

CULTURAL RESOURCES, INC.



**PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF
THE GOUPDA PROPERTY EAST OF ARCOLA
LOUDOUN COUNTY, VIRGINIA**

Prepared For:

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June 2006

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ABSTRACT

In March of 2005, Cultural Resources, Inc. (CRI) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of approximately 102 acres within two parcels (GPIN # 162479375 and 162483127) in the southeastern portion of Loudoun County, Virginia. The project area is located approximately 0.5 mile east of Arcola and 0.4 mile west of Dulles International Airport, along State Route 606 with frontage along State Route 621. The Phase I survey was undertaken for Buchanan Partners of Gaithersburg, Maryland.

One previously recorded cultural resource (archaeological Site 44LD174) is located within the northern portion of the project area; this was identified as a prehistoric lithic scatter in a plowed field. A second previously recorded prehistoric site (44LD173), similar in scope and size to 44LD174, is located in close proximity to the northeast corner of the project area. This site location is outside the project area, and no evidence of this site was found within the current project boundaries. A small family/community cemetery is located outside the project area to the northeast of Parcel 162483127.

The Phase I archaeological survey included pedestrian survey, subsurface shovel testing, and systematic surface collection where possible. The entire project area was subjected to a pedestrian walkover as a means of visually inspecting the property for possible historic sites and evaluating potential locations for Native American sites. A total of 301 shovel tests were excavated on high probability landforms throughout the project area. Much of the property is currently used for sod cultivation and these fields were subjected to systematic surface collection as the sod had recently been harvested, providing excellent ground visibility. The plowed fields were divided into 50 foot square blocks and each block was surface collected and all artifacts from each block were bagged by that provenience.

Two sites were identified as a result of the Phase I survey and site boundaries for the previously identified prehistoric site (44LD174) within the project area were reevaluated. Site 44LD174, a Middle to Late Archaic period lithic scatter, was defined in approximately the same area but with expanded boundaries to the west and southeast. The soil in this area has been subjected to intensive agricultural use and has suffered from considerable erosion. There appears to be no indication that subsurface features could exist here and the location of remaining artifacts has been compromised by soil loss and removal of sod. *CRI recommends no further archaeological work within site 44LD0174.*

Site 928-1 (temporary site number) consists of a widespread scatter of historic artifacts recovered in the sod fields in the northern portion of the project area and in the lawn around the modern house and barn in the south central portion of the project area. Much of the site is located within the heavily eroded sod field north of the house. No evidence of subsurface features was observed in the fields. The site encompasses a stone foundation along the eastern property boundary of Parcel 162483127, between the extant barn and Route 606. This foundation appears to be the remnants of an old bank barn. The foundation depression was partially filled with modern trash and appliances. A second possible structural feature within the site was identified as a surface depression to the northeast of the modern house. Artifacts here point to a late 18th or early 19th century occupation and possibly a slave presence here. *CRI recommends a Phase II*

archaeological evaluation for the wooded area to the west of the cemetery and the lawn around the house south of the sod field. This is the location of the small depression and earlier artifacts within Site 928-1.

A neighboring cemetery along Rt. 606 contains some 30 or more marked graves. The markers range from modest formal engraved stones to raw fieldstones. The fieldstones are generally concentrated on the eastern side of the cemetery, indicating an intentional separation related to either time of interment or social status. While the majority of the graves are clearly outside of the project area, several are present along the property boundary, increasing the likelihood that unmarked graves may exist within the project area. *CRI recommends that a delineation of the cemetery be conducted along the south and west property boundaries that separate the cemetery from the project area.*

The remains of an historic small gauge railroad bed (Site 928-2) were identified within the project area. The railroad bed follows the current access road and continues on a roughly east to west path across the width of the property. According to a local informant, the bed was filled in the 1970s. The railroad was likely the Loudoun Branch Railroad, constructed in the mid to late 1850s and never put into service. It is unlikely that any physical evidence of the railroad, beyond its obvious route, exists intact. Portions of the site that were cut into the landscape were filled and the portions that ran on the ground surface have been obliterated by plowing. *CRI recommends no further archaeological work on site 928-2.*

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I. INTRODUCTION

In March and April of 2006, Cultural Resources, Inc. (CRI) conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of two parcels totaling some 102 acres in Loudoun County, Virginia. The project area is located approximately 0.5 miles east of Arcola and 0.4 miles west of Dulles International Airport, along State Route 606 with frontage along State Route 621. CRI conducted a Phase IA cultural resources assessment of approximately 100 acres of the project area (GPIN #162479375) in November of 2005. A second circa two-acre parcel (GPIN #162483127) was added to the previously assessed 100 acres for this Phase I survey. The Phase I survey was undertaken for Buchanan Partners of Gaithersburg, Maryland.

CRI conducted the Phase I archaeological survey to identify cultural resources within the project area boundaries. This was completed thorough pedestrian survey, shovel test excavation, and systematic surface collections in areas with good ground visibility. Additionally, the location of a previously identified site was re-examined. An historic context was developed in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's standards (Department of the Interior 1983, 48 FR 44720-44723), as well as the standards of the promulgated by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources entitled *Guidelines for Conducting Cultural Resource Survey in Virginia* (VDHR 2000).

Senior Principal Investigator Michael Clem oversaw the general course of the project. The fieldwork was directed by Patrick Walters, and completed with the assistance of Steve Gatski, Sean Yester, Tiffany Raszick, Jodi Morely, and Max Wolk. Mr. Clem and Nora Sheehan produced this report. Graphics were prepared by Mr. Clem and Tracey McDonald. Copies of all field notes, photographs, maps, correspondence, and historical research materials are on file at CRI's office in Frederick, Maryland.

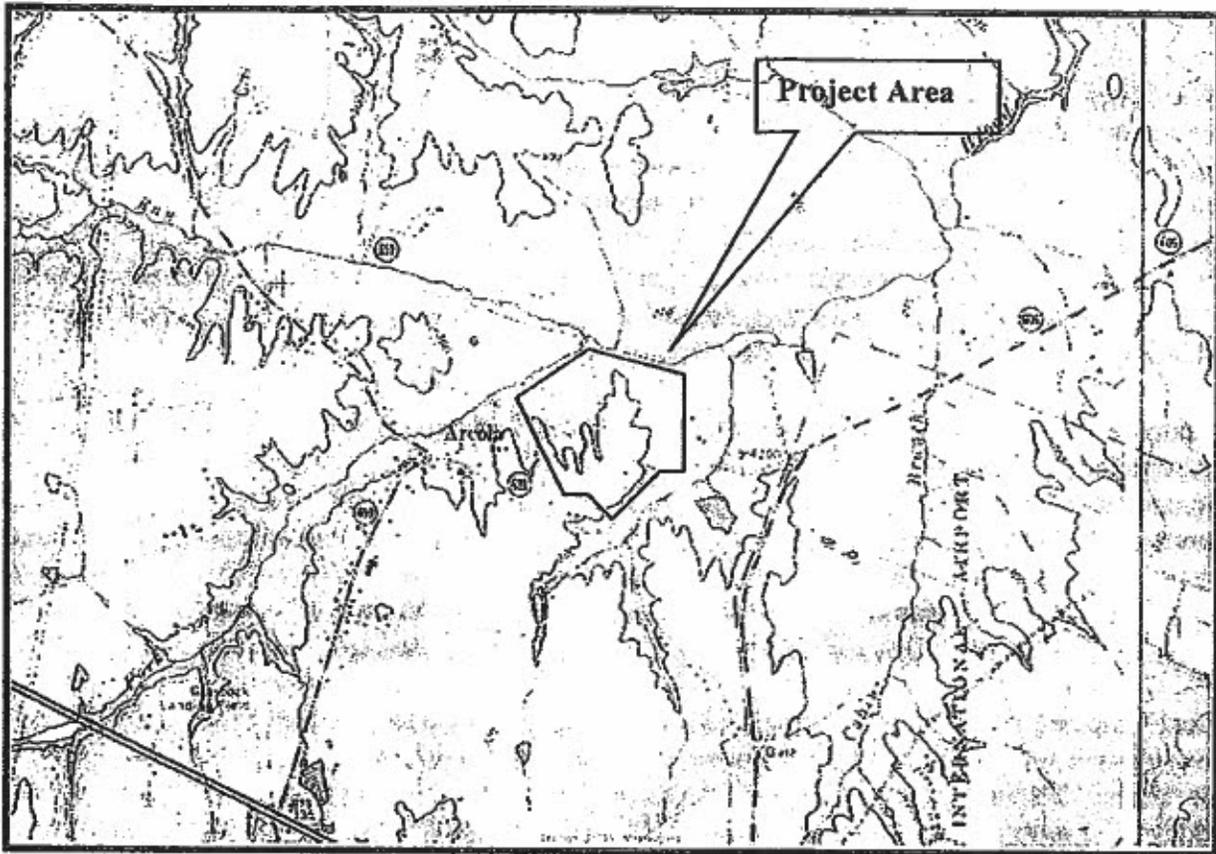


Figure 1. USGS Arcola Quad map showing general project location.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Physical Description

The project area is located in the southeast portion of Loudoun County. It is comprised of approximately 102 acres of land, contained within parcels with GPIN #'s 162479375 and 162483127. State Route 606 forms the southeast boundary of the project area and Broad Run forms the northern boundary (Plate 1). A one-acre frontage is located north of State Route 621, Evergreen Mills Road. Private property lines form the east and west boundaries.

The current project area is primarily cultivated sod fields (Plate 2); the project area was likely plowed for most of the 19th and 20th centuries. The north edge of the project area is wooded along a 50 to 100 ft wide tree line bordering the south bank of Broad Run. The general setting of the project area is rural with several scattered houses along the south central portion of the project area.

Topography and Hydrology

The project area is situated within the Triassic basin of the Piedmont Upland or Plateau physiographic province, which makes up approximately 50 percent of Loudoun County. The Piedmont Plateau is underlain by granodiorite and schist rock and is rolling topography with broad upland ridges (Porter 1960:2). The elevation of Piedmont Uplands areas in the vicinity of the study parcels range from 550 ft above mean sea level (amsl)-in the southern edge of the project area to 520 amsl along the northern edge.

Overall, the project area is a rolling topography with several high knolls in the central portions and moderate to steep downhill slopes toward the north and west as the landforms approach the North and South Forks of Broad Run.

The project area lies within the Potomac River drainage. Drainage systems within the Piedmont Uplands are generally dendritic, with relatively narrow floodplains (Porter 1960:2). One high order stream is located within the project area (Broad Run). The South Fork of Broad Run flows northeast across the northern boundary of the project area to a confluence with Broad Run in the north central boundary.

Natural Resources

The project area is located within the Eastern Deciduous Forest (Gleason and Cronquist 1964). The predominant natural plant communities in the project vicinity include upland hardwood forest and mixed pine-hardwood forest. Extensive pine forests characterize the mesophytic region. In addition, many deciduous hardwood species are self-perpetuating under natural conditions. Among these species are oak, beech, hickory, maple, and tulip tree.

The project area lies within the Carolinian Biotic Province (Dice 1943). The major wildlife habitats found in the area are hardwood and mixed pine-hardwood forests. Some of the wildlife species encountered in these habitats include fox squirrel, gray squirrel, white-tailed deer, eastern

box turtle, Carolina wren, Carolina chickadee, blue jay, American crow, barred owl, and red-shouldered hawk. Several additional species of mammals and birds currently hunted in Virginia may exist in the project area. These include raccoon, muskrat, eastern cottontail, northern bobwhite, and morning dove.

Soil Morphology

The project area lies within the Dulles complex soil association within the Piedmont Plateau. These soils are generally found on broad upland ridges within an undulating, low-relief topography. This soil association is comprised of well to moderately well drained soils overlying residual material from granite gneiss and is intruded by metadiabase dikes throughout the association. The most prevalent soil within the project area is Dulles silt loam.



Plate 1. Broad Run at the north end of the project area



Plate 2. Sod fields in the north central portion of the project area

III. RESEARCH DESIGN

The goal of the Phase I archaeological survey was to locate and identify all archaeological resources within the development tracts of the project area. The survey was designed to obtain sufficient information to make preliminary recommendations about the research potential of identified sites, based on their eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. A cultural resource is determined 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.

Archaeological sites are typically evaluated in relation to Criterion D. 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.

Previous Investigations

Archaeological Sites

One previously identified archaeological site has been recorded within the project area. Site 44LD174 was identified in 1980 as a surface lithic scatter on plowed field. The site location was described as a steeply rolling hill culminating in a bluff on the north side where Broad Run cuts through the landform. The site was located 50 to 200 ft south of Broad Run and measured approximately 150 meters north/south by 150 meters east/west. The artifacts collected included two stemmed points dating from the Late Archaic period.

Sixty previously identified archaeological sites have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the project area (Table 1, Figure 2). These sites included 28 prehistoric sites, eight historic sites, and 23 sites with both prehistoric components (often more than one at a single site) and historic components. One site had no available data. The historic sites were primarily farmsteads, dwellings, or trash scatters dating from the late 18th century into the 20th century. One military camp was identified. The 60 previously identified sites include a total of 60 temporally distinct prehistoric components. These components were primarily of an unknown time period (n=28), with nine dating to the Middle Archaic period and nine to the Early Woodland period, seven dating to the Late Archaic period and lesser amounts dating to the Early Archaic and Middle and Late Woodland periods. The prehistoric components were primarily lithic scatters or temporary camps, with one base camp identified.

Table 1. Previously Identified Archaeological Resources within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area (VDHR 2005).

Site	Resource Type	Association	Reference	NRHP Recommendation
44LD0120	camp, temporary	Late Woodland	Rust 1980	Not Evaluated
44LD0167	camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown	Rust 1981	Not Evaluated
44LD0168	camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown	Rust 1981	Not Evaluated
44LD0172	trash scatter; lithic scatter; camp, temporary	19-20th Century; Late Archaic; Prehistoric/Unknown	Goode 2001	Not Evaluated
44LD0173	camp, temporary; lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown	Goode 2002	Not Evaluated
44LD0174	camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown; Late Archaic	Rust 1980	Not Evaluated
44LD0175	camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown	Rust 1980	Not Evaluated
44LD0183	camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown	Rust 1981	Not Evaluated
44LD0609	camp, base	Early Woodland	TAA 1999	Not Evaluated
44LD0681	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown	TAA 2000	Not Evaluated
44LD0684	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown	TAA 2000	Not Evaluated
44LD0685	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown	TAA 2000	Not Evaluated
44LD0686	camp; trash scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown, 20th Century, 1st half	TAA 2000	Not Evaluated
44LD0688	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown	TAA 2000	Not Evaluated
44LD0689	camp; trash scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown, 20th Century	TAA 2000	Not Evaluated
44LD0691	Camp	Late Archaic	TAA 2000	Not Evaluated
44LD0692	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown	TAA 2000	Not Evaluated
44LD0693	Camp	Late Archaic	TAA 2000	Not Evaluated
44LD0694	camp; trash scatter	20th Century, 1st half	TAA 2000	Not Evaluated
44LD0695	Camp	20th Century, 1st half	TAA 2000	Not Evaluated
44LD0696	military camp	19th century, 1st half	TAA 2000	Not Evaluated
44LD0697	Camp	Early Woodland	TAA 2000	Not Evaluated
44LD0698	trash scatter	no data	TAA 2000	Not Evaluated
44LD0699	Camp	Early Woodland; 19th Century	TAA 2000	Not Evaluated
44LD0700	camp; trash scatter	Middle Archaic; 20th Century, 1st half	TAA 2000	Not Evaluated
44LD0701	camp; other; unknown; farmstead	Early Archaic, Early Woodland, Late Archaic; 20 th C.	TAA 2000	Not Evaluated
44LD0702	camp; trash scatter	Middle Archaic; 20 th Century, 1st half	TAA 2000	Not Evaluated

44LD0715	Camp	Prehistoric/Unknown	TAA 2000	Not Evaluated
44LD0968	trash scatter; lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown; 19th-20th Century	Goode 2002	Not Evaluated
44LD0969	lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown	Goode 2002	Not Evaluated
44LD0971	lithic workshop; dwelling, single	Prehistoric/Unknown; 20th Century	Goode 2002	Not Evaluated
44LD0974	lithic scatter; trash scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown; 19th-20th Century	Goode 2002	Not Evaluated
44LD0975	lithic scatter; trash scatter	Middle Archaic; 18-19th Century	Goode 2002	Not Evaluated
44LD0976	lithic scatter; trash scatter	Archaic, Middle Woodland; 19th-20th Century	Goode 2002	Not Evaluated
44LD0977	lithic scatter	Middle Archaic	Goode 2002	Not Evaluated
44LD0979	lithic workshop	Early Woodland, Middle Archaic, Middle Woodland	Goode 2002	Not Evaluated
44LD0982	lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown	Goode 2002	Not Evaluated
44LD0983	lithic scatter	Prehistoric/unknown	Goode 2002	Not Evaluated
44LD0984	lithic scatter	Early Woodland	Goode 2002	Not Evaluated
44LD0985	lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown	Goode 2002	Not Evaluated
44LD0986	lithic scatter; trash scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown; 19th Century	Goode 2002	Not Evaluated
44LD0987	lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown	Goode 2002	Not Evaluated
44LD0988	lithic scatter; trash scatter	Middle Archaic; 19th-20th century	Goode 2002	Not Evaluated
44LD0989	lithic scatter	Middle Archaic	Goode 2002	Not Evaluated
44LD1047	lithic scatter; trash scatter	Early-Mid Archaic; 19th Century, 2nd half	ACS 2003	Not Evaluated
44LD1048	trash scatter	18th Century, 4th quarter; 19th Century, 1st half	ACS 2003	Not Evaluated
44LD1049	trash scatter	19th Century, 4th quarter; 20th Century	ACS 2003	Not Evaluated
44LD1050	trash scatter	20th Century	ACS 2003	Not Evaluated
44LD1075	Farmstead	19th Century, 4th quarter; 20th Century	Owens 2003	Not Evaluated
44LD1122	Farmstead	18th Century, 4th quarter; 19th Century	Hill 2004	Not Evaluated
44LD1123	Farmstead	18th Century, 4th quarter; 19th Century	Hill 2004	Not Evaluated
44LD1156	trash scatter	Early Woodland, Middle Archaic; 20th Century	TAA 2004	Not Evaluated
44LD1157	lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown	TAA 2004	Not Evaluated
44LD1158	dwelling, single	18th Century; 19th Century 1st half	TAA 2004	Not Evaluated
44LD1265	lithic scatter; dwelling, single	Prehistoric/Unknown; 19th C. 2nd half, 20 th C. 1st quarter	URS 2005	Not Evaluated
44LD1266	camp, temporary; dwelling, single	Early Woodland, Late Archaic; 19th Century, 2 nd half	URS 2005	Not Evaluated
44LD1267	lithic scatter; dwelling, single	Prehistoric/Unknown; 19th C., 2nd half; 20th C., 1st quarter	URS 2005	Not Evaluated
44LD1268	camp, temporary; dwelling, single	Early Woodland; Late Archaic; 19th Century, 1st half	URS 2005	Not Evaluated
44LD1269	lithic scatter; dwelling, single	Prehistoric/Unknown	URS 2005	Not Evaluated
44LD1342	dwelling, single	19th Century	WSSI 2006	Not Evaluated

Architectural Resources

A total of ten architectural resources (Table 2, Figure 3) have been identified within a one-mile radius of the project area. The Arcola School (1939), the Arcola Methodist Church (1850), and a stone slave quarters (1800) were recorded by Edwards in 1982. The largest architectural survey of Loudoun County was undertaken by URS Corporation (URS) in 2003. This survey identified all those structures visible from main roadways and most architectural resources mapped on the USGS topographic maps of the county. URS identified six new resources within a one-mile radius of the project area during the 2003 survey. All residential, they included two mid-19th century resources and four that dated to the early to mid-20th century. The Village of Arcola (053-0518), established around 1740, is also within a one-mile radius of the project area.

Table 2. Previously Identified Architectural Resources within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area (VDHR 2005).

Resource No.	Resource Name	Type	Date	Reference	NRHP Recommendation
053-0518	Village of Arcola (Gum Springs, Springfield)	District	1740		Not Evaluated
053-0982	Arcola Community Center	School	1939	Edwards 1982	Not Evaluated
053-0983	Arcola Methodist Church	Church	1850	Edwards 1982	Not Evaluated
053-0984	Stone slave quarters	Slave quarters	1800	Edwards 1982, URS 2003	Not Evaluated
053-5682		Dwelling and outbuildings	1870	URS 2003	Not Evaluated
053-5683		Farm	1950	URS 2003	Not Evaluated
053-5684		Dwelling	1920	URS 2003	Not Evaluated
053-5690		Dwelling	1948	URS 2003	Not Evaluated
053-5691		Dwelling	1930	URS 2003	Not Evaluated
053-5693		Dwelling	1840	URS 2003	Not Evaluated

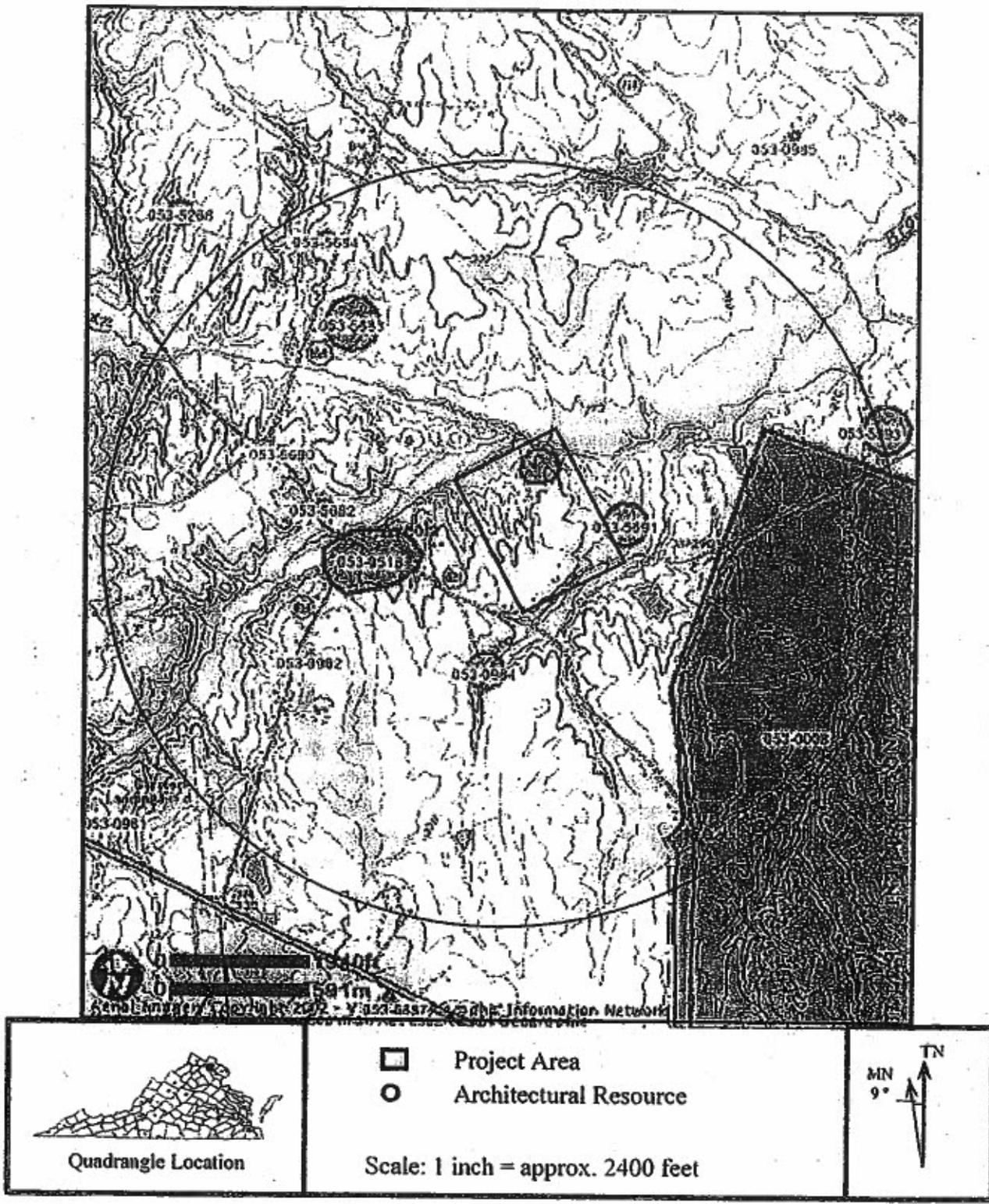


Figure 3. Detail of Arcola, VA USGS Quadrangle Depicting the Locations of Previously Identified Architectural Resources within a One-mile Radius (VADSS 2001).

