

**PHASE IA ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATION OF PARCELS 28-92A, 28-
92B, 28-92C, AND 28-93
STAFFORD COUNTY, VIRGINIA**

by

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Prepared for

Brookfield Residential

Prepared by

DOVETAIL

CULTURAL RESOURCE GROUP I, INC

June 2017



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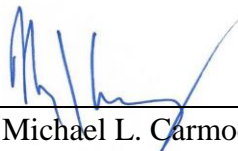
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ABSTRACT

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group (Dovetail) conducted a Phase IA reconnaissance on parcels 28-92A, 28-92B, 28-92C, and 28-93 for Brookfield Residential (Brookfield). The 72-acre (29.1-ha) project area is located in central Stafford County, Virginia, approximately 2 miles (3.2 km) west of Stafford Courthouse, Virginia.

Brookfield is seeking rezoning of the project area. The project area is within Stafford County's historic overlay district due to proximity to the Accokeek Furnace archaeological site (44ST0053/089-0066). The Stafford County ordinance requires a project's sponsors properly identify and study archaeological resources that will be affected by a project and "plan and carry out necessary investigations using appropriate archaeological methods as approved by the Department of Historic Resources when preservation is not possible" (Stafford County Architectural Review Board [ARB] 1993).

The Phase IA archaeological reconnaissance study, conducted on May 17, 2017, included an archaeological pedestrian survey of the project area. No subsurface investigations or architectural documentation was completed during this phase of work. The work resulted in the definition of testable and untestable portions of the project area based on the probability of encountering intact archaeological resources. In addition, two twentieth-century dwellings were noted within the project area, and a chimney, likely associated with an archaeological site, was discovered in the south-central portion of in Parcel 28-93.

The pedestrian survey results indicated a moderate-to-high potential for the presence of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites on all level to gently sloping landforms above the floodplain of Accokeek Creek. The remains of prehistoric camps and short-term occupations often occur in similar settings. Nineteenth-century farmsteads, as well as resources associated with Accokeek Furnace potentially exist throughout the testable portions of the project area. The furnace itself was upstream from the project area, and the bulk of the remains of mining and processing, as well as industrial and residential buildings and other support features and activities, certainly occurred in the immediate vicinity of the furnace. Nevertheless, housing for workers, the remains of prospecting, mineral extraction, charcoal production, and early roads may exist on the level-to-gently sloping ridgetops and on the low terrace overlooking Accokeek Creek.

Low probability areas include the floodplain of Accokeek Creek and the narrow bottomland and steep slopes surrounding tributaries and ravines. The testable area, which includes all landforms with a moderate-to-high probability of containing interpretable archaeology resources, contains 36 acres (14.6 ha), or 50 percent of the project area. The other 50 percent is deemed untestable due to steep, likely eroded slopes and disturbance and wet areas along Accokeek Creek. To meet the requirements of the Stafford County guidelines, Dovetail **recommends Phase IB survey of the testable portion of the project area to identify and provide a preliminary evaluation of the potential eligibility any resources discovered for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).**

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INTRODUCTION

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group (Dovetail) conducted a Phase IA reconnaissance for Brookfield Residential (Brookfield) on parcels 28-92A, 28-92B, 28-92C, and 28-93 in Stafford County, Virginia. The 72-acre (30.4-ha) project area is located in central Stafford County, Virginia, approximately 2 miles (3.2 km) west of Stafford Courthouse, Virginia. Brookfield is seeking rezoning of the project area (Figure 1 and Figure 2, p. 2–3).

The Phase IA study, conducted on May 17, 2017, included an archaeological pedestrian survey of the project area. No subsurface investigations or architectural documentation was completed during this phase of work. The work resulted in the definition of testable and untestable portions of the project area based on the probability of encountering intact archaeological resources. The fieldwork was conducted by Mike Klein and Kevin McCloskey. Michael Carmody served as the Principal Investigator. Dr. Klein and Mr. Carmody meet or exceed the standards established for archaeologist by the Secretary of the Interior (SOI).

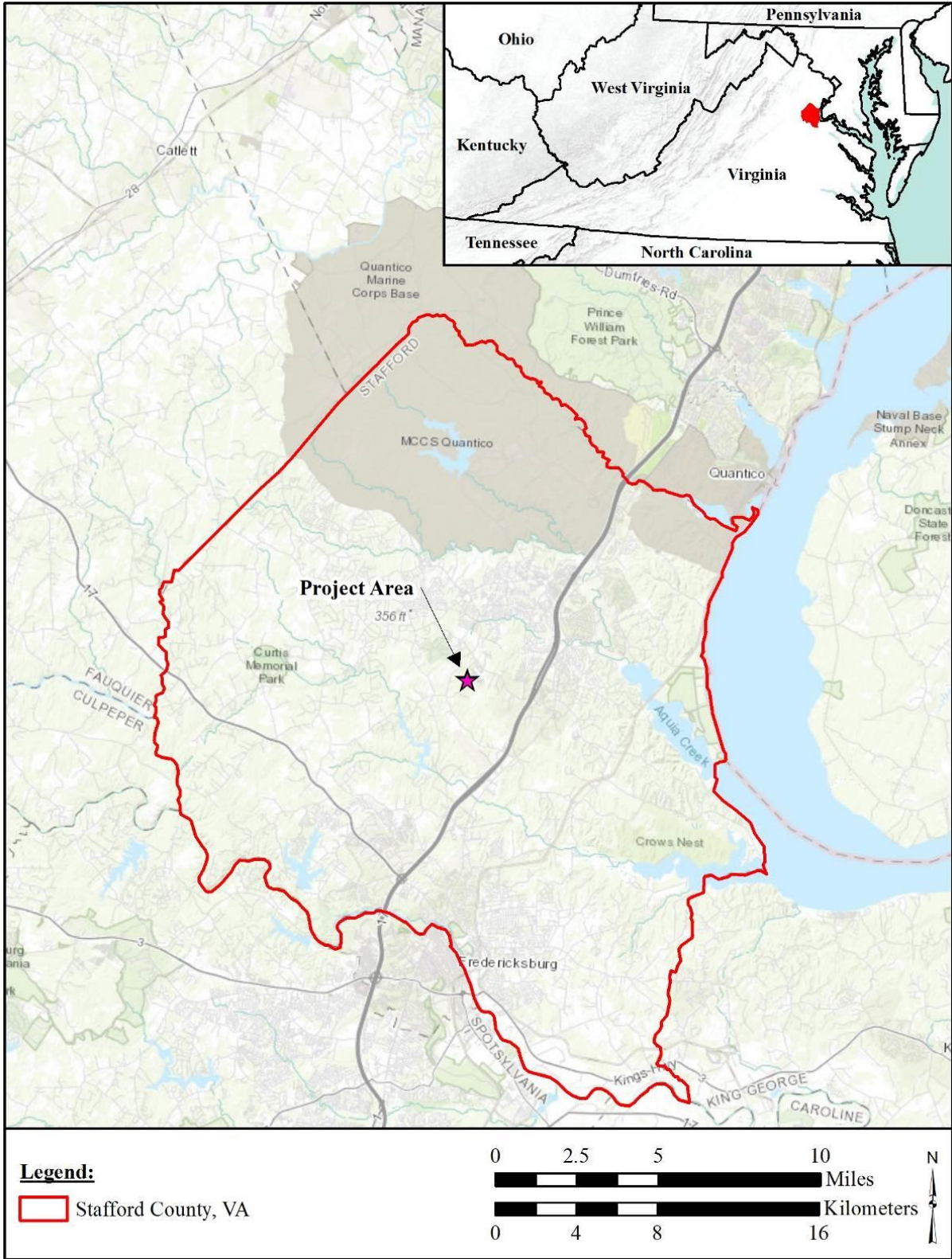


Figure 1: Location of Stafford County and the Project Area (Esri 2017a).

