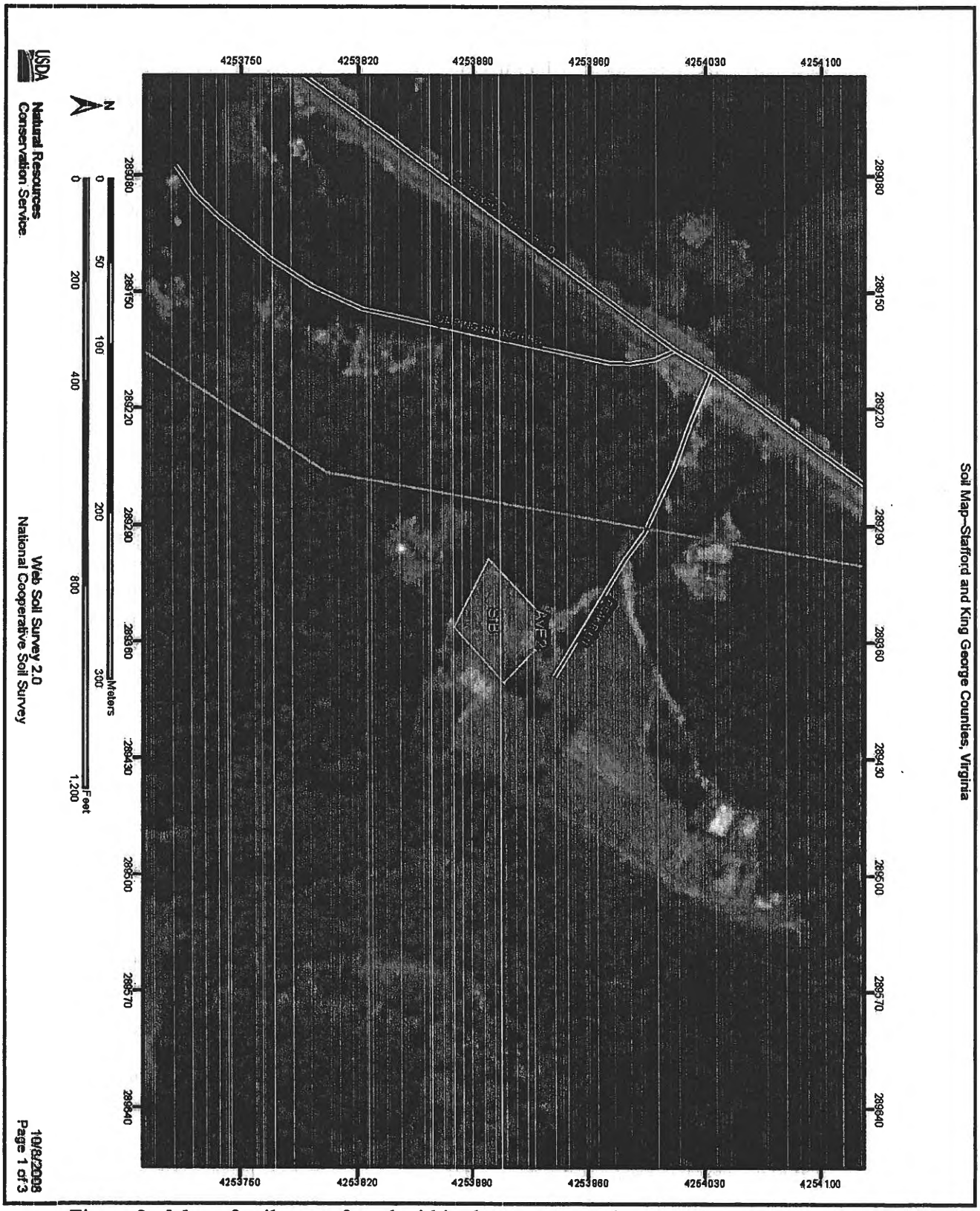

Figure 2: Map of soil types found within the western project area (Soil Survey Staff 2008).

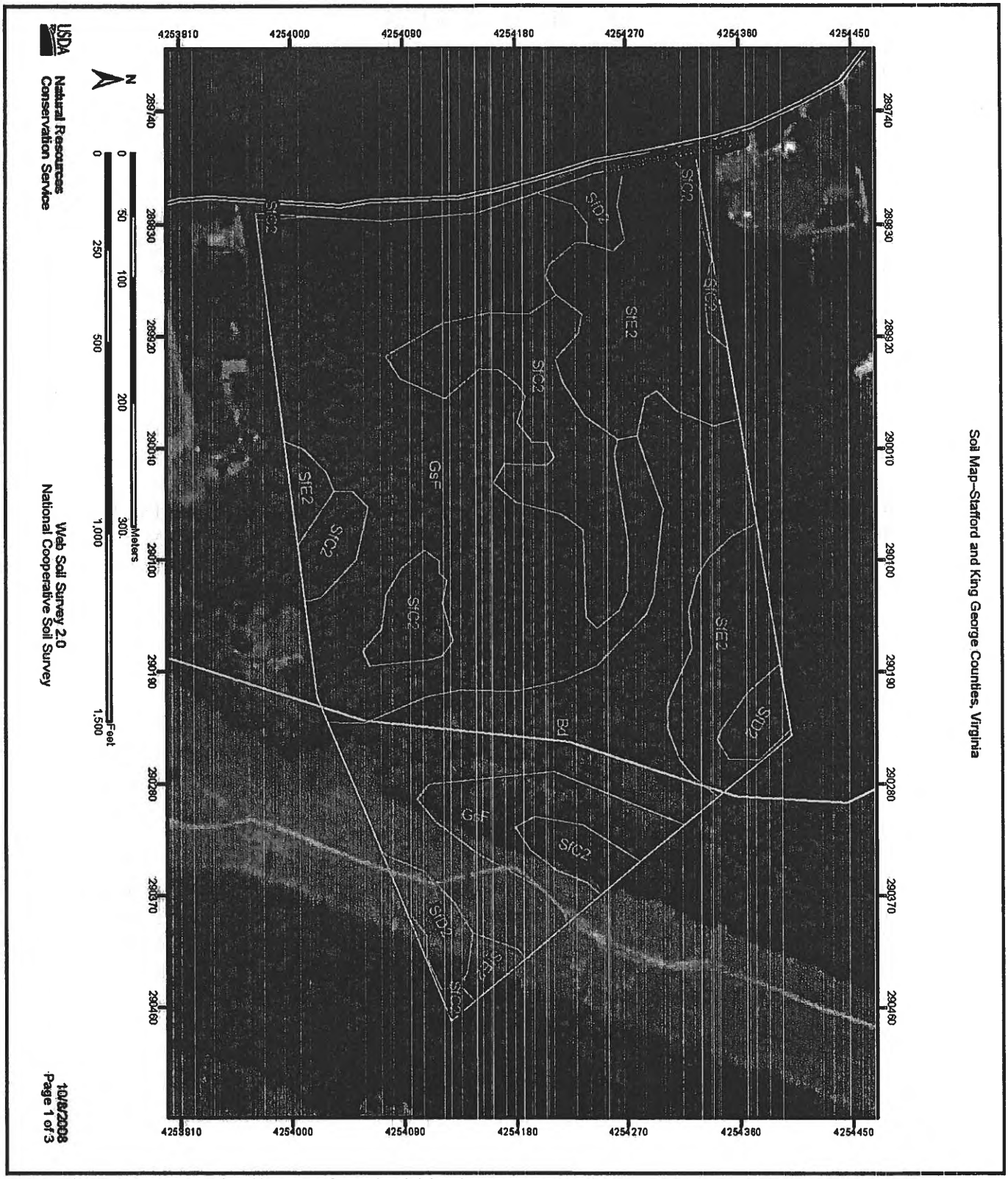

Figure 3. Map of soil types found within the eastern project area (Soil Survey Staff 2008).

III. RESEARCH DESIGN

Introduction

In August of 2008, CRI was contracted by Old Potomac Church LLC to conduct a Phase I cultural resources survey of the South Campus property in Stafford County, Virginia. The South Campus Property consists of two parcels located southeast of Stafford Courthouse and north of Accokeek Creek. Old Potomac Church Road bounds the larger of the parcels on the west, while property boundaries form the remaining boundaries of the parcel. The second, smaller parcel extends south from Peake Lane to encompass a roughly rectangular area. The Peake Lane parcel is located west of Old Potomac Church Road and east of Route 1 (Figure 1).

Objectives

The Phase I cultural resources survey was designed to locate and identify all archaeological resources within the areas surveyed, as well as to document any standing structures over 50 years of age within the project area. CRI designed the survey to obtain sufficient information to make recommendations about the research potential of identified cultural resources based on the resource's potential eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. A cultural resource is gauged to be significant if it meets at least one of four National Register criteria:

A. Associated with significant events in the broad patterns of national history.

B. Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C. Representative of a type, period, or method of construction, or the work of a master.

D. Capable of yielding important information about the past.

Criterion D typically applies to archaeological sites. In order to be capable of yielding important information about the past, generally a site must possess artifacts, soil strata, structural remains, or other cultural features that make it possible to test historical hypotheses, corroborate and amplify currently available information, or reconstruct the sequence of the local archaeological record.

The background research for the Phase I cultural resources survey included an on-site review of the VDHR archives and of data collected from the VDHR Data Sharing System (DSS).

Archival Research

Archival research was conducted at VDHR, the Virginia Historical Society, and the Library of Virginia. The VDHR files of archaeological sites and historic structures were examined and information was retrieved on all sites or structures located within the project area or within a one-mile radius of the project area. Background research also focused on relevant sources of local historical information and available historical maps, which were examined to provide an historical context for the project area and to check for any buildings and other cultural features present within the project area.

Resource inventory and context development provide a foundation for the identification of unknown historic properties, such as domestic farmsteads, gravesites, and military encampment areas. These two tasks also aid in the identification of likely locations for prehistoric archaeological sites.

Previous Investigations

Archaeological Sites

No previously identified archaeological sites occur within the South Campus project area. Eight archaeological sites, however, were identified within a one-mile radius of the project area (Figure 4, Table 2). Prehistoric sites included a Middle Woodland lithic workshop (44ST0819), a plow zone lithic scatter (44ST0820), and a chert quarry (44ST0825). The plow zone scatter (44ST0820) was recommended not eligible for nomination to the NRHP after Phase I testing. Phase II study demonstrated the deflated soils and lack of features at Site 44ST0819, which also was recommended not eligible for nomination to the NRHP following the Phase II fieldwork. Construction of courthouse road destroyed much (50-75%) of Site 44ST0825, leaving cobbles, chunks, and boulders of poor-quality chert scattered across the surface. The VDHR site forms lists no recommendations concerning the eligibility of Site 44ST0825.

Lithic scatters recommended as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP constituted the prehistoric component of Sites 44ST0817 and 44ST0818. Late eighteenth- and nineteenth-century domestic refuse formed the historic component of both sites. Neither 44ST0817 nor 44ST0818 was recommended potentially eligible for nomination to the NRHP.

The remaining three archaeological resources included two cemeteries (44ST0813 and 44ST0814) and a Civil War winter camp (44ST0976). The Washington-Parker cemetery, designated Site 44ST0813, consists of three marked graves and possibly additional unmarked graves. Marked burials of African Americans interred in the Washington-Parker cemetery dated to 1946, 1960, and 1962.

Site 44ST0814, also a cemetery, was originally identified based on the presence of two grave-sized depressions evident on the surface of the site. Subsequent excavation and

bioarchaeological study identified the remains of a male and female of indeterminate ancestry, probably Robert and Sarah Fritter. Artifacts associated with the female indicated interment during the first quarter or the early portion of the second quarter of the twentieth century. At some point after 1931, when Robert Fritter sold the property, an adult male, most likely Robert, was interred in the family burial ground.

Site 44ST0976 designates the archaeological remnants of a Civil War camp occupied by the XI Corps. Surface depressions representing huts and a bog-iron and sandstone foundation and chimney base were observed on the surface, and architectural and domestic debris was recovered from shovel tests and collected from spoil piles that resulted from relic collecting. Site 44ST0976 was recommended potentially eligible for nomination to the NRHP under Criteria A and D.

Table 2. Archaeological Resources Located Within One Mile of the Project Area.

Site	Resource Type	Association	NRHP Recommendation
44ST0813	Washington-Parker Cemetery	20th Century	Not Evaluated
44ST0814	Fritter Cemetery	20th C	Not Evaluated
44ST0817	Domestic	19th century	Not Evaluated
44ST0818	Domestic	Prehistoric; Historic: 18th C, 4th quarter; 19th C, 1st half	Not Evaluated
44ST0819	xxxx	Middle Woodland	Not Evaluated
44ST0820	Lithic Scatter	Prehistoric	Not Evaluated
44ST0825		Prehistoric	Not Evaluated
44ST0936	South Accokeek Fort 1	Military/Defense	Not Evaluated
44ST0940	South Accokeek Camp	Military/Defense	Not Evaluated
44ST0976	Military/Defense	19th C, 3rd quarter	Potentially Eligible

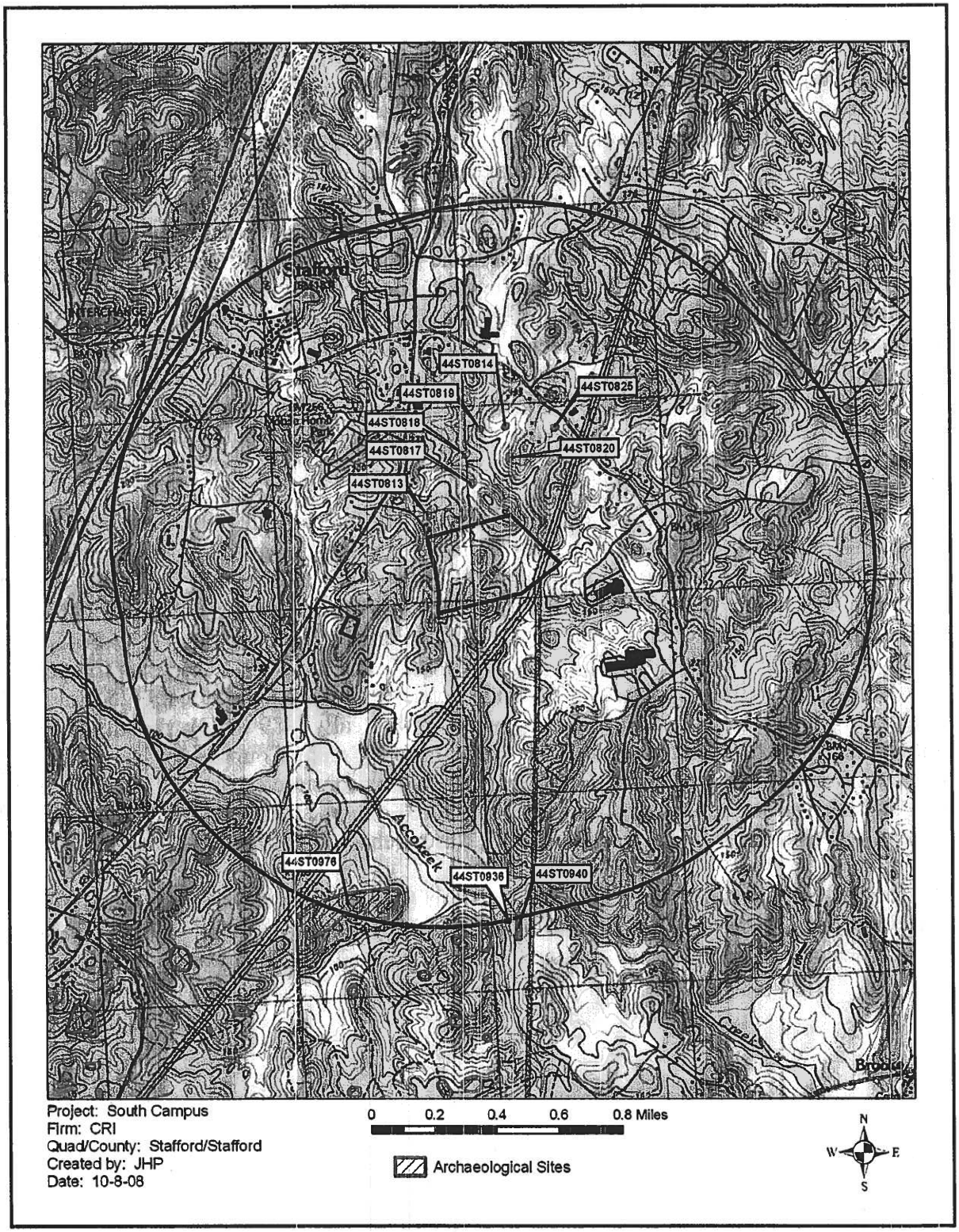

Figure 4: Archaeological Resources Located within One Mile of the South Campus Project Area on the *Stafford, Virginia* 7.5' USGS Quadrangle.

Architectural Resources

No previously recorded architectural resources are located within the South Campus project area. Twenty-six previously recorded architectural resources, however, occur within a mile of the project area (Figure 5, Table 3). These resources were identified by individuals as well as cultural resource management firms and associations.

The circa 1790-1900 Cedar Hill Farm (089-0061) is the only previously identified architectural resource predating 1800 located in the project vicinity. Previously identified nineteenth-century resources within one mile of the project area include: the circa 1840 Harwood House (089-0180), now destroyed; one Civil-War-era road traces (089-5204); an unnamed house along Route 630 erected between 1860 and 1870 (089-0163); the circa 1870-1880 Poor House Tract (089-0164); the 1880-1930 Stafford Middle School (089-0081); and the Dent House (089-0318), dated to around 1890. The remaining previously identified architectural resources located within one-mile of the South Campus project area date to the twentieth century.

The Central Electronics Office occupies a building erected in 1900 (089-0243). Additional previously recorded structures dating to the first quarter of the twentieth century included: the Locust Grove Baptist Church (089-0329), built in 1909; the Oakview/Constantino (089-0319) and E. B. Winkler (089-0320) Houses, both circa 1910; the Country Coop Thrift Shop (089-0244; 1910); the circa 1920 Days Shop (089-0245); the D. W. Kendell House (089-0322), also circa 1920; the circa 1924 Regester Chapel Methodist Church (089-0285) and the Payne House (089-0324); the circa 1925 Hotel Virginia or Village Hotel and Coffee Shop, now Aquia Realty (089-0174); and an office building on Route 630 erected about 1925. The Stafford County Courthouse (089-0015), recommended eligible for nomination to the NRHP, was constructed around 1923. The land for the Washington-Parker Cemetery (089-5063), recorded as both an architectural resource and as archaeological Site 44ST0813, was purchased in 1922.

The former Hotel Stafford, now Jody's Hair Affair (089-0173), was built between 1920 and 1930. In 1939, the W. D. Shelton House (089-0321) and the Pool School (089-0247) were constructed. The following year the Crismond House (089-0317) was constructed.

Table 3. Architectural Resources Located within One Mile of the Project Area.

VDHR ID	Resource	Association	NRHP Recommendation
089-0015	Stafford County Courthouse	1923	Eligible
089-0061	Cedar Hill Farm	1790-1900	Potentially Eligible
089-0163	House, Rt. 630	1860-1870	Not Evaluated
089-0164	Poor House Tract	1870-1880	Not Evaluated
089-0173	Jody's Hair Affair (Hotel Stafford)	1920-1930	Not Evaluated
089-0174	Village Hotel and Coffee Shop (Aquia Realty)		Not Evaluated
089-0180	Harwood House, Rt. 630	ca. 1840	Destroyed
089-0081	Stafford Middle School	1880-1930	Not Evaluated
089-0243	Central Electronics Office	1900	Not Evaluated
089-0244	Country Coop Thrift Shop	1910	Not Evaluated
089-0245	Days Shop	1920	Not Evaluated
089-0246	Office Building, Rt. 630	1925	Not Evaluated
089-0247	Pool School (Rowser Building)	1939	Not Evaluated
089-0285	Regester Chapel Methodist Church	1924	Not Evaluated
089-0317	Crismond House	1940	Not Eligible
089-0318	Dent House	1890	Not Eligible
089-0319	Oakview/Constantino House	1910	Not Eligible
089-0320	Winkler, E.B. House	1910	Not Eligible
089-0321	Shelton, W. D. House	1939	Not Eligible
089-0322	Kendell, D. W. House	1920	Not Eligible
089-0324	Payne House	1924	Not Eligible
089-0329	Locust Grove Baptist Church	1909	Not Evaluated
089-5063	Washington-Parker Cemetery	Post-1922	Not Evaluated
089-5204	Road Trace, north of Eskimo Hill Road.	1863	Not Evaluated

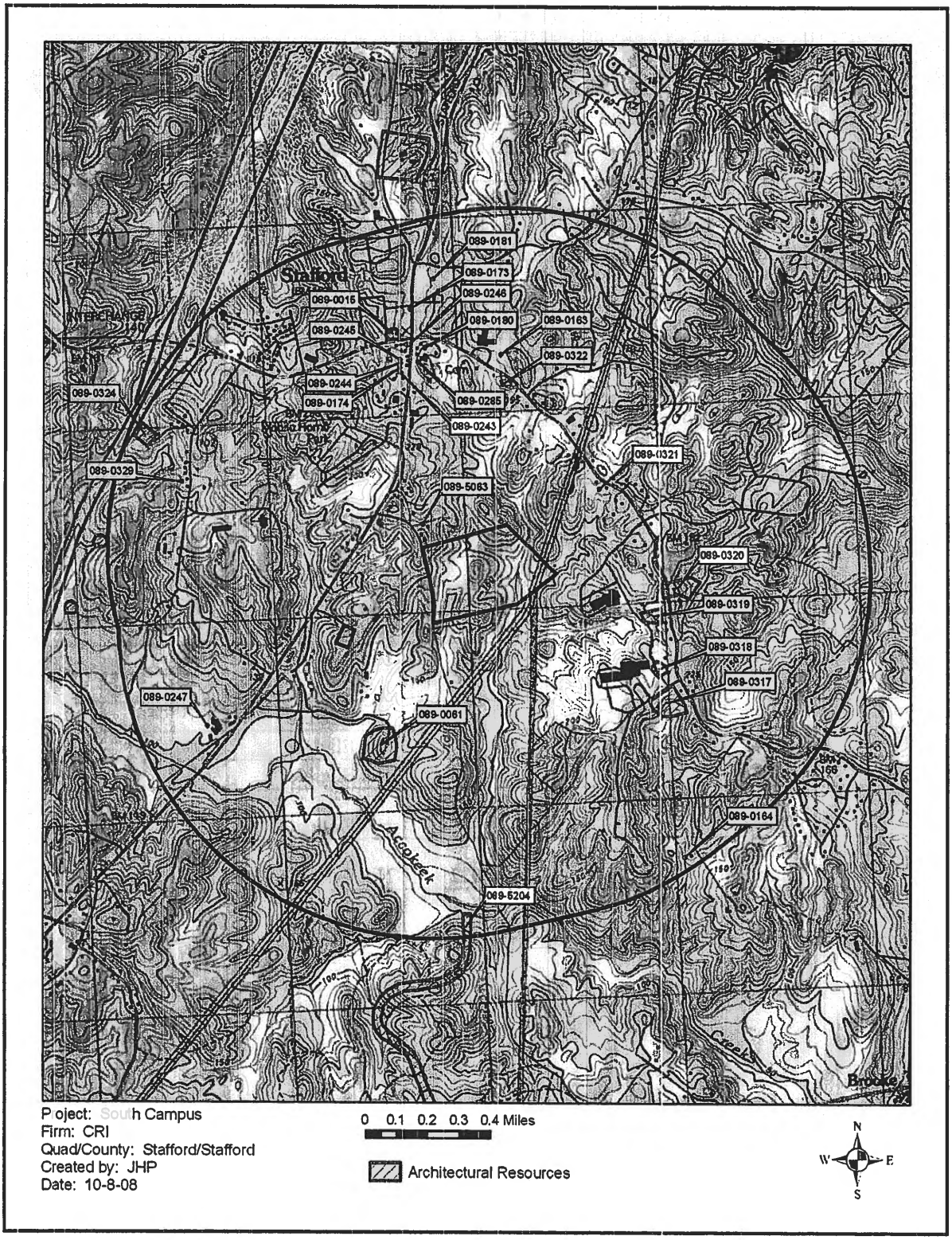

Figure 5. Architectural Resources Located within One Mile of the Project Area on the *Stafford, Virginia* 7.5' USGS Quadrangle.