Phase I Survey Methodology

Archival Research

The VDHR's online Data Sharing System (DSS) files were examined to retrieve information about all previously identified archaeological sites or historic structures located in or within a one-mile radius of the project area. Background research also focused on relevant secondary sources of local historical information and available historical maps, which were examined to provide an historical context for the project area and to identify any previous structures and other cultural features within the project area.

Field Methods

The field survey strategy consisted of a combination of shovel testing and surface collection. Systematic shovel tests were excavated across the project area at 50 ft (15.2 m) intervals; some areas of lower probability were tested at 75 ft intervals. A few additional shovel tests were placed at judgmental locations along slopes and in the sod fields, which were tested primarily through surface collection. Subsequent radial shovel tests were dug at 25 ft (7.6 m) intervals in cardinal directions around positive tests to define the boundaries of an archaeological site or an isolated archaeological find. In the sod fields where sod had been recently removed, allowing excellent surface visibility, the fields were divided into 50 foot square blocks and each block was surface collected. All artifacts from each block were bagged by that block provenience.

All shovel tests measured at least 0.3 m (1.0 ft) in diameter and were excavated to sterile subsoil. Soil from each shovel test was screened through 1/4 inch (0.635 cm) hardware cloth, and representative soil profiles were recorded on standardized forms using Munsell color designations (Munsell Soil Color Charts 1994) and U. S. Department of Agriculture soil texture terminology (Elder 1984). Horizons were assigned to each of the identified strata as defined in *Soils in Archaeology: Landscape Evolution and Human Occupation* (Holliday 1992). The location of each shovel test was recorded on a survey map of the project area.

Definitions

This field survey utilized two designations for identified archaeological resources: archaeological site and isolated archaeological find. 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 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 representative nature 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 sites and isolated finds should ultimately be accorded serious consideration as potentially important traces of past human activity.

Laboratory Methods

All archaeological specimens collected during the Phase I testing were transported to CRI's laboratory in Fredericksburg, Virginia, for processing and analysis. 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 ml thick re-sealable polyethylene bags that had been perforated to allow air exchange. Each grouped material type was placed in a separate bag. Each of these individual type bags are placed in a larger bag with the bag tag noting the provenience.

After processing and re-bagging, the artifact assemblage was then cataloged for analysis. Stylistic attributes were described using current terminology and were recorded by count into a database for analysis.

Analysis of Native American lithic artifacts was aided by reference works such as *Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of Mid-continental and Eastern United States* (Justice 1987). Analysis of historic artifacts was aided by reference works such as *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary* (Jones and Sullivan 1989), 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"). All processed artifact bags are deposited in acid-free Hollinger boxes for permanent storage and are eventually returned to the property owner. The materials, along with all project documentation (including field notes, field forms, field maps, photographs, and all other associated material), are temporarily stored and curated at CRI's office.

IV. CULTURAL CONTEXT

Virginia's prehistoric cultural chronology is subdivided into three major time periods based on changes in subsistence as exhibited by material remains and settlement patterns. These divisions are known as the Paleoindian, Archaic, and Woodland periods. A brief summary of the regional cultural chronology follows, with comments on the manifestations of each period within the greater vicinity of the project area.

Paleoindian Period (Prior to 8000 B.C.)

The Paleoindian occupation of Virginia, representing the initial presence of Native American peoples within the region, began prior to 8,000 B.C. (Dent 1995; Ward and Davis 1999). The Paleoindian occupation of the greater southeastern United States began between 15,000 and 11,000 years ago, during the late glacial era when sea levels were approximately 230 feet below modern sea levels (Anderson et al. 1996:3). This projected drop in sea level would have exposed the majority of the continental shelf along the eastern coastline of North America. During the Late Pleistocene period (14,000 to 10,000 years ago) the Laurentide Ice Sheet still covered large portions of northern North America, and in Virginia the predominant forest type consisted of a mixture of a Jack Pine and Spruce (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981, 1983). These combined lines of evidence indicate that the Paleoindian period predates the formation of the Chesapeake Bay.

The majority of Paleoindian materials recovered in the Eastern United States represent isolated projectile point finds (Dent 1995; Ward and Davis 1999). Although some larger, notable base camps are present within the state, these sites are relatively rare and usually associated with sources of preferred high quality lithic materials. Many Paleoindian sites may have been located along the Late Pleistocene coastline of Virginia, which was subsequently flooded during the formation of the Chesapeake Bay (Blanton 1996).

Preservation biases have also had a substantial impact on our understanding of the Paleoindian period. After 10,000 years, few artifacts survive the ravages of time besides stone tools and the debris associated with their manufacture. When compared to the wealth of archaeological materials contained on late prehistoric sites, there are relatively few traces remaining from the Paleoindian occupation of Virginia. There remains a general level of uncertainty for the period based on the extant lines of data (Kane and Keeton 1994).

Paleoindians favored the use of cryptocrystalline material for making projectile points and lithic tools, probably because of its flaking qualities and longer potential use-life (the capability of reworking and reusing the material). The Paleoindian tool kit included well-made bifaces, various scrapers, graters, adzes and a few other tool types. These tools were curated and carried from place to place, possibly due to the extended use-life of the preferred lithic material (Goodyear 1979; Binford 1980). The Native American tool kit associated with the Paleoindian period is still not well understood. Most of the tools associated with Paleoindian projectile points are also found in association with diagnostic artifacts from the Early Archaic period. A further complication in understanding the tool kit of the Paleoindian is the assertion that the tools created by the Paleoindians may have been used for over 3,000 years, since they were made of cryptocrystalline lithic material (Goodyear et al. 1989:41).

The Paleoindians employed a collector strategy to take advantage of seasonally available flora and fauna throughout the year. This strategy included a seasonal base camp located either in a diverse environmental ecozone or near high-quality lithic quarries, supplemented by smaller procurement camps located some distance from the base camp (Goodyear 1979; Anderson et al. 1996; Daniel 1996). The procurement camps were seasonal and temporary stations where the Paleoindians would gather lithic material and/or flora, or hunt fauna (Binford 1980; Anderson et al. 1996). It is generally accepted that the range of a band of Paleoindians covered a relatively large area (Gardner 1989; Anderson et al. 1996).

Some researchers discuss the Paleoindian period as a single entity (Dent 1995) while others, mostly in the southeast, divide it into three sub-periods based on morphological differences in projectile point manufacture and technology (Anderson 1990; Ward and Davis 1999).

Early Paleoindian (9500-9000 B.C.)

The earliest occupation of the southeast and eastern North America occurred sometime before 9000 B.C. The artifact associated with this sub-period is the fluted Clovis projectile point, thought to have been hafted on the end of a wooden shaft and utilized as a spear to be thrown or thrust (Ward and Davis 1999, Chapman 1994). Sites associated with Clovis projectile points are scattered in low densities across the eastern seaboard, with notable concentrations around Tennessee, the Cumberland and Ohio River Valley, western South Carolina, southern Virginia, and the northern Piedmont of North Carolina (Anderson 1990:164-71; Daniel 1998; Ward and Davis 1999). Some areas with ephemeral or even no traces of Paleoindian occupation may have only been occupied briefly at this time. Anderson (1990) has hypothesized that these areas of concentrated activity were staging areas or base camps occupied at particular times of the season, with smaller procurement camps located elsewhere throughout the region (Anderson 1990; Ward and Davis 1999).

Middle Paleoindian (9000-8500 B.C.)

During the Middle Paleoindian sub-period several other projectile points become characteristic of the changing environment and reuse of earlier projectile point forms. Typical projectile point types include Clovis variants, Cumberland points, Simpson points, and Suwannee points. Some of these projectile points are fluted (Cumberland, Simpson, and Clovis variants) while others are not (Suwannee). Most of the Middle Paleoindian projectile points are slightly "eared" at the base (Anderson et al. 1996; Ward and Davis 1999:31). Anderson (1990) sees the morphological changes in form and increased number of points associated with this sub-period as signifying a change in settlement patterning and subsistence strategies. During the Middle Paleoindian period, Native American peoples began to radiate out from their home ranges and exploit new environmental conditions (Ward and Davis 1999).

Late Paleoindian (8500-7900 B.C.)

By the end of the Late Pleistocene, the ice sheet had retreated to the north and the forest cover had changed to a mixture of conifers and northern hardwoods. It is also presumed that numerous Paleoindian sites were submerged with the retreat of the Laurentide Ice Sheet at the end of the last glacial period (approximately 10,000 years ago) (Anderson et al. 1996:3). Dalton projectile points and Hardaway projectile points are typical of the Late Paleoindian sub-period, with some

variants (Coe 1964; Goodyear 1974, 1982; Daniel 1998). With the climate and environment changing to one more similar to the present and with the associated rise in sea levels more Late Paleoindian sites are present across the Southeast and Mid-Atlantic regions, suggesting a possible increase in population density.

The strongest case for the pre-Clovis occupation of Virginia comes from the Cactus Hill site (44SX202). The site, located along the Nottoway River, has provided evidence of potential Native American habitation in Virginia prior to the widely accepted date of 8,000 B.C. The site has also produced artifacts that may predate the development Clovis technology: materials supporting the existence of a non-fluted lithic blade technology were recovered below stratigraphic levels associated with fluted Clovis points (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997).

Predictions call for any Paleoindian remains in Loudoun County to be found in very low densities, with the most likely locations being situated in close proximity to quality lithic sources (Daniel 1998) or along high ridges overlooking waterways (Anderson and Hanson 1988; Anderson 1990). While no Paleoindian sites have been reported in the immediate vicinity of the project area, individual projectile points have been reported in surveys of Prince William and Fairfax counties, primarily along Occoquan Creek and its tributaries. There is a low possibility of identifying Paleoindian lithics within the project area, and the likelihood of locating a base camp is remote.

Archaic Period (8000-1200 B.C.)

The beginning of the Archaic period coincided with the start of the Holocene period around 8000 B.C. The Holocene is a geological period that began with the recession of the ice sheets that covered large portions of North America. The start of the Archaic is marked by a shift from a moist, cool climate to a warmer, dryer climate within the region, more similar to the temperate ecosystem of today. This warming trend was gradual and somewhat continuous throughout the first 5,000 years of the Archaic period. The shift in climate allowed for the development of diverse plant and animal communities, as currently found throughout the Middle Atlantic region. These changes in flora and fauna had a marked impact on the hunter-forager subsistence base of the Archaic period (Dent 1995:147, 164-5). The retreat of the ice sheets also caused the sea levels to rise, leading to the gradual formation of the Chesapeake Bay. Prior to the Archaic period the Chesapeake Bay was merely an extension of the Susquehanna River, emptying into the Atlantic Ocean several miles east of Virginia Beach, Virginia.

As with the Paleo-Indian period, our understanding of the cultural chronology of the Archaic is based primarily upon lithic artifacts: chipped-stone tools and the debris associated with their manufacture. More "biodegradable" forms of material culture have simply not survived in the archaeological record of the region and the items recovered are biased towards lithic materials (Geier 1990:82-83). The basic chronology of Archaic projectile points for the Mid-Atlantic region and the southeastern United States closely follows the sequence outlined by Joffre Coe (1964) for the North Carolina Piedmont, with regional variants. Coe's chronology has been modified and fine-tuned over the past 40 years but the basic typology remains intact (Dent 1995; Ward and Davis 1999; Hranicky 2003).

It is believed that Archaic populations were characterized primarily by band-level social organization with seasonal movements that corresponded to the availability of specific resources. Settlement during the Archaic Period probably involved the occupation of relatively large regions by single, band-sized groups living in base camps during part of the year. These band-sized groups would disperse on an as-needed or seasonal basis, creating smaller microband camps that may have consisted of no more than single families. Two settlement models have projected the seasonal range and focus of Archaic bands. Anderson and Hanson (1988) propose that the distribution of Archaic sites (primarily Early and Middle Archaic) were based along single river drainages. The Band-Macroband Model, as it had become better known as, suggests that a base camp was established in a rich environmental area near the Fall Line, and smaller procurement camps were established seasonally towards the coast and further inland to take advantage of seasonally available resources such as fish, shellfish, nuts and berries. An alternative model takes into account a continued, albeit gradually declining, reliance upon high-quality cryptocrystalline lithic resources during the Early and Middle Archaic periods. Daniel (1996, 1998) proposes that high-quality lithic resources were the central focus around which seasonal movements were geared, and that Early Archaic Native American bands traversed river drainages to gain access to high-quality lithic outcrops and quarries.

The Archaic period can be characterized by the development of more specialized resource procurement activities as well as the development of new technologies to accomplish these activities. These differences in the material culture are believed to reflect larger, more localized populations and changes in methods of food procurement and processing.

Early Archaic (8000-6500 B.C.)

Corner and side notching became a common characteristic of projectile points at the beginning of the Early Archaic, indicating potential changes in hafting technology and possibly the invention of the spear-thrower (atlatl). Notched point forms include Palmer and Kirk Corner-Notched and, in localized areas, various side-notched types. The end of the Early Archaic and the start of the Middle Archaic are marked by the appearance of a variety of bifurcate base projectile point forms which, within this area, are primarily represented by Lecroy points (Dent 1995; Justice 1995).

Middle Archaic (6500-3000 B.C.)

As a whole, the Middle Archaic is marked by the appearance of stemmed projectile point forms. In this area of Virginia, the most common Middle Archaic projectile point types are (from oldest to most recent) Lecroy, Stanly, Morrow Mountain and Guilford, followed by the side-notched Halifax type as the Middle Archaic transitions into the Late Archaic period between ca. 3500 and 3000 B.C. There is also a notable increase in the number of identified Middle Archaic components over the preceding Early Archaic period, which appears to indicate a rise in Native American population levels during this period (Dent 1995; Justice 1995).

Late Archaic (3000-1200 B.C.)

The Late Archaic is dominated by stemmed and notched knife and spear point forms, including various large, broad-bladed stemmed knives and projectile points that generally diminish in size by the start of the Early Woodland (e.g. Savannah River points and variants). Other point forms, while less common, include stemmed and notched-stem types identical to examples more

commonly associated with Pennsylvania and adjoining parts of the northeastern United States (e.g. Susquehanna and Perkiomen points) (Dent 1995; Justice 1995).

Marked increases in population density, and decreased mobility in some areas, appear to characterize the Late Archaic in the Middle Atlantic region and eastern North America as a whole. Locally, there is an increase in the number of late Middle Archaic (Halifax) sites and Late Archaic (Savannah River) sites over those of preceding periods, suggesting a population increase and/or an increasing use of this area of Virginia between about 3500 B.C. and ca. 1200 B.C.

The origins of plant domestication within the Middle Atlantic region may have had its start during the Late Archaic period. Yarnell (1976:268), for example, states that sunflower, sump weed, and possibly goosefoot may have been cultivated as early as 2000 B.C. In the lower Little Tennessee River Valley, the remains of squash have been found in Late Archaic Savannah River contexts (ca. 2400 BC), with both squash and gourd recovered from Iddins period contexts of slightly more recent date (Chapman and Shea 1981:70).

Late Archaic sites and site components are the most common archaeological expression of the Archaic period, at both the local and regional levels. Within the Potomac River drainage late Middle Archaic and Late Archaic components are typically present in shallowly buried first terraces and floodplain sediments, as well as on adjoining high terraces/bluffs located above the floodplain.

Archaeological studies of northern Virginia counties (e.g. Barber et al. 1992) indicate that Archaic sites are located throughout the region, with Middle and Late Archaic sites being prevalent. Both Early and Middle Archaic sites are found on both the largest streams and on small headwater tributaries, indicating a movement from the major rivers to the interior headwaters and exploitation of a broad range of both riverine and forest resources (Barber et al. 1992:46-48). Based on the sample examined by Barber et al., Late Archaic sites are well over twice as numerous as Middle Archaic sites, but whether this reflects a true settlement pattern or problems in survey coverage is unknown. Although the Late Archaic site locations show that a greater number of topographic areas and soil types were utilized, the distribution pattern is similar to that of earlier periods with respect to the sizes of streams on which the sites are located, suggesting that Late Archaic occupations did not have a strong riverine emphasis.

One Late Archaic site has been identified within the project area (44LD174), and several have been identified within a one-mile radius of the project area. The location of the toe ridges near the confluence of two branches of Broad Run is a likely location for short-term hunting and foraging camps. Light density, non-diagnostic lithic scatters are generally characteristic of this site type. Overall, there is a very high probability for locating Archaic sites within the project area.

Woodland Period (1200 B.C.-A.D. 1600)

The Woodland Period is characterized by ceramic technology, an increasing dependence on horticulture and agriculture, and increasing sedentism (Klein and Klatka 1991; Mouer 1991).

Three subperiods (Early, Middle, and Late Woodland) have been designated, based primarily on stylistic and technological changes in ceramic and projectile point types as well as settlement patterns. Floral and faunal remains are not common in Woodland period assemblages, however, it has been suggested that intentional clearing of land increased the availability of edible plants such as goosefoot and sunflower (Stevens 1991). The broad projectile points characteristic of the Archaic period become less common in the Early Woodland and were replaced with smaller, notched, stemmed, and lanceolate points.

Early Woodland (1200-500 B.C.)

The Early Woodland Period is generally defined by the appearance of ceramics in the archaeological record. The earliest Woodland ceramic wares, Marcey Creek Plain and variants, are rectangular or oval and resemble the preceding Late Archaic soapstone vessels. These ceramics are followed by cord-marked, soapstone-tempered Selden Island ceramics followed, in turn, by sand- and grit-tempered Elk Island (Accokeek) ceramics with both plain and cord-marked surfaces, and in the upper part of the Potomac drainage, cord-marked and plain ceramics tempered with quartz, shale and other crushed rock (Gardner and Nash 1987; McLearn et al. 1991). In the less recent archaeological literature, these latter are referred to as the Stony Creek series, a type which is now known to subsume several Early, Middle, and Late Woodland ceramic wares.

Also characteristic of the Early Woodland period across a broad region of the east is the complexity of and emphasis on ceremonialism especially that related to burial of the dead. In Virginia, this emphasis is not seen until about 500 B. C. when stone and earth burial cairns and cairn clusters occur in the Shenandoah Valley (Stewart 1992). However, this phenomenon did not extend into the Piedmont until much later when a second wave of burial mound ceremonialism occurs around the time of the Middle/Late Woodland transition, and accretional mounds are found in both the Ridge and Valley and Inner Piedmont provinces. However, mounds in the Piedmont appear to have been restricted to the Rivanna and Rapidan drainages (Gold 2000).

Middle Woodland (500 B.C.-A.D. 900)

The project area is located in a Piedmont Uplands setting within the Blue Ridge Mountain physiographic province. According to Blanton (1992:75), this region may have acted as a fluid and sparsely occupied boundary area during the Middle Woodland period. The co-occurrence of ceramic types associated with the Piedmont physiographic province and the Ridge and Valley physiographic province is a trend noted throughout this region.

For the first half of the Middle Woodland period (500 B.C.-A.D. 200), Blanton (1992) has identified the area to the east of the mountain belt as associated with Albemarle ceramics, while ceramics from the west are associated with Susquehanna and Albemarle attributes. During the Middle Woodland II period (A.D. 200-900), the area to the west of the Blue Ridge is associated with the presence of Long Branch, Watson, and Albemarle ceramic attributes. While the area to the southeast of the Blue Ridge remained associated with Albemarle ceramics, the far northeastern region of Virginia (including the project vicinity) may have been associated with Hell Island ceramic culture.

Late Woodland (A.D. 900-1600)

By the Late Woodland Period, intensive horticulture, and possibly even agriculture, had assumed a role of major importance in the prehistoric subsistence system. The adoption of agriculture represented a major change in the prehistoric subsistence economy and settlement patterns. Expanses of arable land became a dominant settlement factor, and sites were located on fertile floodplain soils or, in many cases, on higher terraces or ridge adjacent to them.

Diagnostic artifacts of this period include several triangular projectile point styles that originated during the later part of the Middle Woodland period and decreased in size over time. Ceramic types common in this region include Albemarle (crushed rock temper), Page (limestone tempered), Potomac Creek (sand tempered), and Keyser (shell tempered), as well as various other non-shell-tempered minority types with plain, cord- and fabric-marked surfaces.

Settlements during this period may have included both villages and small hamlets. Some villages were highly nucleated, while others were internally dispersed over a wide area; some were completely fortified by circular or oval palisades, and others included a fortified core area and outlying houses, suggesting a rise in inter-group conflict. The more dispersed settlements were scattered over a wide area with indications of internally fluid settlement within a loosely defined town or village territory.

Drawings and journals of early European explorers within the Coastal Plain described Indian villages with houses constructed of oval, rectanguloid, or circular frameworks of flexible green sapling poles set in the ground, lashed together, and covered with thatch or bark mats. Such historical accounts are consistent with data obtained from archaeological excavations of Late Woodland village sites within at least the coastal region (Hodges and Hodges 1994).

With the development of a more sedentary settlement-subsistence system culminating in the Late Woodland Period, permanent habitation sites gradually replaced base camps, which were characteristic of earlier foragers and hunter-gatherers. Various supporting camps and activity areas were established in the daily procurement of food and other resources (i.e., short-term hunting and foraging camps, quarries, butchering locations, and re-tooling locations). Locations used partially or largely for ceremonial purposes may have also been present, possibly in association with habitation sites.

Settlement to Society (1607-1750)

The early history of the lands that encompass the project area was characterized by a larger struggle between the English Crown and its representatives, and the Virginia authorities, for jurisdiction over a vast portion of what is now northern Virginia. In 1649, the final year of his life, King Charles II granted a tract of five million acres between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers to seven of his noble friends. The aristocratic owners of what was originally called the Northern Neck Proprietary were thus legally entitled to dispose of any of these lands not already occupied by settlers, encourage new settlement, and to collect rents and fees from their tenants. Eventually the entire Proprietary came under the authority of Thomas, Lord Culpepper, one of the original seven grantees. When his widow Margaret died in 1710, the land passed to her daughter, Lady Fairfax. She entrusted its management to Thomas Corbin, a

powerful London merchant with connections to Virginia, who convinced her to lease the lands to Edmund Jennings (Geddes 1967:9).

As early as 1660, Virginia's House of Burgesses voiced its growing hostility to the Proprietary, and for the next several decades both entities continued to claim jurisdiction over the lands, sometimes even granting the same tract to different individuals. When Lady Fairfax died in 1719, she left the Proprietary to her son Thomas, Sixth Lord Fairfax. Fairfax first visited Virginia in 1736 to resolve the longstanding dispute over the property. He succeeded, winning a claim to the most extensive definition of the Proprietary boundaries in exchange for certain concessions to the Virginia authorities. While he was in Virginia arguing his case, Fairfax was so impressed with the colony that he resolved to return there to live. After disposing of much of his property in England and Scotland, Fairfax moved to Virginia permanently in 1745 (Netherton et al. 1978:6).

Although the first land grant in present-day Loudoun County was granted in 1704, the area did not see a significant influx of settlers until the Treaty of Albany was signed with Iroquois Indians in 1725. Between 1725 and 1735, the different geographic regions of Loudoun County were settled by diverse groups of immigrants, leading to differences in the county's development. The southeastern portion of the county, extending from the Potomac River southward to Middleburg and from the Catoctin and Bull Run Mountains eastward to the eastern border of the county, was settled and developed by "fine old English Cavalier stock" (Head 1908:110). German immigrants, primarily from Pennsylvania, settled the northwest region of the county, between the Catoctin Mountains to the east and the Short Hills to the west, and north of Wheatland. Quakers from England, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Wales settled the area from Waterford and south, including the current project area. Smaller numbers of Scotch-Irish and French immigrants also settled in the western portion of the county (Head 1908, Harrison 1987, Poland 1976).

