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A PHASE I INVESTIGATION OF THE CIRCA 420 ACRE A.S. RAY PROPERTY ALONG BROAD RUN, LOUDOUN COUNTY, VIRGINIA

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ABSTRACT

A Phase I archeological investigation was undertaken of the circa 420 acre A.S. Ray property near Broad Run and Route 28 in Loudoun County, Virginia. Ten previously recorded archeological sites, 44LD103-105, 107, 109, 151, 371-372, 421 and 495. Surface reconnaissance and subsurface testing outside of the previously recorded sites resulted in the recovery of six new archeological sites, 44LD727-732.

Site 44LD103 dated to the Archaic and Late Woodland periods and lithic reduction of local cobbles was the primary activity. The artifacts were mixed, occurring in plowed contexts. No further work is recommended.

Archaic and Woodland period components are also present at 44LD104. Again, deflation is indicated by the mix of periods. No further work is recommended.

Site 44LD105 contained artifacts dating to the Archaic and Woodland periods on the surface. A number of rhyolite flakes were recovered from the site, suggesting movement along Broad Run from the Potomac. No additional work is recommended.

Artifacts dating to the Early and Middle Archaic and Early and Late Woodland periods were recovered from the surface of 44LD107. No further work is recommended as intact deposits are not expected.

Site 44LD109 is a prehistoric lithic scatter which dates to the Archaic time period. Artifact yield was sparse and all artifacts were found in the plow zone. No additional archeological work is recommended for the site.

The artifacts collected from 44LD151 included a Late Woodland triangular point. A single historic ceramic sherd, which is considered to be field scatter, was also found. No further work is recommended for this site because of low artifact density.

Surface reconnaissance subsurface testing within 44LD371 revealed the site to be multi-component. The prehistoric component at the site consisted of two artifacts including a Late Archaic projectile point. The historic component at the site consists of a 20th century farmhouse and related outbuildings as well as by associated artifacts. Most of the artifacts dated to the 20th century. Much of the site had been disturbed and no additional archeological work is recommended.

Site 44LD372 yielded small quantities of lithic debitage and historic artifacts. All artifacts were found within the plow zone and no additional archeological work is recommended.

Site 44LD421 is the Kilgour cemetery; a Phase II investigation of the cemetery had been previously conducted and no work was conducted within the cemetery during the current investigation. The Phase II concluded that a minimum of 39 graves, indicated by unhewn, uninscribed sandstone markers, were present. The cemetery was believed to be in use from 1770 and 1884. Site 44LD421 was not considered to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. A recommendation of cemetery relocation or avoidance was made. It was also recommended that the site surface be mechanically cleared beyond the limits of the identified markers to test for the presence of unmarked burials.

Testing conducted in the recorded location of 44LD495 produced only three artifacts; the only datable artifact was the Susquehanna Broadspear preform which dates to the terminal Late Archaic time period. Previous archeological studies had recovered artifacts from the Middle and Late Archaic time periods as well as the Late Woodland. The site was deflated and no additional archeological work is recommended.

Surface reconnaissance and subsurface testing within 44LD727 produced temporally undefined prehistoric debitage which dates from an unknown temporal period. Artifact yield was low and no additional archeological work is recommended.

44LD728 dates to an unknown prehistoric time period and represents transient use of the area during the prehistoric period. Artifact density at the site was low and all artifacts were recovered from the plow zone. No additional archeological work is recommended.

Testing at 44LD729 resulted in the discovery of scatter of historic period artifacts and a single chert flake. Although light density, the artifacts within the scatter were concentrated and, with a single exception, confined to the late 18th century. At least one structure, which is outside the artifact concentration, may be indicated by what appears to be a foundation remnant. Another structure may be indicated by nails within the artifact concentration. The occupants of the site are unknown although the Kilgour family apparently owned at least a 160 acre portion of the project area by 1778 and 450 acres by 1819. The property remained in the hands of the Kilgour family until the late 19th century so the occupants of the site are likely one of the Kilgours or a slave or a tenant of the family. 44LD729 has the potential to provide significant research information about late 18th/early 19th settlement in Loudoun County and Phase II investigations or site avoidance are recommended.

Testing at 44LD730 produced only four flakes which represent very transient use of the area by prehistoric populations during an unknown prehistoric time period. No additional archeological work is recommended because of the low artifact yield and lack of intact contexts.

44LD731 dated to the historic period and contained a number of structural remains. The house remains consisted of a partial cinder block foundation and a large rubble pile of stone and brick. The barn had a concrete foundation and floor although the base of the foundation appeared to be fieldstone cobbles. Two frame sheds and a pump house were also present. Significant disturbance had occurred in portions of the site. No additional archeological work is recommended.

Surface reconnaissance and subsurface testing within 44LD732 produced both prehistoric and historic period materials from the plow zone. The area containing the historic period shreds appears to be too small to have sustained a structure and the artifacts within this cluster are functionally limited. They are interpreted as field scatter. The prehistoric artifacts date to an unknown prehistoric time period and represent transient use of the area. No additional archeological work is recommended.

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a Phase I archeological investigation of a circa 420 acre parcel located north of Sterling in Loudoun County, Virginia (Figure 1). Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Inc. (TAA), of Woodstock, Virginia, conducted the study during December 2000 through February 2001 for BECO Management, Inc. of Rockville, Maryland.

William M. Gardner, Ph.D., served as principal investigator on this project. John Mullen was field supervisor. Kelly Admirand, Joseph Blondino, Charles Connelly, David Carroll, Antonia Davidson, Charles Goode, Gary Montgomery, Adam Okun and Sarah Ogden served as field technicians. Kimberly Snyder, M.A., wrote much of the report. Joan M. Walker, Ph.D., edited the report. C. Lanier Rodgers, Heather Cline, Joseph Gingerich and Andrew Deci served as Laboratory Technicians and Leslie Mitchell-Watson prepared the illustrations.

Ten archeological sites had been recorded within the project area prior to this investigation. Of these, 44LD103, 44LD104, 44LD105, 44LD107 and 44LD109 contained Archaic period artifacts--quartz, quartzite, rhyolite and chert projectile points--as well as flakes and tools. Site 44LD495 dates to the Late Archaic period and 44LD151 dates to the Late Woodland period. 44LD371 is the site of a 19th to 20th century farmstead. Site 44LD421 is the site of the Kilgour Cemetery. Site 44LD372 was a multi-component site which consisted of a small scatter of quartz and one historic ceramic sherd. The site forms for the sites may be found in Appendix I.

Fieldwork and report contents conformed to the guidelines set forth by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR) for a Phase I reconnaissance level survey as outlined in their 1992 "Guidelines for Preparing Identification and Evaluation Reports for Submission Pursuant to Sections 106 and 110, National Historic Preservation Act, Environmental Impact Reports of State Agencies and the Virginia Appropriation Act, 1992 Session Amendments" as well as the "Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation" (Dickenson 1983).

The purpose of the survey was to locate any cultural resources within the impact area and to provide a preliminary assessment of their potential significance in terms of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. If a particular resource was felt to possess the potential to contribute to the knowledge of local, regional or national prehistory or history, Phase II work would be recommended.

All artifacts, research data and field data resulting from this project are on repository at the TAA offices in Woodstock, Virginia.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project area lies within the Triassic Basin of the Piedmont physiographic region. The circa 420 acre tract of land extends from near the Route 28/Route 7 interchange, along the western side of Route 28 (Sully Road). Broad Run forms the project area's western and northern boundaries and a business park is located to the south.

The topography within the project area consists of a series of upland ridge flats overlooking the terraces and floodplain of Broad Run (Figure 1). A large depression which may be an old pond is located in the southwestern portion of the project area. A number of tributaries to Broad Run flow from east to west within the property, draining the ridges and

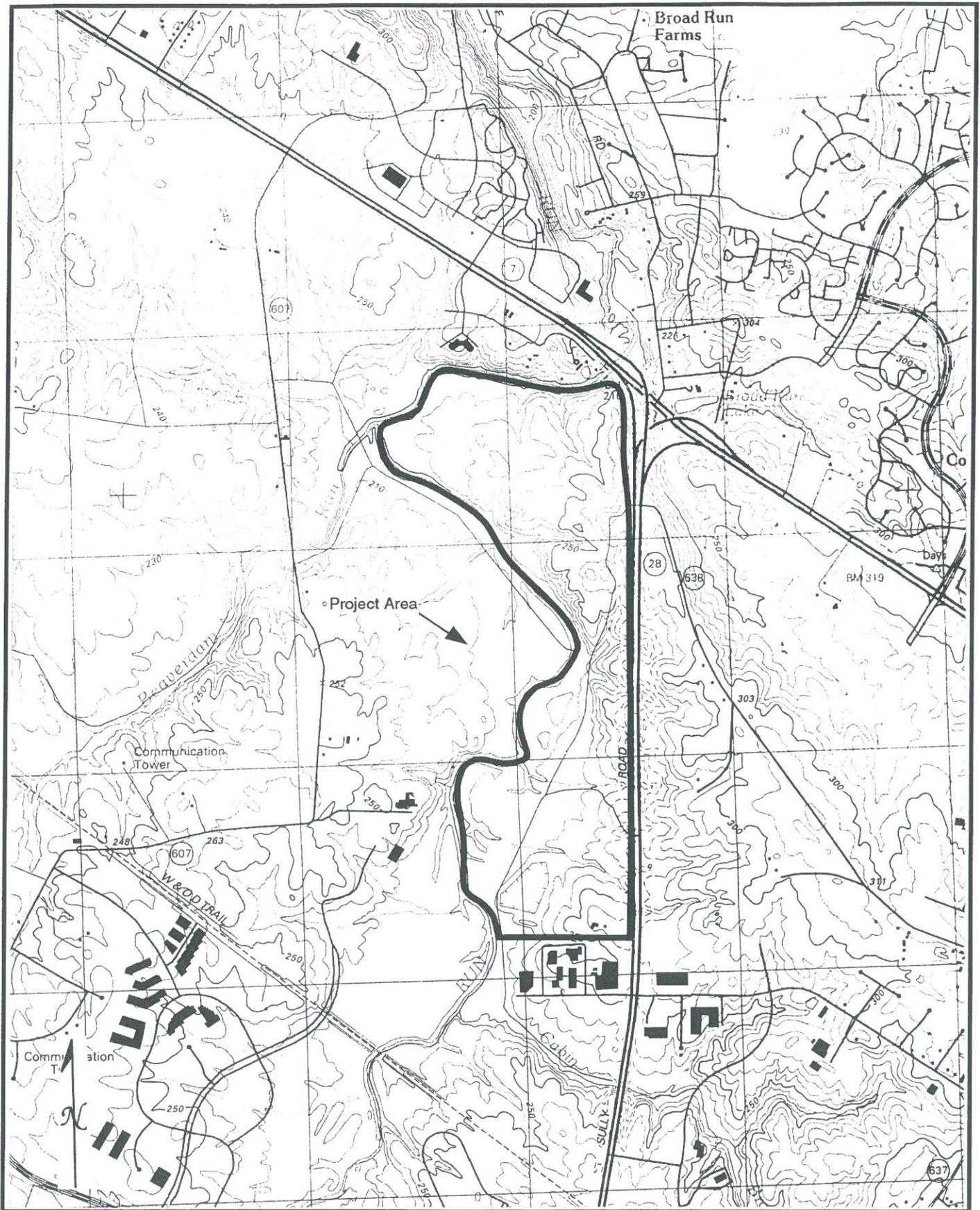


FIGURE 1
Portion of U.S.G.S. 1994 Sterling, VA-MD 7.5' Quadrangle
Showing the Project Area
Scale: 1" = 2000'

crosscutting the floodplain. Beaverdam Run and Broad Run join at the northwestern border of the project area.

Several structures--a dwelling, a barn and several outbuildings--in varying stages of collapse were located within the southeastern corner of the project area. These have been recorded as 44LD371 and represented a late 19th to early 20th century farmstead. The structures are discussed in more detail in the Results of the Field Investigations section of this report. An historic period cemetery was present along Route 28, north of the structures. The cemetery, 44LD421, included at least five rows of grave markers--81 head stones and foot stones--representing at least 40 graves, according to the site form.

A sewer line, which originated near the southwestern border of the project area, ran north-south within the floodplain of Broad Run and crossed out of the project area near the midsection of the property. A gravel road ran north-south through the Broad Run floodplain following the sewer line.

The vegetation within the project area varied from overgrown fields in the western portion along Broad Run to heavy woods in the eastern portion. The wooded portions of the project area contained a mixture of oak and hickory with some pine and cedars and in the vicinity of the cemetery, dense thickets of cedars. The area along Broad Run was forested, primarily with mature sycamore trees.

PALEOENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

Little paleoenvironmental work has taken place in the project area. Generalizing from discussions by Carbone (1976), Delcourt and Delcourt (1986), Gardner (1982, 1987) and Johnson (1986), although the project area was never directly affected by the Pleistocene glaciation, the climatic change was severe enough to alter the floral and faunal communities. At the time for which the first human artifacts can be documented for the region, circa 9500-9000 B.C., the floral communities were in a rapid state of transition, shifting from an open conifer dominated parkland dotted with mosaics of coniferous and deciduous communities to a deciduous domination accompanied by a reduction of open and edge areas.

Continued warming during the Holocene led initially to a deciduous domination in the uplands, particularly that of an oak-hickory forest. By the hot and dry Xerothermic of circa 4000-2000 B.C., a mixed southern hardwood-conifer community had developed in the area. Following the return to cooler and wetter conditions (with various short-term perturbations), the interfingering of the oak-hickory and southeastern oak-pine community became characteristic. In terms of the faunal communities, extinctions and extirpations marked the end of the Pleistocene, while changes in the structure and distribution of communities characterize the Holocene.

Euroamerican utilization of the area, which began in the first quarter to the middle of the 18th century, centered on widespread deforestation and cultivation, resulting in the subsequent erosion of the top soil, much of which would have worked its way into the streams as the uplands deflated. During the 19th century the continued land abuse, with the on-going logging and cultivation practices, would have perpetuated this cycle. While erosion and deflation continues to varying degrees as modern-day construction projects proceed, large developments have provided a certain stability to the landscape as land use patterns have shifted from agricultural to residential and maintained parkland flourishes.

CULTURAL HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric Overview

A number of summaries of the archeology of the general area have been written (c.f. Gardner 1987; Johnson 1986; Walker 1981) and only an overview will be presented here. Gardner, Walker and Johnson present essentially the same picture; the major differences lie in the terminology utilized for the prehistoric time periods.

Paleoindian Period (9500-8000 B.C.)

The Late Pleistocene/Early Holocene of the Late Glacial period was characterized by cooler and drier conditions with less marked seasonal variation than is evident today. The cooler conditions resulted in decreased evaporation and, in areas where drainage was topographically or edaphically poor, could have resulted in the development of wetlands in the Triassic Lowlands (Walker 1981; Johnson 1986:P1-8). The overall cast of the vegetation was one of open forests with mixed coniferous and deciduous elements. The precise vegetational make-up would have depended on drainage, soils, and elevation, among other factors. The structure of the open environment would have been favorable for deer and, to a lesser degree elk, which would have been rapidly expanding into the environmental niches left available by the extinction and extirpation of the herd animals and megafauna characteristic of the Late Pleistocene. As the evidence suggests now, the last of these creatures, e.g. mastodons, would have been gone from the area circa 11,000-11,500 years B.P., or just before humans first entered what is now Virginia.

Diagnostic artifacts of the earliest groups include Clovis spear points (Early Paleoindian), Mid-Paleo points, and Dalton points (Late Paleoindian). Although hard evidence is lacking, the subsistence settlement base of these groups appears to have focused on general foraging with a hunting emphasis (Gardner 1989 and various). A strong component of the settlement and exploitative system was the preference for a restricted range of microcrystalline lithics, e.g. jasper and chert, a formal tool kit, and the curation of this tool kit.

Based on current knowledge and predictive models, Paleoindian usage of the Piedmont was not intensive away from the major rivers, and most of these sites would most likely have been transient hunting camps.

Early Archaic Period (8,500-6,500 B.C.)

The warming trend which began during the terminal Late Pleistocene continued during the Early Archaic. Precipitation increased and seasonality became more marked, at least by 7,000 B.C. The open woodlands of the previous era gave way to increased closure, thereby reducing the edge habitats and decreasing the range and numbers of edge adapted species such as deer. The arboreal vegetation was initially dominated by conifers, but soon gave way to a deciduous domination.

Archeologically, temporally diagnostic artifacts shift from the lanceolate spear points of the Paleoindians to notched forms (Johnson 1986:P2-4). Diagnostic projectile points include Palmer Corner Notched, Amos Corner Notched, Kirk Corner Notched, Kirk Side Notched, Warren Side Notched and Kirk Stemmed. Although the populations still exhibited a preference for the cryptocrystalline raw materials, they began to utilize more locally available materials such as quartz (Walker 1981:32; Johnson 1986:P2-1). The tool kit remained essentially the same as the Paleoindian, but with the addition of such implements as axes.

At the beginning of the Early Archaic, the settlement pattern was similar to that of the Paleoindians. Changes in settlement become evident from 7,500 B.C. on, accelerating after 7,200 B.C. Among the major shifts were a movement away from a reliance on a restricted range of lithics and a shift toward more expedience, as opposed to curation, in tool manufacture. Johnson feels that this shift is particularly marked during the change from Palmer/Kirk Corner Notched to Kirk Side Notched/Stemmed (Johnson 1986:P2-6). The changes are believed to be the result of the increase in deciduous trees and the subsequent closure of the forested areas. These changes are reflected in the fact that sites show up in a number of areas not previously exploited. A population increase also seems to be a factor in this increased number of sites.

Middle Archaic (6,500-3,000/2,500 B.C.)

The Middle Archaic period, which corresponds to the Atlantic environmental episode, exhibited an acceleration of the warming trend (Walker 1981). Two major sub-episodes were present: an earlier, more moist period which lasted until approximately 4,500 B.C., and a later, warmer and drier period, the mid-Holocene Xerothermic, which ended at approximately 3,000 B.C. A gradual reduction in rainfall and increased evaporation characterized the period, which was marked by an increase in deciduous vegetation, a more marked seasonality of plant resources, a decrease in the deer population (because of the disappearance of edge habitats) and an increase in the numbers of other game animals such as turkey. Importantly for the local area, more of a mosaic of forests and grasslands might have been present because of edaphic factors. The dominance of deciduous species offered a high seasonal mast (acorns, nuts) which provided a nutritious and storageable food base (Walker 1981).

Diagnostic projectile points include Lecroy, Stanly, Morrow Mountain, Guilford, Halifax and other bifurcate/notched base, contracting stem and side notched variants. The tool kit is definitively more expedient (Walker 1981) and includes grinding and milling stones, chipped and ground stone axes, drills and other wood working tools.

With the increasing diversity in natural resources came a subsistence pattern of seasonal harvests. Base camps were located in high biomass habitats or areas with the greatest variety of food resources nearby (Walker 1981). These base camp locations varied according to the season; however, they were generally located on rivers, fluvial swamps or interior upland swamps. The size and duration of the base camps appear to have depended on the size, abundance and diversity of the immediately local and nearby resource zones. In contrast to the earlier preference for cryptocrystalline materials, Middle Archaic populations used a wide variety of lithic raw materials, and propinquity became the most important factor in lithic raw material utilization (Walker 1981 and Johnson 1986). Settlement, however, continued to be controlled, in part, by the distribution of usable lithics.

Evidence is present for a marked population increase during this time period and the Triassic Lowlands, with their numerous upland swamps, would have offered numerous attractive settlement loci (Walker 1981). Johnson notes a major increase in the number of sites during the bifurcate phase (Johnson 1986:P2-14) and the later phases such as Halifax.

Late Archaic (2,500-1,000 B.C.)

During this time period, the climatic changes associated with the Sub-Boreal episode continued, although the climate began to ameliorate. A major adaptive focus at this time were the resources offered by the major rivers and estuaries.

Diagnostic artifacts include broadspear variants such as Savannah River, and descendant forms such as the notched broadspears, Perkiomen and Susquehanna, Dry Brook and Orient, and more narrow bladed stemmed forms as Holmes. Gardner (1987) separates the Late Archaic into two phases: Late Archaic I (2,500-1,800 B.C.) and Late Archaic II (1,800-1,000 B.C.). The Late Archaic I corresponds to the spread and proliferation of Savannah River populations, while the Late Archaic II is defined by Holmes and Susquehanna points. The distribution of these two, Gardner suggests, shows the development of stylistic or territorial zones. The Susquehanna style was restricted to the Potomac above the Fall Line and through the Shenandoah Valley, while the Holmes and kindred points were restricted to the Tidewater and south of the Potomac through the Piedmont. Another aspect of the differences between the two groups is in their raw material preferences: Susquehanna and descendant forms as Dry Brook and, less so, Orient Fishtail, tended to be made from rhyolite, while Holmes spearpoints were generally made of quartzite.

A major new item in the inventory was the stone bowl manufactured of steatite, or soapstone.

An increasingly sedentary lifestyle evolved, with a reduction in seasonal settlement shifts (Walker 1981 and Johnson 1986:P5-1). Food processing and food storage technologies were becoming more efficient and trade networks began to be established.

Although hunting camps and other more specialized sites may occur in the Triassic Lowlands, the larger base camps are expected to be found along rivers or in estuarine settings (Walker 1981). Use of the interfluvial Piedmont diminished during the Late Archaic. Sites from this period are less frequent and more widely scattered.

Early Woodland (1,000-500 B.C.)

At this time, during the Sub-Atlantic episode, more stable, milder and more moist conditions prevailed, although short term climatic perturbations were present. This was the point at which the climate evolved to its present conditions (Walker 1981).

The major artifact hallmark of the Early Woodland is the appearance of pottery (Gardner and McNett 1971). The Early Woodland period may be separated into three phases: Early Woodland I, II and III. The earliest dates for pottery are 1,200 B.C. in the Northern Neck (Waselkov 1982) and 950 B.C. (Gardner and McNett 1971) at the Monocacy site in the Potomac Piedmont. This pottery (Marcey Creek) is tempered with steatite, and the vessel shape copied that of the soapstone bowl, indicating a local source for this innovation. This steatite tempered pottery is characteristic of the Early Woodland I period (Gardner and Walker 1993). Diagnostic points included smaller side notched and stemmed variants such as Vernon and Calvert. Early Woodland II pottery is characterized by steatite or other heavily tempered ceramics with conoidal bases which were made by the annular ring technique. Again, small stemmed or notched points are diagnostic artifacts. Sand tempered pottery (Accokeek) is the Early Woodland III descendant of these steatite tempered wares. Rossville/Piscataway points are the diagnostic spearpoints.

It is important to note that pottery underscores the sedentary nature of these populations. This is not to imply that they did not settle in or utilize the inner-riverine or inner-estuarine areas, but rather that this seems to have been done on a seasonal basis by people moving out from established bases. The settlement pattern is essentially a continuation of Late Archaic lifeways with an increasing orientation toward seed harvesting in floodplain locations (Walker 1981). Small group base camps would have been located along Fall Line streams during the spring and early summer in order to take advantage of the anadromous

fish runs. Satellite sites such as hunting camps or exploitive foray camps would then have operated out of these base camps.

Middle Woodland (500 B.C. - 1,000 A.D.)

Diagnostic artifacts from this time period include various grit/crushed rock tempered pottery types including Albemarle and Popes Creek (common in the Coastal Plain) which appeared around 500 B.C. A local variant of the net marked pottery is Culpeper ware, found in the Triassic Basin. Net marking is characteristic of the Middle Woodland I period; however, it is supplanted by fabric impression and cord marking during the Middle Woodland II (Gardner and Walker 1993:4). Cord marked surfaces also occur on Culpeper ware. The associated projectile points are unclear, but do include small notched and/or stemmed forms.

Late Woodland (1,000 A.D. to Contact/depopulation)

In the early part of the Late Woodland, the diagnostic ceramics in the Northern Virginia Piedmont region are crushed rock tempered ceramics for which a variety of names, such as Albemarle, Shepherd, etc., are used. The surfaces of the ceramics are primarily cord marked. Later in the Late Woodland, decoration appears around the mouths of the vessel and collars are added to the rims. In the Potomac Piedmont, circa A.D. 1,350-1,400, the crushed rock wares are replaced by a limestone tempered ware which spreads out of the Shenandoah Valley to at least the mouth of the Monocacy. Downstream from this, especially below the Fall Line, a crushed rock tempered derivative of the earlier types known as Potomac Creek ware is found. This is the pottery type made by the historic Piscataway Indians and related Indian tribes in the Inner Potomac Coastal Plain. Triangular project points indicating the use of the bow and arrow are diagnostic as well.

Horticulture was the primary factor affecting Late Woodland settlement choice and the focus was on easily tilled floodplain zones. However, the uplands and other areas were also utilized, for it was here that wild resources would have been gathered. Village sites are not expected to be found in the project area because of the absence of large tracts of tillable land, although it is possible that smaller exploitive camps might have been located here.

Historic Overview

Under the leadership of Captain John Smith, the first permanent settlement in Virginia was established in 1607 at Jamestowne, near the mouth of the James River in what is now southeastern Virginia. The Potomac River was surveyed and mapped by Captain John Smith the following year. In 1612, tobacco crops were introduced into the colony; sweet Virginia tobacco became the staple crop and currency of Virginia, and later of Maryland and North Carolina, and remained so until the Revolutionary War.

Prior to 1692, most lands in Virginia Colony were granted by the Governor of the colony, and are known as Virginia Land Grants. The Northern Neck of Virginia was given by King Charles II to seven loyal supporters during his exile near Paris in 1649, and prior to being crowned King of England in 1660. This original Northern Neck grant was to expire in the year of 1690. During the period of 1660-1690, little attention to the Northern Neck colony grant was given by King Charles' supporters, or their descendants. By marriage, Thomas, 5th Lord Fairfax, gained sole ownership of the Northern Neck in 1690 which was confirmed by the Privy Council on 15 December 1692. In 1702, under his proprietorship, he appointed an agent, Robert Carter of Lancaster County, Virginia, to rent the Northern Neck lands for nominal quit rents, usually two shillings sterling per acre

(Kilmer and Sweig 1975:1-2, 7, 9). Original land grants in Loudoun County were obtained by Northern Neck land grants from the Fairfax agents or proprietors.

Loudoun County, named for John Campbell the 4th Earl of Loudoun, was created by an Act of the Virginia Assembly on 2 May 1757 from Cameron Parish, or the western part of Fairfax County. Originally located in the Indian District of Chicacoan during the colonial period, the parent counties of Loudoun County were Northumberland (1648-1653), Westmoreland (1653-1664), Stafford (1664-1730/31), Prince William (1730/31-1742), and Fairfax (1742-1757). Cameron Parish was divided along Goose Creek in 1769, and the western part of Loudoun County became Shelburne Parish. Parishes, regulated by the Church of England, were discontinued after the Revolutionary War.

After numerous petitions from eastern Loudoun County settlers, a portion of the eastern part of Loudoun county was returned to Fairfax County in 1798. The eastern boundary line, formerly following Difficult Run, was changed to a survey line along Sugarland Run to Carter's Mill on Bull Run near Sudley Springs; this remains the current eastern boundary of Loudoun County. The three remaining boundaries of Loudoun County are the Potomac River on the north and northeast, Prince William and Fauquier Counties on the south and the Blue Ridge Mountains on the west, separating Loudoun County from Frederick and Jefferson Counties.

The oldest known land grants in that part of Fairfax County which became Loudoun County in 1757 were located in the northeastern part of the county on the Potomac River. The first Northern Neck land grants were to John Pope and Daniel McCarty in 1709; Daniel McCarty's land grant was at the mouth of Sugarland Run. The southeastern part of Loudoun County consists of a small part of a 41,660 acre tract of land patented in 1724 by the Northern Neck proprietor, Robert "King" Carter of Lancaster County, for his sons and grandsons. Other early patents in eastern Loudoun County were to Hugh Thomlinson (1724), Major John Fitzhugh (1726), and in 1729 to Robert Carter, Jr., Frances and Elizabeth Barnes, and Abraham Barnes (MacIntyre 1978:21; Northern Neck Land Grants A:71-72).

Leesburg, the Loudoun County seat, was initially established by Nicholas Minor, who in 1758 had sixty acres of his property adjoining the court house surveyed for a town site. At this time Nicholas Minor owned an ordinary at the intersection of the Alexandria and the Old Carolina Roads. Originally known as "George Town," the name of the town was changed to Leesburg "after the celebrated aristocratic Lee family of Virginia" by petition and an Act of the Virginia Assembly on 12 October 1753 (Hening 1820:234-236; Poland 1976:10, 12).

By the 1770s, the agricultural base of Loudoun County had begun a shift away from tobacco toward the more profitable cultivation of wheat and the development of flour mills. Factors contributing to the shift of the agricultural base were the exhaustion of the tobacco fields and the increased English duties on tobacco at a time of drought and crop failures in Virginia. Coincidentally, there was increasing demand for American wheat in England as Britain began entering the industrial age. By the third quarter of the eighteenth century "caravans of flour wagons...were already the life of tidewater trade" (Harrison 1987:401-405).

During the Revolutionary War, the majority of the Loudoun County residents were loyal to Virginia colony. Committees were formed in Loudoun County to elect representatives to attend the general meetings in Williamsburg, both for the militia draft and for seeing that the needy families of their soldiers were provided for (Head 1908:127-137). It is claimed that 1,746 men from Loudoun County were drafted into the Loudoun County militia in 1780

and 1781 (ibid.:131), although this figure is not borne out by the polls for Loudoun County in 1783 that list 947 white males in the county over the age of 16 (Greene 1932:153), a portion of whom were Friends, or Quakers, who did not bear arms.

In addition to the "white" adult male population of 947 in 1783, Loudoun County was the second largest slave holding county in the Commonwealth of Virginia, accounting for 8,704 "blacks," most of whom were slaves, and second only to Amelia County which had a population of 8,747 Afro-Americans (Greene 1932:152, 513). The 1790 census shows a count of 14,739 "free white males and females," 1,030 slaves, and 183 "other free persons" (Greene 1932:155).

Early means of transportation and for the shipment of crops, particularly during the colonial period, depended upon the Potomac River and inland waterways. In addition to the Old Carolina Road (or Rogues Road, Route 621) which followed an old Indian path, other early means of transportation and for the shipment of crops, particularly during the colonial period, depended upon the Potomac River and inland water ways. Other early improved roads were the Little River Turnpike from Alexandria to Aldie, which opened in 1806, and the Leesburg Turnpike (Route 7), incorporated by an Act of the Virginia Assembly in 1809 (MacIntyre 1978:21). The Leesburg Turnpike, running from Alexandria, reached Dranesville in western Fairfax County in 1822 and was finally extended to Leesburg in the late 1830s (Poland 1976:115, 117-118). The 1826 (revised 1859) Boye map shows a mill site which may have been within the project area (Figure 2).

As an alternative and competitive mode of transportation, a canal route from the mouth of Goose Creek to the branches of Little River and Beaver dam was surveyed in 1832, and this was finally completed and opened in 1854. The Goose Creek Canal survey shows eight mill sites operating at that time along Goose Creek (Poland 1976:124). Although a viable conception in the 1830s, the Goose Creek Canal's importance was displaced by the introduction of industrial age railroad systems. The Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad, constructed from Alexandria in 1857, reached Leesburg in 1860. A second proposed railroad, the Loudoun branch of the Manassas Gap Railroad, begun from Aldie to Purcellville in 1858, was delayed by financial setbacks, and was finally abandoned during the Civil War (Poland 1976:126, 127).

A study of Loudoun County's geology, indigenous trees and plants, the villages and the agrarian society was published in 1836 by Joseph Martin in his book titled A New And Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia, And The District of Columbia (pp. 206-216). In naming the common stones found within the county he notes that: "Small pointed stones of different kinds of flints, and supposed to be Indian darts, are occasionally found" (pp. 208-209). Staple articles of produce in Loudoun County were flour, wheat, pork and beef with a few farm orchards of apples, peaches, cherries and plums. In addition to wheat, most of which was milled into flour, other grain crops included rye, corn, oats, and buckwheat.

Commenting on the ethnicity of the residents in Loudoun County, Joseph Martin found:

"A very considerable contrast is observable in the manners of the inhabitants in different sections of the county. That part of it lying N. W. of Waterford was originally settled principally by Germans, and is now called the German settlement, and the middle of the county S. W. of Waterford and W. of Leesburg, was mostly settled by emigrants from the middle States, many of whom were members of the society of Friends. In these two sections the farms are generally from one to three hundred acres each and are mostly cultivated by free labor. In the S. and E. parts of the county the farms are many of them much larger and principally cultivated by slave labor."



FIGURE 2
Portion of 1826 (revised 1859) Boye Map of the State of Virginia
Showing Project Area Vicinity
Scale: 1 inch = 5 miles

Slave owners in Loudoun County in 1833 paid taxes on 3,021 slaves (ibid.:210).

Major towns of Loudoun County in the mid-1830s with populations of over 100 were: Hillsborough, on the public road from Harper's Ferry to Leesburg, with a population of 172; Leesburg, the county seat, with 500 dwellings and a population of 1,700; Middleburg, on Goose Creek, had a population of 430 and was surrounded by 18 flour mills; Upperville, in the southwestern part of Loudoun County near the Fauquier County Line, with a population of 300; and Waterford, a settlement in the northern part of the county with a population of about 400. Other small settlements currently still in existence are: Aldie, at the junction of Snicker's Gap Turnpike and Little River Turnpike; Arcola, on the main stage road from Alexandria to Winchester; Lovettsville, a German neighborhood about seven miles south of Harper's Ferry; and Hamilton's and Purcell's store and post offices, located west of Leesburg. About sixteen small villages and post offices located throughout the county and at the ferry crossings are no longer in existence (Martin 1836:210-216).

Yardley Taylor's 1853 *Map of Loudoun County, Virginia* shows the Loudoun Branch Railroad partially completed though the southeastern part of Loudoun County. Edge notes on the map state that there were seventy-seven water powered mills in the county at that time, including merchant mills, grist mills, and saw mills, the most notable being Carter's Mill on Goose Creek and N. Walker's mill at Waterford.

The 1853 Taylor map appears to show no structures within the project area (Figure 3). The mill site shown on the 1826 map is not present on Taylor's map, indicating that it may have ceased operation by this time.

The pre-Civil War population of Loudoun County was enumerated in 1860 at a total of 21,774 persons, including 5,501 slaves and 1,252 "free colored" persons. Slaves were owned at that time by 670 slave holders (Head 1908:85).

Located within twenty-five miles from the Union capitol at Washington, D.C., Loudoun County became a border county of divided loyalties during the Civil War years. The southern and eastern parts of Loudoun County, settled by English colonials who farmed with the labor of slaves, were for the most part, loyal to the Confederacy. The northern and western parts of Loudoun County, settled by Quakers and Germans, although a minority, remained loyal to the Union. Between 1863 and 1865, the southeastern part of Loudoun County was known as "Mosby's Confederacy" because it was controlled by Mosby's Rangers who practiced guerrilla warfare. Within Loudoun County, there were forty-six skirmishes during the Civil War, including the Battle of Ball's Bluff on 21 October 1861; this number excludes less known skirmishes with Mosby's Rangers (Poland 1976:183, 191-192, 209).

The 1862 McDowell map shows one structure in the vicinity of the project area near the recorded location of 44LD371 or 44LD421 (Figure 4). This map shows a road which appears to be near the southern portion of the project area. This road is identified on later maps as Kilgour's Mill Road.

Having lost most of the grist mills, mill dams, railroads and bridges throughout the county, as well as many farm buildings and houses, livestock, fences and crops during the war years, Loudoun County planters were left with land but no laborers, money, farm animals, or farming tools. Agriculturally, Loudoun County had a successful recovery during post-war reconstruction, and was listed in the 1880 U.S. Census as the leading county in Virginia in the production of corn, butter, eggs, wool, numbers of milk cows and sheep, and second only to Fauquier County in the number of stock cattle (Head 1998:88).

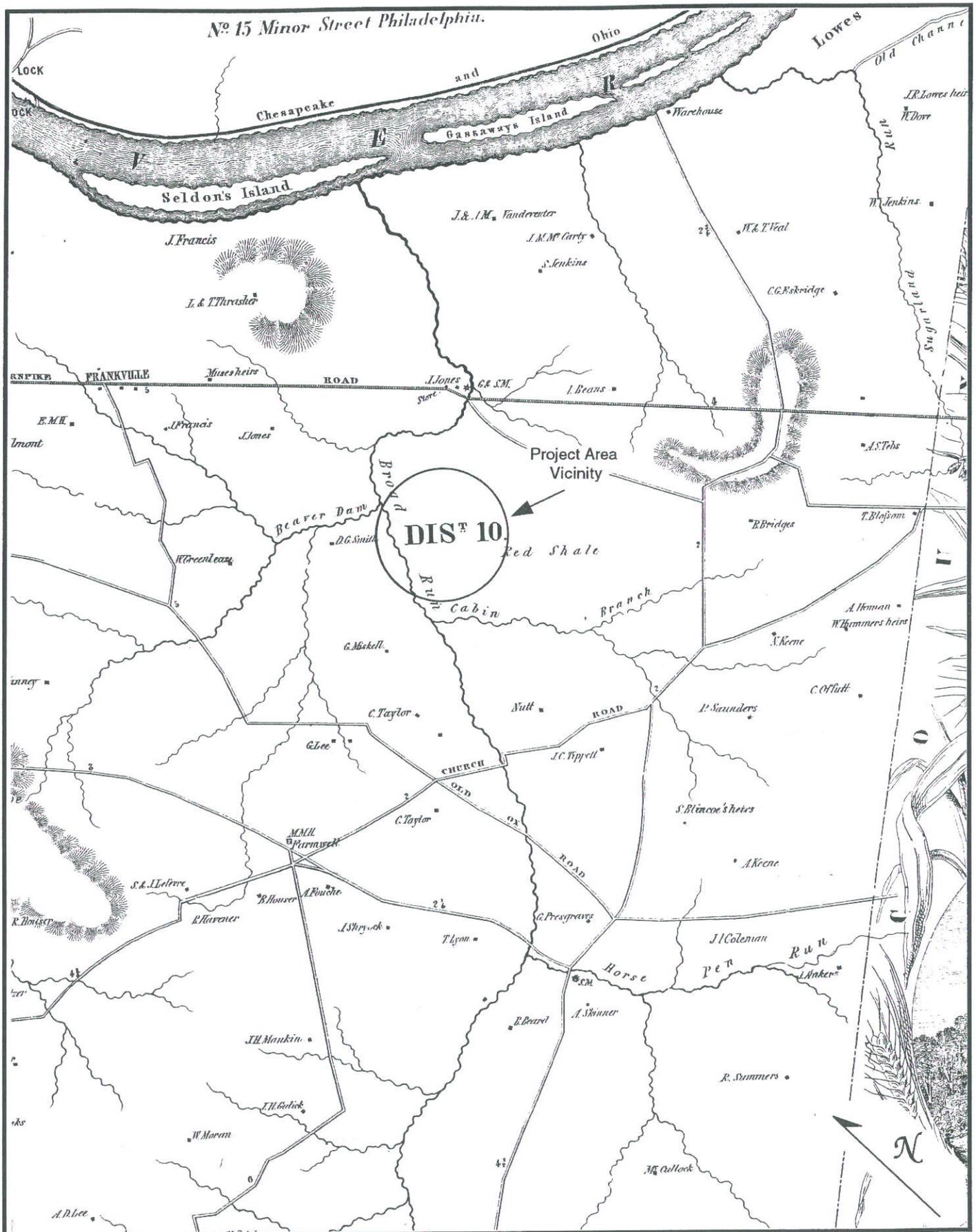


FIGURE 3
Portion of Yardley Taylor's 1853 Map of Loudoun County, Virginia
Showing the Project Area Vicinity

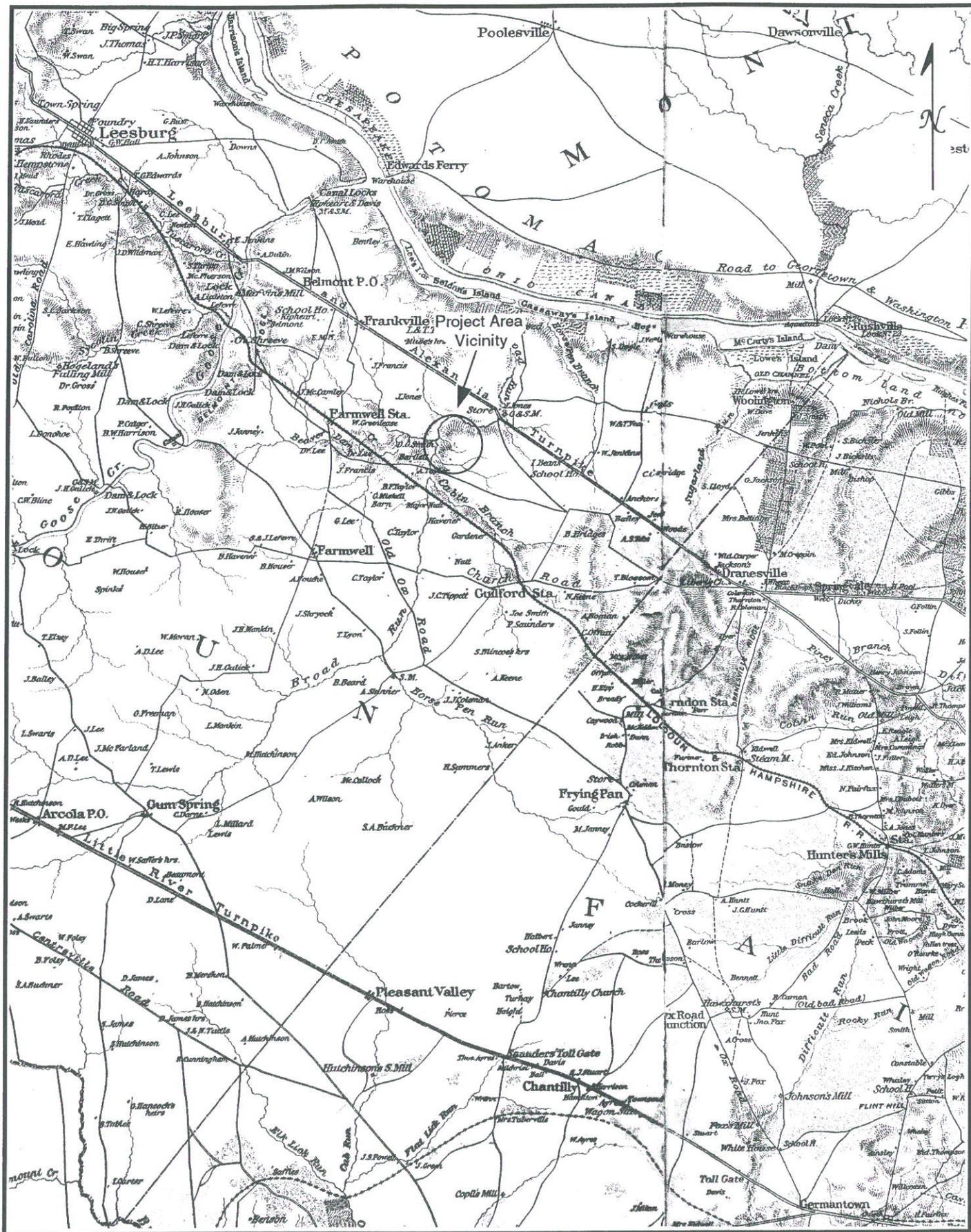


FIGURE 4
 Portion of McDowell's 1862 Map of Northeastern Virginia and the Vicinity
 of Washington Showing the Project Area Vicinity

By 1900, Loudoun County was the leading dairy county of Virginia. This census enumerated 200 more persons than were enumerated in 1860 (21,774) showing very little growth for the intervening forty years (Head 1998:88, 90). By ethnic group, the 1900 census shows 16,079 whites, 5,869 blacks, and 101 foreigners. By comparison, there was a population increase of 1,058 whites between 1860 and 1900, and a decrease of 84 Afro-Americans.

Loudoun County farmers at the turn of the century, and until the advent of World War I, were using agricultural farming methods and equipment that had been developed prior to the Civil War. General impacts on the agricultural community following World War I were the introduction of powered machinery and an increase in prices of farm products and cattle; this, unfortunately, was offset by rising taxes and expenses. The extreme drought of 1930, coupled with the crash of the stock market in 1929 leading to the Great Depression of the 1930s and subsequent government requests that cultivated acres be reduced 30%, resulted in hundreds of properties within the county being sold for delinquent real estate taxes in 1931 and 1932. The major relief during the depression years was the creation of the Rural Electrification Administration (R.E.A.) in 1935 that "revolutionized rural life" by introducing electricity and indoor plumbing (Poland 1976:279, 317, 319, 326, 327, 334).

A 1925 map shows one structure in the project area near 44LD371 (Figure 5). An additional structure is shown near the location of 44LD421; however, the realignment of Route 28 likely has destroyed this structure. A third structure is shown in the northern portion of the project area. Route 28 has been constructed by this time, although its alignment has altered considerably since the 1925 map was drawn.