Phase I Survey Methods

CRI has considerable experience conducting cultural resources investigations in Stafford County. CRI assisted Stafford County with cultural resource issues related to the creation of their Redevelopment Master Plan. As part of this project, CRI conducted a Phase IA archaeological assessment and Phase I Reconnaissance Level Architectural Survey of 3,635 acres in four areas, including the Village of Falmouth, the Stafford Courthouse area, and Boswell's Corner. CRI also recently fulfilled the terms of a contract with the Stafford County Historic Preservation Planner to develop an enhanced county-wide cultural resource database, and a GIS-based cultural resources layer and predictive model. In addition, CRI has worked on various projects for the Stafford County School Board and Planning and Construction office over the last few years and we currently hold a professional services contract with the school system to provide archaeological services and Section 106 regulatory support for new school sites. The results of the aforementioned projects in Stafford County provided a basis for identifying areas that possess a high probability for identifying archaeological resources within the current project area.

Field Methods

Archaeologists evaluate the potential for sites based on such factors as vegetation, ground slope, soil type, extent of erosion, and landform configuration. Based on the data previously compiled by CRI as part of various Stafford County projects in the vicinity, CRI identified approximately 8 acres of high probability landforms within the proposed South Campus project area. The fieldwork involved the placement of shovel tests at 15-meter (50-foot) intervals across the high probability landforms within the project area. In addition to the investigation of the high probability areas, approximately 10 acres of low probability area (representing a 10% sample of the entire project area) were also investigated. When artifacts occurred within a shovel test, radial shovel tests situated one-half the distance between positive and negative shovel tests were excavated to determine site boundaries.

Soil from each shovel test was screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth, and representative soil profiles were recorded on standardized forms using Munsell color designators (Munsell Color 1994) and U. S. Department of Agriculture soil texture terminology. Archaeologists recorded a stratigraphic profile for each shovel test hole on a standardized shovel test form. The location of each shovel test hole was recorded on a survey map of the project area.

All areas of the project area were visually inspected, but shovel tests were not excavated on slopes greater than 15 percent or in areas of standing water. Surface inspection and collection was undertaken within the limited portions of the project area where surface visibility warranted such investigation.

For any archaeological resources identified during the survey, photographs were taken of the general vicinity and of any visible features. A field map was prepared showing site limits, feature locations, permanent landmarks, topographic and flora variation, sources of disturbance, and all surface and subsurface investigations. Sufficient information was included on each map to permit easy relocation of the site. Notes were taken on surface and vegetational conditions, soil characteristics, dimensions and construction of features evident, and the amount and distribution of cultural materials present.

Definitions

Archaeological resources were classified as archaeological sites and isolated archaeological finds. An archaeological site is regarded as any apparent location of human activity not limited to simple loss, casual or single-episode discard, and having sufficient archaeological evidence to indicate that further testing would produce interpretable archaeological data.

In contrast, an isolated archaeological find is defined as an area marked by surface indications and little else, and/or limited to simple loss, casual or single-episode discard which has low potential of possessing interpretable archaeological resources. Some areas with archaeological resources determined to be less than 50 years old may be recorded as locations. Examples of locations would be isolated projectile point finds, or scatters of not more than three to five historic artifacts. Locations may also be defined as isolated finds of questionable or non-diagnostic lithic material, such as possible fire-cracked rock or debitage.

In application, both of these definitions require a certain degree of judgment in the field and consideration of a number of variables. Contextual factors such as prior disturbance and secondary deposition must be taken into account. The representativeness of the sample, as measured by such factors as the degree of surface exposure and shovel test interval, must also be considered when determining the nature of an archaeological resource. Both archaeological sites and isolated finds should ultimately be accorded serious consideration as potentially important traces of past human activity.

Architectural resources include all standing structures or buildings that are 50 years of age or older. Potential eligibility of architectural resources must meet one or more of the National Register criteria, such as: A.) association with significant events in the broad patterns of national history, B.) association with the lives of persons significant in our past, C.) representative of a type, period, or method of construction, or the work of a master, and/or D.), capable of yielding important information about the past.

Laboratory Methods

All archaeological data and specimens collected during the Phase I survey project were transported to CRI's laboratory in Richmond, Virginia, for processing and analysis. Prior to washing, artifacts from a given provenience were first emptied into a screened basket

and sorted. Next, the provenience information from the field bags was confirmed with the bag catalog and transferred onto bag tags. Stable objects were washed with tap water using a soft brush, with careful attention paid to the edges of ceramics and glass to aid in the identification of body type and to assist in mending. Washed items were then placed by provenience on a drying rack.

Once dry, the artifacts were re-bagged by provenience and material type. Artifacts of a given provenience were placed in clean 2-millimeter thick re-sealable polyethylene bags that were perforated to allow air exchange. Each grouped material type was placed in a separate plastic bag (i.e., all glass in one bag, all brick fragments in one bag, etc.) and each of these individual type bags were then placed in a larger bag with the bag tag noting the provenience.

After processing and re-bagging, the entire artifact assemblage was then cataloged for analysis. Stylistic attributes were described using current terminology and recorded by count into a database for analysis. Once all the artifacts were cataloged, the ceramics were then pulled from their bags and marked with correct provenience information. Diagnostic ceramics were sorted out and grouped together based on type or ware and/or vessel or function and checked for cross mends.

Analysis of prehistoric lithic artifacts was aided by standard reference works (Justice 1995; also Broyles 1971; Coe 1964; Ritchie 1971). Analysis of historic artifacts was aided by reference works such as The Parks Canada Glass Glossary (Jones and Sullivan 1989), Telling Time for Archaeologists (Miller et al. 2000), the Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America, (Noel Hume 1969), and the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation Laboratory Manual (Pittman et al. 1987).

All materials generated by this project will be curated according to the standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79 ("Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections") and by VDHR. All processed artifact bags were deposited in acid-free Hollinger boxes for permanent storage and will eventually be returned to the property owner upon conclusion of the project.

Report Preparation

The results of the archival research, fieldwork, and laboratory analysis are synthesized and summarized within this report. The report describes the results of each of these facets of the Phase I survey research and is illustrated by selected maps and drawings. Appendix A presents a descriptive catalog of all artifacts recovered from surface and excavated contexts. Appendix B contains all site forms for cultural resources identified during the course of the Phase I survey.

IV. CULTURAL CONTEXT

The following section provides the prehistoric and historic background research with the goal of establishing the appropriate cultural context for the project area as defined by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' How to use Historic Contexts in Virginia: A Guide for Survey, Registration, Protection, and Treatment Projects (VDHR 1992).

Prehistoric Context

The prehistoric cultural sequence for the Potomac River fall zone parallels that identified for other areas of Virginia and the Middle Atlantic Region. Archaeologists commonly discuss temporal patterns by dividing Middle Atlantic Prehistory into the Paleo-Indian (11,000 to 8,000 BC), Archaic (8000 to 1000 BC), and Woodland (1000 BC to AD 1600) periods. Often these are subdivided into Early, Middle, and Late periods. Despite the common use of this chronology, many note the persistence of stable adaptations punctuated by periods of rapid change which are not correlated with the traditional cultural periods (Custer 1984; Smith 1986).

Pre-Clovis (?-13,000 BC)

The 1927 discovery, at Folsom, New Mexico, of a fluted point in the ribs of an extinct species of bison proved that ancient North Americans had immigrated during the Pleistocene. It did not, however, establish the precise timing of the arrival of humans in the Americas, nor did it adequately resolve questions about the lifestyle of those societies (Meltzer 1988: 2-3). However, both the stratigraphic record and the radiocarbon assays from the recently excavated Cactus Hill site in Sussex County suggest the possibility of human occupation of Virginia well before the fluted point makers appeared on the scene (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997). Buried strata at the Cactus Hill Site, in Sussex County, Virginia, have returned radiocarbon dates of 15,000 years ago from strata situated below levels containing fluted points (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997: 165).

Fieldworkers excavated through levels containing Paleoindian cherts and fluted points, where McAvoy's team encountered artifacts and charcoal separated from the Paleoindian level by 3-4" of sterile sands. Subsequent fieldwork confirmed the presence of artifact-bearing strata located between 3" and 8" below the fluted-point levels. The artifacts recovered from the pre-fluted point levels present a striking contrast with the tool kit relied on by Paleoindians. Rather than relying on extensively finished chert knives scraping tools, and spear points, the pre-Clovis peoples used a different but highly-refined stone technology. Prismatic blade-like flakes of quartzite, chipped from specially prepared cobbles and lightly worked along one side to produce an sharp edge, comprise the majority of the stone cutting and scraping tools. Sandstone grinding and abrading tools, possibly indicating production of wood and bone tools, also occurred in significant numbers in the deepest artifact-bearing strata. Because these tools do not possess unique

characteristics which immediately identify them as dating to the Pleistocene, archaeologists must recognize the possibility that 15,000-year old sites have been overlooked for years.

Paleo-Indian (13,000 - 8000 BC)

In the decades following the Folsom discovery, the repeated association of fluted points with the bones of large, extinct mammals, in particular mastodons, on the western plains coupled with the scarcity of other Paleo-Indian sites, led to the inference that the Paleo-Indian subsistence strategy centered around the pursuit of big-game. This picture, however, exaggerates the reliance of western Paleo-Indian groups on large game, and appears to be of little relevance to eastern Paleo-Indian life. Dr. Ben McCary's records identify numerous fluted point localities, but no unambiguous association between extinct large game and fluted points (Boyd 1989: 139). A similar situation occurs throughout the eastern United States (Meltzer 1989: 4).

Most large Paleo-Indian sites in the southeastern United States are quarry or quarry-related (Meltzer 1988: 21), though multiple band aggregation sites also occur (McAvoy 1992: 145). Recognizable sites most often result from long-term habitation or repeated use of the same location. It follows that the presence of primarily quarry or quarry-related sites indicates that stone outcrops were regularly revisited.

Though the full range of available lithic resources was used to manufacture fluted points (e.g., Phelps 1983), a number of studies have noted a focus on cryptocrystalline materials (e.g., chert, jaspar, chalcedony) (Gardner 1974, 1989; Goodyear 1979). The recovery of these cryptocrystalline materials at locations far removed from quarries indicates exchange and/or extensive group movement. In addition, the very limited differences among sites and within sites suggest that most people had access to all available resources, while the small size of most Paleo-Indian sites indicates group size was limited to extended families.

Thus, the evidence suggests wide-ranging mobility, low-level inter- and intra-group exchange of utilitarian items, and limited, if any, status differences between and within groups characterized the 11,000-8,000 BC social order. Ethnographers have grouped such societies under the rubric of the "foraging mode of production." Such societies, notably the San of the Kalahari, are fiercely egalitarian, resisting attempts to garner individual power through a combination of ridicule, sharing, and a fission-fusion pattern of settlement. If all else fails, egalitarian hunter-gatherers "vote with their feet", moving away from the offending individuals (Lee 1979). The combination of high mobility, the absence of domesticated crops, and an egalitarian ideology precludes construction of elaborate housing, extensive storage facilities, and accumulation of non-portable goods.

The majority of Paleoindian remains in Virginia are represented by isolated projectile point finds and what appear to be small temporary camps. Although some larger and very notable base camps are present in the state, they are relatively rare and usually

associated with sources of high-quality stone. Paleoindian remains in Stafford likely occur at a low density, with the most likely locations near marshes where game animals congregated (Barber et al. 1992:42-43). No fluted points have been identified within one mile of the project area.

Archaic (8000 - 1000 BC)

The Archaic begins with the northward retreat of periglacial environments and the appearance of archaeological assemblages lacking fluted points. Hallmark artifacts of the Early Archaic include corner-notched, stemmed, and bifurcate-based points (Broyles 1971; Chapman 1975; Coe 1964). While varying considerably in size and form, similarities in manufacturing technique link these points (Smith 1986: 10). The bifurcates and various stemmed forms continue into the Middle Archaic (6000 - 3500 BC), along with the lanceolate Guilford type (Coe 1964; Egloff and McAvoy 1990). Recent work indicates that triangular forms also may appear between 6500 and 3000 BC (Stewart 1998).

The increasing number of sites, coupled with the increased size of some sites, indicates population growth during Early and Middle Archaic times (8000 - 3500 BC). Likewise, woodworking and plant processing tools occur more commonly after 8,000 BC (Coe 1964: 113; but see McLearen 1991: 99).

Despite changes in point form, numerous archaeologists argue on environmental (Custer 1990: 2-8) and subsistence (Smith 1986) grounds for continuity in social dynamics between 10,000 and 6,000 BC. From this point of view, Dalton through Lecroy populations exhibit "general similarities and regional habitat-related variation in settlement-subsistence patterns and material culture assemblages" (Smith 1986:10).

However, in contrast with the widespread similarity among Paleo-Indian point forms, distinct style zones developed during the Early and Middle Archaic (8000 - 3500 BC). The Atlantic Coast/Southeastern stylistic sequence was not characteristic of the Midwest (Ford 1974: 392). In addition, increased use of locally-available lithics occurred between 8000 and 3500 BC (Custer 1990: 36; Sassaman, Hanson, and Charles 1988: 85-88). The reduction of the size of style zones and the focus on local lithic materials implies contracting social networks and incipient territories, possibly a reaction to population growth (Anderson and Hanson 1988: 271).

From a pan-Eastern perspective, the Late Archaic is one of the most intensively studied, yet problematic eras of prehistory. Consequently, some view Late Archaic adaptations as focused on riverine resources (Catlin et al. 1982), while others believe that the maximum exploitation of upland environments occurred between 3500 and 1000 BC (Hoffman et al. 1979). Furthermore, though dramatic population growth seems evident based on the increased number of sites dating to this time period, climatic and associated shifts in fluvial systems which occurred at this time created conditions conducive to site

preservation (Klein and Klatka 1991). Thus, paleoclimatic change may bias the archaeological record against the preservation of earlier sites.

In addition, the "great variety of projectile point forms and the similarity of many forms" complicate Late Archaic - Early Woodland culture history (Andrefsky 1983: 47). Point forms denoting the Late Archaic (ca. 3500-1000 BC) include the Halifax, Lamoka, and Bare Island types, the Brewerton series and the Broadspears (Coe 1964; Ritchie 1971; Stephenson 1963).

Many other artifact categories became common during Late Archaic times. Chipped stone axes, which often occurred with late Middle Archaic Guilford components (ca. 5000 - 3000 BC), continued in use throughout subsequent eras. Ground stone celts appeared during Transitional times (ca. 2000-1000 B. C.) (Coe 1964: 113; McLearen 1991: 99). Stone mortars and pestles have been found in Late Archaic sites, perhaps representing the technological aspect of shifting patterns of plant food processing. Soapstone bowls are a well-known feature of Late Archaic exchange systems (McLearen 1991: 107-8). In addition, Stewart (1989: 52) argues for broad-based exchange of "artifacts made from jasper, argillite, rhyolite, ironstone, soapstone, midwestern lithics, obsidian, marine shell and copper" throughout the Middle Atlantic region during the Late Archaic. Thus, regardless of any problems underlying interpretation of demographic trends and settlement patterns, Late Archaic society clearly differed from that of earlier times. The production and wide-spread exchange of utilitarian and ritually important, labor-intensive goods does not fit the expectations of the foraging mode of production model. Rather, a social order exhibiting somewhat greater status differences among individuals or groups (Mouer 1991a: 265) and more restricted group movement (Stewart 1989: 57) likely existed.

Based on the work of Barber et al. (1992), as well as studies of nearby counties, Archaic sites should be the most common types found in the project area environs as a whole, with Late Archaic sites dominant ridge tops in the project area were likely settings for the location procurement and hunting camps for Archaic populations of Stafford County. The majority of Archaic sites are usually recorded on terraces above the major and minor river drainages like the tributaries of Accokeek Creek (Klein and Klatka 1991).

The Woodland Period (1000 B.C.-AD 1607)

The onset of the Woodland period traditionally correlates with the appearance of ceramics. Early theorists linked ceramics with agriculture, though few continue to support this position (cf. Egloff 1991). Rather, the evolution of subsistence and technological systems (e.g., Gardner 1982, 1986) and various aspects of pan-Eastern interaction (e.g., Egloff 1991; Klein 1997; Sassaman 1999) currently are believed to underlie the evolution of ceramic containers.

The steatite-tempered Marcey Creek type and variants containing other mineral inclusions appear to date between 1200 and 800 BC (Egloff 1991: 244-5). However,

though friable sand-and-grit-tempered Accokeek Creek and Elk Island ceramics appear stratigraphically subsequent to Marcey Creek, associated C-14 dates range from 1100 through 500 BC. Klein and Stevens (1996) cite regional data to support the proposition that, while the thickness, amount of temper, and size of temper in quartz/sand-tempered, cordmarked ceramics shifted over time, similar ceramics continued in use into Middle Woodland times.

Radiocarbon dates recommend placement of the Calvert and Fishtail point varieties in the Early Woodland (Gleach 1985). The Potts Corner-Notched point type, the Vernon point type, and the Claggett point type have been dated only through stratigraphic context and/or association with early ceramics (Gleach 1985; Stephenson 1963). Similarly, a variety of small stemmed and side-notched forms of assumed association with the Early Woodland period lack definitive temporal assignment.

The increased number of sites dating to the Early Woodland, coupled with the recognition of structures, features, and activity areas at some sites, supports inferences concerning increased population size and more sedentary lifeways (e.g., Mouer 1991b: 38-9; Stewart 1995: 183). However, some argue for an Early Woodland population collapse Regardless, in Virginia, social ranking appears to have decreased while sedentism increased during this period.

Popes Creek Net-impressed ceramics appear after roughly 500 BC, marking the beginning of the Middle Woodland I period (500 BC - AD 200) (Blanton 1992: 72-3; Egloff and Potter 1982: 99). However, Cordmarked ceramics, and stemmed points continue in use for some time (McLearen 1992: 44-5). Likewise, broad-spectrum hunting-fishing-gathering continues to characterize the region as a whole. Despite continued exploitation of a wide range of wild plants, the first hints of settled village life appear in the Potomac Valley, and perhaps the Rappahannock, between AD 500 and 1100 (Potter 1993). The shift to an emphasis on floodplain settings, which culminates after AD 900, begins between AD 500 and 900 in the Piedmont (Hantman and Klein 1992). Whether this reflects the beginnings of a reliance on domesticated foods, or represents a preadaptation for a horticultural economy resulting from other causes, remains uncertain at present.

Enormous changes transformed the social landscape of eastern North America in the centuries preceding the settlement of Jamestown. Archaeological research in the Middle Atlantic suggests population growth, increased sedentism, a focus of settlement on the major rivers, fluctuating exchange relations, varied mortuary activities, the introduction of maize agriculture, and focal exploitation of marine resources characterized the centuries between AD 900 and 1600. Triangular projectile points, ubiquitous by A. D. 1000, may decrease in size between 1000 and 1600, coincidental perhaps with heightened reliance on the bow and arrow. Potomac Creek and Moyone cordmarked and plain sherds occur as far south as the Rappahannock (Potter 1993: 114-38).

Oft-cited causes of status differences in the Middle Atlantic, regardless of the precise interpretation involved, emphasize the entwined effects of a climatic change, a growing population and the incorporation of maize in the Amerindian diet after A. D. 800. Potter (1993: 143) argues that the "dry climatic interval of A.D. 1000-1200 may have provided additional impetus for adopting plant husbandry as a supplement to the intensive gathering and hunting economy of the previous late Middle Woodland period."

The large base camps, hamlets, and villages are typically located on bluffs, terraces or floodplains adjacent to rivers or major tributaries. Small seasonal camps and satellite camps supporting nearby sedentary villages and hamlets occur along smaller streams in the interior. Limited concentrations and sparse scatters of lithics and ceramics typically characterize these temporary campsites. The majority of the Late Woodland sites that had been recorded at the time of the Barber et al. (1992) study were located along the major high order streams and rivers. Therefore, the most likely remnants Late Woodland activity within the project area would consist primarily of small scatters of lithics and some ceramics that represent temporary camps and procurement sites. Since the project area is situated in the uplands on narrow to broad ridges, small seasonal and satellite camps related to Woodland base camps or hamlets adjacent to the rivers are likely types of sites to occur.

Historic Context

Colonial, Early National and Antebellum Periods (1650-1860)

The Jamestown Colonist John Smith's map of Virginia depicts settlements along the Potomac River as far west as the fall line (Figure 6). Settlements, notably the chiefly village of Patawomeck, cluster near the Potomac River, along the lower reaches of Potomac Creek. Further south, the settlement of Ozaiawomen occupies Mathias Point, roughly the upper extent of oyster beds along the Potomac River.