Two distinct types of communities would develop in Loudoun between 1725 and 1750 because of these differing settlement patterns. English settlers would introduce slavery, which would become an important part of the labor force in the eastern and southern regions of Loudoun, where large farms and plantations were developing. In contrast, German, Quaker and Scotch-Irish settlers in the northern and western portions of Loudoun either spurned slavery or had meager slave holdings. This difference would lead to a dichotomy within the county and would divide loyalties during the Civil War (Poland 1976:6-7).

Throughout much of Virginia, tobacco was the main crop; however, in western Loudoun County, the Quakers, Scotch-Irish, German, and other farmers grew grain crops including barley, corn, oats, rye, and wheat. The grain crops required a less intensive labor force than required by tobacco and smaller acreages of grain crops were needed in order to make a profit. Therefore the farms in the western part of the county did not rely on slave labor and were generally smaller than their counterparts in the eastern part of the county (Head 1908, Harrison 1987, Poland 1976).

The first land grants issued within the northeastern part of Loudoun County were issued to William King, Thomas Albin, and Samuel Thatcher around Noland's Ferry along the Potomac

River. Much of the land within the northeastern part of Loudoun County was granted to land speculators residing in the Tidewater region of Virginia and by 1750 nearly this entire portion of the county had been granted (an area of approximately 40 square miles) had been granted to less than thirty people who operated large farms growing mainly tobacco, but also corn, wheat, and grains. Due to the large nature of these farms, slave labor was necessary to run them, hence many of the owners were slaveholders (Northern Neck Grants A 1722-1726, Head 1908, Harrison 1987, Poland 1976).

The main roads during this time period included the Carolina Road (US Route 15) and Braddock Trail (present-day State Route 620). These roads lead to markets in Alexandria, Colchester, and Maryland. The local communities were responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of the roads and the courses of the roads generally changed when one portion became impassable (Head 1908, Harrison 1987, Poland 1976).

Colony to Nation (1750-1789)

When Loudoun County was created from Fairfax in 1757, eastern Virginia was on the verge of an agricultural revolution. For more than a century tobacco had dominated the colonial economy. But years of intensive tobacco farming had left Tidewater soils badly depleted, and Virginia planters found it increasingly difficult to profit from the "noxious weed," particularly in the face of depressed foreign markets. So, by the time Loudoun County was being settled in earnest by westward-moving farmers, grain crops were beginning to supplant tobacco as the staple of the agricultural economy (Poland 1976:27). In a map from 1751, little detail is shown in the interior portion of Virginia; however, several plantations and possible ferry crossings and towns are depicted along the Potomac River.

During the American Revolution, Loudoun County provided a substantial supply of both men and arms to the war effort. In general, Loudoun's reaction to British colonial policy was something of a microcosm of American reaction in general. In June 1774, Loudouners met in a public meeting at the courthouse in Leesburg where they denounced the Intolerable Acts, the Tea Act and the Admiralty Courts. Loudoun formed its own maintenance Committee of Safety in 1774 and after a May-1775 meeting of the committee, Loudoun considered itself to be at war with England. Between 1780 and 1781, Loudoun had the largest militia of any county in Virginia; with 1,746 men (Poland 1976:51-57).

In the years after the American Revolution, Loudoun County was dominated by farmers with relatively modest landholdings, who raised grain crops and livestock for export with the labor of a moderate number of slaves. Up to three quarters of landowners during this period held between 100 and 500 acres, while only 11 individuals claimed tracts of more than 1,000 acres. In fact, the period 1790 through 1820 in Loudoun County has been described as one of "demographic stability and agricultural reform" (Poland 1976:26-27). The population of Loudoun County was 18,777 in 1790 (Porter 1960:115)

The village of Gum Spring (Arcola) was reportedly settled by the 1740s. According to local history, a distillery and kiln complex for making bricks, located by Broad Run at Gum Spring, were in operation by mid-18th century. By 1796, the kiln had become the Matthew Franklin

Browne and Co. bake house; a chancery suit in 1797 noted its location as adjacent to a distillery (Scheel 2002:4). A church was in operation at Gum Spring by the 1760s (Poland 1976:42). According to a circa 1778 map of Loudoun county, the church was labeled "Gum Spring Meeting house" (Scheel 2002:4)

Early National Period (1789-1830)

Despite the obvious benefits of the transition from tobacco to grain crops, the farming methods of the late 18th and early 19th centuries continued to have a deleterious effect on exhausted soils. Under the traditional three-crop rotation system, a field first would be planted in corn, the following year in wheat, and then left unplowed the third year to provide grazing for cattle and hogs. Recognizing the need for improved agricultural practices, Loudoun County farmer John A. Binns spearheaded the agricultural reform movement in Virginia. His 1803 *Treatise on Practical Farming*, which won the admiration of President Thomas Jefferson, outlined a formula for improving crop yields that would come to be known as the "Loudoun System." In his widely read book, Binns recommended deep plowing, the use of gypsum to restore soil productivity, and revising the old crop rotation pattern to include a third year of clover (Poland 1976:84-88).

Binns' reforms were widely adopted throughout Virginia in the early years of the 19th century, with admirable results. By 1818, local farmer Robert Russell noted that most of his Loudoun County neighbors had abandoned shallow plowing and adopted the new farming practices. Binns himself commented on the markedly improved crop yields: "I do not think that the millers in the compass of ten miles, in the settlement where I live," he claimed, "will be able to manufacture much above one half; there are some in the settlement that will be obliged to desist from threshing, being unable to find room in the mills, or yet deposit any more in their granaries" (Poland 1976:89). Binns' self-promotion notwithstanding, it was clear that the general acceptance of agricultural reforms had a beneficial effect on Loudoun County farming in the first decades of the 19th century (Poland 1976:115).

In addition to agriculture, local mills around small crossroad towns continued to dominate local industry. Mills were established along many of the waterways throughout Loudoun County, and with grain crops dominating agriculture and flour dominated the milling industry. Flour was the primary export for Loudoun farmers. In conjunction with the grain crops, mills also served two other purposes, saw mills and gypsum milling. Saw mills were generally built next to the grain mills and utilized the same water sources. With expanding populations in the smaller communities, saw mills were necessary for construction materials. The production and milling of gypsum was a byproduct of the new agricultural reforms introduced by Binns. Millers would produce the gypsum for use in the agricultural fields to increase productivity and supplement the soils nutrients (Edwards et al. 2003, Poland 1976).

It was during the early 19th century that the transportation network of the county expanded. Several turnpike companies were formed to build and maintain major roads across the county. The Leesburg and Snickers' Gap Turnpike was created during this time period, which would lead to the evolution of Hamilton and eventually Purcellville into major towns in the Loudoun Valley. Other turnpikes included the Little River Turnpike (the most successful of all the turnpike companies), the Leesburg Turnpike, the Hillsborough and Harper's Ferry Turnpike,

Snickers' Gap Turnpike, and the Ashby's Gap Turnpike. The construction of these turnpikes led to more accessible roads for farmers to get their crops to more markets, which in turn led to an increase in overall exports and imports for the county (Poland 1976).

The hamlet of Arcola (Gum Spring) grew slowly during this period. A post office was in operation in the village by 1801. According to the *New Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia*, by 1835 Gum Spring had 20 inhabitants, eight houses, two stores, one tanyard, one blacksmith shop, and a distillery (Poland 1976:72, Scheel 2002:6).

Antebellum Period (1830-1860)

With the dichotomy of farming labor between the eastern and western halves of Loudoun County being pro-slavery and anti-slavery, there were continued and increasing tensions between the two areas. The Quakers, Scotch-Irish, and Germans wanted to abolish slavery, but the larger slave-holding farms still required larger slave populations to run their farms. These tensions would continue up until the Civil War (Head 1908, Poland 1976). In the project area vicinity, approximately 40 percent of the Arcola area's population was black in the 1850s, and nearly all of them were slaves. Stone slave quarters are still standing at the old Lewis farm east of the village (053-0984), where more than a dozen slaves lived (Scheel 2002:7)

The Leesburg and Snickers' Gap Turnpike were first improved in the early 1830s with planks or logs along the road. These logs rotted out within a decade and future improvements involved dumping gravel in some places (Scheel 2002). While the road network continued expansion throughout the first half of the 19th century, new forms of transportation were also being explored: canals and railroads. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was completed across Goose Creek in 1830. Additional canals throughout the interior of the county were intended to increase trade with Alexandria and Baltimore; however, the canal companies were not as prosperous as the turnpike companies. The canal system was never completed and by the 1850s, the technology was out-of-date with the introduction of the railroad into Loudoun County. The railroads also led to a decline in some of the turnpike companies (Edwards et al. 2003, Head 1908, Poland 1976).

Although railroads had become an important component of Virginia's transportation infrastructure by the 1850s, the development of rail lines in Loudoun County lagged behind that of other areas before the Civil War (Poland 1976:126). One railroad extended from Point of Rocks, Maryland across the Potomac River near Furnace Mountain, but only ran approximately one-mile along the eastern side of present-day Route 15. The purpose of the railroad section was to bring iron to the town of Point of Rocks (Edwards and Salmon 1988). This railroad section was part of the larger Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which made Baltimore a primary market for goods. By 1860, the Alexandria, Loudoun, and Hampshire Railroad ran between Leesburg and Alexandria, boosting the economy of Alexandria. A third railroad, the Manassas Gap Railroad began construction during this time period and proposed to link Manassas and Fairfax to the Aldie and Harper's Ferry. This railroad construction began prior to the Civil War and by the time the war began, the railroad bed stretched through southern Loudoun County to Purcellville. The Loudoun Branch Railroad was also begun around this time. However, due financial

food stores attracted continual "hay-soldiering" (foraging for horses) and "pie-rooting" (feeding hungry soldiers) (Poland 1976:183-84, 218-19).

Within the county itself, the issue of slavery and succession divided the residents. The primary division was between the eastern English descendents and the western Quakers and Germans immigrants and descendants. The western part of the county sided with the North, while the eastern part was loyal to the Confederacy. Both sides controlled the county at different times during the war and determined how the residents were governed (Head 1908, Poland 1976).

Approximately 50 military engagements of varying magnitude were fought in Loudoun County during the course of the war. Between 1863 and 1865, much of the fighting in Loudoun could be attributed to the efforts of Confederate commander John Singleton Mosby and his partisan guerillas of the 43rd Battalion of Virginia Cavalry, known as "Mosby's Rangers." The "Gray Ghost," as Mosby became known, preyed on the Federal forces stationed around Washington, D.C., and his raiding activities became legendary during the war. Though no direct military activity is known to have occurred in the vicinity of the project area, the region saw the movement of numerous troops (Poland 1976:183-84). In an attempt to capture Mosby, the Union army marched through Loudoun County in 1864, driving off cattle, slaves, and men under 50 years of age. For the most part, residences were spared; however, agricultural buildings were torched (Head 1908, Poland 1976).

Overall, Loudoun County remained rural throughout the Civil War and saw decline in populations as men left to fight for the Union or Confederate armies, while others simply left the county due to the war. Most farms during this time period remained moderate in size and continued to produce wheat and corn. Trading was severely limited and most of the produce went to feed the Union or Confederate armies, mostly by the armies taking what they needed (Head 1908, Poland 1976).

The Union and Confederate armies not only confiscated crops, they also seized businesses and property for their own use, thus taking away the business owners' livelihood. In addition, the 1864 destruction of the county by the Union army included the burning of the majority of the mills in the western part of the county, leaving the county decimated by war's end (Head 1908, Poland 1976).

Civil War Era maps depict the project area in varying detail. On a map from 1863 (Smith), no troop movements and no structures are noted within the project area (Figure 5). The C. Darne house, seen on the Yardley Taylor map, is not shown. The vicinity of the project area is rural with scattered farmsteads and the small hamlet of Gum Spring to the west.

Reconstruction and Growth (1865-1917)

Loudoun County faced a difficult period of rebuilding after four long years of war. Striking at Mosby's partisans, Union forces had damaged or destroyed buildings, burned crops, and dispersed livestock. Both sides had helped themselves to the county's ample agricultural resources, and continual military activity had effectively disrupted everyday life. Businesses were shut down, farms left poorly attended, and local government services suspended. The emancipation of the county's slaves proved financially damaging for many local landowners, and

land prices dropped considerably in the immediate postwar period. Despite these numerous handicaps, however, Loudoun County rebounded from the trauma of war with remarkable speed. By 1870 agricultural production had surpassed antebellum levels, and the county was well on its way to recovery (Poland 1976:184, 186, 222-23).

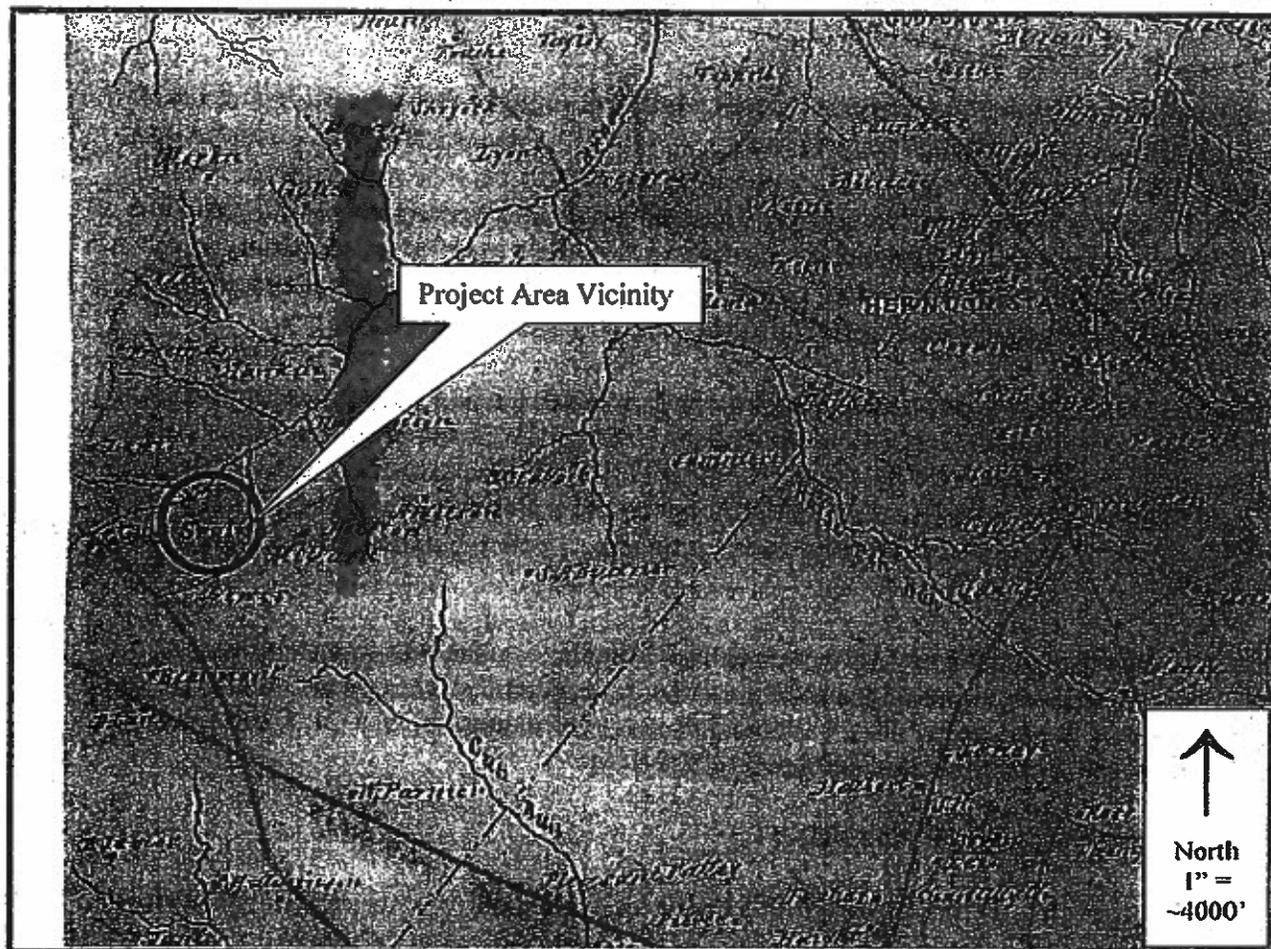


Figure 5. Detail of Lt. Col. Wm. P. Smith's (Chf. Eng'r. Topogl. Office) Map of Faquier & Loudon [sic] (1863) Depicting the Project Area Vicinity and the Locations of structures throughout Loudoun County.

The most destruction could be seen in the rural areas of Loudoun County, where outbuildings, were destroyed, crops were confiscated, and livestock was either taken or run off the properties. These rural farmers may have had their houses left mostly intact, but they had to rebuild everything else on their farms, and with little money to invest in reconstruction most farmers cultivated smaller portions of their farms. By 1880, though, Loudoun County was a primary agricultural region of Virginia, as grains, corn, wheat, and even fruit became major cash crops by the early 20th century. Livestock farms also increased the overall agricultural industry of the county, raising cattle, horses, pigs, and sheep. This led to new laws requiring stone or wood fences to keep livestock in their designated pastures. As an outgrowth of the increased livestock, the dairy industry began in the 1870s, primarily in the eastern part of the county (Head 1908. Poland 1976).

Few mills were left in operating condition at the end of the Civil War; those that were operable quickly reestablished themselves in the production of corn and wheat, and the associated saw mills supplied the much needed lumber to rebuild the countryside. Other businesses that closed at the beginning of the war had the added hardship of rebuilding their businesses in a decimated economy.

The reopening of the rail lines to Loudoun County made the region more accessible and many small communities sprung along the rail lines. By 1871, the Alexandria, Loudoun, and Hampshire Railroad completed repairs and continued to expand its service to Hamilton. Service to Round Hill was completed by 1874 and to Bluemont by 1900. The reopening and expansion of the rail lines enhanced the transportation of goods and summer travelers to and from Loudoun County. The added attraction of Loudoun County as a summer get-away from Washington D.C. spurred the economy of the county as a whole during the later part of the 19th century.

This also led to modern enhancements and improvements to these smaller communities along the rail lines. By 1906, telephone service was established and by 1912, electricity was provided to the communities of Hamilton, Purcellville, and Round Hill. With the expansion and speed of the railroad, the turnpikes continued a slight decline; however, the major county roads were macadamized in the early part of the 20th century, leading to better road transportation (Head 1908, Poland 1976).

By 1879, the population of Arcola had grown to just 30 people. According to local history, by the late 19th century, the village boasted a public school, two general stores, a coach and wagon maker, four doctors, a gas powered mill, a blacksmith, and a creamery. By 1911, the business directory for Arcola listed 90 inhabitants (Scheel 2002:8-11).

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

Loudoun County in the late 19th and early 20th centuries continued to be predominantly rural and agricultural. During this time period, there was a migration of mostly younger men and women from the rural countryside to the urban centers, taking advantage of vocational training and more job opportunities. This led to a general decline in the county's population. The post-First World War era period ushered in significant changes to the county's agrarian lifestyle; however, farming became increasingly specialized, with an increasing emphasis on dairy farming, beef cattle, and poultry (Head 1908, Poland 1976).

World War I led to federal programs to monitor and increase farm yields to help with the war effort. With the end of the war, the levels of production returned to normal and an agricultural recession ensued which lasted until the outbreak of World War II. The majority of the population remained in the agricultural sector and in rural communities with modest income levels from farming. These families suffered from the Great Depression, with most of their earnings returned to the farms to keep them going. During World War II, the supply and demand for the agricultural produce from Loudoun County began booming, again with the war effort. The farming technology was boosted by World War II as new machines to increase productivity

that were spurned in the early 20th century now became a necessity to keep up with the supply and demand (Head 1908, Poland 1976).

Throughout this time period, the main roads throughout the county were macadamized and allowed for better and faster transportation of goods to markets. The railroad continued to be the primary mode of transportation, since the automobile was just beginning to become the dominant form of transportation towards the end of the war (Head 1908, Poland 1976).

The New Dominion (1945-Present)

After World War II, increasing suburbanization and agricultural mechanization and specialization overshadowed the moderately-sized family farm, which had formed the backbone of Loudoun County's economy since the late 18th century (Poland 1976). There are few businesses that remain in the small towns within the vicinity of the project area, with the majority of the businesses located along State Route 15 (James Madison Highway). The majority of the inhabitants live in private residences on smaller tracts, with larger open agricultural fields of land that once grew corn, grains, and wheat. Today, a lot of the land is being developed to satisfy the need for new housing in the suburban areas around Leesburg.

Loudoun County population experienced exponential growth in the late 20th century. Through the first half of the 20th century, the population ranged from 20,000 to 25,000. In 1950, the population of Loudoun County was 21,147, only 2,370 persons greater than the total from 1790 (Porter 1960:115). Between 1960 (24,549) and 1990 (86,129) the population increased by 250 percent. The population again doubled between 1990 and 2000 (169,599). Also during the period from 1950 to 2000, the housing market has grown by 1,000 percent, with 5,988 housing units in 1950 to over 60,000 housing units in 2000. The decade from 1990 to 2000 alone saw 39,720 permits for new housing units. The population projections show the population increasing to 421,000 by 2025 (Loudoun County Department of Economic Development 2005).

The village of Arcola has not grown much since the early part of the 20th century; the population in 1976 was just 135 inhabitants (Scheel 2002:8-11). According to the survey form, the Arcola Historic District (053-0518) includes a 1939 school, a circa 1850 church, a circa 1917 mill, and two commercial buildings dating to 1910 and 1933. Arcola remains a quiet crossroads community, but within less than a mile of the village there has been rapid residential development within the past several years, as the region takes part the county's transformation from a rural agrarian landscape to a bedroom community of Washington, D.C.

Expected Results

Native American sites are generally found within 1,000 (304.8) to 1,500 ft (457.2 m) of a significant water source, on moderately well- to well-drained soils on low relief landforms. The nearest water source to the project area is Broad Run; it joins with the South Fork in the north central portion of the project area. There are several landforms likely to contain Native American sites in the project area due to the presence of upland flats and a broad floodplain. A Late Archaic site is present within the project area, and numerous prehistoric sites from the Archaic and Woodland periods, as well as indeterminate periods, are present within a one-mile

radius of the project area.

Historic research suggests that this portion of Loudoun County was moderately populated during most of the 18th century, with settlement of the region increasing during the later 18th and 19th centuries. Documented architectural resources, in the project area vicinity, date from the mid-18th through the early 20th century. A mid-19th century map shows a residence near or within the project area. There is a high probability for finding both prehistoric and historic resources within the project area.

V. RESULTS

CRI completed a Phase I archaeological survey of a 102-acre project area in Loudoun County, Virginia, known as the Goupda property, in March and April 2006. The field methodology employed a walkover examination of the project area, systematic surface collection, and subsurface shovel testing (Figure 6). The project area is made up primarily of open sod fields, with wooded portions limited to areas bordering drainages and along the entrance road in the central portion along Route 606. Currently, a modern ranch style house is located in the southeastern portion of the property on parcel GPIN # 162483127 (Plate 3). A frame barn sits some 125 ft to the southeast of the house (Plate 4). There is also a family/community cemetery located outside of the project area, some 100 feet to the east of the existing house. One archaeological resource was previously identified within the project area (44LD174).

Surface Collection

Most of the project area is currently used for sod cultivation. The sod had recently been harvested from a large portion of the fields, providing excellent ground visibility (Plate 5). The harvested fields were subjected to systematic surface collection. The surface collected areas accounted for approximately 60 percent of the project area. The soils within the sod fields appeared to be greatly deflated by years of cultivation and use for sod production. Many areas exhibited evidence of subsoil on the surface and large pieces of spherulite being upturned by plowing; evidence of erosion was visible along the field edges (Plate 6).