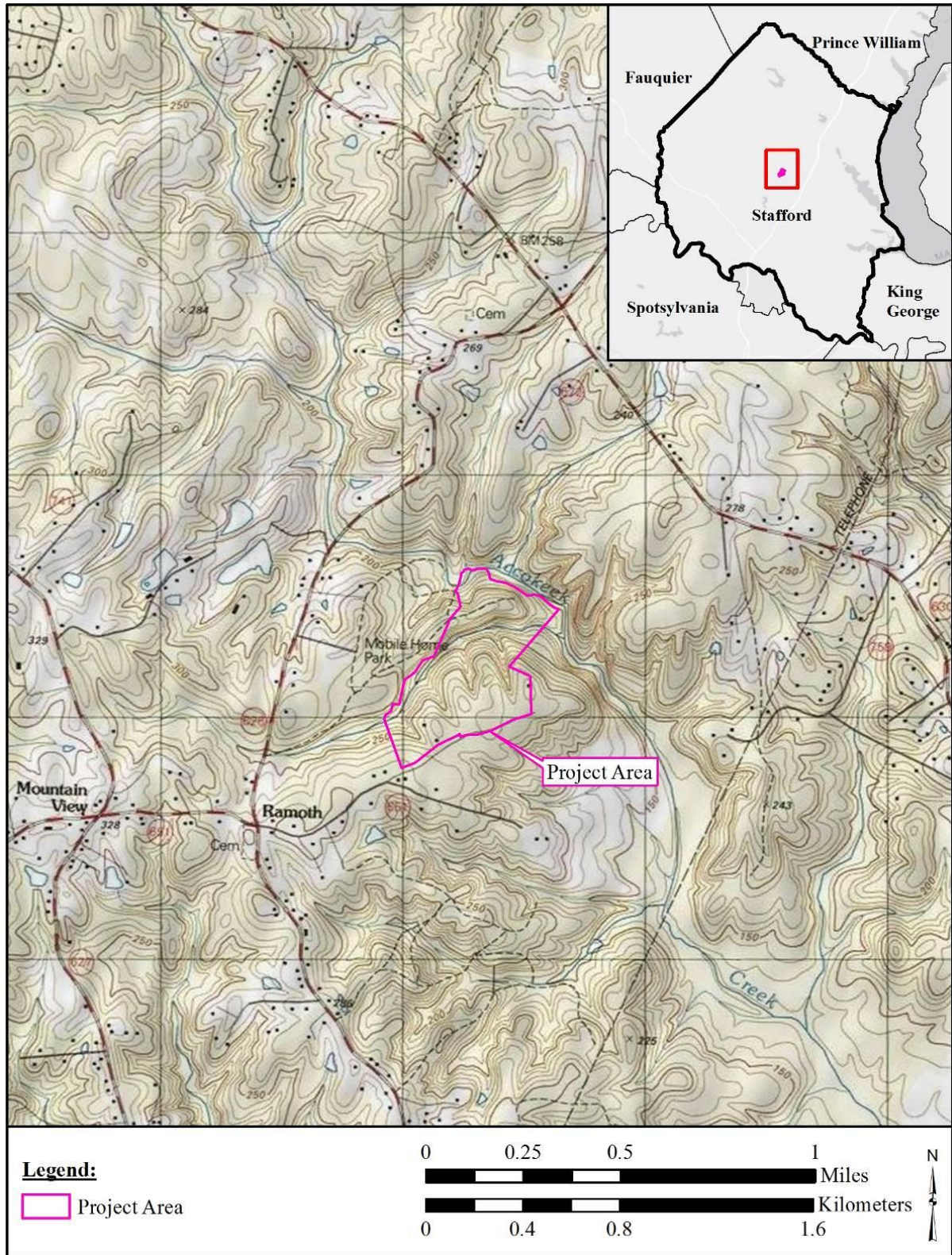


Figure 2: Location of the Project Area on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Stafford County, Virginia, 7.5-Minute Digital Raster Graphic Mosaic (Esri 2017b).

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

At the request of Brookfield, Dovetail conducted a reconnaissance survey of parcel numbers 28-92A, 28-92B, 28-92C and 28-93 in Stafford County, Virginia (Figure 3, p. 6). Portions of the project area are within Stafford County's historic overlay district due to proximity to the Accokeek Furnace archaeological site (44ST0053/089-0066). Specifically, parcels 28-92A, 28-92B, and 28-92C are within the historic district overlay (Figure 4, p. 7). The Stafford County ordinance requires projects to properly identify and study archaeological resources that will be affected by a project and to "plan and carry out necessary investigations using appropriate archaeological methods as approved by the Department of Historic Resources when preservation is not possible" (Stafford County Architectural Review Board [ARB] 1993).

The approximately 75-acre (30.4-ha) project area is located in central Stafford County, Virginia, approximately 2 miles (3.2 km) west of Stafford Courthouse, Virginia. Accokeek Furnace Road bounds the western edge of the project area. Recently, large parcels in the project vicinity have been developed for residential housing. The project area, however, is wooded. Deep ravines surround the ephemeral and low-order tributaries of Accokeek Creek, which forms the northern boundary of the project area, dissect the upland finger ridges.

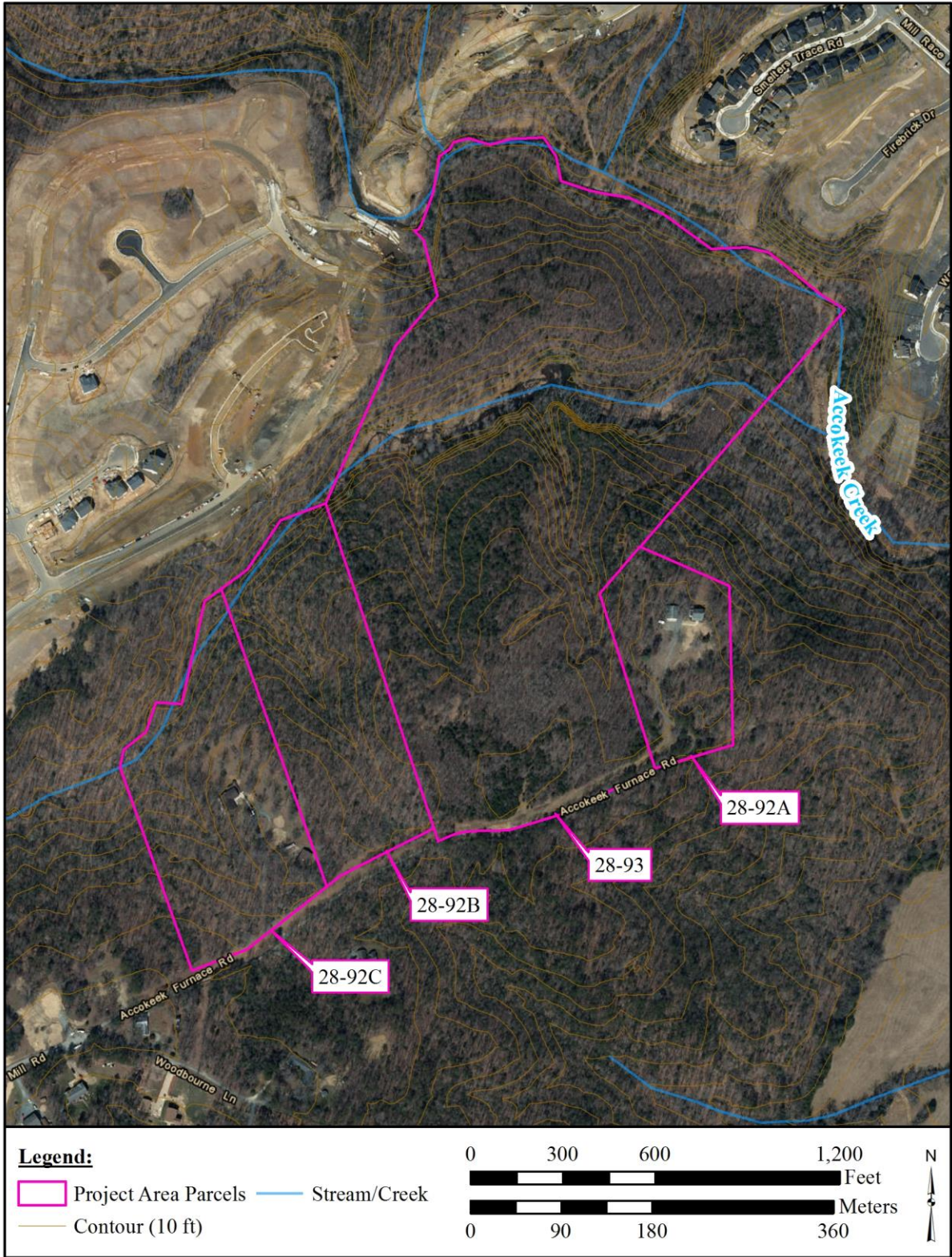


Figure 3: Location of the Project Area (Esri 2013).