The first English settler in what was then the far northern Virginia frontier was Giles Brent, who left Maryland with his Piscataway Indian wife in 1647 and established a plantation named Peace on the Widewater peninsula at the confluence of the Potomac River and Aquia Creek. The continuing presence of native peoples initially slowed European settlement in this area, but by the early 1660s enough planters had taken up land along the Aquia and Potomac creeks to warrant the creation of a new county. Originally encompassed by Northumberland County, and then Westmoreland County, the project area first came under the jurisdiction of Stafford when it was established in 1664 (Brent 1946; Barber et al. 1992, Goolrick 1976).

In Stafford County, and throughout the Chesapeake, tobacco, above all else, determined the pattern of development in nearly every aspect of life in the colonial period, encompassing the economy, the cultural landscape, and social relations. By the end of the seventeenth century, tobacco cultivation remained the principal economic activity of every rank, from the largest landowner to the humblest tenant farmer. And once the

system of tobacco monoculture had been established, it was nearly impossible to break free. Though prices for the crop in Europe fluctuated, often drastically, most planters preferred to stick with the staple, rather than risk an expensive investment of time and money in a less reliable export, such as grain (Kulikoff 1986: 4-5; Lukezic 1990; Rutman and Rutman 1984: 41-43).

Tobacco also dictated the pattern of settlement in Tidewater during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Dispersed, largely self-sufficient plantations dotted the landscape, and social and political interaction occurred largely in central places such as churches and courthouses. Concerned with the conspicuous absence of towns and ports, Virginia's General Assembly authorized the establishment of towns in various parts of the colony in 1691, the town of Falmouth, located in Stafford County across the Rappahannock River from Fredericksburg, had been established as an important inland port and tobacco inspection and transshipment center in 1730. The town quickly became the primary entry point for the goods of the "upper country" of Stafford (Barber et al. 1992; Figure 7).

During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, rural Stafford County underwent a radical transition between the tobacco-based plantation economy and a new diversified grain-based economy that would characterize the region through the nineteenth and into the twentieth century. By the time of the American Revolution all arable land in the Tidewater and Piedmont regions of Virginia had been planted in tobacco at least once, and most areas were experiencing the effects of severe soil depletion. Between 1790 and 1820 as many as 250,000 Virginians moved from the older settled parts of the state to the recently opened southwest frontier, taking approximately 150,000 black slaves with them.

The virtual collapse of the tobacco economy and the concomitant migration of significant numbers of people had a revolutionary effect on the social and economic character of the Piedmont and Tidewater. Large plantations that had relied on slave labor were increasingly subdivided into smaller-scale farmsteads that grew corn and wheat rather than tobacco. This change was also reflected in the cultural landscape, as settlement tended to move away from major rivers and creeks, the primary routes of transportation and communication in the colonial period, and clustered along an increasingly complex system of interior roads (Kulikoff 1986: 422, 429; Bairley and Maginniss 1986: 23-36; Figures 7-9).

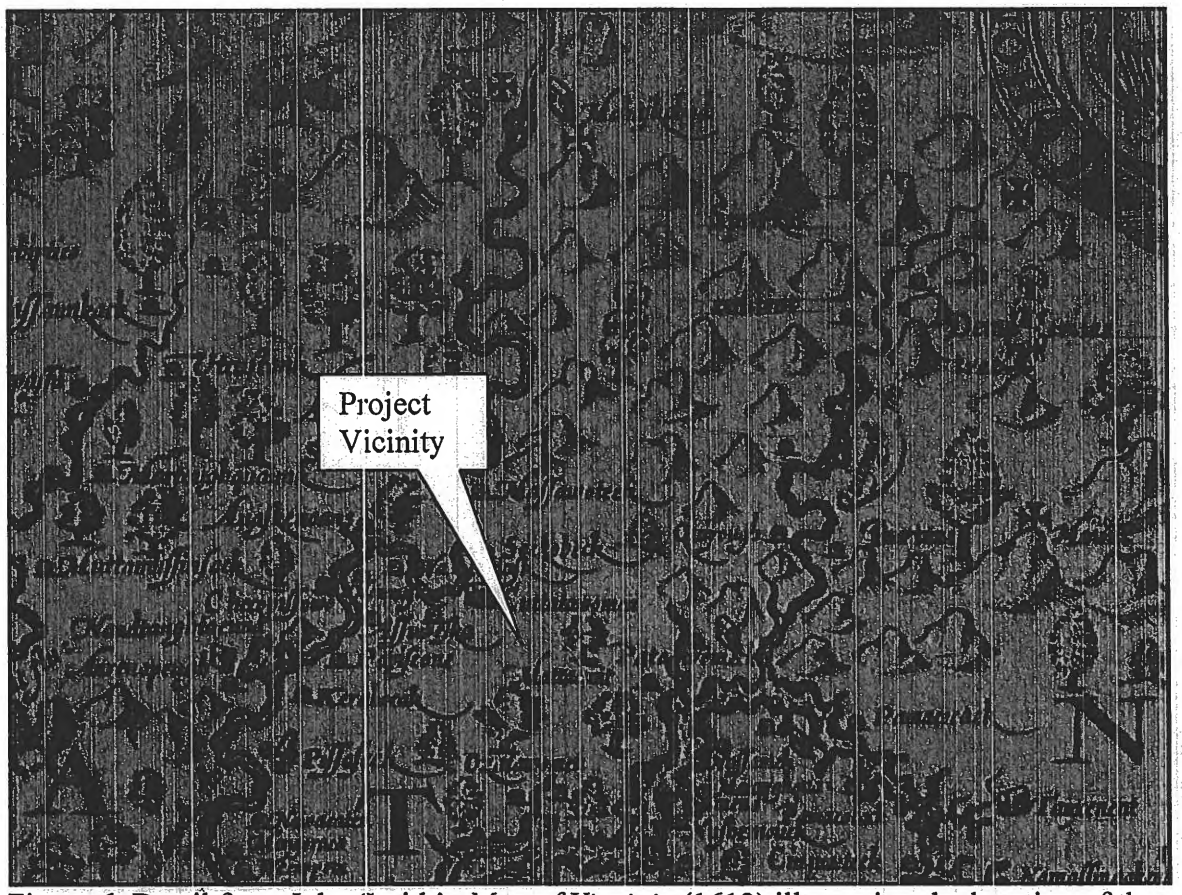

Figure 6: Detail from John Smith's *Map of Virginia* (1612) illustrating the location of the project (North at the Top of the Page; Not to Scale).

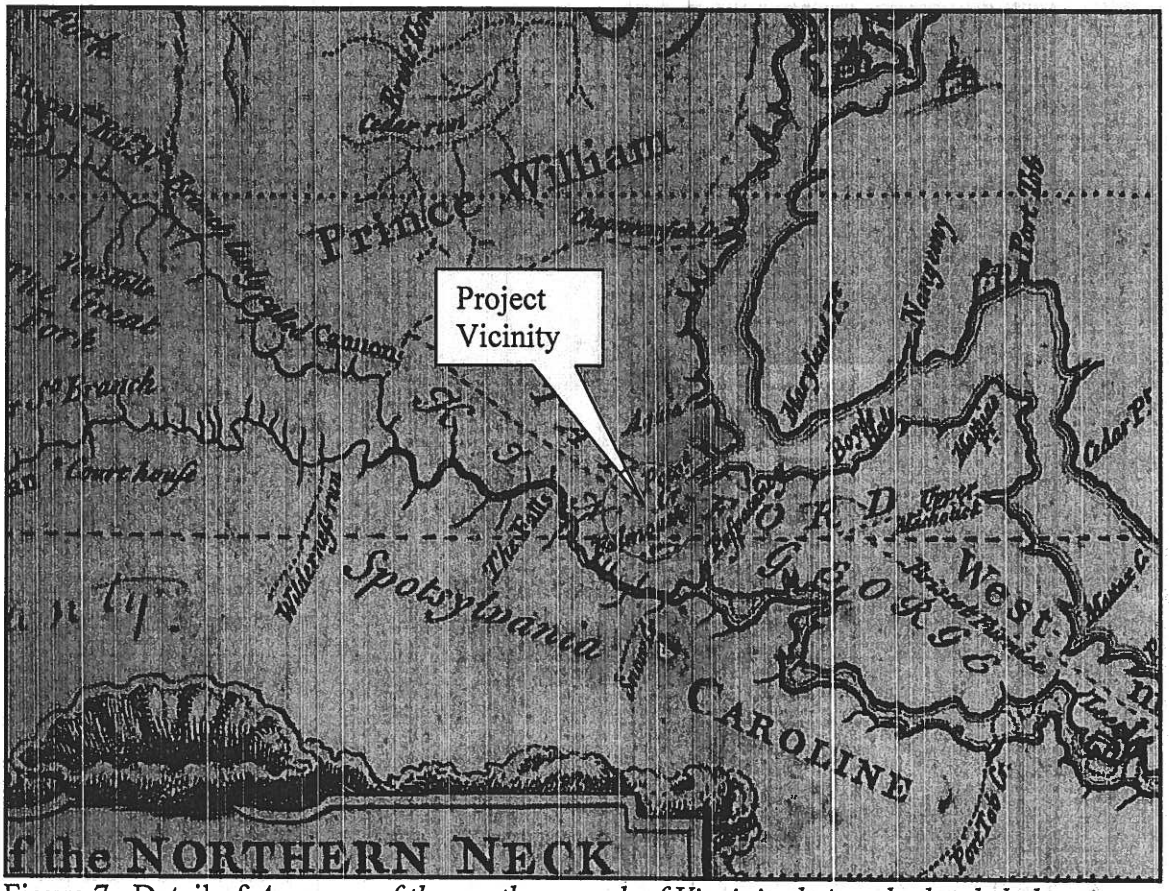

Figure 7. Detail of *A survey of the northern neck of Virginia, being the lands belonging to the Rt. Honourable Thomas Lord Fairfax Baron Cameron, bounded by & within the Bay of Chesapoyocke and between the rivers Rappahannock and Potowmack: With the courses of the rivers Rappahannock and Potowmack, in Virginia, as surveyed according to order in the years 1736 & 1737* illustrating the location of the project area (Warner 1737) (North at the Top of the Page; Not to Scale).

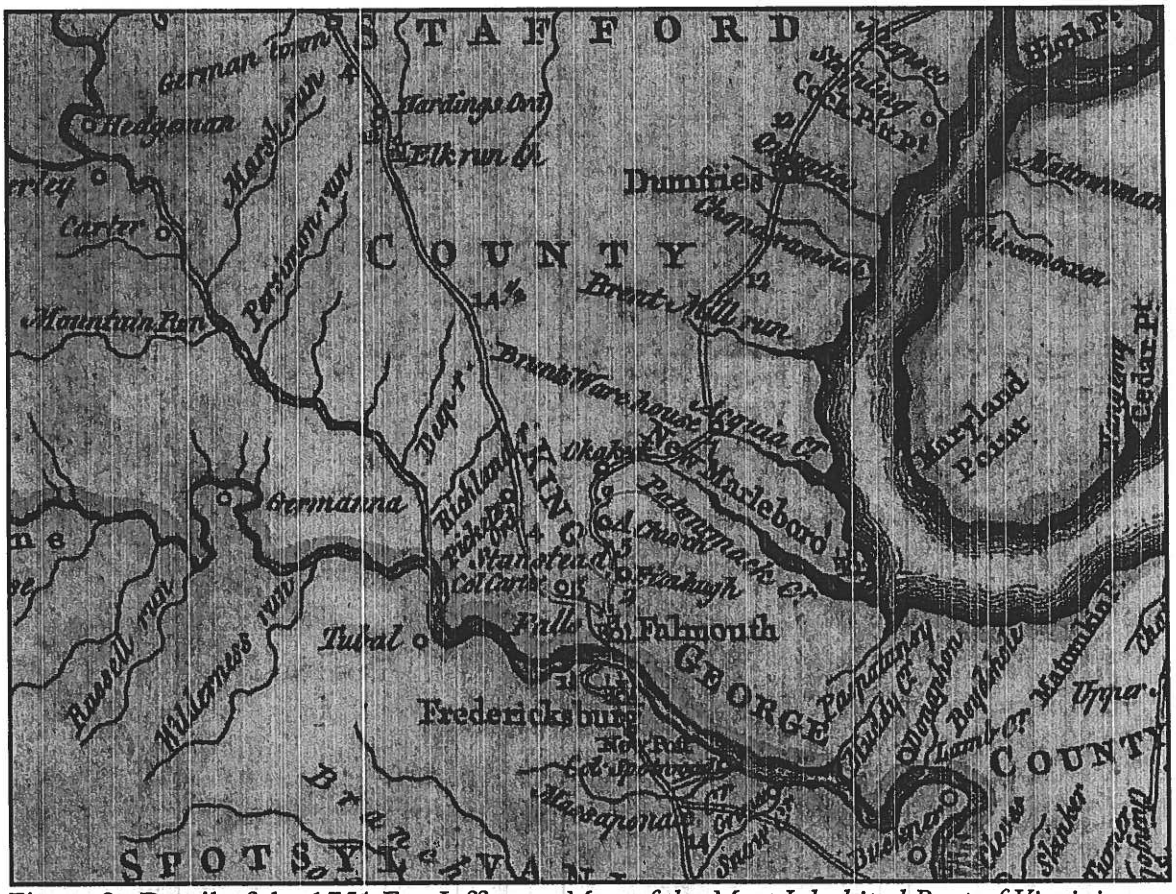

Figure 8. Detail of the 1751 Fry-Jefferson *Map of the Most Inhabited Part of Virginia Containing the Whole Province of Maryland with Part of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and North Carolina*, Depicting the Vicinity of the Project Area (North at the Top of the Page; Not to Scale).

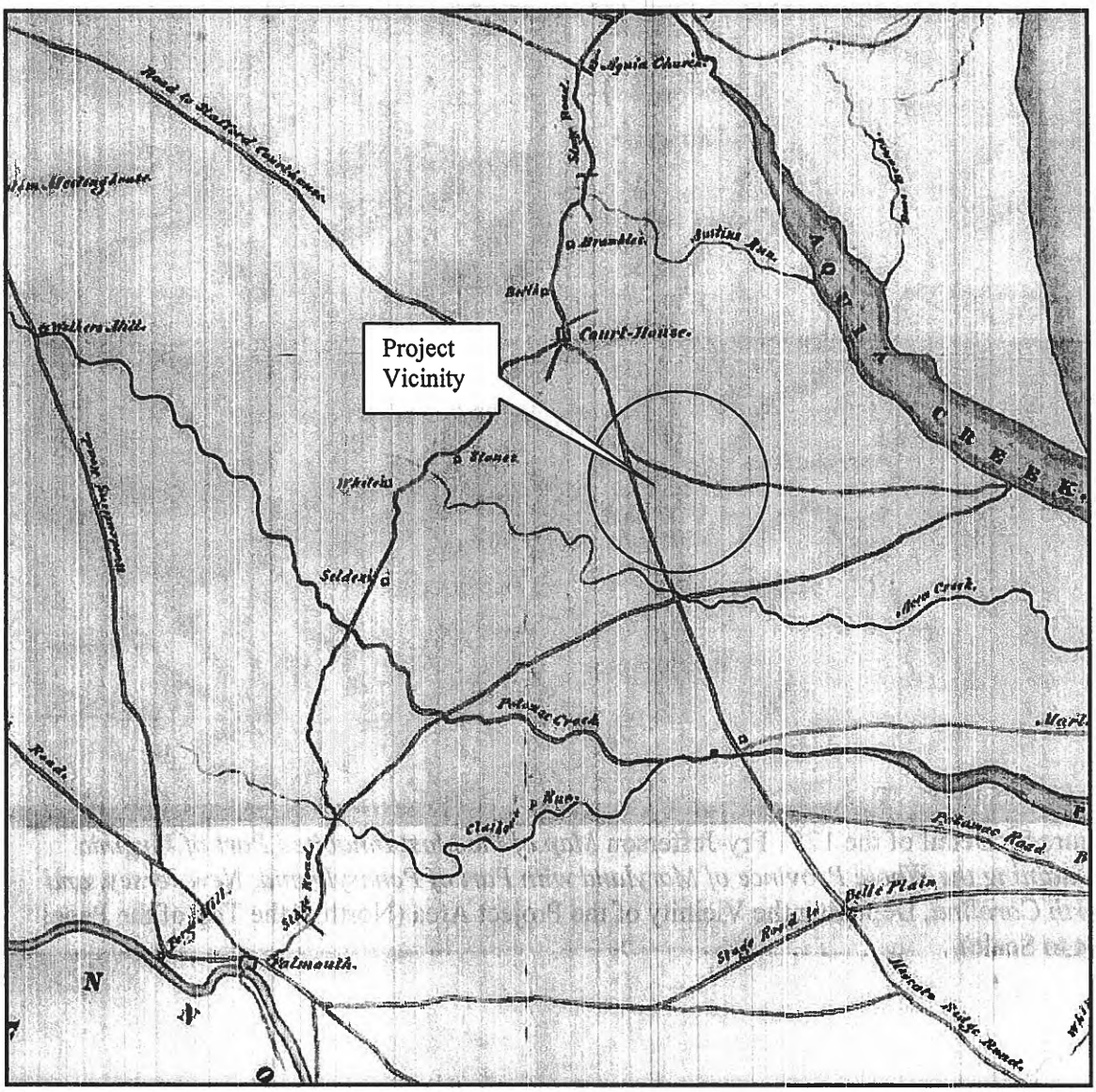

Figure 9. Detail from the Wood (1820) map of Stafford County depicting the project vicinity and interior road system (Not to Scale; North to the Top of the Page).

Civil War (1861-1865)

Situated halfway between the capitals of the Union and Confederacy, it was inevitable that Stafford County would become a crossroads of military activity during the Civil War. When the Union Army forces arrived en masse in Stafford County in the latter part of 1862, Falmouth and Fredericksburg immediately became critical junctions for moving men and material southward, and thus became the center for intense military activity. Following General Burnsides' abortive and costly river crossing and first assault on Fredericksburg, the Union forces retreated across the Rappahannock River back around Falmouth to regroup. The Union Army of the Potomac went into winter camp and numerous Union units bivouacked in southern Stafford County over the next eight months of the campaign.

During the Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville campaigns, from November 1862 through June 1863, Stafford County was occupied by more than 100,000 troops of the Union Army of the Potomac, and its military encampments occupied thousands of acres from Aquia Creek south to the Rappahannock River. Numerous trenches, rifle pits, and hut depressions associated with the Federal encampments have been identified throughout Stafford County (e.g., Klein et al. 2007). Moreover, maps produced by both armies depict the landscape in considerable detail (Figures 10 and 11).

The effect of the Union Army's presence on Stafford's landscape and economy was devastating. The countryside was almost completely denuded of trees and fences; agricultural fields were neglected and trampled, while foraging troops "liberated" food and other essential supplies from the civilian population (Musselman 1995). Four years of warfare left Stafford County barren and devastated, and the effects of the conflict remained visible on the landscape into the twentieth century. "No county in the United States felt the war so harshly as Stafford," Homer Musselman asserts. "When the war ended Stafford was utterly devoid of stock, food, and forage, and the soil had gone down or grown up in brush. Hundreds of homes had been burned, the records at Stafford Court house had been half destroyed and those that remained were damaged. The churches had been burned, the roads were impassable" (Musselman 1995: vii; 77-86).

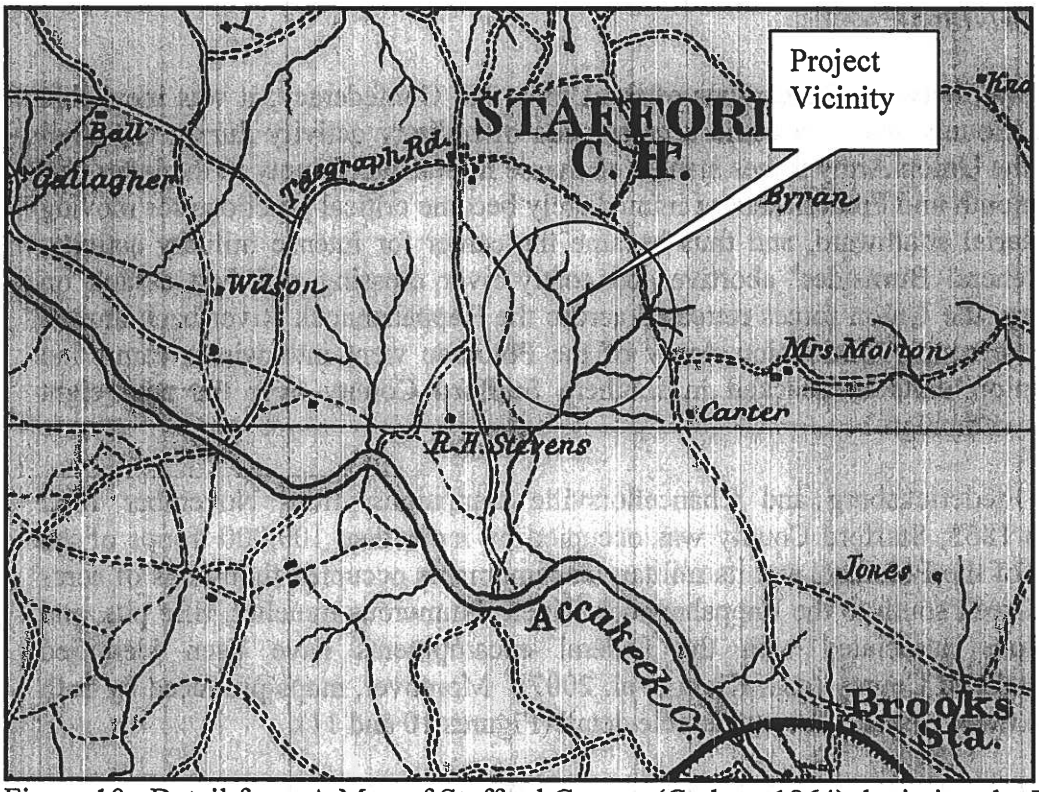

Figure 10. Detail from A Map of Stafford County (Gedney 1864) depicting the Project Vicinity (Not to Scale; North to the Top of the Page).