By the time of World War II in Europe, in spite of labor shortages and farm equipment, Loudoun County's farm production and income soared during World War II. The postwar years of mechanization saw increased specialized farming with dairying, poultry and beef cattle leading the list of major agricultural pursuits, and increased commuting. By 1960, Loudoun County's life style was becoming increasingly urban (Poland 1976:336-337, 341, 342); a trend that continues into the current turn of the century.

PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN VICINITY

Ten archeological sites and one standing structure have been recorded within the project area boundaries. The majority of these archeological sites contained prehistoric period artifacts. Sites 44LD103, 44LD104, 44LD105, 44LD107 and 44LD109 are located on terraces overlooking Broad Run. All of the sites are located at similar elevations, with 44LD103, 44LD104 and 44LD105 found in the northern portion of the property and 44LD107 and 44LD109 located in the southwestern portion. These sites were recorded in 1979 by J. Mark Wittkofski, using information obtained during a surface survey of plowed areas along Broad Run by William Rust. Each of these sites yielded Archaic period artifacts including quartz, quartzite, rhyolite and chert projectile points as well as flakes and tools. These sites are likely related to a small settlement. More in depth archeological work was recommended for these sites; however, no further reports on these sites are present at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

Site 44LD495 was recorded in 1991. This site is located in the northwestern portion of the project area, within 150-200 meters of 44LD103, 44LD104 and 44LD105. This site dated to the Late Archaic period and yielded artifacts similar to those found in 44LD103, 44LD104 and 44LD105.

Site 44LD151 is located in the southern portion of the project area and dates to the Late Woodland period.

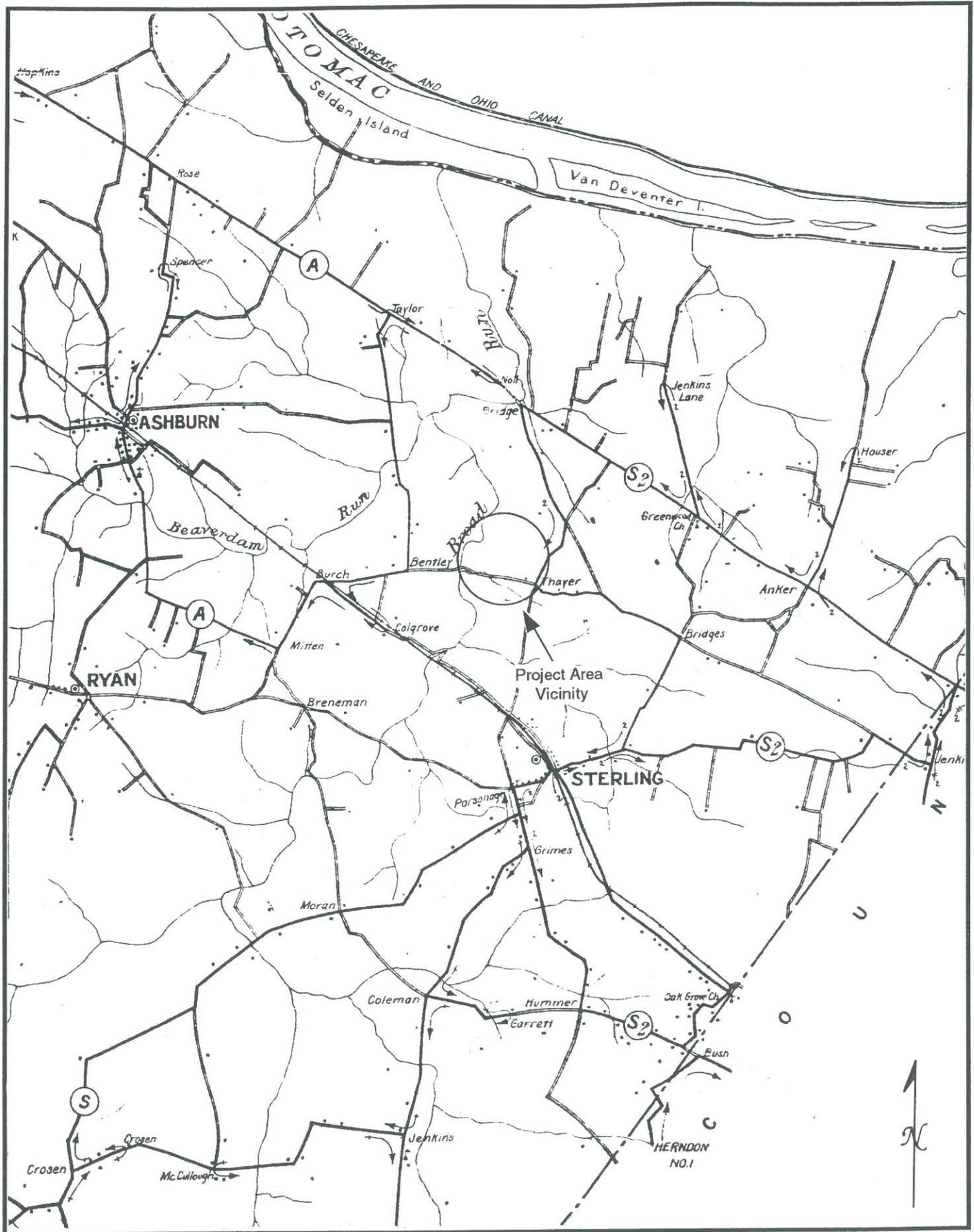


FIGURE 5
Portion of U.S. Post Office Department 1925 Rural Delivery Route Map of Loudoun
County, Virginia Showing Project Area Vicinity

Two historic period archeological sites are located within the southern portion of the project area. Site 44LD371 is the site of a 19th to 20th century farmstead. At the time the site was recorded, a farmhouse, barn and several outbuildings were still standing on the property.

Site 44LD421 is the site of the Kilgour Cemetery. The site is shown on a 1972 topographic map as located directly adjacent to Route 28. The graveyard contained 81 uncut grave markers which represented approximately 40 burials.

The final site located within the project area is found just northwest of 44LD421. Site 44LD372 was a multi-component site which consisted of a small scatter of quartz and one historic ceramic sherd.

A number of archeological sites and four standing structures have been recorded within a one mile radius around the project area. The majority of these archeological sites date to the prehistoric period.

Most of the prehistoric sites located outside the project area were recorded based on a surface reconnaissance by William Rust in 1979 and a later surface survey in 1981. 44LD20, 44LD21, 44LD108, 44LD110, 44LD137-139, 44LD142, 44LD144, 44LD145, 44LD148, 44LD152, 44LD209 and 44LD210 consisted of scatters of rhyolite, quartz, quartzite and chert projectile points, tools and flakes which date to the Archaic period. These sites are located south, west and north of the project area on terraces overlooking Broad Run and small tributaries to Broad Run.

Numerous archeological surveys have been conducted in the project area vicinity in conjunction with improvements to Route 28 as well as the construction of the Dulles Toll Road and the Dulles Toll Road Extension, which presently passes south of the project area. 44LD495, 44LD421, 44LD371 and 44LD372 were recorded as a result of three different surveys conducted in conjunction with the Dulles Toll Extension in 1985 and 1991 and in conjunction with Virginia Department of Transportation plans to widen Route 28 in 1988.

Several more Late Archaic and Early Woodland sites were recorded by Rust. Sites 44LD27, 44LD140, 44LD141, 44LD143 and 44LD213 yielded quartz, quartzite and chert projectile points, tools and flakes diagnostic to these periods. Site 44LD153 contained a hornfels projectile point reminiscent of the Middle Woodland period. Site 44LD140 was located in the vicinity of an old house foundation and outbuildings which were thought to date to the late 19th/early 20th century. No historic artifacts were recovered from the site.

A Phase I survey of 44LD27 and 44LD143 was conducted by TAA in 2000. The recorded location of 44LD27 was covered by 30 feet of fill and testing around the fill piles revealed disturbance. Testing in the recorded location of 44LD143 did not relocate the site which appeared to have been severely impacted by sewer line construction.

In 2000, TAA conducted a Phase I study of a 10.7 acre parcel near 44LD140. Most of the project area was disturbed or poorly drained and no archeological sites were found.

Sites 44LD136, 44LD145, 44LD212, 44LD375 and 44LD457 produced non-diagnostic artifacts consisting of scatters of quartz, quartzite and occasionally chert.

Sites 44LD445-453 were recorded during a 1989 survey by Espey, Huston and Associates. Sites 44LD445, 44LD446, 44LD450, 44LD451 and 44LD453 were prehistoric lithic scatters which did not yield diagnostic artifacts.

Site 44LD447 (also recorded as Structure 53-1103), located approximately one mile west of the project area, consists of a 20th century dairy and farmstead. The farmstead included a silo, a collapsed dairy building and remnants of a house and outbuilding. Site 44LD452 is also historic and consisted of a frame structure with three outbuildings and an associated artifact scatter. The artifacts dated from the mid to late 19th to the 20th century.

Site 44LD373 produced artifacts dating to the late 19th to early 20th centuries.

Sites 44LD647-652 were recorded during an investigation by Archeological and Cultural Solutions, Inc., for the Loudoun County Sanitation Authority. Sites 44LD650 and 44LD652 were prehistoric and dated to the Early Archaic time period. Sites 44LD647-649 and 44LD651 were historic and dated from the first half of the 19th century.

Four standing structures are located in the vicinity of the project area. Structure 53-431 is located north of the project area, northeast of Route 28. This is the site of Broad Run Mill. No date of construction or production was available.

One standing structure is located north of the project area along U.S. Route 7. Structure 53-110 consists of the Broad Run Bridge and Toll House which are on the National Register of Historic Places. The bridge and toll house were reputed to have been constructed during the early 19th century. The Leesburg Turnpike Company was incorporated by the General Assembly of 1809 for the purpose of building a paved road from Leesburg to the Little River Turnpike at Alexandria. A stone bridge was built across Broad Run as part of the road project and there is reputed to be a stone with an 1820 date on the bridge.

Structure 53-893 located northwest of the northern portion of the property consists of a Lutten Bridge which crosses Russell Branch along Route 607. The bridge dates to the early 20th century.

Structure 53-1107 is a circa 1890s house which was constructed in the vernacular style.

The final standing structure consists of the Vestal's Gap Road and Lanesville Historic District which has been recorded as Structure 53-07. This site was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1999. Located east of the project area, this district consists of three different segments of the historic Vestal's Gap Road in addition to Lanesville which is a two-story side-gabled frame house built on a stone-rubble foundation. Vestal's Gap Road was used by 18th, 19th and 20th century land owners for transporting tobacco and other agricultural goods to Alexandria. The road also served as a thoroughfare for emigration and troop movements. The route was used by English settlers moving into what would become eastern Fairfax County as well as by troops in 1754-1755, during the French and Indian War. Lanesville was constructed circa 1807 by John Keener and operated as an ordinary until 1822. Lanesville was also the site of the local post office from 1807 until the middle 19th century. A portion of Vestal's Gap Road is presently encompassed by Claude Moore Park. Present day Route 638 coincides roughly with the historic Vestal's Gap Road.

METHODOLOGY

Field

The initial step in the investigation was a walkover reconnaissance of the project area. High probability areas were defined as those areas which were of high relief, generally the highest point on the landform, well drained and within 250 feet (76.2 meters) of water. High probability areas also included historic structure areas, identified through surface reconnaissance or through archival review of historic maps. The high probability areas were tested at 50 feet (15 meters) intervals or less. Surface visibility was generally poor across the property. Additional shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot (7.6 meter) intervals in a cruciform pattern around the positive shovel tests as necessary to define the site boundaries and to delineate artifact concentrations.

After a reconnaissance of the floodplain, it was determined that testing of the 100 year floodplain would be conducted within 250 feet of the water sources. William Rust conducted what appears to be a thorough surface reconnaissance of the floodplain in 1979. At that time, the fields were plowed and surface visibility was much greater than under current conditions. All prehistoric sites recorded during Rust's survey were located within 250 feet of the water sources, although he reports isolated finds in other portions of the fields. Testing of the floodplain above the 100 year flood mark was confined to well drained, flat terraces. In some instances, testing was conducted at 100 foot (30.5 meter) intervals along recent levees within the floodplain to examine the soils and verify the late date of the deposits.

Ten previously recorded archeological sites were located within the project area. Many of these were recorded on the basis of surface surveys only and Phase I testing was conducted to assess the present condition of the sites and to examine the soils in the site area.

Shovel test pits (STPs) measured at least 12 inches (30 by 30 cm) in diameter. Vertical excavation was by natural soil levels; excavation stopped when gleyed soils, gravel, water, or well developed B horizons too old for human occupation were reached. In some instances, augering was conducted beyond three feet (.91 meters) to examine the soils. Soil horizons were classified according to standard pedological designations. All soil was screened through 1/4 inch mesh hardware cloth screens. Artifacts were bagged and labeled by unit number and by soil horizon. Soil profiles were made of representative units, with soil descriptions noted in standard soil terminology (A, Ap, B, C, etc.). Soil colors were described using the Munsell Soil Color Chart designations.

Laboratory

All artifacts were cleaned, inventoried, and curated. Historic artifacts were separated into four basic categories: glass, metal, ceramics, and miscellaneous. The ceramics were identified as to ware type, method of decoration, and separated into established types, following South 1977; Miller 1992 and Magid 1990. All glass was examined for color, method of manufacture, function, etc., and dated primarily on the basis of method of manufacture when the method could be determined (Hurst 1990). Metal and miscellaneous artifacts were generally described; the determination of a beginning date is sometimes possible, as in the case of nails.

The prehistoric artifacts were classified by cultural historical and functional types and lithic material. In addition, the debitage was specifically studied for the presence of striking platforms and cortex, wholeness, quantity of flaking scars, signs of thermal alteration, size, and presence or absence of use. Chunks are fragments of lithic debitage which,

although they appear to be culturally modified, do not exhibit clear flake or core morphology. Ceramics were classified on the basis on tempering and surface treatment.

RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

The project area was sub-divided into survey areas to facilitate the fieldwork. The 420 acre parcel was divided into fourteen areas; these are shown on Figure 6. The results of the investigation are presented below by survey area.

Ten archeological sites, 44LD103-105, 44LD107, 44LD109, 44LD151, 44LD371, 44LD372, 44LD421 and 44LD495, had been recorded previously within the project area. Six new archeological sites were found during the current investigations.

The artifacts are summarized in the discussion below, a full artifact inventory is presented in Appendix II.

Area A

Area A is located within the southern portion of the project area (Figure 6). This area was bounded by private property to the south, by Route 28 to the east and Broad Run to the west. A sewer line extends from the southwestern property corner northward across the floodplain (Plate 1). A gravel road follows much of the sewer line northward from a monitoring station.

A concrete weir crosses Broad Run along the western border of Area A. A road on the adjacent stream bank and leading to the weir was visible. A dirt road extended from the weir toward the gravel road in Area A.

Topographically, Area A consisted of a large upland flat overlooking a lower terrace and the extensive floodplain of Broad Run. Two intermittent streams flowed from east to west within Area A; one of these was located along the southern property line and the second crossed the northeastern portion of Area A. Poorly drained areas were present in the northeast corner of the area as well as in the floodplain.

The floodplain of Broad Run can be divided into several micro-topographical units. From west to east they included: the most recent levee, a major flood chute, a back levee, a shallower flood chute, the wetlands portion of the floodplain within the 100 year flood limits and finally the low terrace above the 100 year floodplain boundary. The flood chutes were discontinuous. Plates 4 and 5 present views of the flood chutes. Low, poorly drained areas were scattered across the lower floodplain; some of the poorly drained areas were delineated on the basis of vegetation, rather than hydric soils.

Much of Area A was open pasture, currently overgrown predominately with sweetgrass and nightshade (Plate 2). The upland flat in the eastern end of Area A is forested, as well as the banks of Broad Run and the streams. Species represented include sycamores, elm, redbud saplings, pin oak, cherry and hickory.

Two previously recorded archeological sites, 44LD109 and 44LD371, were present within Area A (Figure 7). A total of 233 shovel test pits were excavated in Area A at intervals ranging from 25 to 100 feet (7.6-30.5 meters) (Figure 7). No new archeological sites were found. The previously recorded sites are discussed below.

Sixty-two of the shovel test pits were excavated within the 100 year floodplain of Broad Run (Figure 7). Twenty-two shovel tests were excavated at 100 foot (30.5 meter) intervals

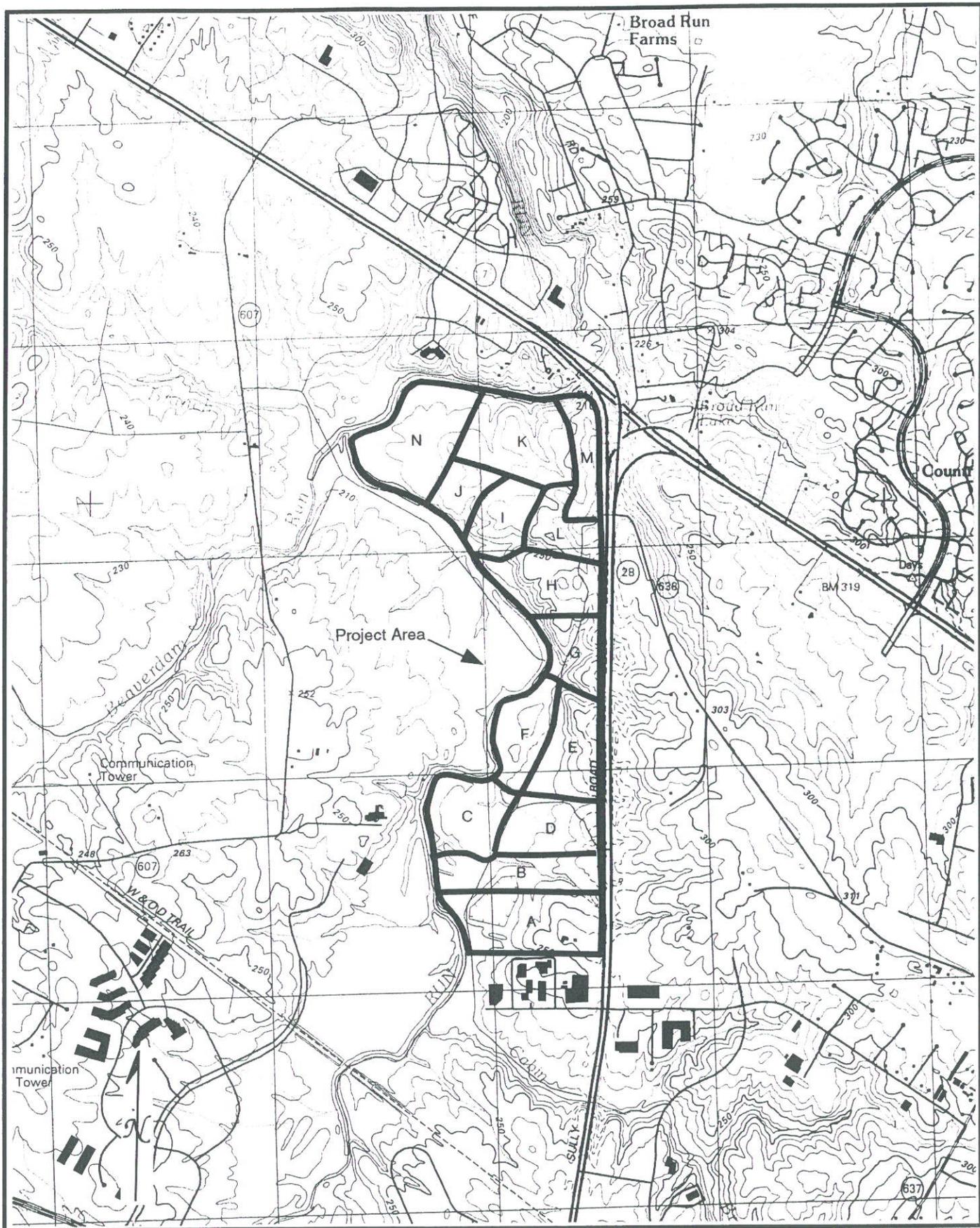


FIGURE 6
Portion of U.S.G.S. 1994 Sterling, VA-MD 7.5' Quadrangle
Showing the Survey Areas
Scale: 1" = 2000'

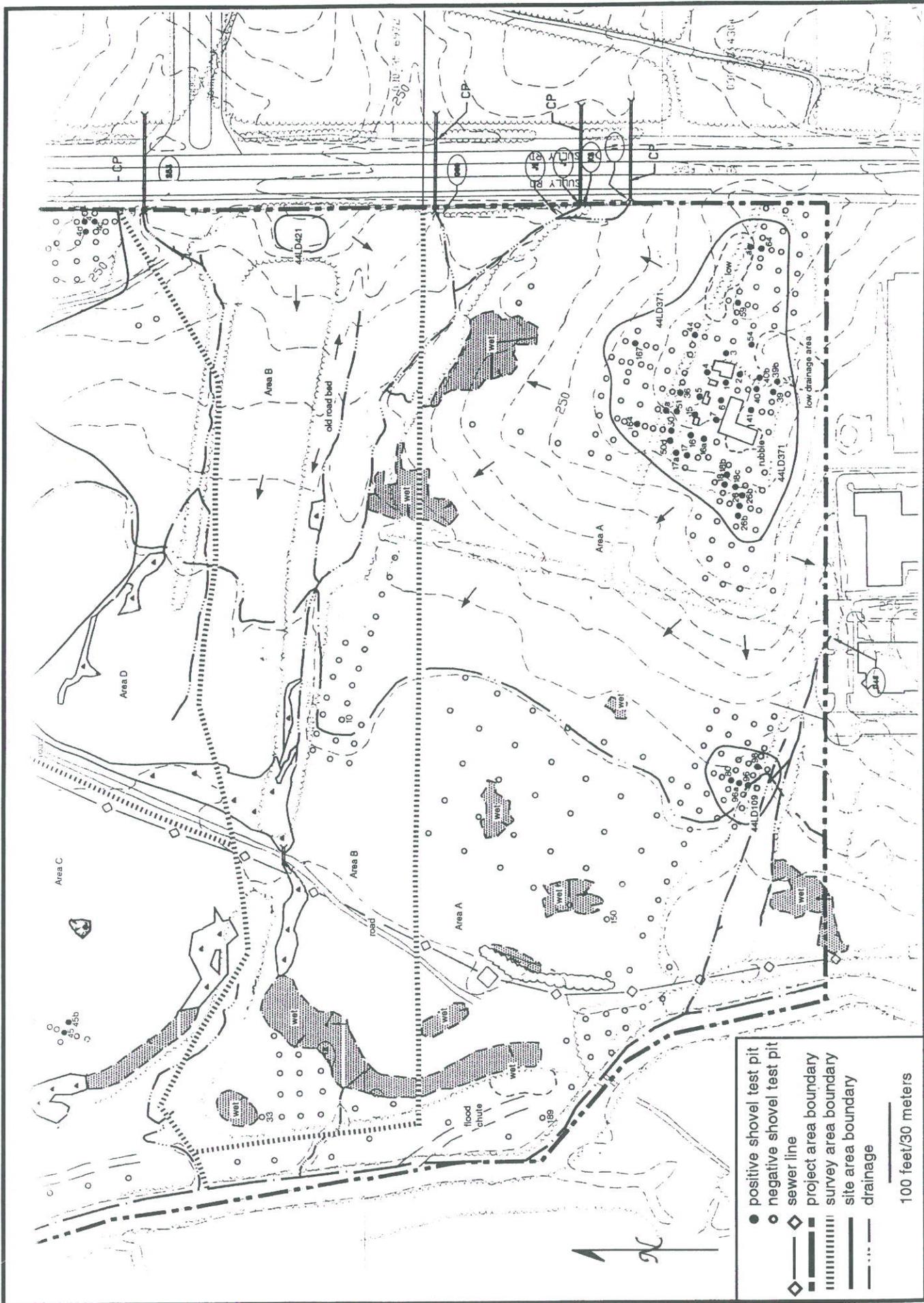


FIGURE 7
Portion of Project Map Showing Area A and Area B

along the levees of Broad Run in a highly hydro-dynamic area. The 100 foot testing interval was used because the levees were comprised of the most recent fluvial deposition and were considered to have a low probability of yielding cultural materials.

Because of the depth of the deposits, the shovel tests in this area were hand excavated to a depth of circa three feet (.91 meters). Below this depth, a bucket auger with a three inch (7.6 cm) bucket was used to examine the soils. The soil profiles revealed recent alluvial deposition to depths ranging between three and five feet (.91-1.5 meters) below ground surface. These deposits were too recent to have provided stable living surfaces for prehistoric populations. STP 189 typifies the soil profile (Figure 8).

- Ao/C horizon: 0-13.2 inches (0-33.5 cm) below surface - [7.5YR 4/4] brown clay loam
- C1 horizon: 13.2-21.6 inches (33.5-54.9 cm) below surface - [7.5YR 4/6] strong brown silty clay
- C2 horizon: 21.6-30 inches (54.9-76.2 cm) below surface - [7.5YR 5/6] brown slightly sandy loam
- Bw horizon: 30-40.8 inches (76.2-103.6 cm) below surface - [5YR 5/4] reddish brown slightly silty clay
- C3 horizon: 40.8-46.8 inches (103.6-118.9 cm) below surface - [7.5YR 5/4] brown silty clay
- Bw horizon: 46.8-57.6 inches (118.9-146.3 cm) below surface - [5YR 4/6] yellowish red clay with manganese nodules

Some of the shovel tests excavated west of the flood chutes contained recent alluvial deposits to a depth of circa four feet (1.2 meters) below the surface.

The remaining 40 shovel tests were excavated at 50 foot (15 meter) intervals around the poorly drained areas within the 100 year floodplain. The soil profiles in these units showed more stability as typified by STP 150 (Figure 9):

- Ao/Ap horizon: 0-9.6 inches (0-24.4 cm) below surface - [7.5YR 4/4] brown silty clay loam
- B horizon: 9.6-13.2 inches (24.4-33.5 cm) below surface - [5YR 4/4] reddish brown silty clay

No cultural materials were recovered from any of the shovel tests and no archeological sites were located in this portion of the project area.

44LD109

Site 44LD109 is situated along the edge of an overgrown field, on a low terrace north of an perennial stream flowing into Broad Run (Figure 7). Plate 3 presents a view of the site.

William Rust first identified the site during a surface reconnaissance in 1979. At that time, the field was plowed and the site covered an area 98 by 196 feet (30 by 60 meters). Rust reported recovering a quartz side notched projectile point (Halifax Side Notched?), a quartz core fragment, two quartz biface fragments, two quartz flakes and a quartzite spall and the site was felt to date to the Archaic time period.

During the current investigation, thirty-one shovel test pits were excavated at 25-50 foot (7.6-15 meter) intervals across the recorded location of 44LD109 (Figure 7). The soil profiles exhibited two plow zones over subsoil, as seen in STP 96a (Figure 10):

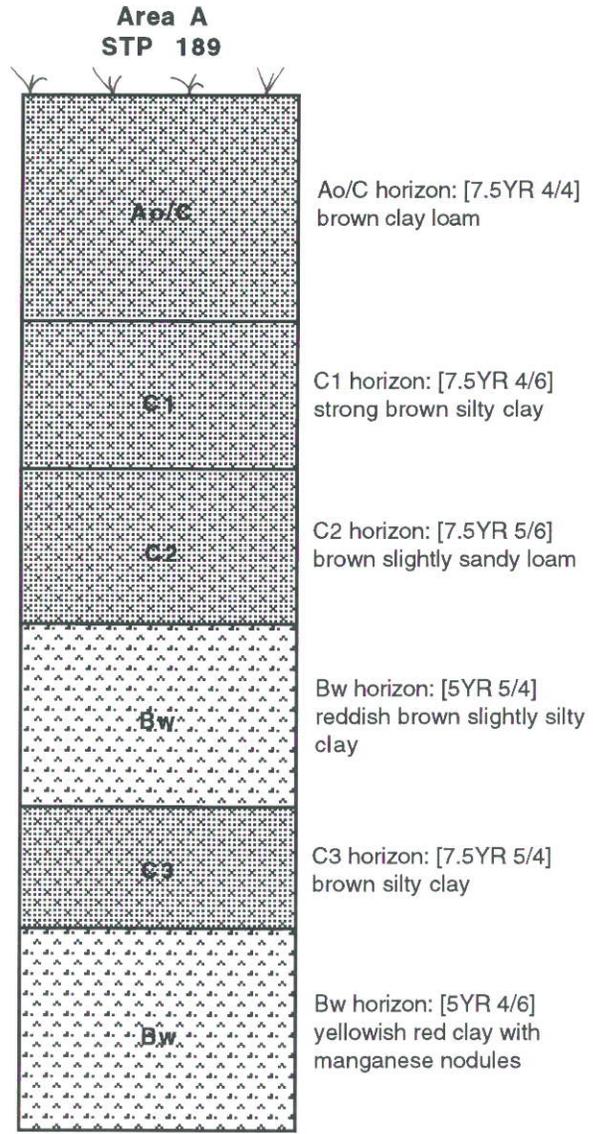


FIGURE 8
Representative Soil Profile Area A

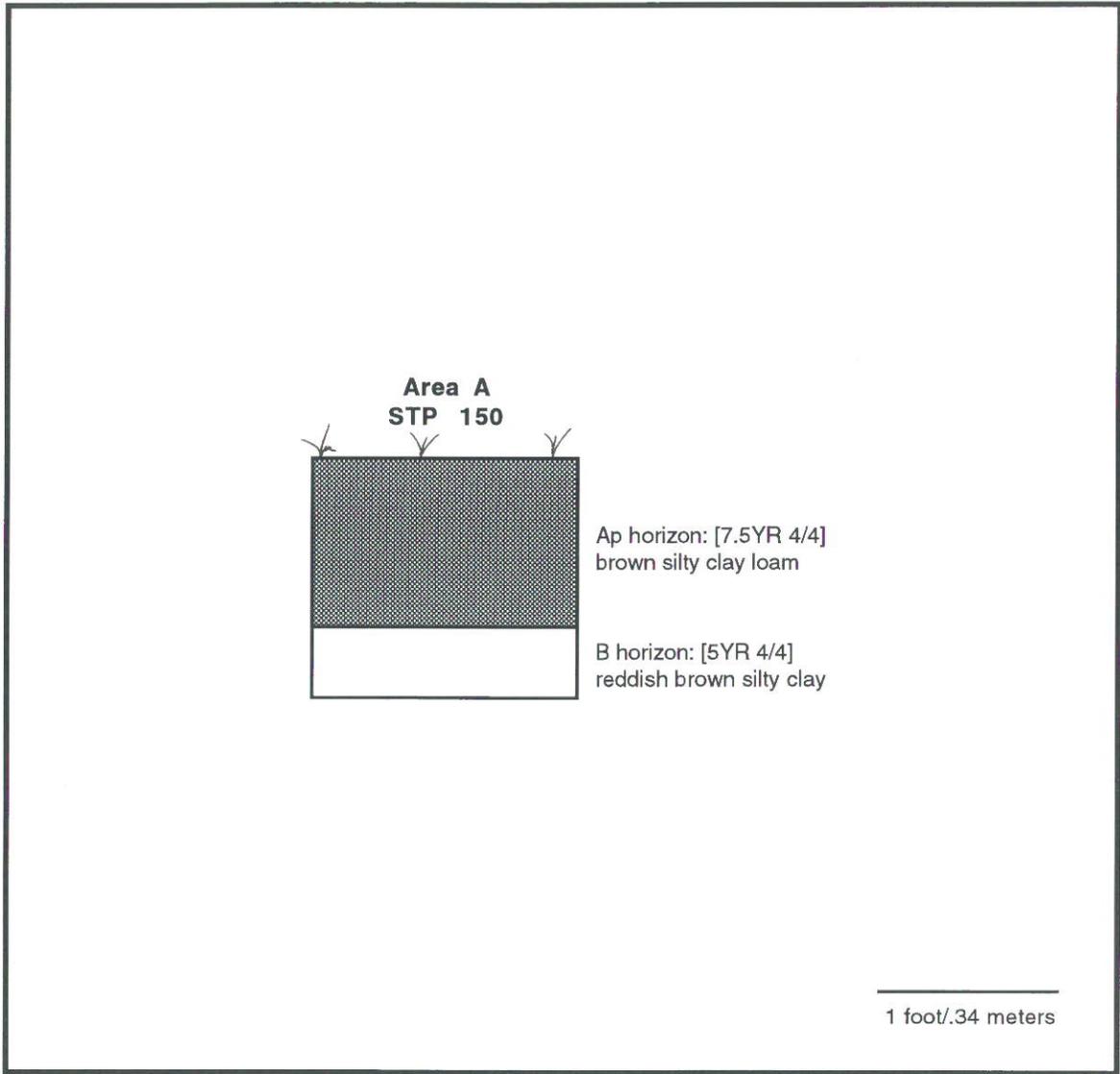


FIGURE 9
Representative Soil Profile from Area A

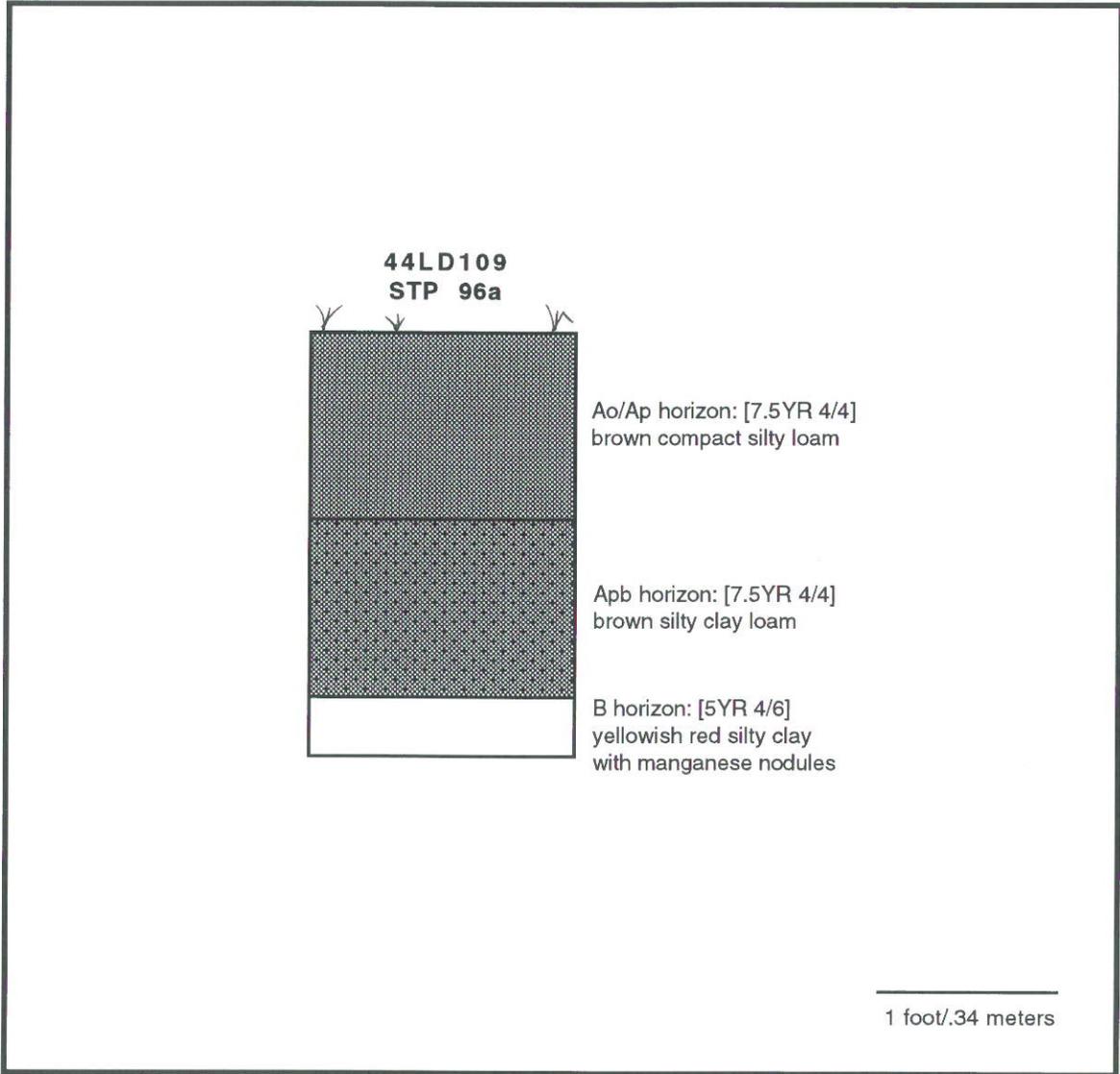


FIGURE 10
Representative Soil Profile from 44LD109 within Area A

- Ao/Ap horizon: 0-10.2 inches (0-26 cm) below surface - [7.5YR 4/4] brown compact silty loam
Apb horizon: 10.2-20.4 inches (26-51.8 cm) below surface - [7.5YR 4/4] brown silty clay loam
B horizon: 20.4-24 inches (51.8-61 cm) below surface - [5YR 4/6] yellowish red silty clay with manganese nodules

Four of the shovel tests yielded artifacts. STP 96 produced a quartz flake, STP 98 yielded a quartzite flake and a rhyolite flake was found in STP 96a. All artifacts were recovered from the buried plow zone. One historic artifact was recovered from the upper plow zone in STP 80. This was a sherd from an unidentified pictorial historic flask which dates from 1818-1865. Additional shovel tests excavated at 25 foot intervals around STP 80 did not produce additional artifacts and the sherd is considered to be an isolated find.

Summary and Recommendations

Site 44LD109 was first defined as a prehistoric lithic scatter dating to the Archaic time period. Seven artifacts were recovered from the ground surface during the initial recordation. Site 44LD109 was relocated during the current survey and artifacts were recovered from an area measuring 25 by 50 feet (7.6 by 15.2 meters). All three prehistoric artifacts were recovered from plowed contexts.

All artifacts from 44LD109 have been recorded from either the ground surface or from plowed contexts. No intact contexts were found. Artifact density is low despite being examined on two occasions. The site is not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places as it is not likely to produce significant research information. No further archeological work is recommended.

44LD371

Site 44LD371 is situated on an upland flat near Route 28 in the southeast corner of the project area at an elevation of 260 above sea level (Figure 7). The site was initially recorded during a 1985 survey by Presnell Associates for the Virginia Department of Transportation and was interpreted as a late 19th to 20th century farmstead. The 1985 work consisted of a surface collection of plowed fields and several fragments of 19th and 20th century glass were recovered from an area measuring 196.8 by 50 feet (60 by 15 meters) within the existing highway right-of-way.

An examination of the site area during the current investigation revealed that several structures, in various stages of collapse, were present within the site. The structures included a house, barn and stable, silo and several outbuildings (Figure 7).

The house is a one-story frame structure on a cinder block foundation, with a tin roof (Plates 4 and 5). A concrete front stoop and porch were present and wire nails were observed in the house framing. Wire nails post-date 1890.

The larger barn and stable was partially collapsed (Plate 6). A room within the barn was constructed of fieldstone, while the rest was of frame construction with a tin roof (Plates 7 and 8). It appeared as if the frame barn had been constructed around an earlier stone structure and one wall of the stone structure formed a portion of the barn wall. The frame portion of the barn was constructed using wire nails and was contemporaneous with the house. A post-1920 concrete block and tile silo is present west of the barn and several dilapidated wood frame outbuildings are located north of the barn (Plates 9 and 10).

A total of 133 shovel test pits were excavated at 25-50 foot intervals (7.6-15 meter) intervals across the site (Figure 7). The soils within most of the shovel tests consisted of a plow zone horizon over B horizon as shown in STP 18 (Figure 11):

Ao/AP horizon: 0-12 inches (0-30.5 cm) below surface - [7.5YR 4/4] brown silty loam
B horizon: 12-15.6 inches (30.5-39.6 cm) below surface - [7.5YR 5/6] strong brown silty clay

The soils within the shovel tests around the house and in some of the units near the barn exhibited a fill horizon which overlay subsoil, indicating that some disturbance had occurred in this area.

Thirty-six of the shovel tests yielded historic and prehistoric artifacts. The majority of the historic artifacts dated to the 20th century; although several glass sherds were 19th century.

The ceramics recovered from the shovel tests included 41 whiteware sherds (1820-1900+), a refined white earthenware sherd, three pearlware sherds (1780-1830+), 18 stoneware sherds, two redware sherds and a sherd from a terra cotta flower pot. The refined white earthenware sherd was rounded and may have been part of a gaming stone. Gaming stones are thought to be associated with the West African game of Mancala and are generally thought to indicate a slave presence.

The glass artifacts included a three section contact mold liquor bottle sherd (1830s-1880), two clear manganese bottle sherds (1880-1915), two chilled iron mold bottle sherds (1880-1930), nine contact mold bottle sherds (1810-1880), two manganese jam jar sherds (1909-1915), 16 lime soda windowpane fragments (1864- present), 31 post-1940 bottle sherds, 15 modern automobile safety glass sherds (modern), one modern glass can sherd and five unidentified glass sherds.

Nine machine headed cut nail fragments (post-1830), 20 cut nail fragments with unidentified heads (post-1790), 12 wire nails (1890-present), a wire spike and one unidentified nail fragment were recovered from the site. Other metal artifacts included three unidentified ferrous metal fragments, a bridle bit fragment, a harness ring, a harness buckle, three aluminum artifacts, and nine wire fragments.

Miscellaneous artifacts included three bone fragments, a 4-hole shell button, a Formica fragment, a rubber insulation fragment, six plastic fragments, 8.5 grams of brick and 44.7 grams of mortar.

Two prehistoric artifacts were also recovered from 44LD371. A quartz flake fragment was recovered from STP 26b and a quartzite Brewerton side notched projectile point was found in STP 64 (Figure 10). The Brewerton point had been heavily resharpened and dates from circa 3500 B.C. or the Middle Archaic time period.

The site measured 350 by 650 feet (106.7- 198.2 meters).

Summary and Recommendations

Surface reconnaissance subsurface testing within 44LD371 revealed the site to be multi-component. The prehistoric component at the site consisted of two isolated artifacts including a projectile point which dates to the Late Archaic time period.

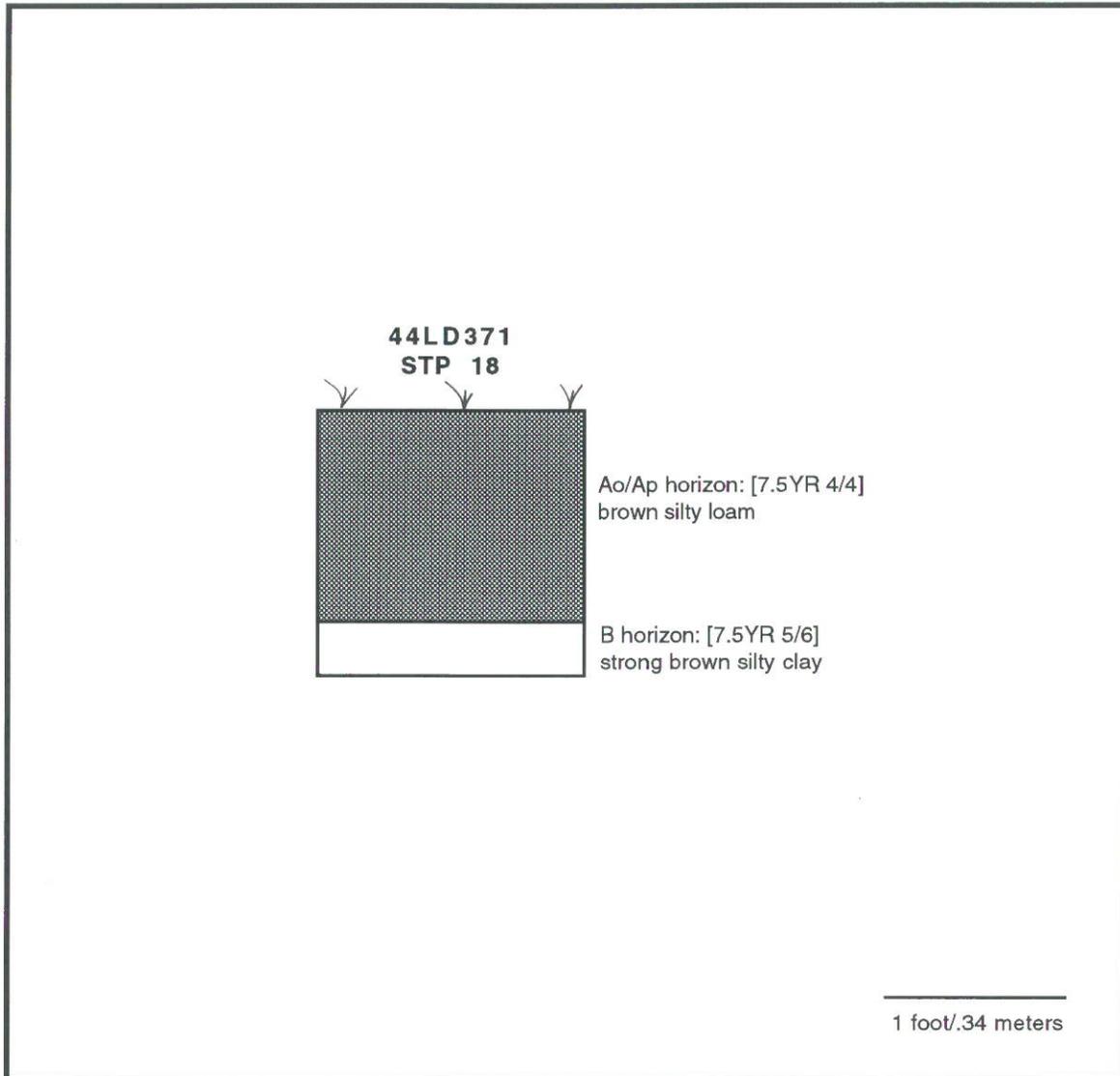


FIGURE 11
Representative Soil Profile from 44LD371 within Area A

The historic component at the site is defined by the presence of a farmhouse, a barn with a silo, and related outbuildings as well as by associated artifacts. The artifacts were widely scattered to the rear and sides of the main house and, although a few artifacts which may be earlier were found, most of the artifacts dated to the 20th century. A structure is shown in this location at least by 1925 and possibly earlier. A house is shown in the vicinity on an 1862 map. The house and barn at the site were built after 1890 as wire nails were used in the framing. However, a portion of the barn appeared to have been built over an earlier stone structure which currently forms a room within the barn. The reasons for this are unclear, although the stone "room" may have functioned as a cooling chamber for milk or other perishables as the stone walls would have provided considerably better insulation.