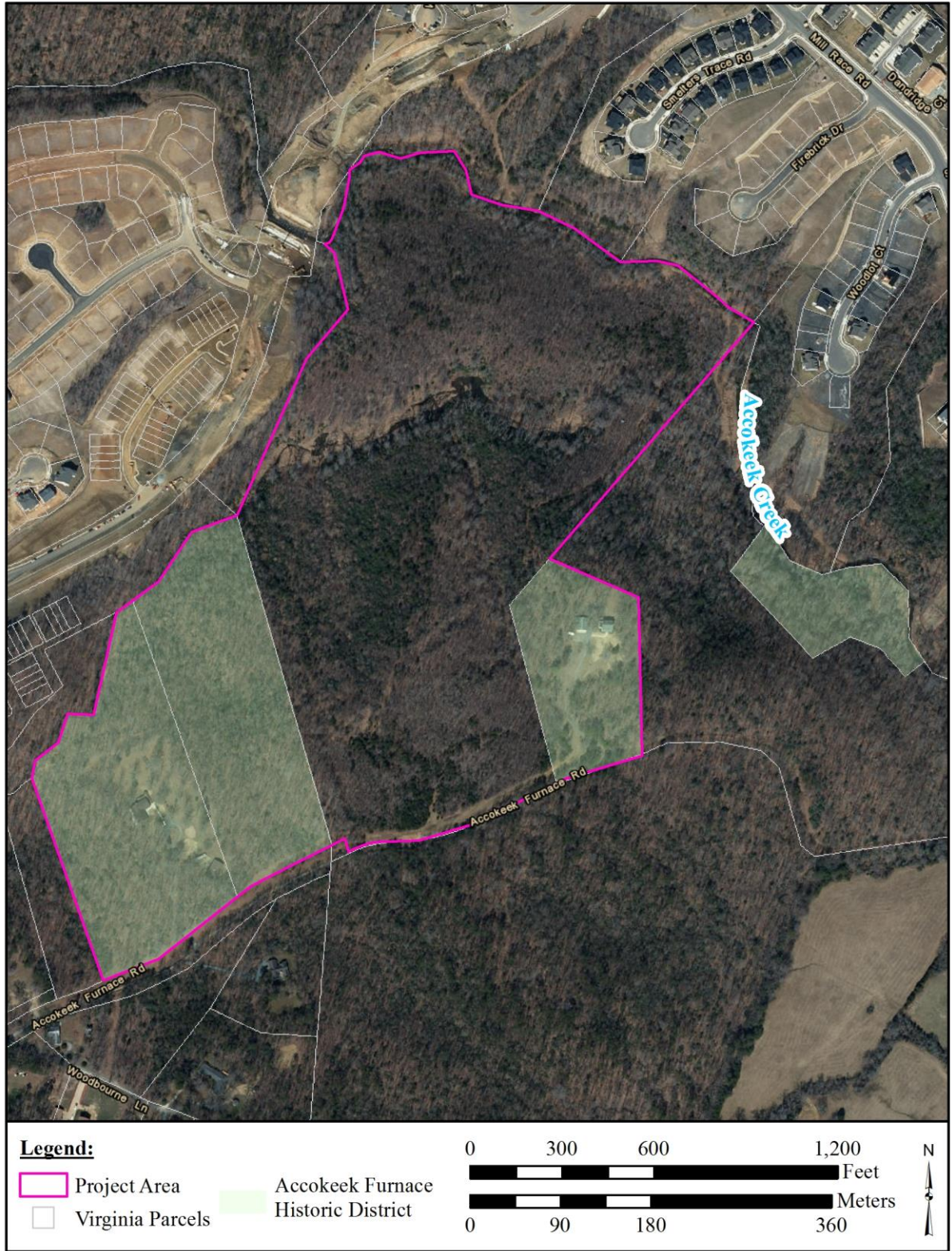


Figure 4: Map of the Project Area and the Accokeek Furnace Historic Resource Overlay District.

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ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area is located in central Stafford County. Stafford County is a region that has historically been rural but is experiencing expedited growth in population and development due to its proximity to Washington, D.C. and especially along the Interstate 95 corridor. The central portion of Stafford County has seen limited recent growth; however, townhouse construction is ongoing along the eastern edge of the project area.

Hydrology

Low-order tributaries of Accokeek Creek drain the project area. Accokeek Creek, which forms the northern boundary of the project area, flows east to join the mouth of Potomac Creek at the Potomac River. The river flows south into the Chesapeake Bay.

Geology and Topography

Situated in northeastern Virginia, Stafford County is located north of the Rappahannock River and encompasses 280 square miles (725.20 sq km). The county is divided by the Fall Line with the east section located on the Atlantic Coastal Plain and the west section on the Piedmont Plateau. The project area is located at the interface of the Coastal Plain uplands and the Piedmont physiographic regions of Virginia and would generally be identified as the Fall Zone, an area where the sediments from the Piedmont dip below the Quaternary deposits of the Coastal Plain.

Geologic deposits along tributaries of Accokeek Creek comprise the Potomac Formation. These deposits, formed during the Cretaceous period, include pebbly, poorly sorted quartz- and feldspar-rich sands interbedded with sandy clay and silt. They are found along the creeks and rivers throughout central Stafford County (Johnson 1993). On the upland terrace, the geologic deposits include Lower Tertiary Deposits. This Tertiary-era formation includes quartz-rich sand and clay silt that has a light density of shell inclusions. These soils overlay sandy limestone and limey sand (Johnson 1993). The project area is located in a region dominated by broad and narrow ridges with a rolling topography towards Accokeek Creek.

Soils

Fertile, well-drained soils attracted both humans and game over millennia. Moreover, the wild grasses, fruits, and seeds consumed by people both before and after the adoption of agriculture flourished in such settings. As a consequence, numerous archaeologists have cited the correlation between the distribution of level to gently sloping, well-drained, fertile soils and archaeological sites (e.g., Lukezic 1990; Potter 1993; Turner 1976; Ward 1965). Soil scientists classify soils according to natural and artificial fertility and the threat posed by erosion and flooding, among other attributes. Soil classes 1 and 2 represent the most fertile soils, those best suited for not only agriculture but for a wide range of uses. Soil productivity must be considered in relation to the productivity of the surrounding soils as well.

The level to gently sloping Class 2e Bourne loam, Caroline fine sandy loam, Fairfax loam, and Class 2w Iuka fine sandy loam are the most likely settings for intact prehistoric archaeological resources. All but the last occur on upland ridges, and are susceptible to erosion. The Iuka fine sandy loam occupies low ground at the head of a low-order tributary of Accokeek Creek (Table 1).

Table 1: Soils in the Project Area (Soil Survey Staff 2016).

Soil Name	Class	Slope	Characteristics
Alluvial land	4w	0–2%	Wet alluvium
Aura gravelly fine sandy loam	3e	6–10%	Eroded, well drained
Aura-Galeston-Sassafras complex	3e, 7e, 4e	8–15%	Well to somewhat excessively drained
Bibb fine sandy loam	5w	0–4%	Poorly drained, wet alluvium and swampy areas co-occur
Bourne loam	2e	2–6%	Moderately well drained, rock substrum
Bremo loam	7e	15–35%	Somewhat excessively drained
Caroline fine sandy loam	2e	2–6%	Eroded, well drained
Caroline fine sandy loam	4e	6–10%	Severely eroded, well drained
Fairfax loam	2e	2–6%	Well drained
Iuka fine sandy loam	2w	0–4%	Local alluvium, moderately well drained
Mecklenburg loam	3e	6–10%	Well drained
Orange loam	3e	2–6%	Moderately well drained
Orange loam	4e	6–10%	Eroded, somewhat excessively drained
Wattt silt loam	4e	10–15%	Somewhat excessively drained
Wattt silt loam	7e	15–35%	Somewhat excessively drained

HISTORIC 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 SOI's *Standards and Guidelines* for Archaeology and Historic Preservation and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' (DHR) *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia* (2011:123–130).

Prehistoric Periods

The prehistoric cultural sequence of Virginia's eastern Upper Coastal Plain parallels that of the other areas of Virginia and the Middle Atlantic Region. It is generally broken into three periods, Paleoindian (13,000–10,000 B.P.), Archaic (10,000–3200 B.P.) and Woodland (3200–400 B.P.). These periods are often divided into Early, Middle and Late periods. While this sequence represents a cultural continuum, archaeologists have noted that periods of adaptational stability are punctuated by periods of rapid change that do not necessarily correlate with the traditional cultural periods (Custer 1984; Smith 1986).

Paleoindian Period (13,000–10,000 B.P.)

The Native American occupation of the eastern portion of North America dates to approximately 13,000 to 10,000 B.P. The Paleoindian settlement-subsistence pattern revolved around hunting and foraging in small nomadic bands. These bands focused on hunting caribou, elk, deer, and now extinct mega-fauna (Goodyear et al. 1979; Meltzer 1988; Smith 1986). Evidence for this occupation is manifest in fluted projectile points used for hunting. Fluted points are rare and often identified as isolated occurrences. While these discoveries are infrequent, the eastern half of the United States has some of the highest concentrations of these finds. Almost 1,000 known fluted projectile points have been discovered in Virginia (Anderson and Faught 1998). While the fluted Clovis and Folsom projectile points are the best known of the Paleoindian point types, others include Hardaway-Dalton and Hardaway Side-Notched (Barber and Barfield 1989). Paleoindian stone tools are usually made from high quality cryptocrystalline lithic material. The Paleoindian tool kit included scrapers, graters, unifacial tools, wedges, hammerstones, abraders, and other tools used for chopping and smashing (Gardner 1989).

To the southwest of the project area in Culpeper County, archaeologists excavated the Brook Run site. A hearth feature from the site revealed a radiocarbon date of 11,670 B.P. suggesting a Paleoindian occupation. Additional dates at the site provide evidence for a later Early Archaic occupation as well. This site sits on a jasper seam that would have provided good quality lithic material for tool production (Voigt 2004).

Archaic Period (10,000–3200 B.P.)

The Archaic period is generally divided into three phases, Early (10,000–8800 B.P.), Middle (8800–5500 B.P.), and Late (5500–3200 B.P.). There does not appear to be a dramatic

change in the tool kits of the Early Archaic and their Paleoindian predecessors. Actually, their settlement and subsistence patterns appear to be very similar (Anderson et al. 1996; Cable 1996). The transition into the Archaic period is marked by an increase in site size and artifact quantity, as well as an increase in the number of sites (Egloff and McAvoy 1990). Diagnostic artifacts of the Early Archaic period include the Kirk Corner-Notched and Palmer Corner-Notched projectile points (Coe 1964; Custer 1990). In addition, some bifurcated stem points such as St. Albans and LeCroy appear to be associated with the increased use of hafted endscapers (Coe 1964). The Early Archaic also marks the first appearance of ground stone tools such as axes, celts, adzes and grinding stones. At the close of this period, we see a shift to an increased reliance on a wider range of lithic resources.