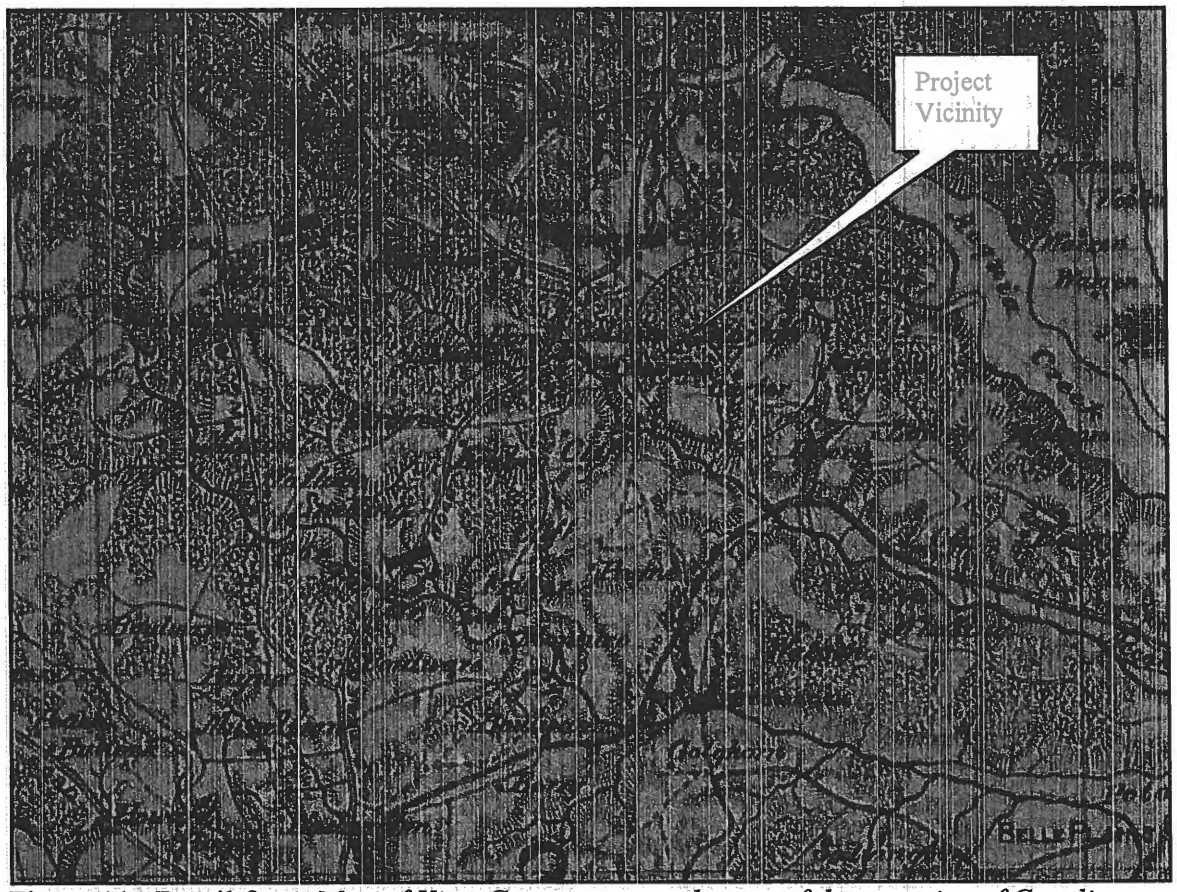

Figure 11. Detail from *Map of King George co. , and parts of the counties of Caroline, Culpeper, Orange, Spotsylvania, Stafford, and Rappahannock, Va* (Gilmer 1864) depicting the Project Vicinity (Not to Scale; North to the Top of the Page).

Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1917)

Four years of war had a devastating effect on Virginia, and Stafford County was no exception. The combined loss of manpower and draft animals, the damages to property, and the neglect of agricultural land had a detrimental effect on the county's economic and social landscape in the postwar era. Over the following years, property values plummeted; land that had sold for $10 per acre before the war now fetched only $1-3. In fact, the real estate market was so depressed that during their 1869-70 session the General Assembly of Virginia enacted a law prohibiting the sale of land for less than 75 percent of its assessed value (Kaplan 1993: 153-56).

In a pattern reminiscent of the early nineteenth century, postwar agricultural difficulties prompted some Stafford County farmers to seek alternative sources of income. The solution for many was to sell off the timber on their land for cash. Those who continued to farm joined the "Grange," or "Patrons of Husbandry," a fraternal order established in 1867 and dedicated to helping farmers learn new agricultural methods. Though the Grange had lost most of its power by the 1890s, it was replaced by similar organizations, including the Farmers' Assembly and Farmers' Alliance, and the annual Farmers' Institutes (Manarin and Dowdey 1984: 341-44). Like other neighboring counties, Stafford suffered a decrease in population in the immediate postwar period, and this trend of slow depopulation would continue through the early twentieth century.

While the majority of the post-war economy of Virginia suffered, a number of residents of Stafford County managed to maintain their economic standing, largely through their diversified produce farming and seafood industry. The pre-war ties to the port city of Baltimore and its canneries enabled substantial numbers of local watermen to harvest the much-desired oysters, crabs, and other seafood along the Potomac and ship them, via steamboat, rapidly to the markets to the north. By the turn of the nineteenth century eastern Stafford County remained 80% agricultural, and was characterized by the transition from grain and tobacco crops to a greater concentration on dairying and market gardening. Large family farms were still present across the county, but these were increasingly subdivided, with many producing enough only to sustain the family and livestock.

World War I to World War II (1917-1945)

The First World War provided some economic impetus to the surrounding area with the construction of the new Quantico Marine Corps Base, just to the north in Stafford and Prince William counties. Despite these improvements in neighboring counties, this portion of Stafford County remained a secluded agricultural area long after the end of the war. The Great Depression of the early 1930's affected Northern Neck farmers and watermen to a somewhat lesser degree than in other regions of the country, due to the diversity of produce grown on the local farms and the rich resources of the nearby Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River.

World War II provided a second impetus for growth in the region, with the expansion of Quantico Marine Corps Base to the north, the creation of Fort A. P. Hill to the south, and expanded facilities at Dahlgren to the east. Many of the larger farms in eastern Stafford County were still in operation, although at greatly reduced levels, and lumbering activities and private hunting clubs, which were utilized by county natives as well as people from neighboring counties, dominated the timbered interior of the county

The New Dominion (1945-Present)

Until World War II, Stafford County remained largely rural and agricultural, with its economy rooted in farming, fishing, and timbering. With the rapid expansion of the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area since the 1950s, however, Stafford County increasingly has become a "bedroom community" of the capital, witnessing tremendous suburbanization that has thoroughly altered the economy and landscape of the area (Barber et al. 1992).

The end of the Second World War marked a period of accelerated growth for most of Stafford County, although the rural character of the eastern portion of the county remained almost unchanged. With better roads and the construction of the Route 301 Bridge across the Potomac River to Maryland, population growth continued throughout the county. The construction of the Federal Interstate Highway System (I-95) in the 1950's allowed residents' easier access to employment opportunities, and with these improvements to the local road systems, this portion of Stafford County has witnessed the construction of many small communities and commercial developments, although the project area remains wooded and largely rural in character to this day.

The decline in the county's long agricultural heritage is now being counterbalanced by an increasing emphasis on tourism and commercial enterprise. Stafford County now faces the same issues of growth and conservation of natural and historic resources as many other communities situated within this portion of northeastern Virginia.

V. SURVEY RESULTS

Introduction

During August, 2008 CRI completed a Phase I cultural resource survey of the South Campus project area. The Phase I cultural resources identification survey employed systematic excavation of shovel tests on selected landforms within the project area. Shovel tests were placed at a 50-foot interval throughout high-probability areas. Two spatially discrete parcels, a large eastern area dissected by tributaries of Accokeek Creek and a smaller western yard surrounding a ranch house, were tested (see Figure 1).

The current project area consists of two parcels, the Peake Lane (or western) parcel measures just over one acre and was considered to have high probability for the identification of archaeological resources. In the western parcel, approximately seven acres were identified as having a high probability for locating archaeological resources. High probability areas were identified utilizing the Stafford County Historic Resources overlay developed under the purview of the former Stafford County Preservation Planner. This predictive model, available online through the Stafford County website, takes into account several factors including slope, soil type, and proximity to water. All of these factors are known as significant factors guiding Native American and historic settlement trends in Stafford County. The approximately eight acres identified as high probability were systematically surveyed utilizing shovel tests placed on a 50-foot interval to determine if archaeological sites were present. In addition, approximately 10 acres of low probability area were investigated to meet VDHR standards for testing a predictive model. These areas were randomly selected within the project area in order to test the validity of the model. Low probability areas were shovel tested and visually inspected during the Phase I survey (Figure 12).

Fieldwork in the Peake Lane (Western) Parcel

Site 44ST1044

Located to the west of the main parcel, the smaller, western parcel is a roughly rectangular, landscaped yard surrounding a circa 1963 ranch house situated south of Peake Lane (Figures 13-16). Scattered fragments of Aquia sandstone and a 30-x-18 foot pit identify the location of a former house site immediately east of the property boundary. According to local resident Zeke Peake, the cellar identifies the location of a ruin that predates the circa WWII erection of a structure on the property. The Holtz family owned both the ruin and the WWII-era house. Mattie Holtz, the last resident of the WWII-era house, died around 1975 when the building burned. Based on the presence of surface features, the recovery of nineteenth-century artifacts from a buried surface, and the landowner's identification of the cellar as the remains of a pre-WWII house, the area was designated Site 44ST1044.

Excavation resulted in the recovery of artifacts from six of the 19 shovel tests excavated in the yard and identification of a pit, probably the former cellar associated with a domestic structure, immediately east of the project boundaries. In many of the shovel tests, a probable fill layer capped buried, artifact-bearing topsoil. Shovel test G11, typical of the area, cut through four strata. Stratum I, the modern topsoil, consisted of dark yellowish brown (10YR4/6) loam that reached a maximum depth of 0.3 feet below ground surface. At that point, yellowish brown (10YR5/8) loam mixed with approximately ten percent rounded gravels appeared. The yellowish brown deposit may represent landscaping fill. Stratum II, the yellowish brown loam and gravel, extended to roughly 1.0-feet below ground surface. The probable fill layer capped brown (10YR5/3) loam designated Stratum III. The abrupt, regular transition between Strata II and III and darker color of the soil in the lower layer identify Stratum III as a buried topsoil. At 1.4 feet below ground surface, brownish yellow (10YR6/8) clay loam, an E or A/B horizon designated Stratum IV, appeared. Excavation ceased in Shovel Test G11 at 1.6 feet below ground surface.

Artifacts associated with early-to-mid-nineteenth-century Terminus Post Quem dates recovered from Site 44ST1044 included a rolled/sheet-iron strap fragment (1837), modern machine-cut nails (1835), whiteware (1820), and soda lime glass (1864). Later nineteenth- and early twentieth-century artifacts included wire nails (1885), tooled mold-blown soda lime pharmaceutical bottle shards (1895), automatic-machine-made glass (1904), and a Lincoln-Wheat penny with a 1919 date. More recent material included a lightweight automatic-machine made bottle shard (1939) and modern bright green automatic-machine-made glass (1950). The TPQs correlate well with oral evidence of a pre-WWII structure in the vicinity, and indicate that occupation may have begun as early as the mid-nineteenth century (Table 4).

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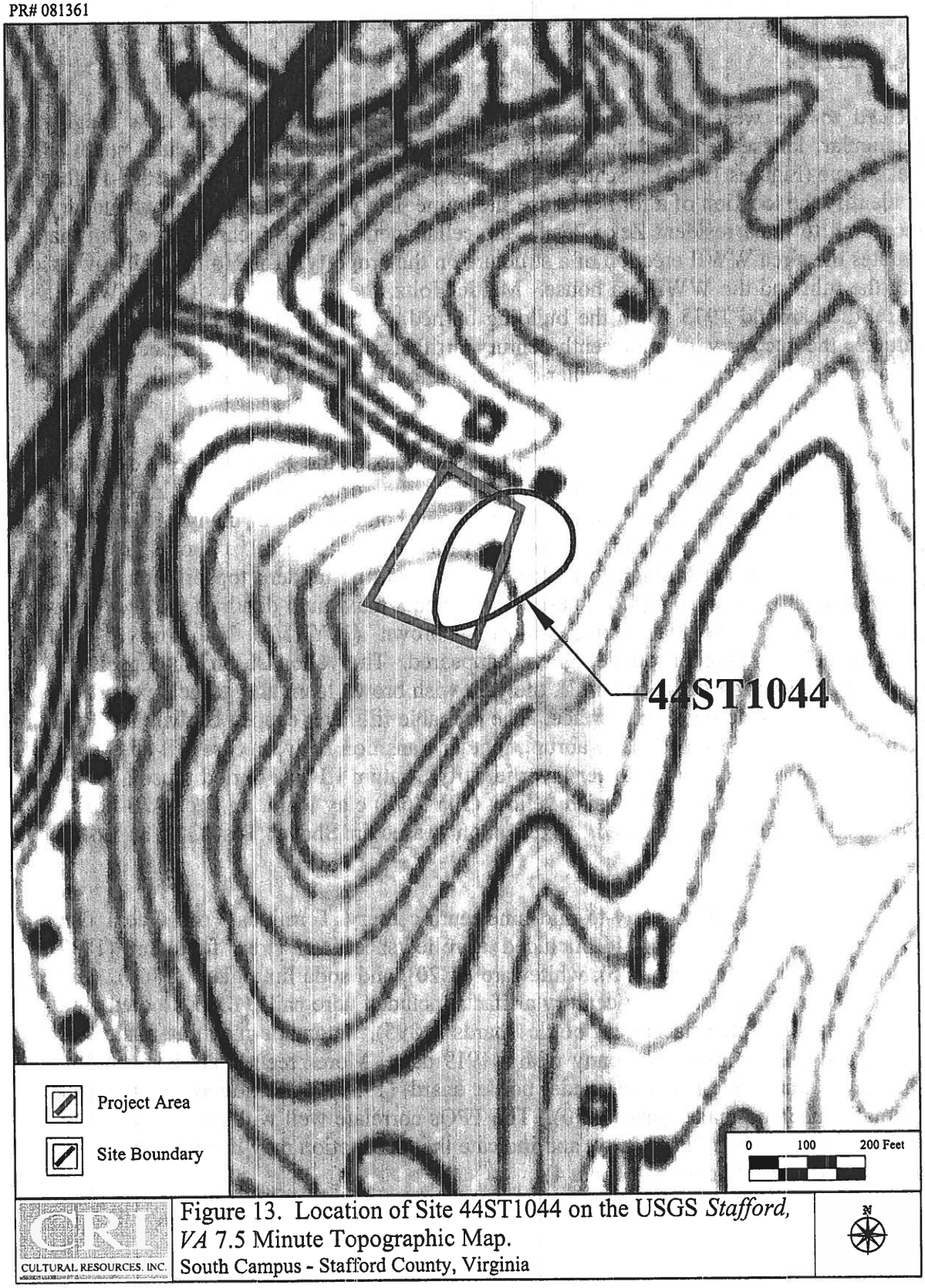

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Figure 13. Location of Site 44ST1044 on the USGS *Stafford, VA* 7.5 Minute Topographic Map.
South Campus - Stafford County, Virginia

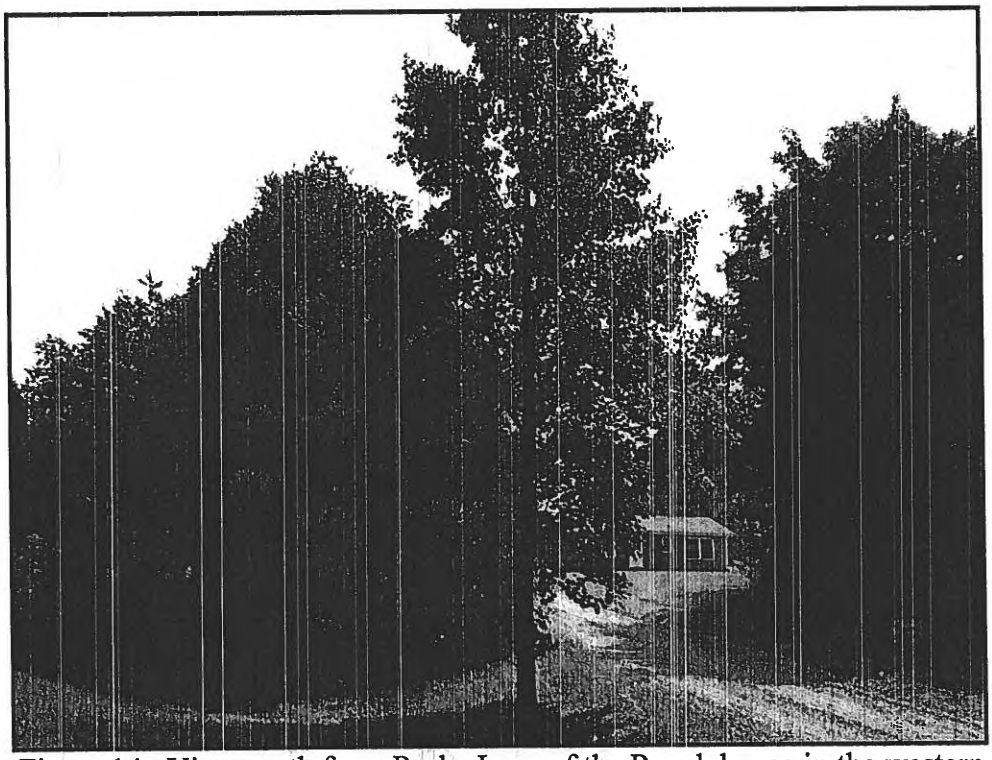

Figure 14. View south from Peake Lane of the Ranch house in the western parcel.

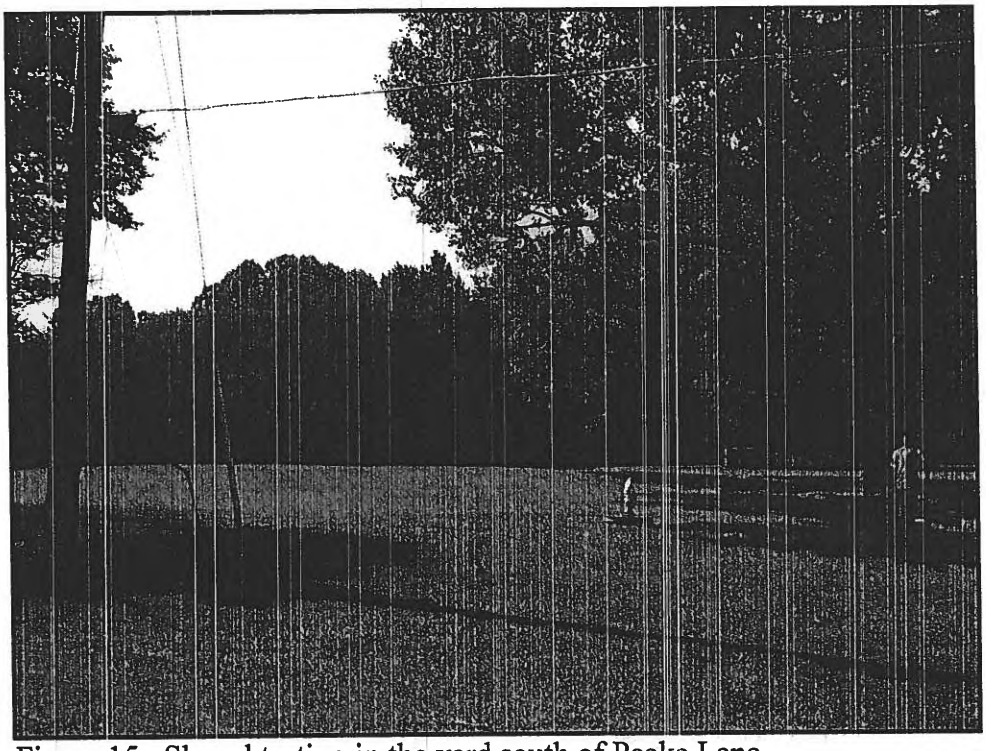

Figure 15. Shovel testing in the yard south of Peake Lane.

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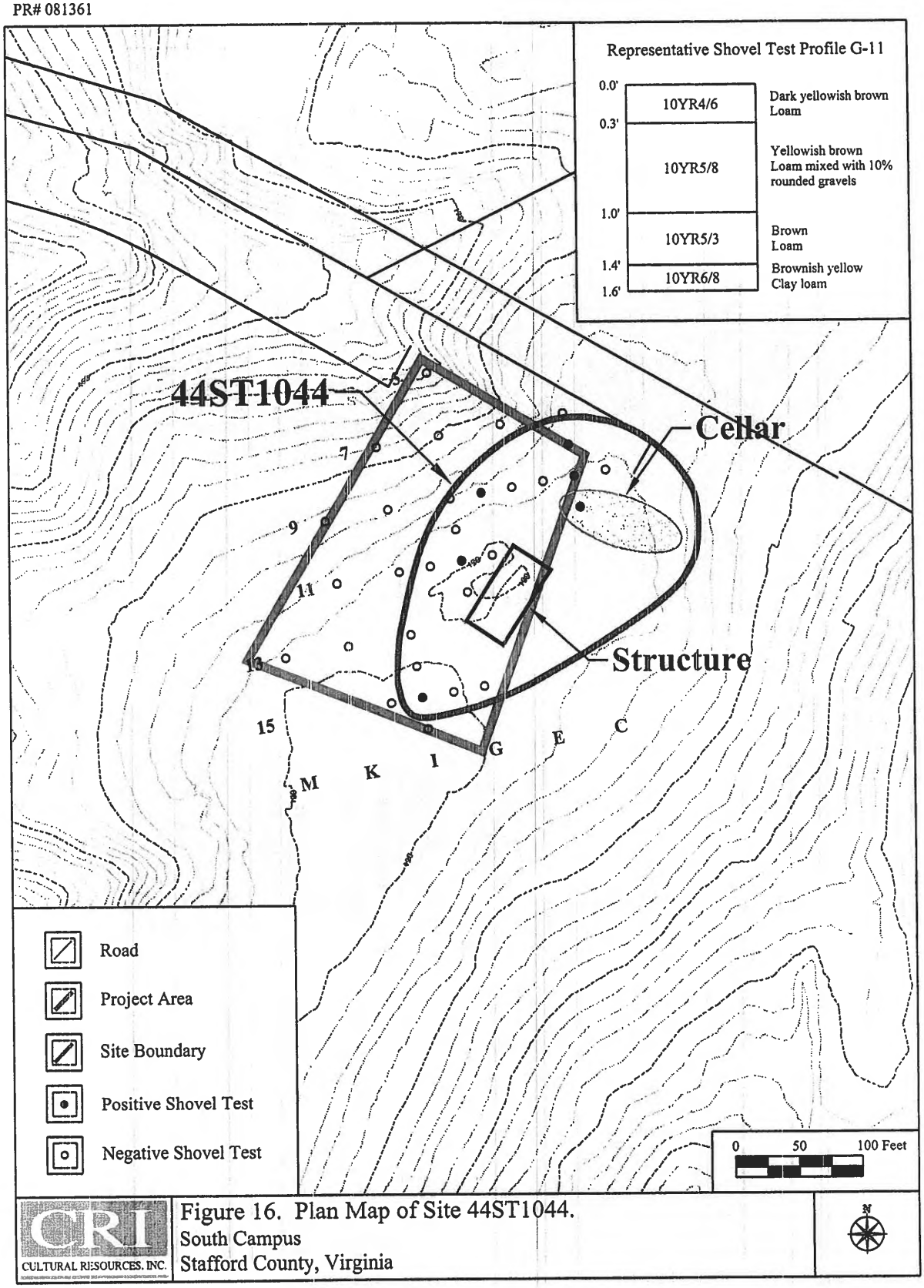

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Figure 16. Plan Map of Site 44ST1044.
South Campus
Stafford County, Virginia

Table 4. Artifacts recovered from Site 44ST1044.