The plowed fields were divided into 50 foot square blocks and each block was surface collected. Despite the amount of deflation, a number of both historic and prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the surface collection (n=709). The historic material was primarily kitchen-related debris such as ceramic and glass fragments; very little architectural material was recovered, and there were no concentrations of architectural material that would indicate the presence of a structure. However, five fragments of possible architectural sandstone were recovered from the southern edge of the field, near a small depression north of the cemetery. The prehistoric material included lithic debitage, primarily quartz, and a number of tools; no prehistoric ceramics were recovered. Artifacts were recovered from a widespread area across the fields north of the access road. Concentrations of prehistoric material were located in the north end of the field, adjacent to the creek, while the historic material was clustered more to the south, in the portion of the field directly north of the modern house and historic cemetery.

Shovel Tests

Areas where the sod had not been removed were shovel tested at 50 or 75 ft intervals, or with judgmentally placed shovel tests. A few shovel tests were also excavated in the surface-collected fields, to determine the soil stratigraphy. A total of 301 shovel tests were excavated on high probability landforms, accounting for approximately 40 percent of the project area. The shovel tested areas were along the edges of the sod fields in the northeastern portion of the project area, the western portion of the project area, and the south central portion of the project area around the modern house. Larger interval testing (75 ft) was done in the area to the west of

PR# 060928



Railroad:
Site 9918-2

Site 41D0174

Road R1

Site 0928-1



Plate 3. Modern house in southeastern portion of project area

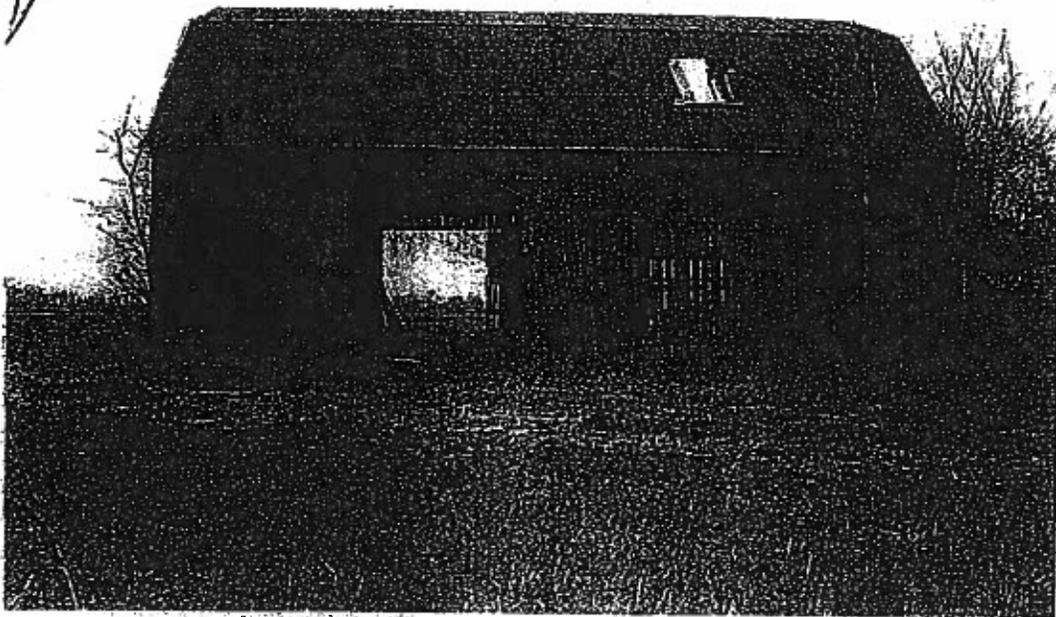


Plate 4. Extant barn to southeast of house

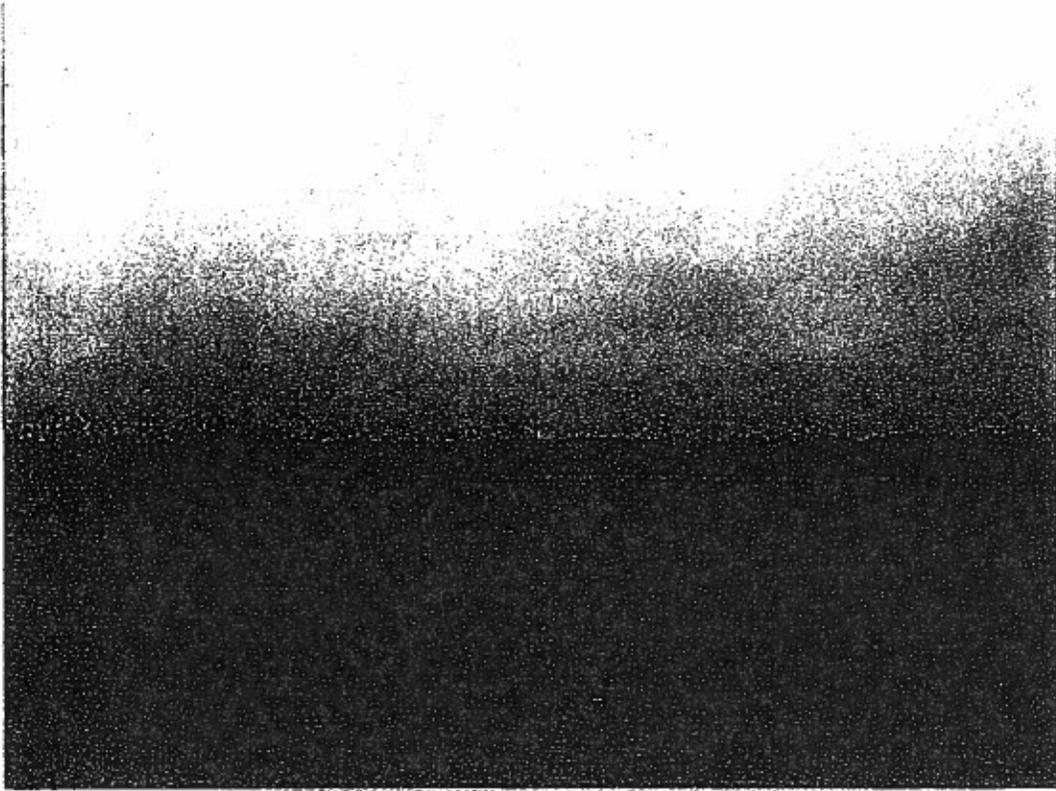


Plate 5. Sod fields to north of house



Plate 6. Evidence of loss of topsoil in southeastern portion of project area

the house due to lower probability for cultural resources here. Thirteen shovel tests were also excavated along the south bank of Broad Run at the northern edge of the project area. None of these produced cultural material. Of the remaining shovel tests excavated in the uplands, 28 yielded cultural material. The assemblage from the shovel testing (n=107) included both historic and prehistoric artifacts. The majority of the positive shovel tests (n=23) were located in the vicinity of the existing house and barn. Of the remaining five positive shovel tests, one was an isolated find (two sherds of bottle glass from the western edge of the project area); while four were located in the fields in the northeastern portion of the project area where both prehistoric and historic artifacts were also recovered during the surface collection.

Historic period artifacts were recovered within the yard area surrounding the modern house and barn. A large depression with a stone foundation is present between the extant barn and Route 606 (Plates 7 and 8). This appears to be the remains of an older bank barn. The standing barn rests on a concrete foundation and may have been a 20th century replacement for the older structure; both appear to pre-date the house. The modern ranch-style house was likely constructed over the remains of an older house; an aerial photograph from the 1930s soil maps shows a structure in the exact location of the existing ranch house. It is unlikely that this photograph depicts the current house. A second, smaller depression was noted about 150 ft northeast of the house. Fieldstones and bricks were visible along the edge of the depression, indicating another possible structure (Plate 9). Shovel tests in the yard area to the north, south, and east of the house yielded artifacts common to 18th - 19th century domestic sites, also indicating an occupation that predates the existing house and barn.

The shovel tests revealed a plowzone over subsoil. The plowzone generally consisted of brown to dark yellowish brown (10YR4/3-4/4) or brown to strong brown (7.5YR4/4-4/6) silt loam ranging in depth from 0.2 ft in eroded areas to 1.2 ft, averaging 0.7 ft. The underlying subsoil consisted of yellowish brown to strong brown (10YR5/6-7.5YR5/6) silty clay or reddish brown (5YR4/3) silty clay. The subsoil usually contained decaying sapprolite. The shovel tests often encountered impenetrable rock (red shale & sapprolite).

Cemetery

A small cemetery is located just outside of the project area, approximately 100 ft east of the house (Plate 10). The cemetery is covered in a dense layer of periwinkle, a common ground cover used in historic cemeteries. The cemetery contains over 30 marked graves, a number of which are marked simply with unmodified field stones, while others have modest engraved markers. The graves marked with field stones are concentrated to the east of the graves with formal markers. This may indicate earlier burials, or possibly the resting places of slaves. Several different family names are present on the marked stones, including McFarland, Lee, and Ryan. These are names that appear within the general Arcola vicinity on the 1853 Yardley Taylor map. The general date range for the engraved markers is the second half of the 19th century to early 20th century. The date range for the raw fieldstone markers is unknown. The majority of the cemetery appears to be outside the project area; however, several graves abut the fence line that demarcates the property boundary and it is possible that unmarked graves exist within the current project area.

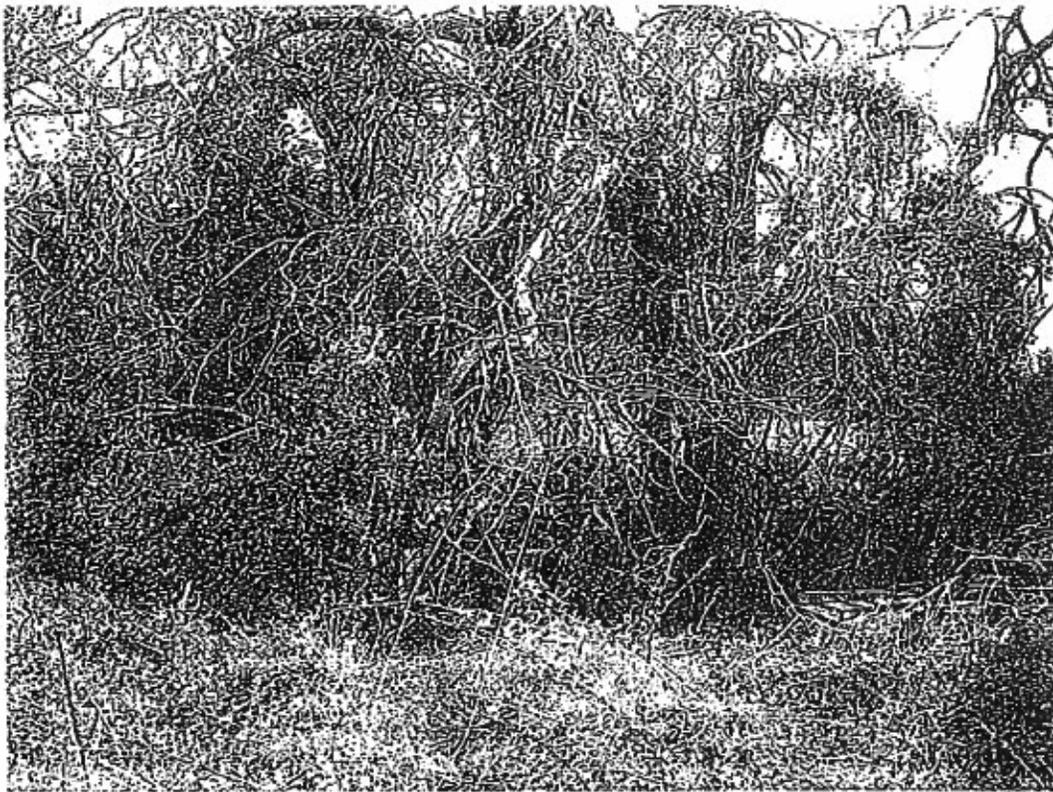


Plate 7. Large depression with stone foundation between extant barn and Route 606

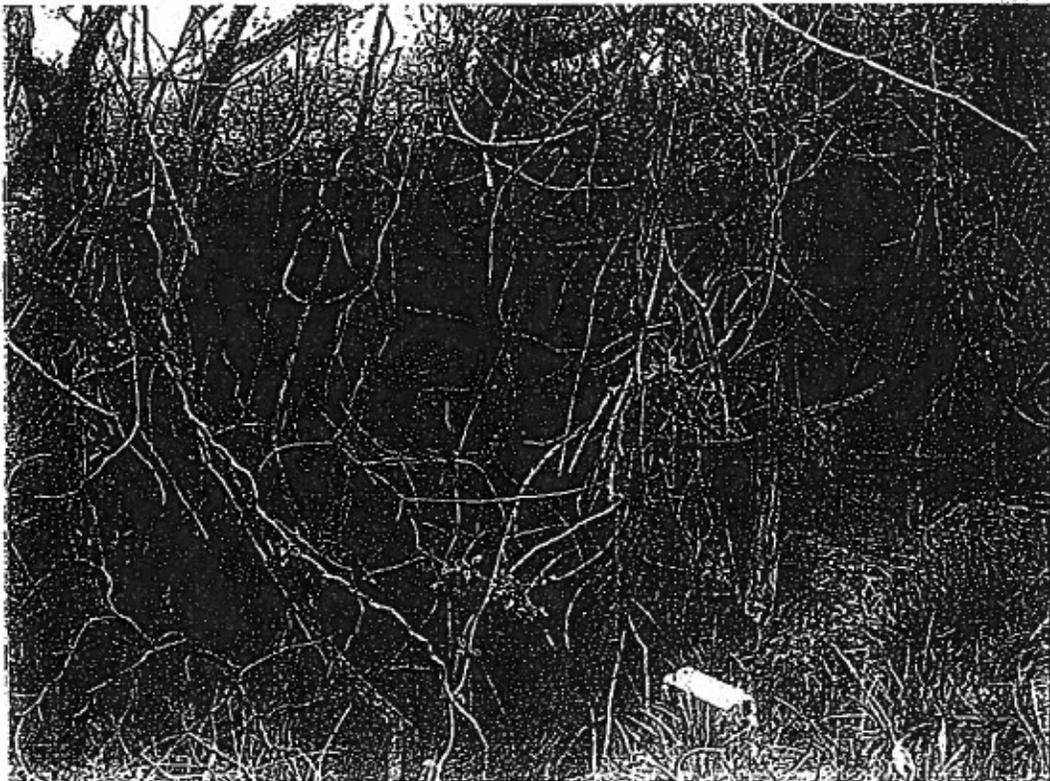


Plate 8. Close-up view of northwest corner of foundation

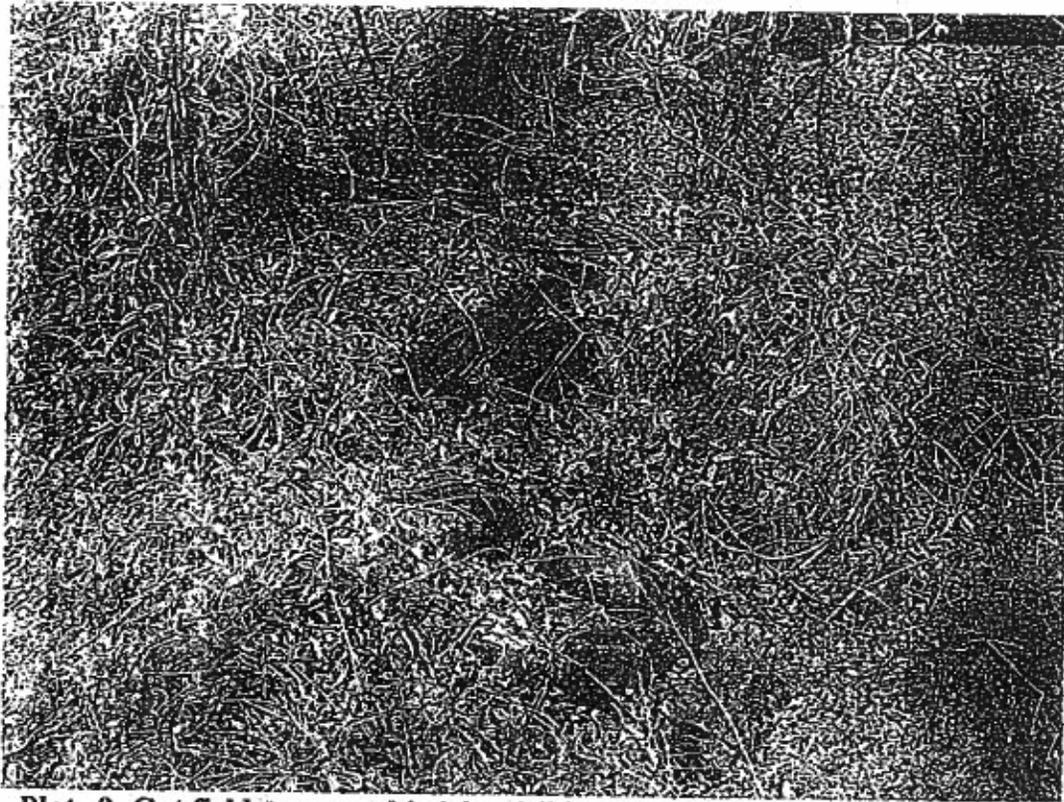


Plate 9. Cut fieldstones and bricks visible along edge of smaller depression

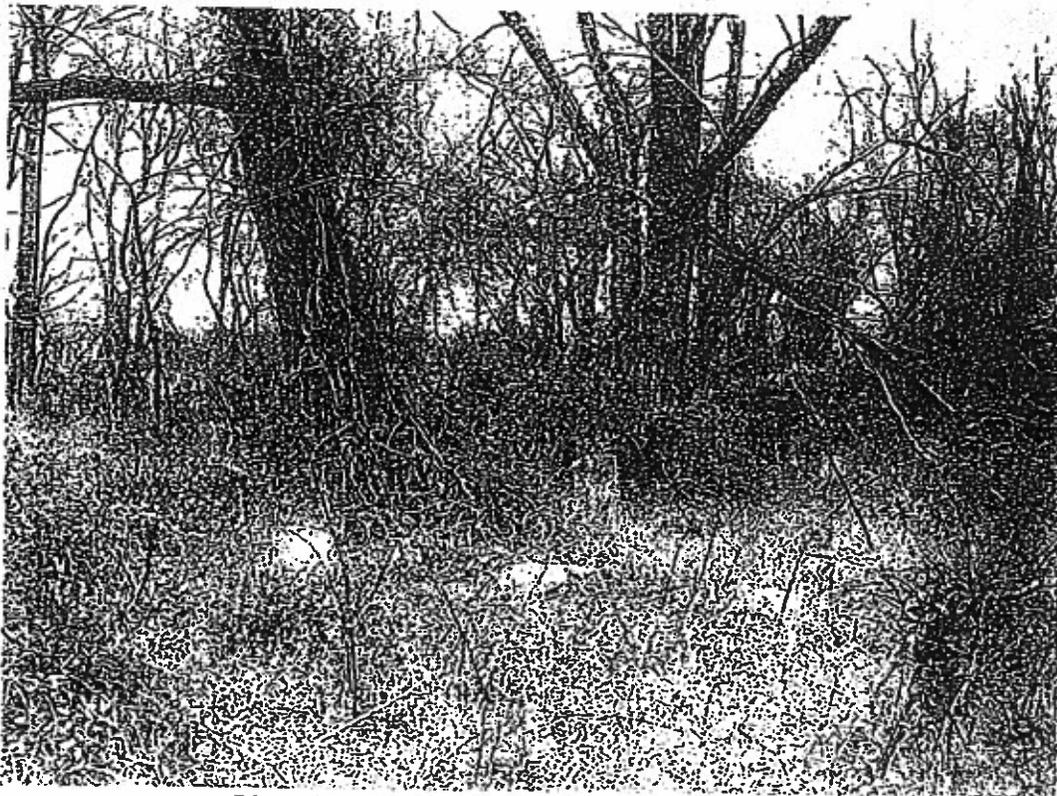


Plate 10. Cemetery adjacent to project area

Remnant Railroad Bed

The remains of a small gauge railroad bed are present across the center of the project area. The bed follows the current access road off of Route 606 and continues on a roughly east to west path across the width of the property. The landowner of the neighboring property indicated that he had farmed the property in the past and had filled in the railroad bed in the 1970s, in areas that were cut through hills. He used fill soil he obtained from a construction site in Herndon. He also indicated that any remaining railroad track was removed. The remnants of a small drainage crossing constructed for the railroad is present at the western end of the property. It consists of two large berms on either side of the drainage (Plate 11). No tracks or wooden ties were observed or encountered on any parts of the bed. The alignment is visible only as a change in soil and a concentration of modern refuse related to the fill soil brought in from the Herndon construction site in the 1970s.

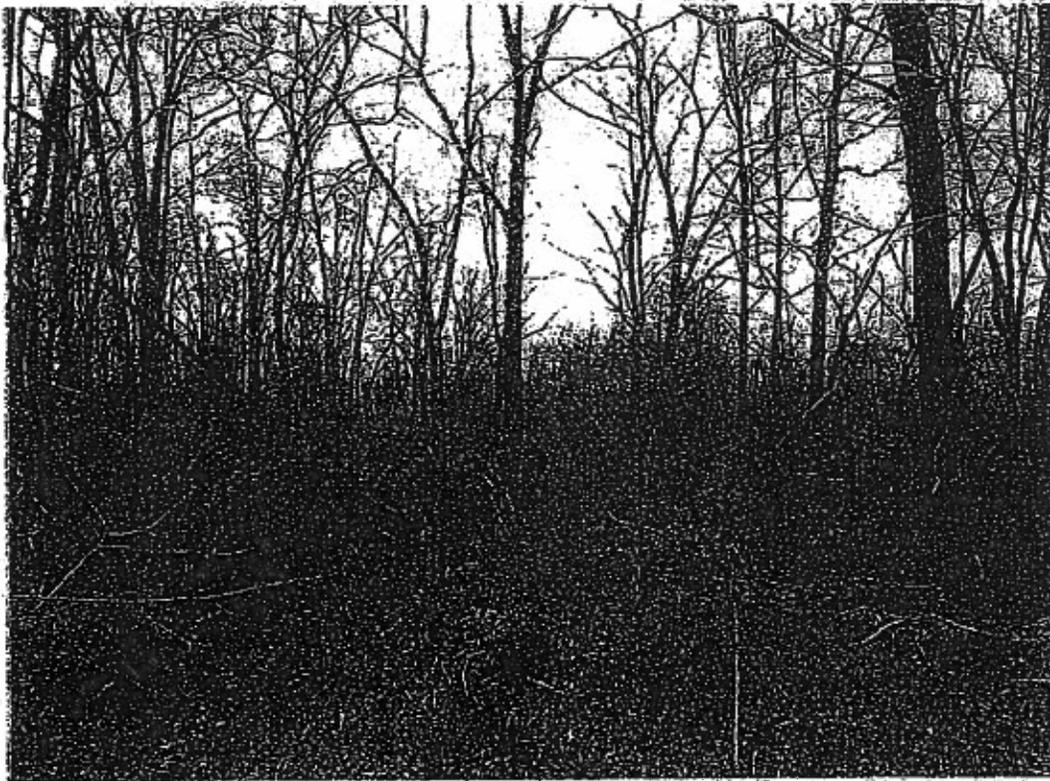


Plate 11. Remnant railroad bed crossing a drainage cut

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

During March and April of 2006, CRI conducted a Phase I archaeological survey of approximately 102 acres, referred to as the Goupda property, within parcels (GPIN #) 162479375 and 162483127 in the eastern portion of Loudoun County. The boundaries of previously identified prehistoric Site 44LD174 were redefined and two new historic sites were identified as a result of the Phase I survey (Figure 7).