While there appears to be a relatively high degree of cultural continuity between the Early and Middle Archaic periods, sites dating to the Middle Archaic period are more numerous suggesting an increase in population, and sites appear to be occupied for longer periods of time. The Middle Archaic period coincides with a relatively warm and dry period that may have resulted in widespread population movements (Delcourt and Delcourt 1987; Stoltman and Baerreis 1983). Mouer (1991:10) sees the primary cultural attributes of the Middle Archaic as “small-group band organization, impermanent settlement systems, infrequent aggregation phases, and low levels of regional or areal integration and interaction.” Projectile points diagnostic of the Middle Archaic period include Stanley Stemmed, Morrow Mountain Stemmed, Guilford Lanceolate, and Halifax Side-Notched.

The Late Archaic period is often seen as the culmination of trends that began during the Early and Middle Archaic (Dent 1995:178). Dent (1995:178) suggests that the Late Archaic is “a time that contains both the ends of one way of life and the beginnings of a significant redirection.” The artifact assemblage is dominated by bifacial tools; however, expedient flake scrapers, drills, perforators and utilized flakes are characteristic of these assemblages. Groundstone tools, including adzes, celts, gouges and axes are seen during this period, with the grooved axe making its first appearance during the Late Archaic (Dent 1995:181–182). Diagnostic projectile points of the narrow blade tradition, often viewed as the early portion of the Late Archaic period, include the Vernon, Bare Island/Lackawaxen, Clagett, and Holmes (Dent 1995; Mouer 1991).

The period of time from approximately 4500 B.P. to 3200 B.P. is referred to as the Transitional period by some (Mouer 1991), while others argue that due to the lack of pottery, it is more accurately classified as an extension of the Late Archaic (Dent 1995:180). By the early portion of this time period, glacial retreat had led to higher sea levels on the Atlantic seaboard. This allowed for the development of large estuaries and tidal wetlands that were conducive to the development of coastal resources such as fish and shellfish. Sites dating to this time period are often located in areas where populations can exploit these types of resources, such as river valleys, the lower portion of the coastal plain tributaries of major rivers, and near swamps. This has lead archaeologists to postulate that fish began to play a larger role in the subsistence system. Platform hearths seen during this period are interpreted as being associated with fish processing (Dent 1995:185). The first definitive evidence of shellfish exploitation is seen during this period on the lower reaches of the Potomac (Potter 1982).

Transitional period sites tend to be larger than those of the Archaic periods, likely reflecting an increase in population; however, there is still no evidence for year-round occupation. Dent (1995) argues that the larger sites may be misinterpreted as reflecting longer term occupation and may simply be sites that were revisited for short period on many occasions. Material culture associated with the Transitional period includes steatite or soapstone vessels as well as the groundstone tools discussed above. Broad-blade points associated with the later portion of the Late Archaic or Transitional period include the Savannah River, Susquehanna, Perkiomen, Dry Brook, and Orient Fishtail projectile points (Dent 1995; Mouer 1991).

Woodland Period (3200–400 B.P.)

The Woodland period is divided into three phases, Early (3200 B.P.–2300 B.P.), Middle Woodland (2300–1100 B.P.), and Late (1100–400 B.P.). The introduction of pottery, agriculture, and a more sedentary lifestyle mark the emergence of the Woodland period. The population surge that began in the Archaic continues in this period. The concurrent development of agriculture and pottery led early theorists to posit that they were linked; however, few still support this position. Alternatively, the evolution of technological and subsistence systems as well as various aspects of pan-Eastern interaction are currently believed to underlie the evolution of ceramic vessels (Egloff 1991).

Steatite-tempered Marcey Creek pottery, dating to the Early Woodland period, are thought to be the earliest ceramic wares in Virginia's Piedmont. Marcey Creek wares, considered experimental, are typically shallow, slab built forms (Dent 1995; McLearen 1991). Another steatite-tempered ware, Selden Island, followed Marcey Creek and soon other temper types appear in the archaeological record (McLearen 1991). Approximately 1100 B.P., there is a shift from the earlier slab construction techniques to coil and conoidal or globular vessels. This shift is accompanied by the introduction of surface treatments such as cord marking and net impression (Dent 1995; McLearen 1991). Projectile points associated with the Early Woodland period include Rossville Stemmed and possibly Piscataway Stemmed (Dent 1995).

The Middle Woodland is marked by the rise of certain sociocultural characteristics that include “interregional interaction spheres, including the spread of religious and ritual behaviors which appear in locally transformed ways; localized stylistic developments that sprung up independently alongside interregional styles increased sedentism and evidence of ranked societies or incipient ranked societies” (McLearen 1992:55). While there is a degree of commonality among Middle Woodland peoples, one of the striking characteristics of this period is the rise of regional trends, particularly in pottery. Coastal Plain and Piedmont ceramic styles can be distinguished, as well as north–south differences that correspond to river drainages that drain into the Chesapeake Bay or Albemarle Sound. The diversity of surface treatments increases after 1500 B.P. and analysis of the regional pottery indicates that the Potomac, the Rappahannock, and Upper Dan were slightly different cultural subareas in the physiographic province of the Piedmont (Hantman and Klein 1992). The Middle Woodland period also sees the introduction of the triangular or Levanna projectile point.

The Late Woodland period is marked by an increased reliance on agriculture, attendant population growth, larger villages and increased sociocultural complexity (Turner 1992).

Ceramic types of the Late Woodland period in the Piedmont include the quartz-tempered Albemarle and sand/crushed quartz-tempered Potomac Creek types (Hantman and Klein 1992). The trend towards sedentary settlements continues throughout the Late Woodland period. In the early portion of this period, settlements consist of small clusters of houses with little to no internal organization. However, by 300 B.P., larger villages are observed. Features associated with these villages include palisades, houses, hearths, storage pits, and burials (Hantman and Klein 1992). The smaller Madison triangular projectile point is generally associated with the Late Woodland period.

Contact Period (400–250 B.P.)

The Contact and early historic period refer to the time period during which the native groups had their first contact with Europeans and European goods. Native adaptations to the changing social and political environment of the Piedmont are poorly understood. The Piedmont was occupied by several Siouan-speaking groups during the late prehistoric and Contact Periods (Mouer 1983). The material culture of the period is characterized by sand- and grit-tempered pottery decorated with simple stamped decorative motifs, often similar and likely derived from Late Woodland styles (Potter 1993). The introduction of European goods is a distinguishing characteristic of this period. Depopulation related to European born disease and changed trade dynamics are the two primary factors often cited in cultural changes during this period.

Historic Period

While some sources state that Europeans had explored the area around Stafford County as early as 1570 (Alvey 1978:1), it was John Smith who left the first written record of his visit in his *Generall Historie of Virginia* (Smith 1966), originally published in 1624. Smith described his 1608 explorations along both the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers while he was looking for trading opportunities and other resources. During his travels in the area, Smith and his companions met members of the powerful and widespread Patawomeke tribe, and visited what was believed to be their principal village to trade corn (Blanton 1999). This site is located on what is today Marlborough Point.

Anglo Settlement and the Establishment of Stafford

From 1608 to the 1640s, European settlement in what became Stafford County was rare. Giles Brent, a Catholic from Maryland, moved into Stafford County in 1649 along Aquia Creek. His sisters Margaret and Mary soon joined him, and a small community developed at the Brent settlement. In 1664, Stafford County was formed from the western part of Westmoreland County. Originally, Stafford included what are today Prince William, Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudoun, Arlington, and parts of King George Counties (Netherton et al. 2004). The first courthouse was located on Potomac Creek, but it moved to Marlborough Point in 1692. By this time, the point had become a thriving port community built on top of the old Native American village.

During the last decades of the seventeenth century, the population of Stafford gradually increased as settlers moved into the region to work the fertile lands and take advantage of the numerous water resources. Among the families who established plantations at this time were the Fitzhughs whose Eagle's Nest Plantation was one of the largest landholdings in the general region. Most plantation owners and small farmers relied on tobacco as their primary cash crop. The plant took very well to the Virginia soils. Due to new tariffs and regulations established by Lieutenant Governor Alexander Spotswood in 1712, planters could be assured of a fair price despite the growing Virginia political climate (Havighurst 1967). Along with an increase in agricultural production, Stafford planters brought in more and more enslaved Africans to work the land. Like most of Virginia, slavery quickly took over the indentured servant system in the first decades of the eighteenth century.

In addition to the Eagle's Nest estate, the Fitzhugh name was also connected with another local plantation property known colloquially as "Fitzhugh's Accakeek Farm" or simply, the "Accakeek Property." Acquired by Henry Fitzhugh (1686–1758) in 1730, this 630-acre (254.95-ha) tract lay just north of Accokeek Creek near the present-day terminus of Jumping Branch Road. It remained in the Fitzhugh family until 1800 when it was sold by Henry's grandson to a gentleman named John English (Eby 1997:244–45).