The area around the house had been disturbed and it is possible that the stone structure is associated with an earlier house which may have been located where the current house is today. Because of the disturbance, it was difficult to tell.

All artifacts from the site were recovered from the ground surface or from fill zones or plowed contexts. Most of the definitively earlier artifacts, such as the pearlware, were found in fill contexts. Of the contact mold bottle sherds, which could date anywhere from 1810-1880, eight were found in disturbed contexts. Only three artifacts which could be earlier were found in the plow zone; these include a pearlware sherd from STP 18b and contact mold bottle sherds from STPs 18 and 26d. A little over half of the artifacts were found within disturbed fill zones.

Because of the amount of disturbance at the site, 44LD371 is unlikely to produce significant research information. A large portion of the artifacts date to the 20th century and a little over half the artifacts were recovered from disturbed contexts. No intact contexts were present. Site 44LD371 is not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and no additional archeological work is recommended.

Area B

Area B consisted of an upland flat that sloped westward from Route 28 toward Broad Run (Figure 6). The area is bounded by Areas C and D to the north, by Route 28 to the east, by Area A to the south and by Broad Run to the west. The floodplain and low terraces within Area B were open pasture, while the two intermittent streams flowed through the forested eastern portion. The trees were a mixture of deciduous trees and evergreens; species included predominately oak and hickory, with scattered pine and cedar trees. The western half of Area B was open fields where the vegetation was primarily comprised of sweetgrass and nightshade. Plate 11 presents a view of Area B.

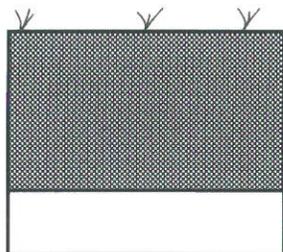
An old roadbed, identified on a 20th century plat as the Kilgour Mill Road, bisected Area B from east to west. The road bed paralleled one of the streams and was forested. Area B included one previously recorded archeological site (Figure 7). This is an historic period cemetery, 44LD421. The site is discussed below.

A total of 43 test pits were excavated at 50 foot (15 meter) intervals in the floodplain of Area B (Figure 7). The typical soil profile of the low terrace above the 100 year floodplain boundary is seen in STP 10 (Figure 12):

Ao/Ap horizon: 0-8.4 inches (0-21.3 cm) below surface - [7.5YR 4/6] strong brown clay loam

B horizon: 8.4-12 inches (21.3-30.5 cm) below surface - [5YR 4/6] yellowish red silty clay with saprolite

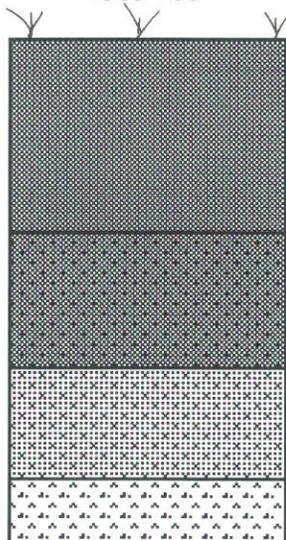
**Area B
STP 10**



Ao/Ap horizon: [7.5YR 4/6]
strong brown clay loam

B horizon: [5YR 4/6] yellowish
red silty clay with saprolite

**Area B
STP 33**



Ao/Ap horizon: [10YR 4/4] dark
yellowish brown silty loam

Apb horizon: [7.5YR 4/4]
brown silty loam

A/C horizon: [7.5YR 3/4]
dark brown silty clay loam

Bw horizon: [5YR 5/4] reddish
brown slightly silty clay

1 foot/.34 meters

FIGURE 12
Representative Soil Profiles from Area B

The soil profiles on the lower floodplain contained alluvial deposits, but showed more stability than areas immediately adjacent to Broad Run. STP 33 is typical of this area (Figure 12):

- Ao/Ap horizon: 0-10.8 inches (0-27.4 cm) below surface - [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish brown silty loam
- Apb horizon: 10.8-18 inches (27.4-45.7 cm) below surface - [7.5YR 4/4] brown silty loam
- A/C horizon: 18-24 inches (45.7-61 cm) below surface - [7.5YR 3/4] dark brown silty clay loam
- Bw horizon: 24-27.6 inches (61-70.1 cm) below surface - [5YR 5/4] reddish brown slightly silty clay

No cultural materials were recovered from any of the shovel tests.

44LD421

This site is an historic period cemetery situated on an upland flat along Route 28 (Figure 7). The site was heavily wooded with a mixture of oak and hickory trees, with some pine and cedar trees. Ground cover included green briar, poison ivy, honeysuckle and periwinkle. An old road, shown as the Kilgour Mill Road, lay to the south of the cemetery.

The site was first identified during a chain of title search by Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) personnel who discovered a reference to the "old Kilgour burying ground" in an 1869 deed (Thompson 1988:6). A field check of the location in 1988 by James Madison University Archeological Research Center (JMUARC) noted 14 sandstone markers. The burials were thought to be 19th century rural American, probably Caucasian. Eight-one unmarked stones and at least five rows of graves were mapped during the 1988 survey. The site form noted that the cemetery had not been used or tended since the 19th century. The site form further notes that a Phase II report with background research was being prepared; however, no such report could be obtained from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources files. A copy of the report was later obtained from JMUARC (Thompson 1988).

Also in 1988, a Phase II evaluation of 44LD421 was conducted by JMUARC in connection with the Route 28 widening study. The evaluation consisted both of archeological field study and archival research (Thompson 1988:8). The archival research was designed to document the cemetery as the Kilgour burying ground and to try and determine the period of use. The field evaluation was designed to determine the horizontal extent of the cemetery, the number and nature of the interments and the state of preservation of the human skeletal remains.

The archival research indicated that the cemetery was contained within a 160 acre parcel purchased by George Kilgour of Fairfax County (Thompson 1988:10). Kilgour was living in Loudoun County by 1778; he purchased additional land and, by his death in 1819, owned 450 acres. A mill was located on the property as well; the mill is discussed in further detail under Area C. In later years, the property was owned by William Shield (Kilgour's son-in-law) from 1819-1830, by Martena B. Kilgour Shield Hummer (Kilgour's daughter) from 1830 to circa 1849, by John H. Tippet (Kilgour's grandson's father-in-law) from circa 1849-1851, by either George G. Hummer (Kilgour's grandson) or Leah H. Tippet (George W. Hummer's mother-in-law) from 1851-1869 and by George W.F. Hummer (Kilgour's great grandson) from 1869-1884 (Thompson 1988:15). In 1884, Hummer's heirs sold the property to William B. Nutt who sold it to Albert Shaw of New York in 1908.

Although the archival research demonstrated that the cemetery is associated with the Kilgour family, no specific information about the names of the individuals buried in the cemetery was found (Thompson 1988:16).

The fieldwork consisted of clearing the understory vegetation followed by mapping of the visible stones (Thompson 1988:17). Probing was undertaken to identify additional graves. Once the site was cleared and defined, four graves were chosen for exploratory excavation. The excavation was conducted to determine the preservation status of the skeletal remains as well as to provide information about interment practices and site age (ibid.).

Although the pH value of the soils should not have affected bone preservation, Graves 1 and 2 exhibited a perched water table (Thompson 1988:25). Grave 1 could not be fully excavated because of standing water within the grave shaft. The grave was marked by a large, rectangular stone at the head and a smaller stone at the foot. A single sherd of blue shell edged pearlware was recovered from the grave shaft (Thompson 1988:27).

Grave 2 was excavated sufficiently to expose the remains but the bottom of the grave shaft was saturated. This grave was marked by an elliptical depression on the surface; probing located stones at both ends of the grave (Thompson 1988:27). The outline of the coffin chamber was exposed at a depth of 47.2 inches (120 cm); it measured 90.55 inches (230 cm) in length and was a maximum of 26.8 inches (68 cm) wide. Traces of grave arch wood were found on the ledges around the coffin chamber. The coffin chamber was hexagonal and wooden remains were noted on the sides and floor of the chamber (Thompson 1988:33). Two very small, unidentifiable bone fragments were observed on the floor of the eastern third of the grave (ibid.). Two porcelain buttons, two metal hinges and a small round head metal tack were found on the floor of the coffin chamber.

Graves 3 and 4 were dry but the artifacts within were encrusted with silt which would indicate a rising and falling water table. Grave 3 was defined by both a headstone and a footstone (Thompson 1988:33). The coffin chamber was encountered at a depth of 43.3 inches (110 cm); it was hexagonal, 79.9 inches (203 cm) long and 25.6 inches (65 cm) wide. Traces of wood were observed on the ledges above the coffin chamber and on the floor of the chamber (Thompson 1988:33, 40). The enamel cusps of six moderately worn molars were present on the west end of the grave floor (Thompson 1988:40). The grave shaft fill yielded eight pearlware sherds, a nail shank, a rosehead nail and two oyster shell fragments.

Grave 4 was marked by a headstone and footstone; the coffin chamber in this grave was also hexagonal and was encountered at a depth of 41.3 inches (105 cm). Grave arch wood fragments were encountered on the coffin chamber ledges and the coffin chamber was 63.8 inches (162 cm) long and 25.6 inches (65 cm) wide (Thompson 1988:40). Traces of coffin wood were present on the floor and walls of the coffin chamber. Twenty-three complete teeth were found on the floor in the western end of the grave. The teeth were well worn. Traces of bone meal were also present and a number of machine cut nails were observed around the perimeter of the coffin chamber.

The recorded dimensions of the cemetery were 80 by 80 feet (24.4 by 24.4 meters). The dimensions were determined on the basis of topographic features, the limits of periwinkle and the distribution of the grave markers (Thompson 1988:17).

All graves were oriented east-west which is the norm for Christian burials. The study concluded that a minimum of 39 graves, indicated by unhewn, uninscribed sandstone markers, were present. Individual graves were marked by both headstones and footstones and many of the stones had fallen or slumped from their original position (Thompson

1988:23). Other markers lay below the surface of the site. The minimum number of graves was determined by dividing the number of markers (78) by two (Thompson 1988:24). The report states that unmarked and/or outlying burials may be present beyond the site limits (ibid.).

The cemetery was believed to be in use from 1770 and 1884. The dates of projected use are based upon the length of time that the property containing the cemetery was in the Kilgour family.

The human remains within the cemetery were in a poor state of preservation and 44LD421 was not considered to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. A recommendation of cemetery relocation or avoidance was made (Thompson 1988:44). It was also recommended that the site surface be mechanically cleared beyond the limits of the identified markers for a minimum of 16.4 feet (5 meters) beyond the peripheral graves (Thompson 1988:44-45). It is also recommended that two evenly spaced four foot (1.2 meter) wide trenches be mechanically excavated in a north-south direction south of the cemetery and north of the Kilgour Mill Road to test for the presence of unmarked burials.

If exhumation is to occur, JMUARC recommended that this be conducted by hand and a report on the exhumation prepared and submitted to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (Thompson 1988:45).

No work was conducted within the cemetery during the current investigation. Although the site was blanketed in snow and was overgrown at the time of this investigation, a surface reconnaissance identified several grave depressions and unmarked gravestones. The north side of the cemetery was defined by a sharp change in elevation, suggesting that the cemetery was once enclosed by a fence and had eroded on this side or it had been disturbed. The north side of the cemetery was densely wooded with immature cedar trees. Plates 12 and 13 present views of the cemetery.

Summary and Recommendations

Area B contained a single archeological site, 44LD421, which was a 19th century cemetery containing 81 grave markers and at least five rows of graves. Avoidance of the cemetery is recommended and, if construction is to undertaken nearby, a cemetery delineation is recommended to insure that additional unmarked graves are not present outside of the visible boundaries.

Area C

This area is located in the southern portion of the project area (Figure 6). Area C is bounded by Broad Run to the north and west, by Area B to the south and, by Area F to the northwest and by Area D to the east. Area C consisted of the 100 year floodplain within a meander of Broad Run; most of the floodplain was an overgrown field with woods immediately adjacent to Broad Run (Figure 13). The vegetation was similar to Area A, with sycamore trees lining the banks of Broad Run and sweetgrass dominating the vegetation in the overgrown fields.

A dirt road ran along the eastern boundary and a second road (Kilgour Mill Road) ran through the southern portion of the area from Area B. Poorly drained areas were present along both roads and in the central portion of Area C. The Kilgour Mill Road paralleled a tributary of Broad Run. A second tributary was present in the northeastern corner. A floodchute was present in the western portion of the area. This paralleled Broad Run and lay approximately 80 feet (24.4 meters) to the east of the stream.

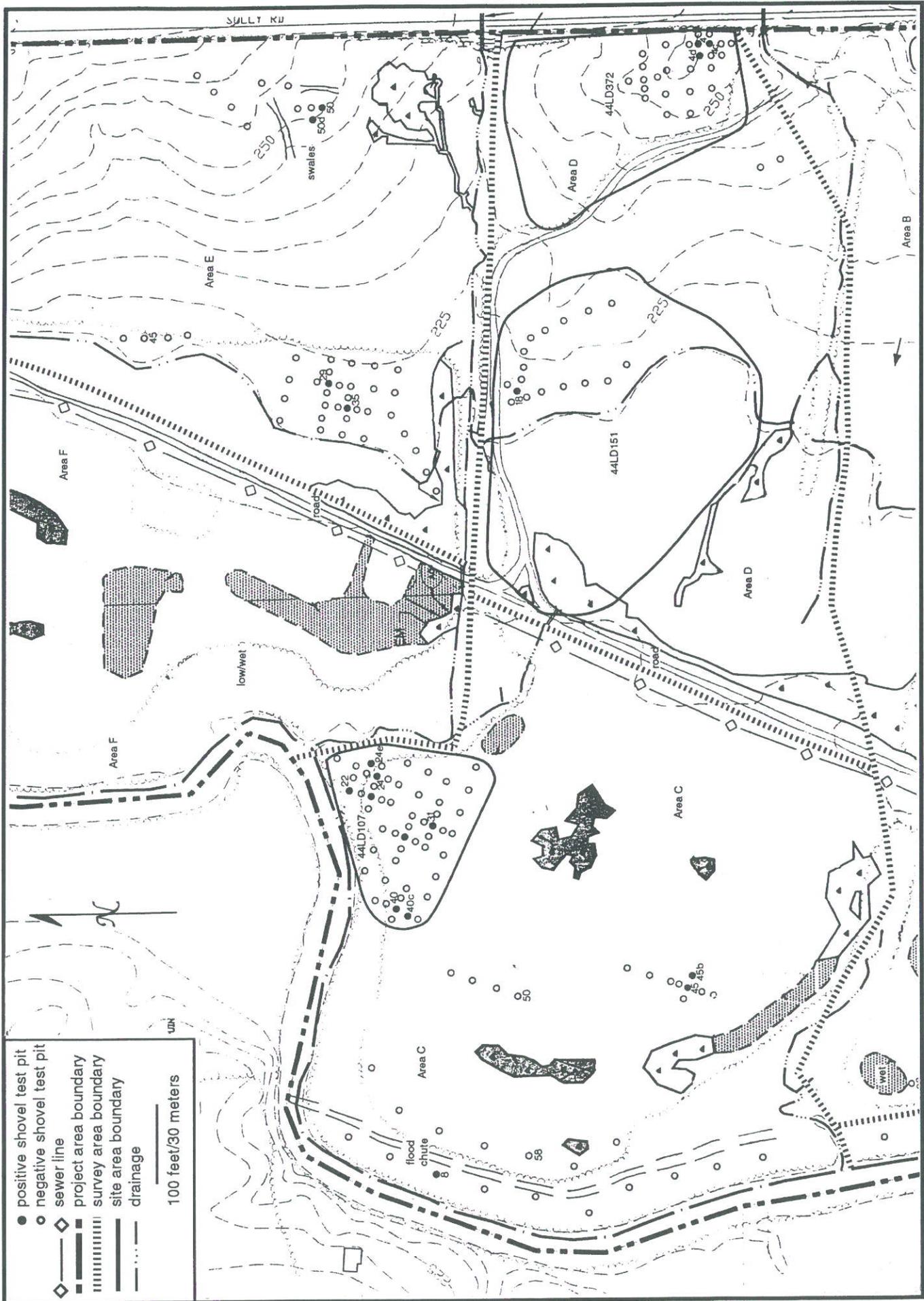


FIGURE 13
 Portion of Project Map Showing Area C and Area D

Area C was identified as the potential location of the Kilgour Mill site based on the termination of the Kilgour Mill Road in this location. A mill is shown along Broad Run within the project area on an 1826 map and a plat map dated 1969 identified the road in the southern portion of Area C as Kilgour Mill Road.

The western portion of Kilgour Mill road was no longer discernible as it crossed the 100 year floodplain and terminated at Broad Run. A surface reconnaissance of the projected location of the Kilgour Mill showed that the area was heavily disturbed by flood scouring. No stones were visible on the surface or in the stream bank which might indicate the site of a mill.

STPs 1-10 were excavated at 100 foot (30.5 meter) intervals on a recent levee to the west of the floodchute (Figure 13). The 100 foot testing interval was used because of the recentness of the deposits. The soils within these shovel tests consisted of an Ap horizon overlying a series of C horizons, indicating extensive alluvial deposition. The first three feet (.91 meters) of the shovel tests were excavated by hand, with a three inch diameter bucket auger used beyond three feet. STP 8 presents a representative soil profile (Figure 14):

- Ap horizon: 0-10.8 inches (0-27.4 cm) below surface - [7.5YR 4/3] brown loam
- C1 horizon: 10.8-18.6 inches (27.4-47.2 cm) below surface - [7.5YR 4/4] brown silty clay loam
- C2 horizon: 18.6-33 inches (47.2-83.8 cm) below surface - [7.5YR 4/4] brown silty loam
- C3 horizon: 33-51.6 inches (83.8-131 cm) below surface - [5YR 4/6] yellowish red silt
- C4 horizon: 51.6-58.8 inches (131-149.3 cm) below surface - [5YR 4/6] yellowish red silty clay loam
- C5 horizon: 58.8-62.4 inches (149.3-158.5 cm) below surface - [5YR 5/6] yellowish red silty clay loam

Only one of the shovel tests, STP 8, yielded cultural materials. A cut nail fragment was recovered from the C2 horizon in this unit. This artifact is not considered to be *in situ*.

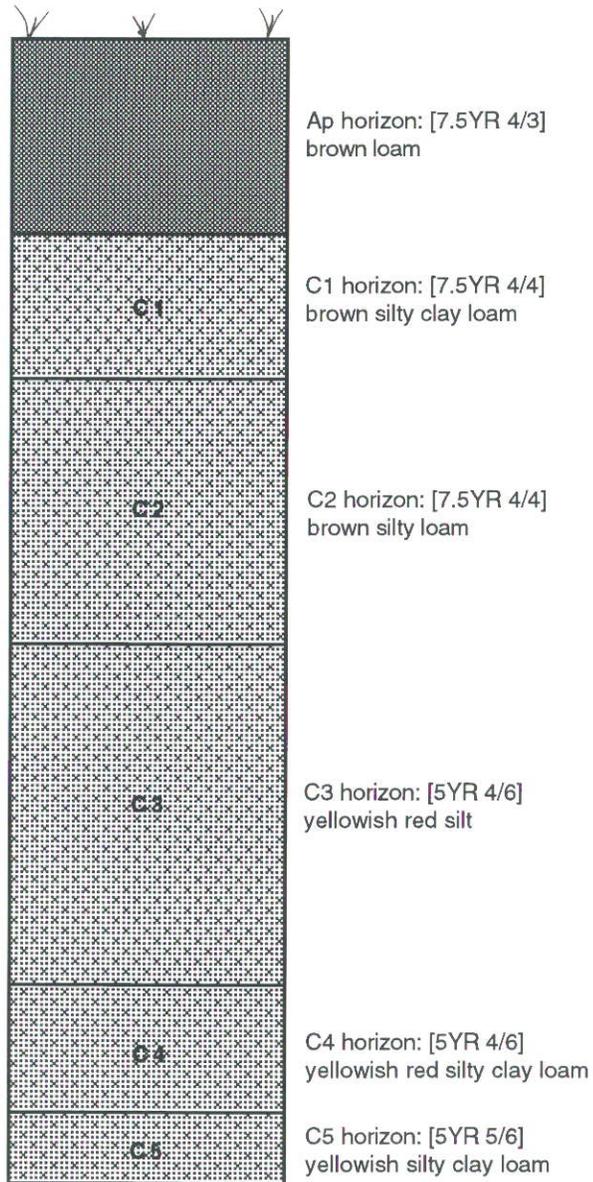
Seven shovel tests, STPs 54-60, were excavated at 100 foot (30.5 meter) intervals to the east of the floodchute (Figure 13). The 100 foot testing interval was used as this portion of the floodplain was poorly drained and the testing was designed to examine the stability of the soils. The soils within these units consisted of two plow zones which overlay subsoil. A representative soil profile is seen in STP 58 (Figure 15):

- Ap horizon: 0-7.2 inches (0-18.3 cm) below surface - [7.5YR 4/6] strong brown clayey silt
- Apb horizon: 7.2-14.4 inches (18.3-36.6 cm) below surface - [7.5YR 4/4] brown silty loam
- B/C horizon: 14.4-18 inches (36.6-45.7 cm) below surface - [7.5YR 5/6] strong brown clay loam
- B horizon: 18-20.4 inches (45.7-51.8 cm) below surface - [7.5YR 6/6] red yellow slightly silty clay mottled with [7.5YR 7/2] pink gray slightly silty clay

No artifacts were recovered from these units.

The western portion of the 100 year floodplain in Area C was poorly drained with numerous areas designated as wetlands. The topography was generally flat, but did contain discernible rises in elevation that were shovel tested.

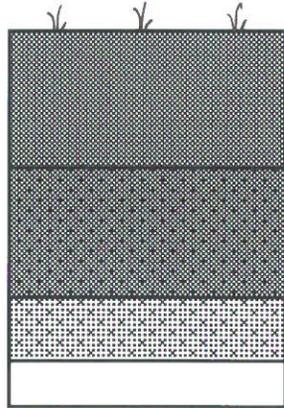
Area C
STP 8



1 foot/.34 meters

FIGURE 14
Representative Soil Profile Area C

**Area C
STP 58**



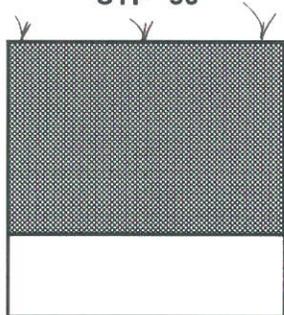
Ap horizon: [7.5YR 4/6]
strong brown clayey silt

Apb horizon: [7.5YR 4/4]
brown silty loam

B/C horizon: [7.5YR 5/6]
strong brown clay loam

B horizon: [7.5YR 6/6] red
yellow slightly silty clay mottled
with [7.5YR 7/2] pink gray
slightly silty clay

**Area C
STP 50**



Ap horizon: [7.5YR 4/4]
brown sandy clay loam

B horizon: [5YR 4/6]
yellowish red loamy clay

1 foot/.34 meters

FIGURE 15
Representative Soil Profiles from Area C

Four shovel tests (STPs 50-53) were excavated at 50 foot (15 meter) intervals on a small rise in the central portion of Area C (Figure 13). The soils within these units were comprised of a plow zone over subsoil, as seen in STP 50 (Figure 15):

- Ap horizon: 0-10.8 inches (0-27.4 cm) below surface - [7.5YR 4/4] brown sandy clay loam
- B horizon: 10.8-15 inches (27.4-38.1 cm) below surface - [5YR 4/6] yellowish red loamy clay

No artifacts were found in the shovel tests.

Five shovel tests (STPs 44-48) were also excavated at 50 foot (15 meter) intervals on a small rise near the intermittent stream (Figure 13). A sketch map on the back of the site form for 44LD107 noted surface artifacts in this vicinity, but did not mention what was recovered. The soils in these units were similar to those seen in STP 50.

One artifact, a refined white earthenware spall, was recovered from STP 45. Additional shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot (7.6 meter) intervals in a cruciform pattern around STP 45. Only one of these yielded an artifact from the plow zone. A whiteware sherd (1820-1900+) was recovered from STP 45b. These are considered to be isolated finds.

One previously recorded site, 44LD107, lay in the northern portion of Area C. This site is discussed below.

44LD107

This site is located in the northern portion of Area C, at the junction of Broad Run and a tributary (Figure 13). The site was recorded in 1979 based on a surface collection of plowed fields conducted by William Rust. The artifacts recovered by Rust consist of a serrated quartz corner notched projectile point, a quartz side notched projectile point, the middle portion of a quartz projectile point, a quartz notched or stemmed projectile point, two chert triangular points, a chert end scraper, a quartzite triangular blade, a quartzite ovoid base preform fragment, six quartz cores, 11 quartz flakes, a quartzite core, ten quartzite flakes, a chert flake, two rhyolite flakes and three metabasalt flakes. Rust noted that most of the artifacts were found near Broad Run. In addition, although not mentioned on the site form for 44LD107, the site form for 44LD151 indicates that 44LD107 yielded steatite tempered pottery. The site dimensions, as given on the site form, are 656 by 196.8 feet (200 by 60 meters).

The site was listed on the site form as dating to the Archaic time period; however, the presence of the triangular points indicates Late Woodland use as well and the presence of steatite tempered pottery would indicate an Early Woodland component. The serrated corner notched point is probably a Palmer or Kirk Corner Notched type of the 8000-7200 B.C. or the Early Archaic period. The site form recommended additional surface collection and test pit excavations.

Fifty-three shovel tests were excavated at 25-50 foot (7.6-15 meter) intervals in the recorded location of the site during the current investigation (Figure 13). The soils within the shovel tests consisted of a plow zone overlying subsoil, as seen in STP 21 (Figure 16):

- Ap horizon: 0-9 inches (0-22.9 cm) below surface - [7.5YR 4/3] brown sandy silt loam
- B horizon: 9-12.6 inches (22.9-58.2 cm) below surface - [7.5YR 5/8] strong brown sandy clay loam

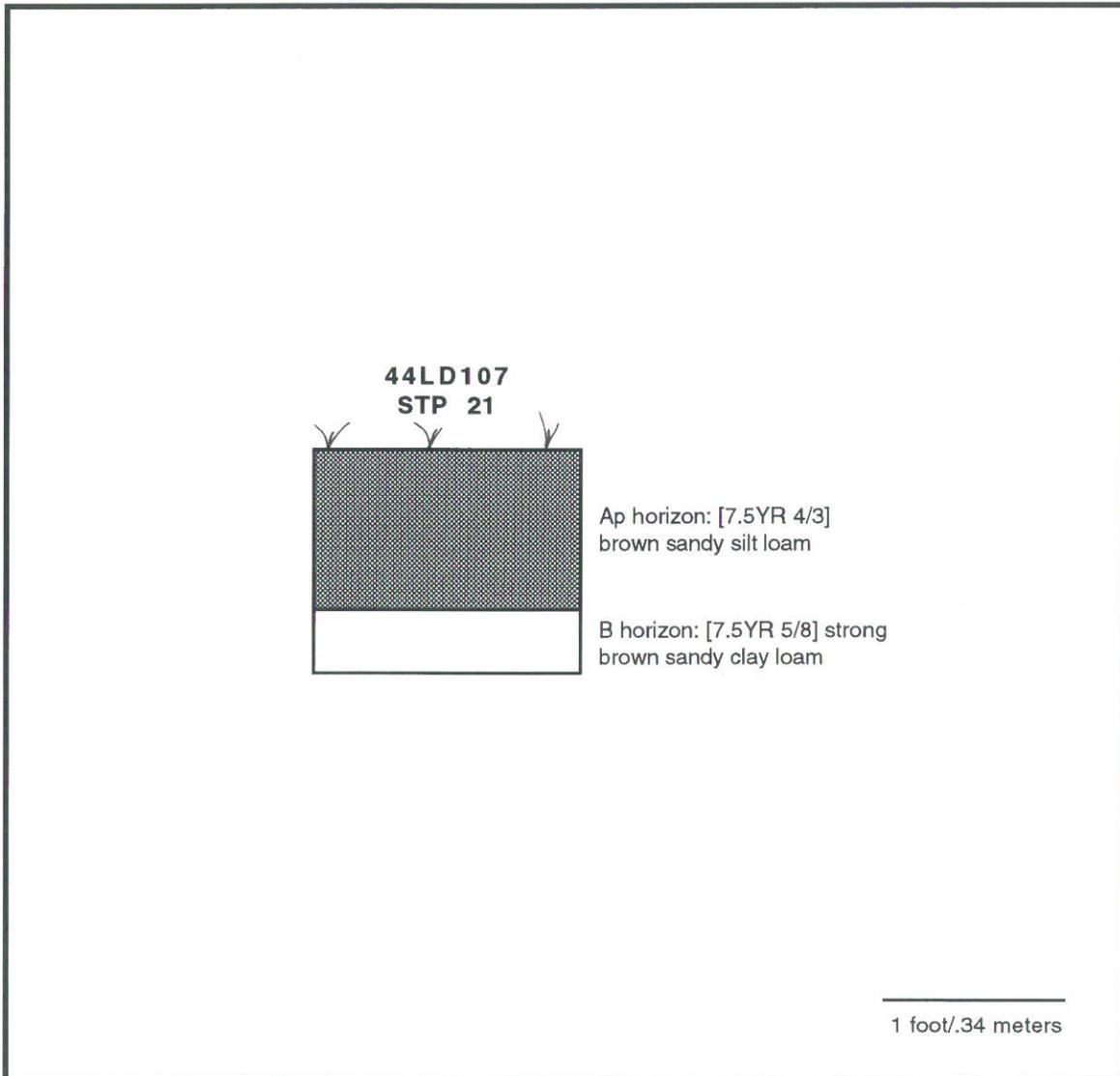


FIGURE 16
Representative Soil Profile from 44LD107 within Area C

Nine of the shovel tests yielded artifacts from the plow zone. The artifacts included two quartzite flakes, a chert flake, a quartz chunk, the distal portion of a quartz projectile point or very late stage biface fragment and three rhyolite flakes. Two steatite tempered prehistoric sherds were also recovered. These were typed as Marcey Creek and date to the Early Woodland period. An unidentified clear manganese sherd dating from 1880-1915 was also found. This is considered to be an isolated find.

The artifacts from the site were widely scattered, although a slight concentration was noted near Broad Run. The site measures 600 by 800 feet (182.9 by 243.8 meters).

Summary and Recommendations

Testing was conducted at a previously recorded site, 44LD107. This testing revealed a light density artifact scatter which dates to the Early Woodland time period. Previous archeological investigations had also recovered Archaic and Late Woodland artifacts. The site appears to represent an area which has been continuously revisited throughout most of prehistory. As probable Early Archaic and Woodland artifacts were recovered from the surface, it is probable this is a quite old landform and 10,000 years of prehistory lie in the plow zone.

Site 44LD107 is not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places because of the light artifact density and lack of intact contexts. All artifacts were recovered from the plow zone. Despite two archeological investigations, only 54 artifacts were recovered from the site. No additional archeological work is recommended.

Area D

Area D is located within the southern portion of the project area (Figure 6). It is bounded by Route 28 to the east, by Area B to the south, by Area C to the west and by Area E to the north. It consists of a portion of a ridge flat along the eastern boundary with slopes and the 100 year floodplain of Broad Run to the west of the flat (Figure 13). Tributaries of Broad Run flowed along the northern, southern and western boundaries of the survey area and many locations along these streams were poorly drained. The entire western third of the survey area within the 100 year floodplain contained standing water (with geese swimming in it at the time of the survey).

The eastern portion of this survey area and the intermittent streams along the northern and southern borders of Area D were forested, while the interior was open fields. The vegetation is identical to Area B. Plates 14 and 15 show views of Area D.

A road ran from Route 28 northwest through the eastern third of the survey area before turning west and continuing to the western border. At the northwest corner of the area, the road forked, with one fork running north and the other, south.

Two previously recorded sites were present within Area D, 44LD151 and 44LD372; these sites are discussed below and shown on Figure 13.

44LD151

This site is located in the north-central portion of the project area (Figure 13). Site 44LD151 was recorded in 1981 based on surface surveys by William Rust in 1979 and 1980. Rust noted that the site lay between two streams on either side of the 100 year floodplain boundary. The site dimensions on the site form were 200 by 200 meters (656 by 656 feet).

The artifacts recovered included 25 quartz flakes, a quartz unifacial tool, a quartz biface, a quartz triangular point and a quartzite flake. A Late Woodland temporal affiliation was listed for the site because of the triangular point. The site form notes that more surface survey should be conducted.

Two shovel test transects, which were 50 feet (15 meters) apart, were excavated along the highest point of the landform (Figure 13). The remainder of the site above the 100 year floodplain was sloping and the area below the 100 year boundary was covered in standing water at the time of the survey.

Seventeen shovel tests were excavated at 25-50 foot (7.6-15 meter) intervals within the site. The soils within the shovel tests consisted of a plow zone over subsoil. STP 18 presents an example (Figure 17):

- Ap horizon: 0-10.2 inches (0-26 cm) below surface - [5YR 4/4] reddish brown silty loam
- B horizon: 10.2-12 inches (26-30.5 cm) below surface - [5YR 4/4] reddish brown silty clay with saprolite

The soils within the shovel tests in the southern portion of the western transect were saturated.

Only one of the shovel tests, STP 18, yielded cultural materials. An unidentified, burned historic ceramic sherd was found in this unit. Additional testing at 25 foot intervals around the shovel test pit did not produce additional artifacts. The artifact is considered to be an isolated find. No prehistoric artifacts were recovered.

Summary and Recommendations

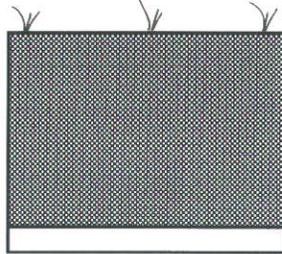
Phase I testing in the recorded location of 44LD151, a Late Woodland site, did not produce prehistoric artifacts. Instead, a single historic period ceramic sherd was found. This is considered to be an isolated find. No additional archeological work is recommended.

44LD372

This site is located in the eastern portion of the project area near Route 28 (Figure 13). The topography within the site area consisted of a portion of a ridge flat with slopes to the north.

Site 44LD372 was recorded in 1985 by Presnell Associates, Inc., during a survey for the widening of Route 28. The investigation consisted of a surface collection within a plowed field as well as subsurface testing. Four quartz flakes, glass and an earthenware sherd were recovered from what was the right-of-way at that time. No additional archeological investigations were recommended for the site.

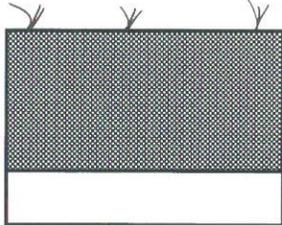
44LD151
STP 18



Ap horizon: [5YR 4/4] reddish brown silty loam

B horizon: [5YR 4/4] reddish brown silty clay with saprolite

44LD372
STP 4



Ap horizon: [7.5YR 3/3] dark brown loam

B horizon: [7.5YR 4/6] strong brown silty clay with saprolite

1 foot/.34 meters

FIGURE 17
Representative Soil Profiles from 44LD151 and 44LD372 within Area D

Testing during the current investigation consisted of the excavation of 25 shovel tests at 25-50 foot (7.6-15 meter) intervals within the recorded location of the site (Figure 13). The soils within the shovel tests consisted of a plow zone over subsoil, as seen in STP 4 (Figure 17):

- Ap horizon: 0-7.8 inches (0-19.8 cm) below surface - [7.5YR 3/3] dark brown loam
- B horizon: 7.8-10.2 inches (19.8-26 cm) below surface - [7.5YR 4/6] strong brown silty clay with saprolite

Artifacts were recovered from the plow zone in two of the 50 foot interval shovel tests; STP 4 yielded a bottle sherd dating from 1880-1930 and STP 25 produced two burned, refined white earthenware sherds. Testing at 25 foot intervals around STP 4 yielded a post-1864 windowpane sherd and a redware sherd. Testing at 25 foot intervals around STP 25 failed to produce additional artifacts. The distance between the STP 4 cluster and STP 25 is almost 200 feet (61 meters). The site measures 25 by 200 feet (7.6 by 61 meters).

Summary and Recommendations

Phase I testing within 44LD372 produced only five artifacts from the plow zone; these are considered to be field scatter. The positive units were widely scattered and it is doubtful that additional work in this location would produce significant research information.

Site 44LD372 is not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and no additional archeological work is recommended.

Two shovel tests were excavated on a small flat to the southwest of 44LD372 (Figure 13). The soils in these shovel tests were similar to those seen elsewhere; no artifacts were found.

Area E

This survey area is located along Route 28 in the central portion of the project area (Figure 6). Area E was bounded by Area G to the north, by Route 28 to the east, by Area D to the south and by Area F to the west.

Most of Area E sloped westward although portions of ridge flats were present along the eastern border (Figure 18). The slopes ended on the 100 year floodplain of Broad Run. The road noted in Area D ran through the 100 year floodplain with a sewer line immediately adjacent to the road (Plate 16). This road formed the western boundary of the area. Tributaries of Broad Run lay along the northern and southern boundaries of the survey area. A poorly drained area was present in the southwestern corner of Area E and another poorly drained area lay in the southeastern corner. A number of upland swales were present in the southern portion.

The majority of Area E was wooded with oak and hickory trees ; some tulip poplar, pine and cherry trees were also observed (Plate 17). The understory was composed of cedar, ironwood, dogwood and small cherry trees. The southwestern corner of Area E and portions along the road were open fields overgrown with sweetgrass and nightshade (Plate 18).

Seventeen shovel tests were excavated at 50 foot (15 meter) intervals on a small ridge finger in the northern portion of the survey area (Figure 18). The soils within the shovel tests consisted of a plow zone over subsoil. STP 1 presents a representative soil profile (Figure 19):

- Ap horizon: 0-7.2 inches (0-18.3 cm) below surface - [7.5YR 3/3] dark brown silty clay loam
- B horizon: 7.2-9.6 inches (18.3-24.4 cm) below surface - [5YR 3/3] dark reddish brown loamy clay with 80% saprolite

No artifacts were recovered from the shovel tests.

Four shovel tests were excavated at 50 foot (15 meter) intervals on a small flat adjacent to Route 28 in the northern portion of the survey area (Figure 18). The soils in these units were similar to those seen in the previous shovel tests although somewhat more gray in color. No artifacts were found in these shovel tests.

Eight shovel tests were excavated at 50 foot (15 meter) intervals on small flats in the southeastern portion of the survey area (Figure 18). The soils were identical to those seen elsewhere in the survey area.

One of the shovel tests, STP 50, contained a quartzite flake in the plow zone. An additional shovel test was then excavated 25 feet (7.6 meter) to the west of STP 50; the landform was too small to permit 25 foot interval testing to the east and south. STP 50d yielded a single rhyolite flake. Following VDHR policy which requires three temporally related artifacts to record a site, these are considered to be isolated finds.

Four shovel tests were excavated on a small flat overlooking the 100 year floodplain in the central portion of Area E (Figure 18). Some of the shovel tests in this location showed evidence of slope wash as was exhibited in STP 45 (Figure 19):

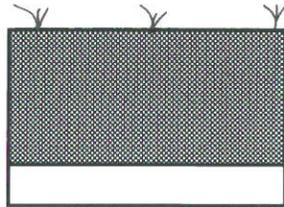
- Ap horizon: 0-9.6 inches (0-24.4 cm) below surface - [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown silty clay loam
- C horizon: 9.6-14.4 inches (24.4-36.6 cm) below surface - [10YR 4/2] dark grayish brown sandy loam with gravel
- B horizon: 14.4-19.2 inches (36.6-48.8 cm) below surface - [10YR 4/1] dark gray loamy clay

The gray color of the soils appears to indicate poor drainage. No artifacts were found in these shovel tests.

Twenty-four shovel tests were excavated at 50 foot (15 meter) intervals on the edge of the woods, on a flat overlooking the 100 year old floodplain of Broad Run (Figure 18). The soils in these shovel tests were composed of a plow zone over subsoil. The soils were generally wet and grayed, indicative of poor drainage. STP 29 presents a representative soil profile (Figure 19):

- Ap horizon: 0-8.4 inches (0-21.3 cm) below surface - [2.5Y 4/2] dark grayish brown silty loam
- B horizon: 8.4-10.8 inches (21.3-27.4 cm) below surface - [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish brown, wet silty clay

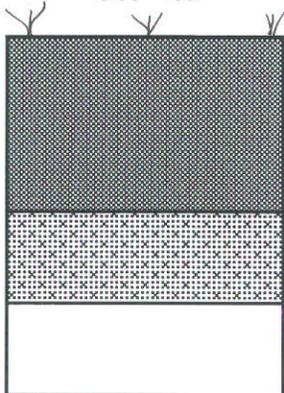
**Area E
STP 1**



Ap horizon: [7.5YR 3/3] dark brown silty clay loam

B horizon: [5YR 3/3] dark reddish brown loamy clay with 80% saprolite

**Area E
STP 45**

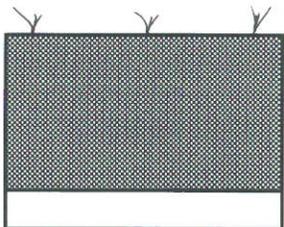


Ap horizon: [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown silty clay loam

C horizon: [10YR 4/2] dark grayish brown sandy loam with gravel

B horizon: [10YR 4/1] dark gray loamy clay

**Area E
STP 29**



Ap horizon: [2.5Y 4/2] dark grayish brown silty loam

B horizon: [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish brown wet silty clay

1 foot/.34 meters

FIGURE 19
Representative Soil Profiles from Area E

Artifacts were recovered from two of the shovel tests; STP 29 yield a bottle sherd which could date anytime from 1910 to the present and STP 35 contained a rhyolite flake. Additional shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot (7.6 meter) intervals around these shovel tests; no additional artifacts were found. The artifacts are considered to be isolated finds.

The narrow strip of land between the slightly elevated gravel road and the 100 year flood limit in Area E was not tested as it was extremely poorly drained.

Summary and Recommendations

Surface reconnaissance and subsurface testing within Area E produced only isolated historic and prehistoric artifacts. No archeological sites were present and no additional archeological work is recommended.

Area F

Area F, a portion of the 100 year floodplain, is located immediately adjacent to Broad Run in the central portion of the project area (Figure 6). The area is bounded by Broad Run to the west and north, by Area E to the east and by Area C to the south. Tributaries of Broad Run ran along the northern and southern borders. Poorly drained areas were present throughout the floodplain. The road noted previously formed the eastern border of the survey area. A sewer line ran adjacent to the road.

The northern third of Area F was forested as were the banks of Broad Run and its tributaries. Species of trees included sycamore, oak and hickory. The midsection of Area F was open field, overgrown with sweetgrass and other varieties of grasses at the time of survey.

A surface reconnaissance of the floodplain in Area F did not reveal any testable areas, i.e., areas which had a moderate or high probability of yielding archeological sites. It was generally low lying and poorly drained.

Area G

Area G is located in the central portion of the project area (Figure 6). It is bounded by Area H to the north, by Route 28 to the east, by Areas E and F to the south and by Broad Run to the east.

Area G consisted of an upland terrace in the northwestern portion and slopes to the northeast and south (Figure 20). A small flat occurred in the southeastern corner. The floodplain of Broad Run was narrow in this area and in one location the slopes extended to the 100 year floodplain of the stream. Tributaries of Broad Run dissected the central portion of the survey area. The road which was present to the south of the area continued through Area G, leading to a house in Area L.

Area G was entirely forested with a high canopy of oaks, hickories, tulip and beech trees that were approximately 45 years of age. The understory included ironwood, redbud and dogwood trees. At the time of survey, the ground was snow covered.