Site Descriptions

Site 44LD174

Site 44LD174 was identified in 1980 as a surface lithic scatter on a bluff overlooking Broad Run. The site measured approximately 150 meters north/south by 150 meters east/west. The artifacts collected included two stemmed points, dating from the Late Archaic period. Site boundaries were re-evaluated during the current Phase I investigations. The Phase I survey resulted in the collection of 209 prehistoric artifacts from a widespread area extending west and southeast of the original site location (Table 3). As a result of the surface collection of the sod fields, Site 44LD174 now covers most of the landform on which it was previously identified, a small landform to the west, and extends to the southeast toward Rt. 606. However, the majority of the prehistoric artifacts were concentrated on the eastern slope or at the northern end of the original site location. There was a low density scatter of prehistoric material over the rest of the site area. This site abuts with Site 928-1, which is a widespread scatter of historic material in the same fields, but concentrated more in the southern portion of the landform and around the house and barn to the south. The soils within Site 44LD174 are heavily eroded due to intensive sod farming. It is unlikely that subsurface features exist here.

Table 3. Artifact Assemblage from Phase I Survey of Site 44LD174

Material	Projectile Points	Bifaces	Other tools	Flakes	Shatter	Core	Total
Quartz	9 (1 expanding stem, 1 bifurcate, 1 serrated)	11	2 drills, 1 knife, 1 scraper	9 primary, 51 secondary, 55 tertiary	39	1	179
Quartzite	1 resharpened stemmed			1 primary, 4 secondary, 2 tertiary	1		9
Chert		1		4 secondary, 5 tertiary			10
Basalt				3 primary			3
Jasper				1 secondary, 1 tertiary			2
Greenstone				1			1
Slate				1 secondary			1
Volcanic tuff?	1 Brewerton						1
Unidentified	2			1 secondary			3
Total	13	12	4	139	40	1	209

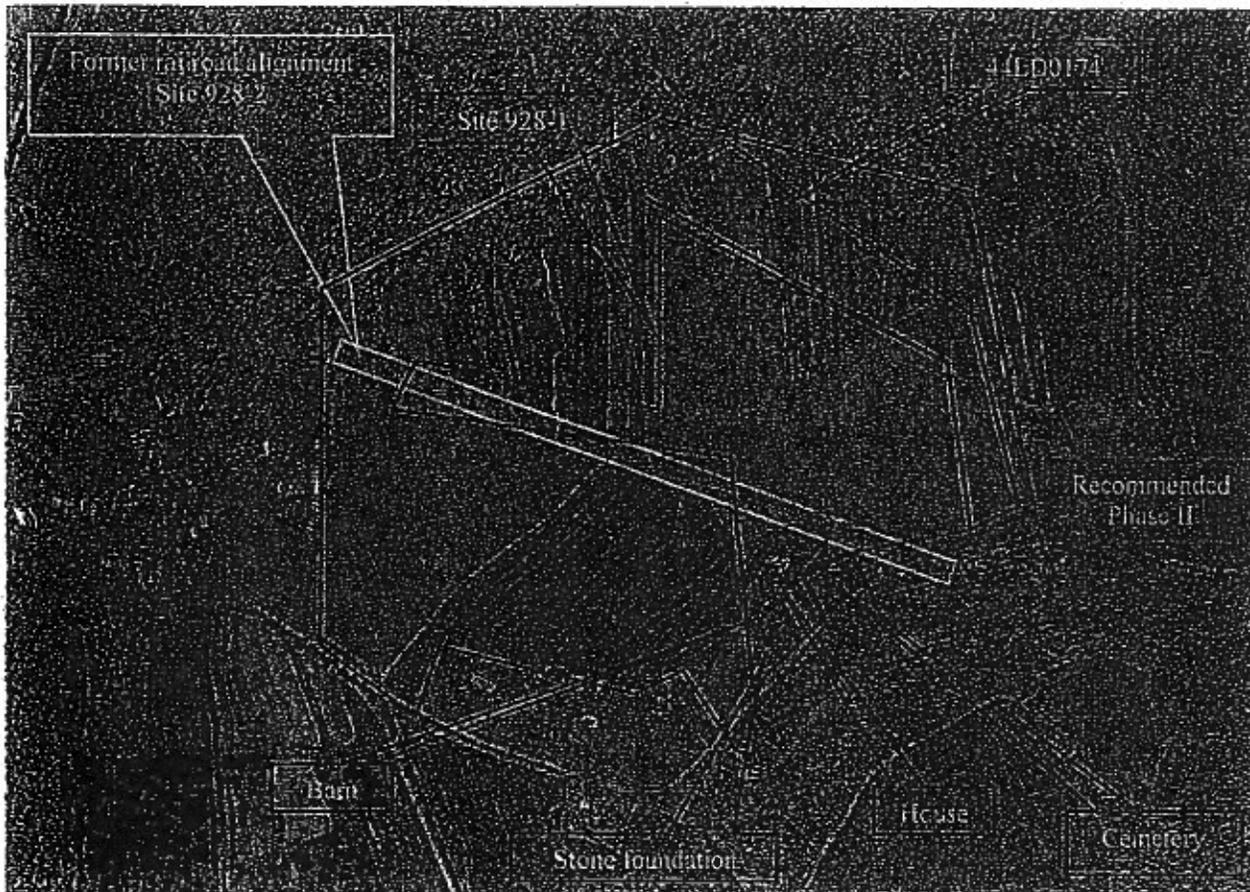


Figure 7. Aerial photo of project area showing resources.

The raw material was primarily quartz (n=179 of 209, or 86 percent), with lesser amounts of quartzite, chert, basalt, jasper, greenstone, and possible volcanic tuff. Debitage accounted for 86 percent of material recovered (180 of 209), including flakes, shatter, and one core. The tools included 13 projectile points, 12 bifaces, two drills, a knife and a scraper. Only one of the points was identifiable as to type, a Brewerton, dating to the Middle to Late Archaic period. Diagnostic artifacts recovered during the initial site identification in 1980 were two Archaic period stemmed points. No prehistoric ceramics were recovered. The assemblage is indicative of a Middle to Late Archaic period occupation/use.

Site 928-1

Site 928-1 is a multi component site that is made up primarily of historic period artifacts. It was identified around the modern house and barn in the southeastern portion of the property and in the fields to the north and northeast. The site appears to be centered on an earlier house that likely once stood where the modern house now exists. A stone foundation and associated

depression was observed and tested along the eastern property boundary, near the extant barn. This foundation appears to be the remains of an old bank barn. The depression was partially filled with modern trash and appliances. A second smaller depression, possibly representing another structure, was identified approximately 150 ft northeast of the house and north of the cemetery. The shovel tests around the house and barn yielded historic artifacts ranging from the 18th century into the 20th century. Ceramics and bottle glass with manufacture dates as early as 1730 and 1762 were recovered, as well as bottle glass post-dating 1904.

A total of 605 historic artifacts (Table 4) were recovered from the shovel tests around the house and barn and from the surface collection and shovel tests across a widespread area in the sod fields to the north of the house and barn, nearly all the way to Broad Run. While most of the historic material was recovered on the large landform north of the house and barn, a few scatters of temporally similar historic material were recovered from the smaller finger ridges to the west. The distance between artifact concentrations is likely artificial and related to problems inherent in the testing methodology of surface collection. Drainages and grassy areas were not surface collected and consequently fewer, or no, artifacts were recovered in these areas. For this reason, the site boundaries extend all the way from the access road in the west to close to the property boundary on the east side. The site overlaps part of the railroad bed. Due to the widespread nature of the artifacts recovered, the site forms an irregular shape that measures approximately 480 meters, east to west, by 360 meters, north to south.

The site assemblage consists primarily of domestic artifacts (n=558, or 92 percent), with few architectural materials recovered (n=24). There was no concentration of architectural material or other evidence to suggest a foundation existed in the sod fields. However, as mentioned above, five pieces of sandstone that may have been used architecturally were recovered from the southern edge of the field, about 150 ft northeast of the smaller depression.

The kitchen-related artifacts recovered from the site consist primarily of ceramics and glass. The ceramics cover a wide range of manufacturing dates, but primarily date to the 18th and first half of the 19th century (Table 5). The earliest ceramics recovered were six sherds of British Brown/Fulham ware (1675 into the 19th century), five sherds of Jackfield-type earthenware (post 1740), two sherds of Westerwald stoneware (post 1700), and one sherd of Buckley earthenware (rare before 1720). The early ceramics are not concentrated anywhere, but followed the same

Table 4. Goupda Site 928-1 Artifact Assemblage by Functional Category

Functional Category	Description	Count
Kitchen	Ceramic	312
	Glass	232
	Faunal/Shell	14
Architectural	Brick	8
	Nail	5
	Window glass	5
	Ceramic floor tile	6
Hardware	Strap, iron alloy	1
Tobacco pipe	Includes one 1710-1750	7
Personal	Mirror glass	2

Arms/Ammunition	Minie ball	1
Utilities	Ceramic plumbing/drainage pipe	2
Unidentified object		10
Total		605

Table 5. Goupda Site 928-1 Historic Ceramics

Ceramic type	Description	Date range	Count
Coarse earthenware	Redware, black glazed	1600-1830	4
	Redware		9
	Red-bodied slipware	1750 into 19 th C.	3
	Colono ware		1
	Buckley	Rare before 1720	1
Refined earthenware	Redware		5
	Tin-Glazed	Pre-1800	1
	Jackfield-type	1740+	5
	Creamware	1762+	17
	Pearlware	1775+	68
	Whiteware	1820+	132
	Yellowware	1830+	1
	Porcellaneous	1820+	1
	Ironstone/White Granite	1830+	6
	Porcelain	Hard paste	1768+
Chinese export			3
Stoneware	British Brown/Fulham	1675 into 19 th C.	6
	Westerwald	1700+	2
	German		3
	American	1705+	11
	White salt-glazed	1745+	7
	Black basalt	1750-1850	1
	American, Albany slip/glaze	1805+	11
Bennington/Rockingham	1830+	2	
Unidentified			5
Total			312

pattern as the rest of the historic material; that is, they were generally found in a widespread scatter around the house and barn and in the southern half of the sod field to the north of the house, with a few outlying artifacts in the western and northern portions of the field.

The presence of these early artifacts, as well as one tobacco pipe dating to 1710-1750, suggests a house was present on the property by at least mid-18th century. The majority of the ceramics were whiteware sherds, which accounted for 42 percent of the ceramic assemblage. The latest ceramics were one yellowware sherd (post 1830) and six sherds of Ironstone/White Granite (post 1830), all recovered within 100 ft of each other in the sod field north of the house. The dominance of whiteware in the assemblage, as well as the presence of a few later wares, suggests the site was occupied into the 1840s or so; however, the relative absence of later wares suggests it was not occupied much later than that. This occupation period is also suggested by the map

evidence, as no structure is shown here on the 1853 Yardley Taylor map. The house labeled "C. Darne" appears to be depicted further to the north on the map, closer to Broad Run. This is likely Catherine Darne. She owned some 521 acres in the area including the current project area. Darne is one of two daughters of Charles Lewis. The second daughter is Martha Lewis. Darne is shown in deed records as owning the property from 1844 until 1854 when Martha Lewis becomes the owner. The deed records appear to indicate some legal contest for the property between the two. Interestingly Martha Lewis is listed in the 1850 Slave Schedule as owning 18 slaves and Catherine Darne has 15 slaves in the 1860 Schedule (see Appendix B). The 1860 schedule says there are 4 slave houses on Darne's property; however it is unclear if she is still residing in the same place by this time as Taylor indicates on his earlier map. It is also unclear whether either woman ever lived within the project area. Lewis is listed in the 1860 census of the Arcola area and in the 1870 census in the Aldie area (Appendix B). Yardley Taylor shows a Lewis living south of the current project area in 1853. This house site has been recorded as 44LD1048.

Bottle glass within the site also covered a wide range of manufacturing dates, from post-1730 blown and molded bottle glass to post-1904 automatic machine made bottle glass (Table 6). The most common glass artifacts were blown or molded bottles (n=98), generally dating to 1730-1890 or before 1860. The next highest category was machine made glass (n=65), generally dating to post-1898 or post-1904. More than half of this modern glass recovered (n=38) was found in the vicinity of the filled-over railroad bed that runs across the project area between the house lot and the fields. Investigation of the bed showed it to be filled with modern debris that was hauled in to fill the area in the 1970s. The rest of the modern glass was found around the house or widely scattered in the sod fields behind the house.

A small depression was noted approximately 150 ft to the northeast of the modern house, near the north side of the cemetery. Fieldstones and bricks were visible around the depression. A shovel test here (N1800E2325), between the depression and the cemetery, yielded the highest concentration of architectural material on the site: five brick fragments, one window glass shard, and two nails, in addition to three sherds of whiteware, three bottle glass fragments, and one container glass fragment. This represents 30 percent (n=8 of 24) of the architectural material recovered from the project area. In addition, several pieces of possible architectural sandstone were recovered from the sod field surface about 150 ft to the east of the depression. This evidence suggests the depression may represent another structure. A shovel test on the north side of the depression (N1850E2350) yielded one sherd of colonoware, which has been associated with the presence of slaves. The presence of fieldstone grave markers in the adjacent cemetery is another indicator of the possible presence of slaves.

The small family/community cemetery is located just outside of the project area, approximately 100 ft east of the house. The cemetery contains over 30 marked graves, a number of which are marked simply with unmodified field stones, while others have modest engraved markers. The general date range for the engraved markers is the second half of the 19th century to early 20th century. The date range for the fieldstone markers is unknown. The majority of the cemetery appears to lie outside of the project area; however, due to its proximity to the property boundaries, there is a possibility that unmarked graves exist within the project area.

Table 6. Goupda Site 928-1 Glass Artifacts

Manufacture type	Vessel type	Date range	Count
Freeblown	Bottle	Generally pre-1860	9
Mouth blown	Bottle	1730-1890	27
	Container		3
Mold blown	Bottle	1730-1890	12
Molded	Bottle	1730-1890	48
	Container		7
	Glassware		9
Molded soda lime	Bottle	1864+	6
	Container		4
	Glassware		4
Molded leaded	Glassware		19
Molded solarized	Bottle	1880+	4
	Container		1
Leaded	Bottle		5
	Container		4
Semi-automatic machine made	Bottle	Generally 1898+	7
	Container		1
Automatic machine made	Bottle	Generally 1904+	37
	Container		8
Automatic machine made soda lime	Bottle	1904+	11
Automatic machine made solarized	Bottle		1
Unidentified	Bottle		2
	Glassware		3
Total			232

Site 928-2

Site 928-2 is the remains of an historic small gauge railroad bed. The bed follows the current access road off of Route 606 and continues on a roughly east to west path across the width of the property. The railroad bed is most likely the remains of the Loudoun Branch Railroad, constructed in the mid-1850s but never put into service. The bed is visible in aerial photographs (Figure 7) and on the ground as a mixed soil context or, in areas with vegetation, as darker green vegetation, probably due to a higher mineral content of the fill soil used to cover the bed. The landowner of the neighboring property indicated that he had farmed the property in the past and had filled in the railroad bed in the 1970s, in areas that were cut through hills. He used fill soil he obtained from a construction site in Herndon. He also indicated that any remaining railroad track was removed. The remnants of a small drainage crossing constructed for the railroad is present at the western end of the property. It consists of two large berms on either side of the drainage. No tracks or wooden ties were observed or encountered on any parts of the bed. The alignment is visible archaeologically only as a change in soil and a concentration of modern refuse related to the fill soil brought in from the Herndon construction site in the 1970s.

The Manassas Gap Railroad was part of plan to provide rail service between Harrisonburg and Alexandria, with a Loudoun branch of the main line near the county's southeastern border to continue north to Purcellville. By 1858, most of the grading for the Loudoun Branch had been completed as far as Purcellville. A tremendous amount of labor was involved. Using oxen, horses, wagons, carts, and shovels, the laborers made cuts 30 to 45 ft deep in elevated terraces and raised the bed 30 ft above grade in low areas. But financial problems, the priority of getting the main line finished, and the outbreak of the Civil War led to the abandonment of the Loudoun Branch, and it was never put into operation (Poland 1976:126-127). According to local history, the tracks were dismantled by Confederates in the fall of 1861 (Scheel 2002:7).

Recommendations

No further work is recommended for Site 44LD174 due to the highly eroded soils and the resulting loss of vertical integrity of the site.

No further work is recommended for Site 928-2. There is no evidence to indicate the existence of intact components of the rail system within the railroad bed alignment. Much of the bed has been obscured by deep fill and the portions that were at ground level have been blurred by a century and a half of plowing and use as an access road.

A Phase II evaluation is recommended for a portion of Site 928-1. CRI recommends that the Phase II evaluation be limited to the portion of the site not within the sod fields; this is the area in the modern house yard, and particularly around the small depression to the north of the cemetery. The presence of early ceramics on the site indicates an occupation by at least the mid-18th century. The presence of architectural material in and around the small depression north of the cemetery suggests it represents structural remains. A sherd of colonoware was recovered here, indicating a slave presence in the vicinity. A portion of the site has likely been disturbed to some degree by construction of the modern house, which appears to have been constructed over or in the vicinity of an earlier house, and may have destroyed subsurface remnants of the older house as well as nearby associated features. However, the yard area, particularly in the vicinity of the small depression to the north and east of the house, has some potential to contain intact subsurface features. In addition, the western edge of the cemetery abuts property line, indicating the potential for burials in this portion of the site.

Within the sod fields, domestic artifacts were recovered primarily in the field just north of the house, but also in a widespread scatter across the landform. There were no indications of the existence of subsurface features or concentrations of artifact types. The soils have been severely deflated by continued plowing and no clear evidence was recovered to indicate the presence of specific activity areas related to the historic occupation.

The Phase II evaluation should include a delineation of the cemetery boundaries in the portion of the site that borders the cemetery. The existence of graves along the property boundary increases the probability that unmarked graves may exist within the project area. A smooth bucket backhoe should be employed to excavate trenches on a north to south axis along the property boundary within the project area. The trenches should continue through the existing plowzone and halt at the top of the subsoil in order to reveal any existing grave shafts. This

testing should be concentrated on the west and south sides of the cemetery to approximately ten feet from the property boundary line, or until no grave shaft evidence is observed.

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APPENDIX A

Artifact Inventory

Goupda Property

Context	Count and Description	
0928-IF		
F.S.#: 1 ST	1800N 800E	TPQ: 1730
	2 Bottle fragment, glass, mouth blown, Mouth blown (high density elongated bubbles, molded surface), 1730. Flat sided form, Possibly optic-mold case bottle., bottle, case, dark green	
F.S.#: 2 Surface Collection	2300N 1400E	TPQ: 1705
	1 Ceramic fragment, stoneware, wheel thrown, Inclusions in paste, "thin" salt glaze. Salmon wash interior. Large circumference hollow vessel, possibly storage jar. (1705), American Stoneware body sherd	
F.S.#: 3 Surface Collection	2350N 1400E	TPQ: 1880
	1 Bottle fragment, solarized glass, machine made, Appears semi (1898) or fully machine molded (1904). Majority of manganese glass (1880) used 1890-1920., bottle, colorless	
F.S.#: 4 Surface Collection	2400N 1450E	TPQ: 1898
	2 Ceramic fragment, Crossmends. Cream bodied "diner china" type thick porcellaneous (1820). Circumference suggests coffee mug form., Porcellaneous rim sherd	
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), White ware body sherd	
	1 Container fragment, soda lime glass, semi-automatic machine, Wide mouthed (canning jar finish) machine produced bottle (1898) made of soda lime glass (1864), jar, colorless	
	1 Container fragment, soda lime glass, semi-automatic machine, soda lime glass (1864), jar or bottle form., unid container, colorless	
	1 Container fragment, soda lime glass, automatic machine, soda lime glass (1864), flat sided form or part of base. Most likely automatic machine molded (no bubble, very regular) 1904. Unidentified molded motif within circle., unid container, colorless, Molded Pattern	
F.S.#: 5 Surface Collection	2750N 1450E	
	1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, secondary	
	1 Lithic fragment, quartz, shatter	
	1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, secondary, modified	
	1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, tertiary	
F.S.#: 6 Surface Collection	2200N 1500E	TPQ: 1762
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, Straight octagonal rim. Molded edge (Diamond Band 01, DAACS). (1762), Creamware rim sherd molded decoration	

Context	Count and Description
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- 1 Ceramic fragment, stoneware, wheel thrown, Thin cordon. (1665).. Westerwald/Rhenish body sherd cordoned
- 1 Bottle fragment, glass, mouth blown. Side mold seam appears to go across bottom; hinge (in US by 1809) or post (1840) mold. Very heavy base thickness. Olive amber (or "old" amber) color (very uncommon after 1890).. bottle, olive green

F.S.#: 7 Surface Collection 2400N 1500E

TPQ: 1950

- 1 Bottle fragment, soda lime glass, automatic machine, (1904). Suction scar, possibly produced by Owen's machine. Soda lime glass (1864).. bottle, colorless
- 1 Bottle fragment, glass, automatic machine, (1904).. bottle, bright green
- 3 Bottle fragment, soda lime glass, automatic machine, (1904). Soda lime glass (1864).. bottle, colorless
- 1 Bottle fragment, glass, machine made, flat sided form. Semi (1896) or fully (1904) machine molded.. bottle, aqua
- 1 Unidentified Object fragment, plastic, machine made, Dark gray transparent hard plastic (post WWII).
- 1 Bottle fragment, glass, automatic machine, (1904). Selenium/arsenic glass, "straw" tint (diagnostic of machine made c. 1915 to 1960). Molded bands at shoulder.. bottle, colorless, Molded Pattern

F.S.#: 8 Surface Collection 2350N 1500E

- 2 Container fragment, glass, automatic machine, (1904). Jar or bottle.. unid container, colorless

F.S.#: 9 Surface Collection 2250N 1500E

- 1 Lithic Complete object, quartz, double edged biface.. 64.4cm L X 38cm W X 20.8cm H, biface

F.S.#: 10 Surface Collection 2300N 1500E

- 2 Mammal fragment, bone, Butchered: multiple deep definite cleaver marks. Large mammal long bone.

F.S.#: 11 Surface Collection 2550N 1500E

TPQ: 1904

- 1 Bottle fragment, soda lime glass, automatic machine, Flat sided form. (1904).

F.S.#: 12 Surface Collection 2350N 1700E

TPQ: 1820

- 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, Angular milky quartz, probably shatter.. shatter
- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, Semi vitreous thick walled form. Thick opaque spring green glaze on exterior, clear glaze on interior. (1820 for whiteware, probably 20th c sherd).. Whiteware body sherd

F.S.#: 13 Surface Collection 2850N 1700E

<i>Context</i>	Count and Description	
	1 Lithic fragment, quartz, milky quartz. Utilized edge., flake, modified	
F.S.#: 14	Surface Collection 3050N 1750E	
	1 Lithic fragment, quartz, retouched chunky primary flake., flake, primary, retouched	
F.S.#: 15	Surface Collection 2450N 1750E	TPQ: 1880
	2 Oyster fragment, shell	
F.S.#: 16	Surface Collection 3050N 1800E	TPQ: 1880
	1 Bottle fragment, solarized glass, molded, Post mold (1840) seam lines, manganese glass (1880)., bottle, colorless	
F.S.#: 17	Surface Collection 2800N 1950E	TPQ: 1820
	2 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware body sherd	
F.S.#: 18	Surface Collection 3100N 1950E	
	1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, tertiary	
F.S.#: 19	Surface Collection 3050N 2000E	
	1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, secondary, modified	
F.S.#: 20	Surface Collection 2450N 2000E	
	1 Tobacco pipe fragment, white ball clay, molded	
	1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, tertiary	
F.S.#: 21	Surface Collection 3000N 2000E	
	1 Lithic fragment, chert, black chert, flake, tertiary, modified	
F.S.#: 22	Surface Collection 2350N 2000E	TPQ: 1720
	1 Ceramic fragment, coarse earthenware, Mottled brown glaze., Redware body sherd	
	1 Ceramic fragment, coarse earthenware, Rare on Chesapeake sites before 1720. Black glaze on both sides suggests storage jar., Buckley body sherd	
F.S.#: 23	Surface Collection 2250N 2000E	TPQ: 1775
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware body sherd	

Context Count and Description

F.S.#: 24 Surface Collection 2400N 2000E

- 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, secondary

- 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, tertiary

F.S.#: 25 Surface Collection 2150N 2000E

TPQ: 1915

- 1 Bottle fragment, glass, automatic machine, Molded letter: "A". Selenium/arsenic glass. "straw" tint (diagnostic of machine made c1915-1960)., bottle, colorless, Molded Lettering

F.S.#: 26 Surface Collection 2500N 2000E

TPQ: 1950

- 1 Unidentified Object fragment, plastic, machine made, Flat fragment of white hard plastic (post WWII).