In 1718, the courthouse at Marlborough Point was destroyed by fire, and the court complex moved to Stoneman's Landing. It remained at Stoneman's for the next 60 years, finally moving to its present site in 1783 (Goolrick 1976). In addition to the new settlement at Stoneman's Landing, another new and prosperous port founded within the first decades of the eighteenth century was Falmouth, located along the Rappahannock River. An act of the Virginia Assembly in 1728 directed the laying out of the town of Falmouth, along with Fredericksburg and other prospective urban centers (Eby 1997). Todd's tobacco warehouse was certified by the Assembly in 1730 as one of the official inspection warehouses for tobacco that were then being established by the Virginia government to regulate tariffs.

Early Industries and the Revolutionary War

In addition to agriculture, other industries thrived in the county during the third quarter of the eighteenth century. Accokeek Iron Mine was founded along Accokeek Creek, and Hunter's Iron Works was founded in Falmouth. During the Revolutionary War, Hunter's produced pots, camp kettles, anchors, muskets, bayonets, pistols, shovels, and other materials for the Army (Eby 1997:308–311; Writer's Program of Virginia 1992:349). A British customs officer who traveled through Falmouth during the war called the enterprise "the greatest ironworks that is upon the Continent" (quoted in Conner 2003:207).

A second thriving industry was stone quarrying. Although the presence of high-quality sandstone was known at the beginning of the eighteenth century (i.e., Barile 2004), it was not until the last decades of the century that the stone was quarried for large-scale building projects. One of the most successful sandstone quarries belonged to William Robertson (Eby 1997:139). He established his quarry along the northern branch of Austin Run and soon moved his family to a site adjacent to the quarry. Stone from his quarry and nearby Government Island was used to build the White House in Washington, D.C.

The post-Revolutionary War years brought about numerous changes in Stafford's economy. By this time, tobacco had depleted most of the soils and the majority of area farmers had moved to the production of grains. With the new crop came new production needs. Port towns like Falmouth became the economic and social centers of the county, as farmers used the growing number of mills and warehouses to process and store their crops (Johnson 1996; Johnson 1997).

Milling began in Stafford County as early as the late-seventeenth century but experienced its biggest growth during the early-to-mid nineteenth century. In 1861, at the height of the industry's development, there were at least sixteen known mills operating in Stafford County (Eby 1997:145–152). As Stafford County's milling industry steadily emerged, various subsidiary businesses also rapidly developed to house, feed, and entertain those who came to town to process their goods. Because of this, Falmouth was at the height of its commercial prosperity from the 1780s through the 1810s (Eby 1997; Goolrick 1976).

The Antebellum Years

Because of a dramatic shift in transportation routes and a gradually diminished need for grain flour, Stafford County and Falmouth underwent a decline during the Antebellum period. This downturn in the town's fortunes was probably intensified by the gradual silting up of the river. Steamboats now traveled to small ports on Potomac and Aquia creeks to retrieve goods and passengers, and the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad was established between Aquia Creek and Richmond in 1842 (Netherton et al. 2004:43).

Despite a declining economy, stone quarrying continued to be a successful venture. In 1820, ninety 'quarriers' were listed on the county-wide census. Continued building efforts in the capital city, along with a steady supply of slave labor and northern financial backing provided the local industry with necessary resources. Substantial quarrying continued until the stone quality diminished.

Civil War Battles in the Fredericksburg/Stafford Area

The Battle of Aquia Creek was part of the Chesapeake Bay blockade that occurred between May 29 and June 1, 1861. During the battle, Confederate batteries under the direction of Colonel Daniel Ruggles at the mouth of Aquia Creek were bombarded by three Union ships, lead by Commander James H. Ward. Despite a feared land attack by Union troops, the landing never materialized. The results of the battle were inconclusive (Carter 1997; Civil War Sites Advisory Committee [CWSAC] 1999). Confederate batteries and depots along Aquia Creek were later withdrawn.

Fredericksburg was a disappointing and fruitless campaign that resulted in a major defeat for the new Union commander, Ambrose E. Burnside. The success of the campaign relied on the element of surprise, in hopes to avoid a confrontation with Robert E. Lee at Fredericksburg. Burnside proposed a plan to expediently march into Falmouth by way of the Rappahannock River and then cross into Fredericksburg. Once there, the troops would travel to the Pamunkey River (where a new base of supply awaited) via the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad, a trip that would be relatively trouble-free (Marvel 1993:3).

However, the Rappahannock bridges had been burned at Fredericksburg, thus requiring the use of pontoon bridges. Unfortunately, the Army's pontoons remained on the Upper Potomac where they were used last. In spite of this, Union generals assured Burnside that the pontoons would be waiting for him in Fredericksburg and that it would take approximately three days. Disappointingly, their arrival was not punctual. The majority of the pontoons finally arrived November 27, 1862—about ten days after Burnside had expected them. By this time, Lee had long suspected an attack on Fredericksburg. Burnside and his soldiers could no longer expect a lightly defended town and thereby a straightforward take-over. The Federals first crossed the Rappahannock on December 11. The majority would follow the next day (Marvel 1993:3–4).

December 12, after laying artillery on Fredericksburg, Union soldiers poured over five pontoon bridges (built that day) while Lee strengthened his battle line along the ridge overlooking Rappahannock valley. On December 13, Burnside attacked the seven-mile Confederate line at point one: below Fredericksburg, where “Stonewall” Jackson occupied the Confederate right; and point two: Marye's Heights behind the town where James Longstreet's corps held the position. Burnside ordered too small an attack and, despite a Union division's accomplishment of breaking Jackson's line, the Federal effort failed. Confederate troops held an advantageous position on the heights and had infantry literally behind a stone wall. During the night on December 15, Burnside returned his troops back across the river ending the campaign (Willis and Felder 1993:52).

Burnside's men had just five weeks to recover from the Battle of Fredericksburg before they made another attempt to defeat the Confederates in January 1863. Burnside's army made a good start moving up the Rappahannock River until the rain came, first a drizzle then a downpour. By morning the great wagons laden with pontoons turned the road into a marsh. Horses floundered, men were stuck up to their knees, and wagons were sunk to their hubs. On the other side of the river, Confederate pickets watched with delight. To further exacerbate the situation large signs were posted, by the Confederates on the riverbank that said, “Burnside's Army Stuck in the Mud” and “This way to Richmond” (Eisert 2006).

By noon the next day, Burnside's plans to maneuver past Lee's Rebel army and march to Richmond were hopeless. His army was exhausted, wet, and cold. He had no choice but to abort the mission and order his troops back to their camps across from Fredericksburg (Eisert 2006). A diary entry from Edwin P. Weist (1863), camped near Falmouth, speaks of the Union retreat:

Friday January 23. I got back to camp about dark. It appeared to be the understanding that each man was to get back to camp the best way he possible could, and we came in like a parcel of hogs at feeding time, one at a time and all more less covered with mud. I came very near not getting back at all. The road was strewn with broken down and stuck in the mud supply trains, artillery, etc.

Stafford County is situated between the capitals of the Union and Confederacy and became the crossroads of military activity during the Civil War. After the fighting in the winter of

1862 the Federal Army of the Potomac went into winter camp, and numerous Federal units bivouacked in southern Stafford County over the next eight months (Brady et al. 2004).

During the Fredericksburg-Chancellorsville campaigns, from November 1862 through June 1863, Stafford County was occupied by 130,000 troops, of the Federal Army of the Potomac, and its military encampments occupied thousands of acres from Aquia Creek south to the Rappahannock River. With a force numbering 130,000 troops the effect of the army's presence was devastating. Troops traveled over almost all of the roads established in the county at that time, and many properties were used as encampments. These camps, especially winter encampments, completely obliterated the landscape of a once-pristine countryside. Soldiers dug hut holes for their winter housing in agricultural fields, woods, and in the yards of the area's residents. Nearly every tree in sight was cut down for their huts, for firewood, and in some cases for corduroy roads. Homes were looted as well to supply the soldiers, fences were taken down and windows were removed from homes.

Post-Bellum Stafford

The Civil War decimated the physical and cultural fabric of Stafford County. Despite the destruction, area inhabitants remained in town and were determined to rebuild their lives and their homes. According to author and Stafford resident Homer Musselman (1995:vii, 77–86): “No county in the United States felt the war so harshly as Stafford. 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.”

Into the Twentieth Century

By the turn of the century, the population had begun to return to their pre-war numbers. One of the most famous new residents of the county in the early-twentieth century was artist Gari Melchers. Melchers purchased Belmont—the frame mansion house on the western edge of Falmouth (circa 1761)—and added a large studio wing to the house. He spent the rest of his life at painting vernacular landscapes of Falmouth and the surrounding area (Writer's Program of Virginia 1992:349).

Quantico Marine Base was founded in the early-twentieth century to train the United States Marine Corps, and the base has continued to rapidly grow over the past century. Like other regions of Stafford, the area surrounding the base grew to encompass large off-base, suburban neighborhoods. Over the past several decades, development in Stafford County has reached an all-time high. New commuter options such as the Virginia Rail Express have led to the creation of new subdivisions near the Interstate 95 corridor.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The goals of the survey were to identify any previously recorded historic properties within the project area and locate areas in the project area with the potential to contain archaeological sites. The survey methodology employed to meet these goals was chosen with regard to the project's scope and local field conditions. Based on the topographic and environmental setting of the project area, as well as the antiquity of the surrounding road system and length of historic occupation, it was judged to have a moderate-to-high potential for archaeological sites over 50 years in age.