Artifact Group	Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Count
Architectural	Brick	ceramic	Molded		2
	Nail	iron	Cut		4
			Corroded		1
			Wire		1
	Window	glass	Aqua		1
Domestic	Bottle	glass	Aqua	bottle	4
			Automatic machine-made amber	bottle	2
			Automatic machine-made aqua	bottle	1
			Automatic machine-made bright green	bottle	1
			Mold blown dark green	bottle, wine	3
			Molded amber	bottle	1
			Molded aqua	bottle	3
			Molded dark green	bottle, wine	1
		soda lime glass	Automatic machine-made colorless	bottle	3
			Mold blown		4
			mold blown colorless	bottle pharmaceutical vial/bottle	1 3
			Molded colorless	bottle	5
		solarized glass	Molded colorless	pharmaceutical vial/bottle	6
	Ceramic	refined earthenware	Press molded/ Whiteware	 sponge	2 1
	Container	glass	Molded aqua	jar	3
		soda lime glass	Automatic machine-made colorless	jar	1
Floral/Faunal	Mammal	bone			3
	Wood	charcoal			7
Furnishings	Lamp Chimney	leaded glass	Mouth blown colorless		1
Miscellaneous	Sample	sandstone			1
Personal	Coin, American	copper alloy			1
Unknown	Strapping	iron	Rolled/sheet		1
Total					68

Summary, Site 44ST1044

Located to the west of the main parcel, the smaller, western parcel is a roughly rectangular, landscaped yard surrounding a circa 1963 ranch house. Scattered fragments of Aquia sandstone and a 30-x-18 foot cellar pit identify the location of a former house site immediately east of the property boundary. According to local resident Zeke Peake, the cellar was the location of a ruin that predates the circa WWII erection of a structure on the property. The Holtz family owned both the ruin and the WWII-era house. Excavation resulted in the recovery of artifacts from six of the 19 shovel tests excavated in the yard. In many of the shovel tests, a probable fill layer capped buried, artifact-bearing topsoil. Artifacts recovered during the shovel testing suggested the presence a domestic occupation dating from the mid-to-late-nineteenth- to the mid-twentieth century, consistent with oral history. Based on the presence of a buried surface, nearby indications of the presence of structural features, and the recovery of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century domestic refuse, ***CRI recommends Site 44ST1044 potentially eligible for nomination to the NRHP under criterion D; Criteria A through C are not considered applicable. Avoidance or Phase II evaluation of Site 44ST1044 is recommended.***

Fieldwork in the Eastern Parcel

Foliage covering the larger area included old growth hardwood trees interspersed with evergreens and open areas along a transmission line that cuts across the eastern end of the larger, eastern parcel (Figures 17 and 18). Deeply entrenched streams had created steep side slopes in much of the area. Archaeological testing was limited to high-probability landforms. Flat and gently sloping upland landforms were surveyed using shovel tests set on a grid at 50-foot intervals, terminating at a 20% slope or at the boundaries of the project. Radials were excavated at 25-foot intervals in the cardinal directions around artifact-producing shovel tests. Fieldworkers visually inspected the side-slopes and floodplain.

Shovel testing identified three sites and three isolated finds within the eastern parcel (Figure 19). Sites located within the eastern parcel included: a pit, probably the remains of an icehouse, and a concentration of bottle glass approximately 75 feet west of the pit (Site 44ST1045); a dense concentration of bifaces and debitage, including chert, jasper, quartz, and quartzite, dating to the Terminal Archaic or Early Woodland periods (ca. 2500-500 BC) situated on a south-trending finger ridge at the eastern edge of the project area (Site 44ST1046); and a small scatter of quartz and chert debitage located on the ridge west of and across the tributary of Accokeek Creek from Site 44ST1046 (Site 44ST1047).

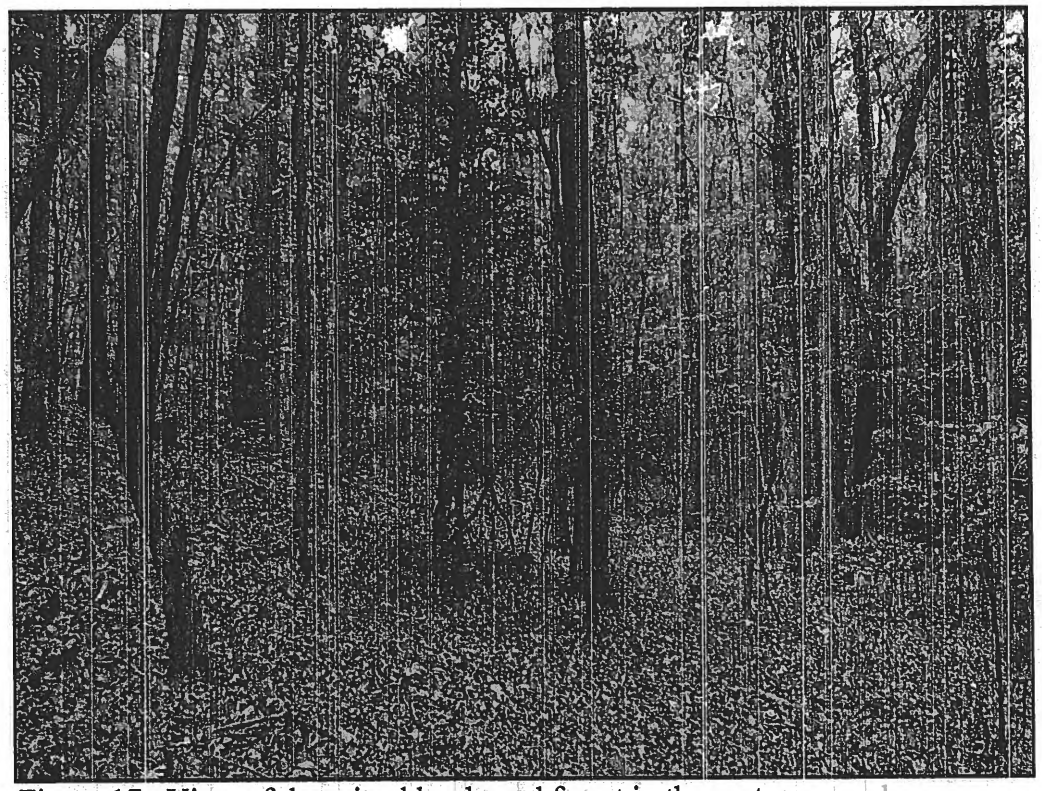

Figure 17. View of the mixed hardwood forest in the eastern parcel.

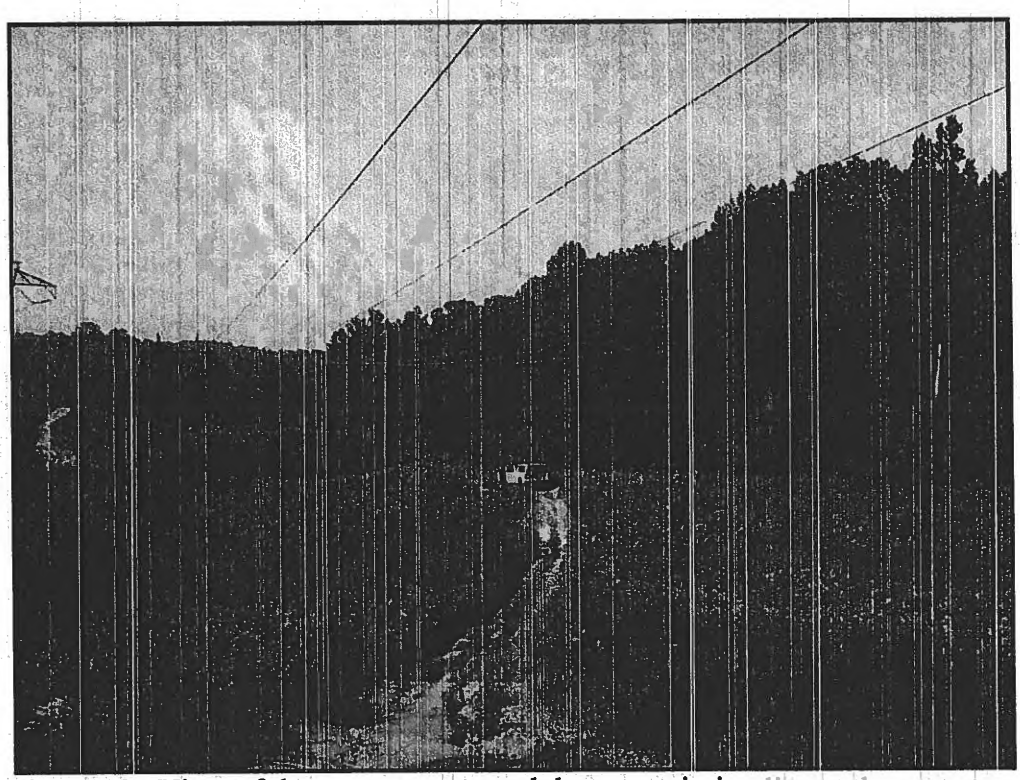

Figure 18. View of the open area around the transmission line at the eastern end of the eastern parcel.

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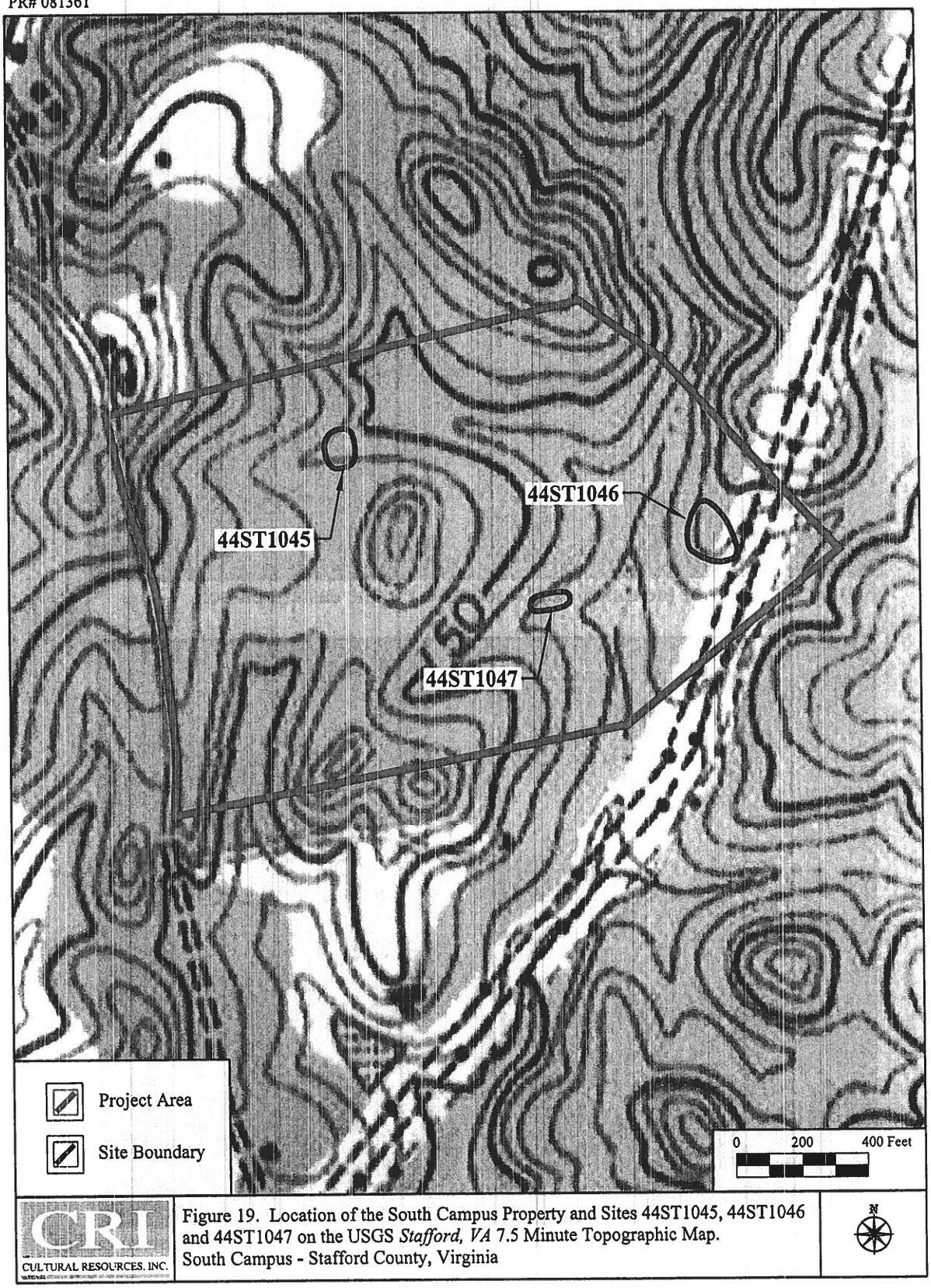

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Figure 19. Location of the South Campus Property and Sites 44ST1045, 44ST1046 and 44ST1047 on the USGS *Stafford, VA* 7.5 Minute Topographic Map.
South Campus - Stafford County, Virginia

Site 44ST1045

Site 44ST1045 designates a pit, probably the remnants of an icehouse, located near the base of a slope above an ephemeral stream (Figure 20-22). The pit measured 18 feet in diameter, and extended approximately five feet below the ground surface. Approximately 75 feet west of the pit, on the opposite side of the stream, was a concentration of bottle glass in a shallow ravine. None of the bottles had painted labels, suggesting that the concentration predates 1939. The presence of raised letters spelling out the container's capacities provides a TPQ of 1913 for the deposit. The bottles, if associated with the pit feature, indicate an early twentieth-century date for Site 44ST1045.

Two shovel tests were excavated in the vicinity of Site 44ST1045 to confirm stratigraphy. The profile exhibited in this area is typical for the project areas as a whole. Stratum I consisted of pale brown (10YR6.3) fine sandy silt. At approximately 0.35 feet below ground surface, very pale brown (10YR8/2) silt loam appeared. The very pale brown silt loam reached a depth of approximately 0.9 foot below ground surface. At that point, very pale brown (10YR8/3) silt loam mottled with brownish yellow (10YR6/6) clay loam that gave way to the latter by 1.0 foot below ground surface appeared.

Summary, Site 44ST1045

Site 44ST1045 designates a pit, probably the remnants of an icehouse, located near the base of a slope above an ephemeral stream. Approximately 75 feet west of the pit was a concentration of bottle glass in a shallow ravine. The bottles, if associated with the pit feature, indicate an early twentieth-century date for Site 44ST1045. Based on the existence of similar sites throughout the region and the absence of artifacts in or in the immediate vicinity of the pit, and the lack of evidence for structural remains in the general vicinity of Site 44ST1045, ***CRI recommends Site 44ST1045 not eligible for nomination to the NRHP under criterion D; Criteria A through C are not considered applicable. No further work is recommended.***

Figure 20. Possible icehouse pit at Site 44ST1045, Looking East.

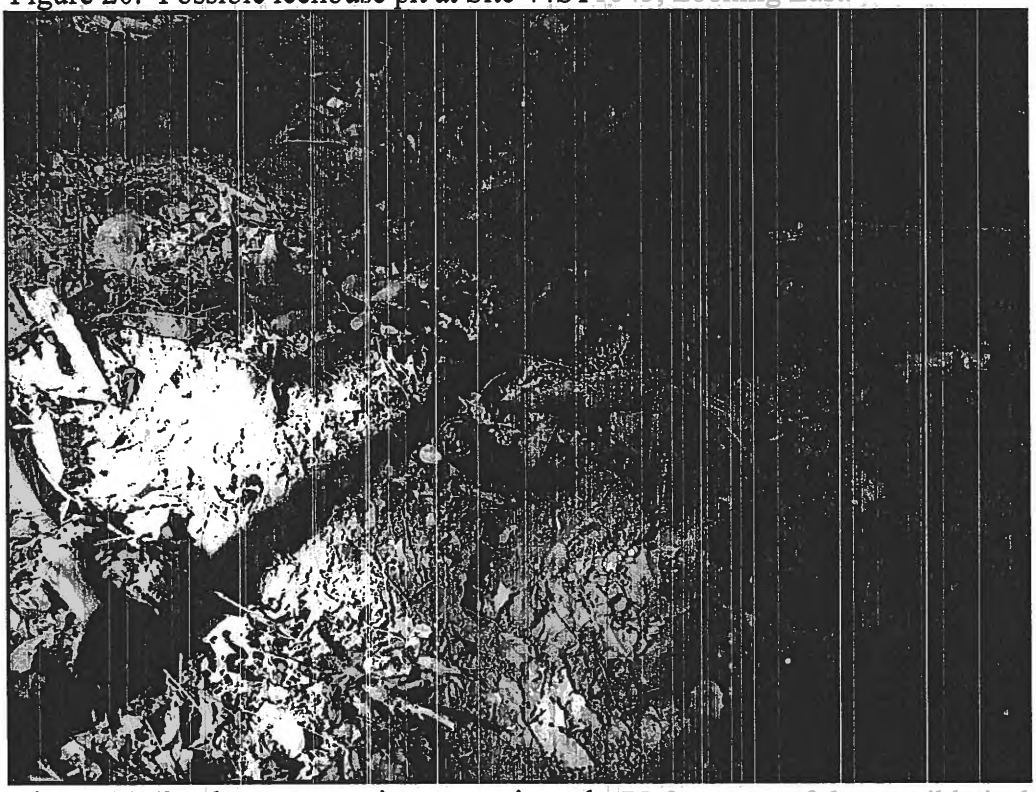

Figure 21. Bottle concentration approximately 75-feet west of the possible icehouse pit at Site 44ST1045.

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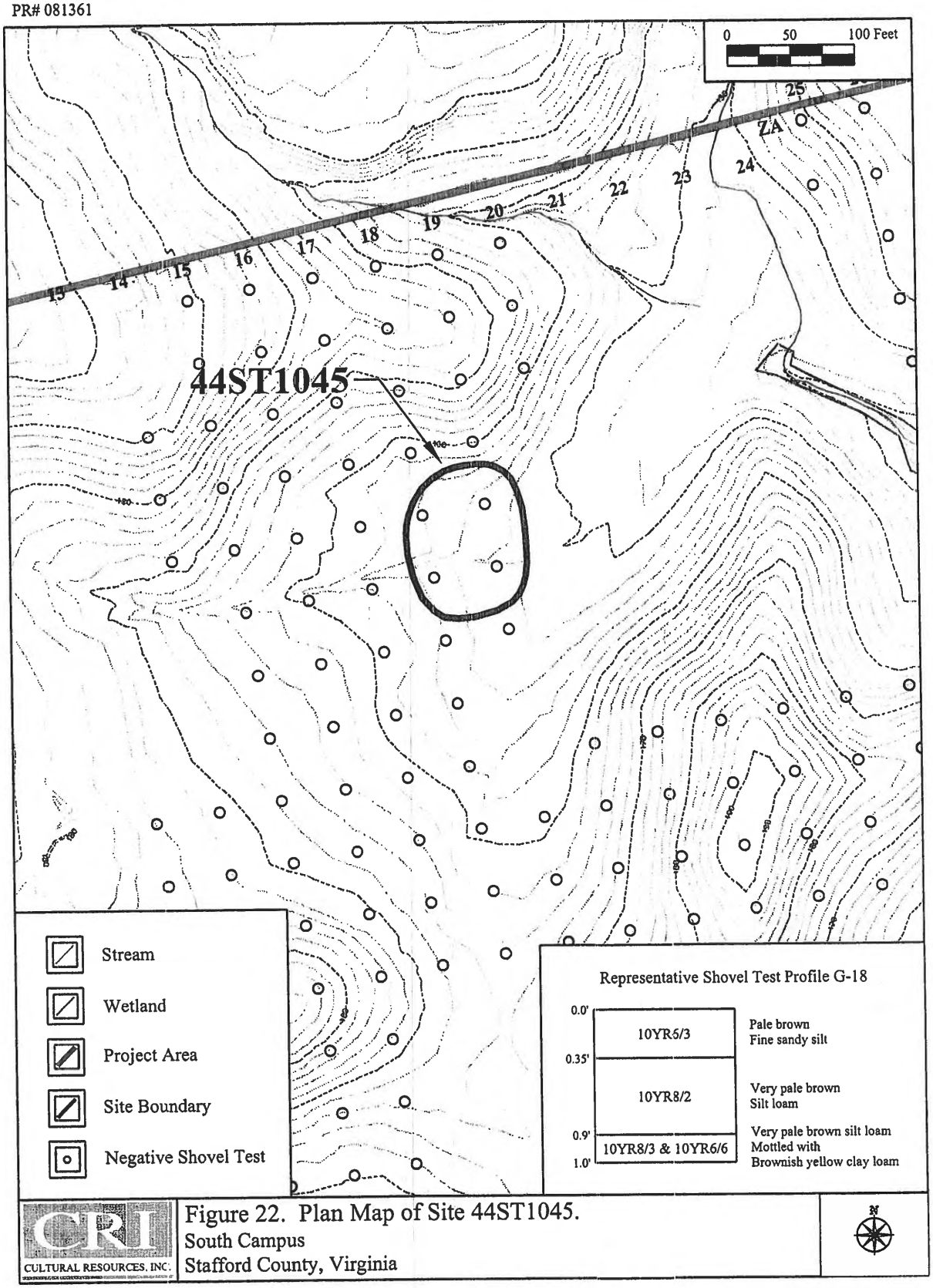

Figure 22. Plan Map of Site 44ST1045.
South Campus
Stafford County, Virginia

Site 44ST1046

Archaic material recovered from a ridge near the eastern edge of the project area was identified as Site 44ST1046 (Figures 23-24; Table 5). The south-trending ridge extended to the confluence of the Rank 2 tributary of Accokeek Creek and a smaller, ephemeral drainage that formed the broadest floodplain in the project area.