- 1 Bottle fragment, leaded glass, molded, Possibly machine molded., bottle, colorless

- 1 Unidentified Object fragment, glass, very small broken shard, may also be small fragment of crystal quartz.

F.S.#: 27 Surface Collection 3050N 2000E

- 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, secondary, modified

F.S.#: 28 Surface Collection 2950N 2000E

TPQ: 1820

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

F.S.#: 29 Surface Collection 2300N 2000E

TPQ: 1762

- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1762), Creamware body sherd

- 1 Container fragment, glass, molded, unid container, colorless

F.S.#: 30, Transect I ST , Stratum I 3000N 2000E

- 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, tertiary

F.S.#: 31 Surface Collection 2600N 2000E

TPQ: 1780

- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1780), Pearlware body sherd shell edged

F.S.#: 32 Surface Collection 2500N 2050E

TPQ: 1840

- 1 Bottle fragment, glass, molded, Molded letters within post (1840) bottom: "...NTAL DISTILLING CO(mpany) / PHILADELPHIA PA . / D-18 37-..." Lettering indistinct. Liquor flask shape., bottle, liquor, amber

Context	Count and Description	
	1 Lithic fragment, quartz, Possibly utilized edge., flake, secondary, modified	
F.S.#: 33 Surface Collection	2650N 2050E	TPQ: 1840
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, Repetitive modified shell pattern, shallow even scalloped edge (1840), Whiteware rim sherd shell edged	
F.S.#: 34 Surface Collection	2450N 2050E	
	1 Lithic fragment, quartz, Possible utilized edge., flake, secondary	
F.S.#: 35 Surface Collection	3000N 2050E	
	1 Lithic fragment, quartz, chunk shatter., shatter	
	1 Lithic fragment, quartz, Possibly broken during manufacture., biface, projectile point	
F.S.#: 36 Surface Collection	2400N 2050E	TPQ: 1904
	2 Container fragment, glass, automatic machine, (1904), unid container, colorless	
F.S.#: 37 Surface Collection	2200N 2050E	TPQ: 1913
	2 Bottle fragment, soda lime glass, automatic machine, (1904), bottle, colorless	
	1 Lithic fragment, quartz, seriated edges., biface, projectile point, Unidentified	
	1 Bottle fragment, soda lime glass, automatic machine, (1904). Molded letters: "PINT" (1913), bottle, colorless, Molded Lettering	
	1 Bottle fragment, soda lime glass, automatic machine, (1904). Molded diamond pattern., bottle, colorless, Molded Pattern	
	1 Bottle fragment, soda lime glass, automatic machine, (1904), bottle, colorless	
	1 Bottle fragment, glass, automatic machine, (1904). Molded ribs near shoulder., bottle, soda, aqua, Molded Pattern	
F.S.#: 38 Surface Collection	2900N 2050E	
	1 Lithic fragment, quartz, shatter	
	1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, tertiary	
F.S.#: 39 Surface Collection	2350N 2050E	TPQ: 1939
	1 Oyster fragment, shell	

Context **Count and Description**

3 Bottle fragment, glass, automatic machine, (1904), bottle, colorless

1 Bottle fragment, glass, automatic machine, May be cup bottom based on seam (1880), but absence of bubbles or irregularities suggest automatic machine mold (1904). Molded lettering: "...42-1". Stippled base, and small (5mm) circular indentation on body near base may be valve mark (?), bottle, colorless

1 Bottle fragment, glass, automatic machine, Lightweight beverage bottle (1939), bottle, bright green

1 Bottle fragment, glass, molded, bottle, colorless

F.S.#: 40 Surface Collection 2850N 2050E

TPQ: 1820

1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, Discolored whiteware, no glaze on foot ring. (1820), Whiteware base sherd

F.S.#: 41 Surface Collection 2600N 2050E

TPQ: 1820

1 Container fragment, leaded glass, molded, Flat sided form, unid container, colorless

1 Bottle fragment, glass, mouth blown, (1730). Dark green glass produced until 1890., bottle, wine, dark green

1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, Thin; may be table or teaware. (1820), Whiteware rim sherd

F.S.#: 42 Surface Collection 2550N 2100E

TPQ: 1775

2 Container fragment, glass, mouth blown, Thick walls. Dark green aqua. Bottle or large jar?, unid container, aqua

1 Container fragment, leaded glass, molded, Flat sided form. Appears machine made or press molded (regular and no bubbles), unid container, colorless

1 Ceramic fragment, stoneware, wheel thrown, (1875). Salt glaze over some iron oxide., British Brown-Fulham body sherd

1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware body sherd hand painted

F.S.#: 43 Surface Collection 2450N 2100E

TPQ: 1828

1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1828), Whiteware body sherd transferprinted

1 Ceramic fragment, stoneware, wheel thrown, albany glaze on interior (1805), American Stoneware body sherd

2 Glassware fragment, leaded glass, molded, unid tableware, colorless

1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, tertiary

F.S.#: 44 Surface Collection 2400N 2100E

TPQ: 1904

Context	Count and Description	
	1 Bottle fragment, glass, automatic machine, (1904). Air vent (1885) in faint possible valve mark., bottle, aqua	
	2 Bottle fragment, glass, automatic machine, incomplete molded letters., bottle, aqua	
	1 Glassware fragment, glass, molded, unit container, colorless	
	1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, tertiary	
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware base sherd	
	1 Container fragment, glass, molded, dark aqua. Canning jar or bottle. Mouth blown or early semi-machine., unit container, aqua	
F.S.#: 45	Surface Collection	2400N 2100E
		TPQ: 1830
	1 Ceramic fragment, earthenware, (1830), Yellow Ware rim sherd	
F.S.#: 46	Surface Collection	2600N 2100E
		TPQ: 1805
	1 Ceramic fragment, stoneware, wheel thrown, Albany slip glaze on interior (1805), American Stoneware body sherd	
F.S.#: 47	Surface Collection	2450N 2100E
	1 Bottle fragment, glass, mouth blown, bottle, aqua	
F.S.#: 48	Surface Collection	2300N 2100E
		TPQ: 1820
	1 Ceramic fragment, stoneware, wheel thrown, albany glaze interior (1805), American Stoneware body sherd	
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1762), Creamware body sherd	
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware base sherd	
	1 Container fragment, glass, molded, no bubbles in body (later 19th c?), unit container, colorless	
	1 Tobacco pipe fragment, white ball clay, molded	
F.S.#: 49	Surface Collection	3000N 2100E
	1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, tertiary	
F.S.#: 50	Surface Collection	2350N 2100E
		TPQ: 1880

Context	Count and Description	
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware body sherd	
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, (1740), Jackfield-Type lid sherd	
	1 Lithic fragment, quartz, small waste., flake, tertiary	
	3 Bottle fragment, glass, molded, Appears early semi machine produced (1898), unid container, aqua	
	2 Bottle fragment, glass, molded, Appears early semi machine produced (1898). Dark aqua green. Incomplete molded letter., bottle, aqua, Molded Lettering	
	1 Container fragment, solarized glass, molded, mold seam. (1880), unid container, colorless	
F.S.#: 51	ST, Stratum I, Level 1 1400N 2100E	TPQ: 1904
	1 Bottle fragment, glass, automatic machine, (1904), unid container, colorless	
F.S.#: 52	ST, Stratum I, Level 1 1600N 2150E	
	1 Bottle fragment, glass, molded, bottle, amber	
	1 Window fragment, glass, unid flat, aqua	
F.S.#: 53	ST, Stratum I, Level 1 1550N 2125E	TPQ: 1730
	1 Bottle fragment, glass, mouth blown, (1730), bottle, wine, dark green	
F.S.#: 54	ST, Stratum I, Level 1 1750N 2125E	TPQ: 1821
	1 Bottle fragment, glass, mouth blown, Lettered plate on base (1821). "old" amber used until 1890. Molded letters: "S...", bottle, amber, Molded Lettering	
F.S.#: 55	ST, Stratum I, Level 1 0N 0E	TPQ: 1820
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware rim sherd	
F.S.#: 56	ST, Stratum I, Level 1 1550N 2150E	TPQ: 1904
	1 Bottle fragment, glass, molded, mouth blown or early semi machine (1898). Seam line., bottle, aqua	
	4 Bottle fragment, glass, automatic machine, (1904), bottle, liquor, amber	
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, annular whiteware, pastel blue and green lines (1820, annular décor suggests late 19th/ early 20thc), Whiteware body sherd slip decorated	

Context	Count and Description	
F.S.#: 57 ST , Stratum I, Level I 1750N 2150E	1 Ceramic fragment, stoneware, extremely glossy exterior glaze, implies utilitarian/utilities use and late 19thc period., Unidentified ware type body sherd	
F.S.#: 58 ST , Stratum I, Level 1 1800N 2150E	1 Nail fragment, iron, wire, (1885)	TPQ: 1915
	1 Container fragment, glass, automatic machine, cup bottom mold. "Straw" tint (arsenic/selenium glass, diagnostic of machine made c1915). Molded mark possibly of V in circle., jar, colorless	
	3 Container fragment, glass, automatic machine, "Straw" tint (arsenic/selenium glass, diagnostic of machine made c1915)., jar, colorless	
F.S.#: 59 ST , Stratum I, Level 1 1700N 2150E	1 Container fragment, glass, molded, unid container, aqua	
F.S.#: 60 Surface Collection 2950N 2150E	1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, tertiary	
F.S.#: 61 ST , Stratum I, Level 1 1700N 2125E	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware rim sherd	TPQ: 1820
F.S.#: 62 ST , Stratum I, Level 1 1900N 2150E	1 Ceramic fragment, earthenware, Redware body sherd slip decorated	
	1 Ceramic fragment, earthenware, clear lead glaze., Redware body sherd	
F.S.#: 63 Surface Collection 2250N 2150E	1...Ceramic fragment, stoneware, Albany slip glaze on buff body (1805)..American Stoneware body sherd	TPQ: 1805
F.S.#: 64 Surface Collection 2200N 2150E	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware body sherd	TPQ: 1820
F.S.#: 65 Surface Collection 2150N 2150E	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware body sherd	TPQ: 1904
	1 Ceramic fragment, stoneware, molded, (1745): Molded scalloped line., White Salt Glaze body sherd molded decoration	

Context Count and Description

- 1 Bottle fragment, glass, automatic machine, (1904) Stippled surface, bottle, colorless, Molded Pattern

F.S.#: 66 Surface Collection 2100N 2150E

- 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, tertiary
- 1 Ceramic fragment, stoneware, wheel thrown, geometric décor (1700), Westerwald/Rhenish body sherd incised

F.S.#: 67 Surface Collection 2450N 2150E**TPQ: 1820**

- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Ironstone/White Granite base sherd
- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Ironstone/White Granite body sherd
- 4 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Ironstone/White Granite body sherd

F.S.#: 68 Surface Collection 2400N 2150E

- 2 Bottle fragment, leaded glass, unidentified manufacture, Flared lip, ground interior surface (for glass stopper), bottle, colorless
- 5 Bottle fragment, glass, molded, bottle, aqua

F.S.#: 69 Surface Collection 2500N 2150E

- 1 Container fragment, leaded glass, molded, no bubbles implies later date, flat sided form., unid container, colorless
- 1 Brick fragment, ceramic, handmade, salt glazed surface.
- 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, Possible shatter., shatter

F.S.#: 70 Surface Collection 2350N 2200E**TPQ: 1820**

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

F.S.#: 71 Surface Collection 2600N 2200E

- 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, biface, projectile point, Unidentified

F.S.#: 72 Surface Collection 2550N 2200E**TPQ: 1820**

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

Context	Count and Description
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1 Lithic fragment, quartz, small waste., flake, tertiary, modified

F.S.#: 73 Surface Collection 2400N 2200E TPQ: 1840

2 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, Straight edged, lightly impressed repeating shell (1840).. Whiteware rim sherd shell edged

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

F.S.#: 74 Surface Collection 2050N 2200E

1 Lithic fragment, quartzite, flake, secondary

F.S.#: 75 Surface Collection 3050N 2200E TPQ: 1820

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

F.S.#: 76 ST , Stratum I, Level 1 1550N 2200E TPQ: 1904

1 Bottle fragment, glass, automatic machine, (1904). Stippled surface., bottle, colorless, Molded Pattern

F.S.#: 77 Surface Collection 2250N 2200E TPQ: 1745

1 Ceramic fragment, stoneware, molded, (1745), White Salt Glaze body sherd

1 Ceramic fragment, porcelain, cup or small bowl form., Chinese Export base sherd

F.S.#: 78 Surface Collection 2300N 2200E TPQ: 1775

1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware body sherd

1 Ceramic fragment, stoneware, wheel thrown, red bodied with iron oxide on exterior., Unidentified ware type body sherd

1 Tobacco pipe fragment, white ball clay, molded

1 Bottle fragment, glass, molded, bottle, amber

F.S.#: 79 Surface Collection 2100N 2150E

1 Unidentified Object fragment, graphite, machine made, machine or electrical part

1 Lithic fragment, unidentified, Volcanic tuff?, 45.8cm L X 34.8cm W, Brewerton

1 Bottle fragment, glass, automatic machine, lightweight beverage bottle (1939).. bottle, amber

Context Count and Description

- 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, secondary

F.S.#: 80 Surface Collection 3100N 2200E

- 1 Lithic fragment, chert, flake, secondary
- 2 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, tertiary
- 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, shatter

F.S.#: 81 Surface Collection 3150N 2200E

- 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, small waste., flake, tertiary

F.S.#: 82 ST, Stratum I, Level 1 1650N 2200E**TPQ: 1904**

- 1 Bottle fragment, glass, automatic machine, Suction scar (1904). Probably liquor bottle., bottle, amber
- 1 Ceramic fragment, stoneware, wheel thrown, Albany glazed interior (1805).. American Stoneware body sherd

F.S.#: 83 Surface Collection 1500N 2250E

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

F.S.#: 84 Surface Collection 2100N 2250E**TPQ: 1762**

- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1762), Creamware rim sherd
- 2 Glassware fragment, leaded glass, molded, Flat sided form, possibly pressed tableware (1825).. unid flat, colorless

F.S.#: 85, Transect I ST, Stratum 1 1900N 2250E**TPQ: 1864**

- 5 Tile, floor fragment, earthenware, machine made, pale pink bathroom tile., Unidentified ware type body sherd
- 1 Glassware fragment, soda lime glass, unidentified manufacture, thin fragment. (1864). unid tableware, colorless
- 3 Unidentified Object fragment, glass, unidentified manufacture, Light aqua plate glass. X 7cm H, unid flat, aqua
- 1 Brick fragment, ceramic, glazed fragment.

F.S.#: 86 ST, Stratum I, Level 1 1800N 2250E**TPQ: 1939**

- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware rim sherd molded decoration

Context	Count and Description	
	1 Window fragment, glass, unidentified manufacture, unid flat, colorless	
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, Redware body sherd	
	4 Bottle fragment, glass, automatic machine, lightweight beverage bottle (1939). Stippled surface., bottle, amber	
F.S.#: 87 ST , Stratum I, Level 1	3000N 2250E	
	1 Bottle fragment, glass, molded, Flatsided form. (1730, but probably later based on color), bottle, case, olive green	
F.S.#: 88 Surface Collection	2550N 2250E	TPQ: 1775
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware body sherd	
F.S.#: 89 Surface Collection	2350N 2250E	TPQ: 1825
	1 Lithic fragment, quartz, small waste., flake, tertiary	
	1 Glassware fragment, leaded glass, molded, seam lines. Possibly foot of small cordial-type glass (1825)., unid tableware, colorless	
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775). Angular, possibly octagonal, rim edge. Straight impressed shell. (1800), Pearlware rim sherd shell edged	
	2 Ceramic fragment, stoneware, unidentified manufacture, (1720), White Salt Glaze body sherd	
F.S.#: 90 Surface Collection	2250N 2250E	TPQ: 1820
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, pressed, (1775), Pearlware body sherd	
	1 Glassware fragment, leaded glass, molded, unid container, colorless	
	1 Bottle fragment, glass, molded, bottle, aqua	
	1 Glassware fragment, glass, unidentified manufacture, unid tableware, colorless	
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, Handle end attached to body fragment., Whiteware body sherd	
F.S.#: 91 Surface Collection	2050N 2250E	
	1 Bottle fragment, glass, mouth blown, Partially melted, start of kick suggests blown, either free or mold blown., bottle, aqua	
F.S.#: 92 Surface Collection	2000N 2250E	

Context **Count and Description**

- 1 Ceramic fragment, earthenware, Until 1800., Tin-glazed Earthenware body sherd hand painted

F.S.#: 93 Surface Collection 2500N 2250E**TPQ: 1820**

- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820). Whiteware rim sherd unidentified decoration
- 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, tertiary

F.S.#: 94 Surface Collection 2600N 2250E

- 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, secondary
- 1 Window fragment, glass, unid flat, colorless
- 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, tertiary
- 2 Ceramic fragment, stoneware, wheel thrown, (1675-into 19thc). Salt over thin iron oxide, interior salmon color., British Brown-Fulham body sherd

F.S.#: 95 Surface Collection 2450N 2250E

- 1 Bottle fragment, glass, mouth blown, Dark amber, rectangular form. Possibly liquor bottle., bottle, amber
- 1 Hardware, unidentified fragment, iron, wrought/forged, Tapering strap fragment., 90cm L

F.S.#: 96 ST, Stratum I, Level I 1750N 2325E**TPQ: 1830**

- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820). Discolored., Whiteware body sherd
- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, Blue line (1810). Discolored., Pearlware base sherd hand painted
- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, Chrome color (1830). Discolored., Whiteware body sherd hand painted

F.S.#: 97 ST, Stratum I, Level I 1550N 2300E

- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, dark brown lead glaze, lightly striated paste., Redware body sherd

F.S.#: 98 ST, Stratum I, Level I 1850N 2300E**TPQ: 1840**

- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820). Landscape as central motif surrounded by cross and dart edging. Stippling used to shade (1807). Heavy weight (serving tableware?), Whiteware base sherd transfer printed
- 1 Oyster Complete object, shell, 78.9cm L

Context	Count and Description
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820). Small diameter, cup or small bowl form., Porcellaneous base sherd
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware base sherd
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware body sherd
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1762), Creamware body sherd
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820) Straight rim, lightly impressed (1840).. Whiteware rim sherd shell edged
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1762). Leaf motif., Creamware body sherd molded decoration

F.S.#: 99 ST, Stratum I, Level 1 1750N 2300E

TPQ: 1885

- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, (1830), Bennington/Rockingham body sherd
- 1 Nail Complete object, iron, cut, (1815), 60.8cm L
- 1 Ceramic fragment, coarse earthenware, black glazed redware (1600), Redware body sherd
- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, Green transferprint (1828), shaded with stippling., Whiteware base sherd transferprinted
- 1 Nail fragment, iron, wire, (1885)
- 1 Ceramic fragment, stoneware, wheel thrown, (1705). Straight walled large vessel, possibly a storage jar., American Stoneware body sherd

F.S.#: 100 ST, Stratum I, Level 1 1850N 2325E

TPQ: 1825

- 1 Container fragment, leaded glass, pressed, (1825). Appears to be pressed tableware., unid container, colorless
- 1 Unidentified Object fragment, glass, unidentified manufacture, small shard., unid container, amber
- 1 Glassware fragment, leaded glass, thin, tableware or possibly chimney lamp., unid tableware, colorless
- 1 Ceramic fragment, coarse earthenware, handmade, thick walled hollow vessel., Colonoware body sherd
- 1 Ceramic fragment, coarse earthenware, unidentified manufacture, coarse redware with salt-like glaze, often used for utility pipes., Redware body sherd

F.S.#: 101 Surface Collection 2150N 2300E

TPQ: 1849

Context	Count and Description
	1 Minie Ball Complete object, lead, cast, Dropped/Unfired. Scrapes and notches taken out from base. The "cone cavity" has a small flat circular stamp at the apex with a five pointed star in center. Minie ball (1849).. 24.3cm L X 15cm W
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1762), Creamware body sherd
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware body sherd
	1 Ceramic fragment, stoneware, unidentified manufacture, (1720), White Salt Glaze body sherd
	1 Bottle fragment, glass, mouth blown, (1730), bottle, wine, dark green
	1 Glassware fragment, leaded glass, molded, unid tableware, colorless

F.S.#: 102 Surface Collection 2450N 2300E

- 1 Bottle fragment, glass, molded, bottle, aqua
- 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, broken tool, possibly scraper., uniface, retouched

F.S.#: 103 Surface Collection 2250N 2300E

TPQ: 1880

- 1 Bottle fragment, glass, molded, mold blown or early machine, bottle, aqua
- 3 Bottle fragment, glass, mouth blown, "olive" or "old" amber (until 1890)., bottle, amber
- 1 Bottle fragment, glass, molded, bottle, wine, olive green
- 1 Bottle fragment, solarized glass, molded, manganese glass (1880), bottle, colorless

F.S.#: 104 Surface Collection 2200N 2300E

TPQ: 1775

- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775) straight walled form with small diameter., Pearlware base sherd
- 1 Ceramic fragment, coarse earthenware, white slip covered entire interior, clear lead glaze interior and exterior. Thin small hollow form, like a small utilitarian bowl. Red bodied slipware (1750 into 19thc)., Redware rim sherd slip decorated
- 1 Ceramic fragment, coarse earthenware, white slip covered entire interior, clear lead glaze interior and exterior. Heavy hollow form, like mixing bowl or dairy pan. Red bodied slipware (1750 into 19thc)., Redware rim sherd slip decorated

F.S.#: 105 Surface Collection 2050N 2300E

TPQ: 1820

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

Context	Count and Description
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- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware body sherd
- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, (1740), Jackfield-Type body sherd
- 1 Tobacco pipe fragment, white ball clay, molded, most common 1710-1750.