Archival Research/Map Review

Dovetail conducted a background literature and records review of the project area at the DHR, including an investigation of records on previous cultural resource investigations and previously recorded archaeological sites and architectural properties within a 1-mile (1.6-km) radius of the project area. In addition, Dovetail consulted various online repositories, resulting in the acquisition of additional historic maps on the property. The purpose of this work was to obtain information to complete a context of the property and surrounding area.

To complete the historic map review, Dovetail examined historic maps and other resources that potentially provided information about the location of historic resources within the project area. Because a plethora of archival documents are now available online, extensive travel was not required to complete the research. Online resources included the Library of Congress in Washington D.C., the Library of Virginia in Richmond, maps prepared by the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP), and resources available at the DHR.

Archaeological Survey

The field survey consisted of two Dovetail archaeologists conducting a pedestrian survey to inspect high probability areas and other areas of interest identified during an historic map review. Notes and photographs documented the landforms and field conditions. Once this was accomplished, Dovetail archaeologists used the data collected during the survey to find locations that had the highest potential for subsurface deposits. Dovetail did not conduct subsurface excavations during this work, but any existing ground disturbance was investigated for cultural resource remains.

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BACKGROUND RESEARCH

The potential for additional cultural resources within the larger project parcel was assessed by searching the DHR site file maps and records, as well as examining the CWSAC maps for the area. This data helps to place the field and research findings within their appropriate context.

Civil War Sites Advisory Commission Map Review

The CWSAC maps revealed no Civil War battlefield within the project area. However, five recorded Civil War battlefields are within approximately 7 miles (11.2 km) of the proposed parcel. These include: the First Battle of Fredericksburg (December 11–15, 1862); the Second Battle of Fredericksburg (May 3, 1863); the Battle of Salem Church or Bank's Ford (May 3–4, 1863); the Battle of Chancellorsville (April 30–May 6, 1863); and the Battle of Wilderness, (May 5–7, 1864). While there are no battlefields in the project vicinity, the presence of Civil War-related sites is still possible, as most of Stafford County was occupied or, at a minimum, traversed by troops at some point during the war.

Previous Cultural Resource Surveys

Six previous Phase IA or Phase I-level surveys have been conducted within a 1-mile (1.6 km) radius of the current project area, including three focused on the Accokeek Furnace site (44ST53/089-0066). In 1989, Engineering-Science, Inc., completed an assessment of the site. The assessment included background research, an inventory of known resources, and a summary of potential archaeological remains as determined in the field. Any existing standing structures that might have been present were not discussed in the assessment (Wood 1989).

A 2004 survey was conducted to re-identify surface features associated with the previously registered site, and determine the boundaries of the site via subsurface testing and visual inspection (O'Donnell 2004). Barile et al. (2012) returned to the area to assess the impact of the replacement of a sewer line on the floodplain of Accokeek Creek on the Accokeek Furnace site. Fieldwork included mapping of all features visible on the surface as well as the excavation of shovel test pits (STPs) and test units in areas that would be impacted by the proposed construction.

A Phase I archaeological survey was conducted on the 450-acre (182.1-ha) Stafford Regional Airport project area by Engineering-Science of Fairfax, Virginia, in 1994. The 27 sites recorded during the survey included 16 newly recorded sites. In addition, 11 previously identified prehistoric sites were relocated (Glumac et al. 1994).

A 2003 survey examined the Embury Mills property. Survey of this extensive tract located a previously identified structure (089-0178) and 48 new archaeological sites (44ST0547 through 44ST0594) (Mullen et al. 2003). In addition, a survey was conducted prior to proposed widening of Route 630 (Kosalko and Rupnik 2011). Site 44ST1102, the lone site

discovered during the survey, was recommended not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The remaining survey, also conducted in 2011, examined a large area southeast of the current project area for the proposed George Washington Development (Proper et al. 2011). Three scatters of lithics, the remains of a foundation, and two standing homes were observed during the pedestrian survey.

Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

Of the 12 previously identified archaeological sites located within a 1-mile (1.6-km) radius of the project area, five are prehistoric, four are historic, and three are multi-component sites (Table 2). All prehistoric components lacked diagnostic material and were, therefore, not assigned a more specific temporal association. Prehistoric site types included lithic scatters and temporary camps.

Three previously identified archaeological sites occur near the project area: 44ST0053, 44ST0671, and 44ST0673. The eighteenth-century Accokeek Furnace site (44ST0053/089-0066), located upstream from the project area, is listed in the NRHP under Criteria A and D. Sites 44ST0671 and 44ST0673, both lithic and trash scatters located just outside the project area, have not been evaluated. Additional historic sites recorded within a 1-mile (1.6-km) radius include cemeteries, dwellings, and trash scatters.

Table 2: Previously Identified Archaeological Sites within a 1-Mile (1.6-km) Radius of the Project Area.

DHR	Type	Period	NRHP Eligibility
44ST0053/ 089-0062 & 66	Accokeek Furnace: Industry/Processing/ Extraction	Eighteenth Century: First Quarter	NRHP/VLR Listed
44ST587	Camp, temporary	18th Century: 1st quarter (1700–1724)	Not Eligible
44ST0667	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C.–1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44ST0668	Lithic scatter, Trash scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C.–1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44ST0669	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C. –1606 A.D.), 19th Century: 3rd quarter (1850 –1874)	Not Evaluated
44ST0670	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C.–1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44ST0671	Dwelling, multiple	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C.–1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44ST0672	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C.–1606 A.D.), 18th Century: 2nd half (1750–1799), 19th Century: 1st half (1800–1849)	Not Evaluated
44ST0673	Camp, Dwelling, single, Trash scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C.–1606 A.D.)	Not Evaluated
44ST1102	Store	Prehistoric/Unknown (15000 B.C.–1606 A.D.), 19th Century: 2nd half (1850–1899), 20th Century (1900–1999)	Not Eligible
44ST1203	Cemetery	18th Century: 2nd half (1750–1799), 19th Century: 1st half (1800–1849)	Not Evaluated
44ST1028	Cemetery	Early National Period (1790–1829)	Not Evaluated

Previously Recorded Architectural Resources

Twenty-nine previously documented architectural resources are documented within 1 mile (1.6 km) of the project area (Table 3). Of the properties, one resource is recommended Eligible, 15 are recommended Not Eligible, and 12 have not been evaluated as of the current survey. Resources within a 1-mile (1.6-km) radius of the project area comprise one furnace site, one school, two churches, three cemeteries, and 21 dwellings; most were constructed in the second- and third-quarter of the twentieth century.

Accokeek Furnace (089-0066/44ST00053), in existence by 1725, has been recommended Eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and D. The site, used for manufacturing iron, contains remains of the furnace, along with possible remains of a store, warehouses, a mill, and a forge. Owned by Captain Augustine Washington, father of George Washington, the property was leased to Principio Company. Operations at the site lasted until circa 1756.

Four houses within the APE listed as Not Eligible have been destroyed: Rockdale Farm (089-0178/44ST0590), Currence House (089-0326), House, off Wyche Road (089-5192), and Payne House (089-0324). The majority of the previously recorded dwellings are constructed in one of the following styles: Craftsman, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch. Two cemeteries (089-5202 and 089-5193) are related plots for the Greenhowe family. A total of 15 burials are known within the two cemeteries.

Table 3: Previously Recorded Architectural Properties
Within 1 Mile (1.6 km) of Project Area.

DHR #	Name of Property	Date	Eligibility
089-0063	Norman Cemetery	No Data	Not Evaluated
089-0066	Accokeek Furnace Archaeological Site	1727	NRHP Listing, VLR Listing
089-0162	Cedar Pond Farm, 1209 Mountain View Road	post-1880	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
089-0175	House, 583 Courthouse Road, Laurel Wood (Historic)	circa 1850	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
089-0176	House, Rt. 630, near Rt 628	circa 1860	Not Evaluated
089-0177	House, Courthouse Road (Current), House, Rt. 630	circa 1875	Not Evaluated
089-0204	House, Route 628 (circa 1880	Not Evaluated
089-0205	Flying Farm, Flying T Farm	circa900	Not Evaluated
089-0206	House, Route 651, near Mountain View	circa 1860	Not Evaluated
089-0207	Ramouth Baptist Church	circa 1866	Not Evaluated
089-0208	Ramouth School	circa 1920	Not Evaluated
089-5163	House, 862 Courthouse Road	circa 1900	Not Evaluated
089-5400	Eddie's Repair Shop, 813 Courthouse Road	circa 18805	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
089-5401	Duplex, 807 Courthouse Road	circa 1965	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
089-5402	House, 799 Courthouse Road	circa 1920	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
089-5403	House, 761 Courthouse Road	circa 1962	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
089-5404	House, 645 Courthouse Road	circa 1959	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
089-5405	House, 621 Courthouse Road	circa 1961	DHR Staff: Not Eligible

DHR #	Name of Property	Date	Eligibility
089-5406	House, 537 Courthouse Road	circa 1920	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
089-5407	House, 525 Courthouse Road	circa 1930	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
089-5408	House, 467 Courthouse Road	circa 1955	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
089-5409	House/Store, 391 Courthouse Road, Payne's Store (Historic)	circa 1950	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
089-5410	House, 375 Courthouse Road	circa 1964	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
089-5411	House, 440 Courthouse Road	circa 1950	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
089-5412	House, 466 Courthouse Road	circa 1950	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
089-5413	House, 602 Courthouse Road	circa 1930	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
089-5414	House, 531 Courthouse Road	circa 1920	DHR Staff: Not Eligible
089-5575	House, 1136 Kellogg Mill Road	circa 1969	Not Evaluated
089-5576	Reported Cemetery, Kellogg Mill Road Unfound Family Cemetery	No data	Not Evaluated

RESULTS OF THE PHASE IA STUDY

Historic Map Review

As part of the Phase IA, Dovetail conducted an historic map review to identify any historic buildings or features within the project area. Upon the completion of this work it was determined that there was a high potential for historic sites, namely those associated with Accokeek Furnace (44ST0053/089-0066). Accokeek Furnace was established by 1725 and is the second-oldest iron works recorded in Virginia. Tubal Furnace, located just west of Germanna in Spotsylvania County, began operation around 1717.