Eighty-seven shovel tests were excavated at 25-50 foot (7.6-15 meter) intervals within Area G; one new archeological site, 44LD727, was found. The site is discussed below.

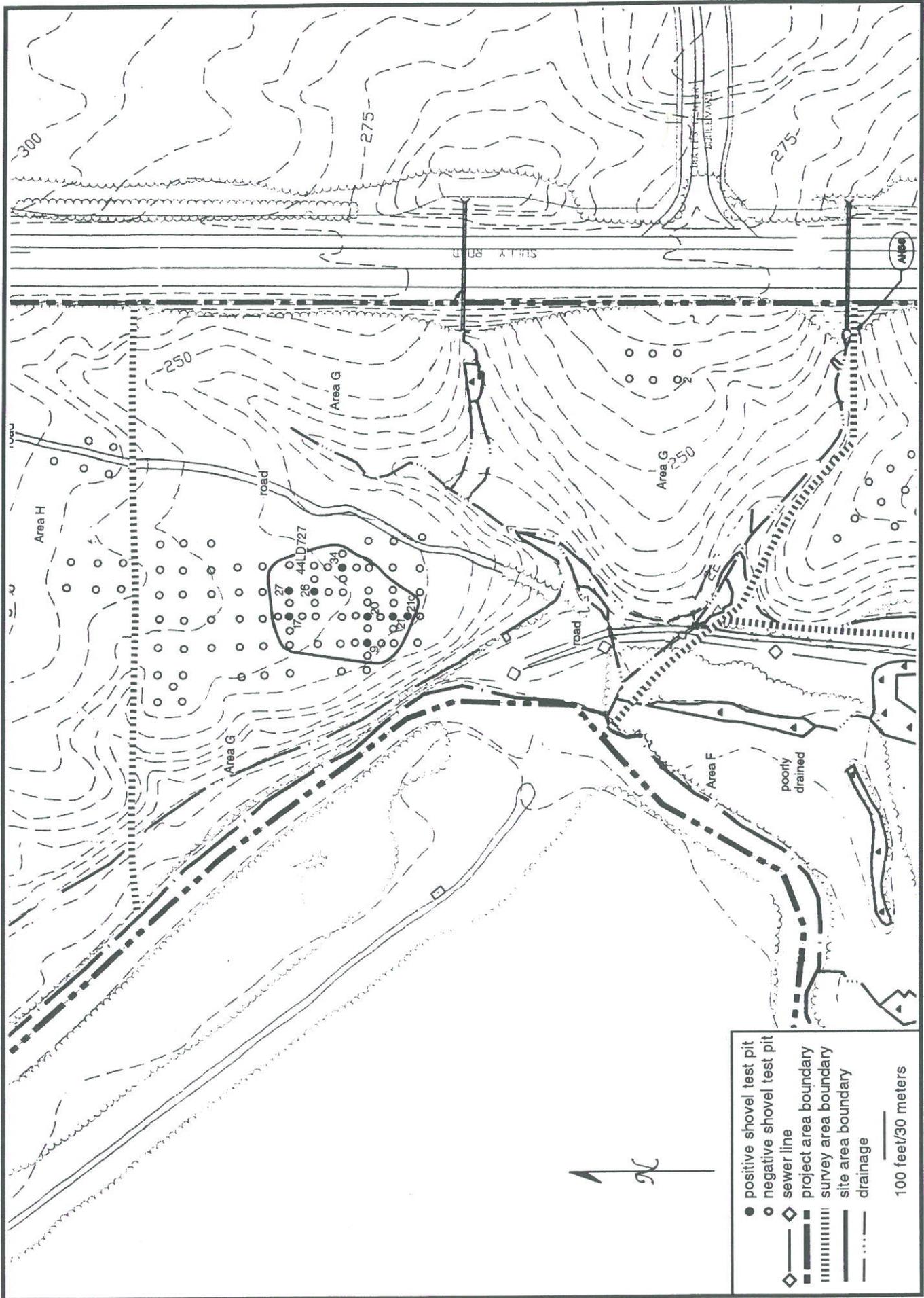


FIGURE 20
Portion of Project Map Showing Area G

Six of the shovel tests were excavated on a small flat near Route 28 (Figure 20). The soils within these units were comprised of a plow zone over subsoil as seen in STP 2 (Figure 21):

Ap horizon: 0-8.4 inches (0-21.3 cm) below surface - [10YR 4/2] dark gray loam
B horizon: 8.4-12.6 inches (21.3-32 cm) below surface - [10YR 4/3] brown clay loam

No artifacts were recovered from these six shovel tests.

44LD727

This site is located at the southern end of the terrace in the northern portion of the survey area (Figure 20). Plate 19 shows a view of the site. The soils within the site area consisted of a plow zone over subsoil; STP 17 exhibited a representative soil profile (Figure 21):

Ap horizon: 0-7.2 inches (0-18.3 cm) below surface - [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown silty clay loam
B horizon: 7.2-13.2 inches (18.3-33.5 cm) below surface - [7.5YR 3/2] dark brown silty clay

Some of the units on the site periphery exhibited deeper plow zones which were likely the result of plowed slope wash.

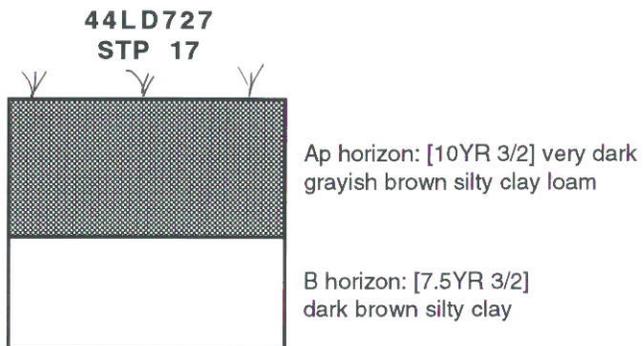
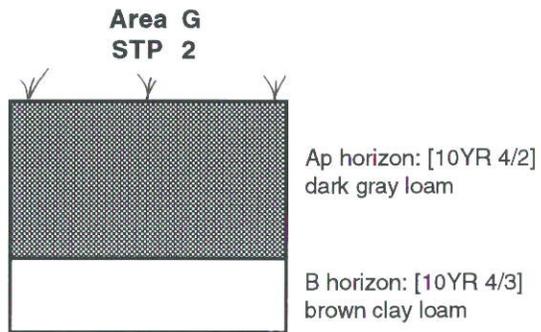
The site was defined on the basis of 12 positive shovel tests which occurred in two clusters 100 feet (30.5 meters) apart. The site measures 250 by 170 feet (76.2 by 51.8 meters). The northern cluster yielded five rhyolite flakes and a hornfels flake from STP 17, a rhyolite flake from STP 26 and five rhyolite flakes from STP 27. Testing at 25 foot (7.6 meter) intervals in a cruciform pattern around these units did not produce additional artifacts.

South of this, the second cluster produced a quartz flake from STP 9, three rhyolite flakes from STP 21 and three rhyolite flakes from STP 34. A bottle glass sherd which dates from 1940-present was found in STP 20. Testing at 25 foot intervals around the positive units produced a shotgun shell base from STP 9a, single quartz flakes from STPs 9b and 9d, five rhyolite flakes from STP 20b, and a hornfels and a quartz flake from STP 21c.

Summary and Recommendations

Surface reconnaissance and subsurface testing within 44LD727 produced prehistoric debitage which dates from an unknown temporal period. The debitage was concentrated in two clusters which were 100 feet apart. A single 20th century bottle sherd and a shotgun shell were also recovered from the site. All artifacts were recovered from the plow zone.

Site 44LD727 represents transient use of the area by prehistoric populations and it is doubtful that additional archeological work will produce significant research information. Site 44LD727 is not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and no additional archeological work is recommended.



1 foot/.34 meters

FIGURE 21
Representative Soil Profiles from Area G and 44LD727

Area H

Area H is located in the central portion of the project area (Figure 6). Areas I and L lie to the north of Area H, Route 28 to the east, Area G to the south and Broad Run to the west.

The topography within Area H consisted of a broad ridge flat with several smaller finger ridges extending to the south and southwest (Figure 22). A number of upland swales were present within Area H; these are not marked on the project map. A tributary of Broad Run formed the northern border of the survey area, separating it from Area I. The 100 year floodplain of Broad Run was present along the western portion of the survey area, widening in the northwestern portion. The floodplain of Broad Run in this area was poorly drained and was mostly swamp land; it was not tested for this reason.

The vegetation within Area H was comprised of woods containing oaks, hickory, poplars and beech approximately 45 years old (Plate 20). Evidence of prior logging in the form of stumps, etc., was noted. The undergrowth consisted of wintergreen, honeysuckle and ferns with some ground cedar on the north slopes.

Fifty-three shovel tests were excavated at 50 foot intervals at the ridge terminus in the northwestern portion of Area H (Figure 22). The soils in the shovel tests were composed of a plow zone over subsoil. The profile of STP 62 presents an example (Figure 23):

- Ap horizon: 0-8.4 inches (0-21.3 cm) below surface - [7.5YR 5/4] brown silty loam
- B horizon: 8.4-13.2 inches (21.3-33.5 cm) below surface - [7.5YR 4/6] strong brown silty clay

One artifact, a quartz flake from the plow zone in STP 62, was recovered from the units. Testing at 25 foot (7.6 meter) intervals in a cruciform pattern around STP 62 did not yield additional artifacts. The flake is considered to be an isolated find.

A stone was noted near STPs 94 and 95 (Figure 22 and Plates 21-22). It was composed of sandstone, the bedrock in the area, and was oriented northeast-southwest and was approximately two feet (.61 meters) high, 1.2 feet (.44 meters) wide and 10.8 inches (27.4 cm) deep. The stone could have been cut although the bedrock in this area can fracture in such a manner as to appear to be dressed. Cut or not, its appearance suggested a grave marker, although no markings were noted on the face of the stone. Because of this resemblance, a decision was made to trench across both sides of the stone to determine if a grave stain was present (Plate 23). The trenches were excavated parallel to the stone and perpendicular to any grave stain which might have been present. The soils in the trenches consisted of a plow zone over subsoil and no evidence of a grave stain was noted. The trenches indicated that the stone tapered with depth and extended at least two feet into the subsoil. The function of the stone, who put it there, when it was put there and why it was put there are unknown. It may be a boundary marker.

Twenty-eight shovel tests were excavated at 50 foot (15 meter) intervals on the highest point of the ridge (Figure 22). The soils in these units were similar to those seen in STP 62. Two of the shovel tests contained artifacts from the plow zone; STP 2 yielded a single quartz flake and STP 13 yielded a quartz chunk with cortex. Additional shovel tests excavated at 25 foot (7.6 meter) intervals around STPs 2 and 13 did not yield additional artifacts. The two positive shovel tests are 300 feet (91.4 meters) apart and the artifacts are considered to be isolated finds.

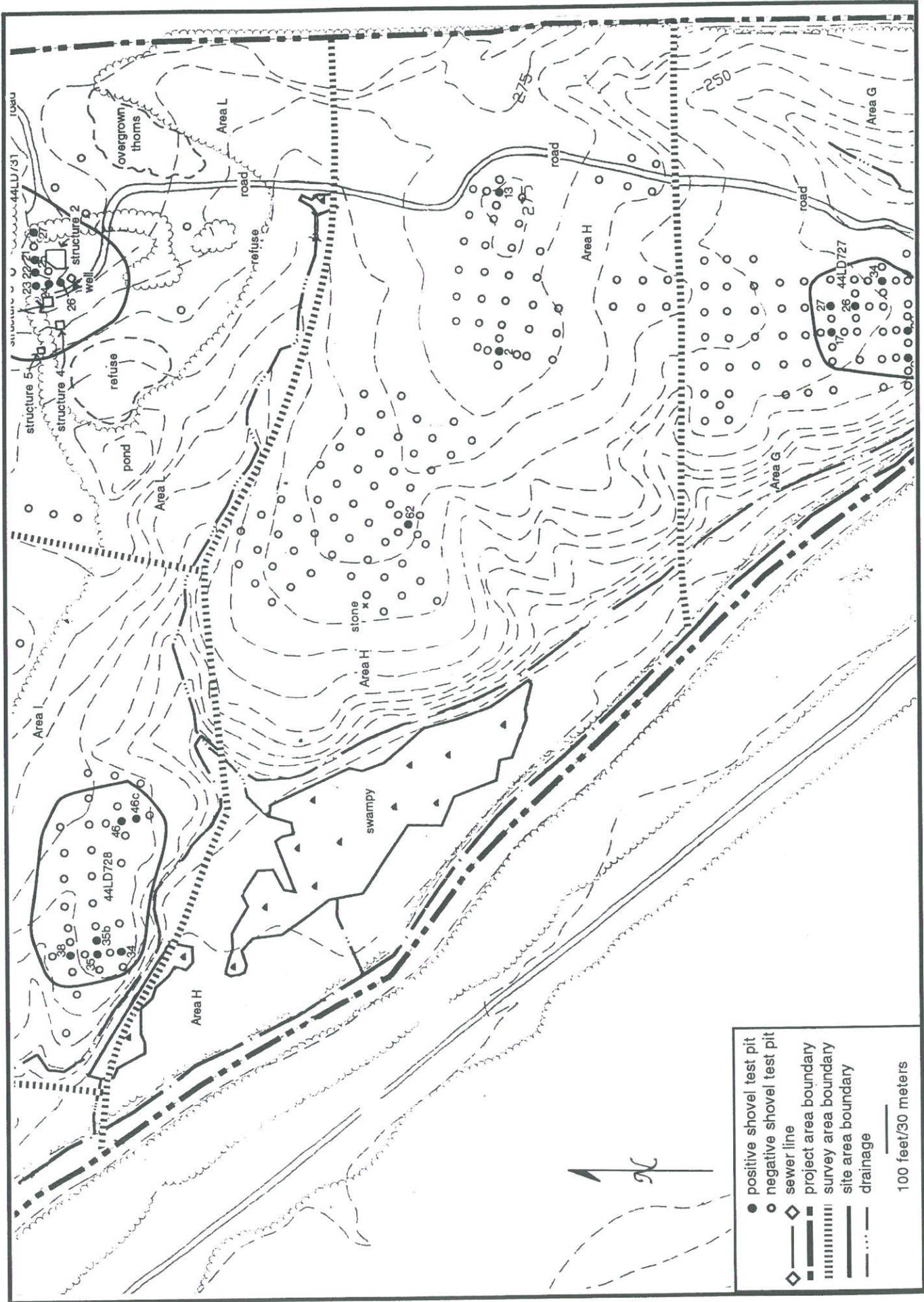


FIGURE 22
Portion of Project Map Showing Area H

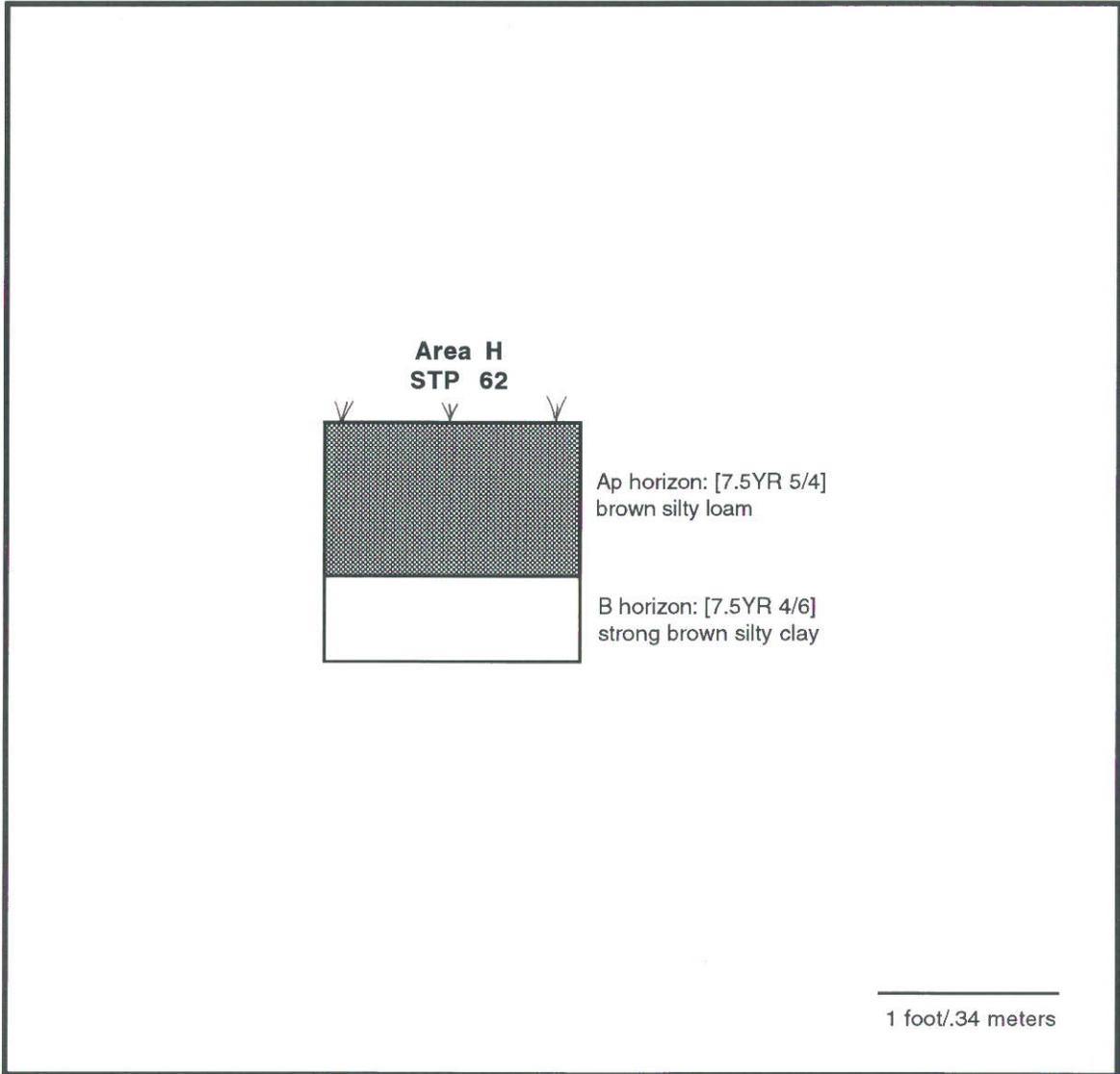


FIGURE 23
Representative Soil Profile from Area H

Five shovel tests were excavated on either side of the road in the southeastern portion of the survey area (Figure 22). A plow zone which overlay subsoil comprised the soils in these units. No artifacts were recovered.

Six shovel tests were excavated at 50 foot (15 meter) intervals on a small finger ridge to the west of the road (Figure 22). The soils in these units also consisted of a plow zone over subsoil and no artifacts were found in the shovel tests.

Four shovel tests were excavated on a small finger ridge overlooking the floodplain of Broad Run in the southwestern portion of Area H (Figure 22). No artifacts were recovered from these units which had soil profiles identical to those discussed previously.

Summary and Recommendations

Surface reconnaissance and subsurface testing with Area H produced only three artifacts. The units yielding these artifacts were widely scattered and the artifacts are considered to be isolated finds. No archeological sites were present within Area H and no additional archeological work is recommended.

Area L

Area L is located in the northern portion of the project area (Figure 6). The area is bounded by Area H to the south, by Area I to the west, by Areas K and M to the north and by Route 28 to the east.

The topography within Area L consisted of an upland flat which sloped to the west, with a northwest trending finger ridge (Figure 24). A large artificial pond lay in the southwest corner. The pond was dry at the time of the survey. The vegetation consisted of open, fallow fields with wooded areas along the tributary streams and along portions of Route 28.

Thirty-nine shovel tests were excavated at 25-50 foot intervals within Area L and one new archeological site, 44LD731, was found. The site is discussed below.

Thirteen of the shovel tests were excavated at 50 foot (15 meter) intervals on a small finger ridge in the northern portion of Area L (Figure 24). The soils within these shovel tests consisted of a plow zone over subsoil; STP 2 presents a representative soil profile (Figure 25):

- Ap horizon: 0-7.8 inches (0-19.8 cm) below surface - [10YR 4/2] dark grayish brown silty clay loam
- B horizon: 7.8-10.8 inches (19.8-27.4 cm) below surface - [10YR 4/3] brown slightly silty clay

None of the shovel tests yielded cultural materials.

Four shovel tests were excavated at 50 foot intervals along a small, east-west trending finger ridge in the central portion of Area L (Figure 24). The soils were similar to those described above. None of the shovel tests contained artifacts.

Six shovel tests were excavated on a flat in the western portion of Area L (Figure 24). The soils consisted of a plow zone over subsoil and no artifacts were recovered.

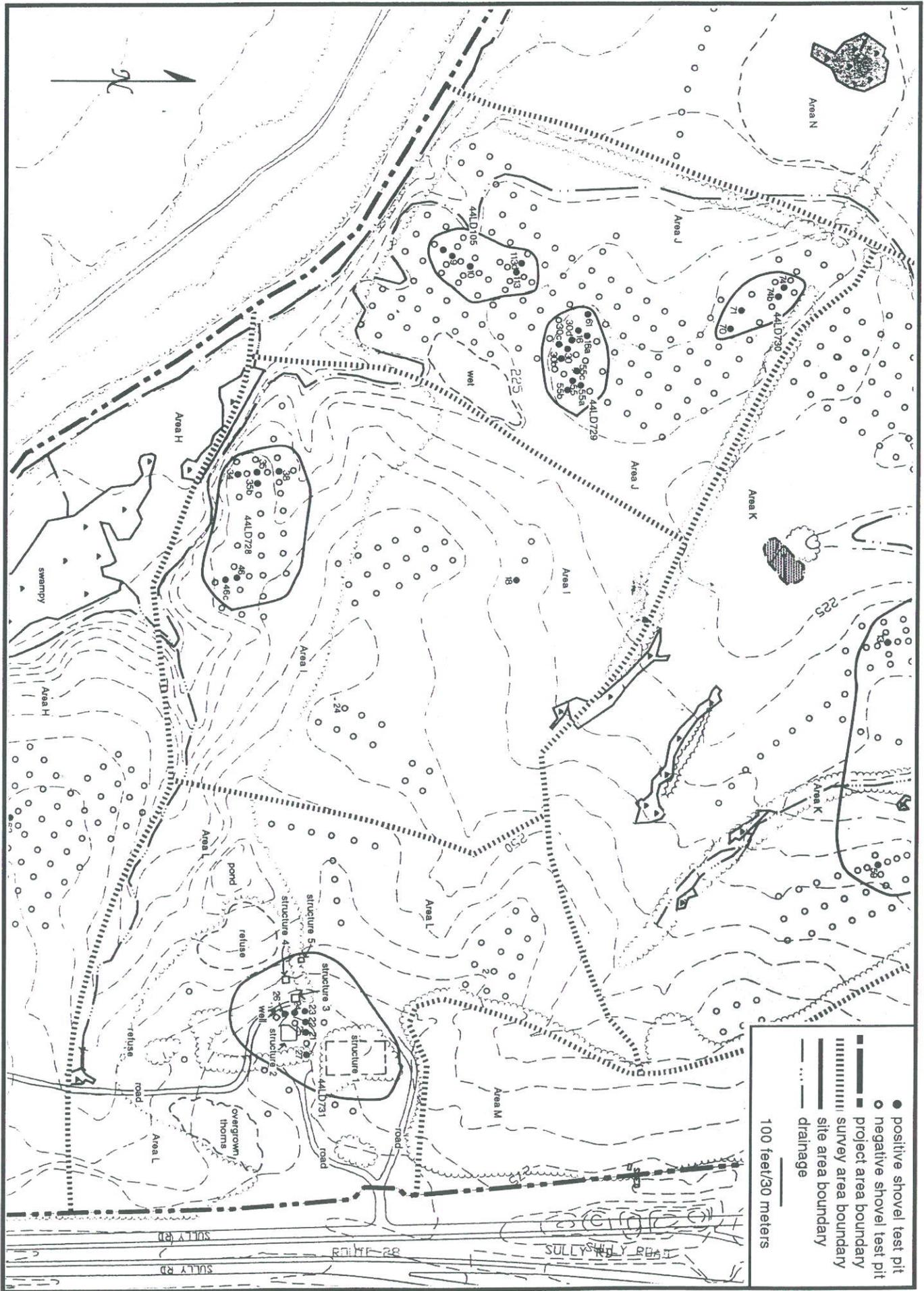


FIGURE 24

Portion of Project Map Showing Area L, Area I and Area J

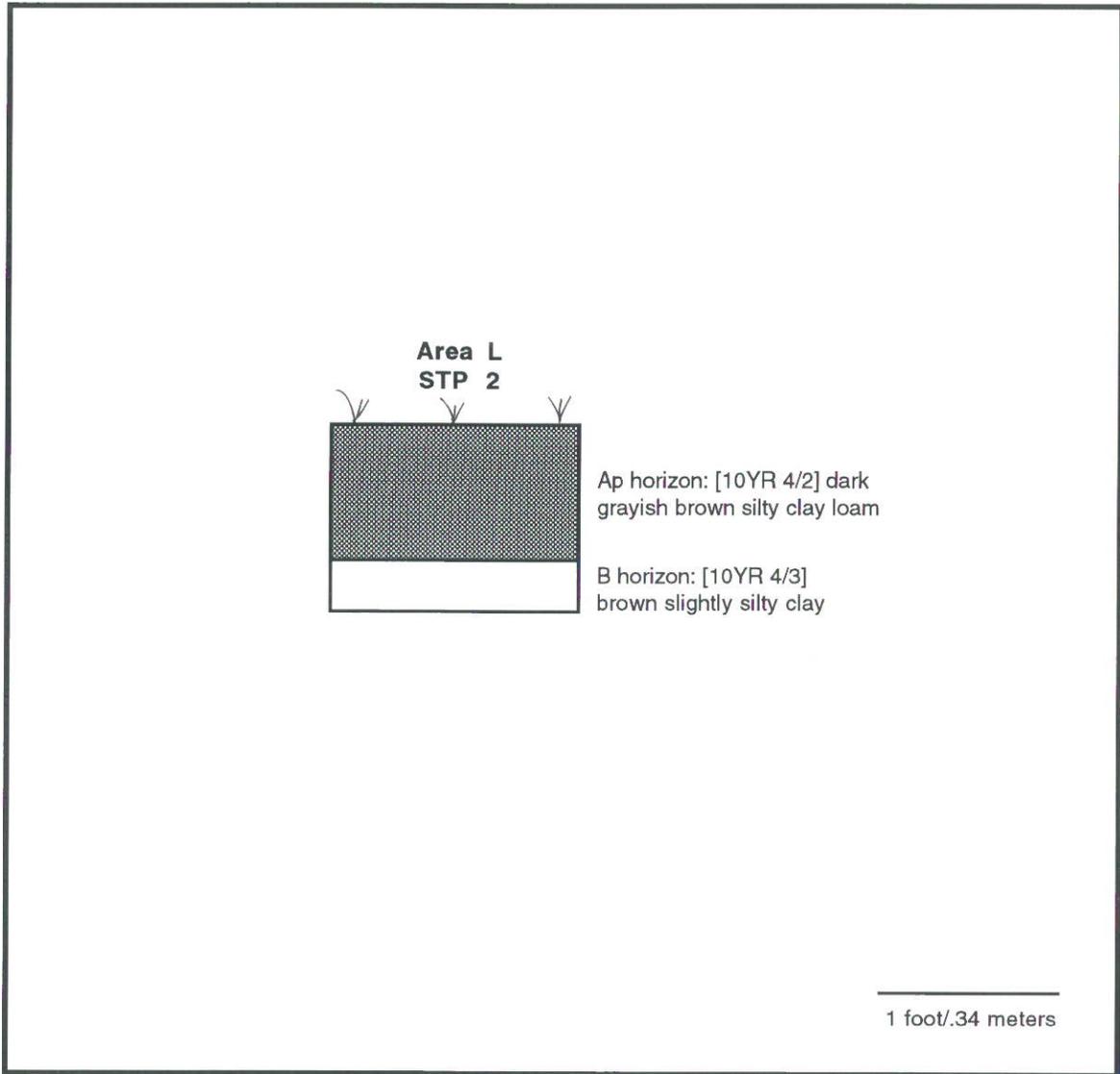


FIGURE 25
Representative Soil Profile from Area L

This site is located in the eastern portion of Area L near Route 28 (Figure 24). A driveway led from Route 28, then split into two routes, with one leading to the barn and the second to the residence on the property. A second road led from the residence southward, continuing throughout much of the project area.

A number of structural remains were present within the site (Figure 24). Structure 1 consisted of the barn which had a concrete foundation and floor (Figure 26). The base of the foundation appears to be fieldstone cobbles. Numerous interior rooms were present and a feeding trough was located within the eastern portion of the barn. Three concrete piers were present in the southern portion of the barn. The floor of the barn was covered with dirt, leaves and other vegetation and trees. Plates 24 and 25 present views of the barn.

Structure 2 was the house associated with the barn (Figure 27 and Plates 26 and 27). The remains of the house consisted of a partial cinder block foundation which measures 40 by 50 feet (12.2 by 15 meters). A large rubble pile of stone and brick was also present as were the remains of a metal roof. Pipes protruded from the ground surface in the house area and large refuse piles including appliances, tires, bottles, etc., were scattered in the house area (Plates 28 and 29).

Structures 3-5 were located to the west of the house (Figure 27). Structure 3 was a wood frame shed with wire nails (1890-present), a tin roof and a dirt and gravel floor (Plate 30). Structure 4 was also a low frame shed with a tin roof and a dirt floor (Plate 31). Structure 4 had siding in several locations on the structure. Structure 5 was a pump house with a concrete foundation and a half basement (Plate 32). The structure was frame and had a tin roof and a wooden floor; the pump was located within the basement.

A small depression filled with rocks with a ferrous metal pipe protruding from the rubble was just south of the house (Plate 33). This was possibly a well.

Eight shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot (7.6 meter) intervals in the yard area of the house (Figure 24). The soils within the shovel tests generally consisted of a plow zone over subsoil (STP 22) although some units, with an Ao horizon directly overlying the B, exhibited evidence of stripping (STP 25). Representative soil profiles are presented below and on Figure 28:

STP 22:

- Ap horizon: 0-9 inches (0-22.9 cm) below surface - [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown silt
- B horizon: 9-12 inches (22.9-30.5 cm) below surface - [10YR 4/2] dark grayish brown silty clay

STP 25:

- Ao horizon: 0-1.2 inches (0-3 cm) below surface - [10YR 3/3] grayish brown silty clay loam
- B horizon: 1.2-12 inches (3-30.5 cm) below surface - [2.5Y 4/3] olive brown clay with manganese nodules

Some of the shovel tests to the southeast showed evidence of grading and truncation of plow zones.

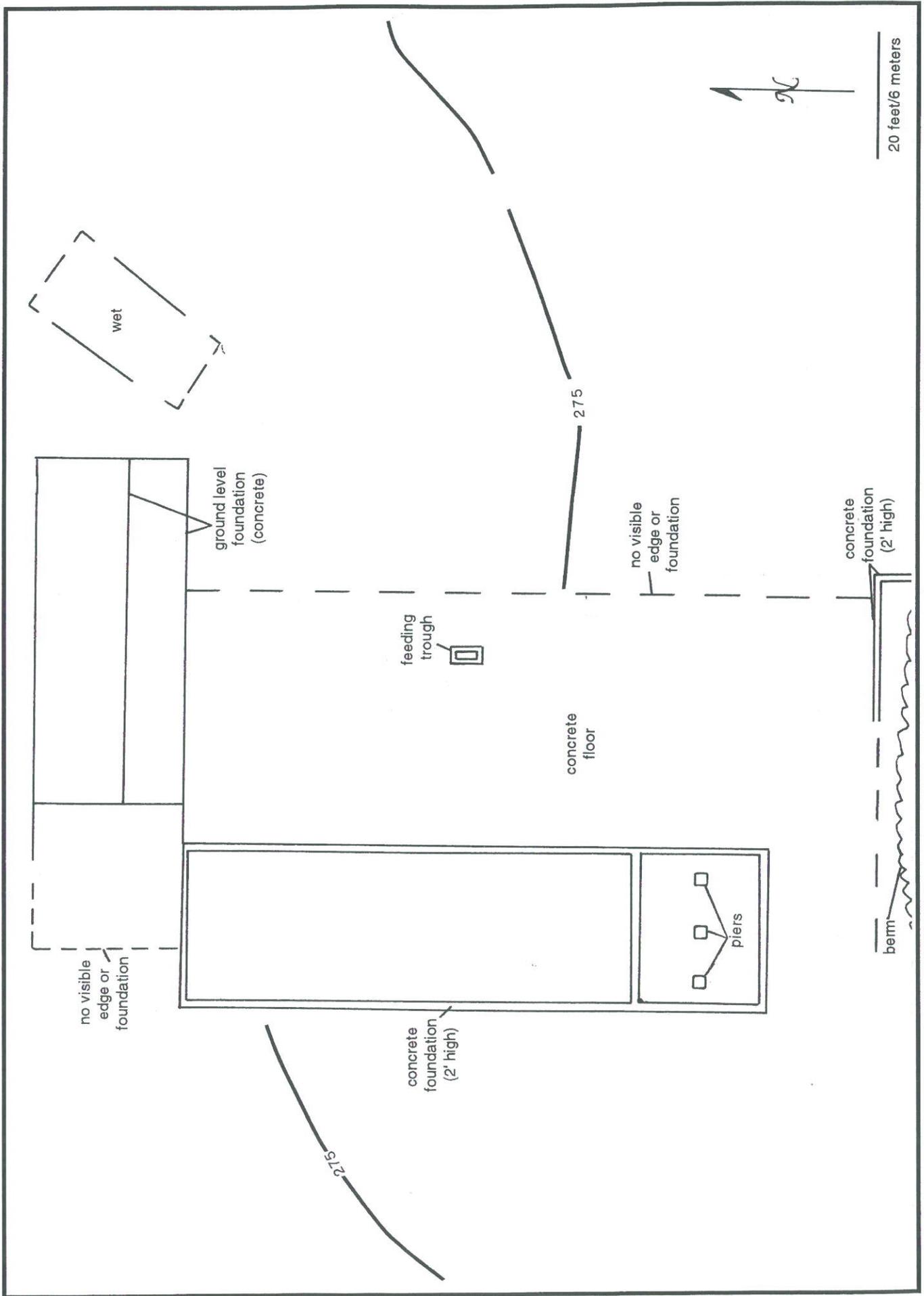


FIGURE 26
Plan Map Showing Structure 1 within 44LD731

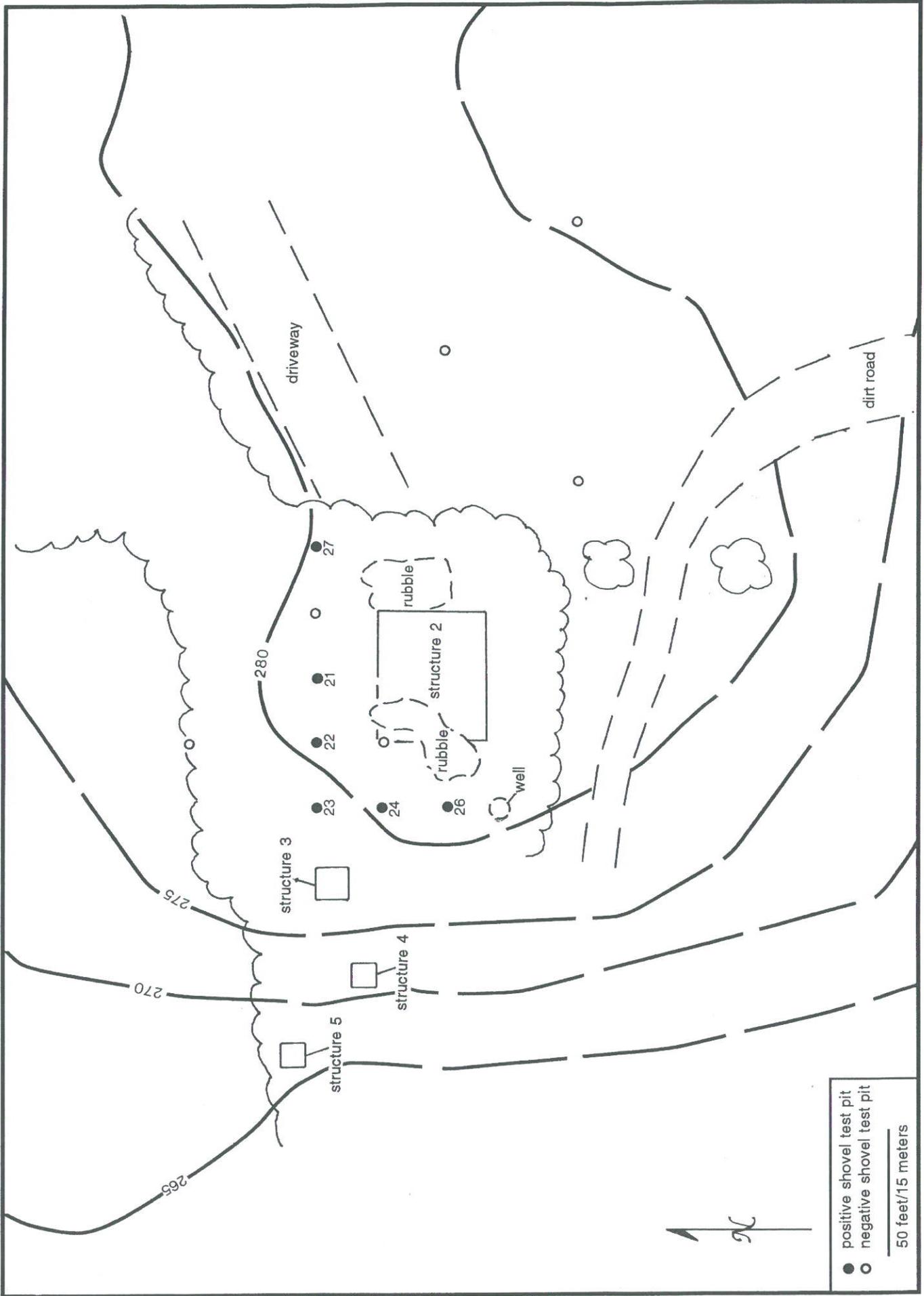


FIGURE 27
Plan Map Showing Structures 2, 3, 4 and 5 within 44LD731

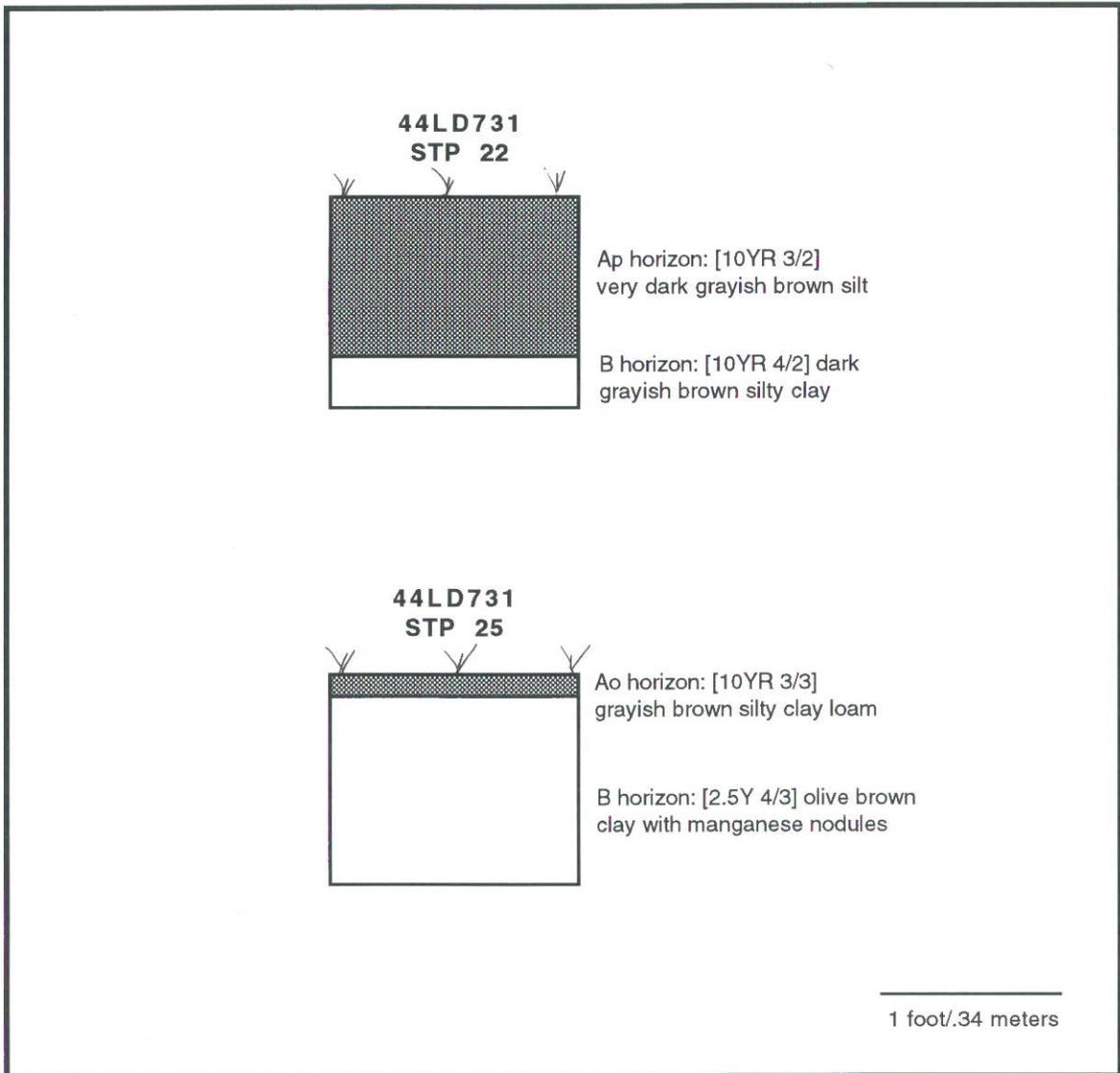


FIGURE 28
Representative Soil Profile from 44LD731 within Area L

The artifacts from the plow zone of the shovel tests included two whiteware sherds (1820-1900+), six bottle sherds (1940-present), two bottle sherds (1910-present), a jam jar sherd (post-1897), a clear manganese bottle sherd (1880-1915), a modern refrigerator shelving sherd, a lime soda windowpane sherd (1864-present), four wire nails (1890-present), four wire fence staples, a horseshoe nail, a possible aluminum lipstick tube, a ferrous metal machine bolt, a brass .22 caliber cartridge case, an asbestos shingle fragment and five plastic fragments.

Summary and Conclusions

Surface reconnaissance and shovel testing of 44LD731 revealed the remains of several structures. The structures included a residence, a barn and several outbuildings including a pump house. Artifacts dating primarily to the mid 20th century were found near the house. Historic maps indicate that there were structures in this location beginning in 1925 and continuing through 1972. The structures are not shown in this location on a 1994 map, indicating the demolition of the structures between 1972 and 1994.

Shovel testing indicated that significant disturbance had occurred in portions of the site. Few artifacts were recovered and most of those that were recovered dated to the mid 20th century or later. Site 44LD731 is not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. No additional archeological work is recommended.

Area I

Area I is located in the northern portion of the project area (Figure 6). The survey area is bordered by Area L to the east, by Area H to the south, by Area J to the west and by Area K to the north.

The topography within Area I consisted of rolling, but narrow upland flats and associated slopes with a flat terrace overlooking a poorly drained area along the 100 year Broad Run floodplain to the south (Figure 24). A poorly drained area was present in the northern portion of the survey area.

The vegetation ranged from open fields to wooded areas with specimens less than 50 years old. The vegetation was similar to other portions of the project area. Plate 34 presents a view of Area I.

Sixty-six shovel tests were excavated at 25-50 foot (7.6-15 meter) intervals within Area I and one previously unrecorded site, 44LD728, was found (Figure 24). The site is discussed below.

Eleven shovel tests were excavated at 50 foot (15 meter) intervals along an upland flat in the eastern portion of the survey area (Figure 24). The soils within these units consisted of a plow zone over subsoil, as seen in STP 24 (Figure 29):

Ap horizon: 0-6 inches (0-15.2 cm) below surface - [7.5YR 4/4] brown silty loam
B horizon: 6-9.6 inches (15.2-24.4 cm) below surface - [7.5YR 4/6] strong brown silty clay

No artifacts were recovered from any of these shovel tests.