F.S.#: 106 Surface Collection 2400N 2300E

- 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, possibly resharpened. X 17cm W
- 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, secondary

F.S.#: 107 Surface Collection 2300N 2300E

TPQ: 1775

- 1 Bottle fragment, glass, free blown, cobalt., bottle, blue
- 2 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware body sherd
- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1762), Creamware body sherd

F.S.#: 108 ST, Stratum I, Level 1 1800N 2325E

TPQ: 1864

- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1845), Whiteware rim sherd flow printed
- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware body sherd
- 1 Container fragment, soda lime glass, (1864), unid container, colorless, Acid Etched
- 1 Window fragment, glass X 1.6cm H, unid flat, colorless
- 2 Bottle fragment, glass, free blown, until c1860., bottle, wine, olive green
- 1 Bottle fragment, glass, mold blown, pharmaceutical vial/bottle, aqua
- 2 Nail fragment, iron, unidentified manufacture, Corroded, cut or wrought.
- 5 Brick fragment, ceramic
- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware rim sherd

F.S.#: 109 Surface Collection 3200N 2300E

Context	Count and Description
	1 Lithic fragment, quartz, tool made by retouching edge of chunk shatter., biface, expedient

F.S.#: 110 Surface Collection 2100N 2300E

TPQ: 1730

- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, black glazed redware (1600-1830), Redware body sherd
- 1 Bottle fragment, glass, mold blown, olive or "old" amber (until 1890), mold-blown (1730) bottle glass., bottle, amber

F.S.#: 111 Surface Collection 2350N 2300E

- 1 Glassware fragment, leaded glass, molded

F.S.#: 112 Surface Collection 2950N 2300E

- 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, core
- 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, secondary
- 3 Lithic fragment, quartz, small waste, shatter

F.S.#: 113 ST, Stratum I, Level 1 3050N 2300E

- 1 Lithic fragment, quartzite, shatter
- 1 Lithic fragment, greenstone, tip missing
- 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, secondary
- 2 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, tertiary
- 3 Lithic fragment, quartz, shatter

F.S.#: 114 ST, Stratum I, Level 1 3000N 2300E

- 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, secondary
- 2 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, tertiary
- 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, tertiary
- 7 Lithic fragment, quartz, shatter

Context	Count and Description
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1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, primary

F.S.#: 115 Surface Collection 2900N 2300E TPQ: 1820

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

1 Lithic fragment, quartz, Possibly bifurcate., biface, projectile point, Unidentified

1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, secondary

1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, tertiary

2 Lithic fragment, quartz, shatter

1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, secondary

F.S.#: 116 Surface Collection 3000N 2300E

1 Lithic fragment, quartz, shatter

1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, tertiary, Bifacially thinning flake

5 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, secondary

F.S.#: 117 Surface Collection 1950N 2350E

1 Ceramic fragment, coarse earthenware, Redware body sherd

F.S.#: 118 Surface Collection 3050N 2350E

1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, tertiary

1 Lithic fragment, quartz, shatter

1 Lithic fragment, chert, flake, secondary

1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, secondary

F.S.#: 119 Surface Collection 3000N 2350E TPQ: 1864

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

Context	Count and Description
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- 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, shatter
- 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, fragmentary., biface
- 1 Lithic fragment, quartzite, flake, tertiary, Bifacially thinning flake
- 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, secondary
- 2 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, tertiary

F.S.#: 120 Surface Collection 2900N 2350E

- 1 Lithic fragment, chert, flake, secondary
- 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, tertiary
- 2 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, secondary
- 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, biface
- 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, primary

F.S.#: 121 Surface Collection 2100N 2350E

- 1 Bottle fragment, glass, mouth blown, (1730), bottle, wine, olive green

F.S.#: 122 Surface Collection 2150N 2350E

TPQ: 1762

- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1762), Creamware body sherd

F.S.#: 123 Surface Collection 2300N 2350E

TPQ: 1775

- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware body sherd
- 1 Bottle fragment, glass, free blown, until 1860., bottle, wine, dark green
- 1 Container fragment, glass, mouth blown, und container, colorless

F.S.#: 124 Surface Collection 2050N 2350E

TPQ: 1820

- 2 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware body sherd

Context	Count and Description	
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware base sherd hand painted	
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware body sherd	
F.S.#: 125	Surface Collection 2350N 2350E	TPQ: 1775
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware body sherd	
	1 Ceramic fragment, coarse earthenware, black lead glaze., Redware base sherd	
F.S.#: 126	Surface Collection 1900N 2350E	TPQ: 1898
	1 Bottle fragment, gold, machine made, (1898), bottle, amber	
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware body sherd	
	1 Ceramic fragment, stoneware, wheel thrown, salt over iron oxide., German Stoneware body sherd	
	1 Ceramic fragment, coarse earthenware, heavy., Redware body sherd	
F.S.#: 127	Surface Collection 3100N 2350E	
	1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, secondary	
	1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, tertiary	
F.S.#: 128	Surface Collection 2950N 2350E	TPQ: 1904
	1 Glassware fragment, glass, thick plate glass, cracked., unid flat, colorless	
	1 Lithic fragment, quartzite, flake, secondary	
	2 Bottle fragment, glass, automatic machine, (1904), bottle, amber	
	2 Bottle fragment, glass, automatic machine, (1904), bottle, amber	
	1 Lithic fragment, quartzite, flake, secondary, retouched	
F.S.#: 129	Surface Collection 2850N 2350E	TPQ: 1820
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware body sherd	

Context	Count and Description
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1 Lithic fragment, quartzite, flake, primary

1 Lithic fragment, quartzite, flake, secondary

1 Lithic fragment, quartzite, flake, tertiary

F.S.#: 130 Surface Collection 2000N 2400E

TPQ: 1780

1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1780), Pearlware rim sherd shell edged

1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware body sherd

F.S.#: 131 Surface Collection 1750N 2400E

1 Bottle fragment, glass, mold blown, flat sided form., bottle, aqua

F.S.#: 132 Surface Collection 2050N 2400E

TPQ: 1780

1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware body sherd

1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1780), Pearlware rim sherd shell edged

F.S.#: 133 Surface Collection 2550N 2400E

TPQ: 1820

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

1 Glassware fragment, leaded glass, molded, unid container, colorless

2 Bottle fragment, glass, molded, bottle, colorless

3 Glassware fragment, leaded glass, molded, bottle, aqua

1 Bottle fragment, glass, free blown, Until 1860., bottle, aqua

1 Lithic fragment, quartz, "Expanding stem", biface, projectile point, Unidentified

F.S.#: 134 Surface Collection 2400N 2400E

1 Bottle fragment, glass, free blown, olive or "old" amber., bottle, wine, amber

1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, primary

Context	Count and Description	
	1 Mirror fragment, glass, silver backed., unid flat	
	1 Glassware fragment, leaded glass, molded, unid flat, colorless	
F.S.#: 135	Surface Collection	1850N 2400E
		TPQ: 1820
	1 Ceramic fragment, coarse earthenware, Redware body sherd	
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, (1820), Porcellaneous body sherd	
	1 Tile, floor fragment, ceramic, "sanitary" tile or modern., Porcellaneous	
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware body sherd	
F.S.#: 136	Surface Collection	2200N 2400E
	1 Ceramic fragment, coarse earthenware, Black glazed redware (1600-1830), Redware body sherd	
F.S.#: 137	Surface Collection	2600N 2400E
		TPQ: 1820
	1 Ceramic fragment, stoneware, wheel thrown, (1805) Albany glaze, American Stoneware body sherd	
	3 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820). Printed maker's mark: "...SA...". Whiteware body sherd	
F.S.#: 138	Surface Collection	2450N 2400E
		TPQ: 1820
	1 Bottle fragment, glass, molded, Possibly a plate mold., pharmaceutical vial/bottle, aqua	
F.S.#: 139	Surface Collection	3000N 2400E
	1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, tertiary	
F.S.#: 140	Surface Collection	2500N 2400E
	1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, secondary	
	1 Mirror fragment, glass, Silver backing., unid flat	
F.S.#: 141	Surface Collection	2700N 2400E
	2 Lithic fragment, chert, small waste., flake, tertiary	
	1 Lithic fragment, quartz, small waste., flake, tertiary	

Context Count and Description

F.S.#: 142 Surface Collection 2650N 2400E**TPQ: 1828**

- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1828), Whiteware rim sherd transferprinted
- 1 Glassware fragment, glass, molded, small shard., unid flat, aqua
- 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, secondary
- 2 Lithic fragment, quartz, shatter

F.S.#: 143 Surface Collection 2950N 2400E

- 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, Flake in process of being formed into stemmed point. Unfinished (not bifacial), flake, secondary, projectile point
- 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, secondary, expedient
- 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, secondary
- 2 Lithic Fragment, quartz, flake, tertiary

F.S.#: 144 Surface Collection 2900N 2400E

- 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, Ovate uniface knife., 67.2cm L X 80.3cm WX 30.5cm H, uniface, knife

F.S.#: 145 Surface Collection 2800N 2450E**TPQ: 1880**

- 2 Bottle fragment, glass, mouth blown, bottle, amber
- 1 Bottle fragment, solarized glass, molded, (1880), bottle, colorless
- 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, secondary, modified
- 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, secondary
- 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, shatter

F.S.#: 146 Surface Collection 2150N 2450E**TPQ: 1820**

- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware base sherd
- 1 Ceramic fragment, stoneware, wheel thrown, Albany glaze (1805), American Stoneware body sherd

Context	Count and Description
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1 Glassware fragment, soda lime glass, molded, (1864), unid container, colorless

1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820). Two molded lines of rope-like cables., Whiteware rim sherd molded decoration

F.S.#: 147 Surface Collection 1900N 2450E

1 Lithic fragment, slate, flake, secondary

F.S.#: 148 Surface Collection 2000N 2450E TPQ: 1775

1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware body sherd

1 Bottle fragment, glass, mouth blown, (1730), bottle, wine, dark green

2 Glassware fragment, leaded glass, molded, possibly pressed., unid flat, colorless

F.S.#: 149 Surface Collection 1950N 2450E TPQ: 1898

1 Bottle fragment, glass, semi-automatic machine, (1898), bottle, amber

1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware body sherd

F.S.#: 150 Surface Collection 2100N 2450E TPQ: 1864

1 Glassware fragment, soda lime glass, molded, (1864), unid flat, colorless

1 Ceramic fragment, stoneware, wheel thrown, Albany glaze (1805), American Stoneware body sherd

F.S.#: 151 Surface Collection 2250N 2450E TPQ: 1795

1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, Speckled blue band, mocha (1795)? Straight walled vessel, mug/canister?, Pearlware body sherd hand painted

F.S.#: 152 Surface Collection 1800N 2450E

1 Unidentified Object fragment, ivory, Flat fragment with small ridge on one side.

1 Oyster fragment, shale

1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware body sherd

3 Glassware fragment, glass, molded, unid container, colorless

F.S.#: 153 Surface Collection 2050N 2450E TPQ: 1775

Context	Count and Description
	1 Bottle fragment, glass, molded, bottle, aqua
	1 Glassware fragment, leaded glass, molded, unid flat, colorless
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware body, sherd

F.S.#: 154 Surface Collection 1900N 2450E

TPQ: 1890

- 1 Brick fragment, ceramic, Pressed brick, cylindrical voids on body to reduce mass.
- 1 Tobacco pipe fragment, white ball clay, molded, oval in cross-section.
- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775). Foot-ring., Pearlware base sherd
- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820). Fugitive overglaze transfer, possibly decal (1890)., Whiteware rim sherd decalcomania
- 1 Ceramic fragment, stoneware, molded, also "Egyptian black" (1750-1830). Form part of a tea service. Molded décor of acanthus leaves., Black Basalt base sherd molded decoration
- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, rounded vessel, bowl or teapot?, Jackfield-Type body sherd
- 1 Bottle fragment, soda lime glass, unidentified manufacture, (1884), bottle, colorless

F.S.#: 155 Surface Collection 2650N 2450E

- 1 Ceramic fragment, stoneware, wheel thrown, Frechen, salt over iron oxide., German Stoneware body sherd
- 1 Glassware fragment, leaded glass, molded, unid tableware, colorless
- 1 Glassware fragment, glass, molded, unid tableware, colorless
- 2 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, secondary
- 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, secondary, modified
- 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, shatter

F.S.#: 156 Surface Collection 2850N 2450E

- 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, crystal quartz., flake, tertiary, Bifacially thinning flake

Context	Count and Description
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1 Lithic fragment, quartz, shatter

2 Lithic fragment, quartz, cortical flake used as expedient cutting edge. Fragments crossmend., flake, primary, expedient

F.S.#: 157 Surface Collection 3000N 2450E

1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, secondary

1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, tertiary

1 Glassware fragment, glass, molded, curved edge., unid flat, colorless

F.S.#: 158 Surface Collection 2600N 2450E

1 Bottle fragment, glass, molded, bottle, colorless

2 Bottle fragment, glass, molded, mold seams present. Possibly machine molded (1898), bottle, aqua

1 Bottle fragment, leaded glass, molded, bottle, colorless

1 Lithic fragment, quartz, possible small flake., flake, tertiary

F.S.#: 159 Surface Collection 2900N 2450E

2 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, tertiary

F.S.#: 160 Surface Collection 2750N 2450E

1 Lithic fragment, quartz, shatter

1 Lithic fragment, jasper, flake, secondary

1 Glassware fragment, glass, unid tableware, colorless

F.S.#: 161 Surface Collection 2700N 2450E

2 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, tertiary

F.S.#: 162 Surface Collection 2550N 2450E

TPQ: 1820

1 Glassware fragment, leaded glass, molded, flat sided form., unid container, colorless

Context	Count and Description	
	1 Glassware fragment, soda lime glass, molded, (1864), unid container, colorless	
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware base sherd	
F.S.#: 163 Surface Collection	1800N 2500E	TPQ: 1775
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware base sherd	
F.S.#: 164 Surface Collection	2250N 2500E	
	1 Lithic Complete object, quartz, small drill-type tool. Small flake knapped into biface with small spur.; 19cm L, biface, drill	
F.S.#: 165 Surface Collection	2150N 2500E	TPQ: 1820
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, Even scalloped rim with molded shell edging., Unidentified ware type rim sherd shell edged	
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware base sherd	
F.S.#: 166 Surface Collection	1850N 2500E	TPQ: 1740
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1762).. Creamware base sherd enameled	
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, (1740), Jackfield-Type body sherd	
	5 Stone, architectural fragment, sandstone, red sandstone fragments, possibly architectural.	
F.S.#: 167 Surface Collection	2000N 2500E	TPQ: 1820
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware body sherd	
F.S.#: 168 Surface Collection	1950N 2500E	
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775). Spalled, unidentified blue décor., Pearlware body sherd unidentified decoration	
	1 Tobacco pipe fragment, white ball clay, molded	
F.S.#: 169 Surface Collection	3100N 2500E	TPQ: 1820
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, (1740), Jackfield-Type body sherd	
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware body sherd	
F.S.#: 170 Surface Collection	2500N 2500E	

Context	Count and Description
	1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, secondary
F.S.#: 171 Surface Collection 2900N 2500E	1 Lithic fragment, Basalt, flake, primary
F.S.#: 172 Surface Collection 2800N 2500E	3 Lithic fragment, quartz, shatter
F.S.#: 173 Surface Collection 3150N 2500E	1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, tertiary
F.S.#: 174 Surface Collection 3000N 2500E	1 Lithic fragment, chert, Broken, possibly base of projectile point., biface
F.S.#: 175 Surface Collection 2750N 2500E	1 Lithic fragment, quartz, biface
F.S.#: 176 Surface Collection 2950N 2500E	3 Lithic fragment, quartz, fragmentary biface tools, possibly small knives., biface
F.S.#: 177 Surface Collection 2600N 2500E	1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, tertiary 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, secondary
F.S.#: 178 Surface Collection 2850N 2500E	1 Lithic fragment, quartz, small waste., flake, tertiary
F.S.#: 179 Surface Collection 2650N 2500E	2 Bottle fragment, glass, Possibly mouth blown., bottle, aqua
F.S.#: 180 Surface Collection 2200N 2550E	1 Ceramic fragment, stoneware, wheel thrown, (1675), British Brown-Fulham body sherd 1 Ceramic fragment, stoneware, wheel thrown, Clear chatter marks on base., German Stoneware base sherd

Context	Count and Description	
	1 Ceramic fragment, porcelain, (1768), Hard Paste body sherd enameted	
	1 Bottle fragment, glass, molded, Appears mold blown or early machine molded (pin point bubbles), bottle, aqua	
F.S.#: 181	Surface Collection 1900N 2550E	TPQ: 1939
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, glossy black glazed redware., Redware body sherd	
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware body sherd	
	1 Bottle fragment, glass, machine made, light weight beverage bottle (1939), stippled patem., bottle, colorless	
	1 Bottle fragment, glass, molded, appears machine made (1904), bottle, aqua	
F.S.#: 182	Surface Collection 1800N 2550E	TPQ: 1954
	2 Bottle fragment, glass, automatic machine, suction scar. Small oval based bottle. Molded marks on base: "... (I) 3 / ...17" (I within an "O"...Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo, OH, mark used c. 1954 to the present), bottle, colorless	
	1 Bottle fragment, glass, molded, bottle, aqua	
F.S.#: 183	Surface Collection 2150N 2550E	TPQ: 1820
	1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, primary	
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware body sherd	
	1 Window fragment, glass X 2.2cm H, unid flat, colorless	
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware body sherd	
F.S.#: 184	Surface Collection 2400N 2550E	TPQ: 1880
	1 Bottle fragment, solarized glass, molded, (1880), bottle, colorless	
F.S.#: 185	Surface Collection 2000N 2550E	TPQ: 1820
	1 Bottle fragment, glass, molded, olive or "old" amber (until 1890), bottle, liquor, amber	
	1 Ceramic fragment, coarse earthenware, crock or planing pot form., Redware rim sherd	
	2 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware body sherd	

Context Count and Description

- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1762), Creamware body sherd
- 1 Bottle fragment, glass, molded, olive or "old" amber (until 1890), bottle, amber
- 1 Oyster fragment, shell
- 2 Ceramic fragment, stoneware, wheel thrown, (1705), American Stoneware body sherd

F.S.#: 186 Surface Collection 2050N 2550E TPQ: 1820

- 1 Bottle fragment, glass, molded, bottle, aqua
- 5 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware body sherd
- 3 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware body sherd
- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware body sherd

F.S.#: 187 Surface Collection 2300N 2550E TPQ: 1775

- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware body sherd

F.S.#: 188 Surface Collection 2100N 2550E TPQ: 1820

- 1 Lithic Complete object, quartzite, Heavily re-sharpened stemmed point, 46.4cm L X 22.5cm W X 8.8cm H, biface, projectile point, Unidentified
- 2 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware body sherd
- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, blue line parallel to rim (1810), Pearlware rim sherd hand painted

F.S.#: 189 Surface Collection 1950N 2550E TPQ: 1800

- 1 Bottle fragment, glass, unidentified manufacture, bottle, olive green
- 1 Bottle fragment, glass, molded, bottle, colorless
- 1 Bottle fragment, glass, mouth blown, "old" or olive amber (until 1890), Post bottom mold, bottle, amber
- 1 Ceramic fragment, stoneware, wheel thrown, (1705), American Stoneware body sherd
- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, even scallop, impressed (1800), Pearlware rim sherd shell edged

Context	Count and Description	
F.S.#: 190	Surface Collection	2350N 2550E
	1	Ceramic fragment, stoneware, wheel thrown, Salt over iron oxide., British Brown-Fulham body sherd
	1	Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, black glazed redware (1600-1830)., Redware handle sherd
F.S.#: 191	Surface Collection	1850N 2550E
	1	Bottle fragment, glass, mouth blown, Old or olive amber, until 1890., bottle, amber
F.S.#: 192	Surface Collection	2250N 2550E
		TPQ: 1775
	1	Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware base sherd
F.S.#: 193	Surface Collection	3050N 2550E
	1	Lithic fragment, quartz, small waste, flake, tertiary
F.S.#: 194	Surface Collection	2450N 2550E
	1	Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, secondary
F.S.#: 195	Surface Collection	2550N 2550E
		TPQ: 1820
	1	Bottle fragment, glass, molded, bottle, amber
	1	Ceramic fragment, stoneware, wheel thrown, American stoneware with interior dark (albany?) glaze (1805)., American Stoneware body sherd
	1	Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware rim sherd
F.S.#: 196	Surface Collection	2750N 2550E
		TPQ: 1820
	1	Lithic fragment, quartz, Possible shatter., shatter
	1	Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware body sherd
F.S.#: 197	Surface Collection	2800N 2550E
		TPQ: 1730
	1	Bottle fragment, glass, molded, Possibly semi machine (1898)., bottle, aqua
	1	Bottle fragment, glass, mold blown, (1730), bottle, wine, olive green
F.S.#: 198	Surface Collection	3000N 2550E
		TPQ: 1820

Context	Count and Description
	1 Lithic fragment, Basalt, flake, primary
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, molded, even scallop, embossed shell (1820), Whiteware rim sherd
F.S.#: 199 Surface Collection	2850N 2550E
	TPQ: 1898
	1 Container fragment, glass, molded, unid container, aqua
	1 Container fragment, glass, semi-automatic machine, valve mark on base (indicates press and mold machine 1898 and later). Canning jar or bottle., unid container, aqua
	1 Container fragment, glass, molded, canning jar or bottle., unid container, aqua
F.S.#: 200 Surface Collection	2900N 2550E
	1 Bottle fragment, glass, mouth blown, bottle, aqua
F.S.#: 201 Surface Collection	3100N 2550E
	1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, tertiary
	1 Lithic fragment, quartz, shatter
F.S.#: 202 Surface Collection	2750N 2550E
	TPQ: 1820
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1780), Pearlware rim sherd shell edged
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820). Border pattern with fish roe band and diaper motifs., Whiteware rim sherd transferprinted
	1 Bottle fragment, glass, molded, bottle, aqua
	1 Bottle fragment, glass, mouth blown, bottle, wine, olive green
F.S.#: 203 Surface Collection	2200N 2600E
	TPQ: 1840
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware body sherd transferprinted
	1 Tobacco pipe fragment, white ball clay, molded
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware rim sherd
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, straight rim, impressed (1840), Whiteware rim sherd

Context	Count and Description
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- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, even scallop, impressed (1800), Pearlware rim sherd shell edged
- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware body sherd
- 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, biface, projectile point, Unidentified

F.S.#: 204 Surface Collection 1850N 2600E TPQ: 1920

- 1 Bottle fragment, glass, molded, bottle, colorless
- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, Unidentified ware type body sherd
- 3 Bottle fragment, glass, automatic machine, Molded letters: "(LIN)G CO.CO..." , "PATENTED J" , "EESB..." on base. (1920), bottle, soda, aqua
- 1 Bottle fragment, glass, automatic machine, (1904), bottle, olive green

F.S.#: 205 Surface Collection 1750N 2600E

- 1 Bottle fragment, glass, mouth blown, bottle, wine, olive green

F.S.#: 206 Surface Collection 2000N 2600E TPQ: 1820

- 3 Ceramic fragment, stoneware, wheel thrown, (1705), American Stoneware body sherd
- 2 Bottle fragment, glass, molded, bottle, colorless
- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware body sherd

F.S.#: 207 Surface Collection 1800N 2600E

- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware body sherd
- 1 Glassware fragment, glass, molded, unid flat, colorless

F.S.#: 208 Surface Collection 2150N 2600E TPQ: 1950

- 1 Ceramic fragment, porcelain, Chinese Export base sherd
- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, brown dendritic over olive green band. (1795), Pearlware body sherd mocha/dendritic
- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, Pearlware body sherd unidentified decoration

Context	Count and Description
	1 Ceramic fragment, coarse earthenware, mottled lead glaze., Redware body sherd cordoned
	1 Bottle fragment, glass, molded, bottle, aqua
	1 Unidentified Object fragment, plastic, machine made, 1950. Hard plastic, cup cap?
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware body sherd
F.S.#: 209	Surface Collection 2300N 2600E
	1 Ceramic fragment, stoneware, wheel thrown, albany glaze interior (1805), American Stoneware body sherd
F.S.#: 210	Surface Collection 2100N 2600E TPQ: 1820
	2 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware body sherd
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware body sherd
F.S.#: 211	Surface Collection 1900N 2600E TPQ: 1775
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1762), Creamware body sherd
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware body sherd
	3 Bottle fragment, soda lime glass, molded, (1864)
	1 Lithic fragment, quartz, shatter
F.S.#: 212	Surface Collection 2400N 2600E TPQ: 1730
	1 Ceramic fragment, coarse earthenware, black-glazed redware (1600-1830), Redware base sherd
	1 Bottle fragment, glass, mouth blown, (1730), bottle, wine, olive green
F.S.#: 213	Surface Collection 2050N 2600E TPQ: 1820
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware body sherd
	8 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware body sherd
F.S.#: 214	Surface Collection 1950N 2600E TPQ: 1820

<i>Context</i>	<i>Count and Description</i>
	5 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware body sherd
	2 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware body sherd
	1 Container fragment, glass, automatic machine, (1904); unid container; colorless
F.S.#: 215	Surface Collection 2350N 2600E TPQ: 1904
	1 Bottle fragment, glass, automatic machine, (1904), bottle, colorless
F.S.#: 216	Surface Collection 2250N 2350E
	1 Bottle fragment, glass, free blown, bottle, wine, dark green
F.S.#: 217	Surface Collection 2600N 2600E TPQ: 1775
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware body sherd
	1 Bottle fragment, glass, mouth blown, "old" amber, until 1890., bottle, amber
	1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, secondary
F.S.#: 218	Surface Collection 2650N 2600E
	1 Bottle fragment, stoneware, wheel thrown, (1675). Salt over iron oxide., British Brown-Fulham body sherd
F.S.#: 219	Surface Collection 2500N 2600E
	1 Bottle fragment, leaded glass, molded, bottle, colorless
	1 Bottle fragment, glass, mouth blown, "old" amber, until 1890., bottle, amber
	1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, primary
F.S.#: 220	Surface Collection 2200N 2650E TPQ: 1775
	1 Ceramic fragment, stoneware, wheel thrown, dark gray homogenous paste., Unidentified ware type body sherd
	1 Bottle fragment, glass, molded, bottle, amber
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware base sherd