The Accokeek Furnace operation included at least 20 acres (8 ha) of mines, dams, canals, flumes, and related industrial-type buildings such as a founder's house, warehouses, stable, grist mill, store, storage sheds, and worker housing (Eby 2003). This entire complex was necessary to keep the operation running and likely covered a great deal more than a 20-acre (8-ha) area surrounding the furnace. Given the likelihood of associated outbuildings and a possible extant support community, there is a moderate-to-high probability that there are eighteenth-century remains in the project area.

Civil War-era maps depict a wooded landscape with no buildings in project area. The mid-eighteenth-century landscape was perhaps denuded by extensive logging for charcoal production for Accokeek Furnace and the construction of associated buildings. Nevertheless, a mature forest with terraces suitable for occupation by at least small farmsteads should have existed 100 years later. At times, Civil War cartographers focused on the larger land holdings and skipped smaller farmsteads. Therefore, Civil War-era and later nineteenth-century remains that may be located within the project area may not have been recorded.

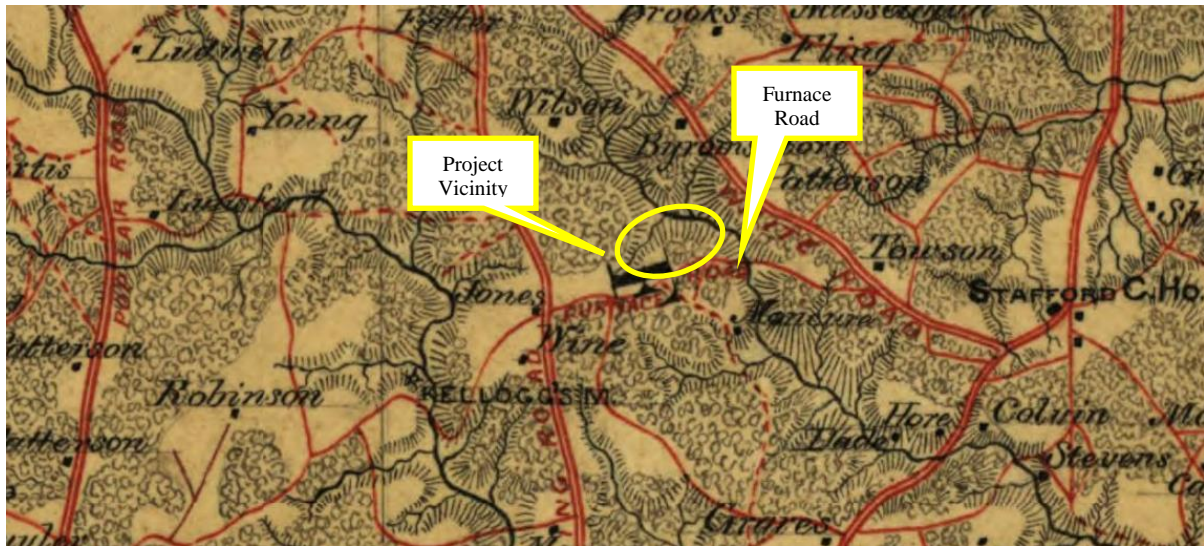


Figure 5: Map of King George County and Parts of the Counties of Caroline, Culpeper, Orange, Spotsylvania, Stafford, and Rappahannock, Virginia (Gilmer 1864).

Archaeological Survey

The DHR files record no previously identified archaeological sites in the project area. Two lithic and historic trash scatters occur immediately outside the project area (sites 44ST0671 and 44ST0673). No surface indications of either previously recorded site was observed.

The Dovetail survey included a pedestrian evaluation of the approximately 75-acre (30.4-ha) property. Woods blanket the project area, aside from the floodplain of Accokeek Creek and the yards surrounding dwellings. The project area vegetation comprises deciduous and mixed deciduous and pine forest interrupted by dense undergrowth and open grassy areas (see Figure 3, p. 6).

Forested upland finger ridges exist primarily in the western portion of the project area, though a narrow ridgetop extends northwest from the eastern edge of the project area toward Accokeek Creek. Observed disturbance includes landscaping in open yards, push piles, exposed, eroded surfaces, road cuts, and scattered refuse. In addition, a gas line extends along the east side of Accokeek Furnace Road. Nevertheless, the ridgetops possess the greatest potential for extended occupation in the project area. The remains of a chimney was observed atop a broad ridge near the head of a ravine in the south-central portion of Parcel 28-93. The chimney was not mortared, and soot was evident in a few area. The exact date of the chimney is unclear, though it is most likely associated with buried archaeological remains. Although no excavation was undertaken, there was no visible disturbance in the vicinity of the chimney, and the level to gently sloping landform does not appear susceptible to extensive erosion (Photo 1–Photo 6, pp. 27–29).

Dense vegetation and steep slopes precluded close inspection of some areas, notably the deeply incised ravines that dropped from the uplands to tributaries and the main stem of Accokeek Creek. Nevertheless, the attributes of the ravines surrounding the dry and flowing tributaries likely precluded extensive prehistoric or historic activity (Photo 7–Photo 10, pp. 30–31). Therefore, the probability of encountering intact archaeological resources on the slopes or narrow bottomlands is extremely low.

The only moderately broad floodplain in the project area lines Accokeek Creek. Standing water was encountered in portions of the floodplain. In addition, a buried water line cuts through the entire portion of the Accokeek Creek floodplain in the project area (Photo 11 and Photo 12, p. 32–32). In general, relatively steep slopes separate the floodplain from the upland ridge tops. Erosion had exposed soils in portion of the slopes. In addition, a dirt road dropped from the uplands to the floodplain in the northeastern portion of the project area. The cumulative impact of various disturbance processes on the slopes and floodplain make the potential presence of undisturbed archaeological sites low on the floodplain and slopes.

In contrast, a level to gently sloping terrace overlooks the floodplain of Accokeek Creek in the northeastern and northwestern portions of the project area. The terrace rises abruptly from the floodplain, and steep slopes separate the upland ridgetops from the terrace. The setting, therefore, likely prevented disturbance from plowing, though logging appears likely given the proximity to Accokeek Furnace. Barile et. al. (2012) identified surface features in a similar setting within the Accokeek Furnace Site. In addition, prehistoric peoples were likely

drawn to a habitable area near the creek (Photo 13 and Photo 14, pp. 33–33). Consequently, the potential for encountering interpretable archaeological sites on the low terrace appears moderate-to-high.



Photo 1: View North Across Ridgetop.



Photo 2: : View South Showing Eroded Surface on the Ridgetop.



Photo 3: View East Showing Small Road Trace on the Ridgetop.



Photo 4: View East Showing Dodge Tailgate.



Photo 5: View North Showing Gas Line Marker Along Accokeek Furnace Road.



Photo 6: View East Showing the Chimney Remains.



Photo 7: View South in Dense Vegetation.



Photo 8: View East Showing Slope Along Stream.



Photo 9: View North Showing the Stream in the Western Portion of the Project Area.



Photo 10: View East Showing Small Stream in the Southern Portion of the Project Area.



Photo 11: View West Showing the Floodplain Along Accokeek Creek.



Photo 12: View East Showing Surface Facilities Associated with the Pipeline on the Floodplain



Photo 13: View West Showing Level Terrace Above Floodplain..



Photo 14: View Northwest Showing Cobble Bar Along Accokeek Creek.

Two dwellings and associated structures exist along the east side of Accokeek Furnace Road. The buildings resemble many residences observed in the project vicinity. The house on parcel 28-92C was built in 1966, the house on parcel 28-92A in 1975 (Photo 15 to Photo 17).



Photo 15: View South Showing Dwelling on Parcel 28-92C.