Shovel tests excavated on Site 44ST1046 typically sliced through three soil layers. In Shovel Test P40, for example, Stratum I consisted of pale brown (10YR6.3) fine sandy silt. At approximately 0.35 feet below ground surface, very pale brown (10YR8/2) silt loam appeared. The very pale brown silt loam reached a depth of approximately 0.9 foot below ground surface. At that point, very pale brown (10YR8/3) silt loam mottled with brownish yellow (10YR6/6) clay loam that gave way to the latter by 1.0 foot below ground surface appeared. Excavation of Shovel Test P40 ceased at 1.3 feet below the surface.

Artifacts were recovered from four of 29 shovel tests excavated on the landform, and from the surface of a road cut. Debitage recovered from Site 44ST1046 included, from most to least abundant, quartz, several types of quartzite, chert, and basalt. Bifaces and the base of a Savannah River, Holmes, or Bare Island Point dating to Terminal Archaic or Early Woodland Period also were recovered (ca. 2500-500 BC). The point was manufactured from a coarse-grained, quartzite-like conglomerate composed of cemented angular clasts tentatively classified as orthoquartzite.

Table 5. Artifacts recovered from Site 44ST1046.

Artifact Group	Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	N
Miscellaneous	Sample	Sandstone			1
Prehistoric	Lithic	Basalt	Shatter		1
		Chert	Flake	tertiary	3
		Orthoquartzite	Biface, hafted base	Savannah River/Holmes/ Bare Island	1
			Flake	tertiary	1
			Shatter		1
			Uniface		1
		Quartz	Biface		1
			Core		2
			Flake	primary secondary tertiary	1 2 13
			Shatter		8
		Quartzite	Flake	tertiary	1
			Shatter		2
Total					39

Figure 23. Wooded portion of Site 44ST1046, Looking South.

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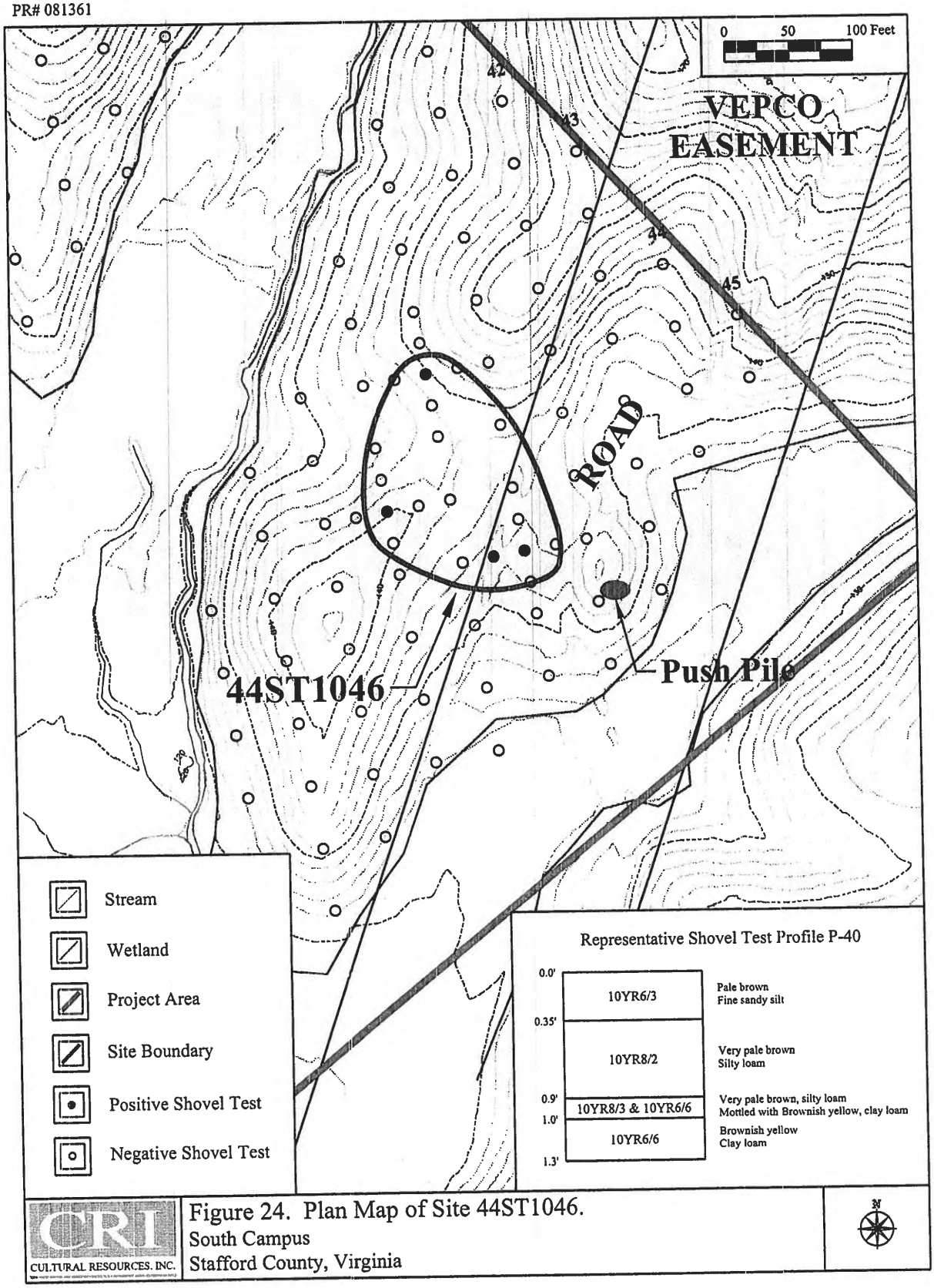

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Figure 24. Plan Map of Site 44ST1046.
South Campus
Stafford County, Virginia

Summary, Site 44ST1046

Archaic material recovered from a ridge near the eastern edge of the project area was identified as Site 44ST1046. The south-trending ridge extended to the confluence of the Rank 2 tributary of Accokeek Creek and a smaller, ephemeral drainage that formed the broadest floodplain in the project area. Artifacts were recovered from four of 29 shovel tests excavated on the landform. Debitage recovered from Site 44ST1046 included, from most to least abundant, quartz, quartzite, chert, and basalt. Bifaces and the base of a Savannah River, Holmes, or Bare Island Point dating to Terminal Archaic or Early Woodland Period also were recovered (ca. 2500-500 BC). Based on the presence of a sizeable assemblage of artifacts and the recovery of diagnostic artifacts dating to circa 2500-500 B.C., ***CRI recommends Site 44ST1046 potentially eligible for nomination to the NRHP under criterion D; Criteria A through C are not considered applicable. Avoidance or Phase II evaluation of Site 44ST1046 is recommended.***

Site 44ST1047

Site 44ST1047 occurs atop a ridge overlooking the Rank 2 tributary of Accokeek Creek, directly west and across the stream from Site 44ST1046 (Figures 25-26). A typical shovel test from Site 44ST1047 revealed two strata. The uppermost 0.3 feet of topsoil consisted of brown (10YR5/3) sand and rounded gravels. From that point to at least 1.3 feet below ground surface was yellow (2.5Y8/8) sand.

Excavation of 17 shovel tests on the ridge within and surrounding Site 44ST1047 produced three artifacts recovered from two shovel tests. The positive shovel tests were located near the southern end of the ridge. Quartz and chert debitage constituted the assemblage from Site 44ST1047 (Table 6).

Table 6. Artifacts recovered from Site 44ST1047.

Artifact Group	Object	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	N
Prehistoric	Lithic	chert	Shatter		1
		quartz	Flake	tertiary	1
			Shatter		1
Total					3

Summary, Site 44ST1047

Site 44ST1047 occurs atop a ridge overlooking the Rank 2 tributary of Accokeek Creek, directly west and across the stream from Site 44ST1046. Excavation of 17 shovel tests on and surrounding Site 44ST1047 produced three fragments of debitage from two shovel tests near the southern end of the ridge. Based on the small size of the assemblage, the absence of diagnostic artifacts and cultural features, and the relatively shallow deposit containing cultural material, ***CRI recommends Site 44ST1047 not eligible for nomination to the NRHP under criterion D; Criteria A through C are not considered applicable. No further work is recommended.***

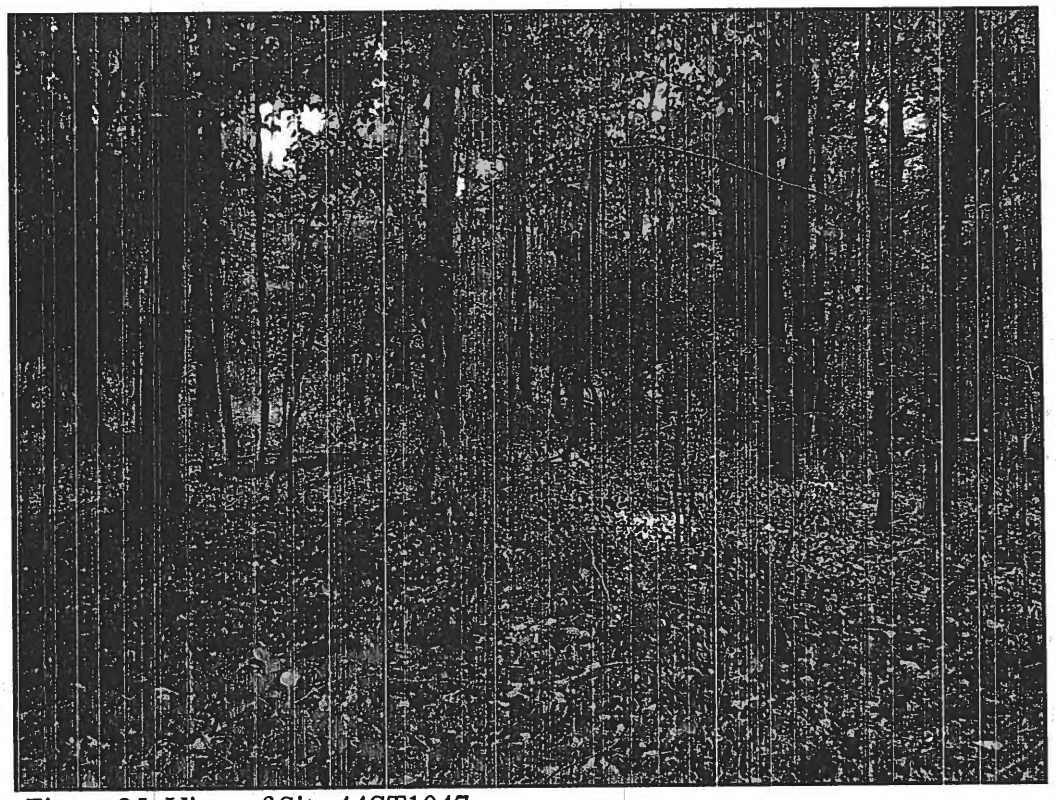

Figure 25. View of Site 44ST1047.

PR# 081361

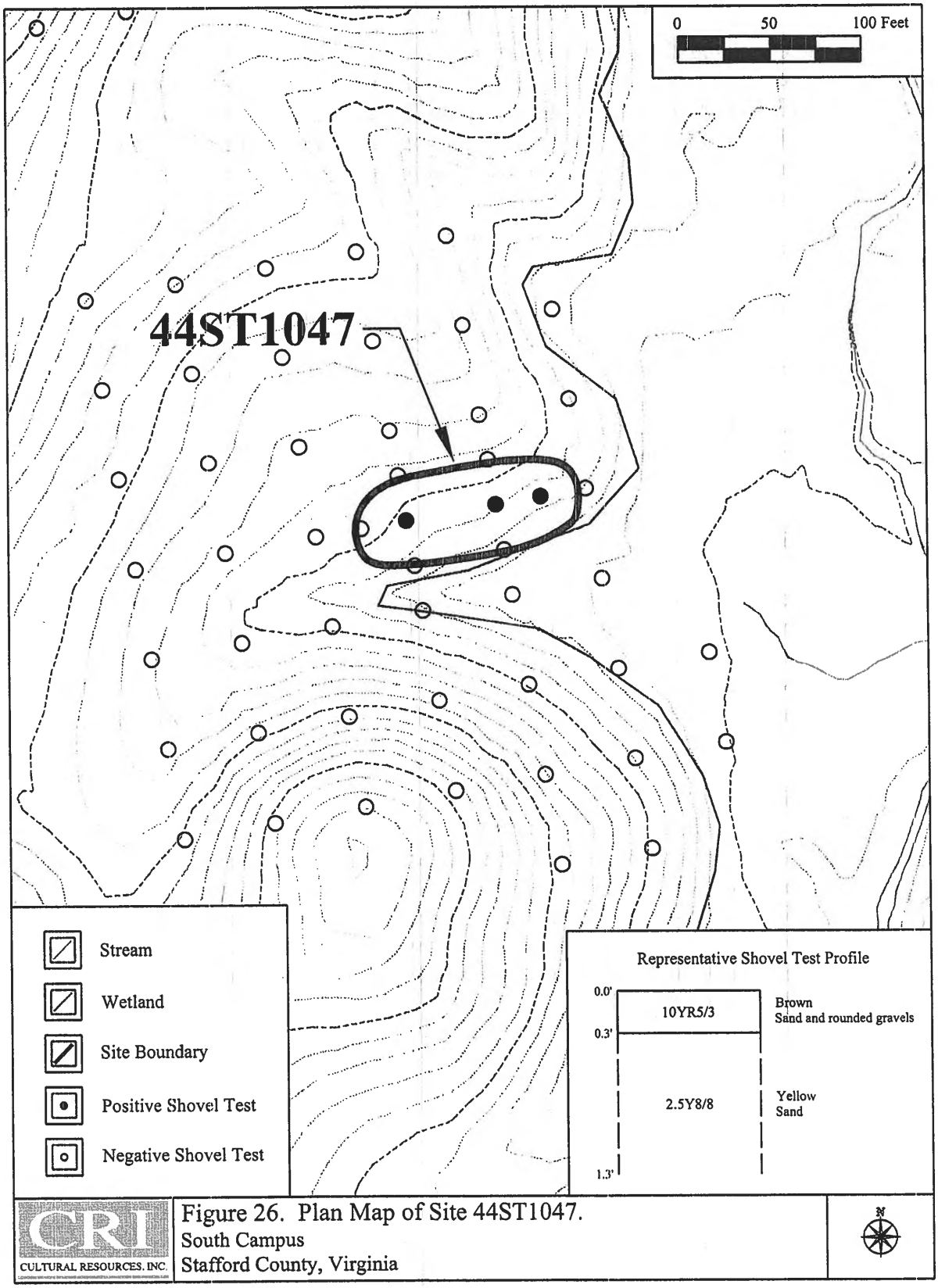

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Figure 26. Plan Map of Site 44ST1047.
South Campus
Stafford County, Virginia

Isolated Finds

A total of three isolated finds were documented during the investigation of the South Campus Project Area (Figure 27). An isolated archaeological find is defined as an area marked by surface indications and little else, and/or limited to simple loss, casual or single-episode discard which has low potential of possessing interpretable archaeological resources Isolated finds, by definition, are not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Isolated Find 1361-4

A scatter of prehistoric artifacts situated atop a south-trending finger ridge near the northern boundary of the project area was labeled Site 1361-4. Mixed hardwood forest covered the landform. Two Rank 1 tributaries of Accokeek Creek met directly west of Isolated Find 1361-4, and the larger, Rank 2 stream flowed southeast from the confluence. One of fourteen shovel tests excavated on the landform produced artifacts (STP C-27). The flake recovered from Shovel Test C-27 was identified as Isolated Find 1361-4.

Isolated Find 1361-5

Shovel testing continued south of Site 1361-4 along an increasingly narrow, southeast-trending section of the ridge that mirrors the orientation of the stream below. Mixed hardwood forest extended along the top and slopes of the ridge. Excavation of ten shovel tests southeast of Site 1361-4 resulted in the recovery of one flake from Shovel Test F-31. The quartz flake recovered from an isolated shovel test was identified as Isolated Find 1361-5.

Isolated Find 1361-8

Shovel testing on a knoll and saddle along the southern boundary of the property resulted in the identification of Site 1361-8. A south-flowing tributary of Accokeek Creek lies approximately 500 feet east of Site 1361-8. One of ten shovel tests excavated in the area produced a shard of aqua bottle glass. Mixed hardwood forest covered the landform in the vicinity of Shovel Test W-25, which produced the glass. The aqua bottle glass was classified as Isolated Find 1361-8.

PR# 081361

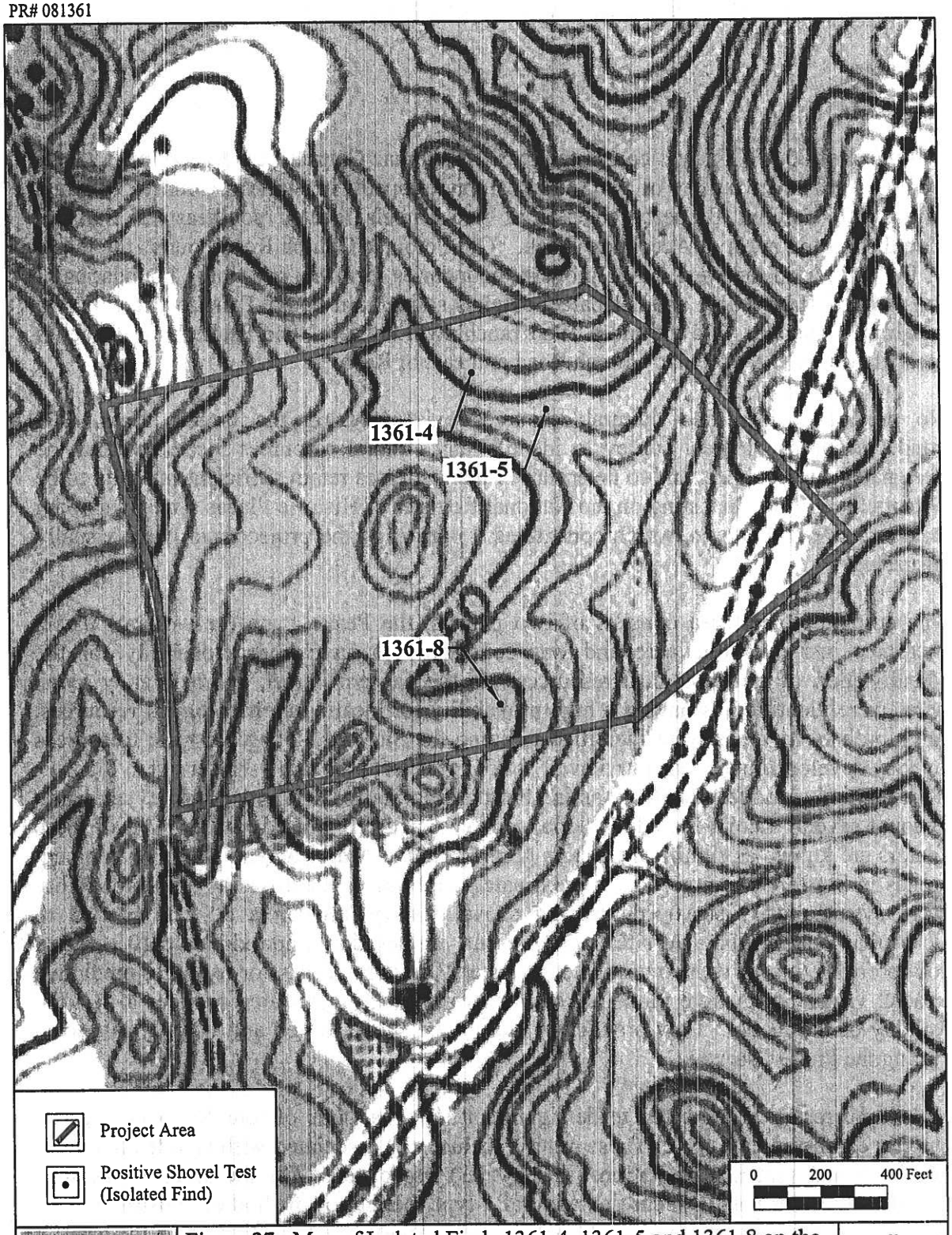

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Figure 27. Map of Isolated Finds 1361-4, 1361-5 and 1361-8 on the USGS *Stafford, VA* 7.5 Minute Topographic Map.
Stafford County, Virginia

VI. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

In August of 2008, CRI was contracted by Old Potomac Church LLC to conduct a Phase I cultural resources survey of the South Campus property in Stafford County, Virginia. The South Campus Property consists of two parcels located southeast of Stafford Courthouse and north of Accokeek Creek. Old Potomac Church Road bounds the larger of the parcels on the west, while property boundaries form the remaining boundaries of the parcel. The second, smaller parcel extends south from Peake Lane to encompass a roughly rectangular yard around a 1963 ranch-style house. The Peake Lane parcel is located west of Old Potomac Church Road and east of Route 1.

No previously identified cultural resources existed within the project areas. CRI conducted archaeological survey to identify any cultural resources located within the designated survey areas, and to determine if the resources retain sufficient integrity to be potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Steeply sloping land and stream bottoms, which constituted a portion of the project area, were visually inspected.

The current project area consists of two parcels, the Peake Lane (or western) parcel measures just over one acre and was considered to have high probability for the identification of archaeological resources. In the western parcel, approximately seven acres were identified as having a high probability for locating archaeological resources. High probability areas were identified utilizing the Stafford County Historic Resources overlay developed under the purview of the former Stafford County Preservation Planner. This predictive model, available online through the Stafford County website, takes into account several factors including slope, soil type, and proximity to water. All of these factors are known as significant factors guiding Native American and historic settlement trends in Stafford County. The approximately eight acres identified as high probability were systematically surveyed utilizing shovel tests placed on a 50-foot interval to determine if archaeological sites were present. In addition, approximately 10 acres of low probability area were investigated to meet VDHR standards for testing a predictive model. These areas were randomly selected within the project area in order to test the validity of the model. Low probability areas were shovel tested and visually inspected during the Phase I survey.