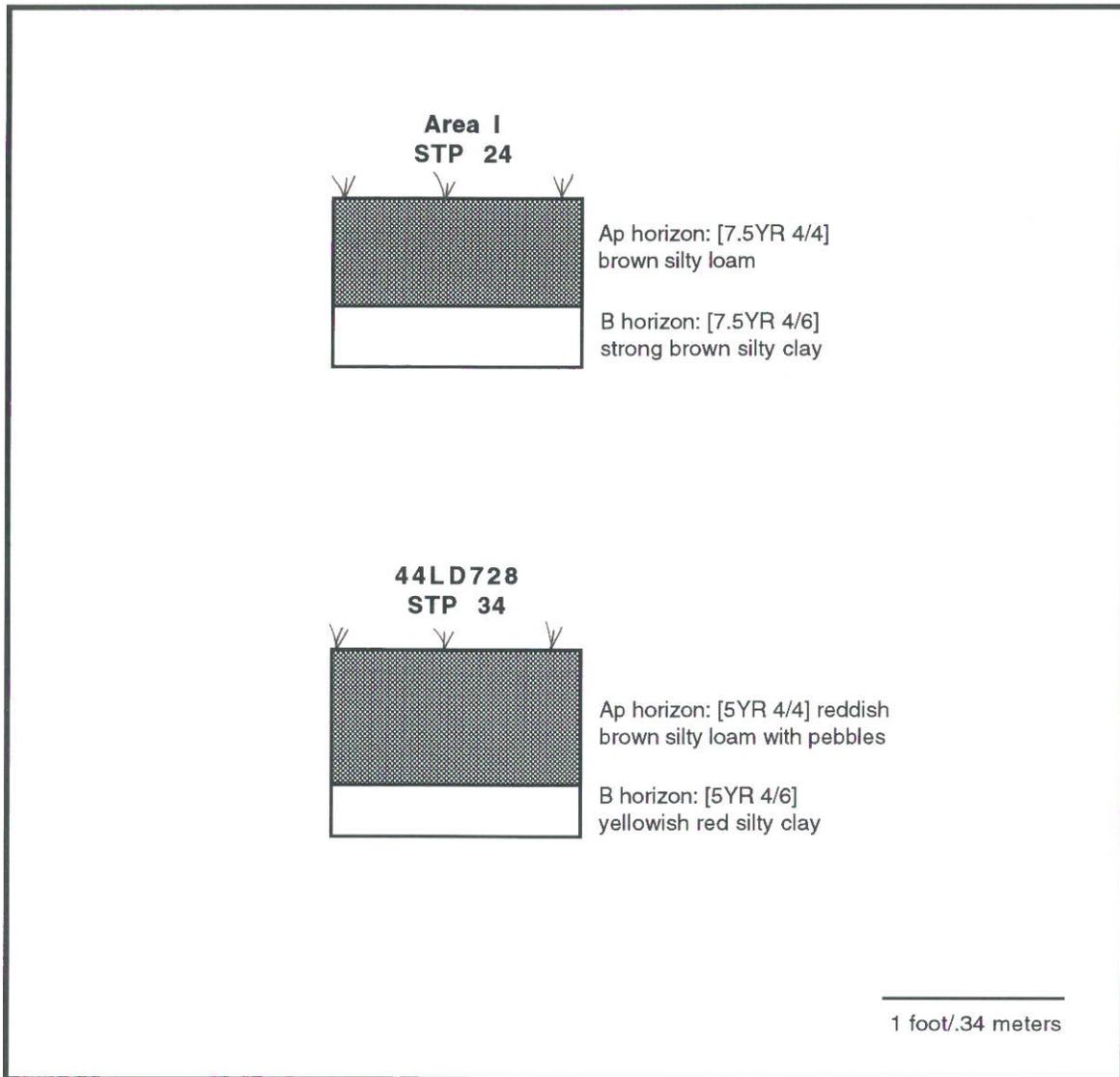


FIGURE 29
Representative Soil Profile from Area I and 44LD728

Eighteen shovel tests were excavated at 50 foot (15 meter) intervals on a small flat which overlooked the floodplain of Broad Run; Broad Run lay some distance to the west (Figure 24). The soils in these units were identical to those seen in STP 24. No cultural materials were found in any of these units.

44LD728

This site is located on a small flat which overlooks a poorly drained area and the floodplain of Broad Run (Figure 24 and Plate 35). Thirty-seven shovel tests were excavated at 25-50 foot (7.6-15 meter) intervals on the flat containing the site; six of the shovel tests yielded artifacts. The soils in the site were comprised of a Ap horizon underlain by a B horizon. A representative soil profile is seen in STP 34 (Figure 29):

Ap horizon: 0-7.8 inches (0-19.8 cm) below surface - [5YR 4/4] reddish brown silty loam with pebbles

B horizon: 7.8-10.8 inches (19.8-27.4 cm) below surface - [5YR 4/6] yellowish red silty clay

The artifacts were recovered from the site in two clusters; the first cluster was located in the western portion and measured 25 by 100 feet (7.6 by 30.5 meters). This cluster yielded two quartz flakes and two rhyolite flakes. The second cluster lay 250 feet (76.2 meters) to the east and measured 25 by 25 feet (7.6 by 7.6 meters). This cluster produced a quartz flake and a quartzite flake. The site measured 325 by 100 feet (99 by 30.5 meters). All artifacts were recovered from the plow zone.

Summary and Recommendations

Surface reconnaissance and subsurface testing within 44LD728 revealed the presence of a site dating to an unknown prehistoric time period. The site represents transient use of the area during the prehistoric period. Artifact density at the site was low and all artifacts were recovered from the plow zone.

Site 44LD728 is not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places because of the ephemeral nature of the site. No additional archeological work is recommended.

Area J

Area J is located in the northern portion of the project area (Figure 6). Area K was located to the north, Area I, to the east, Area N, to the west, and Broad Run formed the southern boundary.

The topography within Area J consisted of a large upland flat which faced southwest. An upland swale separates Area J from Area I. The 100 year floodplain limits of Broad Run ran along the western border of the survey area and meandered around the edges of the upland flat to the south, where it was narrow. The floodplain was not tested because it was poorly drained.

The vegetation within Area J consisted of open fields with sweetgrass and nightshade. The fields are bordered by wooded areas on the west and north. The area along Broad Run was also forested; most of the trees were young, less than 50 years old.

One hundred-fifty six shovel tests were excavated at 25-50 foot (7.6-15 meter) intervals within Area J (Figure 24). One previously recorded archeological site, 44LD105, was

present and two new archeological sites, 44LD729 and 44LD730, were identified. The sites are discussed below.

44LD105

This site is located in the southern portion of the survey area at the edge of the upland flat overlooking Broad Run (Figure 24 and Plate 36). The site was recorded in 1979 based on three separate surface surveys of plowed fields at the site conducted by William Rust. The recovered artifacts included a quartz notched stemmed projectile point, a quartz stemmed projectile point fragment, a rhyolite parallel sided stemmed projectile point, an unfinished rhyolite stemmed projectile point, a contracting stem rhyolite projectile point, a stemmed rhyolite blade, a quartzite ovoid base projectile point (probably a Early Woodland Rossville/Piscataway style of circa 800-500 B.C.), a lanceolate quartzite preform, a rhyolite preform/scrapper, a quartzite preform/scrapper, 15 rhyolite flakes, 13 quartzite flakes, five quartz flakes, a chert flake, a sandstone hammerstone and a quartzite hammerstone. The site was determined to date to the Archaic time period. The recorded dimensions of the site were 590.5 by 328 feet (180 by 100 meters).

Testing during the current investigation consisted of the excavation of 55 shovel tests at 25-50 foot (7.6-15 meter) intervals within the recorded location of the site (Figure 24). The soils within the shovel tests consisted of a plow zone over subsoil, STP 9 presents an example (Figure 30):

- Ap horizon: 0-8.4 inches (0-21.3 cm) below surface - [2.5YR 4/6] dark red clay loam
- B horizon: 8.4-12 inches (21.3-30.5 cm) below surface - [2.5YR 4/4] dusky red clay

Artifacts were recovered from the plow zone in five of the shovel tests within the site area (Figure 24). The artifacts included four quartzite flakes (from STPs 9, 10, 113 and 113d) and one rhyolite flake (from STP 9c). Three flakes were found in an area measuring 70 by 25 feet (21.3 by 7.6 meters); the other two of the flakes were recovered from two shovel tests 100 feet (30.5 meters) to the north.

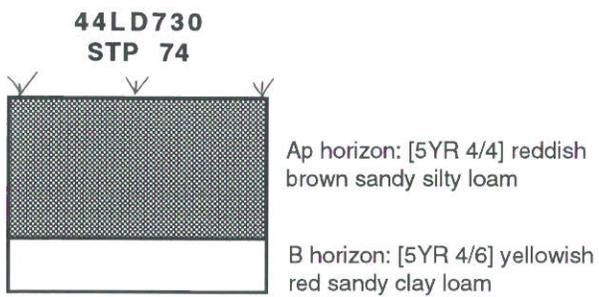
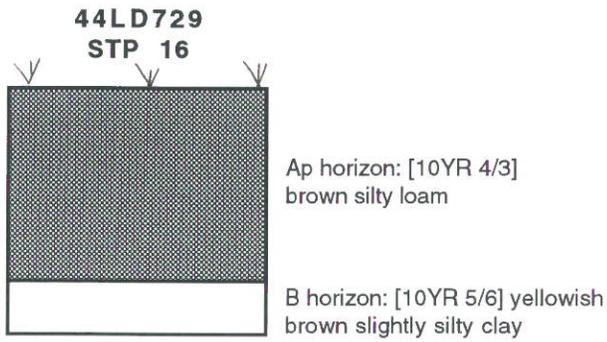
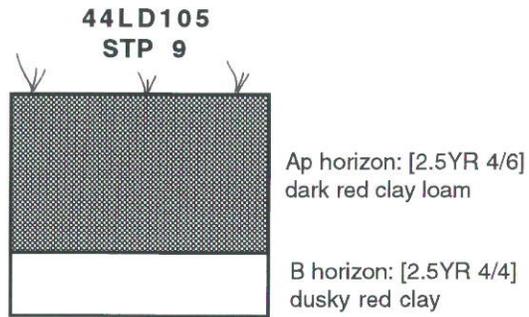
Summary and Recommendations

Surface reconnaissance and subsurface testing within the recorded location of 44LD105 produced few artifacts. Despite extensive testing in the recorded location of the site, only five artifacts were found. Three separate surface collections from the site area in 1979 recovered only 46 artifacts. All artifacts were recovered from the plow zone.

Site 44LD105 is not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places because of the low artifact yield and lack of intact contexts. No additional archeological work is recommended.

44LD729

This site is located in the central portion of the upland flat in Area J (Figure 24 and Plate 37). The site was defined on the basis of 11 positive shovel tests which produced a light but concentrated scatter of historic period artifacts and a single chert flake (from STP 61) from the plow zone (Figure 31). The soils within the site consisted of a plow zone over subsoil, as seen in STP 16 presents an example (Figure 30):



1 foot/.34 meters

FIGURE 30
Representative Soil Profile from 44LD105, 44LD729 and 44LD730
within Area J

Ap horizon: 0-10.2 inches (0-26 cm) below surface - [10YR 4/3] brown silty loam
B horizon: 10.2-13.2. inches (26-33.5 cm) below surface - [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown slightly silty clay

The artifacts included four pearlware sherds (1780-1830), three creamware sherds (1762-1820), a white salt glazed stoneware sherd (1720-1805), a redware sherd, a refined white earthenware spall, a coarse stoneware sherd, three pre-1864 windowpane sherds, an unidentified liquor bottle sherd, an unidentified spirits bottle sherd, a sheet glass sherd, a post-1830 cut nail, a bone fragment and oyster shell fragments. A chert flake was also recovered.

Although it did not yield artifacts, STP 87 contained large cobbles at the base of the plow zone (Plate 38). The shovel test pit was expanded to determine the extent of the cobbles and additional cobbles and flat stones were revealed; these appear to be a possible foundation remnants.

Metal detector sweeps were conducted to try to pinpoint the structure location as the artifact concentration lay approximately 110 feet (33.5 meters) from the stone foundation in STP 87 (Figure 31). These sweeps revealed a concentration of nails and other metal artifacts within the artifact concentration as originally defined. The artifacts from the metal detecting include eight unidentified nails, seven wrought nails, a possible ferrous metal bracket fragment, a possible cast iron leg fragment and four unidentified ferrous metal fragments.

The site measures 225 by 150 feet (68.6 by 45.7 meters).

Summary and Recommendations

Surface reconnaissance and subsurface testing within 44LD729 revealed the presence of a domestic site. The artifacts generally indicate a late 18th century occupation period, although a single post-1830 cut nail fragment was recovered. It is unclear if the cut nail derived from the site or reflects later use of the area. No other artifacts of this era were recovered. At least one structure may be indicated by what appears to be a foundation remnant in STP 87. It is unclear if the nails within the artifact concentration represent another structure or just refuse discard in this location from the structure represented by the possible stone foundation. Because of the distance between the area containing the artifacts and the foundation, the former may be more likely.

The occupants of the site are unknown although the Kilgour family apparently owned at least a 160 acre portion of the project area by 1778 and 450 acres by 1819. The property remained in the hands of the Kilgour family until the late 19th century so the occupants of the site were likely to have been one of the Kilgours or a slave or a tenant of the family.

Site 44LD729 has the potential to provide significant research information about late 18th/early 19th settlement in Loudoun County and Phase II investigations or site avoidance are recommended.

Site 44LD730

This site is located in the northern portion of Area J just above the 100 year floodplain (Figure 24). The site was defined on the basis of four positive shovel tests. The soils within the site consisted of a plow zone over subsoil; STP 74 presents an example of the soil profile (Figure 30):

Ap horizon: 0-7.8 inches (0-19.8 cm) below surface - [5YR 4/4] reddish brown
sandy silty loam
B horizon: 7.8-10.8 inches (19.8-27.4 cm) below surface - [5YR 4/6] yellowish
red sandy clay loam

The artifacts recovered from the site consisted of three quartz flakes (from STPs 70,71 and 74b) and a quartzite flake (from STP 74). They were found in an area measuring 150 by 25 feet (45.7 by 7.6 meters).

Summary and Recommendations

Testing at 44LD730 produced only four flakes which represent very transient use of the area by prehistoric populations during an unknown prehistoric time period. All artifacts were recovered from the plow zone.

Site 44LD730 is not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places because of the low artifact yield and lack of intact contexts. No additional archeological work is recommended.

Area N

Area N is located in the northwestern corner of the project area (Figure 6). It is bounded by Broad Run to the north, west and south, and by Areas K and Area J to the east. All of Area N was located within the 100 year floodplain of Broad Run, and poorly drained areas were visible throughout the floodplain.

The vegetation within Area N consisted of overgrown fields which contained sweetgrass and nightshade. Sycamores and other deciduous species grew in the low areas and on the stream banks bordering Broad Run.

One previously recorded archeological site, 44LD495, was located within Area N (Figure 32). This site is discussed below.

The northern portion of Area N was poorly drained and was not tested. Poorly drained areas were present within the southern portion as well. Testing outside of the limits of 44LD495 was confined to small rises that were better drained within the 100 year floodplain. These were the highest probability areas.

Six shovel tests were excavated on a small rise in the southern portion of Area N (Figure 32). The soils within these shovel tests consisted of a plow zone over subsoil as seen in STP 38 (Figure 33):

Ap horizon: 0-9.6 inches (0-24.4 cm) below surface - [7.5YR 3/3] dark brown clay
silt
B horizon: 9.6-15.6 inches (24.4-39.6 cm) below surface - [7.5YR 4/4] brown
clay loam

No artifacts were recovered from these shovel tests.

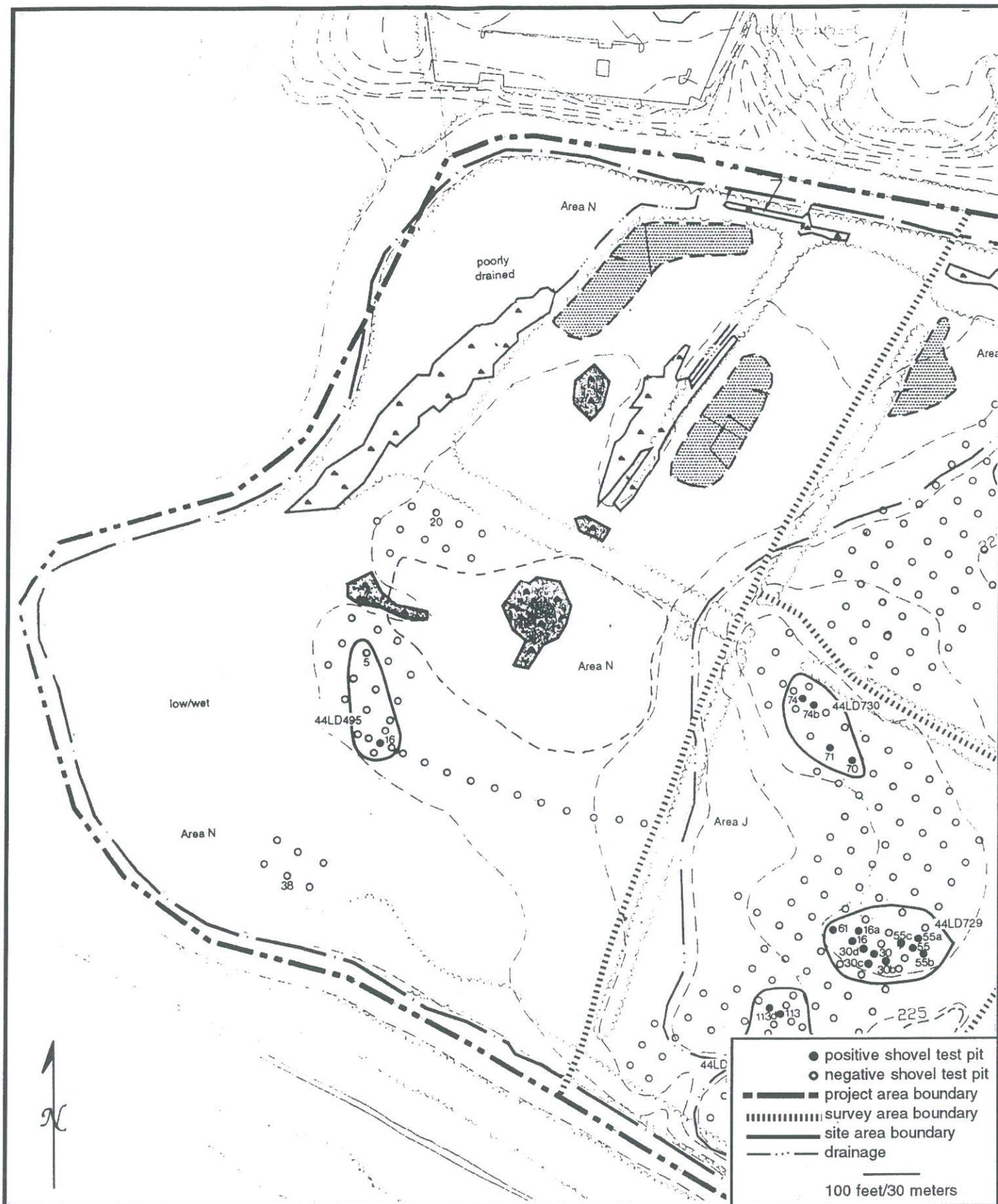


FIGURE 32
Portion of Project Area Map Showing Area N

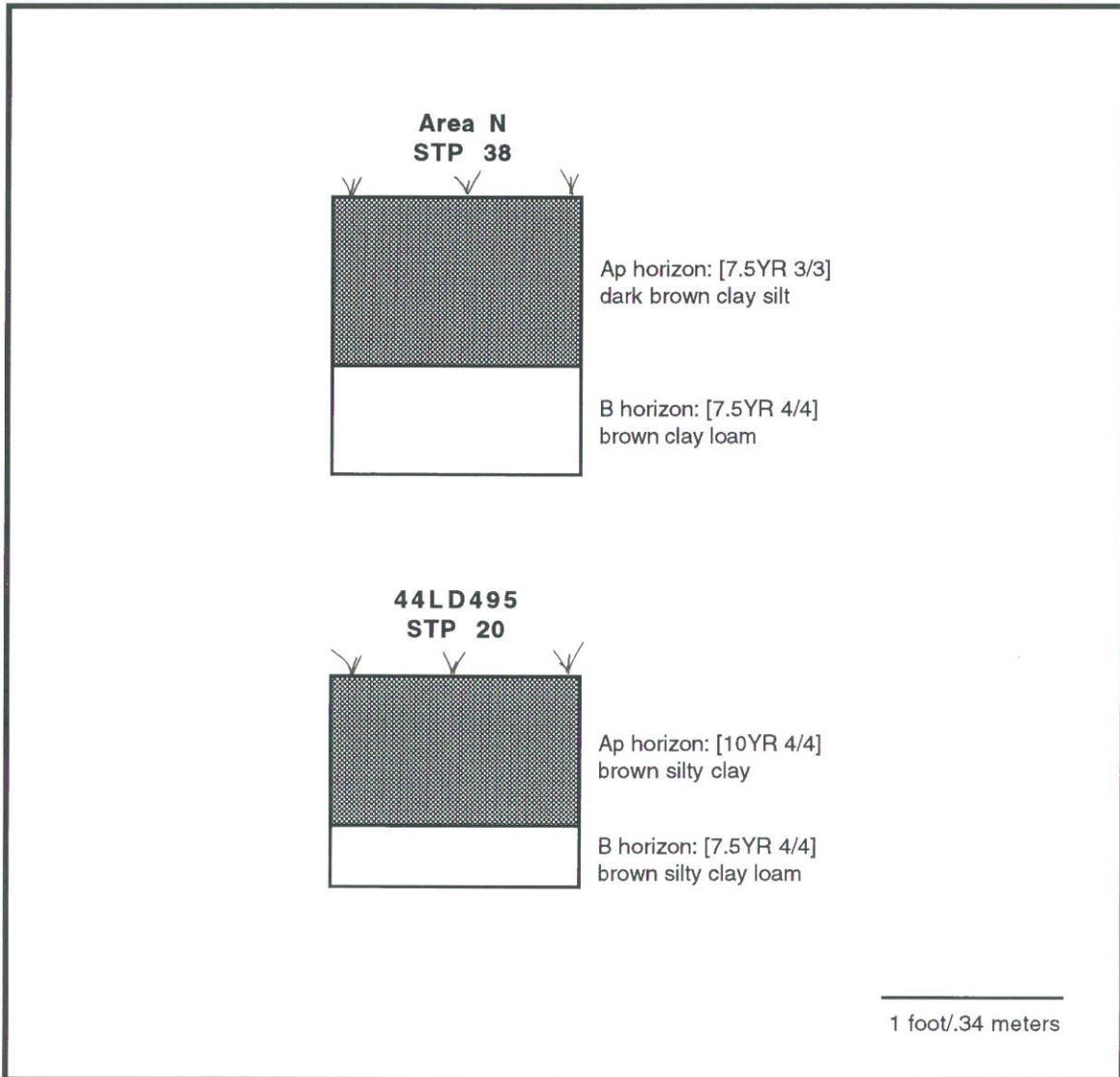


FIGURE 33
Representative Soil Profiles from Area N and 44LD495

44LD495

The recorded location of this site was on a slight rise in the central portion of Area N (Figure 32 and Plate 39). It was recorded in 1991 by WAPORA during a survey of a potential alignment of the Dulles Toll Road extension. They note that the floodplain area was tested using a 25 meter grid; however, no subsurface finds resulted from this testing. The site boundaries were determined from a systematic surface collection which was aligned with the STP grid. The site measured 492 by 574 feet (150 by 175 meters).

The artifacts recovered from the survey include a quartz Halifax (or related type) projectile point, a quartz Savannah River projectile point, an andesite triangular point and three rhyolite cores. These artifacts represent use of the area from the Middle and Late Archaic and Late Woodland time periods. No further work was recommended for the site (WAPORA 1991:150).

Most of the northern and northeastern portions of the recorded location of the site were covered in standing water at the time of the current investigations. Ten shovel test pits were excavated at 50 foot (15 meter) intervals on a slight rise near the northwestern corner of the site location. The soils within these shovel tests consisted of a plow zone over subsoil, STP 20 presents a representative soil profile (Figure 33):

Ap horizon: 0-8.4 inches (0-21.3 cm) below surface - [10YR 4/4] brown silty clay
B horizon: 8.4-12 inches (21.3-30.5 cm) below surface - [7.5YR 4/4] brown silty clay loam

No artifacts were recovered from these shovel tests.

Thirty-one shovel tests were excavated at 25-50 foot (7.6-15 meter) intervals in the southwestern and southern portions of the site which were somewhat drier (Figure 32). These shovel tests extended to the east outside of the site limits along a narrow rise in the floodplain. The soils in the shovel tests consisted of a plow zone over subsoil similar to those seen in STP 20.

Artifacts were recovered from the ground surface and from one of the shovel tests at the site. A rhyolite Susquehanna Broadspear preform and a mid to late stage biface fragment were recovered from the ground surface near STP 5 and the distal portion of a late stage biface fragment was found in the plow zone of STP 16. Testing at 25 foot (7.6 meter) intervals around STP 16 did not produce additional artifacts.

Summary and Recommendations

Testing conducted in the recorded location of 44LD495 produced only three artifacts; the only datable artifact was the Susquehanna Broadspear preform which dates to the terminal Late Archaic time period. The two biface fragments could not be dated. Previous archeological studies had recovered artifacts from the Middle and Late Archaic time periods as well as the Late Woodland. The biface fragment from STP 16 was the only artifact which was not found on the surface.

The artifacts represent reuse of the area throughout much of prehistory. The poorly drained floodplain likely served as a game attractant. Few artifacts were recovered from the site and no intact contexts were present. Site 44LD495 is not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and no additional archeological work is recommended.

Area K

Area K is located along the north-central border of the project area (Figure 6). Broad Run forms the northern boundary, Area M lies to the east, Area L to the southeast, Areas I and J to the southwest and Area N to the west. The topography within Area K consisted of rolling upland flats with a northern aspect (Figure 34). The flats are dissected by two streams which flow north into Broad Run. A portion of the 100 year floodplain of Broad Run was present in the northwestern and northern portions of the survey area. This portion of the floodplain was fairly narrow, but widened in the northwestern corner. The floodplain was not tested because it was poorly drained. Poorly drained areas were also present in the southern portion of the survey area and in the northwestern corner along the Broad Run floodplain.

The vegetation generally consists of overgrown sweetgrass fields; however, the areas along Broad Run and its tributaries were wooded. The southern and western borders are also treelines which once separated fields; these were made up of a mixture of deciduous species and cedars. The southern treeline contained several older, fallen trees. Near the trees, a ferrous metal pipe section was visible. The pipe section was stamped "F.E. Meyers & Sons, Ashland, Ohio, Patented 1899".

Two previously recorded sites were present within Area K, 44LD103 and 44LD104 (Figure 34). A large drainage cut separated the two sites. The sites are discussed below.

44LD104

Site 44LD104 is located in the northwestern corner of Area K (Figure 34). The recorded location of the site places it partially within and partially outside of the 100 year floodplain of Broad Run. Plate 40 shows a view of the site.

The site was recorded in 1979 based on three surface surveys conducted in that year by William Rust. The artifacts recovered from the site included a quartz notched-stemmed projectile point, a quartz contracting stem projectile point, a quartz triangular projectile point, a quartz fluted blade fragment, a quartzite triangular blade, three quartzite choppers, four quartzite flakes and four quartz flakes. Quartzite cobbles were noted on the ground surface as well. The site form noted that most of the artifacts were recovered from the hilltop but that a few were found on the floodplain. Although the site form notes that the site dates to the Archaic period, the presence of triangular points indicates a Late Woodland cultural affiliation as well. The site form called for additional surface collection and test excavations if possible. The dimensions of the site given on the site form are 262.5 by 328 feet (80 by 100 meters).

Testing within the site area during the current investigation included the excavation of 68 shovel test pits at 50 foot (15 meter) intervals (Figure 34). These shovel tests were excavated beyond the previously recorded site boundaries, following the landform to the southwest. The floodplain portions of the site were not tested because they were poorly drained; standing water was observed in some areas during survey.

The soil profile consisted of an Ap horizon overlying a B horizon. A representative soil profile is seen in STP 95 (Figure 35):

Ap horizon: 0-10.2 inches (0-26 cm) below surface - [2.5YR 4/4] dusky red silty loam

B horizon: 10.2-13.2 inches (26-33.5 cm) below surface - [2.5YR 3/4] dusky red silty clay with large amounts of saprolite

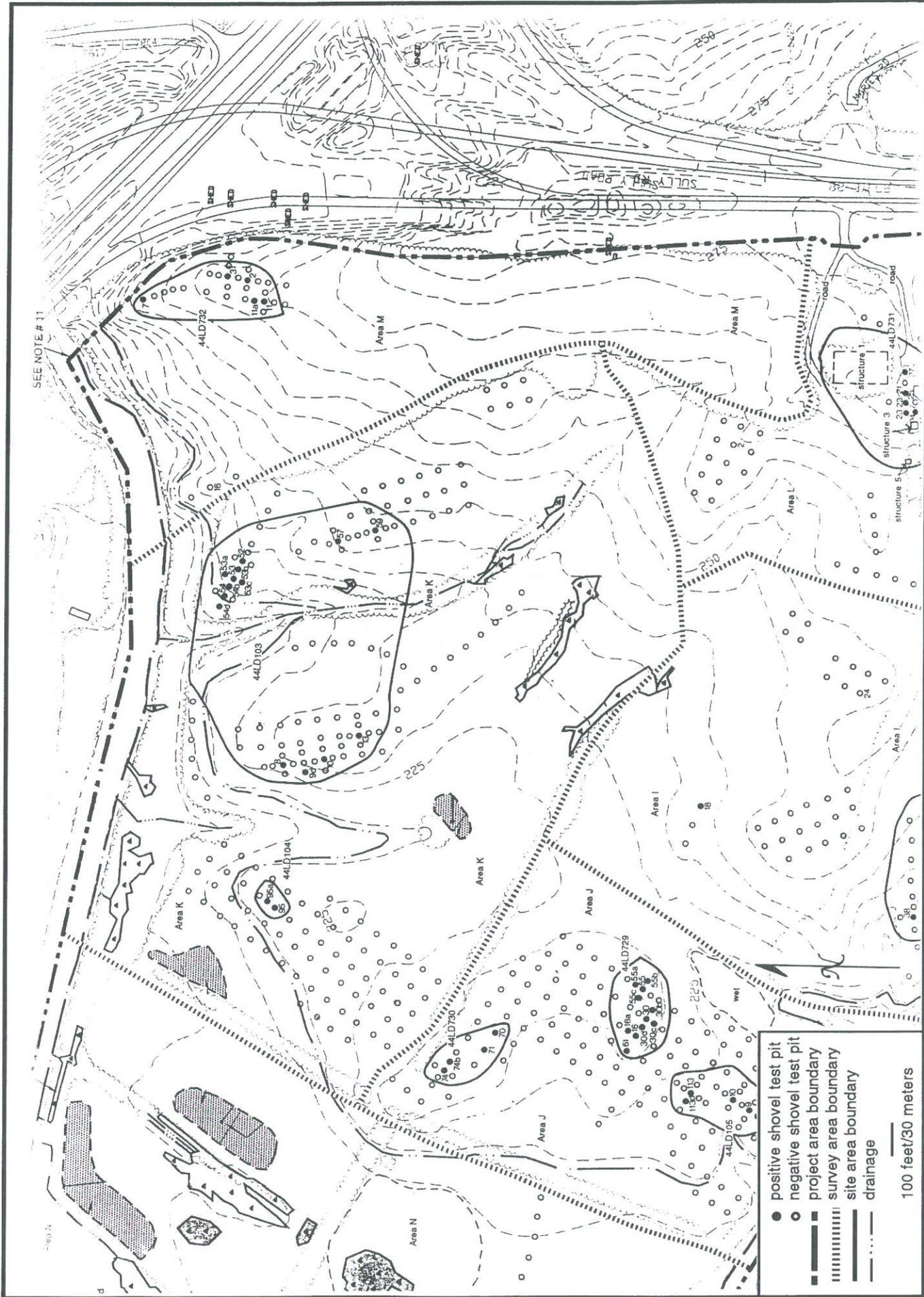


FIGURE 34
Portion of Project Map Showing Area K and Area M

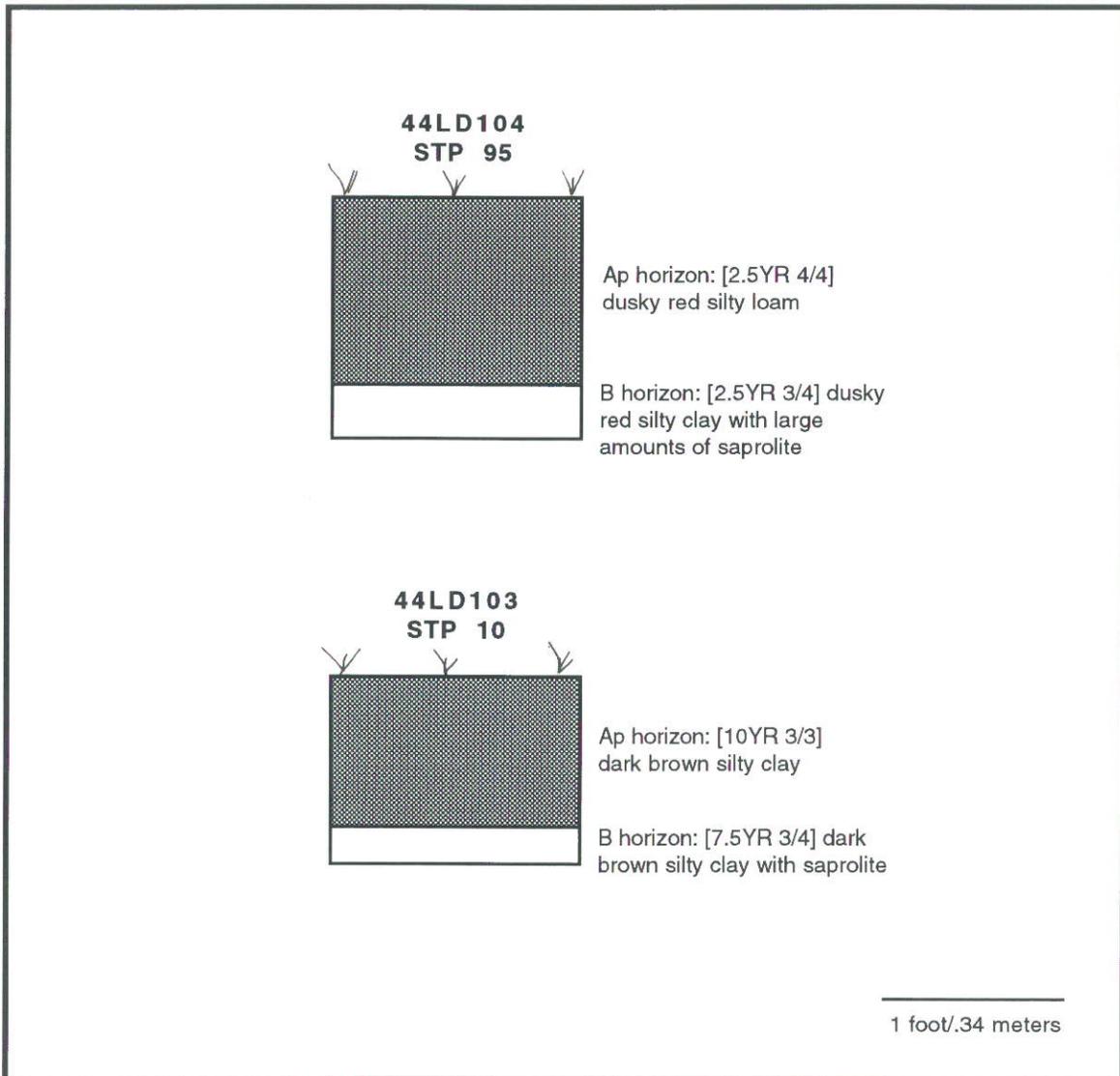


FIGURE 35
Representative Soil Profiles from 44LD104 and 44LD103 within Area K

One quartz flake was recovered from the plow zone of STP 95; additional shovel tests excavated at 25 foot (7.6 meter) intervals in a cruciform pattern around STP 95 yielded only a single quartz flake from STP 95a. The artifacts were found in a 25 by 25 foot (7.6 by 7.6 meter) area.

Summary and Recommendations

Surface reconnaissance and subsurface testing within the recorded site location produced only two quartz flakes. A total of 18 artifacts were recovered from the site during three surface surveys and the subsurface testing during the current investigation. The artifacts recovered during the previous survey indicate use of the site area during the Archaic and Late Woodland time periods.

The paucity of artifacts at the site and the lack of intact contexts make it unlikely that 44LD104 is potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. No additional archeological work is recommended.

44LD103

This site is located in the northeastern portion of Area K (Figure 34). The site is confined to two upland lobes which are separated by a tributary of Broad Run. The 100 year floodplain of Broad Run follows the slopes to the north of the site area and the floodplain is relatively narrow in this location. Plate 41 presents a view of the site.

Site 44LD103 was recorded in 1979 based on surface investigations by William Rust; four surface surveys were conducted. The artifacts collected during the investigation include eight quartz side notched projectile points, three quartz stubby barbed projectile points, two quartz notched-stemmed projectile points, a quartz contracting stem projectile point, four unidentified quartz projectile point fragments, a chert triangular projectile point, a quartzite parallel sided stemmed projectile point, 16 quartzite choppers, two quartzite oval preforms, 30 large quartzite flakes which may be utilized, three quartz scrapers, four quartz flakes, a rhyolite flake and an agate flake. Again, although the site form indicates that the site dates to the Archaic time period, the presence of triangular points indicates Late Woodland usage as well.

The site form notes that the site indicates extensive use of local lithic resources and that the artifacts on the site form are only a small percentage of the flakes and cores observed. It further notes that quartz is not common in the area and that the quartz points have been reworked. The dimensions given on the site form are 656.2 by 820.2 feet (200 by 250 meters).

Ninety-nine shovel tests were excavated at 25-50 foot (7.6-15 meter) intervals during the current investigation (Figure 34). Six shovel tests were excavated at 50 foot intervals on a small flat southeast of and above the site area as well. The soils in the shovel tests consisted of a plow zone over subsoil; STP 10 presents a representative soil profile (Figure 35):

- Ap horizon: 0-8.4 inches (0-21.3 cm) below surface - [10YR 3/3] dark brown silty clay
- B horizon: 8.4-10.8 inches (21.3-27.4 cm) below surface - [7.5YR 3/4] dark brown silty clay with saprolite

The artifacts were recovered from the ground surface and the plow zone in the shovel tests in two clusters within the site. Cluster 1 was located on the western lobe and yielded a

chalcedony flake, two quartzite fire cracked rocks, nine quartzite flakes, two quartzite biface fragments and a quartz flake from the ground surface. One of the biface fragments was from the early to middle stage of reduction and the second was a late stage biface. Three quartzite flakes, a quartzite fire cracked rock and a quartz flake were recovered from the shovel tests. This cluster measured 50 by 200 feet (15 by 61 meters).

No artifacts were recovered from the surface in Cluster 2. The artifacts from the plow zone in the shovel tests consisted of 11 quartz flakes, two quartzite fire cracked rocks, five quartzite flakes and a chert flake. This cluster measured 430 by 150 feet (131 by 45.7 meters).

Summary and Recommendations

Surface collection and subsurface testing within the recorded location of 44LD104 during the current investigation confirmed the original hypothesis that the reduction of local lithic resources was the primary activity at the site. No diagnostics were recovered from the site during this investigation although the earlier investigation produced artifacts dating to the Archaic and Late Woodland time periods.

The artifacts occurred within two clusters at the site. Cluster 1 yielded primarily quartzite artifacts and quartz was the dominant lithic type in Cluster 2. Whether or not this reflects temporal differences in the occupation of the site could not be determined as no diagnostic artifacts were recovered and the earlier site form did not specify which artifacts were found where.

The artifacts from the site were recovered from the ground surface and the plow zone. Intact contexts are not expected, given the soils. It is doubtful that additional archeological work within the site would produce significant, new research information. Site 44LD104 is not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and no additional archeological work is recommended.

Area M

Area M is located in the northeastern corner of the project area (Figure 6). Broad Run lies to the northwest, Route 7 to the northeast, Route 28 to the east, Area L to the south and southwest and Area K to the west.

The topography within most of Area M was sloping although a portion of a narrow north-south trending ridge was present in the northeastern corner (Figure 34). A small upland flat was present overlooking Broad Run. The 100 year floodplain of Broad Run ran along the slopes in the northern portion of the survey area. The flatter portions of the floodplain were very narrow. Much of Area M had been logged; tire ruts and sawed tree stumps were visible throughout the area.

The remaining vegetation consisted of woods containing primarily oak and hickory with some hackberry, tulip poplars, cedar and an understory of red bud, dogwood and ironwood (Plate 42). Most of the trees were circa 35 years old with a few 50-75 year old specimens scattered throughout the survey area.

Just outside the northeastern property corner lay the Broad Run bridge with Structure 53-110 (the Broad Run toll house) on the opposite bank. Structure 53-110 is on the National Register of Historic Places. There is reputed to be an 1820 date on the bridge.

Three shovel tests were excavated at 50 foot (15 meter) intervals on the small flat overlooking Broad Run (Figure 34). The soils within these shovel tests consisted of a plow zone over subsoil, STP 16 presents an example (Figure 36):

- Ap horizon: 0-8.4 inches (0-21.3 cm) below surface - [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish brown clay loam
- B horizon: 8.4-12 inches (21.3-30.5 cm) below surface - [10YR 4/6] dark yellowish brown clay

No artifacts were recovered from the shovel tests.

Twenty-seven shovel tests were excavated at 25-50 foot (7.6-15 meter intervals) on the ridge in the northeastern corner of the project area; one archeological site, 44LD732, was found. The site is discussed below.

44LD732

This site is located on the narrow ridge in the northeastern corner of Area M (Figure 34). The site was defined on the basis of five shovel test pits. The soils within the shovel tests consisted of a plow zone over subsoil, as seen in STP 2 (Figure 36):

- Ap horizon: 0-9.6 inches (0-24.4 cm) below surface - [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish brown clay loam
- B horizon: 9.6-12.6 inches (24.4-32 cm) below surface - [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown loamy clay

The site is multi-component and yielded both prehistoric and historic period materials. Most of the historic period materials were found in STP 7 which was excavated at the very tip of the ridge. The artifacts included 14 pearlware sherds (1780-1830) and two possible pearlware sherds. The soil profile in the shovel tests indicated extensive rodent or root disturbance. The portion of the ridge on which this positive unit was found was very small and only one additional shovel test could be excavated at a 25 foot (7.6 meter) interval. This shovel test was placed to the south of STP 7 and did not yield artifacts. Two hundred feet (61 meters) and upslope to the north, a ferrous metal button was recovered from STP 3. Additional shovel tests excavated at 25 foot intervals in a cruciform pattern around this unit did not produce additional artifacts.

The prehistoric artifacts were concentrated in an area measuring 130 by 50 feet (39.6 by 15 meters) near STP 3. These included a jasper flake from STP 3, single rhyolite, quartz and quartzite flakes from STP 2, and single quartz flakes from STP 11 and 11a.

The site measured 300 by 50 feet (91.4 by 15 meters).

Summary and Recommendations

Surface reconnaissance and subsurface testing within 44LD732 produced both prehistoric and historic period materials from the plow zone. The presence of the historic period materials is somewhat puzzling. Although 16 ceramic sherds dating to the late 18th/early 19th century were recovered from a single shovel test, additional testing in the immediate area did not produce additional artifacts; the button was found 200 feet away from this area. The area appears to be too small to have sustained a structure and the artifacts within this cluster are functionally limited. They are interpreted as field scatter.