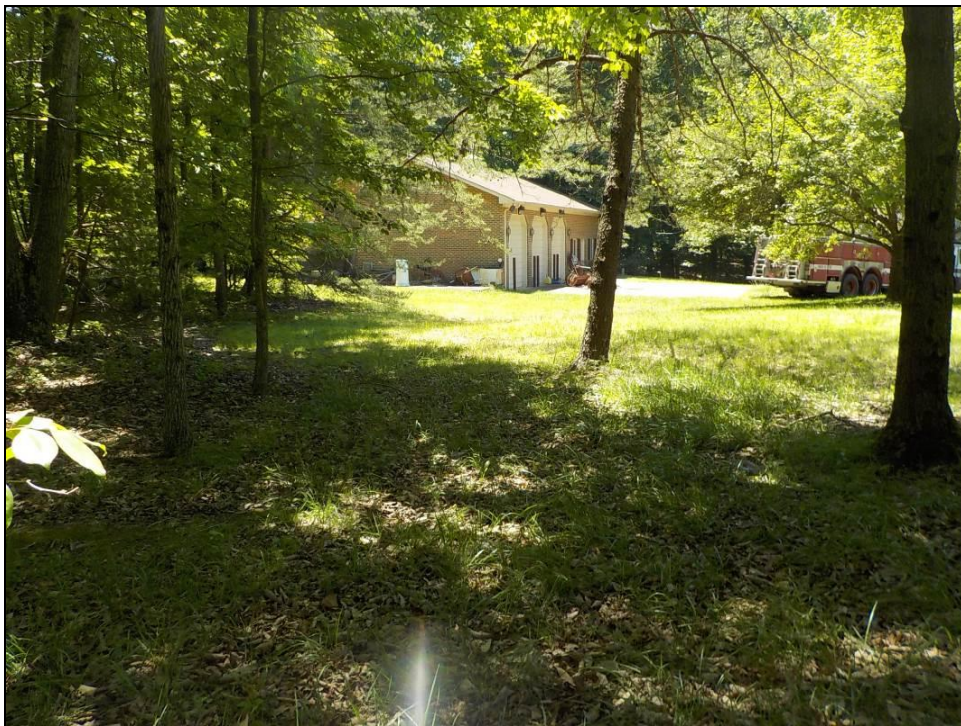


Photo 16: View South Showing Garage on Parcel 28-92C.



Photo 17: View West Showing House on Parcel 28-92A.

Summary

The pedestrian survey results indicate a moderate-to-high potential for the presence of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites on all level to gently sloping landforms above the floodplain of Accokeek Creek. Archaeological surveys commonly discover the remains of prehistoric camps and short-term occupations where hunters and collectors extracted various types of resources, including knappable stone eroded from the walls of ravines or clustered on cobble bars in the streams.

Nineteenth-century farmsteads, as well as resources associated with Accokeek Furnace potentially exist throughout the testable portions of the project area. The furnace itself was upstream from the project area, and the bulk of the remains of mining and processing, as well as industrial and residential buildings and other support features and activities certainly occurred in the immediate vicinity of the furnace (cf. Barile et al. 2012). Nevertheless, housing for workers, the remains of prospecting, mineral extraction, charcoal production, and early roads may exist on the level-to-gently sloping ridgetops and on the low terrace overlooking Accokeek Creek. Low probability areas include the floodplain of Accokeek Creek and the bottomland and steep slopes surrounding tributaries and ravines. The testable area, which includes all landforms with a moderate-to-high probability of containing interpretable archaeological resources, contains 36 acres (14.6 ha), or 50 percent of the project area. The other 50 percent is deemed untestable due to steep, likely eroded slopes and disturbance and wet areas along Accokeek Creek (Figure 6, p. 36).

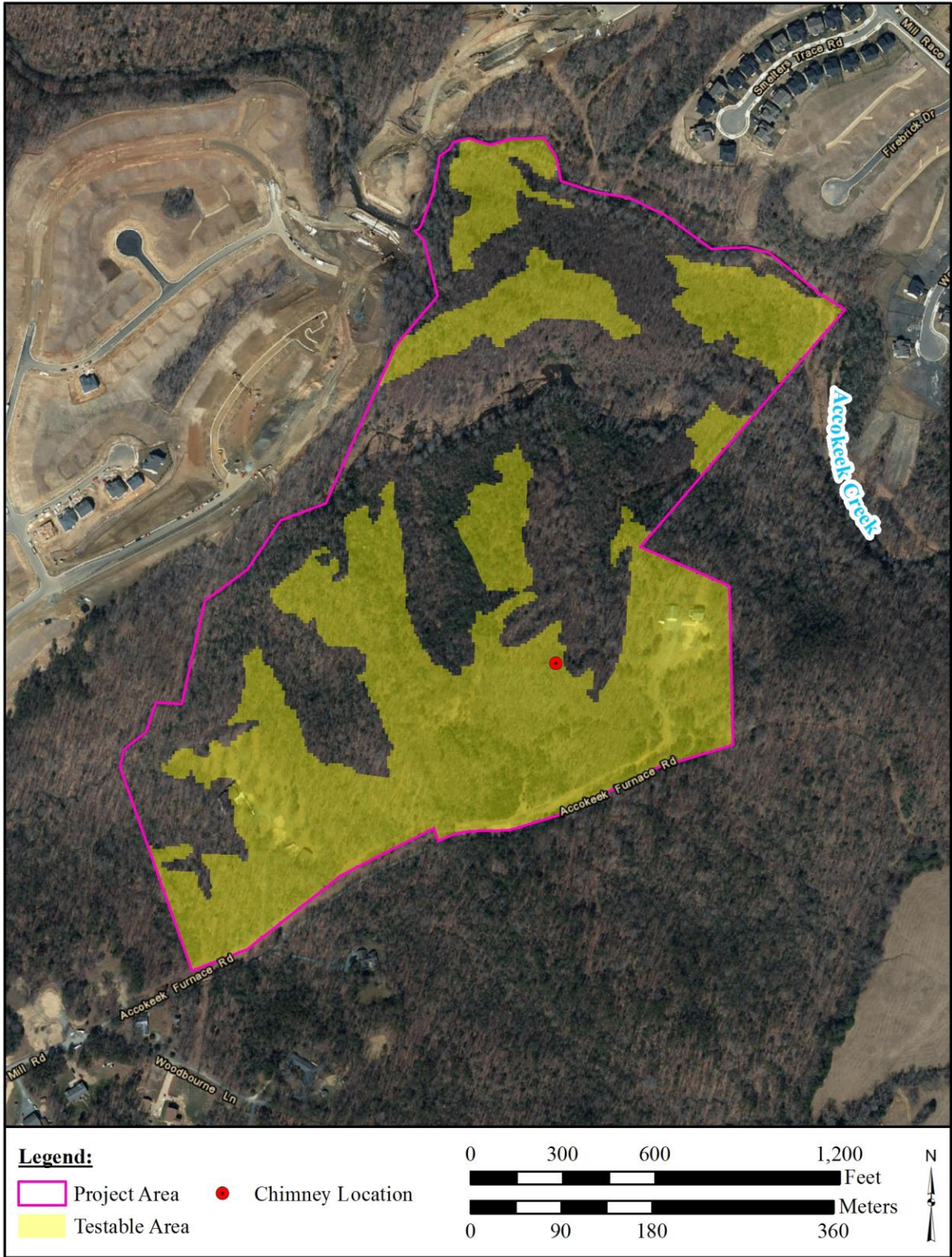


Figure 6: Testable and Untestable Portions of the Project Area (Esri 2013).

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Dovetail conducted a Phase IA archaeological reconnaissance on parcels 28-92A, 28-92B, 28-92C, and 28-93 in Stafford County, Virginia, for Brookfield. The 72-acre (29.1-ha) project area is located in central Stafford County, Virginia, approximately 2 miles (3.2 km) west of Stafford Courthouse, Virginia.

Brookfield is seeking rezoning of the project area. The project area is within Stafford County's historic overlay district due to proximity to the NRHP-listed Accokeek Furnace archaeological site (44ST0053/089-0066). The Stafford County ordinance requires proper identification and study of archaeological resources that will be affected by a project. When preservation proves impossible, sponsors should "plan and carry out necessary investigations using appropriate archaeological methods as approved by the Department of Historic Resources when preservation is not possible" (ARB 1993).

The reconnaissance cultural resource study, conducted on May 17, 2017, included an archaeological pedestrian survey of the project area. No subsurface investigations or architectural documentation was completed during this phase of work. The work resulted in the definition of testable and untestable portions of the project area based on the probability of encountering intact archaeological resources. In addition, two twentieth-century dwellings exist within the project area.

The pedestrian survey indicated a moderate-to-high potential for the presence of prehistoric and historic archaeological sites on all level to gently sloping landforms above the floodplain of Accokeek Creek. Archaeological surveys commonly discover the remains of prehistoric camps and short-term occupations where hunters and collectors extracted various types of resources, including knappable stone eroded from the walls of ravines or clustered on cobble bars in streams.

The remains of a chimney was observed atop a broad ridge near the head of a ravine in the south-central portion of Parcel 28-93. The chimney was not mortared, and soot was evident in a few areas. The exact date of the chimney is unclear, though it is most likely associated with buried archaeological remains. Although no excavation was undertaken, there was no visible disturbance in the vicinity of the chimney, and the level to gently sloping landform does not appear susceptible to extensive erosion.

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resources, contains 36 acres (14.6 ha), or 50 percent of the project area. The other 50 percent is deemed untestable due to steep, likely eroded slopes and disturbance and wet areas along Accokeek Creek. To meet the requirements of the Stafford County guidelines, Dovetail **recommends Phase IB survey of the testable portion of the project area to identify and provide a preliminary evaluation of the potential eligibility any resources discovered for listing in the NRHP.**

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