A cultural resource is gauged to be significant if at least one of four National Register criteria can be applied to it. These criteria include: A) associated with significant events in the broad patterns of national history; B) associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; C) representative of a type, period, or method of construction, or the work of a master; and, D) capable of yielding important information about the past.

Recommendations

Site 44ST1044

Located to the west of the main parcel, the smaller, western parcel is a roughly rectangular, landscaped yard surrounding a circa 1963 ranch house. Scattered fragments of Aquia sandstone and a 30-x-18 foot cellar pit identify the location of a former house site immediately east of the property boundary. According to local resident Zeke Peake, the cellar was the location of a ruin that predates the circa WWII erection of a structure on the property. The Holtz family owned both the ruin and the WWII-era house. Excavation resulted in the recovery of artifacts from six of the 19 shovel tests excavated in the yard. In many of the shovel tests, a probable fill layer capped buried, artifact-bearing topsoil. Artifacts recovered during the shovel testing suggested the presence a domestic occupation dating from the mid-to-late-nineteenth- to the mid-twentieth century, consistent with oral history. Based on the presence of a buried surface, nearby indications of the presence of structural features, and the recovery of nineteenth- and early twentieth-century domestic refuse, ***CRI recommends Site 44ST1044 potentially eligible for nomination to the NRHP under criterion D; Criteria A through C are not considered applicable. Avoidance or Phase II evaluation of Site 44ST1044 is recommended.***

Site 44ST1045

Site 44ST1045 designates a pit, probably the remnants of an icehouse, located near the base of a slope above an ephemeral stream. Approximately 75 feet west of the pit was a concentration of bottle glass in a shallow ravine. The bottles, if associated with the pit feature, indicate an early twentieth-century date for Site 44ST1045. Based on the existence of similar sites throughout the region and the absence of artifacts in or in the immediate vicinity of the pit, and the lack of evidence for structural remains in the general vicinity of Site 44ST1045, ***CRI recommends Site 44ST1045 not eligible for nomination to the NRHP under criterion D; Criteria A through C are not considered applicable. No further work is recommended.***

Site 44ST1046

Archaic material recovered from a ridge near the eastern edge of the project area was identified as Site 44ST1046. The south-trending ridge extended to the confluence of the Rank 2 tributary of Accokeek Creek and a smaller, ephemeral drainage that formed the broadest floodplain in the project area. Artifacts were recovered from four of 29 shovel tests excavated on the landform. Debitage recovered from Site 44ST1046 included, from most to least abundant, quartz, quartzite, chert, and basalt. Bifaces and the base of a Savannah River, Holmes, or Bare Island Point dating to Terminal Archaic or Early Woodland Period also were recovered (ca. 2500-500 BC). Based on the presence of a sizeable assemblage of artifacts and the recovery of diagnostic artifacts dating to circa 2500-500 B.C., ***CRI recommends Site 44ST1046 potentially eligible for nomination to***

the NRHP under criterion D; Criteria A through C are not considered applicable. Avoidance or Phase II evaluation of Site 44ST1046 is recommended.

Site 44ST1047

Site 44ST1047 occurs atop a ridge overlooking the Rank 2 tributary of Accokeek Creek, directly west and across the stream from Site 44ST1046. Excavation of 17 shovel tests on and surrounding Site 44ST1047 produced three fragments of debitage from two shovel tests near the southern end of the ridge. Based on the small size of the assemblage, the absence of diagnostic artifacts and cultural features, and the relatively shallow deposit containing cultural material, ***CRI recommends Site 44ST1047 not eligible for nomination to the NRHP under criterion D; Criteria A through C are not considered applicable. No further work is recommended.***

Isolated Finds

Isolated fragments of debitage recovered from single shovel tests were identified as Isolated Finds 1361-4 and 1361-5. Isolated Find 1361-8 contained a single shard of aqua bottle glass. ***Isolated Finds, by definition, are not eligible for nomination to the NRHP and no further work is recommended.***

Summary of Archaeological Sites Identified with Recommendations

VDHR Site #	Site Type	Description	CRI Recommendations
44ST1044	Domestic site	19th-20th C	Recommended Potentially Eligible; Avoidance or Phase II Evaluation
44ST1045	Pit and bottle dump	20th C	Recommended Not Eligible, No Further Work
44ST1046	Camp or special-purpose site	Terminal Archaic to Early Woodland (ca. 2500-500 BC)	Recommended Potentially Eligible; Avoidance or Phase II Evaluation
44ST1047	Special-purpose site	Prehistoric, Indeterminate	Recommended Not Eligible; No Further Work

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APPENDIX A: ARTIFACT CATALOG

South Campus Ph I

Context	**Count and Description**

1361-IF1

F.S.#: 19, Transect W ST 25, Stratum I 0N 0E

1 Bottle fragment, glass, molded, small shard, mold blown?, bottle, aqua

1361-IF2

F.S.#: 6, Transect C ST 27, Stratum II 0N 0E

1 Lithic Complete object, quartz, flake, tertiary

1361-IF3

F.S.#: 8, Transect F ST 31, Stratum II 0N 0E

1 Lithic Complete object, quartz, flake, tertiary

Context	**Count and Description**

44ST1044

F.S.#: 1, Transect C ST 8, Stratum I 0N 0E

TPQ: 1919

1 Coin, American Complete object, copper alloy, Lincoln/wheat penny, dated 1919.

1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware body sherd

1 Bottle fragment, glass, molded, small fragment, bottle, aqua

1 Nail Complete object, iron, cut, modern type (1835), corroded.

1 Nail Fragment, iron, unidentified manufacture, corroded.

1 Bottle fragment, glass, automatic machine, (1904), bottle, amber

F.S.#: 2, Transect C ST 9, Stratum I 0N 0E

TPQ: 1904

1 Bottle fragment, glass, molded, bottle, wine, dark green

6 Bottle fragment, solarized glass, molded, crossmends. patent bottle. air vent marks (1880-1920) and scar mark (1904)., pharmaceutical vial/bottle, colorless

7 wood fragment, charcoal

3 Bottle fragment, soda lime glass, molded, bottle, colorless

2 Nail fragment, iron, cut, corroded.

2 Bottle fragment, glass, molded, bottle, aqua

1 Bottle fragment, glass, molded, bottle, amber

1 Nail Complete object, iron, wire, corroded. (1885), 6.1cm L

1 Strapping fragment, iron, rolled/sheet, (1837)

F.S.#: 3, Transect C ST 9, Stratum IV 0N 0E

Context	Count and Description
	1 Sample fragment, sandstone, stone fragment, possibly heat reddened.
	3 Mammal fragment, bone, small fragments
	3 Bottle fragment, glass, mold blown, mid-to-late 19thc cylindrical style, whiskey bottle?, bottle, wine, dark green

F.S.#: 4, Transect C ST 10, Stratum I 0N 0E

TPQ: 1895

	4 Bottle fragment, soda lime glass, mold blown, improved tooled (c1895).
	2 Bottle fragment, soda lime glass, molded, (1864), bottle, colorless
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware body sherd
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, sponged (1845)., Whiteware body sherd sponge

F.S.#: 5, Transect C ST 10, Stratum IV 0N 0E

TPQ: 1895

	3 Bottle fragment, soda lime glass, mold blown, improved tooled (c1895)., pharmaceutical vial/bottle, colorless

F.S.#: 7, Transect F ST 9, Stratum I 0N 0E

TPQ: 1950

	1 Bottle fragment, glass, automatic machine, modern, bright green. (1950), bottle, bright green
	1 Window fragment, glass, aqua
	2 Bottle fragment, soda lime glass, automatic machine, (1904), bottle, colorless
	1 Nail fragment, iron, cut, corroded, unidentified type.
	2 Brick fragment, ceramic, molded, 19th-20thc type
	3 Container fragment, glass, molded, canning jar blue, 19th-20thc., jar, aqua
	4 Bottle fragment, glass, bottle, aqua
	1 Bottle fragment, glass, automatic machine, lightweight bottle (1939)., bottle, amber

Context	**Count and Description**

F.S.#: 9, Transect G ST 11, Stratum I 0N 0E

TPQ: 1904

1 Bottle fragment, soda lime glass, mold blown, (1864), bottle, colorless

1 Bottle fragment, glass, automatic machine, (1904), bottle, aqua

1 Bottle fragment, soda lime glass, automatic machine, (1904), bottle, colorless

1 Container fragment, soda lime glass, automatic machine, (1904) threaded finish., jar, colorless

F.S.#: 10, Transect I ST 15 0N 0E

1 Lamp Chimney fragment, leaded glass, mouth blown, colorless

Context	**Count and Description**

44ST1046

F.S.#: 11, Transect O ST 39, Stratum I/II 0N 0E

1 Lithic fragment, quartz, shatter

1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake-like shatter, shatter

F.S.#: 12, Transect P ST 41, Stratum II 0N 0E

1 Lithic Complete object, chert, small flake with heat reddened edge., flake, tertiary

7 Lithic Complete object, quartz, flake, tertiary

1 Lithic Fragment, quartz, "chunky" shatter, shatter

1 Lithic Fragment, quartz, small flake-like shatter, shatter

1 Lithic Complete object, quartz, flake, secondary

1 Sample fragment, sandstone, angular fragment, eroded.

1 Lithic fragment, quartzite, flake-like, shatter

F.S.#: 13, Transect P ST 41W 0N 0E

1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, tertiary, utlized

F.S.#: 18, Transect M ST 40, Stratum II 0N 0E

4 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, tertiary

1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, tertiary, utlized

1 Lithic Complete object, quartzite, flake, tertiary

1 Lithic fragment, orthoquartzite, hafting element only. Possibly Savannah River?, biface, projectile point, Unidentified

Context	Count and Description
	2 Lithic fragment, quartz, shatter
	1 Lithic Complete object, quartz, flake, secondary

F.S.#: 20 Surface Collection 1 0N 0E

	1 Lithic Complete object, orthoquartzite, small scraper?, uniface
	1 Lithic fragment, Basalt, broken small cobble, possible shatter., shatter
	1 Lithic Complete object, orthoquartzite, flake, tertiary
	1 Lithic Fragment, orthoquartzite, shatter
	1 Lithic Fragment, quartzite, shatter
	1 Lithic Fragment, quartz, knife? only rounded tip end., biface
	2 Lithic Complete object, quartz, core
	1 Lithic Complete object, quartz, small flake with 100% cortex on dorsal., flake, primary
	1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake-like, shatter
	1 Lithic Fragment, quartz, chunky., shatter
	2 Lithic Complete object, chert, flake, tertiary

Context	**Count and Description**

44ST1047

F.S.#: 14, Transect Q ST 29, Stratum I 0N 0E

1 Lithic Complete object, quartz, small waste/pressure flake, flake, tertiary

F.S.#: 16, Transect Q ST 30, Stratum I 0N 0E

1 Lithic fragment, chert, flake-like shatter., shatter

F.S.#: 17, Transect Q ST 30E, Stratum I 0N 0E

1 Lithic fragment, quartz, shatter

APPENDIX B: SITE FORMS

Report Generated on: 9/10/2008

City/County: Stafford

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

DHR ID#: 44ST1044

DHR Site Number: 44ST1044 **Other DHR Number:**
Resource Name:
Temporary Designation: 1361-1
Site Class: Terrestrial, open air

CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION

Cultural Designation

Temporal Designation
19th Century: 2nd quarter
20th Century: 1st half

THEMATIC CONTEXTS/SITE FUNCTIONS

Thematic Context: Domestic **Example:** Farmstead
Comments/Remarks:
Post-1835 to pre-1950 domestic structure; cellar pit present

LOCATION INFORMATION

USGS Quadrangle(s): STAFFORD **Restrict UTM Data?** No

Center UTM Coordinates (for less than 10 acres): NAD 18/4353904/0289377/2

NAD	ZONE	EAST	NORTH

Boundary UTM Coordinates (for 10 acres or more):

NAD	ZONE	EAST	NORTH

Physiographic Province: Piedmont
Aspect: Facing northeast
Elevation (in feet): 190.00
Slope: 2-6%
Landform: ridge top

Drainage: Potomac/Shenandoah River
Nearest Water Source: Unnamed tributary of Accokeek CreeK
Distance to Water(in feet): 700
Site Soils: Sassafras fine sandy loam
Adjacent Soils: Aura Gravelly fine sandy loam

SITE CONDITION/SURVEY DESCRIPTION

Site Dimensions: 300 feet by 200 feet **Acreage:** 1.10

Survey Strategy: Subsurface Testing

City/County: **Stafford**

Site Condition: Intact Cultural Level
Surface Features

Threats to Resource: Development

Survey Description:
Shovel testing on a grid across the property. Shovel tests were spaced at 50-foot intervals.

CURRENT LAND USE

Land Use: **Example:** Dwelling, single **Dates of Use:** 2008/07/99

Comments/Remarks:
The survey was in the yard surrounding a ranch-style house on Peake Lane.

SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES

Specimens Obtained? Yes **Specimens Depository:** CRI, Richmond, VA

Assemblage Description:
Artifacts associated with early-to-mid-nineteenth-century Terminus Post Quem dates recovered from Site 1361-1 included a rolled/sheet-iron strap fragment (1837), modern machine-cut nails (1835), whiteware (1820), and soda lime glass (1864). Later nineteenth- and early twentieth-century artifacts included wire nails (1885), tooled mold-blown soda lime pharmaceutical bottle shards (1895), automatic-machine-made glass (1904), and a Lincoln-Wheat penny with a 1919 date. More recent material included a lightweight automatic-machine made bottle shard (1939) and modern bright green automatic-machine-made glass (1950).

Specimens Reported? No

Assemblage Description--Reported:

Field Notes Reported? Yes **Depository:** CRI, Richmond, VA

REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES

Report (s) ? Yes **Depository:** VDHR

DHR Library Reference Number:

Reference for reports and publications:

Klein, Mike, Ellen Brady, Emily Lindtveit, and Tracey McDonald 2008 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the South Campus Property, Stafford County, Virginia

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY

Photographic Documentation?	Depository	Type of Photos	Photo Date
	CRI, Richmond, VA	Digital	2008/08/99

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS

Cultural Resource Management Event:	Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance	Date:	2008/08/99

City/County: Stafford

Organization and Person:
Organization: CRI **First:** Mike **Last:** Klein
Sponsor Organization:
DHR Project Review File No:

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION

Individual Category Codes:

Honorif: **First:** **Last:**
Suffix:
Title:
Company/
Agency:

Address:

City: **State:** **Zip:**
Phone/Ext:

Notes:

Ownership Type: Private

Government Agency:

City/County: Stafford

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

DHR ID#: 44ST1045

DHR Site Number: 44ST1045 **Other DHR Number:**
Resource Name:
Temporary Designation: 1361-2/3
Site Class: Terrestrial, open air

CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION

Cultural Designation
Indeterminate

Temporal Designation
20th Century: 1st half

THEMATIC CONTEXTS/SITE FUNCTIONS

Thematic Context: Indeterminate **Example:**

Comments/Remarks:
Possible icehouse pit and a bottle dump dating circa 1908-1939; no additional structures or artifacts recovered in the immediate vicinity.

LOCATION INFORMATION

USGS Quadrangle(s): STAFFORD **Restrict UTM Data?** No

Center UTM Coordinates (for less than 10 acres): NAD 18/4254310/0290000/2

NAD	ZONE	EAST	NORTH

Boundary UTM Coordinates (for 10 acres or more):

NAD	ZONE	EAST	NORTH

Physiographic Province: Piedmont
Aspect: Facing east
Elevation (in feet): 150.00
Slope: 25-50%
Landform: sideslope

Drainage: Potomac/Shenandoah River
Nearest Water Source: Unnamed tributary of Accokeek Creek
Distance to Water(in feet): 50
Site Soils: Galetown Sassafras Complex
Adjacent Soils: Bladen loam

SITE CONDITION/SURVEY DESCRIPTION

Site Dimensions: 75 feet by 25 feet **Acreage:** 0.30

Survey Strategy: Subsurface Testing
Surface Testing

City/County: **Stafford**

Site Condition: Surface Features
Site Condition Unknown

Threats to Resource: Development

Survey Description:

Surface mapping, shovel testing, and photographs. Shovel tests were spaced at 50-foot intervals. The steep side slopes above the pit features and bottle dump grade toward level in the vicinity of the pit and bottle dump, making the slope immediately surrounding the features lower than suggested by the soil and topographic maps.

CURRENT LAND USE

Land Use: **Example:** Forest **Dates of Use:** 2008/08/99

Comments/Remarks:

SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES

Specimens Obtained? **Specimens Depository:**

Assemblage Description:
The site designates a pit, probably the remnants of an icehouse, located near the base of a slope above an ephemeral stream. The pit measured 18 feet in diameter, and extended approximately five feet below the ground surface. Approximately 75 feet west of the pit, on the opposite side of the stream bed, was a concentration of bottle glass in a shallow ravine. None of the bottles had painted labels, suggesting that the concentration predates 1939. The presence of raised letters spelling out the container's capacities provides a TPQ of 1913 for the deposit.

Specimens Reported? Yes

Assemblage Description--Reported:

Field Notes Reported? Yes **Depository:** CRI, Richmond, VA

REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES

Report (s) ? Yes **Depository:** VDHR

DHR Library Reference Number:

Reference for reports and publications:

Klein, Mike, Ellen Brady, Emily Lindtveit, and Tracey McDonald 2008 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the South Campus Property, Stafford County, Virginia

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY

Photographic Documentation?	Depository	Type of Photos	Photo Date
	CRI, Richmond, VA	Digital	2008/07/99

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS

Cultural Resource Management Event:	Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance	Date: 2008/08/99

City/County: **Stafford**

Organization and Person:
Organization: CRI **First:** Mike **Last:** Klein
Sponsor Organization:
DHR Project Review File No:

CRM Event Notes or Comments:
Based on the existence of similar sites throughout the region and the absence of artifacts in or in the immediate vicinity of the pit, and the lack of evidence for structural remains in the general vicinity of Site 1361-2/3, CRI recommends Site 1361-2/3 not eligible for nomination to the NRHP under criterion D; Criteria A through C are not considered applicable. No further work is recommended.

INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION

Individual Category Codes:

Honorif: **First:** **Last:**
Suffix:
Title:
Company/
Agency:

Address:

City: **State:** **Zip:**
Phone/Ext:

Notes:

Ownership Type: Private

Government Agency:

City/County: **Stafford**

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

DHR ID#: **44ST1046**

DHR Site Number: 44ST1046 **Other DHR Number:**
Resource Name:
Temporary Designation: 1361-6
Site Class: Terrestrial, open air

CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION

Cultural Designation	Temporal Designation
Native American	Early Woodland
Native American	Late Archaic

THEMATIC CONTEXTS/SITE FUNCTIONS

Thematic Context: Settlement Patterns **Example:** Lithic scatter
Comments/Remarks:

LOCATION INFORMATION

USGS Quadrangle(s): STAFFORD **Restrict UTM Data?** No

Center UTM Coordinates (for less than 10 acres): NAD 18/4254185/0290332/2

NAD	ZONE	EAST	NORTH

Boundary UTM Coordinates (for 10 acres or more):

NAD	ZONE	EAST	NORTH

Physiographic Province: Piedmont
Aspect: Facing southwest
Elevation (in feet): 150.00
Slope: 6-10%
Landform: ridge finger

Drainage: Potomac/Shenandoah River
Nearest Water Source: Unnamed tributary of Accokeek Creek
Distance to Water(in feet): 100
Site Soils: Sassafras fine sandy loam
Adjacent Soils: Galetown-Sassafras complex

SITE CONDITION/SURVEY DESCRIPTION

Site Dimensions: 500 feet by 250 feet **Acreage:** 2.25

Survey Strategy: Subsurface Testing

Site Condition: Site Condition Unknown

City/County: **Stafford**

Threats to Resource: Development

Survey Description:

Shovel testing on a grid. The shovel tests were spaced at 50-foot intervals. Radial shovel tests were located 25 feet from the positive shovel test in the grid directions. Surface collection in a road cut augmented the shovel testing.

CURRENT LAND USE

Land Use: **Example:** Forest **Dates of Use:** 2008/08/99

Comments/Remarks:

SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES

Specimens Obtained? Yes **Specimens Depository:** CRI, Richmond, VA

Assemblage Description:

Debitage recovered from Site 1361-6 included, from most to least abundant, quartz, several types of quartzite, chert, and basalt. Bifaces and the base of a Savannah River, Holmes, or Bare Island Point dating to the Terminal Archaic or Early Woodland Period also were recovered (ca. 2500-500 BC). The point was manufactured from a coarse-grained, quartzite-like conglomerate composed of cemented angular clasts tentatively classified as orthoquartzite.

Specimens Reported? No

Assemblage Description--Reported:

Field Notes Reported? Yes **Depository:** CRI, Richmond, VA

REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES

Report (s) ? Yes **Depository:** CRI-Richmond

DHR Library Reference Number:

Reference for reports and publications:

A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF APPROXIMATELY 18 ACRES OF THE SOUTH CAMPUS PROPERTY STAFFORD COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Klien et al 2008

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY

Photographic Documentation?	Depository	Type of Photos	Photo Date
	CRI, Richmond, VA	Digital	2008/07/99

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS

Cultural Resource Management Event:	Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance	Date:	2008/07/99

City/County: **Stafford**

Organization and Person:
Organization: CRI **First:** Mike **Last:** Klein
Sponsor Organization:
DHR Project Review File No:

CRM Event Notes or Comments:
Based on the presence of a sizeable assemblage of artifacts and the recovery of diagnostic artifacts dating to the Terminal Archaic or Early Woodland Periods (ca. 2500-500 B.C.), CRI recommends Site 1361-6 potentially eligible for nomination to the NRHP under criterion D; Criteria A through C are not considered applicable. Avoidance or Phase II evaluation of Site 1361-6 is recommended.

INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION

Individual Category Codes:

Honorif: **First:** **Last:**
Suffix:
Title:
Company/
Agency:

Address:

City: **State:** **Zip:**
Phone/Ext:

Notes:

Ownership Type: Private

Government Agency:

City/County: Stafford

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES
ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

DHR ID#: 44ST1047

DHR Site Number: 44ST1047 **Other DHR Number:**
Resource Name:
Temporary Designation: 1367-1
Site Class: Terrestrial, open air

CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATION

Cultural Designation
Native American

Temporal Designation
Prehistoric/Unknown

THEMATIC CONTEXTS/SITE FUNCTIONS

Thematic Context: Settlement Patterns **Example:** Lithic scatter
Comments/Remarks:

LOCATION INFORMATION

USGS Quadrangle(s): STAFFORD **Restrict UTM Data?** No

Center UTM Coordinates (for less than 10 acres): NAD 18/4254155/0290120/2

NAD	ZONE	EAST	NORTH

Boundary UTM Coordinates (for 10 acres or more):

NAD	ZONE	EAST	NORTH

Physiographic Province: Piedmont
Aspect: Facing southeast
Elevation (in feet): 150.00
Slope: 6-10%
Landform: ridge top

Drainage: Potomac/Shenandoah River
Nearest Water Source: Unnamed tributary of Accokeek Creek
Distance to Water(in feet): 300
Site Soils: Sassafras fine sandy loam
Adjacent Soils: Galetown-Sassafras complex

SITE CONDITION/SURVEY DESCRIPTION

Site Dimensions: 100 feet by 25 feet **Acreage:** 0.05

Survey Strategy: Subsurface Testing

Site Condition: Site Condition Unknown

City/County: Stafford

Threats to Resource: Development

Survey Description:

Shovel testing on a grid. The shovel tests were spaced at 50-foot intervals. Radial shovel tests were located 25 feet from the positive shovel test in the grid directions.

CURRENT LAND USE

Land Use: **Example:** Forest **Dates of Use:** 2008/08/99

Comments/Remarks:

SPECIMENS, FIELDNOTES, DEPOSITORIES

Specimens Obtained? Yes **Specimens Depository:** CRI, Richmond, VA

Assemblage Description:
A quartz tertiary flake, one fragment of quartz shatter, and a fragment of chert flake-like shatter.

Specimens Reported? No

Assemblage Description--Reported:

Field Notes Reported? Yes **Depository:** CRI, Richmond, VA

REPORTS, DEPOSITORY AND REFERENCES

Report (s) ? Yes **Depository:**

DHR Library Reference Number:

Reference for reports and publications:

Klein, Mike, Ellen Brady, Emily Lindtveit, and Tracey McDonald 2008 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the South Campus Property, Stafford County, Virginia

PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION AND DEPOSITORY

Photographic Documentation?	Depository	Type of Photos	Photo Date
	CRI, Richmond, VA	Digital	2008/07/99

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT EVENTS

Cultural Resource Management Event: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance **Date:** 2008/08/99

Organization and Person:

Organization: CRI **First:** Mike **Last:** Klein

Sponsor Organization:

DHR Project Review File No:

CRM Event Notes or Comments:

Based on the small size of the assemblage, the absence of diagnostic artifacts and cultural features, and the relatively shallow deposit of material, CRI recommends Site 1361-7 as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

INDIVIDUAL/ORGANIZATION/AGENCY INFORMATION

City/County: Stafford

Individual Category Codes:

Honorif: **First:** **Last:**
Suffix:
Title:
Company/ Agency:
Address:

City: **State:** **Zip:**
Phone/Ext:

Notes:

Ownership Type: Private

Government Agency:

APPENDIX II

ARTIFACT INVENTORY

Artifact Inventory

2/1/2023

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
44ST1047 44ST1047								
FS 1	**Area A**		**Transect N1000**	**Shovel Test E1345** **Strat II**	**Level 2**	**8 to 24 cmbs**		**DG 6 Jan 2023**
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Primary	Flake Fragment, Unmodified	N	1	10.47	
				Total Count= 1			**Total Weight= 10.47**	
FS 3	**Area B**		**Transect N985**	**Shovel Test E1345** **Strat II**	**Level 2**	**8 to 22 cmbs**		**JF 11 Jan 2023**
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Primary	Flake Fragment, Unmodified	N	1	9.13	Bipolar flake fragment
				Total Count= 1			**Total Weight= 9.13**	
FS 4	**Area B**		**Transect N955**	**Shovel Test E1345** **Strat II**	**Level 2**	**6 to 24 cmbs**		**CTN 11 Jan 2023**
CERAMICS	Indeterminate Type	Indeterminate Vessel Part	Quartz Temper	Cord Marked, Small		1	4.89	buff color exterior, blackened/burnt interior. One faint S-twist impression may suggest Accokeek?
				Total Count= 1			**Total Weight= 4.89**	
FS 5	**Area B**		**Transect N985**	**Shovel Test E1352.5** **Strat II**	**Level 2**	**5 to 25 cmbs**		**CTN 11 Jan 2023**
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Biface thinning flake-late stage, Unmodified	N	1	0.44	
	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Flake Fragment, Unmodified	N	1	0.1	
	Debitage	Quartz	Primary	Flake Fragment, Unmodified	N	1	4.2	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Early/Late Stage Core Reduction Flake, Unmodified	N	1	0.64	
				Total Count= 4			**Total Weight= 5.38**	

Artifact Inventory

2/1/2023

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
44ST1047 44ST1047								
FS 6	**Area Area B**		**Transect N985**	**Shovel Test E1337.5** **Strat II**	**Level 2**	**10 to 20 cmbs**		**JF 11 Jan 2023**
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Flake Fragment, Unmodified	N	1	1.04	
				Total Count= 1			**Total Weight= 1.04**	
FS 7	**Area Area B**		**Transect N977.5**	**Shovel Test E1352.5** **Strat II**	**Level 2**	**7 to 29 cmbs**		**CTN 11 Jan 2023**
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Flake Fragment, Unmodified	N	1	0.03	
	Debitage	Quartz	Secondary	Flake Fragment, Unmodified	N	1	0.46	
				Total Count= 2			**Total Weight= .49**	
FS 8	**Area Area B**		**Transect N977.5**	**Shovel Test E1337.5** **Strat II**	**Level 2**	**12 to 28 cmbs**		**JF 11 Jan 2023**
LITHICS	Debitage	Quartz	Non-cortex	Early/Late Stage Core Reduction Flake, Unmodified	N	1	0.29	
				Total Count= 1			**Total Weight= .29**	
Site Number Totals				**Total Count= 11**			**Total Weight= 31.69**	

Artifact Inventory

2/1/2023

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
- Isolate 1								
FS 2	**Area A**		**Transect N1165**	**Shovel Test E1420**		**Surface**		**DG 6 Jan 2023**
LITHICS	Biface	Quartz	Unfinished biface	Early-Middle stage, Unmodified	N	1	11.53	broken, end portion only
				Total Count= 1			**Total Weight= 11.53**	
Site Number Totals				**Total Count= 1**			**Total Weight= 11.53**	

Artifact Inventory

2/1/2023

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments
- Isolate 2								
FS 9	**Area Area B**		**Transect N895**	**Shovel Test E1150**	**Strat I**	**Level 1**	**0 to 18 cmbs**	**JF 12 Jan 2023**
HISTORICS	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Amber	Indeterminate Bottle, Curved Fragment		1	1.68	
	Glass	Indeterminate Method	Aqua	Indeterminate Form, Curved Fragment		4	1.86	
	Glass	Non-Machine Made	Aqua	Indeterminate Bottle, Base		1	21.94	open pontil scar
					Total Count= 6		**Total Weight= 25.48**	
Site Number Totals					**Total Count= 6**		**Total Weight= 25.48**	

Artifact Inventory

2/1/2023

Category	Group	Class	Type	Sub-Type	Heat	Count	Weight (g)	Comments

- Isolate 2

Project Totals		**Total Count= 18**	**Total Weight= 68.7**

APPENDIX III

UPDATED SITE FORMS

Snapshot

Date Generated: February 07, 2023

Site Name: No Data
Site Classification: Terrestrial, open air
Year(s): 1900 - 1949
Site Type(s): Artifact scatter
Other DHR ID: No Data
Temporary Designation: 1361-2/3

Site Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

Locational Information

USGS Quad: STAFFORD
County/Independent City: Stafford (County)
Physiographic Province: Coastal Plain
Elevation: 150
Aspect: Facing East
Drainage: Potomac
Slope: 25 - 50
Acreage: 0.320
Landform: Sideslope
Ownership Status: Private
Government Entity Name: No Data

Site Components

Component 1

Category: Indeterminate
Site Type: Artifact scatter
Cultural Affiliation: Indeterminate
Cultural Affiliation Details: No Data
DHR Time Period: Reconstruction and Growth, The New Dominion, World War I to World War II
Start Year: 1900
End Year: 1949
Comments: August 2008

Possible icehouse pit and a bottle dump dating circa 1908-1939; no additional structures or artifacts recovered in the immediate vicinity.

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

Hornum, Michael B. and Katherine Grandine. 2023. PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE PROPOSED POTOMAC CHURCH SITE, STAFFORD COUNTY, VIRGINIA. Prepared for Ramboll by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

Informant Data:

No Data

CRM Events

Event Type: Survey:Phase I

Project Staff/Notes:

No Data

Project Review File Number: No Data

Sponsoring Organization: No Data

Organization/Company: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

Investigator: Michael Hornum

Survey Date: 1/12/2023

Survey Description:

Phase I archaeological survey of 49.6 acres.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Forest	1/12/2023 12:00:00 AM	*No Data*

Threats to Resource: Development

Site Conditions: Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed

Survey Strategies: Subsurface Testing, Surface Testing

Specimens Collected: No

Specimens Observed, Not Collected: Yes

Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

No Data

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

Bottles

Current Curation Repository: No Data

Permanent Curation Repository: No Data

Field Notes: Yes

Field Notes Repository: RC Goodwin

Photographic Media: Digital

Survey Reports: Yes

Survey Report Information:

Hornum, Michael B. and Katherine Grandine. 2023. PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE PROPOSED POTOMAC CHURCH SITE, STAFFORD COUNTY, VIRGINIA. Prepared for Ramboll by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

Survey Report Repository: RC Goodwin

DHR Library Reference Number: No Data

Significance Statement: The current investigation also found no evidence for artifacts in or near the pit, no structural remains, and no evidence that historic aerial or cartographic data placed a structure at this location. In addition, the glass bottles appear to be the result of refuse dumping and not clearly related to the pit. Therefore, Site 44ST1045 does not possess the potential to address significant research issues. The site does not possess those qualities of significance and integrity defined in the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]), and thus, is not an historic property, as defined in 36 CFR 800.16(l).

Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: Recommended Not Eligible

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : No Data

Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: No Data

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Staff/Notes:

Based on the existence of similar sites throughout the region and the absence of artifacts in or in the immediate vicinity of the pit, and the lack of evidence for structural remains in the general vicinity of Site 1361-2/3, CRI recommends Site 1361-2/3 not eligible for nomination to the NRHP under criterion D; Criteria A through C are not considered applicable. No further work is recommended.

Project Review File Number: No Data

Sponsoring Organization: Private Developer

Organization/Company: CRI (DSS)

Investigator: Klein, Mike

Survey Date: 8/1/2008

Survey Description:

Surface mapping, shovel testing, and photographs. Shovel tests were spaced at 50-foot intervals. The steep side slopes above the pit features and bottle dump grade toward level in the vicinity of the pit and bottle dump, making the slope immediately surrounding the features lower than suggested by the soil and topographic maps.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Forest	8/1/2008 12:00:00 AM	*No Data*

Threats to Resource: Development

Site Conditions: Site Condition Unknown, Surface Features

Survey Strategies: Subsurface Testing, Surface Testing

Specimens Collected: No

Specimens Observed, Not Collected: Yes

Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

The site designates a pit, probably the remnants of an icehouse, located near the base of a slope above an ephemeral stream. The pit measured 18 feet in diameter, and extended approximately five feet below the ground surface. Approximately 75 feet west of the pit, on the opposite side of the stream bed, was a concentration of bottle glass in a shallow ravine. None of the bottles had painted labels, suggesting that the concentration predates 1939. The presence of raised letters spelling out the container's capacities provides a TPQ of 1913 for the deposit.

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Current Curation Repository: No Data

Permanent Curation Repository: No Data

Field Notes: Yes

Field Notes Repository: CRI, Richmond, VA

Photographic Media: No Data

Survey Reports: Yes

Survey Report Information:

Klein, Mike, Ellen Brady, Emily Lindtveit, and Tracey McDonald 2008 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the South Campus Property, Stafford County, Virginia

Survey Report Repository: VDHR

DHR Library Reference Number: No Data

Significance Statement: No Data

Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: No Data

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : No Data

Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: No Data

Snapshot

Date Generated: February 07, 2023

Site Name: No Data
Site Classification: Terrestrial, open air
Year(s): 15000 B.C.E - 1606 C.E
Site Type(s): Lithic scatter
Other DHR ID: No Data
Temporary Designation: 1367-1

Site Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

Locational Information

USGS Quad: STAFFORD
County/Independent City: Stafford (County)
Physiographic Province: Coastal Plain
Elevation: 150
Aspect: Facing Southeast
Drainage: Potomac
Slope: 6 - 10
Acreage: 0.260
Landform: Ridge Top
Ownership Status: Private
Government Entity Name: No Data

Site Components

Component 1

Category: Industry/Processing/Extraction
Site Type: Lithic scatter
Cultural Affiliation: Native American
Cultural Affiliation Details: No Data
DHR Time Period: Early Woodland
Start Year: -15000
End Year: 1606
Comments: August 2008

Bibliographic Information

Bibliography:

Hornum, Michael B. and Katherine Grandine. 2023. PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE PROPOSED POTOMAC CHURCH SITE, STAFFORD COUNTY, VIRGINIA. Prepared for Ramboll by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

Informant Data:

No Data

CRM Events

Event Type: Survey:Phase I

Project Staff/Notes:

No Data

Project Review File Number: No Data
Sponsoring Organization: No Data
Organization/Company: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
Investigator: Michael Hornum
Survey Date: 1/12/2023
Survey Description:

Phase I archaeological survey of 49.6 acres.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Forest	1/12/2023 12:00:00 AM	*No Data*

Threats to Resource: Development
Site Conditions: Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed
Survey Strategies: Subsurface Testing, Surface Testing
Specimens Collected: Yes
Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No
Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

The artifacts consisted of ten quartz lithic debitage and one quartz tempered possible Early Woodland Accokeek ware sherd from Ap horizon contexts.

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Current Curation Repository: RC Goodwin
Permanent Curation Repository: Unknown
Field Notes: Yes
Field Notes Repository: RC Goodwin
Photographic Media: Digital
Survey Reports: Yes
Survey Report Information:

Hornum, Michael B. and Katherine Grandine. 2023. PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE PROPOSED POTOMAC CHURCH SITE, STAFFORD COUNTY, VIRGINIA. Prepared for Ramboll by R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

Survey Report Repository: RC Goodwin
DHR Library Reference Number: No Data
Significance Statement: The low density and variety of artifacts and the absence of evidence for intact (unplowed) cultural deposits suggest that Site 44ST1047 lacks integrity and substantive research potential, and thus is not considered to possess those qualities of significance as defined by the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]).
Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: Recommended Not Eligible
Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : No Data
Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: No Data

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Staff/Notes:

Based on the small size of the assemblage, the absence of diagnostic artifacts and cultural features, and the relatively shallow deposit of material, CRI recommends Site 1361-7 as not eligible for nomination to the NRHP. No further work is recommended.

Project Review File Number: No Data
Sponsoring Organization: Private Developer
Organization/Company: CRI (DSS)
Investigator: Klein, Mike
Survey Date: 8/1/2008

Survey Description:

Shovel testing on a grid. The shovel tests were spaced at 50-foot intervals. Radial shovel tests were located 25 feet from the positive shovel test in the grid directions.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Forest	8/1/2008 12:00:00 AM	*No Data*

Threats to Resource: Development

Site Conditions: Site Condition Unknown

Survey Strategies: Subsurface Testing

Specimens Collected: Yes

Specimens Observed, Not Collected: No

Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:

A quartz tertiary flake, one fragment of quartz shatter, and a fragment of chert flake-like shatter.

Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:

No Data

Current Curation Repository: CRI, Richmond, VA

Permanent Curation Repository: No Data

Field Notes: Yes

Field Notes Repository: CRI, Richmond, VA

Photographic Media: No Data

Survey Reports: Yes

Survey Report Information:

Klein, Mike, Ellen Brady, Emily Lindtveit, and Tracey McDonald 2008 A Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the South Campus Property, Stafford County, Virginia

Survey Report Repository: No Data

DHR Library Reference Number: No Data

Significance Statement: No Data

Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations: No Data

Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, : No Data

Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations: No Data

APPENDIX IV

RESUMES OF KEY PROJECT PERSONNEL

MICHAEL B. HORNUM. PH.D. SENIOR PROJECT MANAGER

Dr. Michael Hornum earned a Ph.D. in Classical and Near Eastern Archaeology from Bryn Mawr College. Dr. Hornum has served as field supervisor or project manager on dozens of projects for a variety of private, county, state, and federal clients. He has directed or managed projects in Florida, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. His experience cuts across all phases of archeological investigation, including surveys, evaluations, data recoveries, and archaeological damage assessments. Since joining R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. in 1993, Dr. Hornum's projects have included investigations at prehistoric and historic sites, ranging from the late Paleo-Indian through the Late Woodland periods, and from the late seventeenth through the early nineteenth centuries.

Dr. Hornum has extensive experience in ensuring Sections 106 and 110 compliance on Federal installations. His projects have included large Phase I surveys at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Fort George G. Meade, Naval Surface Warfare Center Carderock, Naval Air Station (NAS) Oceana, Naval Security Group Activity (NSGA) Northwest, Naval Radio Transmitter Facility (NRTF) Driver, and Naval Weapons Station (NWS) Yorktown. Dr. Hornum also has managed archaeological evaluations at Aberdeen Proving Ground, NSGA Northwest, the USDA's Beltsville Agricultural Research Center (BARC), and Naval Air Station (NAS) Patuxent River. Dr. Hornum has guided data recovery excavations at Aberdeen Proving Ground, NSGA Northwest, BARC, and NAS Patuxent River. He also has designed interpretative exhibits for Navy installations in Virginia, West Virginia, and Puerto Rico. These exhibits have included panels, artifact display cases, and in one case, an interactive computer kiosk. Dr. Hornum has managed projects at the Petersburg and Cedar Creek Civil War battlefields. Dr. Hornum also has created Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plans (ICRMPs) for managing archaeological resources at various installations.

Dr. Hornum has considerable experience in establishing archaeological compliance for major pipeline projects. During the FGT Phase III expansion project, Dr. Hornum directed three archaeological evaluations of prehistoric sites, and served as project manager for the data recovery at Site 8LE2105. Dr. Hornum managed the Pennsylvania portion of the Independence Pipeline project, which included survey and archaeological evaluations of six sites. Dr. Hornum also served as project manager for over 50 miles of pipeline replacement (Line 1278) in eastern Pennsylvania, including survey, archaeological evaluations of thirteen sites, and data recovery at three sites. Dr. Hornum managed Phase I through III investigations for both the Eastern Market Expansion Project in Ohio, West Virginia, and Virginia, and the Rockies Express East Project in Ohio and Indiana. Dr. Hornum managed data recovery investigations at Site 46MR139 in Marshall County, West Virginia for the Appalachian Gateway Project. Dr. Hornum also managed data recoveries at Sites 44FR370 and 44FR372 in Franklin County, Virginia as part of the Mountain Valley Pipeline Project. Dr. Hornum managed the archaeological investigations for the TEMAX, TEAM 2012, and TEAM 2014 projects across southern Pennsylvania, the East Side Expansion Project in eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the Line MB Extension Project in Maryland, the Leach XPress Project in Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, the WB XPress Project in Virginia and West Virginia, and the Eastern Panhandle Project in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.

Dr. Hornum also has worked with other private clients, and with state and local agencies to bring their projects into compliance. Among his Maryland projects were archaeological data recovery at Site 18HO284 in Howard County, nine evaluations at Chapman's Landing in Charles County, and archaeological survey at the proposed Tanyard Cove, Beech Tree, and Willow Grove developments in Anne Arundel and Prince George's counties. His Virginia and West Virginia projects include archaeological surveys at several properties for Virginia Natural Gas, Inc., Eastern Associated Coal Corporation, and Norfolk and Southern Railroad. In Pennsylvania, Dr. Hornum directed archaeological survey for Pennsylvania DOT's proposed Kittanning Bypass, and was instrumental in creating an Archaeological Protection Plan for the City of Pittsburgh.

KATHERINE E. GRANDINE, M.A. SENIOR PROJECT MANAGER / SENIOR HISTORIAN

Ms. Katherine Grandine, Senior Project Manager/Senior Historian, received a Master of Arts degree in American Civilization with Emphasis on Historic Preservation in 1983 from the George Washington University, Washington, D.C. She has been professionally active in the field of historic preservation since 1981. Ms. Grandine has extensive experience in conducting historical research for a wide variety of projects and applications. Her project experience includes historic research for nationwide context studies and for local history, architectural surveys in numerous states, Historic American Buildings Survey documentation, National Register of Historic Places nominations, local landmark and historic district nominations, historic property mitigation documentation, and cultural resources planning documents.

Ms. Grandine is especially proud of her contributions to the development of nationwide military historic contexts, including the National Historic Context for Department of Defense (DoD) Installations from 1790 to 1940, support and utility structures from 1917 to 1946, Air Force and Navy Wherry and Capehart housing, and the book *Leading the Way: History of Air Force Civil Engineering 1907 – 2012*. She has conducted numerous architectural surveys at military installations nationwide. She also conducted research and managed cultural resource investigations for 36 state parks and wildlife management areas for the Maryland Department of Natural Resources. She has performed numerous reconnaissance-level and intensive-level architectural surveys in a variety of urban and rural settings in Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, North Carolina, New Jersey, and at numerous DoD installations nationwide. She has conducted literature searches for Phase I archaeological surveys and undertaken in-depth archival research for Phase II and Phase III archaeological studies in the Mid-Atlantic region. She has extensive experience in researching in local primary sources including land records, deeds, wills, inventories, and tax records to support archaeological and architectural documentation projects. She has managed numerous architectural survey and evaluation projects and written National Register nominations for individual properties and large historic districts. She has co-authored integrated cultural resources management plans and numerous technical reports, and provided technical support for a variety of cultural resources projects. She also has provided documentation assessing project impacts to historic properties to assist Section 106 reviews for architectural compliance with various state historic preservation offices. She has worked on pipeline projects in the northeast region (Pennsylvania, Maryland, and New Jersey), the southeast region (West Virginia), and the central region (Ohio). Projects include the Texas Eastern Market Area Expansion (TEMAX), East Side Expansion Project, Auburn Line Extension, Rockies Express East Project, Line 1655, and the Duke Energy/Spectra Energy TEAM 2014 projects, Leach Xpress, and WB Xpress.