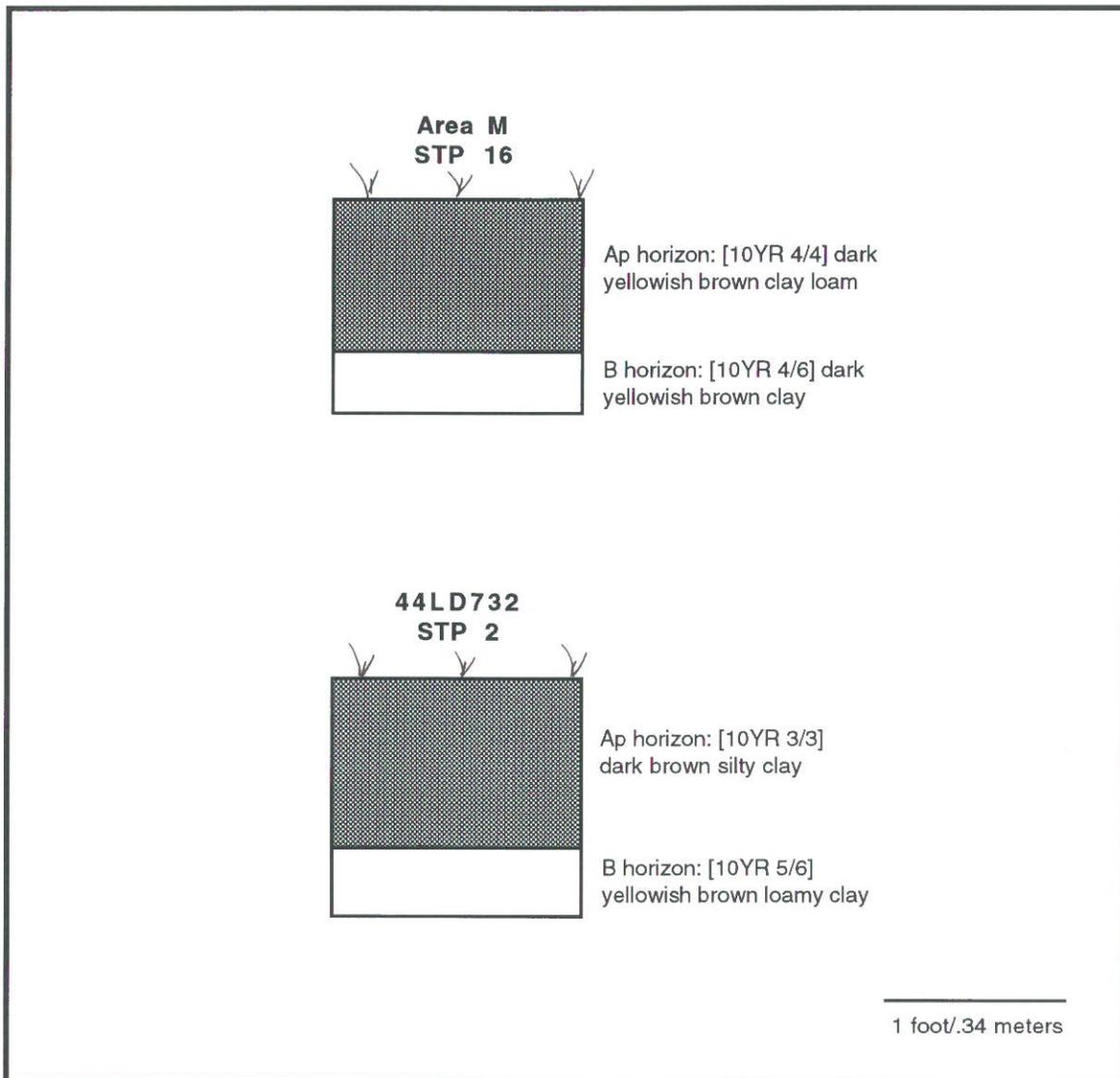


FIGURE 36
Representative Soil Profiles from Area M and 44LD732

The prehistoric artifacts date to an unknown prehistoric time period and represent transient use of the area.

All artifacts from the site were recovered from the plow zone and intact contexts are felt to be unlikely. Site 44LD732 is not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and no additional archeological work is recommended.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A Phase I archeological investigation was undertaken of the circa 420-acre A.S. Ray property near Broad Run and Route 28 in Loudoun County, Virginia. Ten previously recorded archeological sites, 44LD103-105, 44LD107, 44LD109, 44LD151, 44LD371-372, 44LD421 and 44LD495. Surface reconnaissance and subsurface testing outside of the previously recorded sites resulted in the recovery of six new archeological sites, 44LD727-732. Figure 37 shows the locations of the sites.

Site 44LD103 was reported in the late 1970s and revisited several times during the 1980s while the field was plowed. William Rust, who reported the site, indicated the main activity was the reduction of local lithics such as quartzite and quartz. The site produced a broad array of projectile points dating to the Archaic and Late Woodland periods. The artifacts were all in the plow zone and, given the broad temporal span of the artifacts and their occurrence on the surface, the site has to be heavily deflated with the archeological materials having been mixed. The site likely is not eligible for nomination to the National Register and no further work is recommended.

Archaic and Woodland period components are also present at 44LD104. While Rust collected a range of artifacts, TAA's investigations recovered only one and this was from the plow zone. Again, deflation is indicated by the mix of periods. No further work is recommended.

Site 44LD105, like the previous sites discussed, shows a deflated context because of the mix of artifacts on the surface dating to the Archaic and Woodland. The sites is interesting in having produced a lot of rhyolite flakes suggesting movement along Broad Run from the Potomac. This site is not likely to be eligible for the National Register because of its deflated condition and mix of time periods.

Recovered from the surface of 44LD107 by Rust were artifacts dating to the Early and Middle Archaic and Early and Late Woodland. This is the kind of discovery expected in a deflated site. No further work is recommended as intact deposits are not expected.

Site 44LD109 is a prehistoric lithic scatter which dates to the Archaic time period. Only ten artifacts were recovered from the site. All artifacts from 44LD109 were found on the ground surface or from plowed contexts. The site is not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and no additional archeological work is recommended.

William Rust collected several artifacts from 44LD151. The only temporal diagnostic was a triangular point dating to the Late Woodland. The study by TAA recovered a single historic period ceramic which is felt to be field scatter. No further work is recommended for this site because of low artifact density.

Surface reconnaissance subsurface testing within 44LD371 revealed the site to be multi-component. The prehistoric component at the site consisted of two isolated artifacts including a projectile point which dates to the Late Archaic time period.

The historic component at the site consists of a 20th century farmhouse, a barn with a silo, and related outbuildings as well as by associated artifacts. The artifacts were widely scattered to the rear and sides of the main house and, although a few artifacts which may be earlier were found, most of the artifacts dated to the 20th century. The house and barn at the site was built after 1890. Part of the barn, however, appeared have been built over an earlier stone structure. It is possible that the stone structure is associated with an earlier house; however, because of disturbance, it was difficult to tell. Based on historic maps, a structure is shown in this location by 1925 and, possibly as early as 1862.

All artifacts from the site were recovered from the ground surface or from fill zones or plowed contexts. Most of the definitively earlier artifacts were recovered from disturbed soils. 44LD371 is not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and no additional archeological work is recommended.

Site 44LD372 was recorded in 1985 during a survey for the widening of Route 28. The investigation consisted of a surface collection within a plowed field as well as subsurface testing. Four quartz flakes, glass and an earthenware sherd were recovered from the right-of-way at that time. Only five artifacts were found during the current survey. Site 44LD372 is not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and no additional archeological work is recommended.

Site 44LD421 is the Kilgour cemetery; a Phase II investigation of the cemetery had been previously conducted and no work was conducted within the cemetery during the current investigation. The Phase II concluded that a minimum of 39 graves, indicated by unhewn, uninscribed sandstone markers, were present. The cemetery was believed to be in use from 1770 and 1884. The dates of projected use are based upon the length of time that the property containing the cemetery was in the Kilgour family. The report also concluded that unmarked and/or outlying burials may be present beyond the site limits.

The human remains within the cemetery which were examined during the Phase II were in a poor state of preservation and 44LD421 was not considered to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. A recommendation of cemetery relocation or avoidance was made. It was also recommended that the site surface be mechanically cleared beyond the limits of the identified markers for a minimum of 16.4 feet (5 meters) beyond the peripheral graves and that two evenly spaced four foot (1.2 meter) wide trenches be mechanically excavated in a north-south direction south of the cemetery and north of the Kilgour Mill Road to test for the presence of unmarked burials.

If exhumation is to occur, JMUARC recommended that this be conducted by hand and a report on the exhumation prepared and submitted to the Virginia Department of Historic Resources.

Testing conducted in the recorded location of 44LD495 produced only three artifacts; the only datable artifact was the Susquehanna Broadspear preform which dates to the terminal Late Archaic time period. The two biface fragments could not be dated. Previous archeological studies had recovered artifacts from the Middle and Late Archaic time periods as well as the Late Woodland. The biface fragment from STP 16 was the only artifact which was not found on the surface. The site was deflated, as evidence by the mixing of temporal periods and the fact that most of the artifacts were recovered from the ground surface. Site 44LD495 is not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and no additional archeological work is recommended.

Surface reconnaissance and subsurface testing within 44LD727 produced prehistoric debitage which dates from an unknown temporal period. The debitage was concentrated in

two clusters which were 100 feet apart. A single 20th century bottle sherd and a shotgun shell were also found. Site 44LD727 is not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and no additional archeological work is recommended.

44LD728 dates to an unknown prehistoric time period and represents transient use of the area during the prehistoric period. Artifact density at the site was low and all artifacts were recovered from the plow zone. No additional archeological work is recommended.

Testing at 44LD729 resulted in the discovery of scatter of historic period artifacts and a single chert flake. Although light density, the artifacts within the scatter were concentrated and, with the exception of a single post-1830 nail, confined to the late 18th century. It is unclear if the cut nail derived from the site or reflects later use of the area. No other artifacts of this era were recovered. At least one structure, outside the artifact concentration, may be indicated by what appears to be a foundation remnant. Another structure may be indicated by the presence of nails within the artifact concentration.

The occupants of the site are unknown although the Kilgour family apparently owned at least a 160 acre portion of the project area by 1778 and 450 acres by 1819. The property remained in the hands of the Kilgour family until the late 19th century so the occupants of the site are likely one of the Kilgours or a slave or a tenant of the family.

44LD729 has the potential to provide significant research information about late 18th/early 19th settlement in Loudoun County and Phase II investigations or site avoidance are recommended.

Testing at 44LD730 produced only four flakes which represent very transient use of the area by prehistoric populations during an unknown prehistoric time period. All artifacts were recovered from the plow zone. The site is not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places because of the low artifact yield and lack of intact contexts. No additional archeological work is recommended.

44LD731 dated to the historic period and contained a number of structural remains. The house remains consisted of a partial cinder block foundation and a large rubble pile of stone and brick. The barn had a concrete foundation and floor although the base of the foundation appeared to be fieldstone cobbles. Two frame sheds and a pump house were also present.

Artifacts dating primarily to the mid 20th century were found near the house. Historic maps indicate structures in this location beginning in 1925 and continuing through 1972. The structures are not shown in this location on a 1994 map indicating the demolition of the structures between 1972 and 1994. Shovel testing indicated that significant disturbance had occurred in portions of the site. Few artifacts were recovered and most of those that were recovered dated to the mid 20th century or later. No additional archeological work is recommended.

Surface reconnaissance and subsurface testing within 44LD732 produced both prehistoric and historic period materials from the plow zone. The area containing the historic period shreds appears to be too small to have sustained a structure and the artifacts within this cluster are functionally limited. They are interpreted as field scatter. The prehistoric artifacts date to an unknown prehistoric time period and represent transient use of the area. All artifacts from the site were recovered from the plow zone and intact contexts are felt to be unlikely. Site 44LD732 is not considered to be potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and no additional archeological work is recommended.

Summarizing, the study area was surprisingly rather sparsely inhabited during both the prehistoric and historic periods. This is based on several studies of the property. William Rust, at the time he was collecting, was looking at plowed fields where visibility was excellent. Historically, the low use can be explained by the agricultural nature of the settlements which did exist. The project area vicinity was probably occupied as early as the 1770s by the Kilgour family. Early industrial use of the property is represented by a mill. Prehistoric use indicates multiple short-term visits over a period of 10,000 years. The presence of rhyolite indicates movement into the area, probably on a seasonal foray basis, from the Potomac Piedmont where rhyolite is known to occur naturally around the Frederick, Maryland, area. Utilization of local lithics such as quartz and quartzite also took place.