<i>Context</i>	<i>Count and Description</i>	
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware body sherd hand painted	
F.S.#: 221	Surface Collection	1950N 2650E
		TPQ: 1820
	6 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware body sherd	
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware body sherd hand painted	
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware body sherd	
	2 Bottle fragment, glass, molded, bottle, aqua	
F.S.#: 222	Surface Collection	1700N 2650E
		TPQ: 1775
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware body sherd	
	1 Bottle fragment, glass, free blown, bottle, wine, dark green	
	1 Glassware fragment, glass, molded, unid container, colorless	
F.S.#: 223	Surface Collection	2150N 2650E
	1 Oyster fragment, shell	
F.S.#: 224	Surface Collection	1850N 2650E
	1 Bottle fragment, glass, molded, (1730), bottle, wine, dark green	
F.S.#: 225	Surface Collection	1900N 2650E
	1 Bottle fragment, glass, mold seam, thin, bottle, aqua	
	4 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware body sherd	
F.S.#: 226	Surface Collection	2250N 2650E
		TPQ: 1780
	2 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1762), Creamware body sherd	
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1780), Pearlware rim sherd shell edged	
F.S.#: 227	Surface Collection	2300N 2650E
		TPQ: 1775
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware body sherd	

Context	Count and Description
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6 Ceramic fragment, porcelain, (1788), Hard Paste body sherd

F.S.#: 228 Surface Collection 2000N 2650E TPQ: 1864

- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1780), Pearlware rim sherd shell edged
- 2 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware body sherd hand painted
- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware rim sherd hand painted
- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware base sherd
- 7 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware body sherd
- 1 Bottle fragment, soda lime glass, molded, (1864), bottle, colorless
- 1 Lithic fragment, Basalt, flake, tertiary

F.S.#: 229 Surface Collection 2050N 2650E TPQ: 1904

- 1 Ceramic fragment, porcelain, Chinese Export body sherd
- 1 Container fragment, glass, automatic machine, (1904), Caning jar or bottle, unid container, colorless

F.S.#: 230 Surface Collection 1950N 2700E TPQ: 1820

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

F.S.#: 231 Surface Collection 1900N 2700E

- 4 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware body sherd
- 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, biface, projectile point, Unidentified

F.S.#: 232 Surface Collection 2000N 2700E TPQ: 1820

- 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Straight walled form, Whiteware rim sherd
- 1 Bottle fragment, glass, mold blown, "old" or olive amber, used until 1890, bottle, amber
- 1 Lithic fragment, chert, flake, tertiary

<i>Context</i>	<i>Count and Description</i>		
F.S.#: 233	Surface Collection	2150N 2700E	TPQ: 1775
	1	Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware rim sherd	
	1	Bottle fragment, glass, mold blown, bottle, wine, olive green	
F.S.#: 234	Surface Collection	1850N 2700E	TPQ: 1820
	1	Mammal fragment, tooth	
	1	Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware rim sherd hand painted	
F.S.#: 235	Surface Collection	2350N 2700E	TPQ: 1783
	1	Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1783), Pearlware base sherd transferprinted	
	1	Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware body sherd	
F.S.#: 236	Surface Collection	2050N 2700E	
	1	Bottle fragment, glass, mouth blown; Rectangular form with chamfered corners, pharmaceutical vial/bottle, aqua	
	1	Bottle fragment, glass, mouth blown, "Old" or olive amber, until 1890., bottle, amber	
	1	Pipe, plumbing/drainage fragment, coarse earthenware, redware with large sandy inclusions.	
F.S.#: 237	Surface Collection	2200N 2700E	TPQ: 1762
	1	Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1762). Extremely small sherd., Creamware body sherd	
F.S.#: 238	Surface Collection	2950N 2700E	
	1	Lithic fragment, quartz, biface, projectile point, Unidentified	
	1	Container fragment, glass, molded, possibly semi machine (1898), jar, aqua	
	1	Lithic fragment, jasper, flake, tertiary, modified	
F.S.#: 239	Surface Collection	2950N 2750E	TPQ: 1820
	1	Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware rim sherd transferprinted	
F.S.#: 240	Surface Collection	1750N 2750E	TPQ: 1775

Context	Count and Description	
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware body sherd	
	1 Lithic fragment, quartz, Broken, possibly large chopper type tool., biface	
F.S.#: 241	Surface Collection 1900N 2750E	
	1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, secondary	
F.S.#: 242	Surface Collection 1700N 2750E	TPQ: 1820
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1780), Pearlware rim sherd shell edged	
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware body sherd	
	1 Ceramic fragment, stoneware, wheel thrown, (1705), American Stoneware body sherd	
	1 Bottle fragment, glass, molded, mold seam., bottle, colorless	
	1 Oyster fragment, shell	
F.S.#: 243	Surface Collection 1950N 2800E	
	1 Stone, unidentified fragment, quartz, extremely small angular quartz pebble, impossible to evaluate as a lithic.	
F.S.#: 244	Surface Collection 2100N 2800E	TPQ: 1820
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware body sherd	
	1 Ceramic fragment, coarse earthenware, clear lead glaze., Redware rim sherd	
F.S.#: 245	Surface Collection 2050N 2800E	TPQ: 1775
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware body sherd	
F.S.#: 246	Surface Collection 2200N 2800E	
	1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, secondary	
F.S.#: 247	Surface Collection 2150N 2800E	TPQ: 1820
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), Whiteware body sherd	
	1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware body sherd	

Context Count and Description

1 Ceramic fragment, stoneware, wheel thrown, (1705), American Stoneware body sherd

F.S.#: 248 Surface Collection 1950N 2800E

1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1762), Creamware body sherd

1 Lithic fragment, quartz, shatter

F.S.#: 249 Surface Collection 1700N 2800E

TPQ: 1775

1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware body sherd

F.S.#: 250 Surface Collection 1850N 2800E

1 Lithic fragment, quartz, exhausted core?, shatter

F.S.#: 251 Surface Collection 2400N 2800E

TPQ: 1775

1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware body sherd

F.S.#: 252 Surface Collection 2350N 2800E

1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1775), Pearlware body sherd

1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, secondary

F.S.#: 253 Surface Collection 1700N 2850E

1 Avian Complete object, bone, avian long bone, quill spurs., 83cm L

F.S.#: 254 Surface Collection 1750N 2850E

1 Lithic fragment, unidentified, flake, secondary

F.S.#: 255 Surface Collection 1800N 2850E

1 Lithic fragment, unidentified, biface, projectile point, Unidentified

F.S.#: 256 Surface Collection 1850N 2850E

1 Pipe, plumbing/drainage fragment, coarse earthenware

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

F.S.#: 257 Surface Collection 2050N 2850E

Context	Count and Description
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- | | |
|--|---|
| | 1 Lithic fragment, unidentified, long stemmed point with short broad blade., biface, projectile point, Unidentified |
|--|---|

F.S.#: 258 Surface Collection 2100N 2850E

- | | |
|--|---|
| | 1 Bottle fragment, glass, mold blown, (1730), bottle, wine, olive green |
|--|---|

F.S.#: 259 Surface Collection 2150N 2850E

- | | |
|--|--|
| | 1 Ceramic fragment, coarse earthenware, (1830), Bennington/Rockingham body sherd |
| | 2 Ceramic fragment, stoneware, wheel thrown, one fragment body reduced to a red color. (1705), American Stoneware body sherd |
| | 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, small waste., flake, tertiary |

F.S.#: 260 Surface Collection 2200N 2850E

- | | |
|--|--|
| | 2 Lithic fragment, quartz, small waste., flake, tertiary |
|--|--|

F.S.#: 261 Surface Collection 2250N 2850E

TPQ: 1820

- | | |
|--|--|
| | 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820). Modified spearhead band, Whiteware body sherd transferprinted |
| | 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, secondary, modified |

F.S.#: 262 Surface Collection 1700N 2900E

TPQ: 1762

- | | |
|--|---|
| | 1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1762), Creamware body sherd |
| | 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, tertiary |
| | 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, broken tip fragment., biface, projectile point, Unidentified |

F.S.#: 263 Surface Collection 1750N 2900E

- | | |
|--|--|
| | 1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, tertiary |
|--|--|

F.S.#: 264 Surface Collection 1850N 2900E

- | | |
|--|---|
| | 1 Ceramic fragment, stoneware, slip cast, (1745), White Salt Glaze body sherd |
|--|---|

F.S.#: 265 Surface Collection 1900N 2900E

- | | |
|--|--|
| | 1 Bottle fragment, glass, free blown, bottle, wine, dark green |
|--|--|

Context	Count and Description
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1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, secondary

F.S.#: 266 Surface Collection 1950N 2900E

1 Bottle fragment, glass, mold blown, bottle, wine, olive green

F.S.#: 267 Surface Collection 2000N 2900E

TPQ: 1820

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

2 Bottle fragment, glass, mold blown, (1730), bottle, wine, olive green

F.S.#: 268 ST, Stratum I, Level 1 2450N 2900E

TPQ: 1820

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

F.S.#: 269 Surface Collection 1800N 2950E

1 Ceramic fragment, stoneware, slip cast, (1745), White Salt Glaze body sherd

1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, secondary

F.S.#: 270 Surface Collection 1850N 2950E

1 Lithic fragment, quartz, broken, possible tool, flake, secondary

1 Glassware fragment, glass, unidentified manufacture, small shard, unid container, colorless

F.S.#: 271 Surface Collection 2050N 2950E

1 Lithic fragment, chert, flake, tertiary

1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, secondary

1 Lithic fragment, chert, flake, secondary

F.S.#: 272 Surface Collection 2000N 2950E

2 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, secondary

F.S.#: 273 Surface Collection 2150N 2950E

1 Lithic fragment, quartz, broken, biface

Context	Count and Description
----------------	------------------------------

1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, secondary

F.S.#: 274 Surface Collection 2250N 2950E

1 Bottle fragment, glass, mouth blown, flat sided form., bottle, amber

1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, tertiary

F.S.#: 275 Surface Collection 2300N 2950E

2 Lithic fragment, quartz, crossmend., flake, primary

1 Lithic fragment, quartz, shatter

F.S.#: 276 Surface Collection 2350N 2950E

1 Lithic fragment, quartz, flake, tertiary

1 Mammal fragment, bone, recent.

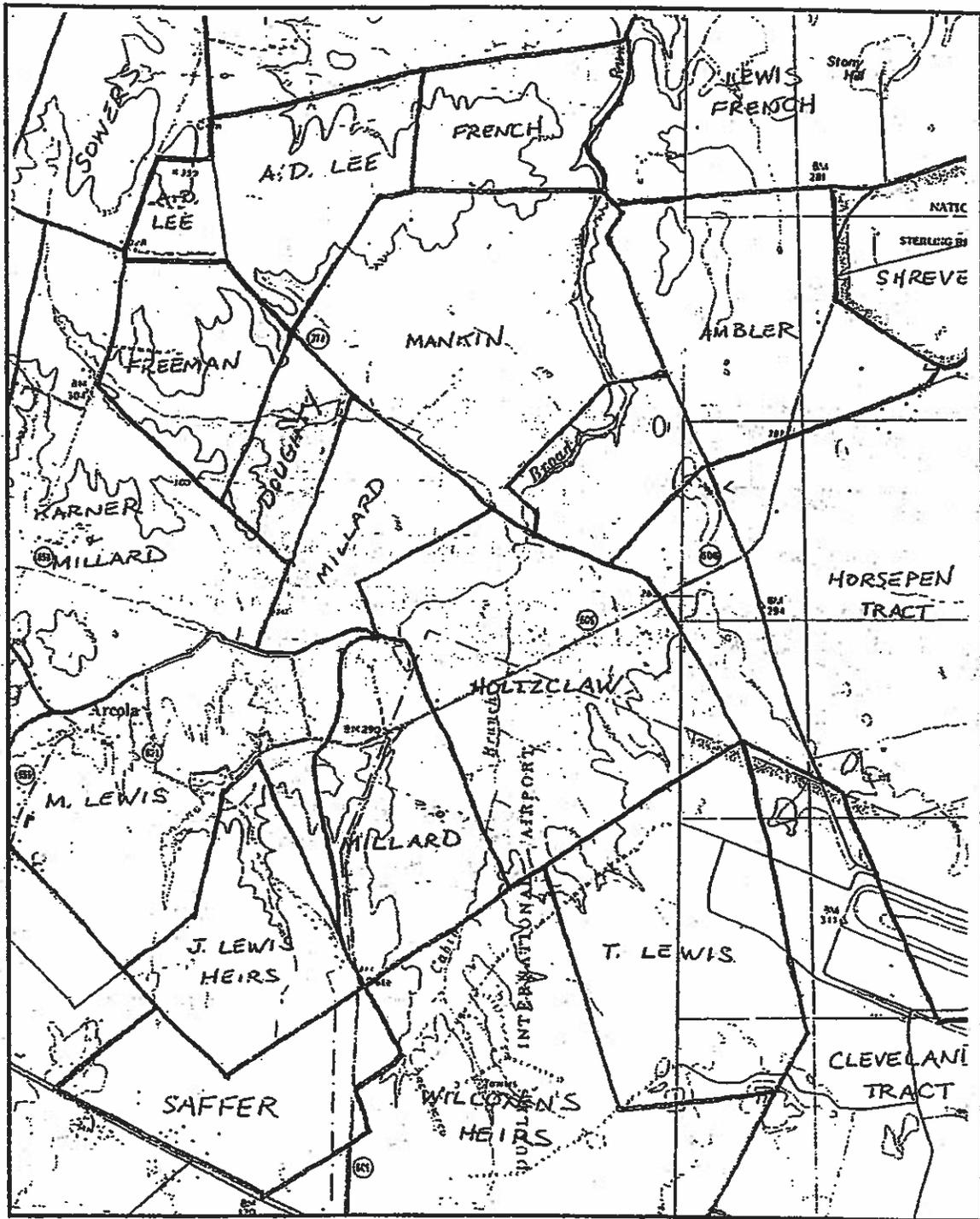
F.S.#: 277 ST, Stratum I, Level 1 2550N 3000E

1 Ceramic fragment, refined earthenware, press molded, (1820), White ware body sherd transferprinted

APPENDIX B

Lewis Property
Chain of Title

Grantor	Grantee	Date	Acreage	Book/Page
Hazout Corporation	Bucchanon Partners	2002	268	Book 818 Page 9
Lewis and Martha Hutchinson (son of B.B. Hutchinson)	Hazout Corp.	1979	268	Book 746 Page 500
John Ryan	B.B. Hutchinson	1927	470	Book 9Y Page 453
Fanny K. Parker and Nora B. Thomas	John Ryan	1897	226.4	Book 70 Page 339
The property is split from the original 541 Acres between the daughters of L.F. Palmer.				
Henry Heaton	L.F. Palmer	1885	541	Book 6X Page 131
Martha Lewis	Henry Heaton	1883	541	Book 67 Page 174
Catherine Darne	Martha Lewis	1854	541 (2nd re-assessment)	Book 5I Page 358
The property is divided between the two daughters of Charles Lewis (Catherine Darne and Martha Lewis) by Executor John H. Alexander via <i>Aher v. Lewis</i> (#M3627)				
Charles Lewis	Catherine Darne	1844	500 (1st re-assessment)	Book 4U Page 202
Vincent Lewis	Charles Lewis	1797	333 -	Will Book E Page 287
Anthony Russell	Vincent Lewis	1746	333	Book D Page 147
Lord Fairfax	Anthony Russell	1728	1750 (originally part of the 3500 acre land grand to Russell's father - not recorded)	Book B Page 203-4



Saffer map showing land holdings in 1860.

SCHEDULE 1.—Inhabitants to Eastern District, in the County of Lexington, State of Virginia, enumerated by me on the 27th day of August, 1870. 23

Post Office: Alvie

Thos J. D. Cook Ass't Marshal

1	2	3	PERSONS			7	Value of Real Estate		10	PERSONS				15	16	17	18	19	20
			4	5	6		8	9		11	12	13	14						
1	298307	Will Thomas	44	7	7	At home	9000	1000	England	1	1								1
2		Richard	43	7	7	Washing house			Virginia										
3		Mary J	19	7	7	At home			Canada										
4		Sarah	17	7	7	At home			Canada										
5		Robert H	14	7	7	At home			Canada										
6		Thomas	7	7	7	At home			Canada										
7		Bernice J	24	7	7	Labourer	250												
8	298310	John W	61	7	7	Labourer	250												1
9		John	53	7	7	Washing house													
10		Levi	14	7	7	Labourer													
11		Benny	29	7	7	At home													
12		Thomas	18	7	7	Labourer													
13		Edgar	12	7	7	At home													
14		Adeline	4	7	7														
15		Family	1	7	7														
16	298311	Levi Thomas	70	7	7	Farmer	24000	1000											1
17		Abner J	72	7	7	At home													
18		Elizabeth	40	7	7	At home													
19		Levi	75	7	7	At home													
20		John	55	7	7	Farmer													
21	298312	Levi Thomas	28	7	7	Farmer		100											
22		Edgar	56	7	7	Washing house													
23		John	54	7	7	At home													
24	298313	Levi Thomas	57	7	7	Farmer		1500											1
25		John R	57	7	7	At home													
26		Mary J	58	7	7	At home													
27																			
28	298314	Ann	45	7	7	Labourer		100											1
29		John	19	7	7	Washing house													
30		Mary	22	7	7	At home													
31		Elizabeth	52	7	7	At home													
32	298315	James	40	7	7	Farmer	100	150											1
33		Elizabeth	55	7	7	Washing house													
34		John	13	7	7	At home													
35		William	11	7	7	At home													
36		Mary	5	7	7														
37		John	3	7	7														
38		Robert	1	7	7														
39	298316	James	66	7	7	Farmer	2000	400											1
40		Sarah	39	7	7	At home													

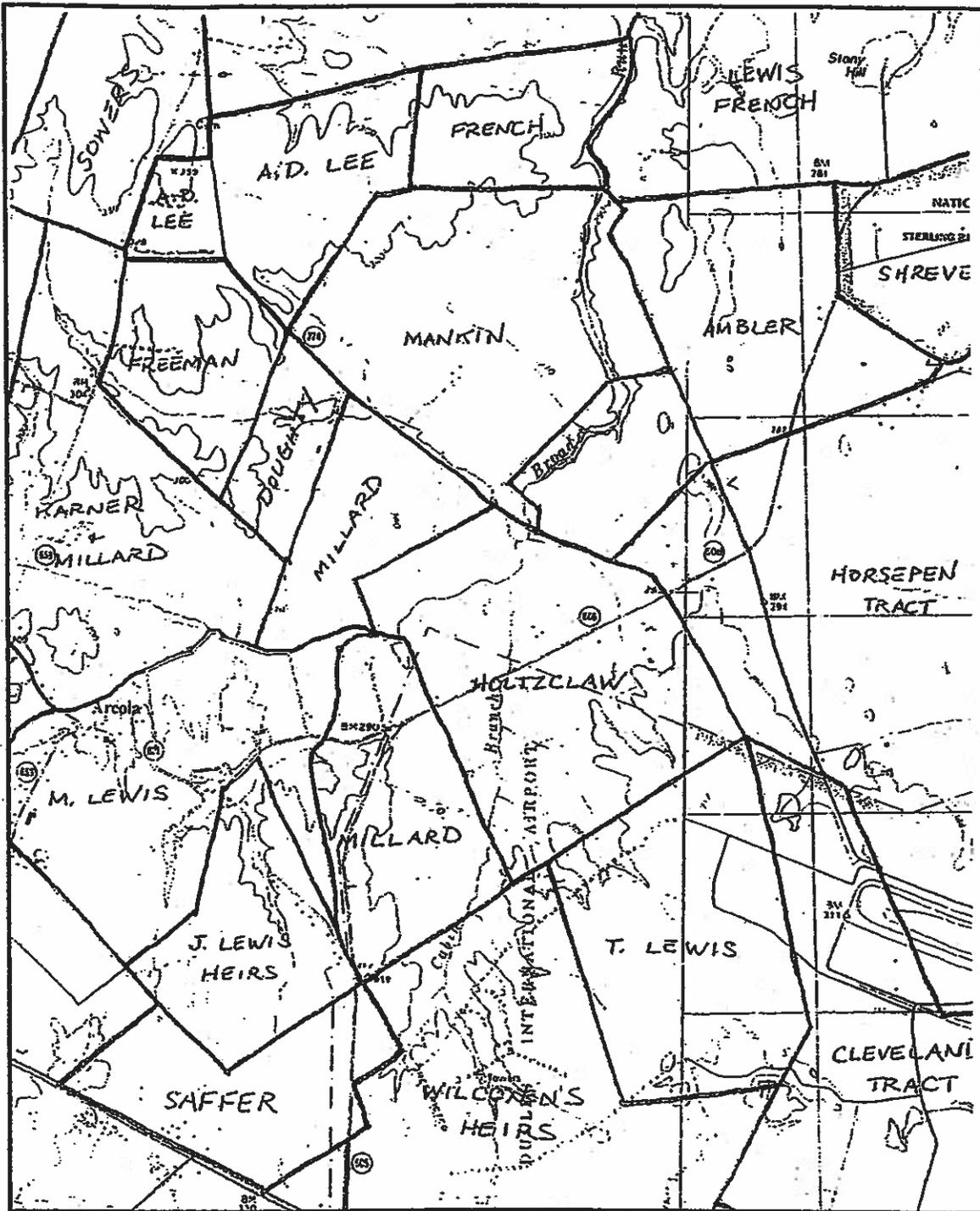
No. of families 2 No. of white males 15 No. of white females 12
 No. of males 14 No. of colored males 5 No. of colored females 3
 No. of males 14 No. of colored males 5 No. of colored females 3

No. of horses 51 No. of mules 911 No. of cattle 10

SCHEDULE 1.—Free Inhabitants in Southwest District in the County of Loudoun State of Virginia enumerated by me, on the 20th day of June 1860. W. M. Sweet Ass't Marshal. Post Office Arcolet

1	2	3	Distances.			7	Value of Estate Owned.		10	11	12	13	14
			4	5	6		8	9					
Description in the column of the name of inhabitant.		The name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1860, was in this family.	Age.	Sex.	Color.	Profession, Occupation, or Trade of each person, male and female, over 15 years of age.	Value of Real Estate.	Value of Personal Estate.	Place of Birth, Naming the State, Territory, or Country.	Married within the year.	Married within the year.	Married within the year.	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, lame, idiotic, pauper, or convict.
1	57		57	41	F					Virginia			
2			20	F									
3			18	F									
4			17	M									
5			11	F									
6			3	F		My Family name							
7	58	58	29	M		W. Smith	2000						
8			39	F									
9			11	F									
10			9	F									
11			6	M									
12	59	59	30	M		W. Smith	6000						
13			16	M		Child							
14	60	60	47	M		Farmer	500	600					
15			20	F									
16			22	M		Soldier							
17			18	F									
18			16	M									
19			12	F									
20	61	61	60	M		Farmer	13000	30000					
21			80	F									
22			65	F									
23			20	F					Kentucky				
24			17	M									
25	62	62	38	M		Farmer	1200	200	Virginia				
26			36	F									
27			19	M									
28			14	M									
29			12	M									
30			9	M									
31			7	M									
32			5	F									
33			21	M									
34			16	F									
35	63	63	20	M		Farmer	1800	700					
36			25	F									
37			14	M									
38			20	F									
39	64	64	60	F		Farmer	3500	1000					

No. white males, 19 No. colored males, _____ No. foreign born, _____ No. blind, _____
 No. white females, 9 No. colored females, _____ No. deaf and dumb, _____ No. insane, _____
 Total value of real estate, 2000 Total value of personal estate, 44500
 No. males, _____ No. females, _____



Saffer map showing land holdings in 1860.