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PLATES



PLATE 1
Area A, View of Sewer Line



PLATE 2
Area A, Representative View of Vegetation



PLATE 3
Area A, View of 44LD109



PLATE 4
Area A, Front View of House, 44LD371



PLATE 5
Area A, Rear View of House, 44LD371



PLATE 6
Area A, View of Collapsed Portion of Barn, 44LD371



PLATE 7
Area A, View of Barn, 44LD371



PLATE 8
Area A, Interior View of Barn, 44LD371

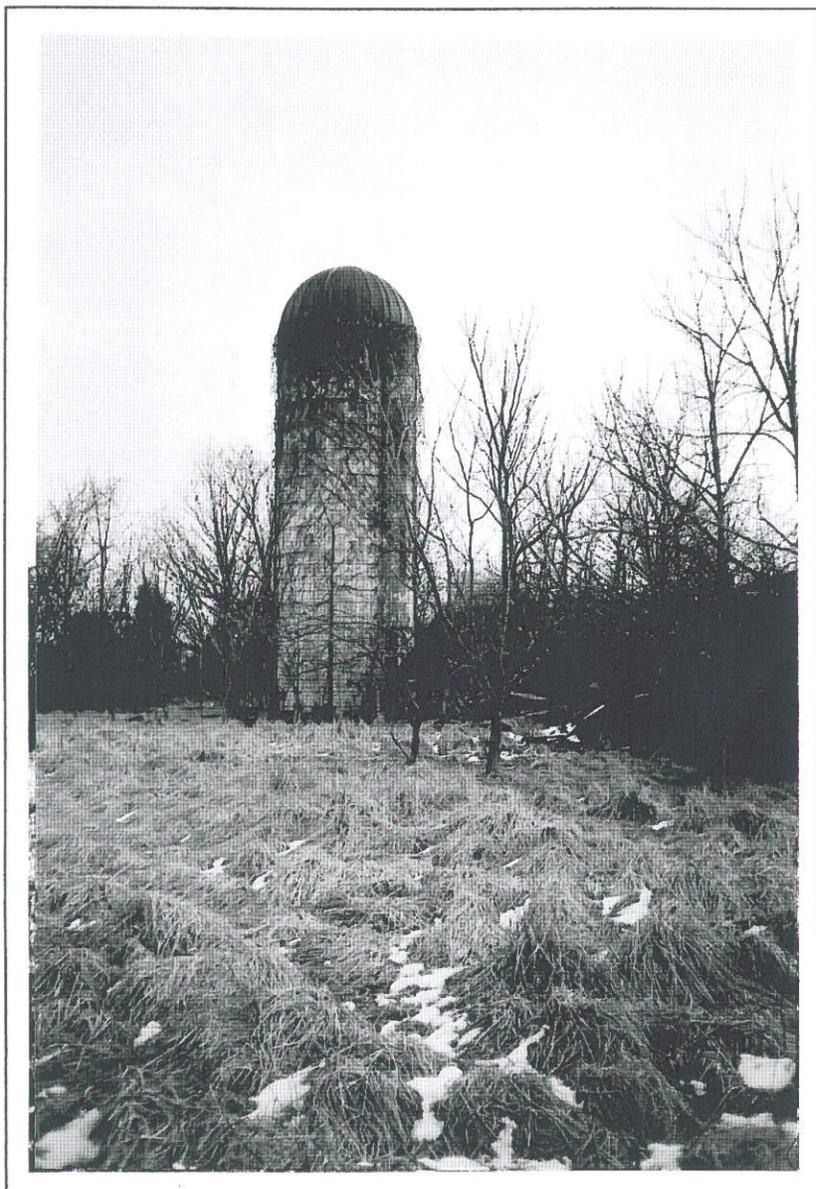


PLATE 9
Area A, View of Silo, 44LD371



PLATE 10
Area A, View of Outbuildings



PLATE 11
Area B, Representative View of Vegetation



PLATE 12
Area B, View of 44LD421

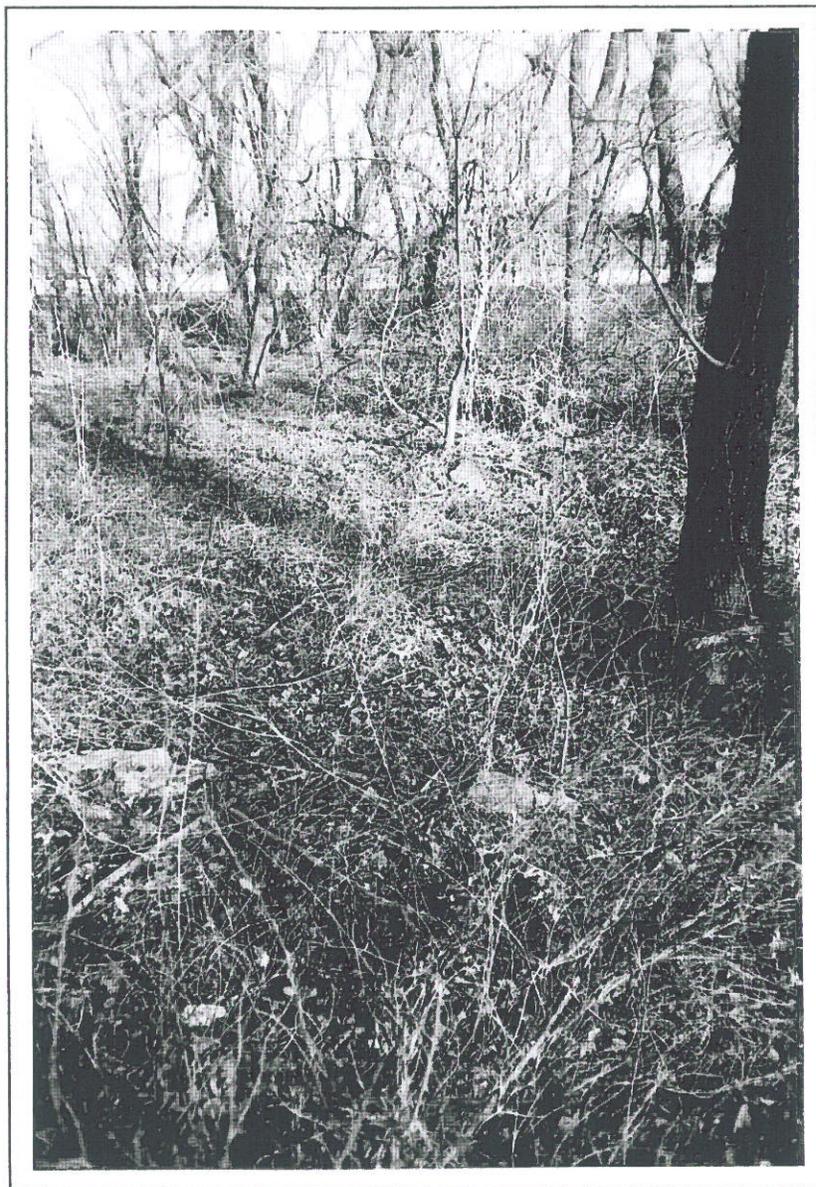


PLATE 13
Area B, View of 44LD421



PLATE 14
Area D, Representative View of Vegetation



PLATE 15
Area D, Representative View of Vegetation



PLATE 16
Area E, View of Sewer Line

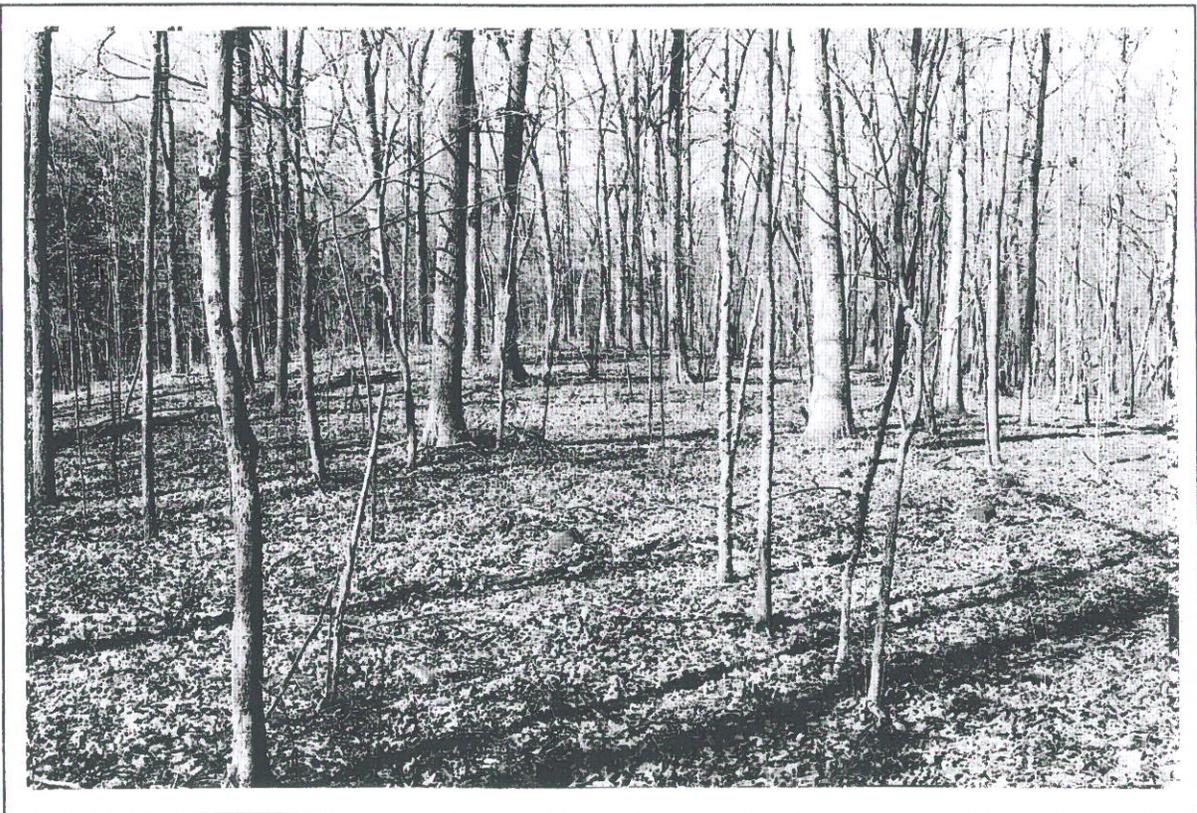


PLATE 17
Area E, Representative View of Vegetation



PLATE 18
Area E, Representative View of Vegetation

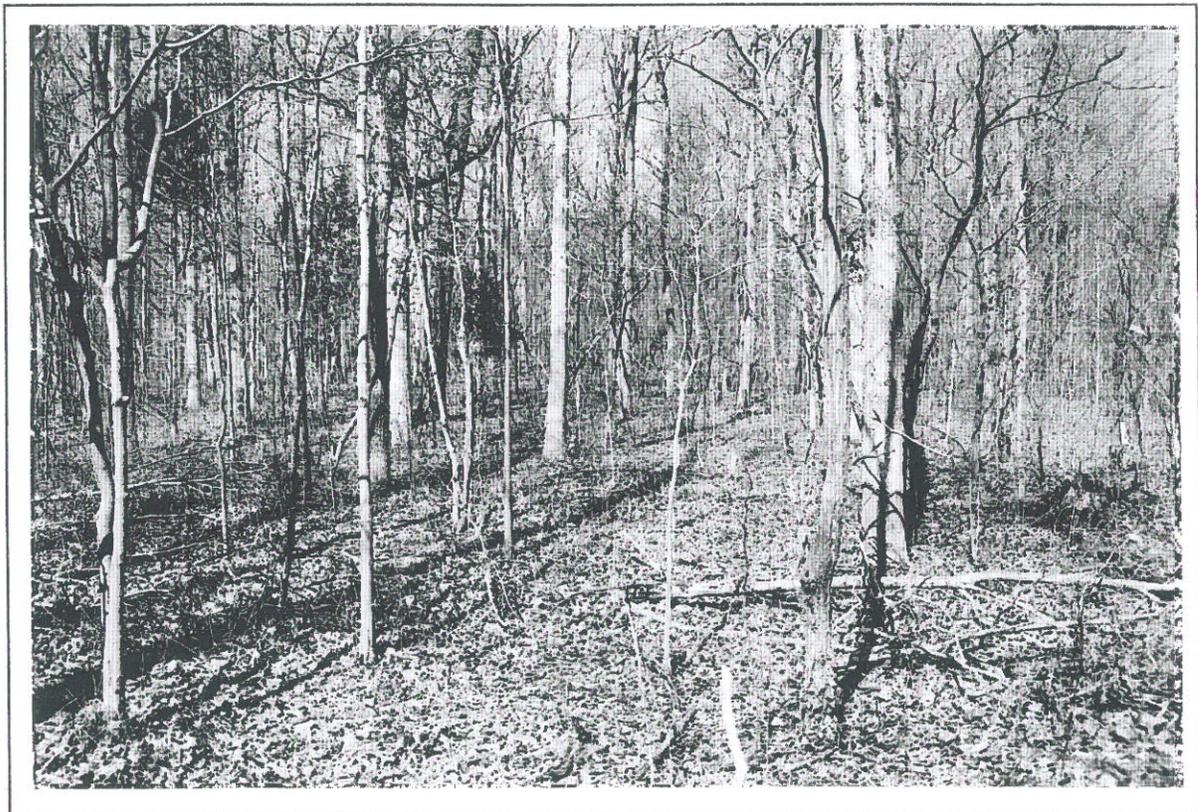


PLATE 19
Area G, View of 44LD727



PLATE 20
Area H, Representative View of Vegetation



PLATE 21
Area H, View of Stone Near STPs 94 and 95

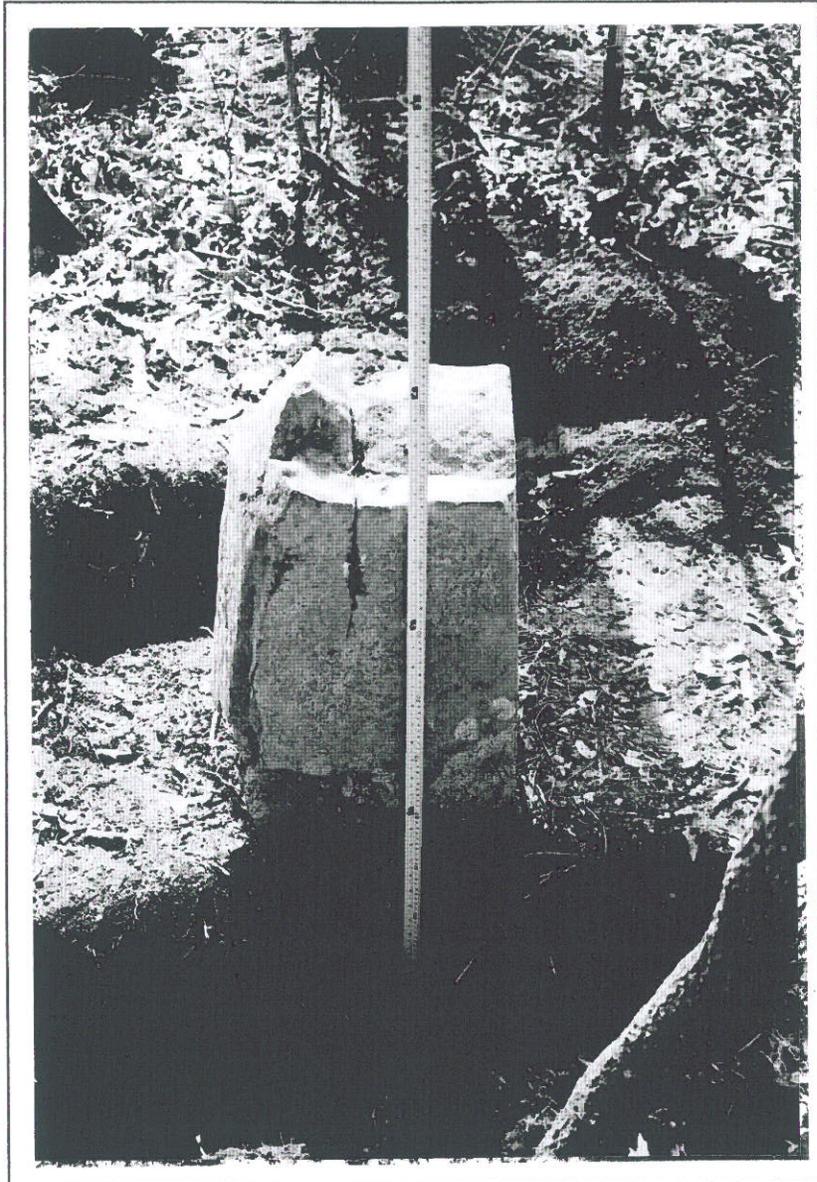


PLATE 22
Area H, View of Stone Near STPs 94 and 95

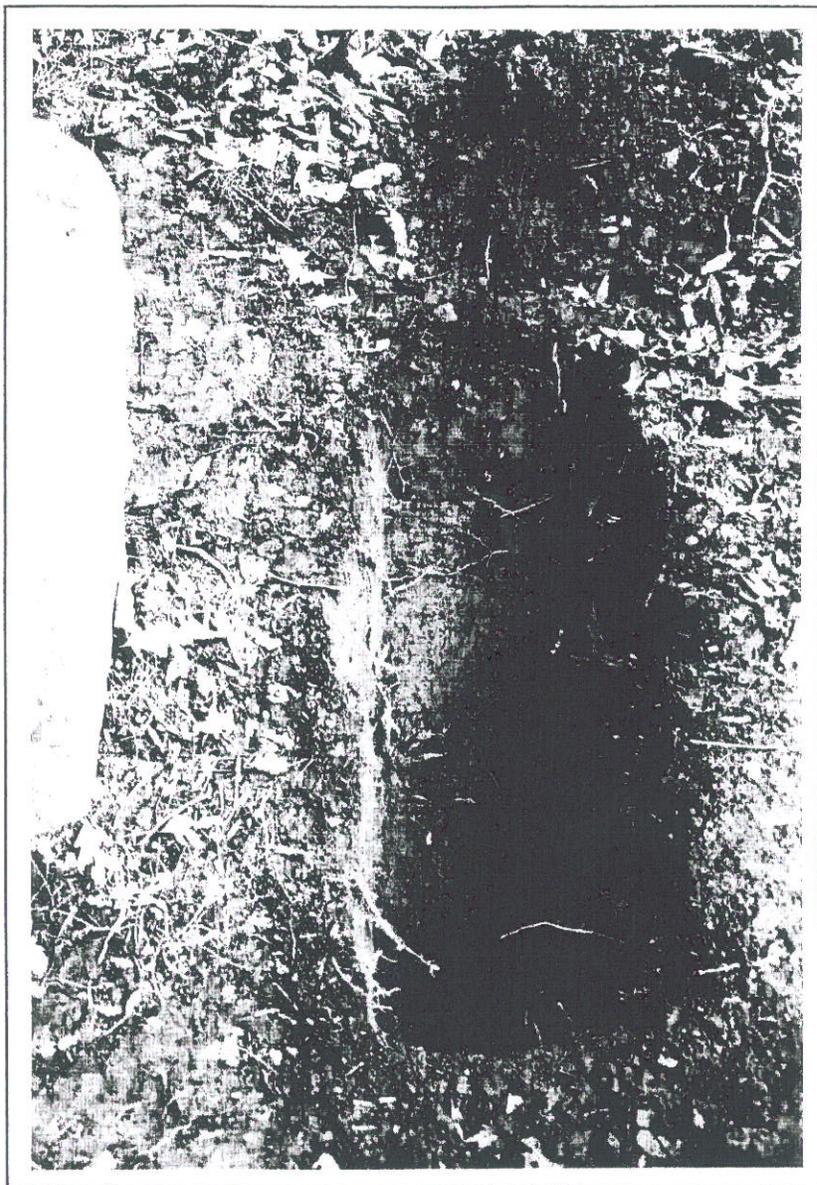


PLATE 23
Area H, View of Trench

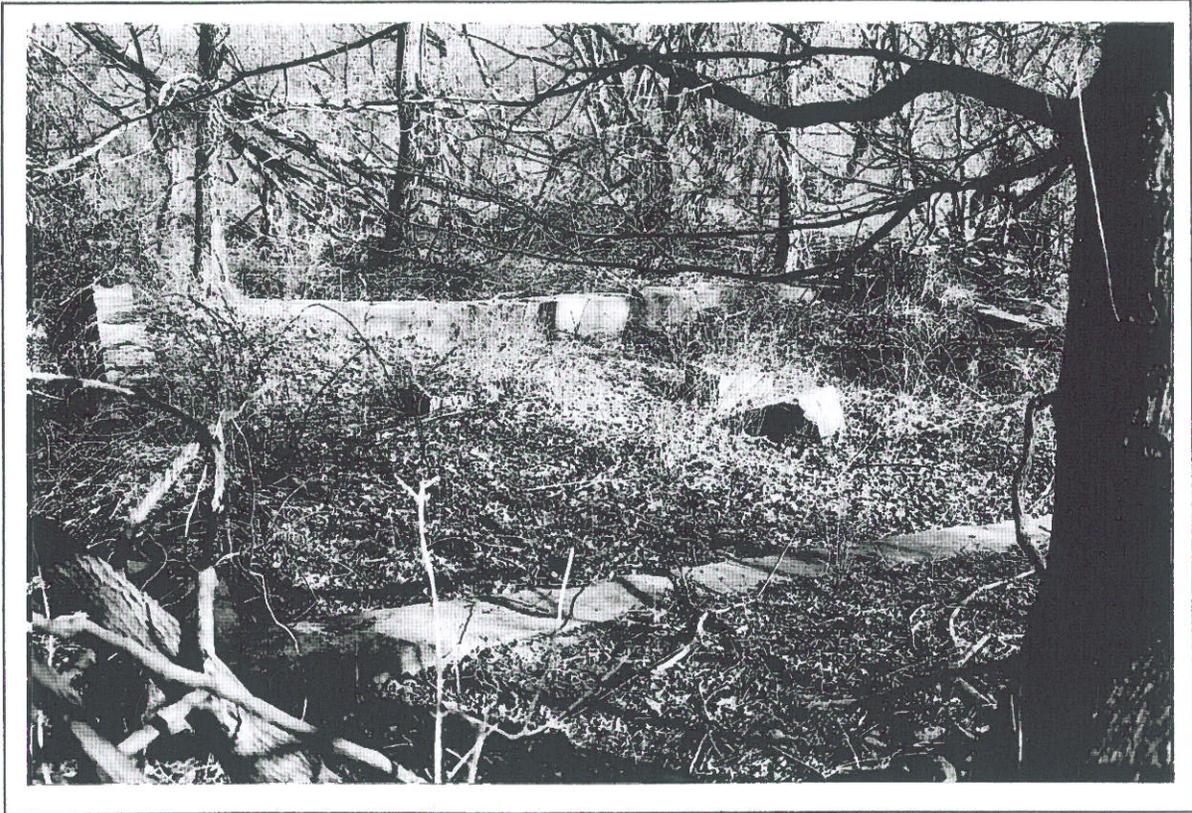


PLATE 24
Area L, 44LD731, View of Barn Foundation and Piers

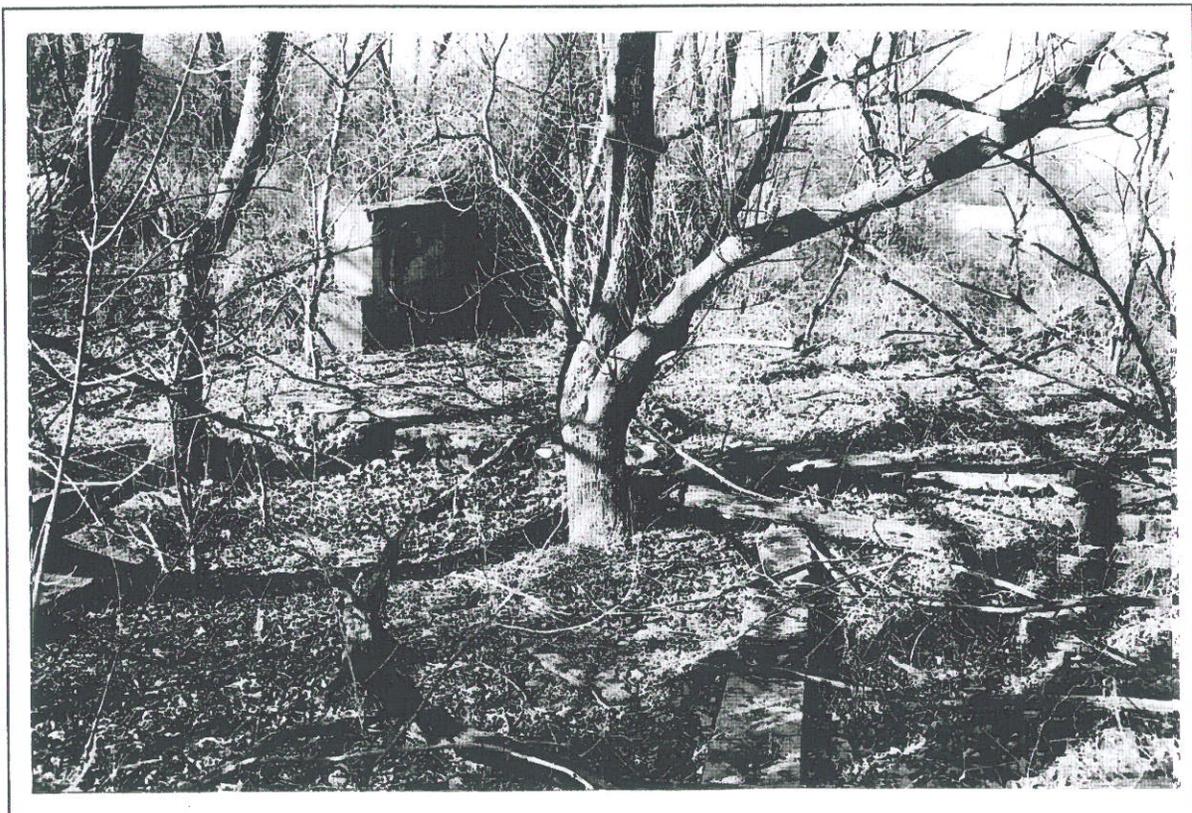


PLATE 25
Area L, 44LD731, View of Barn Foundation and Piers

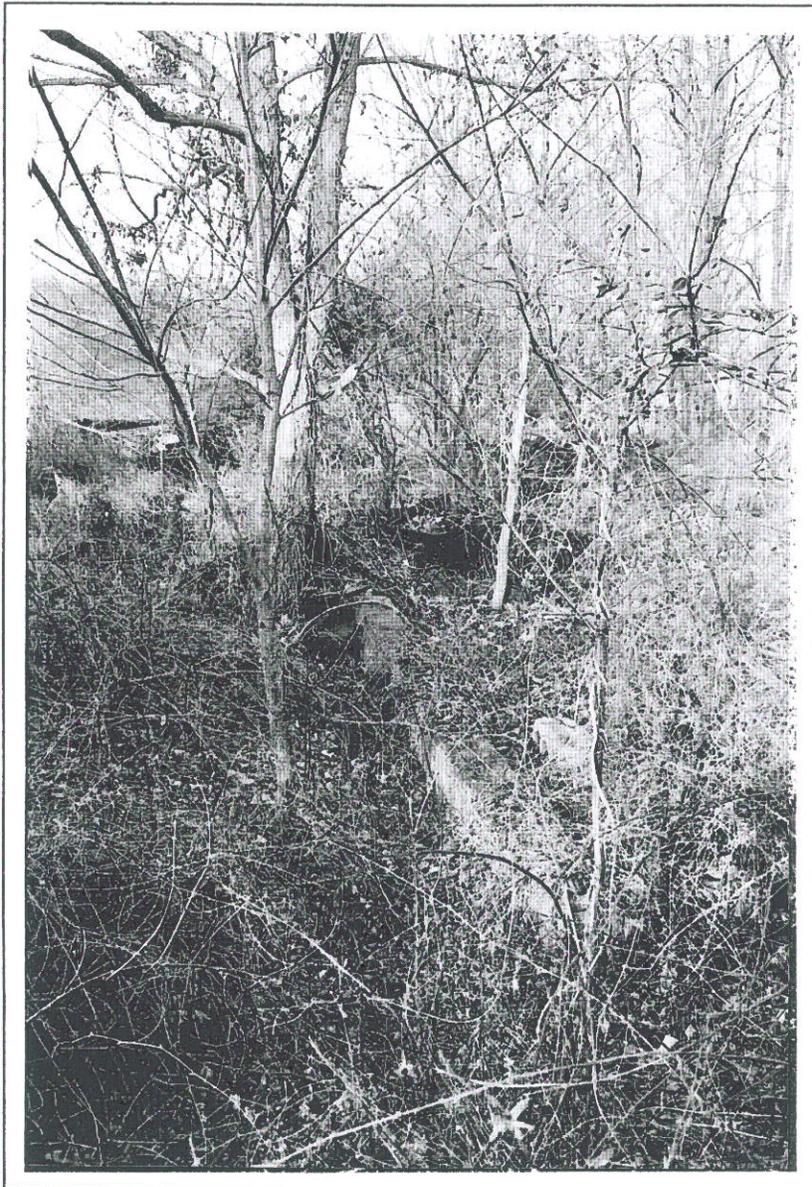


PLATE 26
Area L, 44LD731, House Foundation

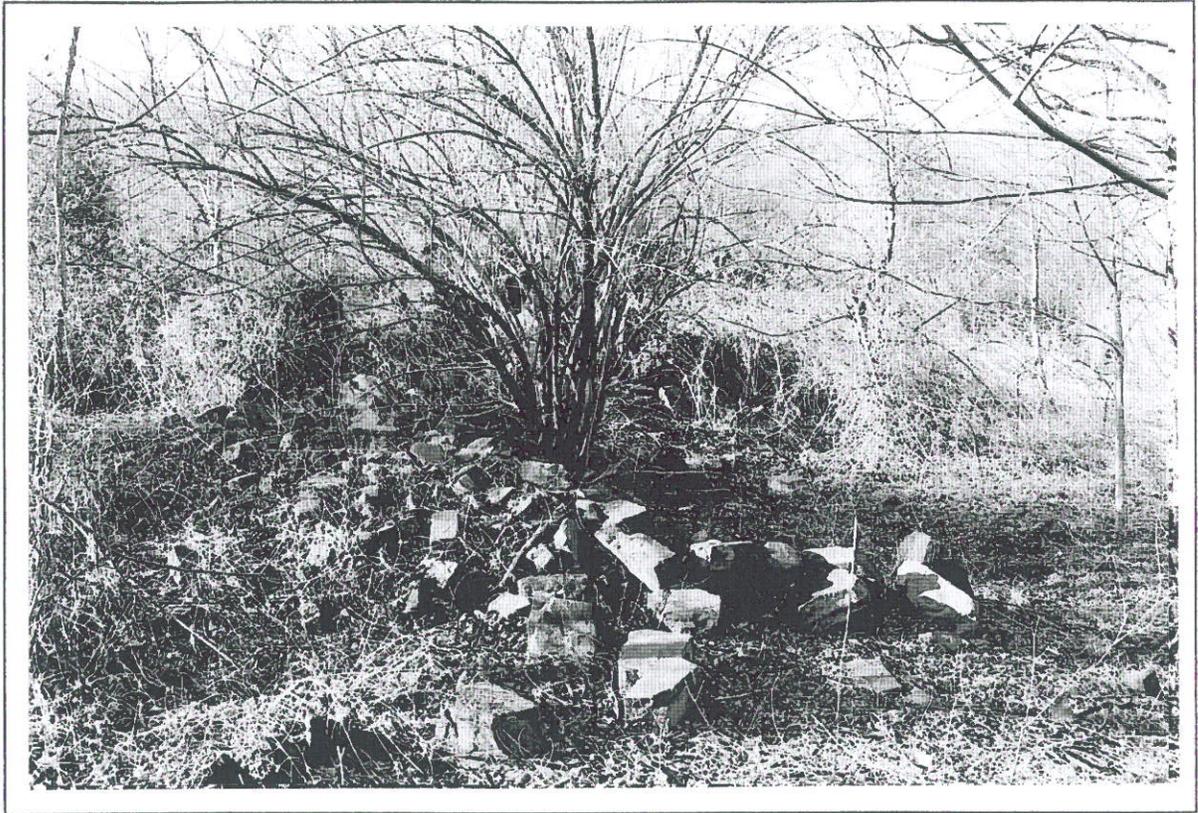


PLATE 27
Area L, 44LD731, View of Rubble Pile at House Foundation



PLATE 28
Area L, 44LD371, View of Refuse Pile, Note Dry Pond in Background

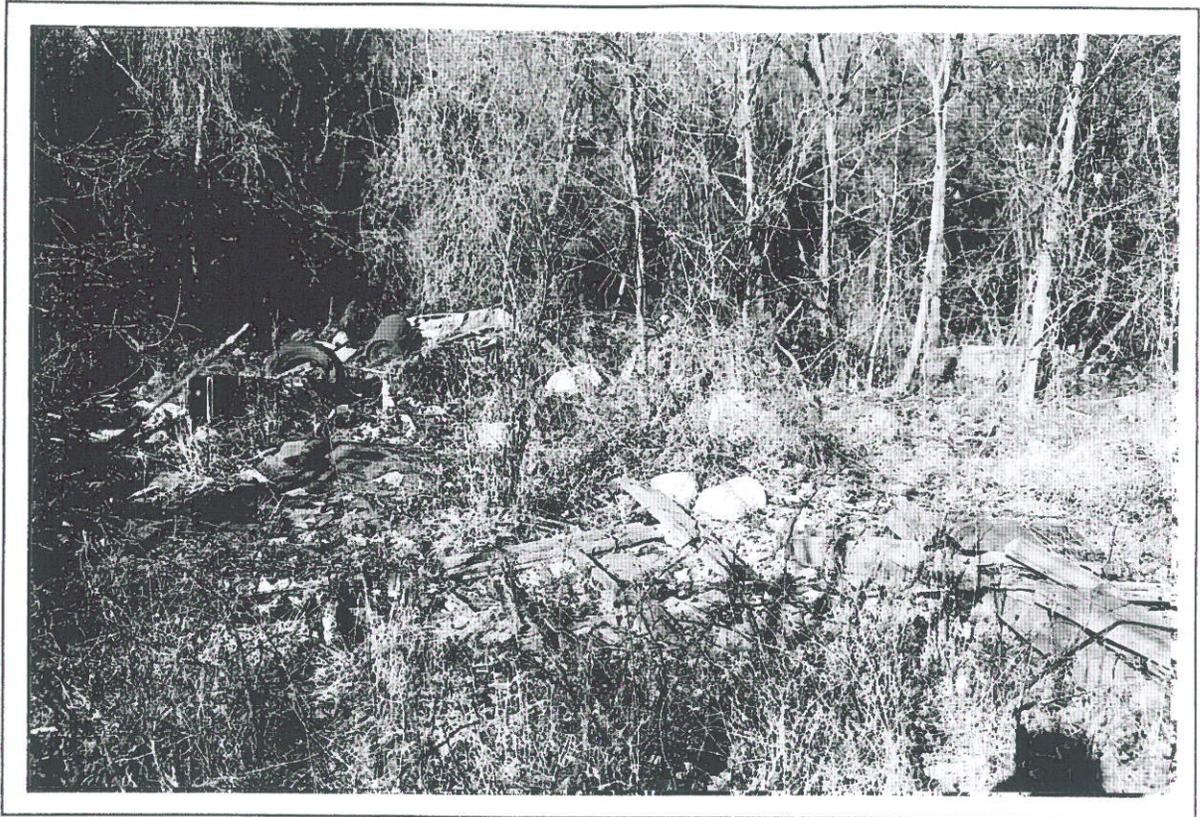


PLATE 29
Area L, 44LD371, View of Refuse Pile



PLATE 30
Area L, 44LD371, View of Structure 3



PLATE 31
Area L, 44LD371, View of Structure 4

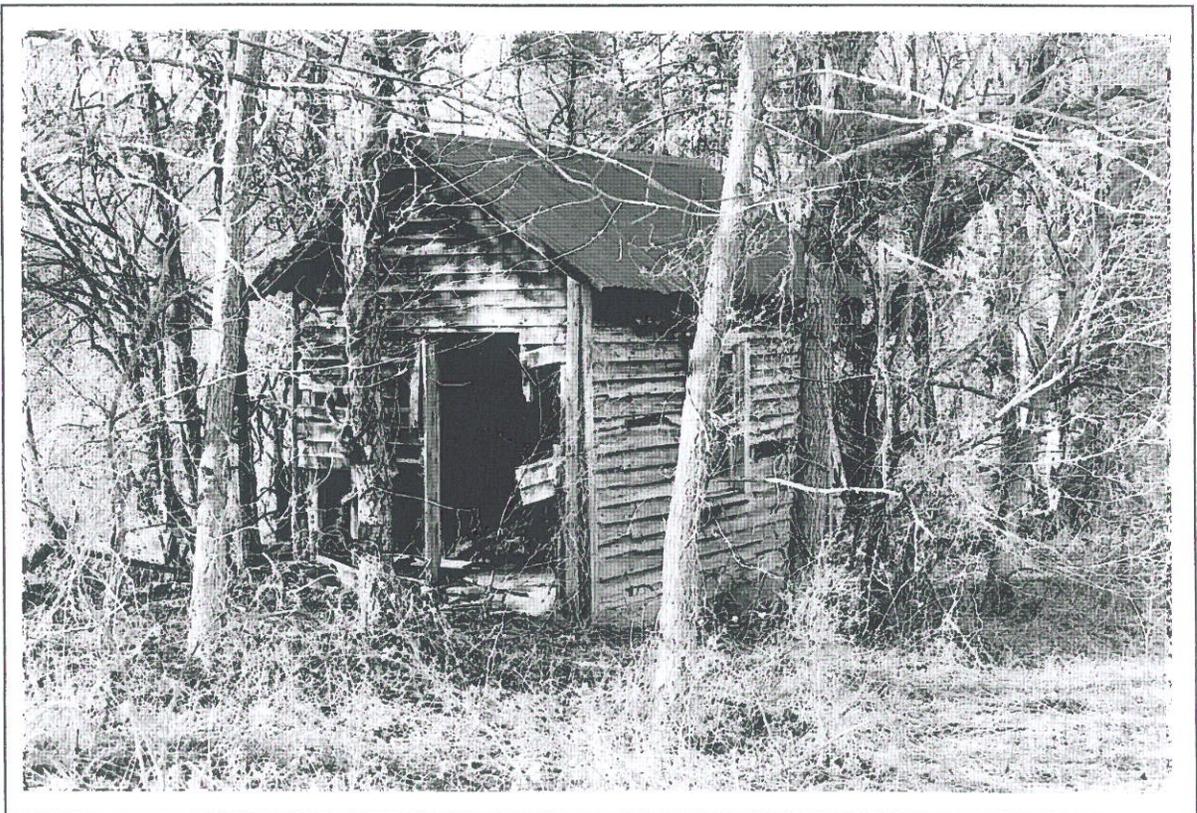


PLATE 32
Area L, 44LD371, View of Structure 5



PLATE 33
Area L, 44LD371, View of Possible Well



PLATE 34
Area I, Representative View of Vegetation



PLATE 35
Area I, View of 44LD728



PLATE 36
Area J, View of 44LD105



PLATE 37
Area J, View of 44LD729

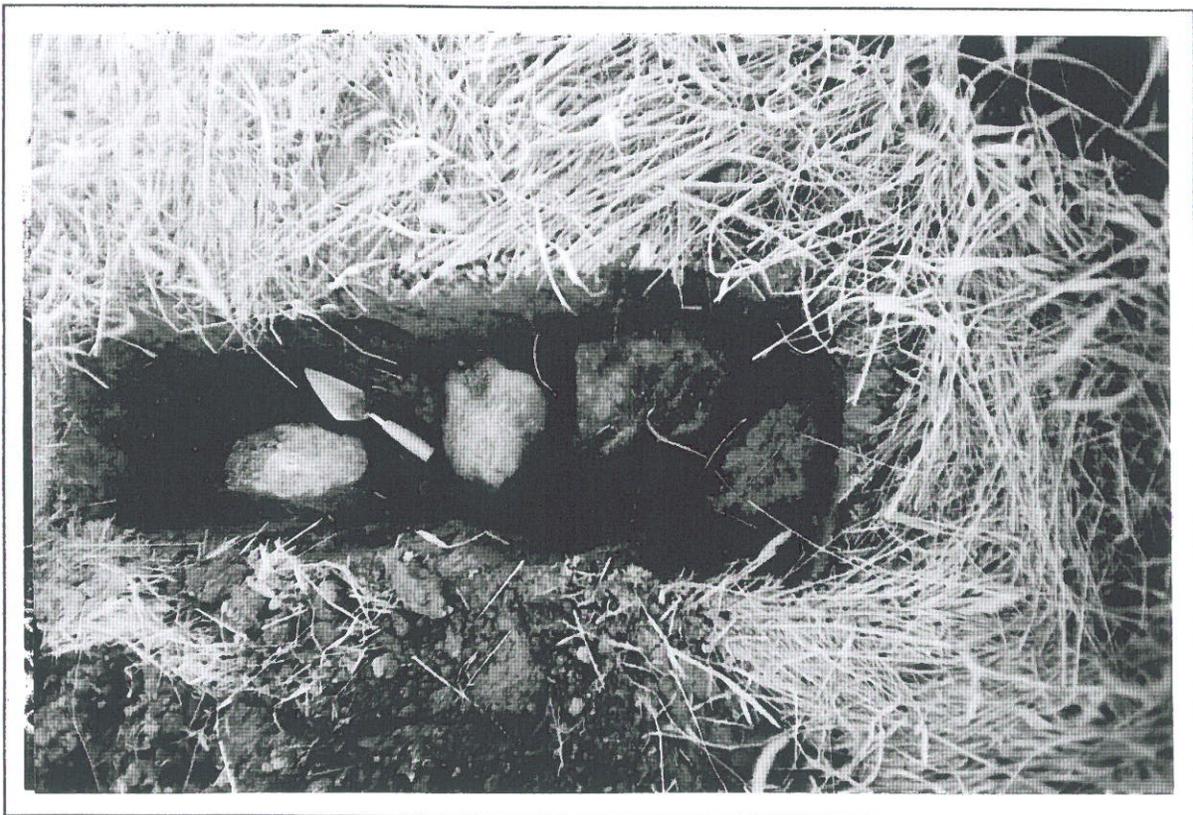


PLATE 38
Area J, 44LD729, View of Possible Foundation

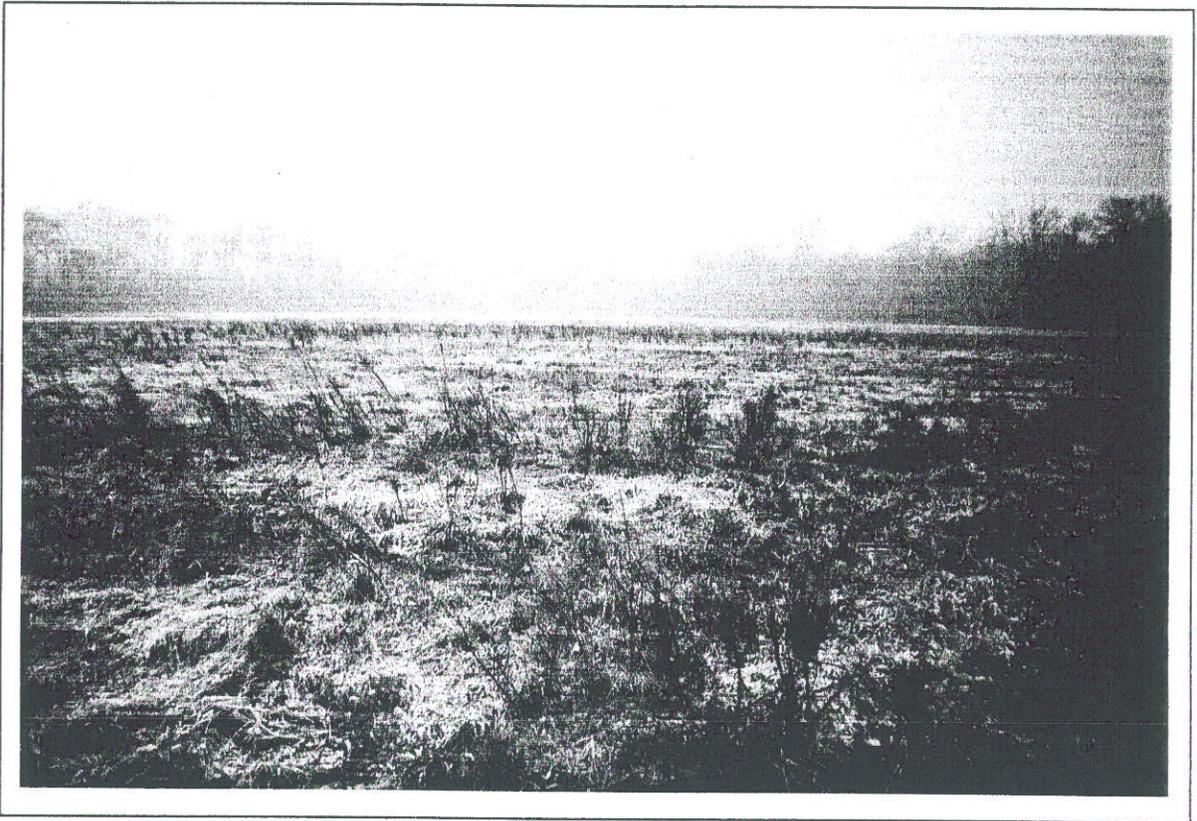


PLATE 39
Area N, View of 44LD495



PLATE 40
Area N, View of 44LD104



PLATE 41
Area N, View of 44LD103



PLATE 42
Area M, Representative View of Vegetation

APPENDIX I
VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES SITE FORMS

VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site: Broad Run: Toll House Site
(Site # 1 on USGS map section)

Site number: 44 LD 103

Type of site: Prehistoric

Cultural affiliation: Archaic

Map reference: USGS 7.5 minute series: Sterling quadrangle

Latitude 0 " north. Longitude 0 " west.
U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 289250 Northing 4324400
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge : right edge)

Owner/address: Virginia Beef Corporation, Ashburn, Va. 22011

Tenant/address: William R. Brockett (Pres.)

Attitude toward investigation: Cautious; permitted surface survey this Spring.

Informant/address:

Surveyed by: William F. Rust, III; Robert Dunn; Date: 3-27-79 4-28-79
Sheila Beals. 4-03-79

General surroundings: 4-10-79

Rolling cornfield, located in corner bounded by Broad Run on north, rt. 7 on northeast, and rt. 28 on east. Elevation 250' on east, drops to 210 or less along Broad Run. Wooded fringes along stream and highway.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance: (Old tollhouse at junction rt. 7 and rt. 28.) Broad Run (width 30 meters in Spring, 15-20 in summer), 2 miles from its junction with Potomac, on north, 30-250 meters from site.

Dimension of site: Approx. 200 meters (west from datum point in NE corner of site) by 250 meters (south from Broad Run), bisected near midpoint of E-W

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions: dimension by small creek, flowing to Broad Run.

All artifacts collected on surface, within dimensions of plowed areas.

Soil is extremely rocky, particularly in eastern half of site, with quartzite cobbles and red shale predominating. Reddish clay soil.

Piedmont Triassic area. East half site: Catlett Gravelly & stony silt loam.

West half site: Brecknock gravelly silt loam; Wickham loam.

Quartzite is most abundantly utilized local resource; artifacts reported below represent only fraction of flakes, cores, etc. Quartz is not common here and may have been imported. Quartz points seem typically reworked.

Specimens collected: Kinds, quantities, materials: 8 small sidenotched quartz points; 3 stubby barbed quartz points; 2 notched-stemmed quartz points; 1 contracting stem quartz point; 4 undefined quartz point frags; 1 tiny grey chert triangular point; one quartzite large parallel-sided stemmed point. b) 16 quartzite choppers (2 or more flakes struck off), 2 oval quartzite preforms, 30 large, prob. utilized quartzite flakes, 3 qtz. scrapers, 4 qtz. flakes, 1 rhyolite flake, 1 agate flake. All artifacts measured and mapped.

Specimens reported. owners address:

Other documentation: reports, historical data: Collection c/o William Rust, Loudoun Campus.

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction: Under plow/corn cultivation. Possibility of major shopping center construction at intersection rt. 7 and 28 in near future.

Recommendations: If permission is possible from owner, test excavation should be done in near future.

Photo:

Recorded by: J. Mark Wittkofski

Map: Date: 8-13-79

County Loudoun

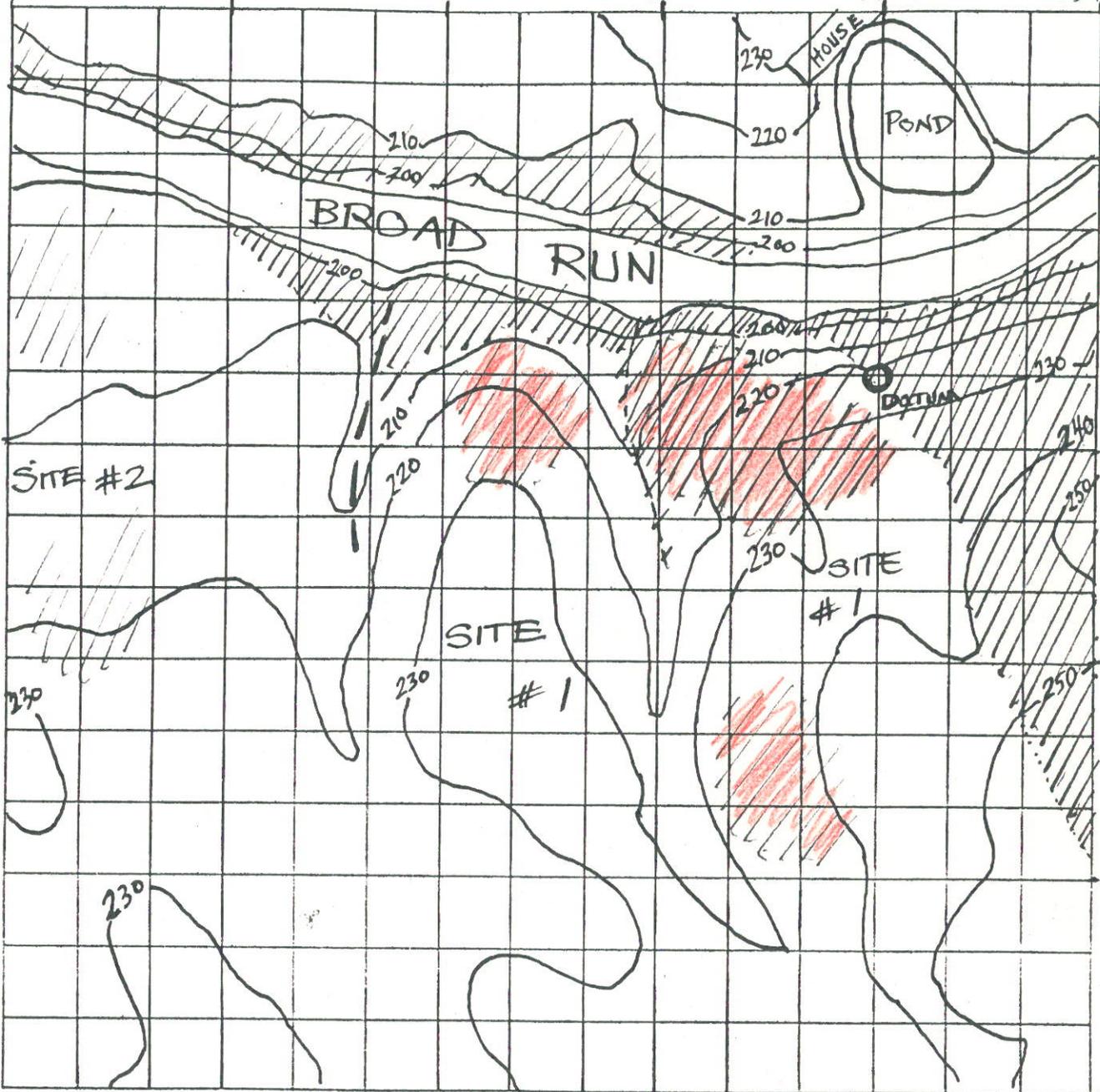
Map Sheet

Site Number

44 LD 103

288900 289000 289100 289200 289300 289400

43246
north



43245

432440

432430

432420

432410



(Indicate North)

Scale 1 square = 33.3 meters

Additional comments:



area of surface concentration of artifacts



presently wooded areas

drainage or seasonal runs



VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site: Broad Run:
(Site # 2 on USGS map section)

Site number: 44 LJ 104

Type of site: Prehistoric

Cultural affiliation: Archaic

Map reference: USGS 7.5 minute series; Sterling Quadrangle

Latitude 0 " north. Longitude 0 " west.
U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 288900 Northing 4324400
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge _____ : right edge _____)

Owner/address: Virginia Beef Corporation, Ashburn, Va. 22011

Tenant/address: William R. Brockett (Pres.)

Attitude toward investigation: Cautious; permitted surface survey in spring, 1979.

Informant/address:

Surveyed by: William F. Rust, III

Date: 3-17-79

General surroundings: Rolling, hilly cornfield, elev. 4-06-79

230-200 feet, descending to 200 at Broad Run 4-29-79

on north. Located on hill top and downslope toward Broad Run, which is strewn with quartzite cobbles.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance:
Broad Run, 60-150 meters to north.

Dimension of site: approx. 80 meters E-W (beginning 150 meters west of western extreme of site # 1), by 100 meters N-S.

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions: All artifacts collected on surface.

Rocky, red clay soil, quartzite cobbles and red shale; Piedmont Triassic area. Most artifacts found on hilltop, but several found within floodplain of Broad Run, at extreme edge of plowed area (north edge of site).

Penn silt loam (undulating phase); Rowland silt loam.

Nature of site may be determined (ss in case of site # 1) partly by prevalence of quartzite cobbles as source of grinding, scraping, and pounding tools.

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials:

1 notched-stemmed quartz point; 1 contracting stem quartz point; 1 small triangular quartz point; 1 fluted quartz blade mid-section fragment; 1 quartzite triangular blade; 3 quartzite choppers; 4 quartzite flakes; 4 quartz flakes. All artifacts measured and mapped.

Specimens reported, owners, address:

Collection c/o William Rust, Loudoun Campus.

Other documentation: reports, historical data:

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:

Under Plow/corn cultivation. 350-450 meters west of site # 1 datum.

Recommendations: More surface collecting. If possible, test excavation.

Photo:

Recorded by:

J. Mark Wittkofski

Map:

Date:

8-13-79

County

Loudoun

Map Sheet

Site Number

44 LJ 104

44 L0104

288600

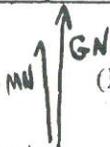
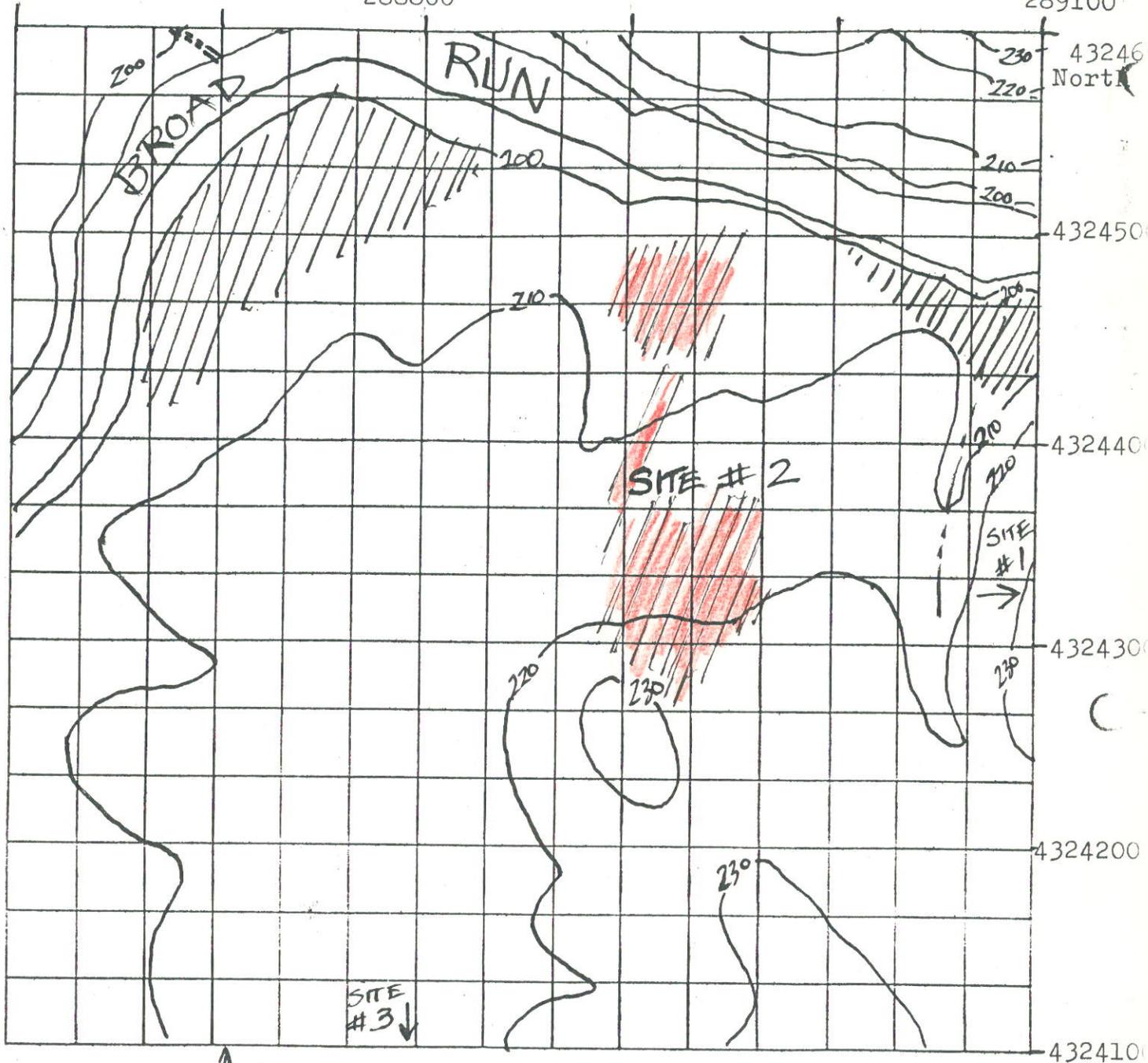
288700

288800

SKETCH MAP 288900

289000

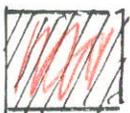
UTM
east
289100



(Indicate North)

Scale 1 square = 33.3 meters

Additional comments:



area of surface concentration of artifacts



presently wooded areas.

== drainage or seasonal runs

VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site: Broad Run
(site # 3 on USGS map section)

Site number: 44 LD 105

Type of site: Prehistoric

Cultural affiliation: Archaic

Map reference: USGS 7.5 minute series: Sterling quadrangle

Latitude 0 " north Longitude 0 " west.
U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 288850 Northing 4324000
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge _____ : right edge _____)

Owner/address: Virginia Beef Corporation, Ashburn, Va. 22011

Tenant/address: William R. Brockett (Pres.)

Attitude toward investigation:

Informant/address: Permitted surface survey in Spring, 1979.

Surveyed by: William F. Rust, III; William Phillips, Jr. Date: 3-09-79 3-16-79
4-27-79

General surroundings: Bounded on west and southwest by Broad Run. On opposite side of Broad Run is point of confluence with Beaverdam Run. On southeast, a large expanse of woods begins, which stretches along Broad Run for about 1 mile, containing some marshland caused by beaver dams. Three low hills flanking Broad Run; elev. 220 - 200 feet.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance.

Broad Run, 20-80 meters to southwest

Dimension of site: approx. 180 meters E-W (beginning about 550 meters west of site # 1 datum) by 100 meters N-S (beginning 220 meters south of site # 1 datum).
Description: depth, soil, connecting conditions.

All artifacts collected on surface, within dimensions of plowed area. Red soil is moderately rocky, containing red shale and sandstone and some quartzite cobbles, although these are conspicuously less than at sites # 1 and # 2. Penn silt loam, undulating phase; Calverton silt loam, undulating phase.

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials: 1 notched-stemmed quartz point; 1 stemmed (fragmentary) quartz point; 1 parallel-sided stemmed rhyolite point; 1 stemmed rhyolite point (unfinished); 1 large contracting stem rhyolite point; 1 pointed stem rhyolite blade; one small ovoid base quartzite point; 1 large, lanceolate quartzite preform; 1 rhyolite preform/scrapper; 1 small quartzite preform/scrapper; 15 rhyolite flakes; 13 quartzite flakes;

5 quartz flakes; 1 chert flake; 1 side-pitted sandstone hammerstone; 1 center-pitted quartzite hammerstone. All artifacts measured and mapped. Collection c/o William Rust, Loudoun Campus.

Specimens reported, owners, address:
Other documentation: reports, historical data:

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:
Under plow/corn cultivation.

Recommendations:

More surface collecting, with test excavation if possible.

Photo:

Recorded by: J. Mark Wittkowski

Map:

Date:

8-13-79

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

County Loudoun
Map Sheet
Site Number 44 LD 105

44 L 2105

UTM
East

288600

288700

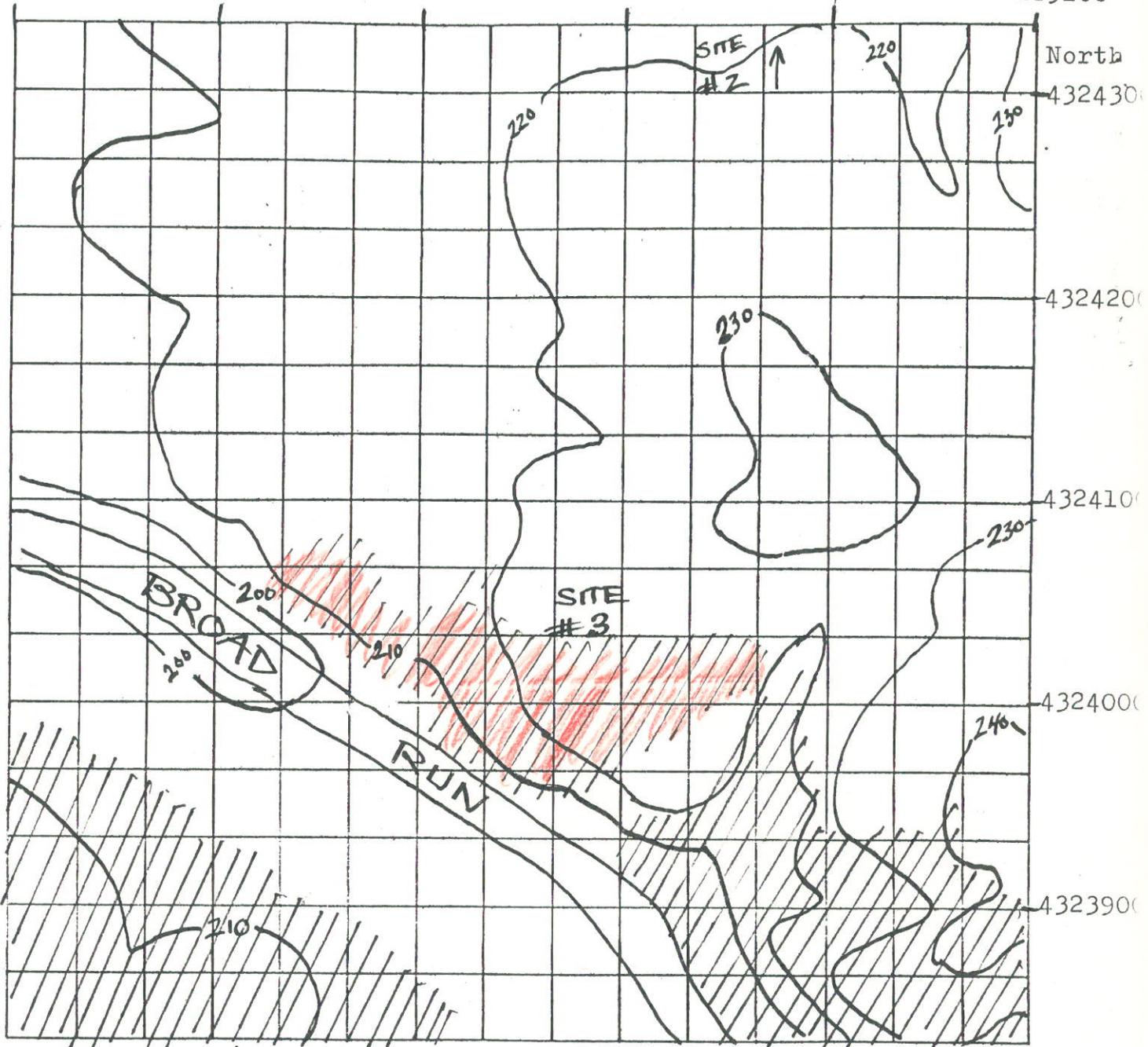
288800

SKETCH MAP

288900

289000

289100



MN ↑ GN
(Indicate North)

Scale 1 square = 33.3 meters

Additional comments:



Area of surface concentration of artifacts



presently wooded areas

VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site: Broad Run
(Site # 5 on USGS map section)
Type of site: Prehistoric

Site number: 44 LD 107

Cultural affiliation: Archaic

Map reference: USGS 7.5 minute series: Sterling Quadrangle.

Latitude 0 " north. Longitude 0 " west.
U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 288900 Northing 4322700
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge ____ : right edge ____)

Owner/address: Virginia Beef Corporation, Ashburn, Va. 22011
Tenant/address: President: William R. Brockett

Attitude toward investigation: Permitted surface survey in Spring, 1979.
Informant/address:

Surveyed by: William F. Rust, III

Date: 3-09-79 5-02-79
3-16-79 5-17-79
3-31-79

General surroundings:

Plowed field, low-lying area within floodplain of Broad Run, which is 30-90 meters to north. Field is intersected by several drainage runs. Site is located southwest of woods and marshland which begin south of site # 3. Marshy, wooded land also lies immediately to south, along east bank of Broad Run. Nearest water: nature, direction and distance: Broad Run. Many deer tracks, raccoon tracks, and mollusks observed in Spring high water period. Broad Run, immediately north of site.

Dimension of site: approx. 200 meters EW by 60 meters NS

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions:

All artifacts collected on surface. Soil is red clay, filled with red shale, with little or no quartzite on surface, and is very poorly drained in parts of field (remained in semi-marshy condition for 2-3 weeks after Spring thaw). Bowmansville silt loam (western part of site); Wickham loam (eastern part).

Most artifacts found are quite close to Broad Run; a few found along drainage r

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials: 1 quartz corner-notched serrated point; 1 side-notched quartz point; 1 quartz point midsection fragment (probably contracting stem); 1 notched-stemmed quartz point; 1 chert, large triangular point; 1 chert, large triang. point with concave base; 1 chert end scraper; 1 quartzite, triangular blade; 1 quartzite, ovoid base preform fragment; 6 quartz cores; 11 quartz flakes; 1 quartzite core; 10 quartzite flakes; 1 chert flake; 2 rhyolite flakes; 3 metabasalt flakes.

All artifacts measured and mapped. Collection c/o William Rust, Loudoun Campus.

Other documentation: reports, historical data:

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:

Field is under corn cultivation and plowed or harrowed yearly.

In area being sold in lots to light industry.

Recommendations: More surface collecting and test excavation if possible.

Photo:

Recorded by: J. Mark Wittkofski

Map:

Date: 8-13-79

County: Loudoun

Map Sta:

Site Number

44 LD 107

44 LD107

288800

288900

SKETCH MAP

289000

289100

289200

UTM

289300 east

4322800 north

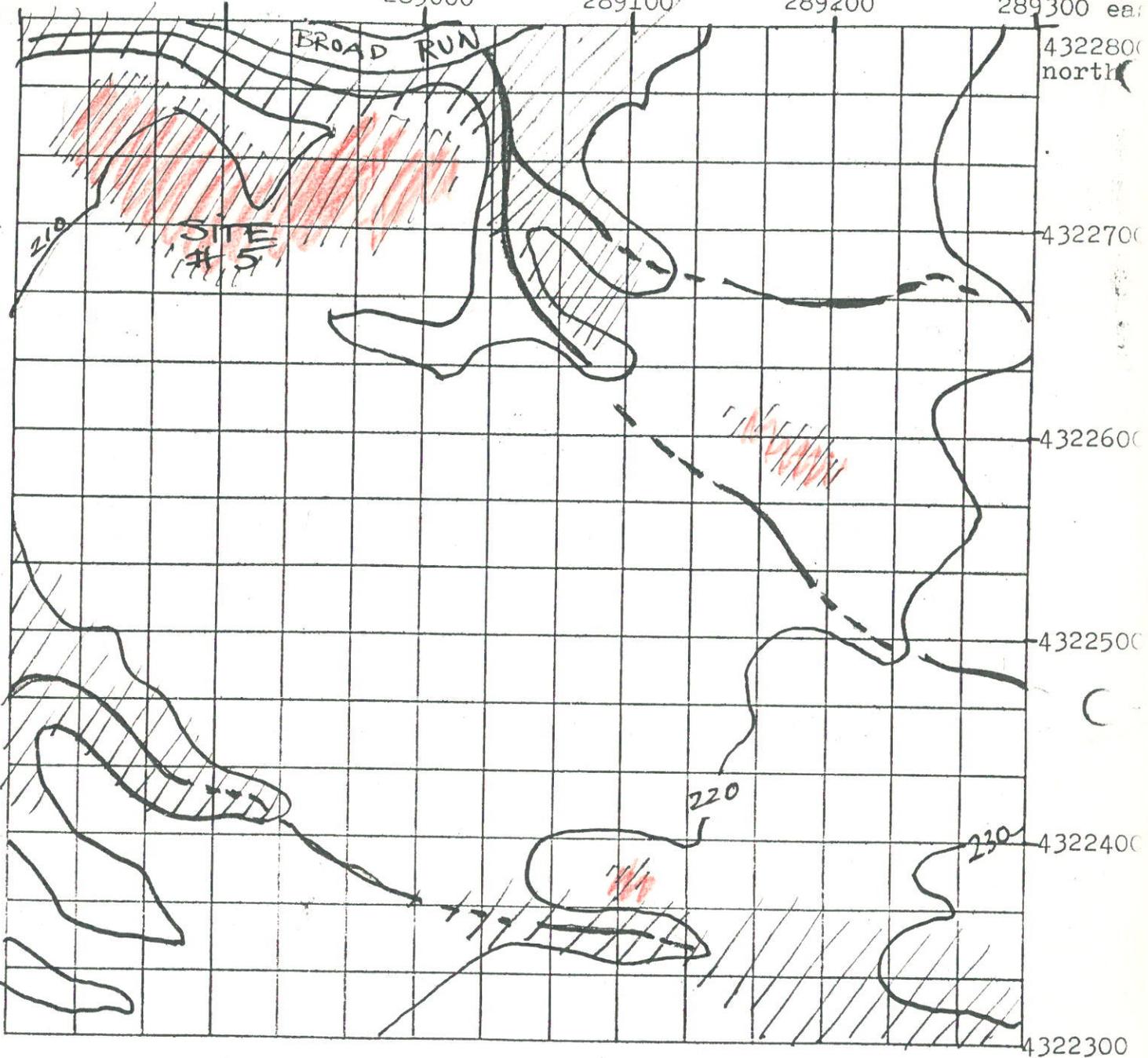
4322700

4322600

4322500

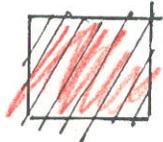
4322400

4322300

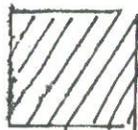


(Indicate North) Scale 1 square = 33.3 meters.

Additional comments:

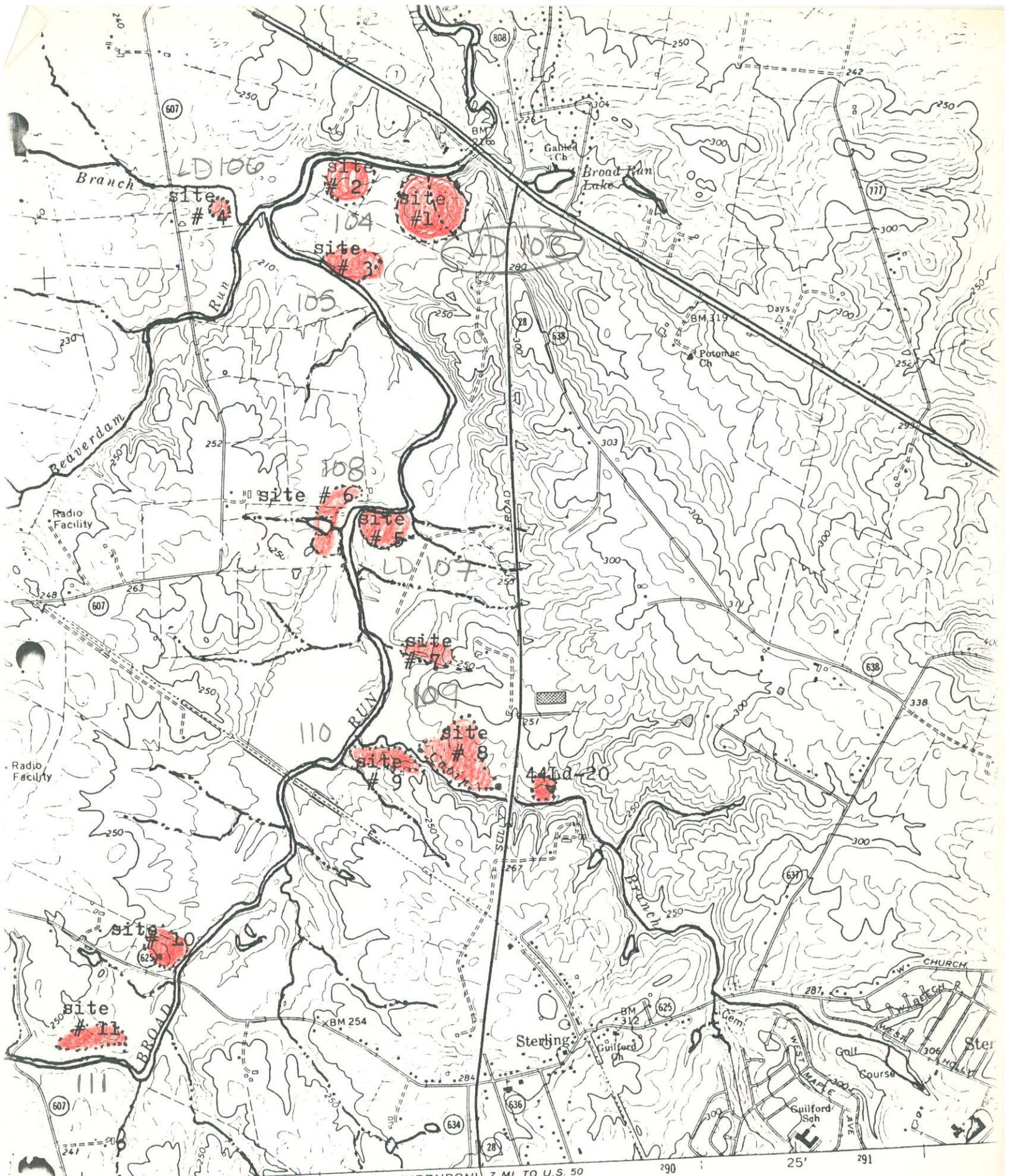


Areas of surface concentration of artifacts.



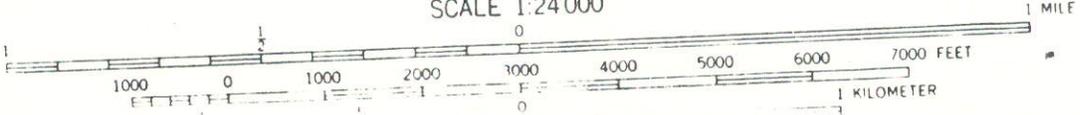
Wooded areas

 drainage runs.



(HERNDON) 7 MI. TO U.S. 50
 5561 IV NW MANASSAS 17 MI.

SCALE 1:24 000



27°30"

288

290

25'

291

VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site: Broad Run
(Site # 7 on USGS map section)
Type of site: Prehistoric

Site number: 44 LD 109

Cultural affiliation: Archaic

Map reference: USGS 7.5 minute series: Sterling Quadrangle

Latitude 0 " north. Longitude 0 " west.
U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 289150 Northing 4321950
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge : right edge)

Owner/address: Virginia Beef Corporation, Ashburn, Va. 22011

Tenant/address: William R. Brockett (Pres.)

Attitude toward investigation: Permitted surface survey in Spring, 1979

Informant/address:

Surveyed by: William F. Rust, III

Date: 4-10-79

General surroundings: Located along small, seasonal creek which flows west into Broad Run. On north side of creek, from elevation 250-220. Rt. 28 located 300 meters to east; Broad Run 300-350 meters to west. Hilly, plowed field. Fringe of woods along seasonal creek. Deserted barn near

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance: rt. 28. seasonal creek, 20-30 meters to south. Broad Run, 300-350 meters to west.

Dimension of site: approx. 60 meters E-W, along creek, and 30 meters N-S, away

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions: from creek.

All artifacts collected on surface. Soil is red clay, moderately well drained, with red shale common. Penn silt loam, rolling & undulating phases.

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials:

1 quartz notched-stemmed point; 1 hexagonal quartz core; 1 quartz blade fragment (distal portion); 1 quartz biface fragment; 2 quartz flakes; 1 quartzite spall.

Specimens reported, owners, address:

artifacts measured and mapped. Collection c/o William Rust, Loudoun Campus

Other documentation: reports, historical data:

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:

This site is within area along rt. 28 that is becoming gradually developed, with lots now being sold to light industry.

Recommendations: The field is plowed and planted yearly.

More surface collecting if possible.

Photo:

Recorded by:

J. Mark Wittkofski

Map:

Date:

8-13-79

County

Loudoun

Map Sheet

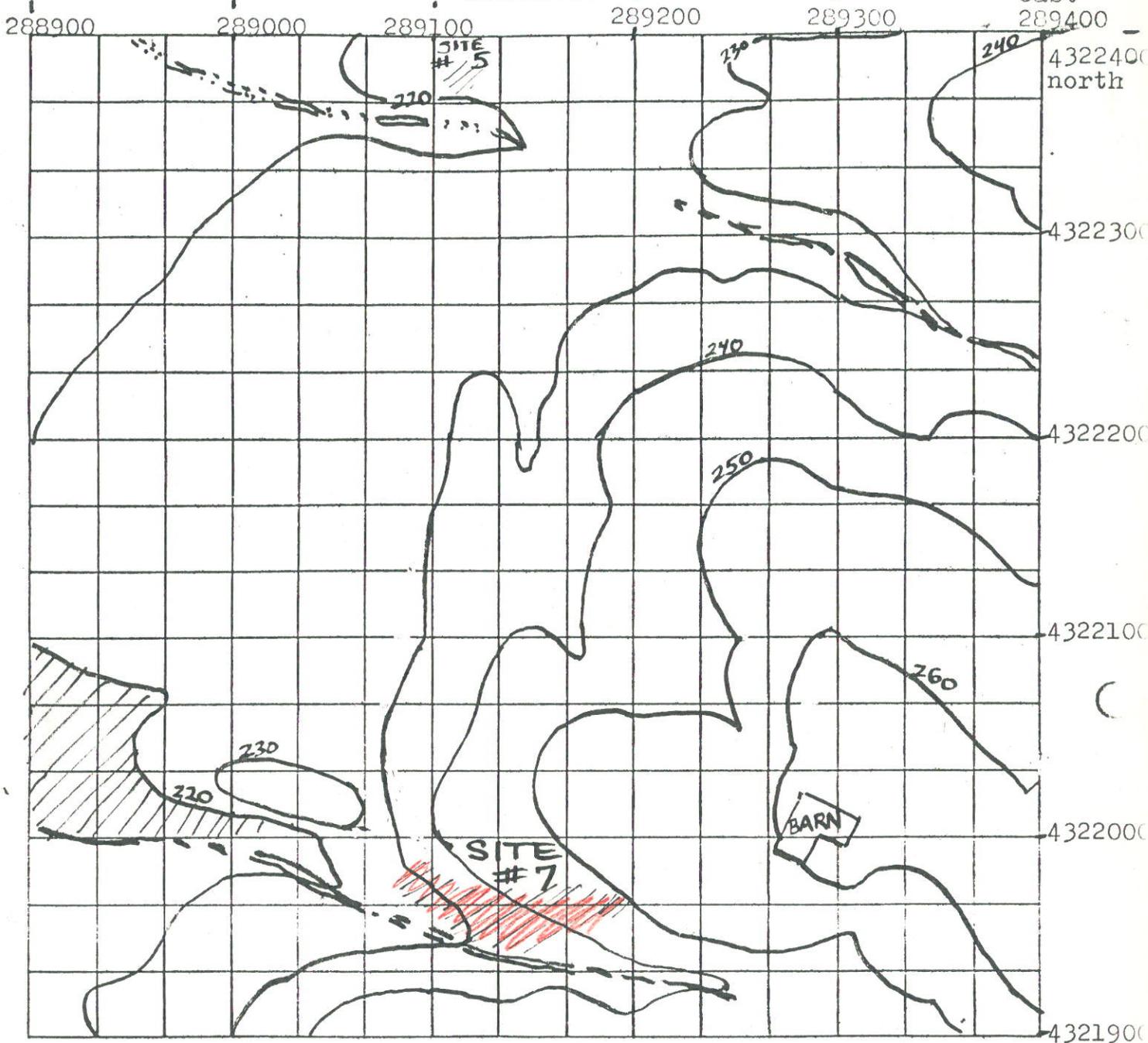
Site Number

44 LD 109

44 L 0109

UTM
east
289400

SKETCH MAP



(Indicate North) Scale 1 square = 33.3 meters

Additional comments:



area of surface concentration of artifacts



presently wooded areas



drainage, seasonal runs

VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site: Broad Run 107E (BR107E)

Site number: 44LD151

Type of site: Surface scatter on plowed field

Cultural affiliation: Late Woodlands

Map reference: Sterling Quad (USGS 7½)

Latitude 0° north. Longitude 0° west.
U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 289200 Northing 4322700
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge _____ : right edge _____)

Owner/address:

Tenant/address:

Attitude toward investigation: Virginia Beef Corp., Sterling, Va.

Informant/address: Permitted surface survey

Surveyed by: William F. Rust, III;
Randi Wilson

Date: 3-07-79
11-29-80

General surroundings:

200-400 meters west of rt. 28, along north and south sides of two small drainage runs that flow into Broad Run 300 meters to west. Site BR107E is about 300 meters east of 44LD107 (a mixed component site that includes Early Woodlands steatite tempered pottery).

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance:

Small streams on both sides (north and south) of site; Broad Run, Dimension of site: 400 meters to northwest.

Description: 200 meters north-south by 200 meters east-west.
depth, soil, collecting conditions:

Soil types: 1) Croton silt loam 2) Penn silt loam 3) Calverton silt loam
All artifacts found on surface.

Quartz scatter on slight rise above and to east of Broad Run floodplain, elevation 220-230 feet. Triangular point indicates Late Woodlands component.

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials:

Ceramics: 0
Lithics: 29
Total: 29 (see attached lists).

Specimens reported, owners, address:

Artifacts are at Arcola Community Center, archaeology lab.

Other documentation: reports, historical data:

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction:

Field is cultivated with corn or grass each year.

Recommendations:

More surface survey.

Photo:

Recorded by:

WITTKOFSKI

Map:

Date:

4-20-81

County Loudoun

Map Sheet

STERLING

Site Number

44LD151

LITHICS TOTALS: SITE: BR107E

E	MAT	FL	FR	CO	UN	BI	TR	ST	OV	SN	CN	BN	GR	HA.TOT
BR107E	QZ	15	10	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	28
BR107E	RH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BR107E	CH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BR107E	JA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
BR107E	QE	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BR107E	HF	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BR107E	MV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BR107E	SA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BR107E	SI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BR107E	BA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BR107E	MG	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BR107E	SS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BR107E	TOT	15	11	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	29

ARTIFACT TYPE TOTALS: LITHICS.....SITE: BR107E (BASE: 29)

SITE	TYPE	AMT:	PERCENT OF TOTAL:
BR107E	FLAKE	15	51.7 %
BR107E	FRAG.	11	37.9 %
BR107E	CORE	0	0 %
BR107E	UNIF.	1	3.4 %
BR107E	BIFA.	1	3.4 %
BR107E	TR.PT	1	3.4 %
BR107E	ST.PT	0	0 %
BR107E	OV.PT	0	0 %
BR107E	SN.PT	0	0 %
BR107E	CN.PT	0	0 %
BR107E	BN.PT	0	0 %
BR107E	CELT/AX	0	0 %
TOTAL:		29	100 %

MATERIAL TOTALS: LITHICS.....SITE: BR107E (BASE: 29)

SITE	MATERIAL	AMT:	PERCENT OF TOTAL:
BR107E	QUARTZ	28	96.5 %
BR107E	RHYOL.	0	0 %
BR107E	CHERT	0	0 %
BR107E	JASPER	0	0 %
BR107E	QTZITE	1	3.4 %
BR107E	HORNFLS	0	0 %
BR107E	METAVOL	0	0 %
BR107E	SANDST	0	0 %
BR107E	SILTST	0	0 %
BR107E	BASALT	0	0 %
BR107E	MGWACKE	0	0 %
BR107E	STEATI.	0	0 %
TOTAL:		29	100 %

RIALS/TYPES TOTALS: LITHICS.....SITE: BR107E (BASE: 29)

QUARTZ FLAKE	15	53.5 % QZ	100 % FL (T: 15)	51.7 % LITH
QUARTZ FRAG.	10	35.7 % QZ	90.9 % FR (T: 11)	34.4 % LITH
QUARTZ UNIF.	1	3.5 % QZ	100 % UN (T: 1)	3.4 % LITH
QUARTZ BIFA.	1	3.5 % QZ	100 % BI (T: 1)	3.4 % LITH
QUARTZ TR.PT	1	3.5 % QZ	100 % TR (T: 1)	3.4 % LITH

.....
 TOTAL QUARTZ: 28 96.5 % LITH(T: 29)

QTZITE FRAG.	1	100 % QE	9 % FR (T: 11)	3.4 % LITH
--------------	---	----------	-----------------	------------

.....
 TOTAL QTZITE: 1 3.4 % LITH(T: 29)



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

County Loudoun

Name of Site: Kilgour Cemetery

Site Number: 44LD421

Type of Site: Historic cemetery

Cultural Affiliation: 19th century rural American. Probably all Caucasian.

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Sterling Quad 7.5

U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 289,480 Northing 4,322,360

(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone: Virginia Department of Transportation, Richmond.

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): Thomas R. Whyte
 JMUARC
 Harrisonburg, VA 22807 5/19/88

General Environment and Nearest Water Source:

The cemetery lies on a low, rounded residual knoll with western aspect. It is presently wooded with 10" to 12" diameter hardwood and coniferous trees. Ground cover is dense. Route 28 extends north-south, immediately east of the site. Broad Run flows approximately 2000 ft east of the site.

Dimensions of Site:

80 ft x 80 ft

Site Description and Survey Techniques:

The cemetery consists of approximately 81 uncut, unmarked sandstone grave markers (head and foot), representing a minimum of 5 rows of graves and at least 40 total graves. No evidence of a cemetery enclosure was observed. The cemetery was cleared of surface vegetation and mapped. The site was located during historic background research in connection with VDOT plans to widen Route 28.

Condition and Present Land Use: The site is wooded with dense ground cover. It has not been used or tended since the 19th century.

Specimens Obtained and Depository:

None were collected.

Specimens Reported and Owners/Addresses:

None.

Map Sheet

Sterling

Site Number

44LD421

Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:

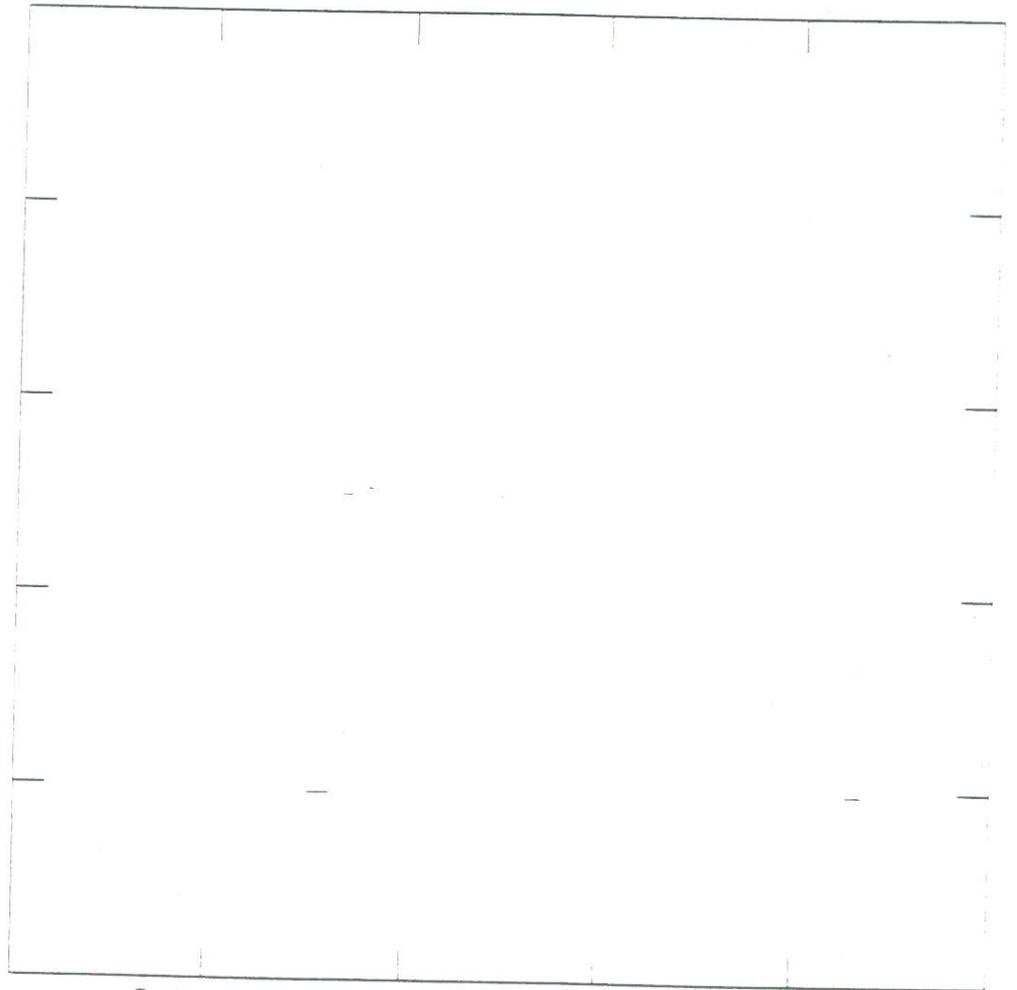
A Phase II report on the site is currently in preparation by the JMUARC. Martha W. McCartney has submitted a historical background research report on the site to the JMUARC.

Photographic Documentation and Depository: Thorough documentation with black and white film and color slide film is on file at the JMUARC, Harrisonburg, VA.

Recommendations:

Recommendations for avoidance will be presented in the Phase II report.

Additional Comments:



Scale:

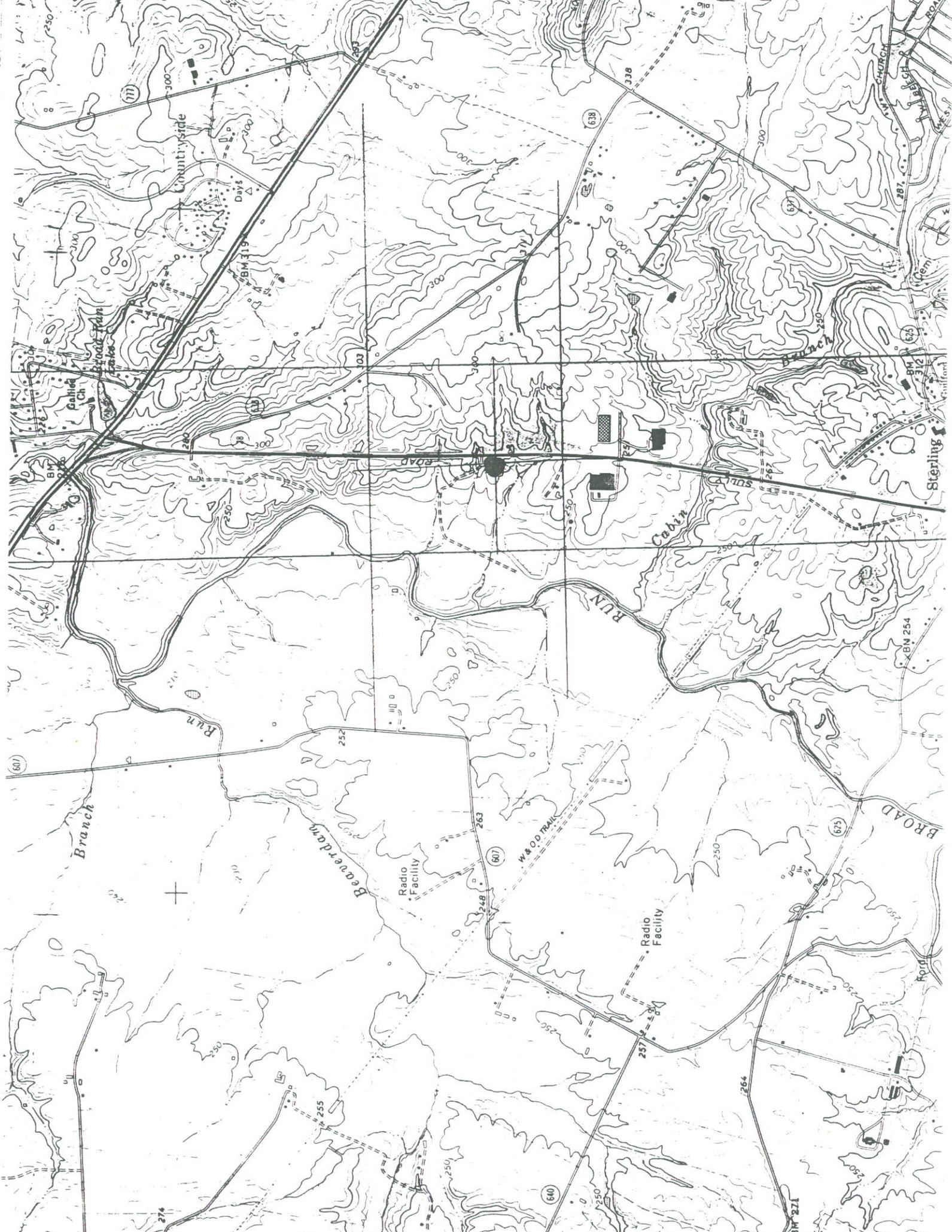
Form Completed By (name, address, affiliation, date):

Thomas R. Whyte
JMUARC
Harrisonburg, VA 22807

DHL Number Assigned By: *AFO*

Date: 9/01/88

9-12-88



VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site:

Site number: 44LD371

Type of site: Historic

Cultural affiliation: 19th and 20th century
Farmhouse, barn
outbuildings

Map reference: USGS 7.5 Minute Series, Sterling quadrangle

Latitude ° ' " north. Longitude ° ' " west.
U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 289340 Northing 4322050
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge _____ : right edge _____)

Owner/address: Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation (VDHT)

Tenant/address:

Attitude toward investigation: Good

Informant/address:

Surveyed by: Presnell Associates, Inc.

Date: Summer, 1985

General surroundings: Within existing fenced highway right of way.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance: Tributary of Broad Run lies 400 feet to NE of Site.

Dimension of site: 60 m E/W by 15 N/S

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions: Artifacts were recovered by surface collection in plowed field.

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials: Several fragments of 19th and 20th century glass and ceramics.

Specimens reported, owners, address:

Other documentation: reports, historical data:

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction: Area is presently cultivated.

Recommendations: No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

Photo:

Recorded by: Presnell Associates, Inc.
2500 Alameda Avenue
Suite 114
Norfolk, VA 23513

Map:

Date: Summer, 1985

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

County Loudoun
Map Sheet Sterling
Site Number 44LD371

VIRGINIA RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
SITE SURVEY FORM

Name of site:

Site number: 44LD372

Type of site: Prehistoric and Historic

Cultural affiliation:

Map reference: USGS 7.5 Minute Series, Sterling quadrangle

Latitude _____ ° ' "north. Longitude _____ ° ' "west.
U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 289270 Northing 4322590 289310E/4322610N
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge _____ : right edge 289420E/4322380N)

Owner/address: Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation (VDHT)

Tenant/address:

Attitude toward investigation: Good

Informant/address:

Surveyed by: Presnell Associates, Inc.

Date: Summer, 1985

General surroundings: Within existing fenced highway right of way.

Nearest water: nature, direction and distance: Tributary of Broad Run lies 200 feet to North.

Dimension of site:

Description: depth, soil, collecting conditions: Artifacts were recovered by surface collection in plowed field with excellent surface visibility. Subsurface testing showed that cultural remains did not extend beyond the plow zone.

Specimens collected: kinds, quantities, materials: 4 quartz flakes, glass, 1 fragment of earthenware.

Specimens reported, owners, address:

Other documentation: reports, historical data:

Condition: erosion, cultivation, excavation, construction: Area is presently cultivated.

Recommendations: No further archaeological investigations are recommended.

Photo:

Recorded by: Presnell Associates, Inc.
2500 Alameda Avenue
Suite 114
Norfolk, VA 23513

Map:

Date: Summer, 1985

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)



VIRGINIA
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

County _____

Map Sheet _____

Site Number _____

44LD495

Name of Site: B26B1

Site Number: 44LD495

Type of Site: Prehistoric

Cultural Affiliation: Late Archaic/Transitional

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference: Sterling Quad USGS 7.5' series

U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting 288680 Northing 4325240

(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone: Virginia Beef, 1215 James Madison Hwy. Haymarket, VA 22069
 Tenant/Address/Telephone: Bill Brockett Tel. (703) 754-0986 Tel. (703) 754-8873
 Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): John H. Haynes, Jr., SOPA
 WAPORA, INC. Suite 1100 Date of survey: 2/91
 7926 Jones Branch Drive
 McLean, Virginia 22102

General Environment and Nearest Water Source:
 Site B26B1 lies on a floodplain of Broad Run and is situated on a slight rise. Elevation: 61 meters (212 feet) ASL
 NWS: 198 meters (650 feet) from right bank of Broad Run
 Soil series: Rowland Silt Loam 0-2% slope
 Soil association:

Dimensions of Site: Avg. profile: 0 to 25-30 cm: Ap zone, Silty Clay; 25-30 to 60-70 cm: B/C zone, Loamy Clay w/ manganese conc.
 150m. NE-SW X 175m. NW-SE

Site Description and Survey Techniques: This site was discovered and surveyed in connection with Toll Road Corporation of Virginia's Dulles Toll Road Extension. B26B1 is located in an cultivated field (winter wheat as of 3/91) and is within 150-200m of three previously recorded sites 44LD103, 104, 105. The floodplain area (see map) was tested using a 25m STP grid, however, no subsurface finds resulted from this testing. Site boundaries for B26B1 were recorded through systematic surface collection aligned with the STP grid.

Condition and Present Land Use: B26B1 exists as a surface scatter of artifacts. Our tests recovered no subsurface finds. The site is currently under cultivation (winter wheat).
 Specimens Obtained and Depository:

Artifact inventory attached. Summary of diagnostic artifacts under "Additional Comments" section of this sheet.

Interim Depository: WAPORA, INC. Suite 1100
 7926 Jones Branch Drive
 McLean, Virginia 22102

Specimens Reported and Owners/Addresses:

Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:

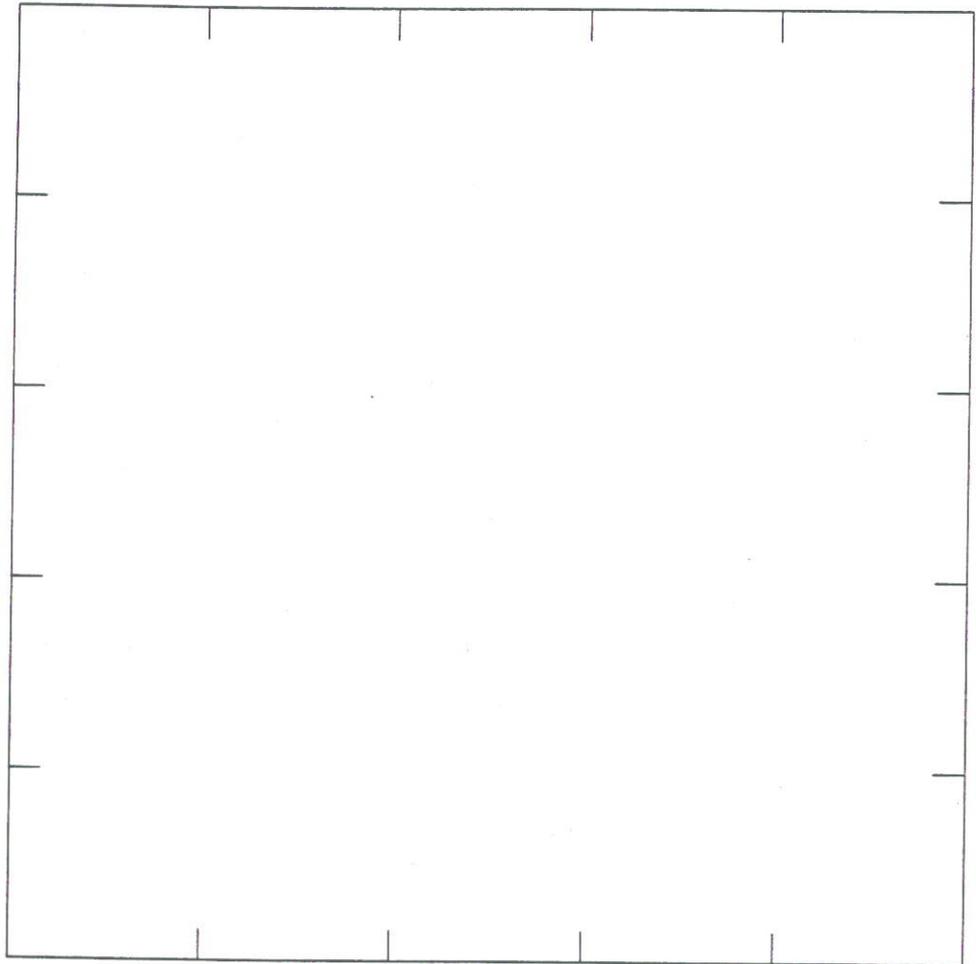
All field notes, shovel test forms, and site maps on Interm Depository at:
WAPORA, INC. Suite 1100
7926 Jones Branch Drive
McLean, Virginia 22102

Report: Dulles Toll Road Extension Phase I Archaeological Survey Report: Toll Road Corporation of Virginia Alignment, John Haynes; WAPORA, Inc. McLean, Va.; 1991

Photographic Documentation and Depository:

Recommendations: Refer to report: Haynes 1991.

Additional Comments: Diagnostic tools from B26B1: 1 Quartz side-notched point (Halifax or related type) 1 Quartz Savannah River; broken 1 Andesite triangular point (Levanna/Yadkin). Also recovered were 3 large rhyolite cores, the largest of which weighed 2.1kg.



Scale:

Form Completed By (name, address, affiliation, date):

Andrew Wyatt, Staff Archaeologist
WAPORA, INC. Suite 1100
7926 Jones Branch Drive
McLean, VA 22102

DHL Number Assigned By:

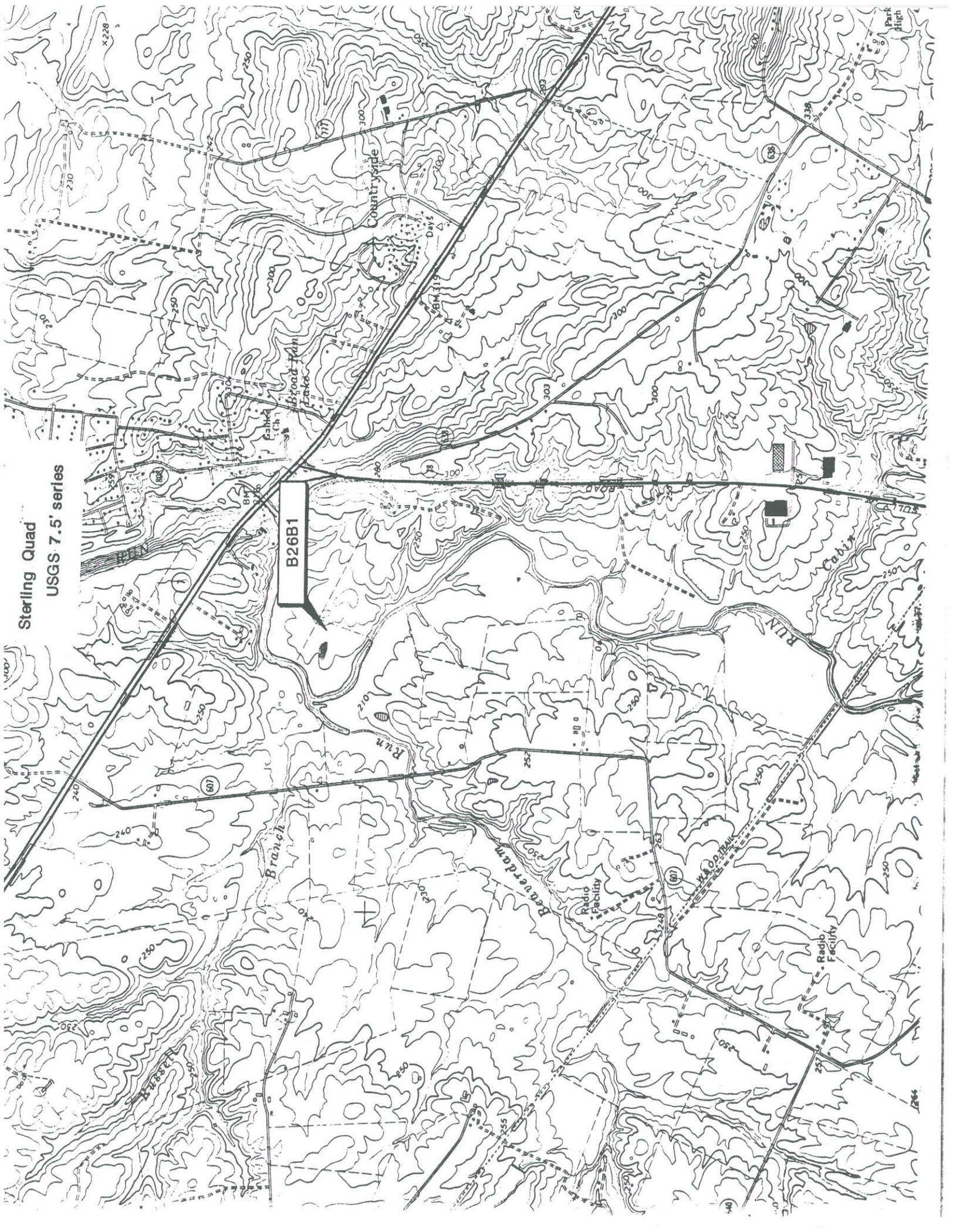
Handwritten signature of Andrew Wyatt.

Date: 4/4/91

Handwritten signature of Andrew Wyatt.

Sterling Quad
USGS 7.5' series

B26B1



**APPENDIX II
ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

AREA A

44LD109

STP 80, Ap horizon

Glass

1 green oval historic flask sherd, unidentified pictorial, contact mold (1818-1865)

STP 96a, Apb horizon

Prehistoric

1 rhyolite flake, partial

STP 96, Apb2 horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartz flake, partial

STP 98

Prehistoric

1 quartzite flake, partial

44LD371

STP 1, Ao/Fill horizon

Ceramics

16 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, saucer (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

3 whiteware sherds, black rim band

5 whiteware sherds, blue shell edge, plate (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)

4 whiteware sherds, blue transfer printed, plate, 3 burned (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1865+, Miller 1992)

4 whiteware sherds, polychrome hand painted, fine line floral motif (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1825-1860+, Miller 1992)

2 whiteware sherds, brown and white annular decoration (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1835-1870+, Miller 1992)

1 whiteware sherd, molded decoration with blue wash

1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

9 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, salt glazed exterior, red clay or slip applied to interior

5 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, salt glazed and cobalt decorated exterior, hollow vessel

Glass

11 soda/lime soda windowpane sherds, stained/opalized

4 unidentified clear sherds

Metal

3 cut nail fragments, machine headed, 1 bent (post-1830)

3 cut nail fragments, unidentified heads (post-1790)

1 wire 3d roofing nail (1890-present)

3 unidentified ferrous metal fragments

1 ferrous metal bridle bit fragment

1 ferrous metal harness ring

Miscellaneous

1 cinder

2 bone fragments

1 4-hole sew through shell button - 1 cm diameter

STP 2, Ao/Fill horizon

Ceramics

1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

1 clear manganese square/rectangular bottle sherd, stained (1880-1915)

Metal

1 cut nail fragment, machine headed (post-1830)
1 cut nail fragment, unidentified head (post-1790)
1 wire nail fragment (1890-present)

STP 3, Ao/Fill horizon

Ceramics

1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

1 clear manganese rectangular/oval bottle sherd, chilled iron mold 91880-1915)
1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd

Metal

1 cut nail fragment, machine headed (post-1830)
2 wire nail fragments (1890-present)

Miscellaneous

1 blue plastic fragment

STP 5, Ao/Fill horizon

Metal

1 aluminum fragment

Miscellaneous

8.5 grams brick fragments
44.7 grams mortar fragments

STP 6, Ap horizon

Metal

1 cut nail fragment, machine headed (post-1830)
6 cut nail fragments, unidentified heads (post-1790)
1 ferrous metal can fragment
1 aluminum pull tab
1 aluminum grommet

Miscellaneous

2 red plastic fragments
1 bone fragment

STP 7, Ao/Fill horizon

Ceramics

2 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

8 aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, contact mold (1810-1880)
2 clear manganese cylindrical jam jar sherds, sure seal closure, pressed (1909-1915)

Metal

3 cut nail fragments, unidentified heads (post-1790)

Miscellaneous

2 turquoise plastic fragments

STP 11, Surface Collection

Metal

1 aluminum buckle (?) fragment

STP 15, Ao/Fill horizon

Ceramics

1 terra cotta sherd, unglazed, flower pot

- Metal
1 wire nail fragment (1890-present)
- Miscellaneous
1 Formica (?) fragment
- STP 16, Ap horizon**
- Metal
4 cut nail fragments, unidentified heads (post-1790)
- STP 16c, Ap horizon**
- Glass
1 lime soda windowpane sherd (1864-present)
- STP 17, Ap horizon**
- Glass
1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd
- STP 17a, Ap horizon**
- Ceramics
1 refined white earthenware sherd, rounded, possible gaming stone
- STP 17d, Ap horizon**
- Metal
1 ferrous metal hand chisel
- STP 18, Ap horizon**
- Glass
1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, contact mold (1810-1880)
- Metal
1 wire 30d spike (1890-present)
- STP 18b, Ap horizon**
- Ceramics
1 pearlware sherd, polychrome hand painted (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- Glass
20 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, duraglas stippling, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)
6 clear cylindrical bottle sherds, duraglas, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)
1 lime green cylindrical bottle sherd, duraglas, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)
2 lime soda automobile safety glass sherds (modern)
- Miscellaneous
1 clear plastic fragment
- STP 18c, Ap horizon**
- Glass
1 soda/lime soda windowpane sherd, stained
1 lime soda automobile safety glass sherd (modern)
- STP 26, Ap horizon**
- Metal
1 cut nail fragment, unidentified head (post-1790)
- STP 26b, Ap horizon**
- Glass
2 clear square/rectangular bottle sherds, vertical panel ribbing, duraglas, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)
14 lime soda automobile safety glass sherds (modern)
- Prehistoric
1 quartz flake, partial

STP 26d, Ap horizon

Glass

1 red amber blackglass cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, three section contact mold (1830s-1880)

STP 36, Ap horizon

Ceramics

1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, salt glazed

STP 39, Ap horizon

Glass

1 lime soda windowpane sherd (1864-present)

Miscellaneous

1 rubber insulation fragment

STP 39b, Ap horizon

Metal

1 cut nail fragment, unidentified head (post-1790)

STP 40, Ap horizon

Metal

1 cut nail fragment, machine headed (post-1830)

1 ferrous metal harness buckle

STP 40b, Ap horizon

Ceramics

2 whiteware sherds, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

3 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, clear glazed exterior, brown glazed interior

Metal

1 wire 2d roofing nail (1890-present)

1 wire 3d roofing nail (1890-present)

1 wire 10d nail (1890-present)

3 wire nail fragments (1890-present)

STP 41, Ap horizon

Metal

7 ferrous metal wire fragments

STP 44, Ap horizon

Glass

1 lime green cylindrical bottle sherd, duraglas, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)

2 clear cylindrical bottle sherds, duraglas, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)

STP 50, Ap horizon

Metal

2 ferrous metal wire fragments

STP 50d, Ap horizon

Metal

1 cut nail fragment, machine headed (post-1830)

STP 51, Ap horizon

Metal

1 wire 16d nail, bent (1890-present)

STP 51a, Ap horizon

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)

STP 54, Ap horizon

Glass

1 lime soda windowpane sherd (1864-present)

- Metal
 1 cut nail fragment, unidentified head (post-1790)
STP 59, Ap horizon
- Metal
 1 cut nail fragment, machine headed (post-1830)
STP 64, Ap horizon
- Prehistoric
 1 quartzite side notched projectile point fragment, resharpened, Brewerton
 Side Notched
STP 64a, Ap horizon
- Glass
 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, duraglas stippling, automatic bottle machine,
 glass can (modern)
 1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior and exterior
STP 164, Ap horizon
- Metal
 1 unidentified nail fragment
STP 167, Ap horizon
- Ceramics
 1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior and exterior
STP 168, Ap horizon
- Glass
 1 lime soda windowpane sherd (1864-present)

AREA C

44LD107

- STP 12, Ap horizon**
Prehistoric
 1 quartzite flake, partial
- STP 21, Ap horizon**
Prehistoric
 1 quartzite flake, partial
- STP 22, Apb horizon**
Prehistoric
 1 chert flake, partial
- STP 24, Ap horizon**
Prehistoric
 1 quartz chunk
- STP 24a, Ap horizon**
Prehistoric
 3 rhyolite flakes
- STP 24e, Ap horizon**
Prehistoric
 1 quartz projectile point/very late stage biface fragment, distal portion
- STP 31, Ap horizon**
Glass
 1 unidentified clear manganese sherd (1880-1915)
- STP 40, Ap horizon**
Prehistoric
 1 steatite tempered sherd, unidentified surface treatment, Marcey Creek
- STP 4c, Ap horizon**
Prehistoric
 1 steatite tempered sherd, unidentified surface treatment, Marcey Creek

Isolated Finds

STP 8, A/C horizon

Metal

1 cut nail fragment, unidentified head (post-1790)

STP 45, Ap horizon

Ceramics

1 refined white earthenware spall

STP 45b, Ap horizon

Ceramics

1 whiteware sherd, polychrome hand painted (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

AREA D

44LD151

STP 18, Ap horizon

Ceramics

1 unidentified ceramic sherd, burned

44LD372

STP 4, Ao/Fill horizon

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, chilled iron mold (1880-1930)

STP 4c

Glass

1 lime soda tempered windowpane sherd (1874-present)

STP 4d, Ap horizon

Ceramics

1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior and exterior

STP 25, Ap horizon

Ceramics

2 refined white earthenware sherds, undecorated, burned/stained

AREA E

Isolated Finds

STP 29, Ap horizon

Glass

1 very pale aqua small cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)

STP 35, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 rhyolite flake, 12 mm long, 15 mm wide

STP 50, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartzite flake, partial

STP 50d, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 rhyolite flake, partial

AREA G

44LD727

STP 9, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartz flake, partial

STP 9a, Ap horizon

Metal

1 brass 12 gauge shotgun shell base

STP 9b, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartz flake, partial

STP 9d, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartz flake, partial

STP 17, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

5 rhyolite flakes, partial

1 hornfels flake, partial

STP 20, Ap horizon

Glass

1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, duraglas stippling (1940-present)

STP 20b, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

5 rhyolite flakes, partial

STP 21, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

3 rhyolite flakes, partial

STP 21c, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 hornfels flake, partial

1 quartz flake, partial

STP 26, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 rhyolite flake, partial

STP 27, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

5 rhyolite flakes, partial

STP 34, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

3 rhyolite flakes, partial

AREA H

Isolated Finds

STP 2, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartz flake, partial

STP 13, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartz chunk, with cortex

STP 62, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartz flake, partial

AREA I

44LD728

STP 34, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartz flake, partial

STP 35, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 rhyolite flake, partial

STP 35b, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartz flake, partial

STP 38, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 rhyolite flake, partial

STP 46, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartzite flake, partial

STP 46c, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartz flake, partial

Isolated Find

STP 18, Ap horizon

Glass

1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, duraglas, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)

AREA J

44LD105

STP 9, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartzite flake, partial

STP 9c, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 rhyolite flake, partial

STP 10, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartzite flake, partial

STP 113, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartzite flake, partial

STP 113d, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartzite flake, partial

44LD729

STP 16, Ap horizon

Ceramics

1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)

STP 16a, Ap horizon

Ceramics

1 creamware sherd, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)

- STP 16b, Ap horizon**
Ceramics
 2 creamware sherds, undecorated (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- STP 30, Ap horizon**
Glass
 1 soda windowpane sherd (pre 1864)
- STP 30b, Ap horizon**
Glass
 2 dark potash windowpane sherds (pre 1864)
 1 clear sheet glass sherd
Miscellaneous
 1.5 grams oyster shell fragments
- STP 30c, Ap horizon**
Ceramics
 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- STP 30d, Ap horizon**
Ceramics
 1 refined white earthenware spall
 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, salt glazed exterior, brown glazed interior
Miscellaneous
 1 bone fragment
- STP 55, Ap horizon**
Ceramics
 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
Glass
 1 dark citron cylindrical liquor bottle sherd, degraded
- STP 55a, Ap horizon**
Metal
 1 cut nail fragment, machine headed (post-1830)
- STP 55b, Ap horizon**
Glass
 1 amber blackglass spirits bottle sherd, degraded
- STP 55d, Ap horizon**
Ceramics
 1 white salt glazed stoneware sherd, undecorated (1720-1805, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- STP 61, Ap horizon**
Ceramics
 1 redware sherd, brown glazed
Prehistoric
 1 chert flake, partial
- MD 1**
Metal
 2 unidentified nail fragments
- MD 2**
Metal
 2 unidentified nail fragments
- MD 3**
Metal
 1 wrought nail fragment, rosehead
- MD 4**
Metal
 1 wrought (?) nail fragment

- MD 5**
Metal
1 wrought nail fragment
- MD 6**
Metal
1 unidentified nail fragment, possibly cut
2 wrought nail fragments, bent
- MD 7**
Metal
1 wrought nail fragment, rosehead
- MD 8**
Metal
1 cut (?) nail fragment, unidentified head
- MD 9**
Metal
1 unidentified nail fragment, possibly cut
- MD 10**
Metal
1 ferrous metal bracket (?) fragment
- MD 11**
Metal
1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment
- MD 12**
Metal
1 unidentified nail fragment
1 cast iron leg (?) fragment
- MD 13**
Metal
1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment
- MD 14**
Metal
1 unidentified cast iron fragment with flange or lip on one end
- MD 15**
Metal
1 wrought nail fragment, rosehead
- MD 16**
Metal
1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, bent

44LD730

STP 70, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartz flake, partial

STP 71, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartz flake, partial

STP 74, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartzite flake, partial

STP 74b, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartz flake, partial

AREA K

44LD103

Area 1

Surface Collection at STP 2

Prehistoric

1 chalcedony flake, partial

STP 8, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartzite flake, partial

1 quartz flake, partial

STP 9d, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartzite flake, partial

STP 10, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartzite flake, partial

Surface Collection, Slope West of STP 10

Prehistoric

2 quartzite fire cracked rocks

9 quartzite flakes, partial

1 quartzite biface fragment, early-mid stage

1 quartzite biface fragment, late stage

Surface Collection, 10 Feet South of STP 13

Prehistoric

1 quartz flake, partial

STP 13, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartzite fire cracked rock

STP 52, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

2 quartz flakes, partial

Area 2

STP 53, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartz flake, partial

STP 53a, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

2 quartz flakes, partial

STP 53b, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartz flake, partial

STP 53c, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartzite fire cracked rock

STP 54, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

2 quartzite flakes, partial

STP 54b, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartz flake, partial

STP 54d, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartzite fire cracked rock

STP 57, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

- 1 quartzite flake, partial
- 1 quartzite flake, partial, with cortex

STP 57c, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

- 1 quartzite flake, partial

STP 57d, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

- 1 chert flake, partial
- 2 quartz flakes, partial

STP 59, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz flake, partial, with cortex
- 1 quartz flake, partial

44LD104

STP 95, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz flake, partial

STP 95a, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz flake, partial

AREA L

44LD731

STP 21, Ap horizon

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, duraglas, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, duraglas, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical jam jar sherd, interior ribbing, pressed (post-1897)

Metal

- 1 brass .22 caliber long cartridge case

Miscellaneous

- 1 asbestos shingle fragment, discarded

STP 22, Ap horizon

Ceramics

- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 clear manganese square/rectangular pharmaceutical bottle sherd, embossed [Ph]"ARMA"[cy]/ unidentified monogram, chilled iron mold (1880-1915)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)

Miscellaneous

- 1 red plastic fragment

STP 23, Ap horizon

Glass

- 1 lime soda windowpane sherd (1864-present)

Metal

- 1 small aluminum tube, possibly for lipstick
- 3 wire nail fragments (1890-present)

STP 24, Ap horizon

Ceramics

1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, base to hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

STP 26, Ap horizon

Glass

1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)

Metal

1 ferrous metal hex headed machine bolt and washer - 3 x 3/4"

Miscellaneous

3 clear plastic fragments
1 green plastic bag closure fragment

STP 27, Ap horizon

Glass

4 amber cylindrical beer bottle sherds, part of Eagle monogram, duraglas stippling, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)

1 clear refrigerator shelving (?) sherd, stippled surface (modern)

Metal

3 ferrous metal fence staples (1890-present)
1 wire nail fragment (1890-present)
1 horseshoe nail fragment

AREA M

44LD732

STP 2, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 rhyolite flake, partial
1 quartzite flake, partial
1 quartz flake, partial

STP 3, Ap horizon

Metal

1 ferrous metal 4-hole sew through button - 1.5 cm diameter

Prehistoric

1 jasper flake, 11 mm long, 13 mm wide

STP 7, Ap horizon

Ceramics

8 pearlware sherds, undecorated (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
1 pearlware sherd, brown hand painted
2 pearlware sherds, green hand painted
1 pearlware sherd, yellow hand painted
2 pearlware sherds, polychrome hand painted (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
2 pearlware sherds (?), brown annular decoration

STP 11, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartz flake, partial

STP 11a, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartz flake, partial

AREA N

44LD495

Surface at STP 5

Prehistoric

1 rhyolite Susquehanna Broadspear preform

1 quartz biface fragment, mid to late stage

STP 16, Ap horizon

Prehistoric

1 quartz biface fragment, mid to late stage